

A Simple National Atlas of Niger



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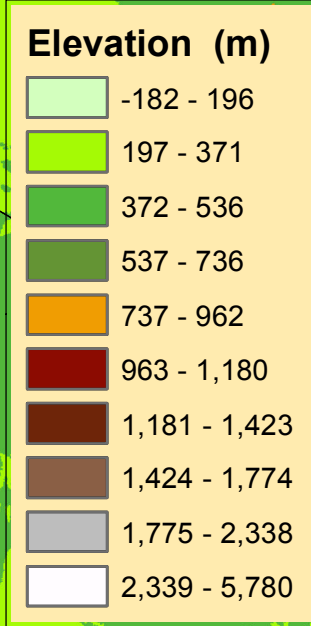
Niger Elevation

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of Niger

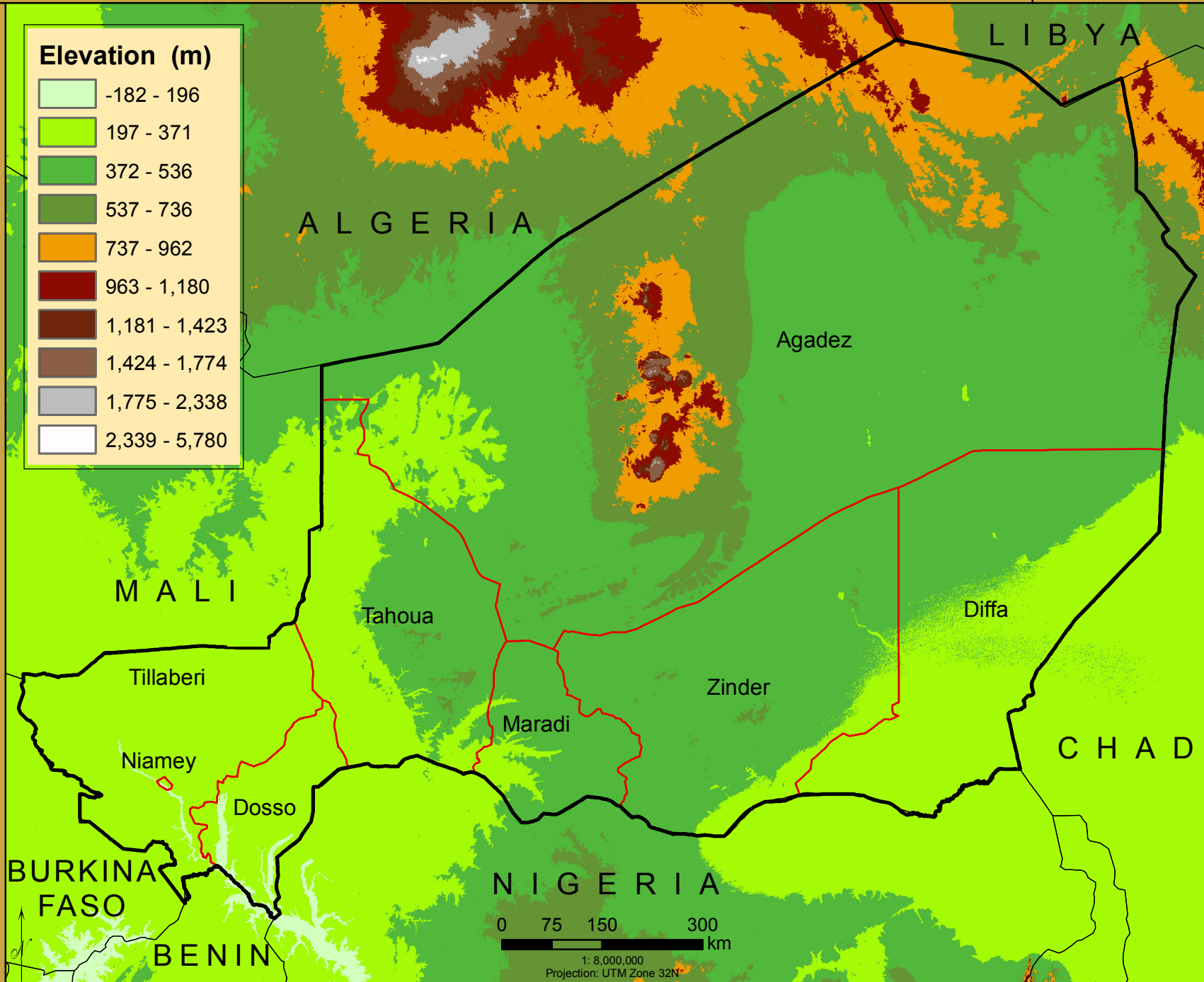
Niger features desert plains through out the country with a hilly northern area.

It is one of the hottest and driest countries in the world and its southern section contains sparse savanna areas.

The highest peak is Idoukal-n-Taghes at 2,022 meters.



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Regions of Niger

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Located in western Africa, the country covers approximately 1.27 million sq. km. Compared among countries of the world, Niger ranks 22 in largest area.

The country is landlocked and has seven neighbors. Niger shares its longest border with Nigeria.

Niger celebrates Republic Day on December 18. The republic was founded in 1958.



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Departments of Niger - Pre 2011

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There are eight regions within Niger (including Niamey as a region) and thirty-six departments.

The boundaries represent pre-2011 boundaries. As of August of 2011, Niger is moving forward with an expansion of the departments to approximately 63.



