
A SYSTEMS-LEVEL ATLAS

AFRICA

VOLUME V

Society, Demographics & Culture

Demographic Transformation · Urbanization & Megacities · Languages, Ethnicity & Religion · Education & Health Systems · Culture, Media & the Creative Economy

Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry

LANDRY INDUSTRIES · MARIE LANDRY'S SPY SHOP

About This Volume

AFRICA: AN ENCYCLOPEDIC REFERENCE — 2026 EDITION

Volume V of an eight-volume reference work compiled and edited by Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry and published by Landry Industries Inc. under the Marie Landry's Spy Shop imprint, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.

The previous volumes traced the land, the deep history, the modern state, and the economy. **Volume V is about the people.** It examines the demographic surge that will make Africa home to a quarter of humanity, the explosive growth of its cities, the staggering diversity of its languages and faiths, the condition of its schools and clinics, and the cultural industries through which Africa increasingly speaks to the world. This is the largest volume in the series — five chapters rather than four — because society is where every other system in this work ultimately registers.

A NOTE ON FIGURES AND CITATION INTEGRITY

Demographic and social data are estimates drawn from differing instruments — UN projections, census returns, survey research, and agency reports — that do not always agree. Where they differ, the text gives the reported range rather than a false single figure, and keys every quantitative claim to the numbered *References*. Long-range population projections in particular are scenarios, not predictions, and are presented as such. All data was verified against an identifiable public source in June 2026; nothing is reproduced verbatim.

Series architecture:

I — FOUNDATIONS · II — CIVILIZATION LAYERS · III — MODERN STATES · IV — ECONOMIC & RESOURCE SYSTEMS (*PUBLISHED*)

V — SOCIETY, DEMOGRAPHICS & CULTURE (*THIS INSTALLMENT*)

17. Demographic Transformation · 18. Urbanization and Megacities · 19. Languages, Ethnicity, and Religion · 20. Education and Health Systems · 21. Culture, Media, and the Creative Economy

VI — TECHNOLOGY & FUTURE SYSTEMS · VII — GEOPOLITICS · VIII — FUTURE TRAJECTORIES · APPENDICES A-E

© 2026 Landry Industries Inc. All rights reserved.

VOLUME FIVE

Society, Demographics & Culture

By 2100, roughly two of every five people on Earth will be African. This volume maps the human consequences of that fact: a youthful, fast-urbanising, extraordinarily diverse society straining its schools and clinics even as its films and music reshape global culture — and decides, in the process, whether the great demographic wave becomes a dividend or an emergency.

1. Demographic Transformation
2. Urbanization and Megacities
3. Languages, Ethnicity, and Religion
4. Education and Health Systems
5. Culture, Media, and the Creative Economy

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Demographic Transformation

Africa is the demographic centre of the twenty-first century. As the rest of the world ages and shrinks, the continent will add billions of people and remain overwhelmingly young — a fact that will reshape not only Africa but the entire human population.

No single statistic captures the African future more completely than its demography. The continent that held about 9 percent of the world's people in 1950 is on course to hold around 40 percent by 2100. This is the master trend beneath every other subject in this volume, and arguably in the entire work — the force that will determine whether the century's defining story is one of opportunity or of strain.

The Scale of Growth

Africa's population reached roughly 1.55 billion in 2025 and is projected, on the UN medium variant, to reach about 2.5 billion by 2050 and somewhere between 3.8 and 4.5 billion by 2100.^{[2][3]} By the end of the century the continent is expected to account for around 39 percent of all humanity, up from 16 percent in 2015 — meaning roughly two of every five people on Earth will be African.^[5] Growth is not uniform: the UN projects that between 2017 and 2050, half of the world's entire population increase will be concentrated in just nine countries, of which three — Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Ethiopia — are African, and that 26 African countries will at least double in size over that period.^[4] Nigeria alone is on track to become the world's third most populous country shortly before 2050.^[4]

The Youngest Continent

Africa is, and will long remain, the youngest region on Earth. Its median age is about 19 years, against a global figure near 30, and historically around 60 percent of Africans have been under the age of 25.^{[1][5]} This youthfulness is the demographic basis of the much-discussed “demographic dividend” — the economic boost a country can capture when a large working-age population supports relatively few dependents. But the dividend is conditional, not automatic: it materialises only if those young people find education, health, and above all jobs, the central challenge identified in Volume IV. Without them, a youth bulge becomes a source of instability rather than growth.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION UNDER WAY

