**Title of Article:** (Forthcoming): Residential Influence on Child Survival in Nigeria: Its implication on population growth.

**Author:** Fasina F.F., Azuh, Dominic and Matthew, O.A

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**Abstract:** Children faced with very severe problems of survival. Despite global and national strategies, such as children summit in 2000, MDGs, and integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Strategy (IMNCHS) in Nigeria in 2007; the level of child survival is still low. About one million Nigerian children die each year before their fifth birthday (FMOH, 2007; UNDPHDR, 2005) culminating to about 10 percent of global total. In Nigeria, statistics suggests that child mortality rate continues to be high and exhibit wide geographic disparities across the six geopolitical zones (NPC, 2008). The place of residential factor which has bearing to place delivery, distance to health facility, sanitation, potable water supply, affect the level of child survival and has been less studied when compare to other factors affecting child survival. The data is obtained from the Demographic and Health Survey (2008) using frequency distribution, cross tabulation and linear regression analysis. The result obtained from the research shows that place of residence affects total children ever born and that place of delivery and distance to health facility affects the number of living children. It also shows that mother’s intake affect the number of living children. Through the look on Nigeria’s next generation, it emphasizes how Nigeria stands on the threshold of the greatest transformation in history and how the choice of success or failure rests in the ability to harness its greatest assets not oil, but youth. Hence, the present study will aid better understanding of child survival situation in Nigeria and subsequently improve the design and implementation of policies/interventions to boost child survival not only in the study area but among different settings in Nigeria.