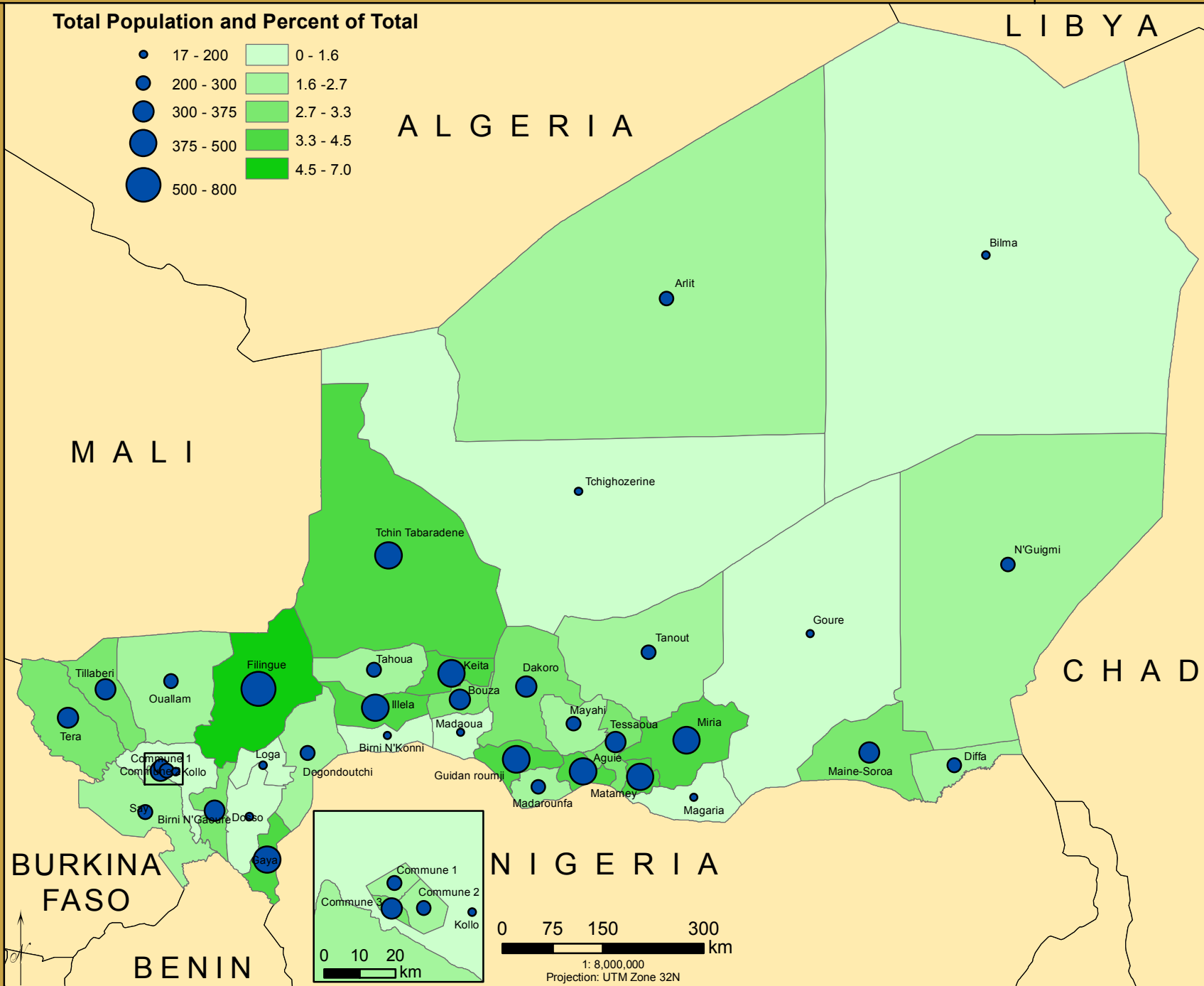
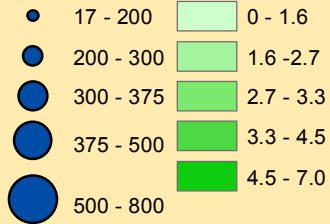
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Total Population of Niger

This map shows the total population, by department, for the country of Niger. This map also shows what percent of the population live in each department of Niger.

Total Population and Percent of Total

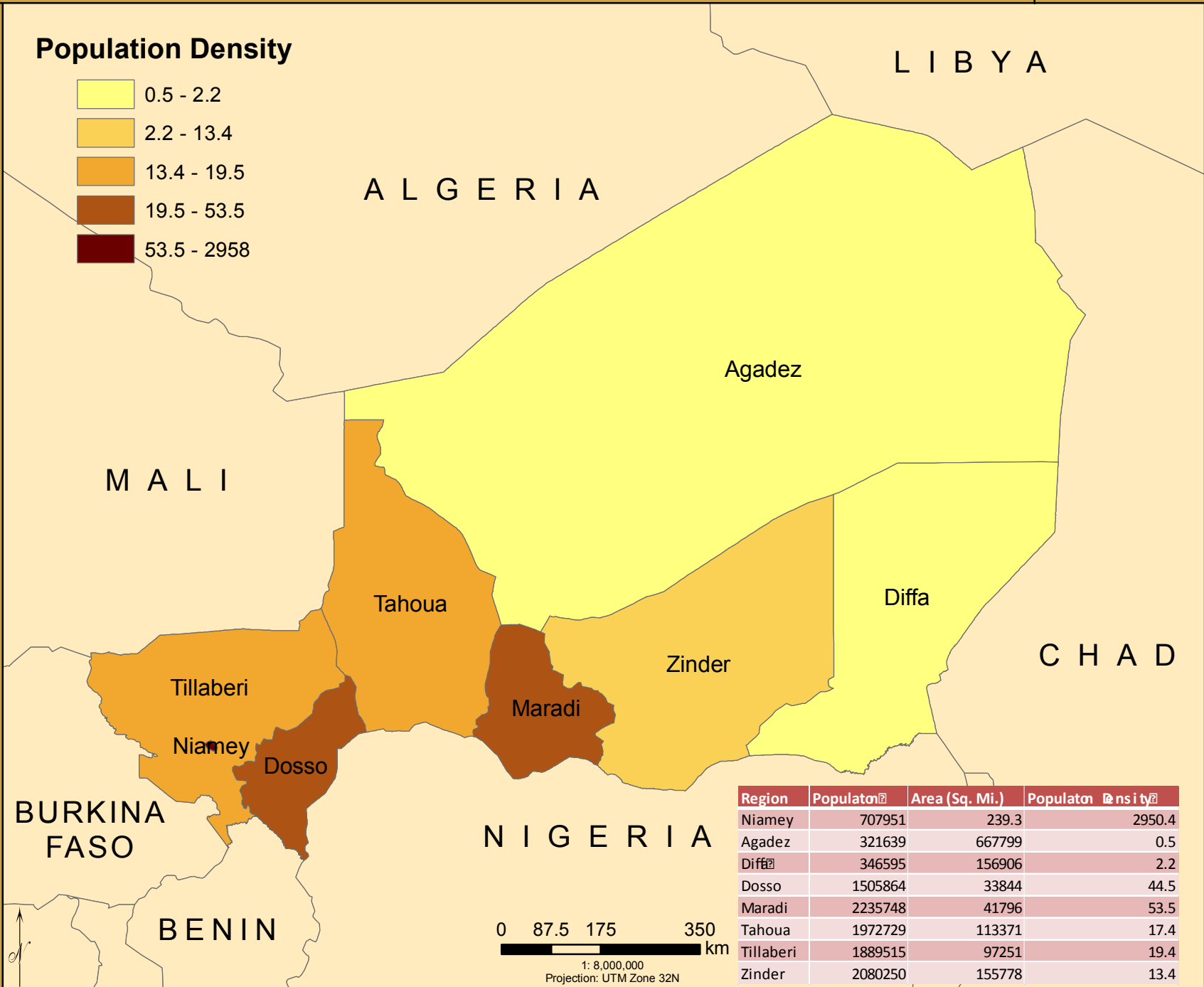
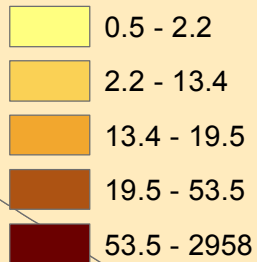


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Population Density

This is a population density map for the eight different regions of Niger. Notice how the population density is medium to low across the map. However, Niamey is significantly higher than any other region with a density of 2,950.4 persons per square mile, since it is the capital. Most of the population is crowded into the southwest regions of the country as well.