- Fertility has fallen sharply from its 1972 peak of about 6.7 births per woman to roughly 3.9 today, and the UN projects continued decline to 2.8 by 2050 and around 2.0 — replacement level — by 2100.^[1]
- The continent's median age is projected to rise from about 19 today to 35 by 2100 as fertility falls and lifespans lengthen.^[1]
- Fertility varies enormously: Niger, Somalia, Chad, the DRC, and the Central African Republic still record more than six children per woman, while Tunisia and Mauritius have fallen to replacement level or below.^[3]
- Population momentum means growth continues even as fertility falls, because so many Africans are entering their childbearing years.^[3]

The Stakes

The transformation is double-edged. The opportunity is a vast, young, increasingly educated workforce at the very moment the rest of the world is greying — a potential engine of global growth and a source of labour and dynamism. The risk is that the continent fails to generate the jobs and services its young people need: an estimated 438 million Africans were already living in extreme poverty, on under US\$2.15 a day, in 2025.^[6] Which of these futures arrives depends less on the demographic numbers themselves — which are now largely locked in — than on the economic, educational, and political choices examined throughout this work.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

Urbanization and Megacities

Africa is urbanising faster than any region in history. The bulk of its coming population growth will land in cities — producing some of the planet’s largest urban agglomerations, and some of its hardest urban-management challenges.

Where Africa’s billions will live is as consequential as how many there will be. The continent is in the midst of the fastest urban transition the world has seen, as hundreds of millions move from countryside to city in the span of a few decades — a compression of the urbanisation that took Europe and the Americas more than a century. By 2050, an estimated 80 percent of Africa’s population growth is expected to be absorbed by its cities.^[8]

The Megacity Surge

Africa today has three megacities — urban areas of more than ten million people. Cairo is the largest, with a metropolitan population on the order of 23 to 25 million, followed by Kinshasa and Lagos, each now above 17 million.^{[7][9]} Their scale is already reshaping the continent’s economic geography: Lagos State’s economy has been estimated at around US\$131 billion, equivalent to a fifth or more of Nigeria’s GDP and large enough to rank among Africa’s biggest national economies in its own right.^[10] Nigeria appears nine times among the continent’s fifty largest cities, a measure of how urbanisation concentrates in the most populous states.^[7]

AFRICA’S URBAN TRAJECTORY

- By 2050, Africa is projected to gain four more megacities — Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Khartoum, and Luanda — bringing the total to seven.^[9]
- On current projections Cairo could reach about 32.6 million by 2050, with Kinshasa near 29 million and Lagos near 28 million.^[9]
- Dar es Salaam and Nairobi are among the fastest-growing, each projected to roughly double between today and 2050.^[9]
- Gabon and Libya are already the most urbanised African states, each above 80 percent.^[12]

The Informal City

This growth is outpacing the capacity of governments to manage it. In cities such as Lagos, Nairobi, and Kinshasa, informal settlements are expanding rapidly, with inadequate access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, and formal housing.^[11] The result is a distinctively African form of urbanisation — rapid, youthful, and largely informal, mirroring the informal-economy structure described in Volume IV — in which a large share of urban residents live and work outside formally planned and serviced systems. The central question, returned to in Volume VIII, is whether African cities can convert their demographic density into the productivity and innovation that cities have historically generated, or whether infrastructure and service deficits will trap that potential. (Notably, the UN's 2025 projections revised several African city forecasts downward from earlier rounds, a reminder that even these trajectories carry real uncertainty.^[7])

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Languages, Ethnicity, and Religion

Africa is the most linguistically and ethnically diverse continent on Earth, and one of its most religious. This plurality is a defining feature of African life — a source of extraordinary cultural richness and, at times, of political strain.

Itemography is the scale of African society and urbanisation its shape, diversity is its texture. No other continent contains anything like the variety of peoples, tongues, and faiths found across Africa's fifty-four states — a plurality rooted in the deep human history traced in Volume II and carried, largely intact, through the colonial reordering and into the present.

