



NIGERIA POPULATION: CITIZENS' PERCEPTION SURVEY REPORT





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In partnership with:

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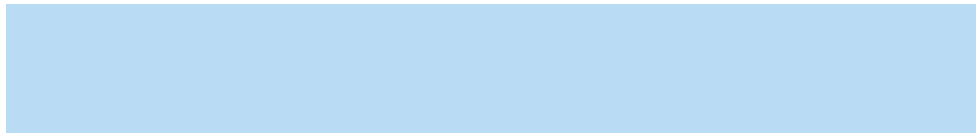
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The pictures used in cover page of this report are the real enumerators and participants of the survey.



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Our acknowledgment and appreciation go to the following under-listed names and organization partners for their immense contributions towards the successful survey design and administering the survey questionnaire under the aegis of the Nigeria Population Conversation Project by Population Matters UK and Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)/Transparency International in Nigeria (TI-Nigeria). Telling the story with a fact-finding will go a long way in shaping the next steps towards a sustainable conversation.

- 1) Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNNGO)
- 2) Iyaniwura Children Care Foundation
- 3) Lagos State Civil Society Partnership
- 4) Population Explosion Awareness Initiative
- 5) P4SD
- 6) Community Education Advancement of Peace and Development Initiative
- 7) Yinka Adefowope
- 8) Youth Against Disaster Initiative
- 9) Ashh Foundation
- 10) Center for Awareness on Justice and Accountability
- 11) Youth Advocacy Initiative
- 12) Midas Centre for Civic Engagement
- 13) Langa Women Initiative
- 14) Afrihub
- 15) Nigerian Women Right and Empowerment Network
- 16) Child Safety Education and Protection Initiative
- 17) Top Radio 90.9fm
- 18) City 105.1fm

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- 26) Ibuoye adedayo
- 27) Haliyah Olosun
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- 29) Salami Habeeb Ademola
- 30) Ibrahim Abdulrahim
- 31) Lawal yetunde
- 32) Oba Ismail abdulsalam
- 33) Zaynab Abdulwahab
- 34) Abdullahi Hajarat
- 35) Yunus Suliat
- 36) Azenda Cynthia Nguwasen
- 37) Damiyal Mark Ishaya
- 38) Hannatu Senchi
- 39) Emmanuel Dafang Alans

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

Population Matters is proud and delighted to have worked with CISLAC/TI-Nigeria and other Nigerian partners to launch the ground-breaking survey detailed in this report. For the first time, to our knowledge, people across the whole of the country have been able to share their views and knowledge on the vital questions connected with Nigeria's population growth. It is no surprise to learn that they are concerned, with the majority surveyed believing that this growth does not bring benefits – more than three times the number who thought it was beneficial.

Importantly, the survey also helps to identify solutions. For instance, almost two-thirds of people surveyed identified low birth control measures as a key driver of population growth, while the importance of education in empowering women and girls was prioritized above all other options by both males and female respondents. The wealth of data in this survey will, we hope, prove immensely useful in understanding the challenges and mapping out a positive path forward.

We hope and believe that this survey will spark a 'Population Conversation' across Nigeria. It is for Nigerians, not organisations like Population Matters, to map out their challenges and identify how best to tackle them. Our goal is to help to catalyse that discussion, and offer what help and support we can.

What is clear already from this survey is that the solutions which present themselves are positive ones, which will empower people, tackle gender discrimination, improve health and economic prospects, and help protect Nigeria's environment. We wish our Nigerian friends and partners all the best in promoting these benefits and securing the changes that are needed. If we can help, we will.

Finally, we give our heartfelt thanks to our friends and partners at CISLAC/TI-Nigeria for their amazing work on this project.



Alistair Currie

Head of Campaigns and Communications
Population Matters

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

The Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)/Transparency International in Nigeria (TI-Nigeria) is delighted to have partnered with Population Matters UK on the Nigeria Population Conversation Project, the 1st of its kind.

While population affects every facet of societal development and Nigeria's population, depicted as a demographic nightmare to be, is projected to reach 400 million by 2050, doubling the current estimate. Yet open, deliberate discussion around population remains uncommon in Nigeria.

We cannot conceal the fact that with the current inadequate awareness on consequences of population at citizenry and policy levels as well as the unattended impact on national planning, Nigeria has not efficiently harnessed its population to achieve development goals.

This fact has been buttressed by multiplier effects of youth unemployment, insecurity, inaccessible healthcare services, food insecurity, education inequality and other challenges that undermine socio-economic development of Nigeria.

As a result, the Nigeria Population Conversation project is necessitated by the need to engender people-oriented participation and harvest perception on population to shape policy direction for well-informed national planning to achieve the overall demographic advantage.

More importantly, wide gap has been observed in population literacy at individual levels; and this poses further challenges to demographic accountability, as the main stakeholders in Nigeria Population Conversation.

It is worthy of a note that active participation by Nigerians across the six geo-political zones in the Population Perception Survey that led to the production of this report is a clear indication of citizens' readiness for constructive conversation on population and its impacts on their well-being as well as living standards. This without doubt will serve as a baseline for further conversation on population at all levels in Nigeria and beyond.

We are hopeful that fact-findings from this report would be leveraged by relevant state and non-state actors in amplifying conversation on population, while shaping policy decision and direction towards inclusive planning and development in Nigeria.

Our appreciation goes to the Population Matters for this unique opportunity to open inclusive conversations on population in Nigeria.



Auwal Ibrahim Musa (Rafsanjani)
Executive Director CISLAC/TI-Nigeria

2024

OVERVIEW

Population is one of the most controversial and least talked-about issues yet should be top on the list of themes flagged in development context in Nigeria. Nigeria conducted her last census seventeen (17) years ago (2006).¹ Till date, the Nigerian population size has just been based on estimates and projections. At some point the National Population Commission admitted that they do not have the accurate figure of Nigerian Population.²

The last official census conducted in Nigeria was 2006 and the figures stood at 140,431,791 (71,345,488 males: 69,086,308 females) spread across 28,197,085 households³ with a projected growth rate of 2.5%. The current population of Nigeria is 225,894,664 based on projections of the latest United Nations data. The UN estimates the July 1, 2023, population at 223,804,632.⁴ It is important to state at this point there are different data to this effect.^{5,6,7,8}

Nigeria is ranked the 6th largest country in the world contributing 2.77% of the world's total population, with a population density of 244.3persons/km².

Without doubt, population growth impact governance, socio-economic, political, health, education spheres of Nigeria, including the fast-eroding standards of living of the citizens.

Of equal concern and impact is the global environment and climate change crisis, attributed to overconsumption of the global north, and the earth cannot provide for us all and the natural world is paying the price, i.e., biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, deforestation, water, and food shortage, however the consumeristic culture is gradually fast catching up in the global south (with Nigeria largely impacted)⁹ where and when disposable income improves, as well as other factors such as urbanisation and an unplanned population.

In order to clearly understand the extent of these disparities, the Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)/Transparency International in Nigeria (TI-Nigeria) in collaboration with Population Matters, engaged a critical field survey that harvested citizens' population perception across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria.

From 750 sample size, CISLAC received 723 responses (381 male, 334 female, 3 both sex, and 5 gender neutral) to some carefully selected series of questions to understand and document citizens' knowledge about Population of Nigeria; citizens' belief about Nigeria's Population as it stands today; Nigeria Population regarding gender and other impact; citizens perception on

1. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/474>

2. <https://nigeria.iom.int/news/npc-we-lack-accurate-figures-nigerias-population>

3. <https://nigeria.opendataforafrica.org/xspplpb/nigeria-census>

4. Nigeria Population 2023 (Live) (worldpopulationreview.com)

5. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/nigeria-population>

6. <https://countrymeters.info/en/Nigeria#facts>

7. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/nigeria-population>

8. World Population Dashboard -Nigeria | United Nations Population Fund (unfpa.org)

9. <https://www.usaid.gov/climate/country-profiles/nigeria#>

Population and the environment; Population, health, socio-economic empowerment; Elderly groups; beliefs around Sexual Reproductive Health Rights.

Others are factors that influence and impacts Nigerian Population; Agencies and Institutions relevant to Nigeria's Population Management; Population Awareness ambassador.

Citizens' knowledge about Population:

Assessing the citizens' knowledge about Population of Nigeria, only 122 respondents (51 female, 61 male and 1 gender neutral) representing approximately 17% of the respondents were within the range of the correct estimate of the Nigerian population figures. When the respondents were asked of their opinion on why the Nigerian population is the way it is, “Low birth control measures” and “High birth rate” came out as the major reason as outlined by the respondents. The respondent through their answers indicated that the causes of high population rate in Nigeria is not beneficial as 442 respondents (204 females; 237 males and 1 both gender) representing 61.1% of the respondents answered to this in the negative.

Effect of Population on Gender:

The result of the survey shows that out of 723 persons interviewed, 452 persons (female 211, male 236, 2 both sexes gender neutral 3) representing 62.5% of the population sample believe that the Nigerian population has direct effect on the gender and as such allays concerns on the population.

Responding to a question if Nigerian female gender should have autonomy to their bodies, 212 respondents representing 29.32% of the study population strongly agrees that Nigerian female gender should have the right of autonomy to their bodies. 196 (27.11%) agree; 114 (15.77%) are neutral on the issue while 104 (14.38%) strongly disagree and 87 (12.03%) disagree. 10, which is 1.38% out of the 723 did not respond to the question.

Similarly, 470 (251 females, 215 males, 2 both sexes and 2 neutral) respondents are of the view that Nigerian females should have the right to the number of children they want to have and how often to have them.

In contrast, 163(44 females, 116 males, 1 both sexes and 2 gender neutral) representing 22.54% said NO that they should not have the right to the number of children they want to have and how often to have them. 77 (10.65%) of them do not know if they should have it or not whereas 13 (1.80) did not respond to the question.

Population impact on environment:

Testing the citizens' knowledge and view of the impact of population on the environment and climate change, 250 (109 females, 139 males and 2 both sexes) respondents, which represents 34.58% of the study population agree that population has an impact on the environment. 237 representing 32.78 disagrees that population impacts the environment. 14 (1.94%) of the respondents did not provide any response. 222 (30.71%) has no knowledge of the population impacting the environment. Whereas a higher number of the population said YES to population impacting the environment and 222 saying they have no knowledge, this calls for greater information sharing/awareness creation among the citizens.

Also, 321 (females 157, male 161, both sexes 2, gender neutral 1) by conversion 44.39% of the demography agree that the Nigerian population directly affects the environment through open defecation. This in essence leads to environmental degradation.