Population Density

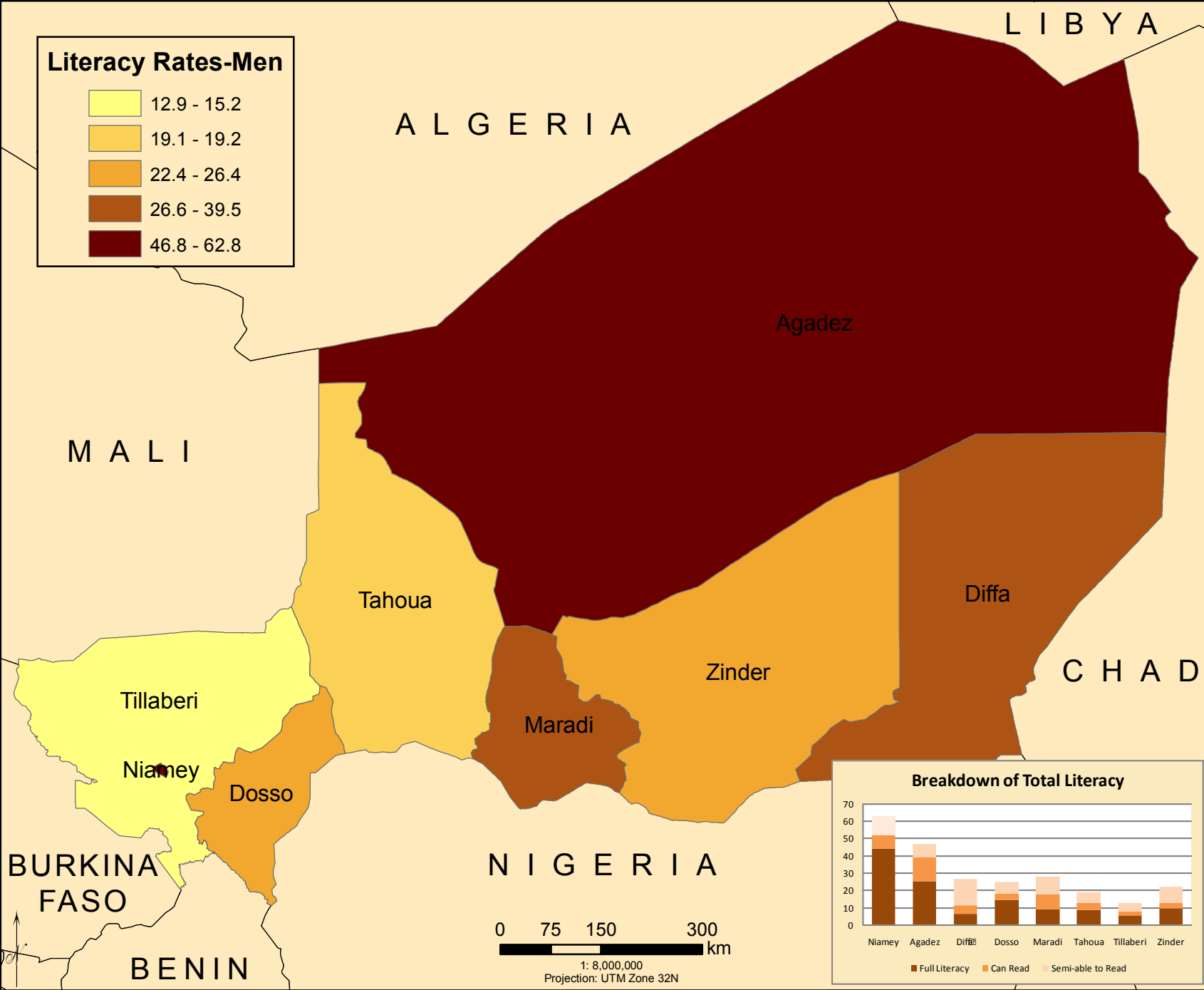
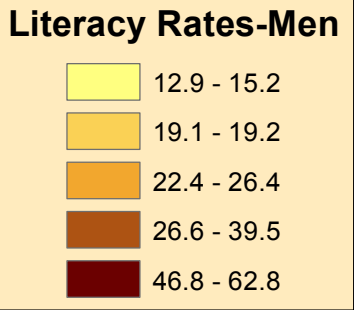


Region	Population	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population Density
Niamey	707951	239.3	2950.4
Agadez	321639	667799	0.5
Diffa	346595	156906	2.2
Dosso	1505864	33844	44.5
Maradi	2235748	41796	53.5
Tahoua	1972729	113371	17.4
Tillaberi	1889515	97251	19.4
Zinder	2080250	155778	13.4

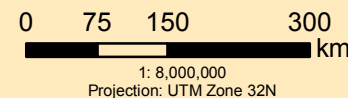
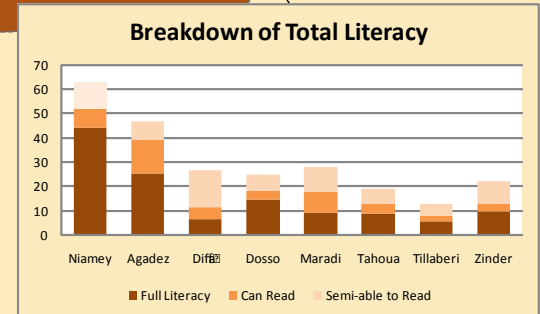
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Total Literacy Men

According to the Health and Demographic Survey (2006), several factors influence literacy rate among men. The first identified factor is age group: as age increases, men are progressively less likely to be literate. The second factor is area of residence: men living in cities are at least three times more likely to be literate than those in rural areas. Economic welfare is another factor: literacy increases among men as income increases. Overall regional literacy differences are shown on this map. Men are significantly more likely to be literate than women, particularly in rural areas.

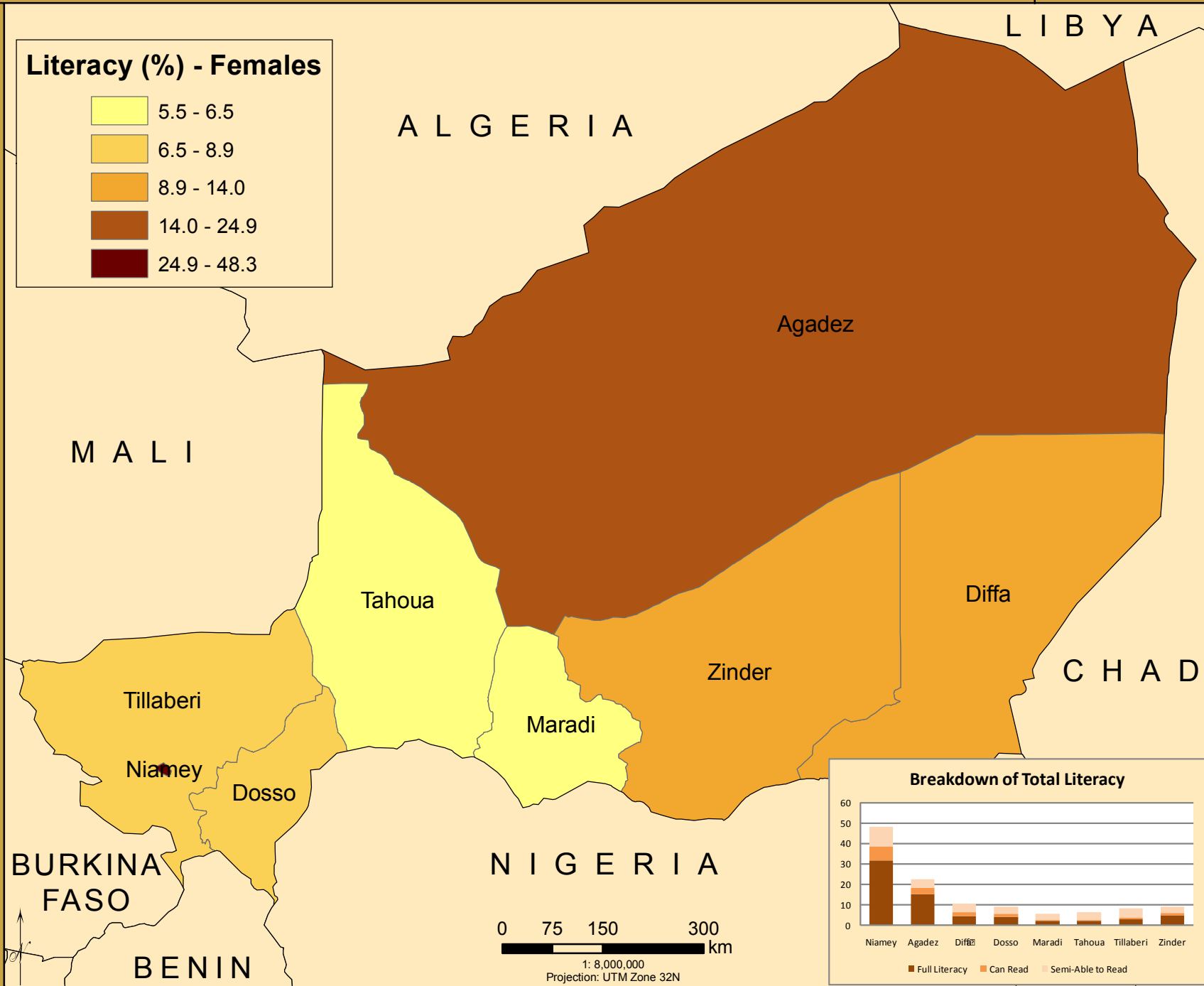
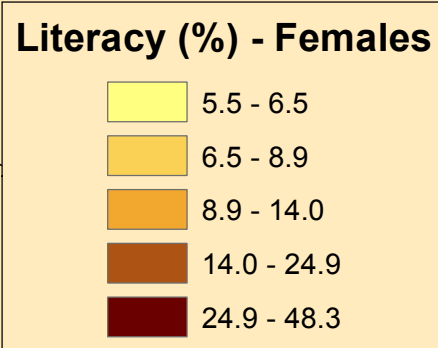


