

NIGER

Capital

Niamey

Ethnic Groups

Hausa 53.1%, Zarma/Songhai 21.2%, Tuareg 11%, Fulani (Peuhl) 6.5%, Kanuri 5.9%, Gurma 0.8%, Arab 0.4%, Tubu 0.4%, other/unavailable 0.9%

Languages

French (official), Hausa, Djerma

Religions

Muslim 99.3%, Christian 0.3%, animist 0.2%, none 0.1%

Population

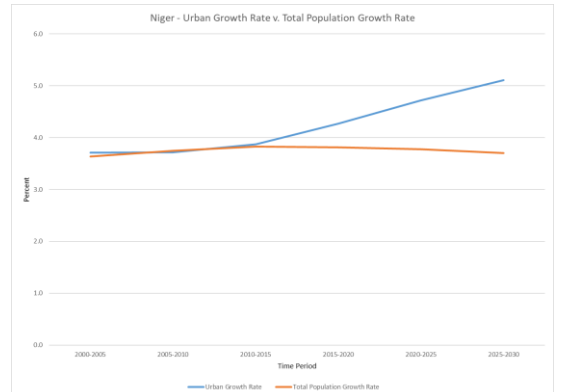
Total: 25.4 million
Median age: 14.8 years
Population growth rate: 3.66%
Urban: 68.7%
Rural 31.3%

Fertility

Birth rate: 46.86 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 6.73 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.98 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 9.66 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 60.48 years
Maternal mortality rate: 509 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 65.53 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: -0.62 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 6.2% of GDP

Physician density: 0.04 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 5.5%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 0.11 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 3.8% of GDP

Literacy: 35.1%

Population Distribution

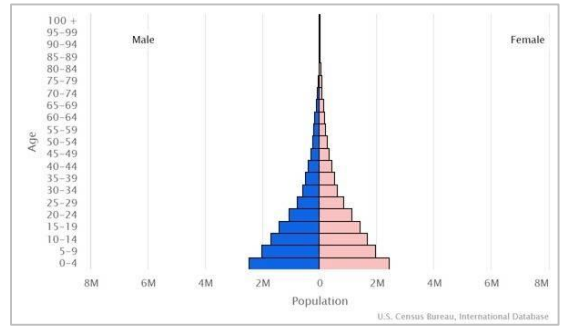
majority of the populace is located in the southernmost extreme of the country along the border with Nigeria and Benin

Demographic Profile

Niger has the highest total fertility rate (TFR) of any country in the world, averaging close to 7 children per woman in 2022. A slight decline in fertility over the last few decades has stalled. This leveling off of the high fertility rate is in large part a product of the continued desire for large families. In Niger, the TFR is lower than the desired fertility rate, which makes it unlikely that contraceptive use will increase. The high TFR sustains rapid population growth and a large youth population – almost 70% of the populace is under the age of 25, as of 2020. Gender inequality, including a lack of educational opportunities for women and early marriage and childbirth, also contributes to high population growth.

Because of large family sizes, children are inheriting smaller and smaller parcels of land. The dependence of most Nigeriens on subsistence farming on increasingly small landholdings, coupled with declining rainfall and the resultant shrinkage of arable land, are all preventing food production from keeping up with population growth.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