Population impact on food security:

Of the 723 (334 females, 381 males, 3 both sexes and 5 gender neutral) study population, 479 which is 66.25% (228 females, 246 males, 2 both sexes and 3 gender neutral) believe that the rate of population in Nigeria affects agriculture, for food security, biodiversity, and the sea. 120 (56 females and 64 males) respondents, 16.60% say it has no effect. 108, that is 14.94% stated they have no idea if it will have any effect or not. This implies that a greater number of the study population have the knowledge that the rate of population in Nigeria affects agriculture for food security, biodiversity, and the sea.

Population and the elderly:

13.13% of the respondents perceived the elderly as being patriotic. The rest of the population has different perceptions, cutting across the viewpoints when it comes to the elderly in their locality; while 99 constituting of 13.69% registered no data entry.

The survey reveals that 435 (60.16%) of the survey size distributed as follows (222 males, 209 females, 2 both sexes and 2 gender neutral persons) do not have knowledge of any empowerment program for the elderly existing within their locality. This in turn suggests that there is a need for more awareness of the existence of these programs. 54.91% of the survey size (397: male 199, female 194, both sexes 3, gender neutral 1) says YES to the fact that the Nigerian population has a direct impact on the planning and care for the elderly.

Population impact on socio-economic:

On the socio-economic impact of population, 369 (51%) of the statistics sum are of the opinion that the Nigerian population directly affects the access to health and other socio-economic amenities. Evidently this calls for an improved health system as well as economic policies.

Population and economic planning:

The total survey data compiled reveals that 76.34% (552 response: male 276, female 271, both sexes 3, gender neutral 2) strongly suggests that the population of Nigeria should be planned hence curbing the adverse effect of the population increase. The survey indicates that 54.63% (395: Male 223, female 170, both sexes 1, gender neutral 1) of the distribution size are aware of the Nigerian budget.

From the survey data, 478 (male 243, female 229, both sexes 2, gender neutral 4) by conversion 66.11% of the survey population are ignorant of any economic framework/plan whether or present. This figure raises concern over the level of apathy among the populace with regards to government economic plans. Using the inference above 435 responses (male 222, female 209, both sexes 2, gender neutral 2) out of the total 723 have never been involved in budget discussion before. Working with this representation, this goes further to point out that about 60.16% of the Nigerian population have never been involved in budget discussion.

Population planning and reproductive health:

Analysis of the survey data shows that the main factor that affects the population growth as stated by the respondents is majorly around non-control on childbirth and reproduction. This corroborates the objectives of this study showing that birth control is very central to controlling the population of Nigeria. 233 out of 723 respondents believe that contraceptives serve as birth control measure. This number is 32.23% of the entire study population. It calls for increased education and awareness creation among the citizens.

Others in the group believe that contraceptive when it relates to reproductive rights should be made accessible, be encouraged, restricted, and monitored, discouraged among girls, has some negative health implication, must be made mandatory, there are religious and cultural bias.

Population and women's reproductive right:

163 participants representing 22.55% of the study population did not respond to the question on access to contraceptives by Nigerian girls and women. 136 (18.81%) are of the view that contraceptives are very accessible to Nigerian girls and women. The rest had different recommendations as how they consider the accessibility: make contraceptives, restricted and monitored, affordable, encouraging use of contraceptives, discouraged among girls.

Provision/accessibility of contraceptives:

On the role of government in making contraceptives accessible to the people, 264 persons responded YES to the question. This is 36.51% of the total respondents. 258, (35.68%) do not know if they want the government to make it accessible or not, whereas 172 (23.79%) said outright NO to the idea of the government ensuring access to contraceptives. 22 persons did not respond to the question.

Population and education equality/accessibility:

Studying participants knowledge on access to education for the boys and girls, 63.76% which is 461 said YES to boys and girls having access to education. 134 (18.53%) are of the opinion that boys and girls do not have access to education. 106 (14.66%) do not have any idea if girls and boys have access to education while 22 (3.04%) did not respond to the question.

The cost of education is considered inaccessible by the respondents. A total of 408 respondents, which represent 60.58% of the study population consider education inaccessible due to the high cost of it. 178 which is 24.62% consider it accessible; while 85 (17.76%) do not know if it is accessible or not and 22 (3.04%) did not respond to the question. Summarily, education is considered inaccessible.

Citizens' knowledge on local Population intervention:

Awareness level on any intervention in the locality is very low as 59.61% (431 respondents) indicated that there are NO interventions in the locality. 206 (28.49) do not have an idea of any intervention in the locality. 22 (3.04%) did not respond to the question.

A few interventions exist in the states, but none directly address population or Sexual reproductive Rights Issues. It is therefore important that population or Sexual reproductive Rights Issues are either mainstreamed into the intervention programmes or are strategically implemented as stand-alone intervention programmes.

The survey shows that level of engagement by both state and non-state actors is very low. This can also affect the knowledge level of the citizens, uptake of population services and access to information on population issues.

Regulatory responsibility:

The survey data reveals 373 respondents (177 female, 196 male), representing over 50% of the respondents, stated that it is the responsibility of the government and its responsible personnel or entities to regulate the issues around population control within the different levels of government.

The perception of the participants on the role of government includes providing facilities, laws and policy enactment, channeling resources to family planning, getting the people involved in the planning, birth control, education, and awareness programmes on population control, ban early marriage, conduct census, create job opportunities, utilizing the population to create wealth.

Specific call for Population literacy:

Respondents called for education (formal and informal), awareness creation and any other means that will be useful in sharing information on population issues. 591 (81.74%) says YES to ordinary Nigerians needing population literacy/awareness creation. 55 (7.61%) said it is not important while 57 (7.88%) said they do not know. 20 (20.77%) did not respond to the question.

Citizens' participation in population awareness:

Lastly, 65.56% (474) participants indicated interest to be community population champions implying that peer education and community-based activities could be part of the strategies in engaging the society on population issues. 143 (19.78%) said NO to becoming community population champions without further reasons stated. 18 (2.49%) did not respond whereas 85 (11.76%) said they do not know if they would want to be community population champions (CPCs).

Auwal Ibrahim Musa (Rafsanjani)

Executive Director of CISLAC/TI-Nigeria

2024

METHODOLOGY

The data collection method used in this study involved a perception survey, where a structured questionnaire with pre-coded responses was used to collect quantitative data samples. Specifically, with 750 sample size, questionnaires were targeted at 25 respondents from five (5) selected states in each of the six (6) geo-political zones of Nigeria. The data collection process also involved the use of key informant interviews during which qualitative data were collected and documented from the respondents. The study explores desk review including the examinations of project documents, relevant past reports and important secondary data that were made available and others that were accessible online. Survey data was collected through pre-designed questionnaire with extensive inputs and validation by stakeholders. Enumerators were selected from the six geo-political zones in Nigeria and trained on the processes and procedures of the survey data collection. After data was gathered, it was analysed by the means of descriptive statistics to summarise, organise, and present data meaningfully and concisely. Stakeholders' validation of the report was held to ensure the accuracy and quality of data collected and analysed.

FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY SHOW THAT:

- From 750 sample size, CISLAC received 723 responses (381 males, 334 females, 3 both sex, and 5 gender neutral) to some carefully selected series of questions to understand and document citizens' knowledge about Population of Nigeria.
- Only 122 respondents (51 female, 61 male and 1 gender neutral) representing approximately 17% of the respondents were within the range of the correct estimate of the Nigerian population figures.
- The respondent through their answers indicated that the causes of high population rate in Nigeria is not beneficial as 442 respondents (204 females; 237 males and 1 both gender) representing 61.1% of the respondents answered to this in the negative.
- Out of 723 persons interviewed, 452 persons (female 211, male 236, 2 both sexes gender neutral 3) representing 62.5% of the population sample believe that the Nigerian population has direct effect on the gender and as such allays concerns on the population.
- 212 respondents representing 29.32% of the study population strongly agrees that Nigerian female gender should have the right of autonomy to their bodies; 114 (15.77%) are neutral on the issue; while 104 (14.38%) strongly disagree and 87 (12.03%) disagree; 10, which is 1.38% out of the 723 did not respond to the question.
- 470 (251 females, 215 males, 2 both sexes and 2 neutral) respondents are of the view that Nigerian females should have the right to the number of children they want to have and how often to have them.
- 163(44 females, 116 males, 1 both sexes and 2 gender neutral) representing 22.54% said NO that they should not have the right to the number of children they want to have and how often to have them.
- 250 (109 females, 139 males and 2 both sexes) respondents, which represents 34.58% of the study population agree that population has an impact on the environment. 237 representing 32.78 disagrees that population impacts the environment.

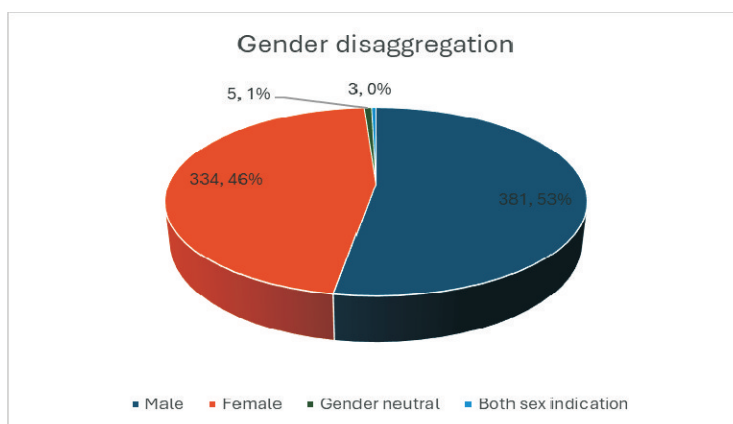
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- 435 (60.16%) of the survey size distributed as follows (222 males, 209 females, 2 both sexes and 2 gender neutral persons) do not have knowledge of any empowerment program for the elderly existing within their locality.
- 54.91% of the survey size (397: male 199, female 194, both sexes 3, gender neutral 1) says YES to the fact that the Nigerian population has a direct impact on the planning and care for the elderly.
- 478 (male 243, female 229, both sexes 2, gender neutral 4) by conversion 66.11% of the survey population are ignorant of any economic framework/plan whether or present.
- 233 out of 723 respondents believe that contraceptives serve as birth control measure. This number is 32.23% of the entire study population.
- 163 participants representing 22.55% of the study population did not respond to the question on access to contraceptives by Nigerian girls and women. 136 (18.81%) are of the view that contraceptives are very accessible to Nigerian girls and women.
- 264 (36.51%) persons responded acknowledged provision of contraceptives by the government; while 258, (35.68%) do not know if they want the government to make it accessible or not
- 134 (18.53%) are of the opinion that boys and girls do not have access to education.
- A total of 408 respondents, which represent 60.58% of the study population consider education inaccessible due to the high cost of it.
- 59.61% (431 respondents) indicated that there are NO population interventions in their locality.
- 591 (81.74%) says YES to ordinary Nigerians needing population literacy/awareness creation.
- 65.56% (474) participants indicated interest to be community population champions implying that peer education and community-based activities could be part of the strategies in engaging the society on population issues.