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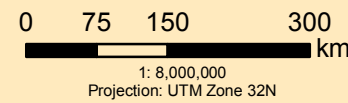
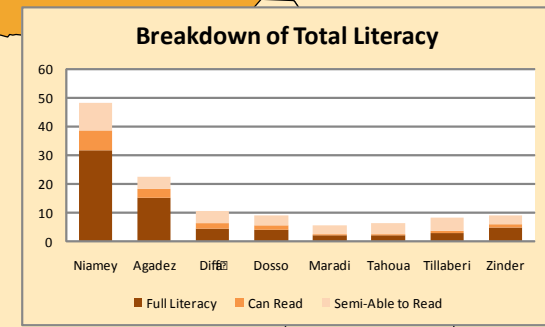


Female Literacy Rates

This choropleth map reflects the total literacy of females in the country of Niger. The country on the whole has a relatively low total rate for women compared to the rest of the world; however, it is right on par with most of Africa. The highest female literacy rate is in Niamey because it is the capital of the country, serving as the center for administration, economics, and culture.



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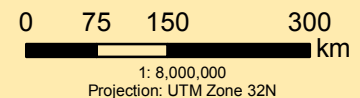
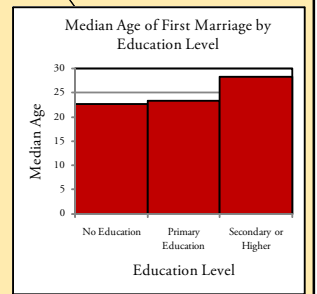
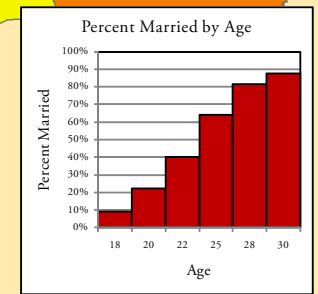
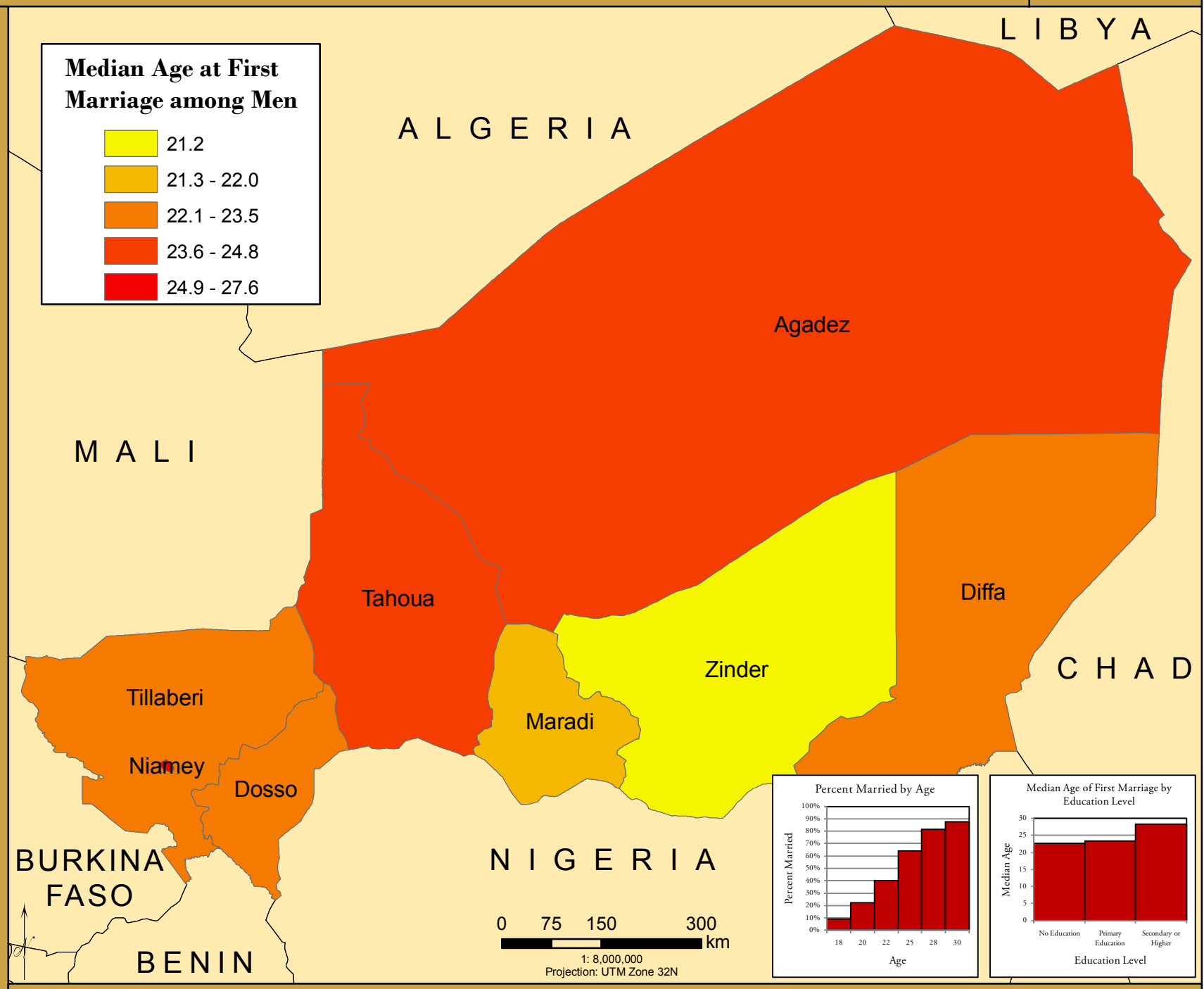


Median Age at First Marriage among Nigerian Men 30-59

The median age at the first marriage of men is shown for each region of Niger. Generally, men get married earliest in rural areas such as Zinder and much later in urban areas like Niamey. The overall median age at first marriage is 23.1. The percentage of men married increases with age; less than 10% are married at 18 and nearly 90% of men are married at age 30. Age of entry into first union also increases with the level of education. However, economics has little impact.