A Continent of Languages

Estimates of the number of languages spoken in Africa range from roughly 1,250 to 3,000 — on the order of a third of all the languages on Earth.^[13] These belong to the major families introduced in Volume II — Niger-Congo (the largest, including the Bantu languages), Afroasiatic across the north and Horn, Nilo-Saharan, and the Khoisan languages of the southwest. The density of this diversity is hard to overstate: Cameroon alone is home to more than two hundred languages and roughly two hundred and fifty ethnic groups.^[14] Colonial languages — principally English, French, Portuguese, and Arabic — serve as the languages of government, commerce, and inter-ethnic communication, layered atop this indigenous foundation, while languages such as Swahili function as major regional *linguae francae*.

Peoples and Identities

Africa's ethnic composition is correspondingly intricate, comprising several thousand distinct groups whose identities are bound up with language, kinship, and territory. As Volume III examined, the colonial borders that became national boundaries rarely aligned with these groupings, so that most African states are multi-ethnic by construction. The management of that diversity — through federalism, power-sharing, or, in the worst cases, the politicisation of ethnicity into conflict — remains one of the central tasks of African governance.

The Religious Landscape

Africa is overwhelmingly religious: survey research finds that around 95 percent of Africans claim a religious affiliation.^[17] Two faiths predominate. Estimates for the continent as a whole place Christianity at roughly 49 percent of the population and Islam at about 42 percent, with traditional African religions and others making up the remainder.^[13] The two are divided largely along geographic lines, a pattern with deep historical roots: North Africa and much of the Sahel are overwhelmingly Muslim — over 90 percent in countries such as Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya — while sub-Saharan Africa is majority Christian, at roughly 60 percent, with Muslims around 30 percent.^{[14][15]}

AFRICA AND THE FUTURE OF WORLD RELIGION

- Sub-Saharan Africa was home to roughly 650 million Christians in 2020, a number projected to exceed one billion by 2050.^[15]
- By 2060, an estimated 40 percent of the world's Christians and 27 percent of the world's Muslims are projected to live in sub-Saharan Africa.^[14]
- Nigeria, the continent's most populous country, contains both its largest Christian and its largest Muslim population.^[16]
- Traditional African religions persist widely, frequently practised alongside Christianity and Islam in syncretic forms rather than wholly displaced by them.^[16]

The demographic story of Chapter 17 thus carries a religious corollary: as the continent's population grows, Africa is becoming the demographic centre of gravity for both of the world's largest religions — a shift whose cultural and geopolitical consequences extend far beyond the continent itself.

CHAPTER TWENTY

Education and Health Systems

Whether Africa's demographic wave becomes a dividend depends, more than anything, on its schools and clinics. Both have made real gains over a generation — and both remain stretched far past their capacity by the sheer scale of need.

The human-development systems of education and health are where the demographic future of Chapter 17 is either realised or squandered. A young population is an asset only if it is healthy and skilled; a large cohort of under-educated, under-served young people is a liability. The African record on both fronts is one of genuine, underappreciated progress running up against the relentless arithmetic of population growth.

Health: Progress Against a Heavy Burden

Life expectancy in Africa has risen by roughly a decade since 2000, reaching an average of about 64 years — though this remains some nine years below the global average, and conceals a continental range of more than twenty years, from about 77 in Tunisia to around 55 in Nigeria.^[18] The continent carries a uniquely heavy disease burden. Malaria alone kills on the order of 600,000 people a year, the overwhelming majority of them African children under five, and tuberculosis and HIV together account for well over a million more deaths annually.^[21] Child mortality, while much improved, remains stark: a child in sub-Saharan Africa is roughly sixteen times more likely to die before the age of five than one in a high-income country.^[20]

A HEALTH SYSTEM UNDER PRESSURE

- Africa is undergoing a “double burden” of disease: non-communicable conditions such as heart disease, stroke, and diabetes now account for more than 37 percent of deaths, up from about 24 percent two decades ago, even as infectious disease persists.^[19]
- Average health spending is around 5 percent of GDP — roughly half the global average — leaving systems chronically under-resourced.^[21]
- Healthy life expectancy rose by more than five years between 2000 and 2019, driven by infectious-disease control and improved maternal and child care.^[22]
- The suspension of major external health funding in early 2025 disrupted HIV services across some 55 countries, mostly in Africa; analysts warned a permanent halt could cause millions of additional infections and deaths by 2029.^[22]