KEY RECOMMENDATION

1. A call for an immediate national census to ascertain Nigeria's action population and made official to all as well as a need for an urgent, proactive national population framework to be the new status quo.
2. Consistent conversation on population growth and its impact on environment, education, health, food security and socio-economic development should be encouraged at all levels in Nigeria, to engender inclusive national planning.
3. Active Citizens' participation in population conversation and planning must be encouraged and supported and across the geopolitical and subnational levels
4. Towards sustainable population and demographic accountability there is the urgent need for population literacy in Nigeria and this should be incorporated in the education curriculum in earnest.
5. Gender Equality and Girls Education should be a top priority at all tiers of government; the national, subnational and local government.
6. Sexual reproductive health rights must be adequately budget for at all levels of government.

Gender Disaggregation

Table 1	
Total respondents	723
Male	381
Female	334
Gender neutral	5
Both sex indication	3

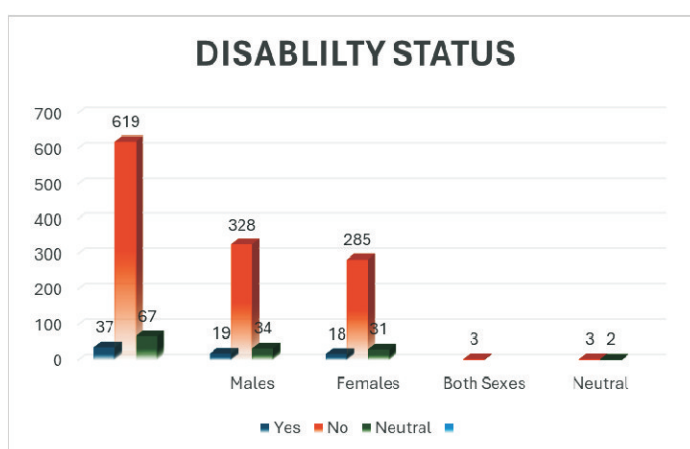


The table and chart indicate that a total of 723 persons participated in the survey, out of which 381 are male and 334 are female; 5 respondents were indicated to be recognized as gender neutral and will subsequently be referred to as “both sexes” for the purpose of this analysis, while 3 wanted to be recognised as both sexes (a male and a female at the same time) and will be referred to as “gender neutral” for the purpose of this analysis.

Disability status:

Table 2 - Respondents by disability status	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
		Males	Females	Both Sexes	Neutral
Yes	37	19	18		
No	619	328	285	3	3
Neutral	67	34	31		2
Total Respondents	723	381	334	3	5

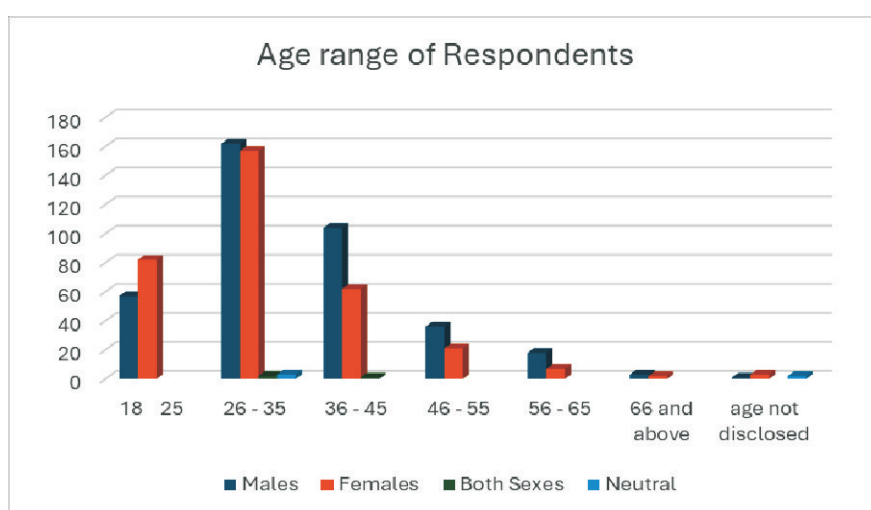
Table 2 shows the number of respondents and their disability status. Out of 723 respondents, 619 (327 males, 285 females, 3 both sexes and 3 gender neutral) indicated that they do not have any form of disability. 37 respondents (19 males and 18 female) said they have one form of disability or the other while 67 respondents (34 males, 31 female and 2 gender neutral) choose not to indicate any status at all.



Disaggregation of study group by age bracket:

Table 3	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Neutral	Total
18 - 25	57	82			139
26 - 35	162	157	2	3	324
36 - 45	104	62	1		167
46 - 55	36	21			57
56 - 65	18	7			25
66 and above	3	2			5
age not disclosed	1	3		2	6
	381	334	3	5	723

Table 3 shows the analysis of the respondents by age bracket. 139 respondents (82 females; 57 males) are between the ages of 18 – 25 years. 324 respondents (157

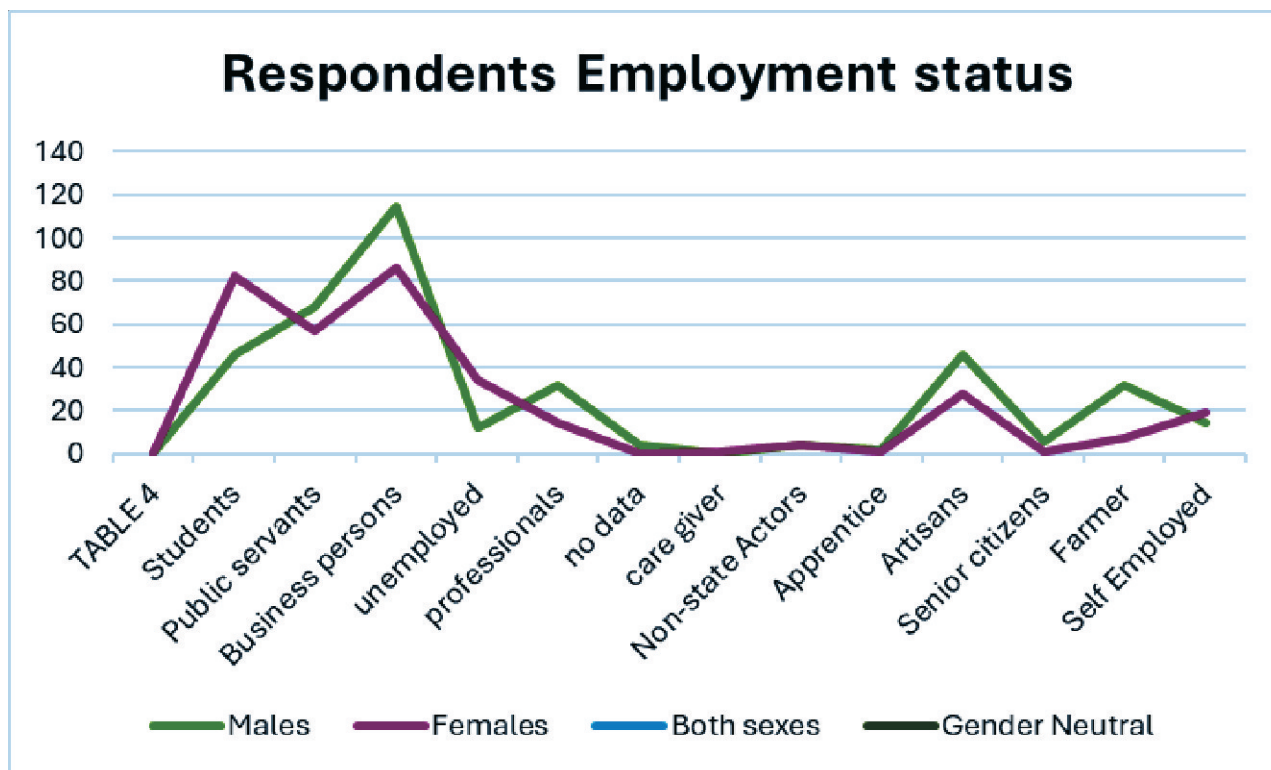


females; 162 males; 2 both sexes and 3 gender neutral) are between the ages of 26 – 35 years. 167 respondents (104 males; 62 females and 1 both sexes) are within the ages of 36 – 45 years. 57 respondents (36 males and 21 females) are within the ages 46 – 55 years. 25 respondents (18 males and 7 females) are within the age range of 56 – 65 years. 5 respondents (3 males; 2 females) are from the age of 66 and above. 6 of our respondents (1 male; 3 females and 3 gender neutral) did not disclose their age. It is worthy of note that 630 out of the 723 respondents representing 87% are within the reproductive ages (18 – 45). This is significant within the context of this conversation.