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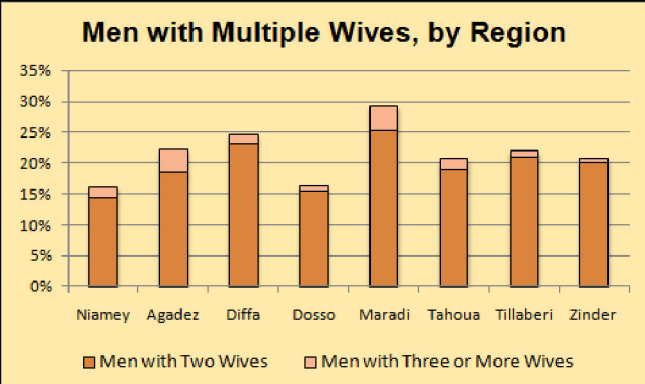
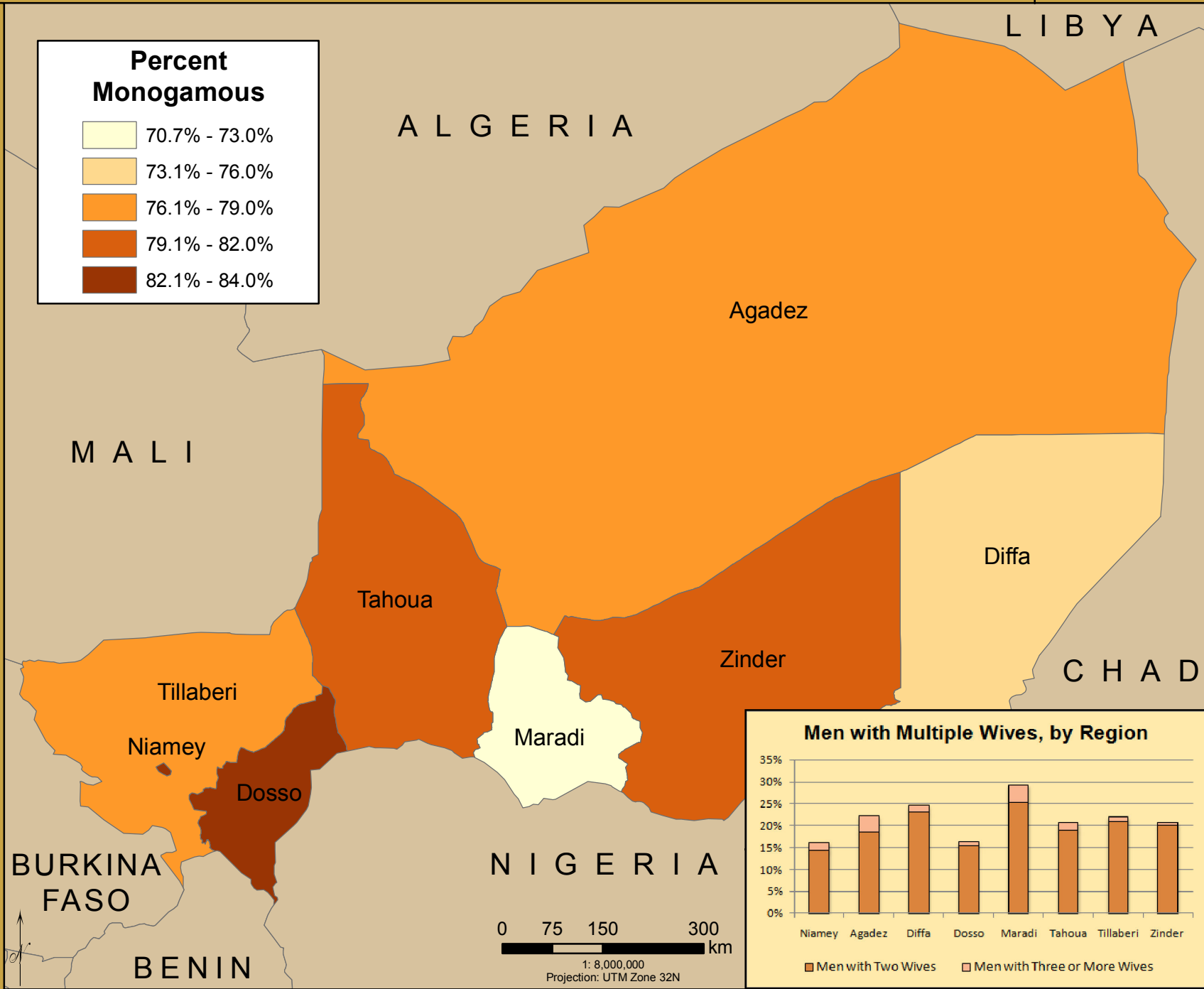


Monogamy Among Men, by Region

The Demographic and Health Survey (2006) shows that monogamy is widespread, but not ubiquitous, in the country, with only 78% of men having one wife. Among men, monogamy occurrence is highest in urban areas, increases with education, and decreases with age (pg. 96). This map clearly shows the higher occurrence of monogamy among the more developed regions of the country. The graph depicts the distribution of polygamy among the regions.