Education: Access Rising, Learning Lagging

Schooling has expanded enormously, but quality and reach have not kept pace with the growing school-age population. Adult literacy in sub-Saharan Africa has risen to about 69 percent, yet because population growth outstrips it, the absolute number of illiterate adults has actually *increased*, from around 196 million to 225 million in recent years.^[23] The continent is home to nearly 30 percent of the world's out-of-school children, and more than half of all out-of-school children worldwide live in sub-Saharan Africa; primary-school completion stands at roughly 65 percent against a global average of 87 percent.^{[23][24]} Nigeria alone has an estimated 18.3 million out-of-school children, the most of any African country.^[26]

Most troubling is the “learning crisis” that lies beneath enrolment figures: by some estimates, nearly nine in ten children in sub-Saharan Africa cannot read a simple text by age ten.^[25] With up to 12 million young Africans entering the labour market every year — and sub-Saharan Africa set to have the world's largest and youngest workforce by 2050 — closing this gap between access and actual learning, and aligning skills with the labour market, is among the most urgent tasks on the continent, and the hinge on which the demographic dividend turns.^[25]

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

Culture, Media, and the Creative Economy

If the rest of this volume describes Africa's challenges, this chapter describes one of its clearest triumphs. Through film, music, fashion, and sport, African culture has become a genuine global force — and an increasingly serious economic one.

Culture is the domain in which Africa is most visibly reshaping the wider world's perception of the continent — and, increasingly, the global cultural marketplace itself. The creative economy turns the youth and dynamism described earlier in this volume into exportable influence and, more and more, into jobs and revenue, making it a rare arena where Africa's demographic energy is already paying clear dividends.

Nollywood and the African Screen

Nigeria's film industry, Nollywood, is the clearest example. By volume it is one of the largest film industries on Earth — producing well over 2,000 films a year, second only to India's Bollywood and far exceeding Hollywood's output — and it contributes billions of dollars to Nigeria's economy while employing hundreds of thousands directly and supporting around a million jobs in related sectors.^{[28][31]} Its reach is expanding through global streaming platforms such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, and Showmax, which have brought African storytelling to worldwide audiences. The shift is not merely cultural but commercial: in 2025, Nollywood overtook Hollywood in West African box-office market share, taking 49.4 percent of gross receipts against Hollywood's 48.8 percent, with cinema revenues climbing sharply year on year.^[30]

Afrobeats and the Sound of a Generation

In music, the Afrobeats genre — led by Nigerian and Ghanaian artists and now branching into subgenres such as Afro-fusion and Afro-rave — has moved from regional popularity to global dominance, filling arenas worldwide and topping international charts.^[30] The economics are following the influence: Nigerian artists earned tens of billions of naira from streaming platforms in 2024, and Africa's music-streaming market, though still young, is projected to approach half a billion US dollars in annual revenue by 2025 — roughly a fivefold increase since 2017.^{[28][30]}

THE CREATIVE ECONOMY BY THE NUMBERS

- Nigeria's creative sector — led by film and music — is projected to reach roughly US\$15 billion in value, contributing about 2.3 percent of GDP, up from 1.4 percent in 2023.^[27]
- Africa could capture up to 10 percent of the US\$200 billion global trade in creative goods by 2030, equivalent to around 4 percent of the continent's GDP.^[29]
- Cultural and creative industries already contribute more than 4 percent of GDP in Côte d'Ivoire and over 5 percent in Kenya.^[28]
- Nollywood employs hundreds of thousands directly and supports on the order of a million jobs across distribution, marketing, and retail.^[28]

Sport, Fashion, and Soft Power

The cultural surge extends well beyond screen and sound. African footballers anchor the world's leading leagues, the Africa Cup of Nations is a major global tournament, and in 2022 Morocco became the first African and first Arab nation to reach a FIFA World Cup semi-final — a landmark moment of continental pride. African fashion, design, and contemporary art are commanding growing international attention and prices. Taken together, these industries represent a form of soft power: a means by which Africa projects identity, narrative, and creativity onto the world stage, reshaping a global image long shaped by others. It is, in the context of this volume's harder statistics on poverty and schooling, a powerful reminder that the African story is not only one of need but of extraordinary and increasingly influential creative capacity — the human dividend already visible, even as the larger one waits on the choices examined in the volumes to come.