Respondents Occupation:

TABLE 4	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Neutral	Total
Students	46	82			128
Public servants	68	57			125
Businesspersons	115	86	1		202
unemployed	12	34			46
professionals	32	14			46
no data	4	0		2	6
care giver	0	1			1
Non-state Actors	4	4			8
Apprentice	2	1			3
Artisans	46	28	2	2	78
Senior citizens	6	1			7
Farmer	32	7		1	40
Self Employed	14	19			33

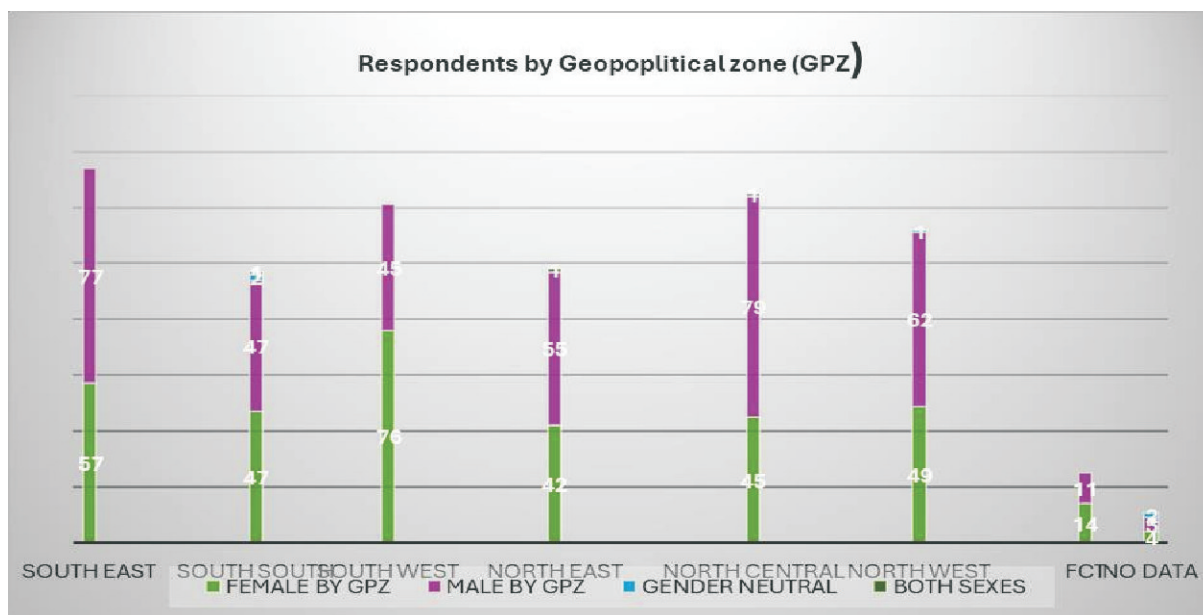
Respondents' employment status is as shown in Table 4 and the chart below.



Survey Scope

Which State in Nigeria is this survey conducted?

GEOPOLITICAL ZONE	FEMALE	MALE	GENDER NEUTRAL	BOTH SEXES	TOTAL	STATE
SOUTH-EAST	13	15			28	ABIA
	12	14			26	ANAMBRA
	8	22			30	EBONYI
	13	13			26	ENUGU
	11	13			24	IMO
SOUTH-SOUTH	23	23			46	CRS
	0	2	2		4	AKS
	12	8			20	EDO
	12	14			26	DELTA
SOUTH-WEST	18	9			27	LAGOS
	17	8			25	OGUN
	15	10			25	ONDO
	13	6		1	20	EKITI
	13	12			25	OYO
NORTH-EAST	11	11			22	ADAMAWA
	11	14			25	BAUCHI
	3	0			3	BORNO
	6	9		1	16	GOMBE
	3	4			7	TARABA
	8	17			25	YOBE
	9	11			20	KOGI
	8	19			27	KWARA
	15	13			28	NASARAWA
	7	18		1	26	NIGER
	6	18			24	PLATEAU
NORTH-WEST	9	8			17	KADUNA
	2	8			10	KATSINA
	12	12			24	KANO
	19	16	1		36	KEBBI
	7	18			25	JIGAWA
FCT	14	11			25	ABUJA
NO DATA	4	5	2		11	
GRAND TOTAL	334	381			723	



The analysis of the respondents by their states and geo-political zones are as illustrated below. Please note that there were no respondents from the following states: Bayelsa, Rivers, Osun, Benue, Sokoto and Zamfara states. This also has implications on the balance of the opinions from these zones especially where 2 states were left out from some of the zones respectively (South-south and North-west).

A. Citizens Knowledge about Population of Nigeria

What is Nigeria's human population in your view?

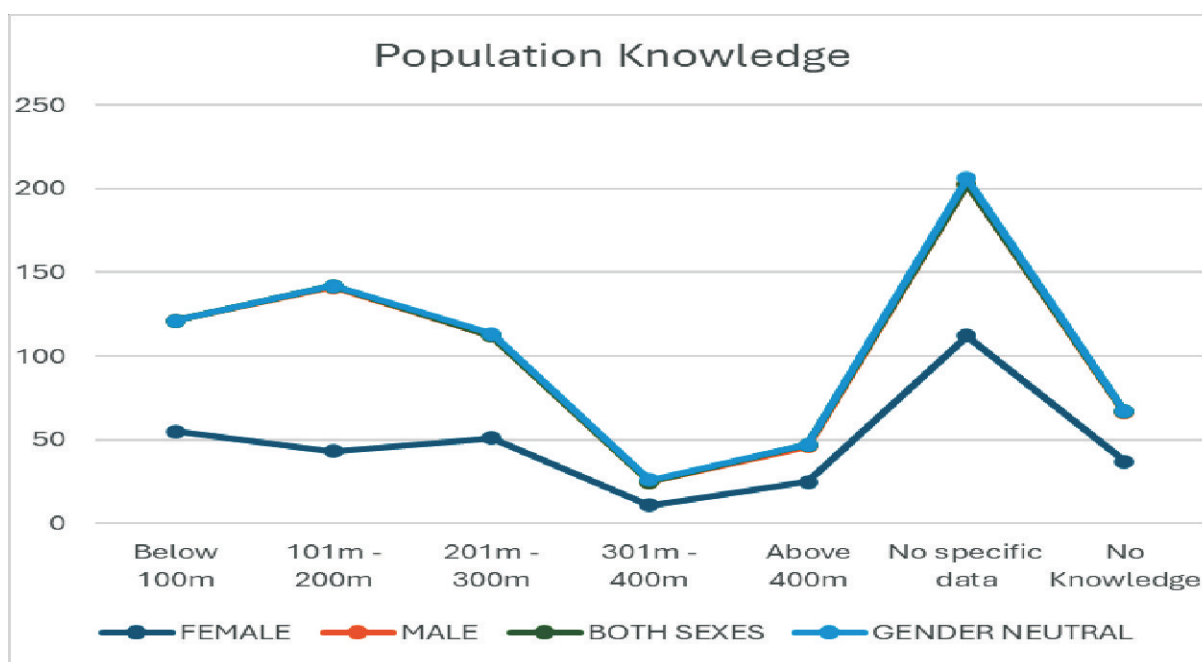


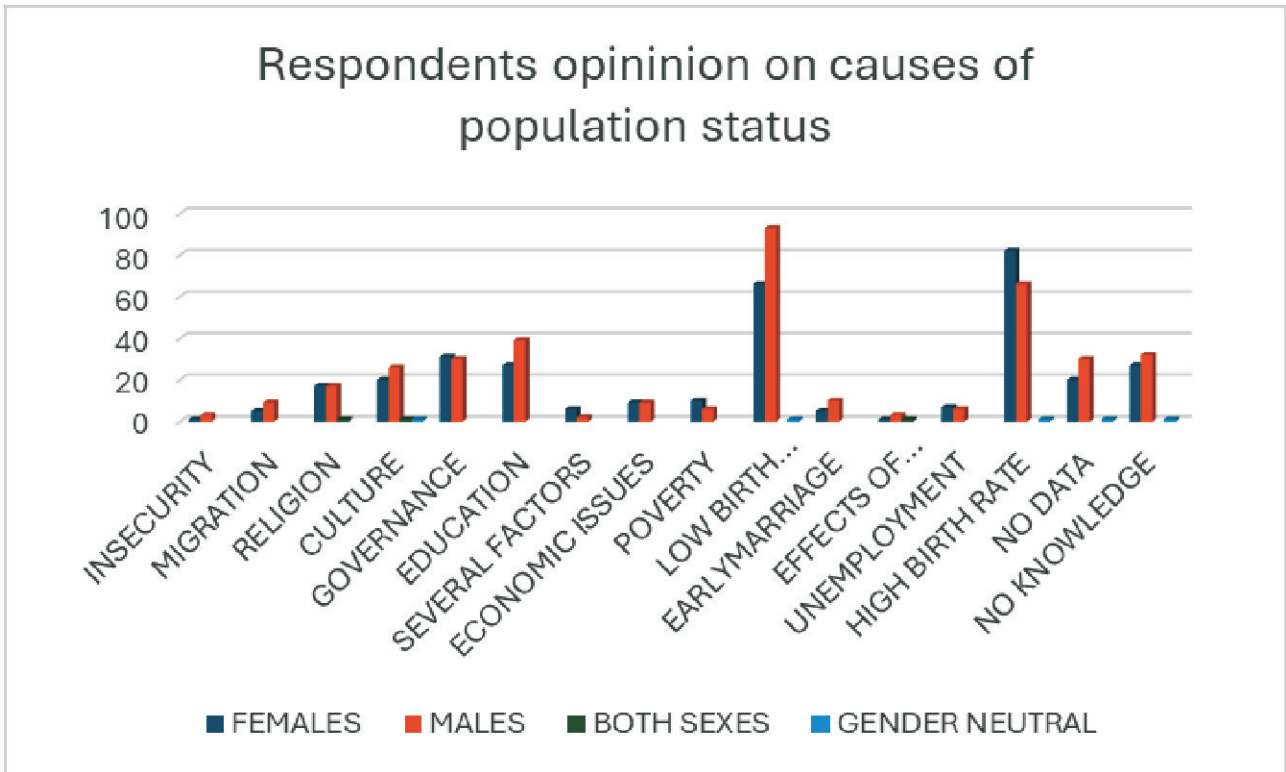
Table 6	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Gender Neutral
	55	66		
101m - 200m	43	98	1	
	51	61		1
301m - 400m	11	14		1
	25	21	1	
No specific data	112	91		3
	37	29	1	

The table 6 above is an analysis of the knowledge of the respondents on what the population of Nigeria is. In conclusion, only 122 respondents (51 female; 61male and 1 gender neutral) representing approximately 17% of the respondents were within the range of the correct estimate of the Nigerian population figures.

B. Citizens Belief about Nigeria's Population as it stands today.

Why do you think Nigeria's population is the way it is?