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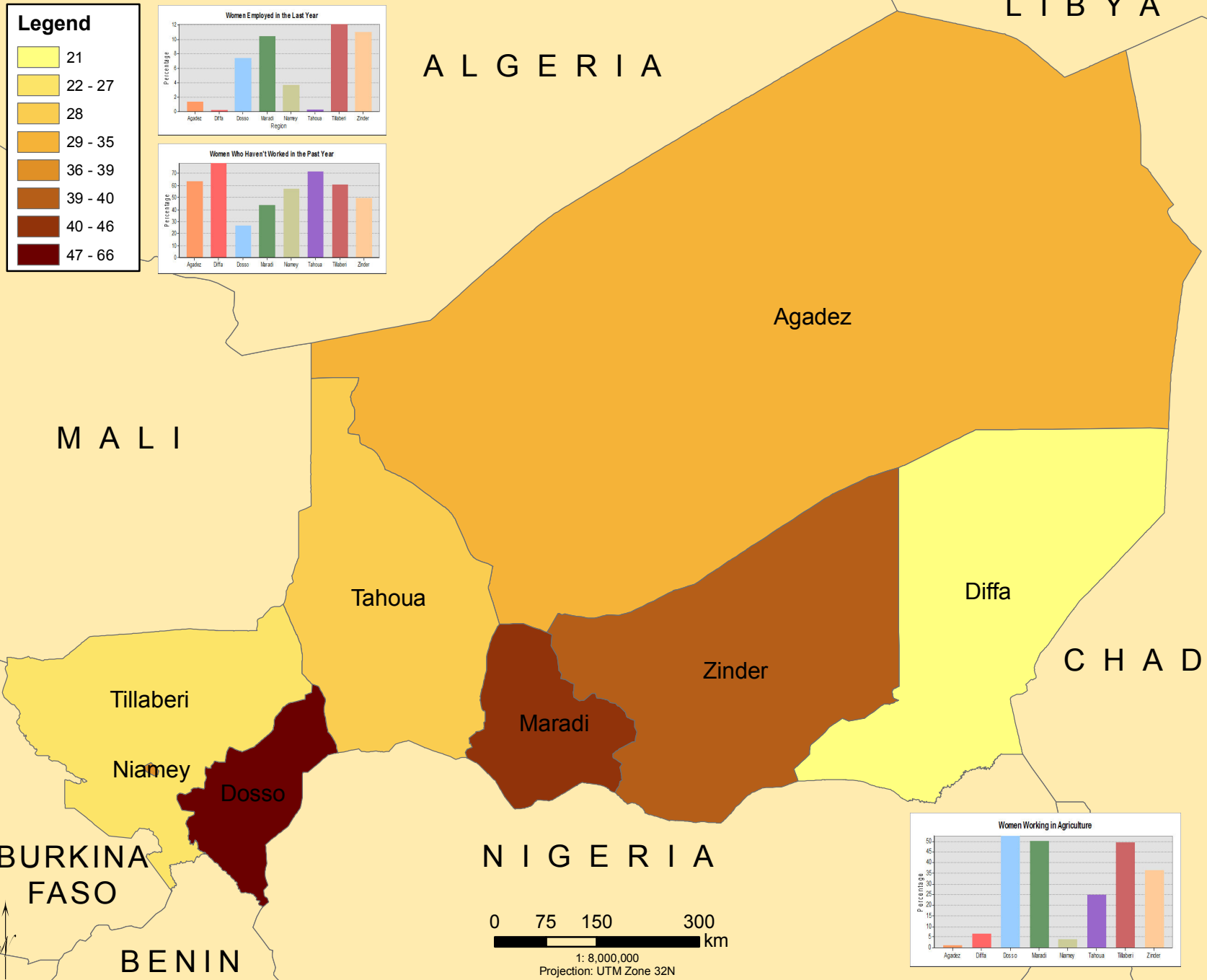
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 Projection: UTM Zone 32N

Currently Employed Women

This map shows the percentage of women in each region who are employed currently. The legend shows the corresponding colors for each percentage range. The data was joined from an excel spreadsheet and displayed using ArcGIS. There are three supliment graphs on this page as well. They show other data related to women employment which is also broken down into percentage of women per region.



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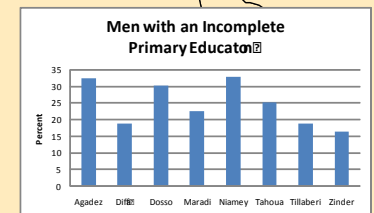
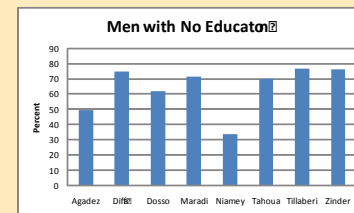
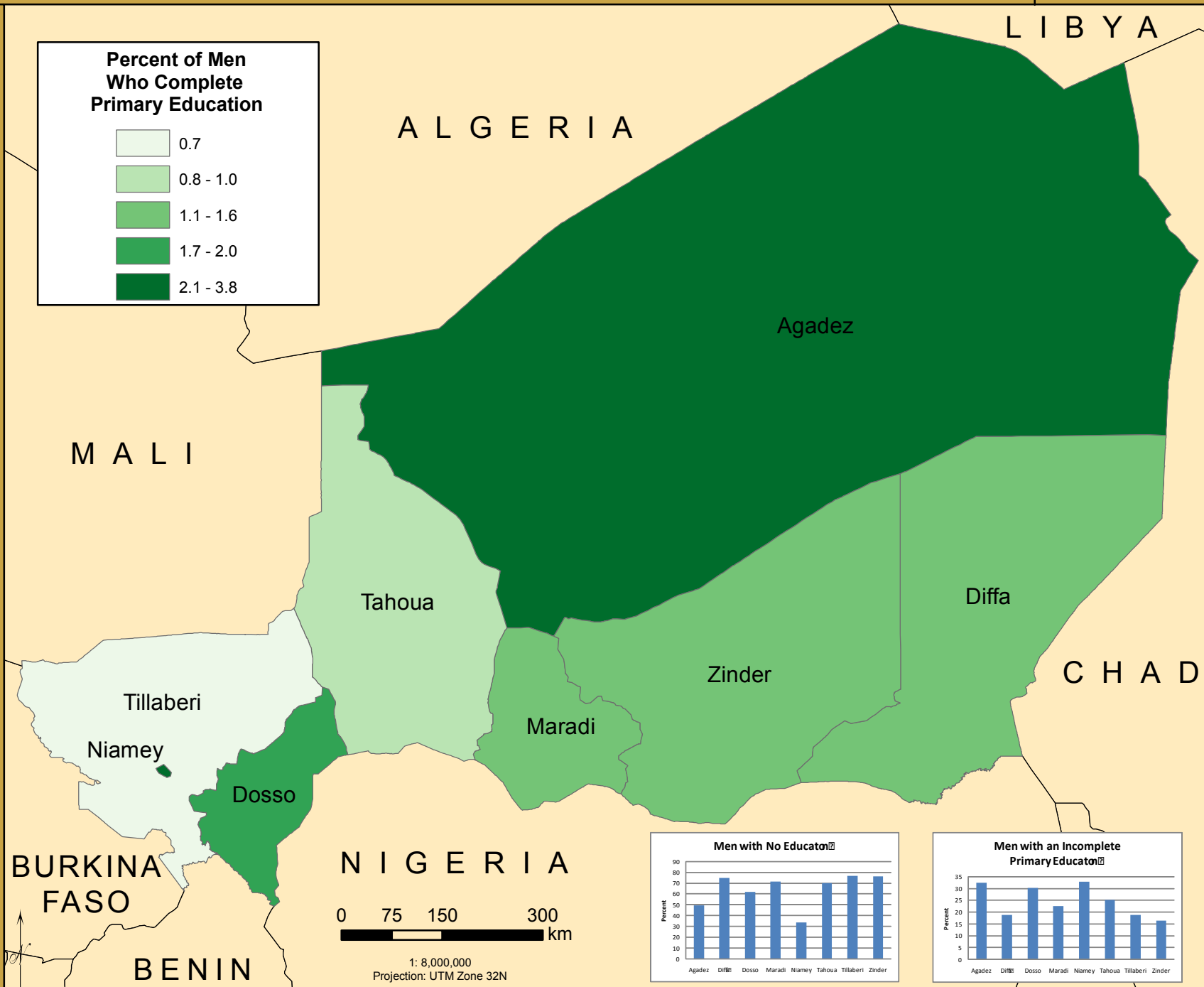


Primary Education of Men in Niger, 2006

The education of men in Niger is greatly affected by their area of residence. In rural areas men are 80% likely to have no education as opposed to 31% likely to have no education in the city of Niamey. The wealth of the family also impacts greatly whether men will have a primary education as the poorest people have 10% likelihood and the richest people have a 25% likelihood of receiving this education.