References — Volume V

All sources accessed June 2026. Listed in order of first citation. Long-range projections are scenarios, not predictions; where sources differ the text gives the reported range.

1. Pew Research Center. “5 facts about Africa’s population growth” (median age ~19 today → 35 by 2100; fertility 6.7 in 1972 → 3.9 today → 2.8 by 2050 → 2.0 by 2100; ~60% under 25). [pewresearch.org](https://www.pewresearch.org)
2. Worldometer / Statista, drawing on UN World Population Prospects 2025. *Africa population* (~1.55 billion in 2025; ~2.5 billion by 2050; most populous Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt; growth peaked 2.63% in 2013). [worldometers.info](https://www.worldometers.info)
3. Hoover Institution. “Africa 2050: Demographic Truth and Consequences” (1.2bn in 2015 → 2.5bn by 2050 → 4.5bn by 2100, medium variant; highest-fertility states Niger, Somalia, Chad, DRC, Mali; Tunisia and Mauritius at or below replacement). [hoover.org](https://www.hoover.org)
4. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Population Prospects (press release)* (Nigeria third most populous country before 2050; half of 2017–2050 growth in nine countries incl. Nigeria, DRC, Ethiopia; 26 African countries to at least double). [un.org](https://www.un.org)
5. University of Minnesota AgEcon Search (UN-based analysis). *Africa’s demographic weight* (population ~1.19bn in 2015 → ~4.39bn by 2100 = 39.12% of world; median age 19.4 vs 29.6 global; >60% under 25). ageconsearch.umn.edu
6. Statista (Worldometer data). *Forecast of the total population of Africa* (~438 million living in extreme poverty, under US\$2.15/day, in 2025; ~3.8bn by 2100). [statista.com](https://www.statista.com)
7. Visual Capitalist, using UN World Urbanization Prospects 2025. “The 50 Largest Cities in Africa” (Cairo ~25.6m; Kinshasa and Lagos each >17m; Nigeria nine of the top 50; 2025 revision lowered some earlier forecasts). [visualcapitalist.com](https://www.visualcapitalist.com)
8. Nairametrics, using UN World Urbanization Prospects. “Top 10 largest cities in Africa 2025” (Cairo ~23m, Kinshasa ~17.8m, Lagos ~17.2m, Luanda ~10m; ~80% of 2050 growth to be urban). [nairametrics.com](https://www.nairametrics.com)
9. Statista / Institute for Economics & Peace. “Forecast for megacities in Africa by 2050” (three current megacities; four more — Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Khartoum, Luanda — by 2050; Cairo ~32.6m, Kinshasa ~29m, Lagos ~28.2m). [statista.com](https://www.statista.com)
10. ISS African Futures (Bello-Schünemann & Aucoin). *African urban futures* (Lagos State economy ~US\$131bn, 20–25% of Nigeria’s GDP). [issafrica](https://issafrica.ethz.ch) (ETH Zurich mirror)
11. Talented Women Network. “African Urbanization: The Rise of African Megacities” (informal settlements expanding in Lagos, Nairobi, Kinshasa; deficits in water, sanitation, electricity). [talentedwomennetwork.com](https://www.talentedwomennetwork.com)
12. Statista. *Largest cities / urbanization rate in Africa* (Gabon and Libya most urbanised, each >80%; population density ~50/km²). [statista.com](https://www.statista.com)
13. Wikipedia, “Africa” (1,250–3,000 native languages; religions: Christianity 49%, Islam 42%, traditional faiths 8%, others 1%). en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa

14. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR Education). *“People and Society: Sub-Saharan Africa”* (SSA ~60% Christian / ~30% Muslim; by 2060, 40% of the world’s Christians and 27% of its Muslims in SSA; Cameroon 200+ languages, ~250 ethnic groups). education.cfr.org
15. Statista. *Prevalence of Christianity / religion in Africa* (~650 million Christians in SSA in 2020, projected >1 billion by 2050; North Africa >90% Muslim). [statista.com](https://www.statista.com)
16. FindEasy (compiling Pew / World Religion Database). *“Africa population by Religion”* (2020: ~658m Christians ~50%, ~575m Muslims ~44%; Nigeria holds the largest Christian and Muslim populations). [indeasy.in](https://findeasy.in)
17. Afrobarometer (Working Paper, Dec 2025). *“Religion and prejudice”* (95% of Africans religiously affiliated; survey: 59% Christian, 33% Muslim, 1% traditional). afrobarometer.org
18. Intelpoint, using UN WPP data. *Life expectancy in Africa 2025* (continental average ~64.2 years, ~9.3 below the global 73.5; Tunisia ~77 highest, Nigeria ~55 lowest; +~10 years since 2000). intelpoint.co
19. MOHAC Africa, citing UNICEF. *“Mortality Rate in Africa 2026”* (under-five mortality ~68–69 per 1,000; non-communicable diseases >37% of deaths, up from ~24% two decades earlier). mohacafrica.org
20. WHO Regional Office for Africa. *Child health* (under-five mortality ~95 per 1,000 in SSA; children ~16.5× more likely to die before five than in developed countries; malaria — “one child dies every minute”). afro.who.int
21. MOHAC Africa, citing WHO. *“Life Expectancy in Africa 2026”* (malaria ~600,000 deaths/yr, mostly under-five; TB and HIV ~1.5 million combined; health spending ~5% of GDP, about half the global average). mohacafrica.org
22. United Nations, *SDG Report 2025, Goal 3* (healthy life expectancy +5 years 2000–2019; January 2025 foreign-aid pause disrupted HIV services in 55 countries; a permanent halt projected to cause ~6 million new HIV infections and ~4 million AIDS deaths by 2029). unstats.un.org
23. UNESCO, *International Literacy Day 2025 factsheet* (SSA adult literacy 65%→69%, yet illiterate adults rose from 196m to 225m; more than half of the world’s out-of-school children live in SSA). unesco.org
24. Afrobarometer (AD1116, Jan 2026), citing UNESCO GEM 2024. *Education* (primary completion ~65% vs 87% global; youth literacy ~75%; Africa ~30% of the world’s out-of-school children). afrobarometer.org
25. World Bank. *Education in Eastern and Southern Africa* (~9 in 10 SSA children cannot read by age 10; up to 12 million youth enter the job market each year; SSA to have the world’s largest and youngest workforce by 2050). worldbank.org
26. Africa Solutions Media Hub / MOHAC Africa, citing UBEC and UNESCO. *Out-of-school children* (Nigeria ~18.3 million out of school, the most in Africa; SSA ~98–100 million children/youth aged 6–18 out of school). africasolutionsmediahub.org
27. AInvest, citing PwC. *“Nollywood’s Golden Age”* (Nigeria’s creative sector ~US\$14.8bn by 2025, ~2.3% of GDP, up from 1.4% in 2023). ainvest.com
28. Afreximbank. *“Estimating Potential Economic Contributions of Cultural and Creative Industries in Africa”* (Nollywood 2,500+ films/yr, ~US\$7.2bn/yr to GDP, 300,000+ direct and ~1 million indirect jobs; music streaming ~US\$500m by 2025, ~5× 2017; Kenya CCI 5.32% of GDP, Côte d’Ivoire >4%). afreximbank.com
29. African Leadership Magazine. *“African Film Industry and Big Financial Budgets”* (Nollywood 2,000+ films/yr vs Hollywood 450–650; Africa could reach 10% of the US\$200bn global creative-goods trade by 2030, ~4% of GDP). africanleadershipmagazine.co.uk

30. Hallmark News. *"Billion-Naira movies, Dollarized music"* (2025: Nollywood took 49.4% of West African box office vs Hollywood's 48.8%; cinema revenue ₦15.6bn, +34.7%; Afrobeats artists earned ₦58bn+ from streaming in 2024). hallmarknews.com
31. The Trade Adviser / TechCulture Africa. *Africa's creative economy* (Nollywood the second-largest film industry by volume after Bollywood; Netflix launched a dedicated Nollywood category in 2020). thetradeadviser.com

END OF VOLUME V — SOCIETY, DEMOGRAPHICS & CULTURE

Volume VI — *Technology, Digital Transformation & Future Systems* — continues the reference in the next installment.