Table 7				
CAUSES	FEMALES	MALES	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
INSECURITY	1	3		
MIGRATION	5	9		
RELIGION	17	17	1	
CULTURE	20	26	1	1
GOVERNANCE	31	30		
EDUCATION	27	39		
SEVERAL FACTORS	6	2		
ECONOMIC ISSUES	9	9		
POVERTY	10	6		
LOW BIRTH CONTROL MEASURES	66	93		1
EARLYMARRIAGE	5	10		
EFFECTS OF MEDICAL SERVICES	1	3	1	
UNEMPLOYMENT	7	6		
HIGH BIRTH RATE	82	66		1
NO DATA	20	30		1
NO KNOWLEDGE	27	32		1
	334	381	3	5

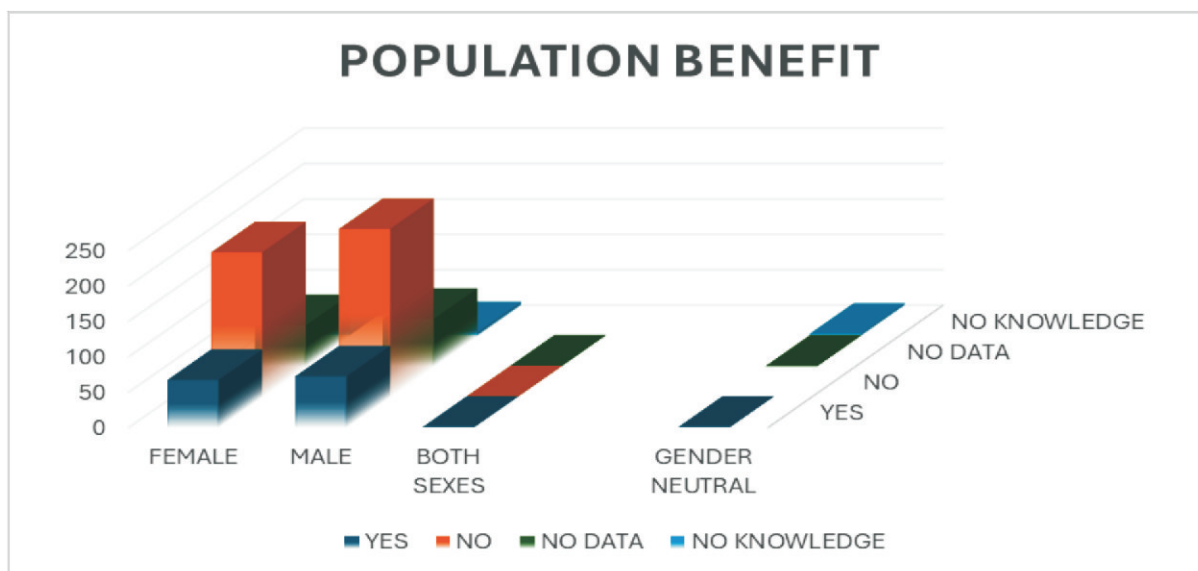


Opinion on why the Nigerian population is the way it is:

When the respondents were asked of their opinion on why the Nigerian population is the way it is, these issues listed above were the summary of the possible causes. It came out glaringly that “low birth control measures” and “High birth rate” came out as the major reason as outlined by the respondents. This speaks a lot of volumes on what the perspective of population control should be about.

Do you perceive Nigeria's population to be beneficial to Nigerians the way it is or not?

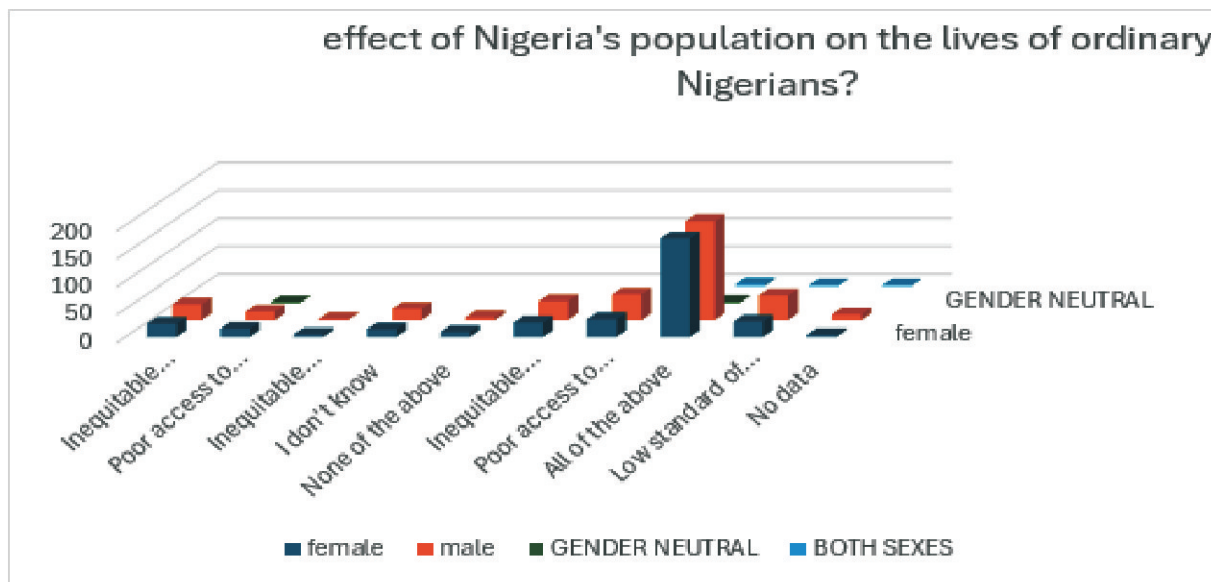
TABLE 8	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL	Column1
YES	67	72	1	1	141
NO	204	237	1		442
NO DATA	58	67	1	1	127
NO KNOWLEDGE	5	5		3	13



From the table 8 above, the respondent through their answers indicated that the causes of high population rate in Nigeria is not beneficial as 442 respondents (204 females; 237 males and 1 both gender) representing 61.1% of the respondents answered to this in the negative. This entails that there should be a deliberate effort to initiate processes or interventions that will be addressing high birth rate and low birth control measures in Nigeria.

Effects Of Population on The Lives of Ordinary Nigerians:

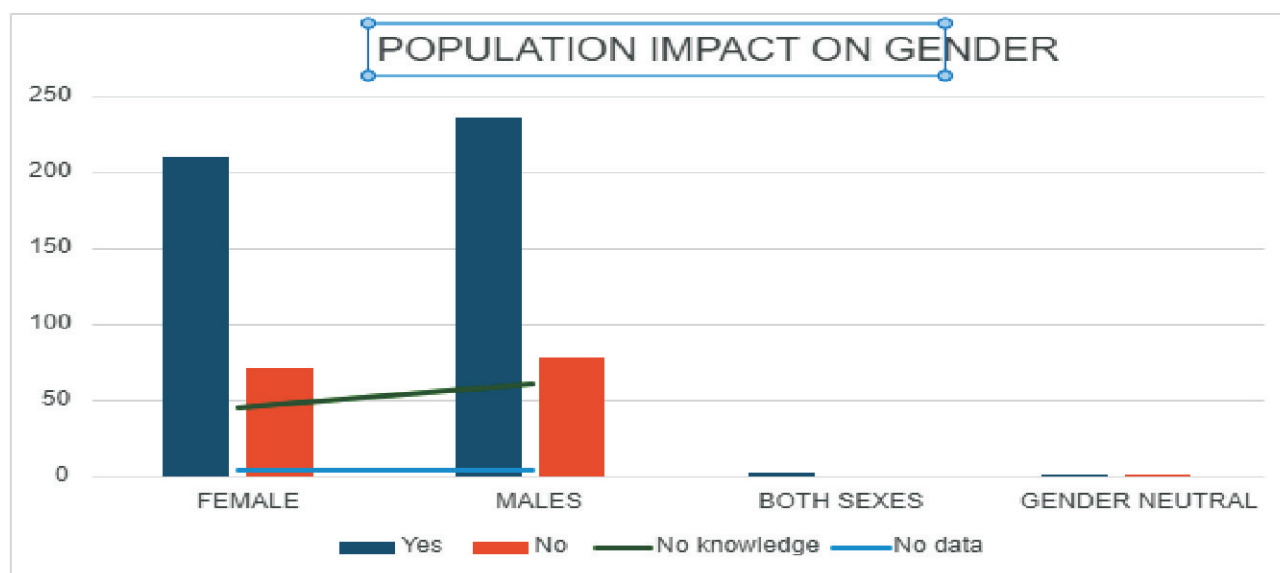
Table 9	FEMALE	MALE	GENDER NEUTRAL	BOTH SEXES
Inequitable distribution of resources; Poor access to basic amenities and services	24	28		
Poor access to basic amenities and services; Low standard of livings	15	15	1	
Inequitable distribution of resources; Low standard of livings	5	2		
I don't know	14	20		
None of the above	9	5		
Inequitable distribution of resources	26	34		
Poor access to basic amenities and services	32	46		
All of the above	177	177	2	3
Low standard of livings	28	44	1	
No data	4	10	1	



Gender Population and Its impact:

Does it affect the boy child and men differently from girls and women?

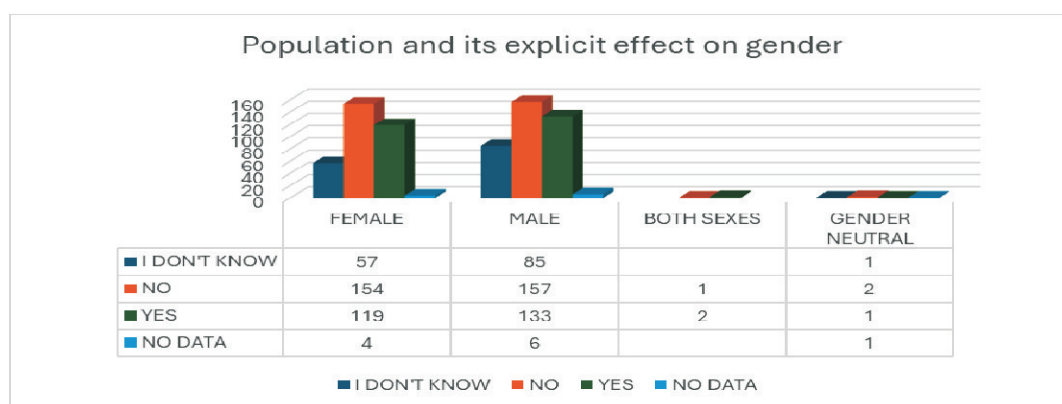
Table 10	FEMALE	MALES	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Yes	211	236	3	2
No	72	78		1
No knowledge	46	62		1
No data	5	5		1



From the table above, the analysis drawn shows that out of 723 persons interviewed, 452 persons (female 211, male 236, 2 both sexes gender neutral 3) representing 62.5% of the population sample believes that the Nigerian population has direct effect on the gender and as such allays concerns on the population.

Does the Nigerian population affect the boy child and men differently from girls and women?