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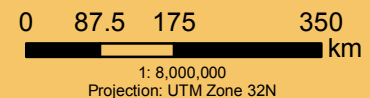
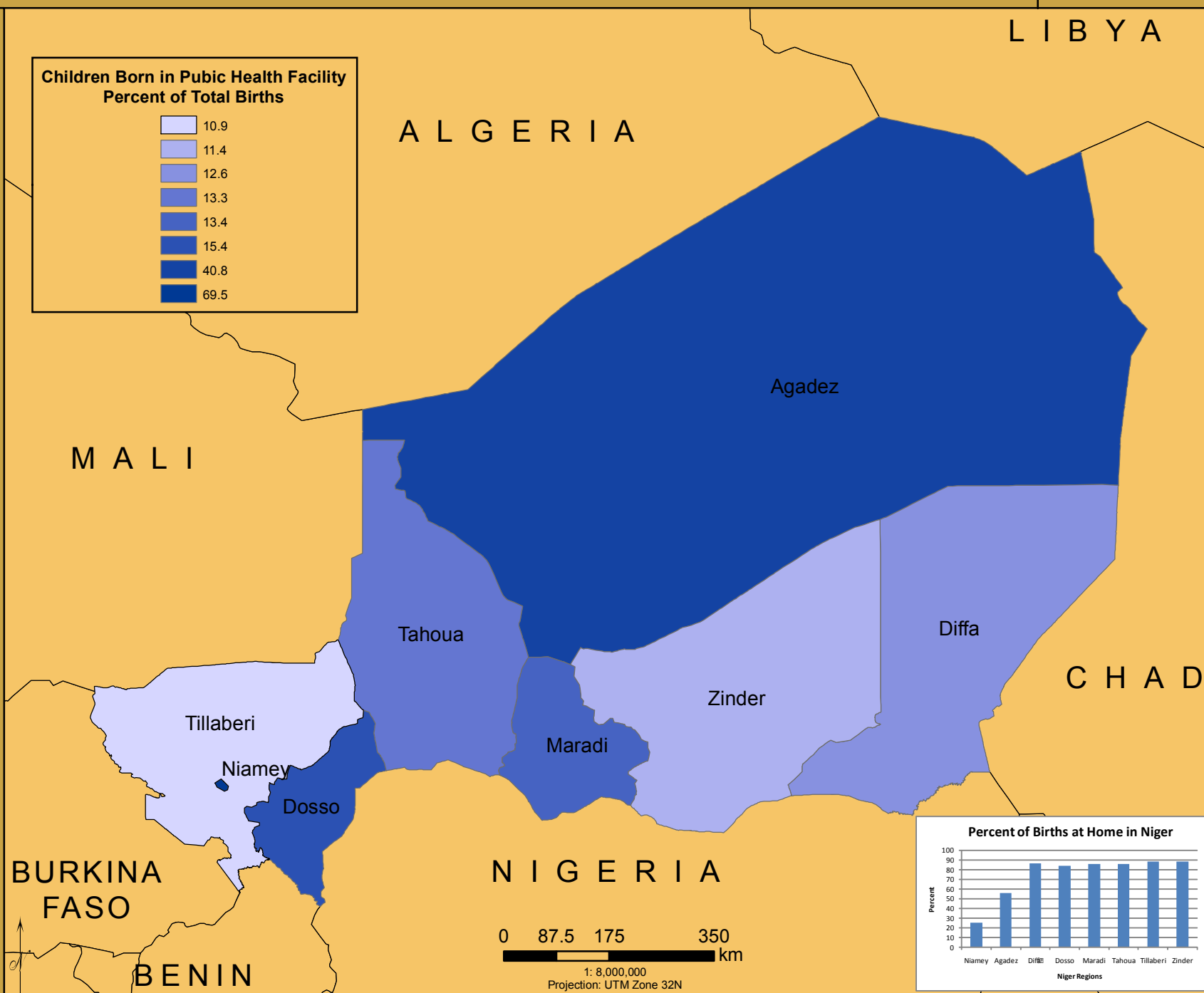
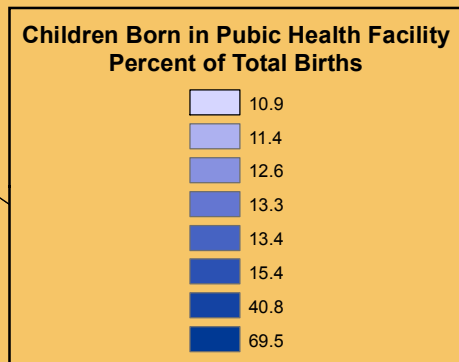


Percent of Total Children Born in Public Health Facility

According to the Health and Demographic Survey (2006), child birth locations vary through out the country of Niger. Child births take place within public and private health facilities, at home, and other locations. Child births primarily occur within public health facilities or at home. Overall, births in most regions occur at home. However, in the region Agadez most births take place in a Public Health Facility.



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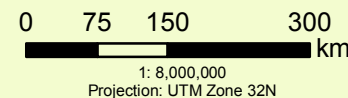
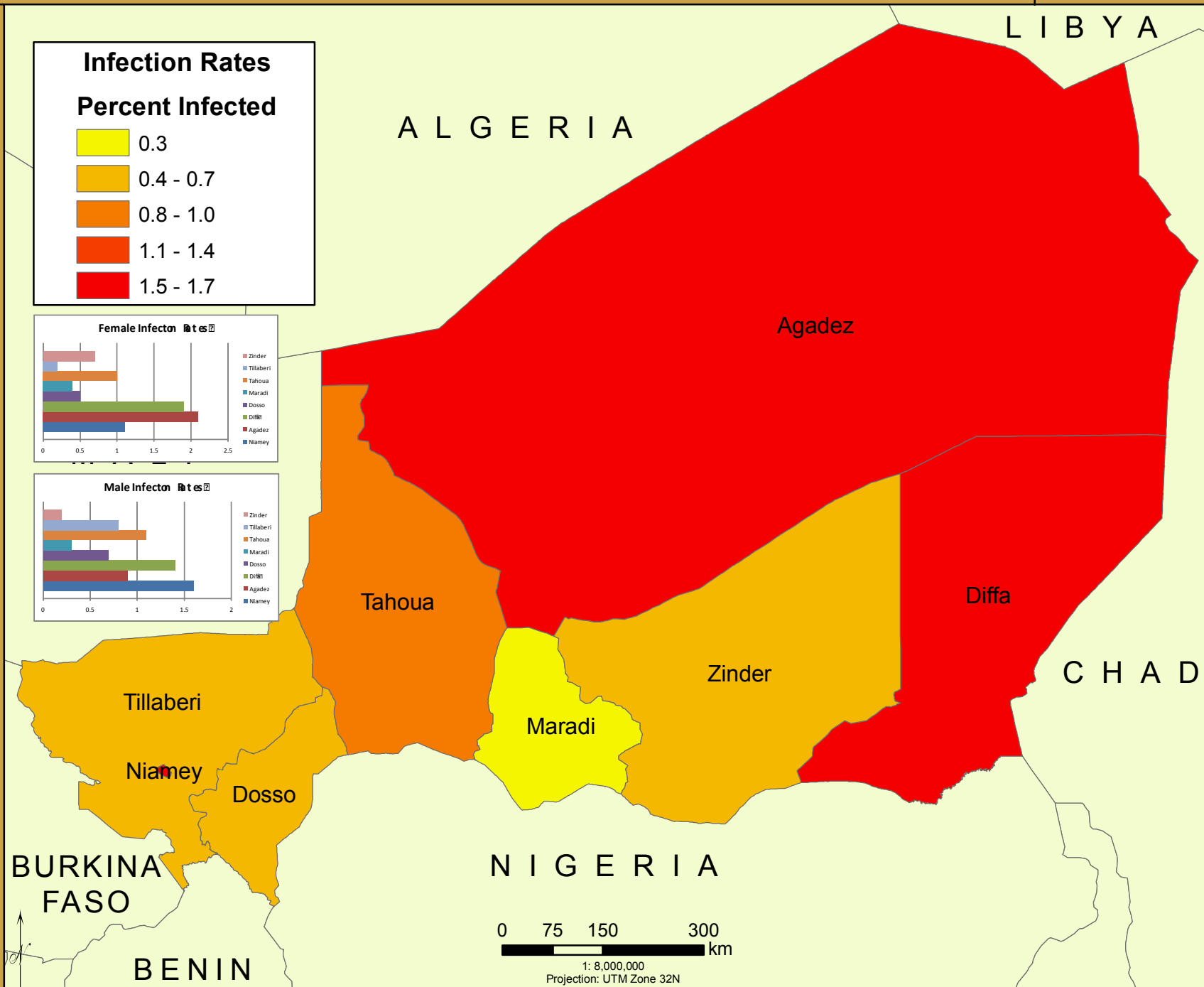
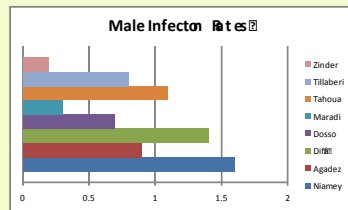
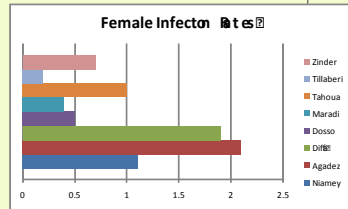
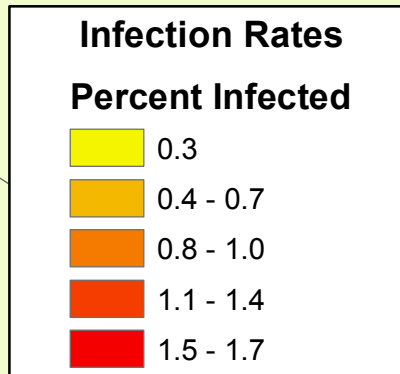