Table 11	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	57	85		1
NO	154	157	1	2
YES	119	133	2	1
NO DATA	4	6		1

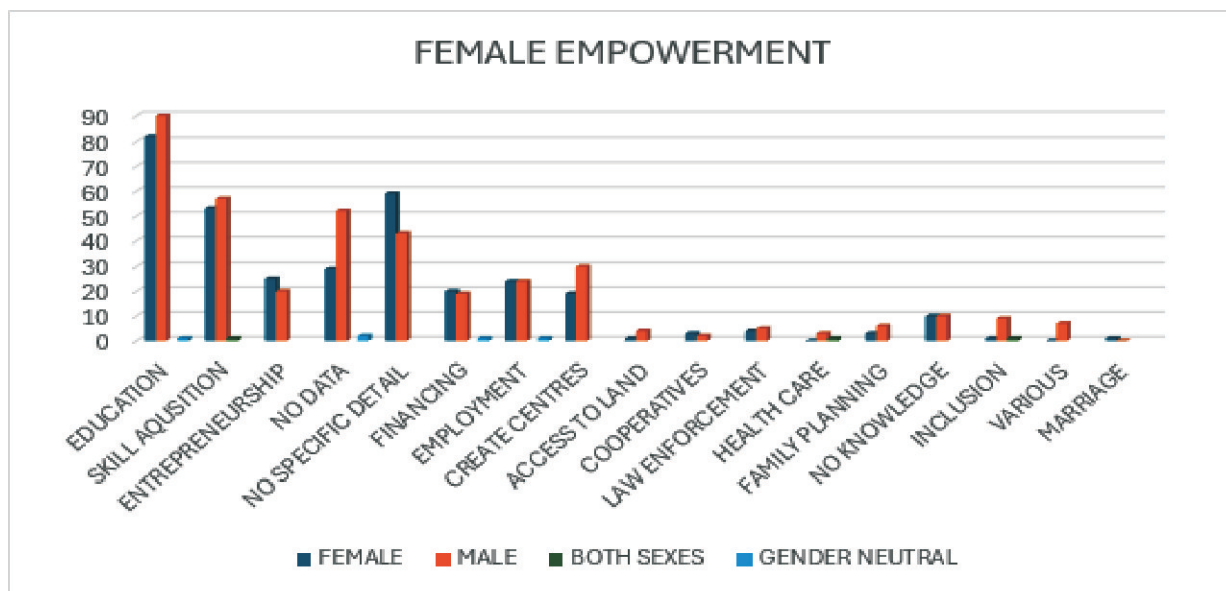


The illustration above shows that the respondents don't see a significant difference in how the population affect the boy and the man differently from the female counterparts.

Female empowerment:

In your view what are the local solutions you can think of to empower girls and women in this regard?

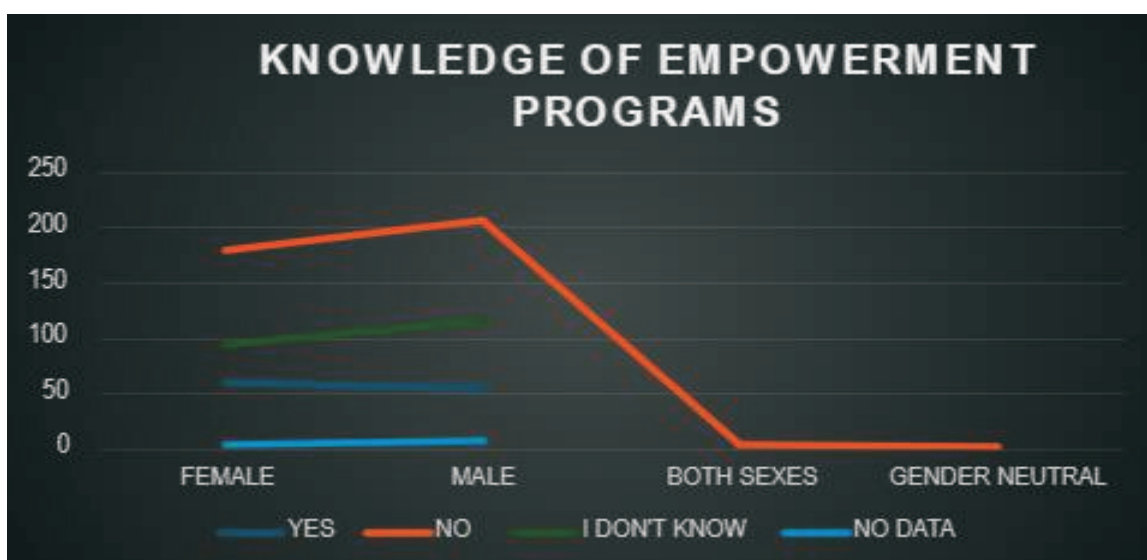
Table 12	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL	Column2
EDUCATION	82	90		1	173
SKILL ACQUISITION	53	57	1		111
ENTREPRENEURSHIP	25	20			45
NO DATA	29	52		2	83
NO SPECIFIC DETAIL	59	43			102
FINANCING	20	19		1	40
EMPLOYMENT	24	24		1	49
CREATE CENTERS	19	30			49
ACCESS TO LAND	1	4			5
COOPERATIVES	3	2			5
LAW ENFORCEMENT	4	5			9
HEALTH CARE	0	3	1		4
FAMILY PLANNING	3	6			9
NO KNOWLEDGE	10	10			20
INCLUSION	1	9	1		11
VARIOUS	0	7			7
MARRIAGE	1	0			1



From the result of the survey conducted, 359 (177 male, 177 females, 2 gender neutral, 3 both sexes) persons representing 49.23% of the entire sample population agrees that all the above listed factors are resultant effects from the population of Nigeria on the lives of ordinary Nigerians. To this effect, an improved infrastructure /system that alleviates these effects is recommended.

Do you know of any of such empowerment programs already existing in your locality?

Table 13	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL	Total
YES	59	53			112
NO	179	206	3	2	390
I DON'T KNOW	93	115		2	210
NO DATA	3	7		1	11



In responding to the question on the local solutions to empower girls and women, 112 (59 females, 53 males), 15.49% of the study population said YES that there are, 390 (179 females, 2-6 males. 3 both sexes and 2 gender neutral respondents) representing 53.94 responded NO while 210 (93 females, 115 males and 2 gender neutral respondents), 29.04 do not know of any local solutions and 11 (3 females, 7 males and 1 gender neutral) representing 1.52% did not respond at all. The following solutions were identified by the respondents: Community based cooperative organizing, non-governmental interventions and projects, Computer training Institutes, Political participation, Agricultural businesses, Entrepreneurship and training centers, Government initiatives and programs, Microfinance institutions, Thrift, and loan schemes (informal), Personal relationships.

Name such empowerment programs already existing in your locality?

Table 14			
INTERVENTIONS	STATES	Female	Male
Access to school	Abia	2	1
Adult education	FCT	2	1
Community based cooperative organizing	Adamawa	3	3
Non-Governmental interventions and projects	Anambra	2	1
Computer training Institutes	Bauchi	3	2
Political participation	Borno	1	
Agricultural businesses	Cross River state	4	2
Entrepreneurship and training centres	Delta	2	2
Government initiatives and programs	Ebonyi	1	4
Microfinance institutions	Edo	2	
Thrift and loan schemes (informal)	Ekiti	1	1
Personal relationships	Enugu	3	2
	Gombe	1	1
	Imo	3	3
	Jigawa	1	4
	Kaduna	3	1
	Katsina		1

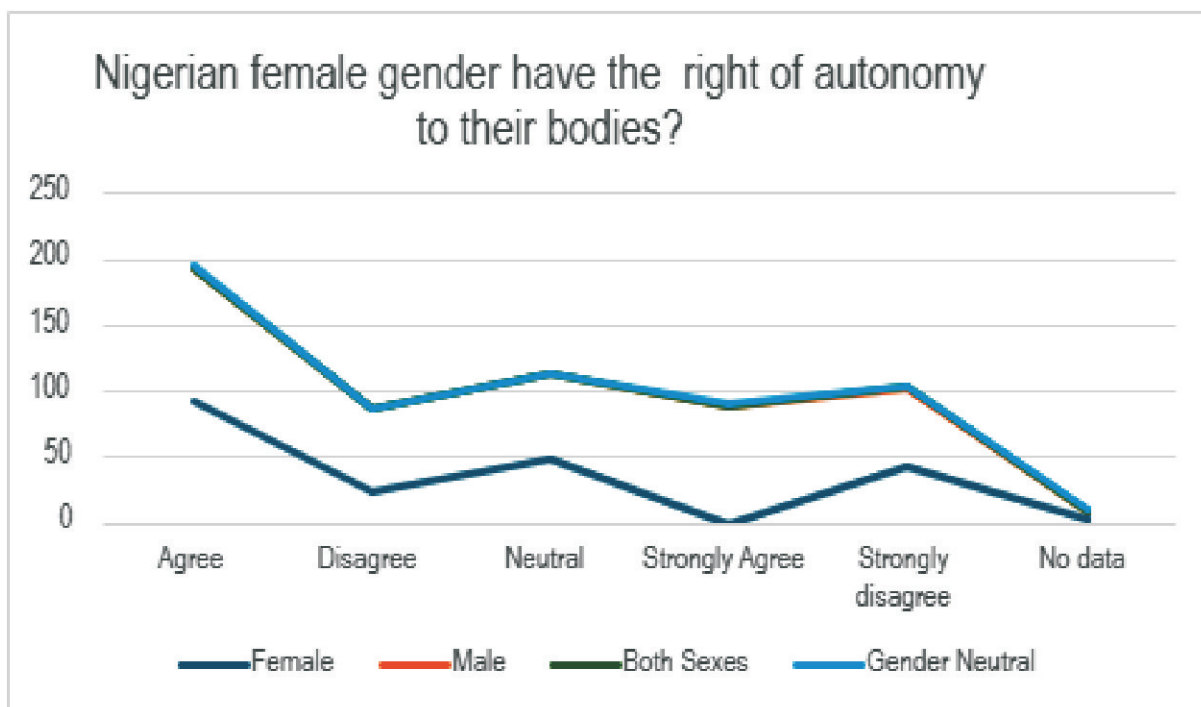
	Kano	5	
	Kebbi	2	2
	Kogi	1	1
	Kwara	1	2
	Lagos		2
	Nasarawa	3	
	Niger	1	3
	Ogun	3	2
	Ondo	2	2
	Oyo	2	2
	Plateau	1	1
	Taraba		2

The table above shows the distribution across the 36 states and FCT, detailing feedback from across the country using the sample size of those who identifies or are aware of any of the pre-existing intervention programs in their locality totaling 105 persons.

(55 male, 50 female); that is 14.52% of the sampled population. The implication of this is that while the programs might exist, the knowledge of its existence is still very uncommon among the supposed beneficiaries.

Should Nigerian female gender have the right of autonomy to their bodies?

Table 15	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Gender neutral	Total
Agree	93	100	1	2	196
Disagree	24	63			87
Neutral	48	66			114
Strongly Agree	121	88	1	2	212
Strongly disagree	44	59	1		104
No data	4	5		1	10
	334	381	3	5	723



The chart above is a representation of how much the study group agrees or disagrees to the question if Nigerian female gender should have autonomy to their bodies. 212 respondents representing 29.32% of the study population strongly agree that Nigerian female gender should have the right of autonomy to their bodies. 196 (27.11%) agree; 114 (15.77%) are neutral on the issue while 104 (14.38%) strongly disagree and 87 (12.03%) disagree. 10, which is 1.38% out of the 723 did not respond to the question.

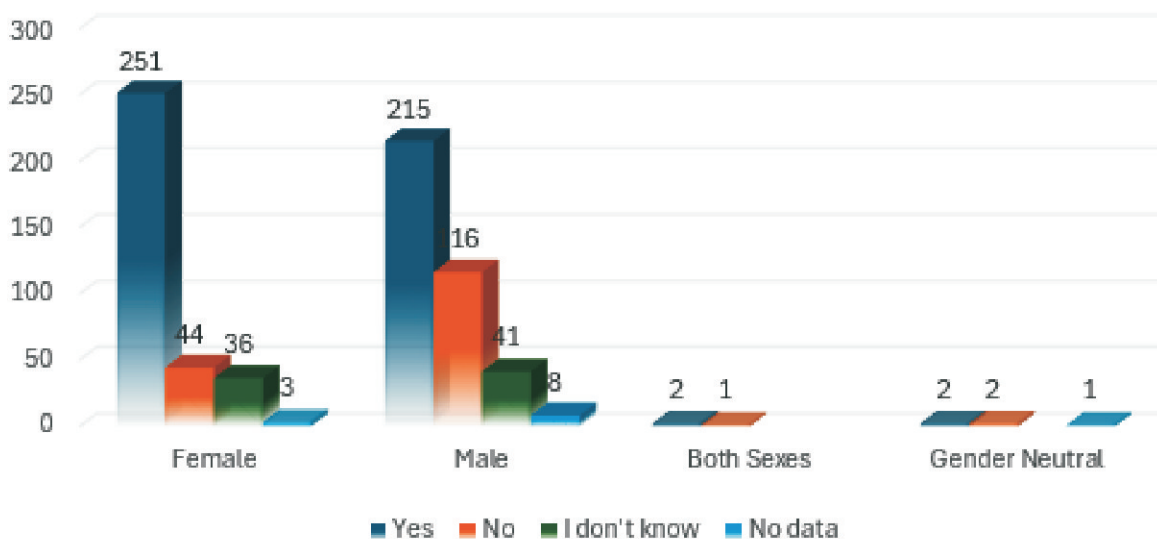
From the statistics drawn from the table and chart above; 212 (females 121, male 88, both sexes 1, gender neutral 2) of the total distribution, strongly agrees that the Nigerian female gender should have the right of autonomy to their bodies. This in essence entails a strong standpoint driven towards the right of female gender body autonomy in Nigeria, using the stand of 29.32% of the sampled population as gathered.

Nigerian Female Gender Have the Right to The Number of Children They Want to Have and How of The to Have Them

Table 16

	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Gender Neutral	Total
Yes	251	215	2	2	470
No	44	116	1	2	163
I don't know	36	41			77
No data	3	9		1	13

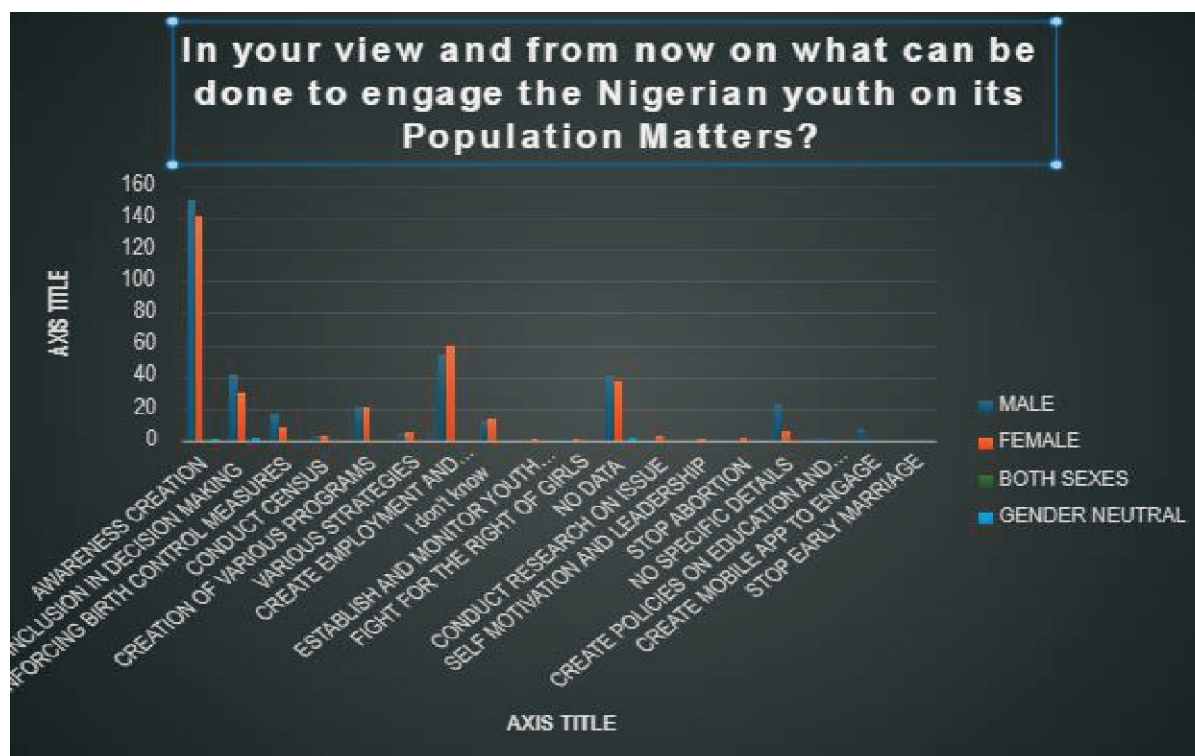
NIGERIAN FEMALE GENDER HAVE THE RIGHT TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN THEY WANT AND HOW OFTEN TO HAVE THEM?



470 (251 females, 215 males, 2 both sexes and 2 neutral) respondents are of the view that Nigerian females should have the right to the number of children they want to have and how often to have them. This represents 65.01% of the study population. 163(44 females, 116 males, 1 both sexes and 2 gender neutral) representing 22.54% said NO that they should not have the right to the number of children they want to have and how often to have them. 77 (10.65%) of them do not know if they should have it or not whereas 13 (1.80) did not respond to the question.

In Your View and From Now on What Can Be Done to Engage the Nigerian Youth on Its Population Matters

Table 17	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
AWARENESS CREATION	151	141	1	1
INCLUSION IN DECISION MAKING	42	30		2
ENFORCING BIRTH CONTROL MEASURES	17	8	1	
CONDUCT CENSUS	3	3		
CREATION OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS	21	21	1	
VARIOUS STRATEGIES	4	5		
CREATE EMPLOYMENT AND EMPOWERMENT	54	60		
I don't know	13	14		
ESTABLISH AND MONITOR YOUTH PROGRAMS	0	1		
FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT OF GIRLS	1	1		
NO DATA	41	38		2
CONDUCT RESEARCH ON ISSUE	1	3		
SELF MOTIVATION AND LEADERSHIP	0	1		
STOP ABORTION	0	2		
NO SPECIFIC DETAILS	23	6		
CREATE POLICIES ON EDUCATION AND HEALTH		2		
CREATE MOBILE APP TO ENGAGE		7		
STOP EARLY MARRIAGE		1		

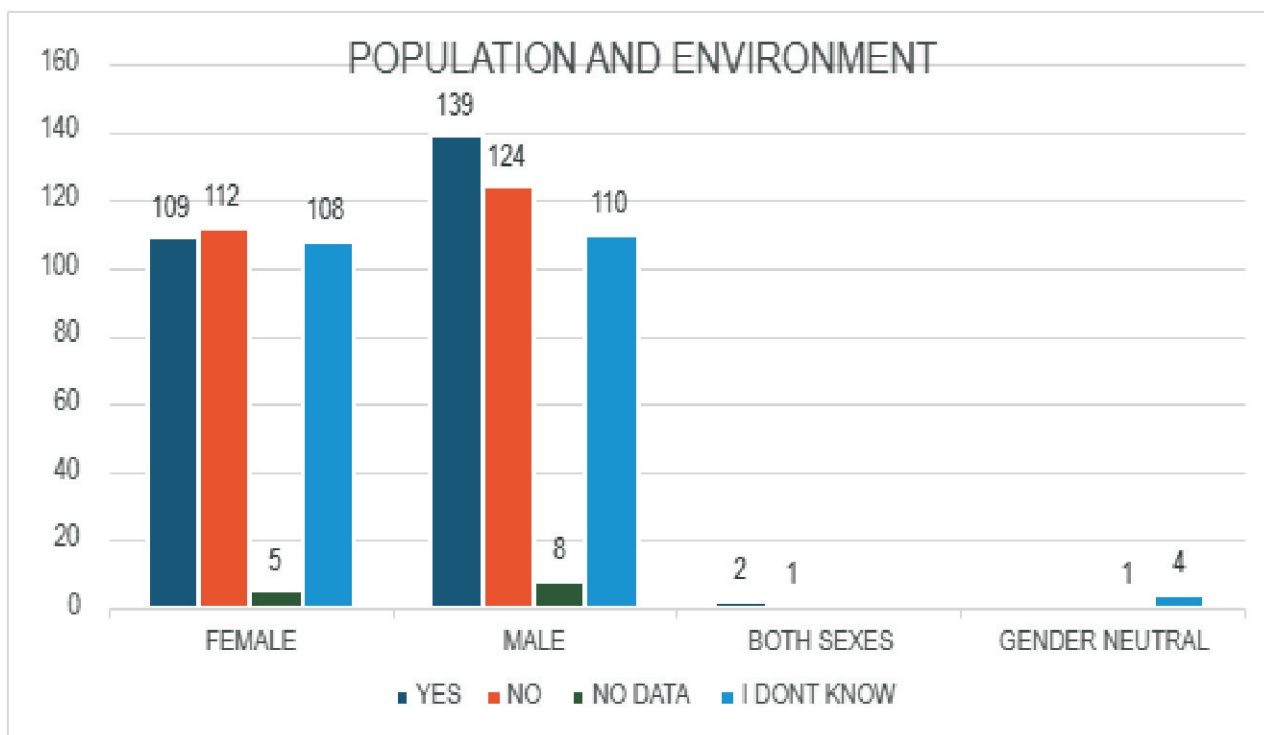


Several actions that can be taken towards engaging the youths meaningfully were identified by 588 respondents, which represents 81.33% of the study population. These include awareness creation, including women in decision making, enforcing birth control measures, conducting census, creation of various programs, various strategies, create employment and empowerment, establish and monitor youth programs, fight for the right of girls, conduct research on issue conduct research on issue, self-motivation and leadership, stop abortion stop abortion, create policies on education and health, create mobile app to engage, stop early marriage. 27 (3.73) had no idea of what could be done; 29 (4.01%) provided information that was not specific, whereas 79, which represent 10.92%, did not provide any information. This implies that strategic actions could be taken to end early marriage, which contributes to a rise in population and awareness creation is believed to be key.