HIV Infection Rate, Male and Female Combined Ages 15-49

According to the Health and Demographic Survey (2006), there is no significant difference in HIV infection rates between men and women. Women who are divorced/separated or widowed are more likely to be infected than women who are single or married. (pg. 265) Men who were frequently absent from their household in the 12 months before the survey were more likely to be infected than others. (pg. 266)

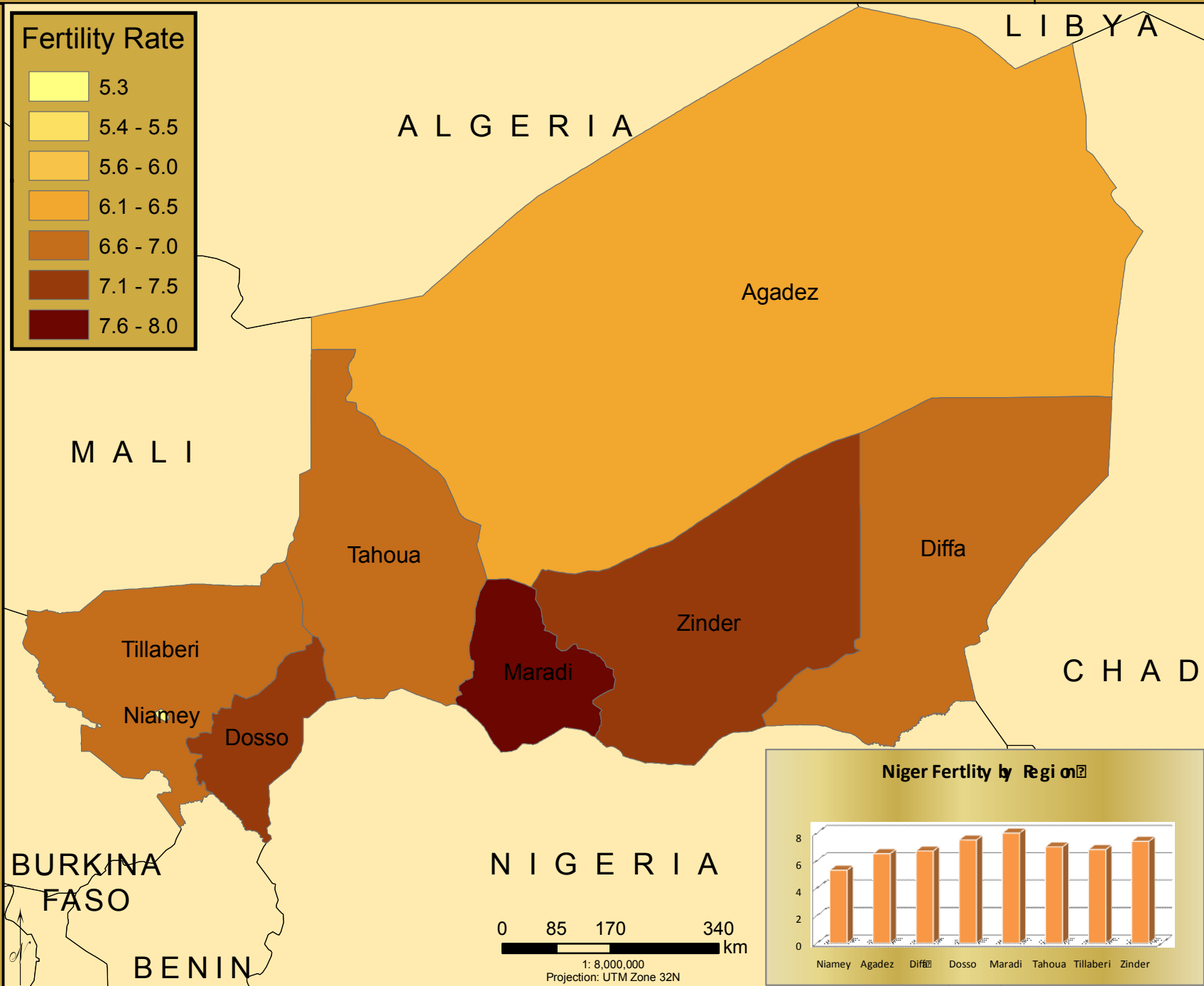
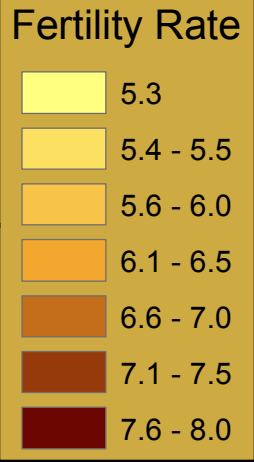


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Total Fertility Rate in Niger by Region

According to the Health and Demographic Survey there are several factors that are influencing the fertility rates in different regions of Niger. In more rural areas the fertility rate was almost 1.5 higher than urban areas. The education and wealth of women also has a big influence on smaller fertility rates. The main causes of these high fertility rates are women having children at a young age and the small intervals of time between the births of these children.



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