Citizens Perception on Population and The Environment:

Does the Nigerian population impact the environment and climate change in your view?

Table 18	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
YES	109	139	2	
NO	112	124	1	
NO DATA	5	8		1
I DONT KNOW	108	110		4



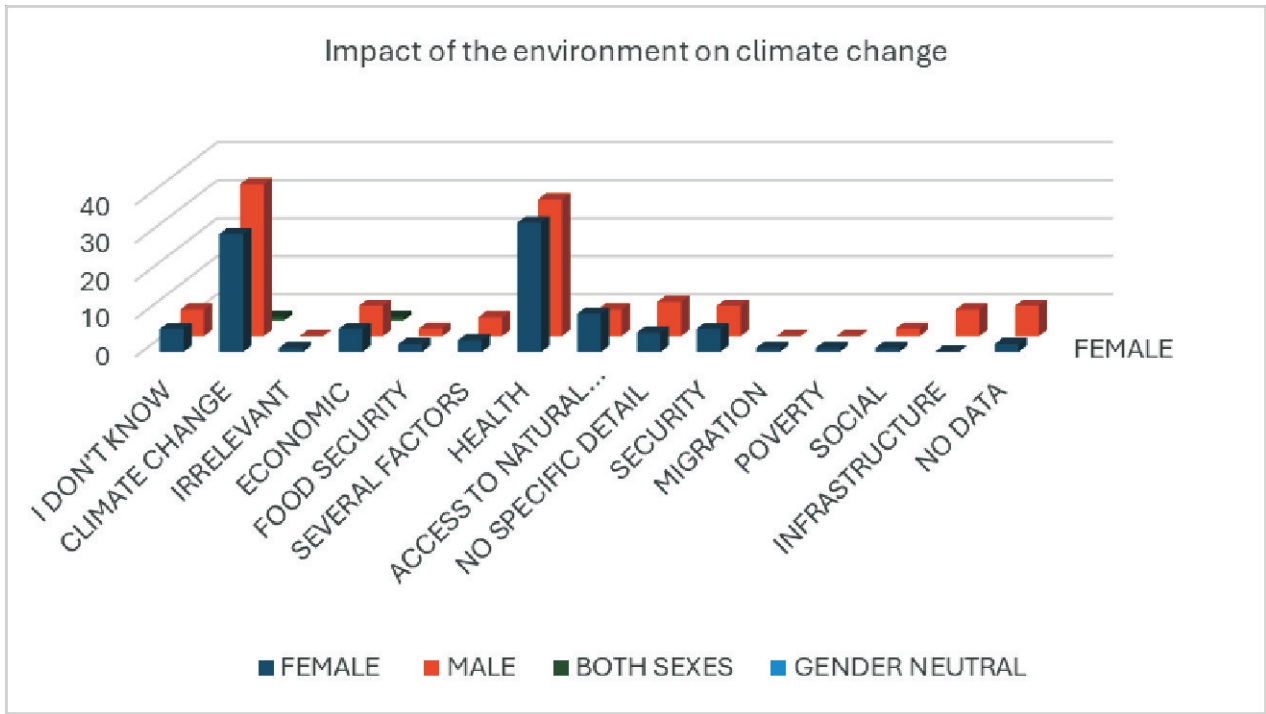
This chart speaks to the knowledge and view of the study population on the impact of population on the environment and climate change. 250 (109 females, 139 males and 2 both sexes) respondents, which represent 34.58% of the study population agree that population has an impact on the environment. 237 representing 32.78 disagrees that population impacts the environment. 14 (1.94%) of the respondents did not provide any response. 222 (30.71%) has no knowledge of the population impacting the environment. Whereas a higher number of the population said YES to population impacting the environment and 222 saying they have no knowledge, this calls for greater information sharing/awareness creation among the citizens.

Though the response seems to be evenly distributed among the options provided, however a relative 34.59% (250: females 109, male 139, 2both sexes) of the sampled size are of the opinion that yes, the Nigerian population directly reflects on its climate change. On the other hand, 237(female 112, male 124, both sexes 1) which is 32.78% of the survey statistics, vehemently disagrees. Which is to say that the Nigerian population does not by any means have an impact on the climate. Moreso, 222 out of the statistics

which represents 30.70%: (female 108, male 110, gender neutral 4) aren't sure if the Nigerian has an impact or not on climate change)

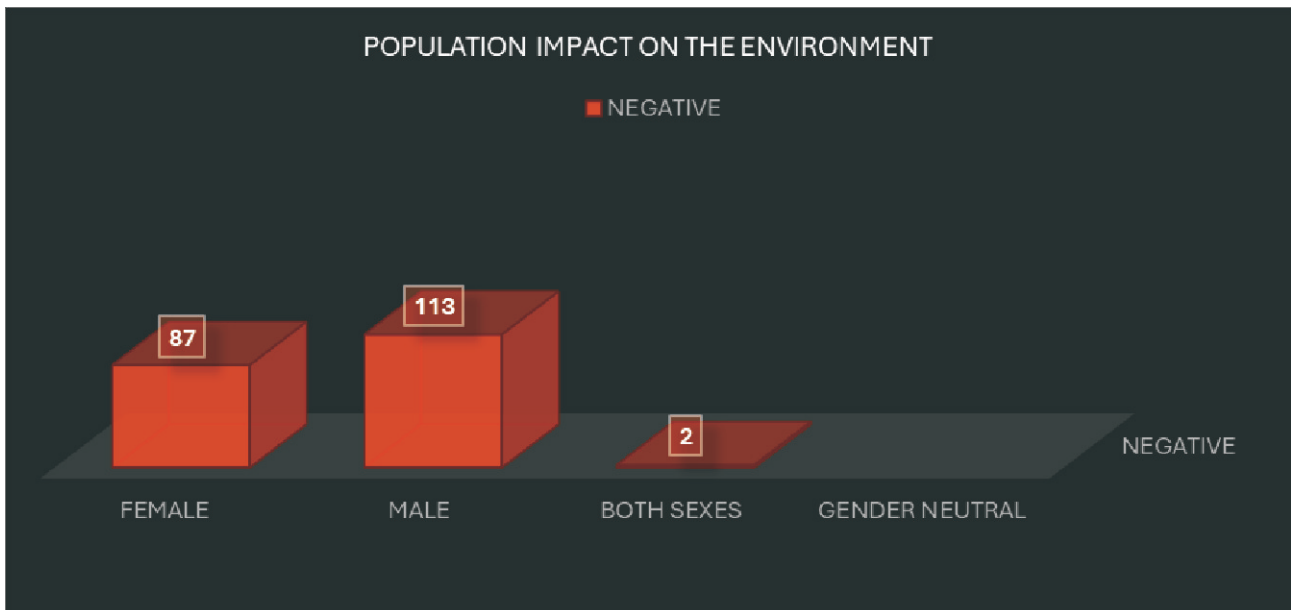
If yes, how does it impact your locality?

Table 19	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	6	7		
CLIMATE CHANGE	31	40	1	
IRRELEVANT	1	0		
ECONOMIC	6	8	1	
FOOD SECURITY	2	2		
SEVERAL FACTORS	3	5		
HEALTH	34	36		
ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES	10	7		
NO SPECIFIC DETAIL	5	9		
SECURITY	6	8		
MIGRATION	1	0		
POVERTY	1	0		
SOCIAL	1	2		
INFRASTRUCTURE	0	7		
NO DATA	2	8		
	109	139		248



The table and chart above show the different variables which the respondents think affects the environment and in different dimensions as well.

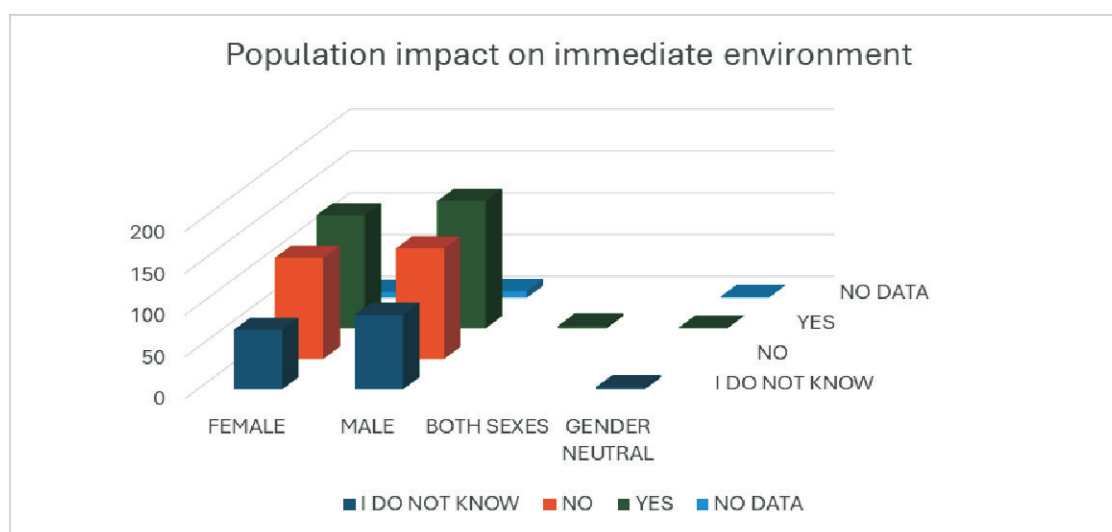
Table 20	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NEGATIVE	87	113	2	
POSITIVE	6	2		



The respondent's resolve is further classified into negative and positive effects as shown above.

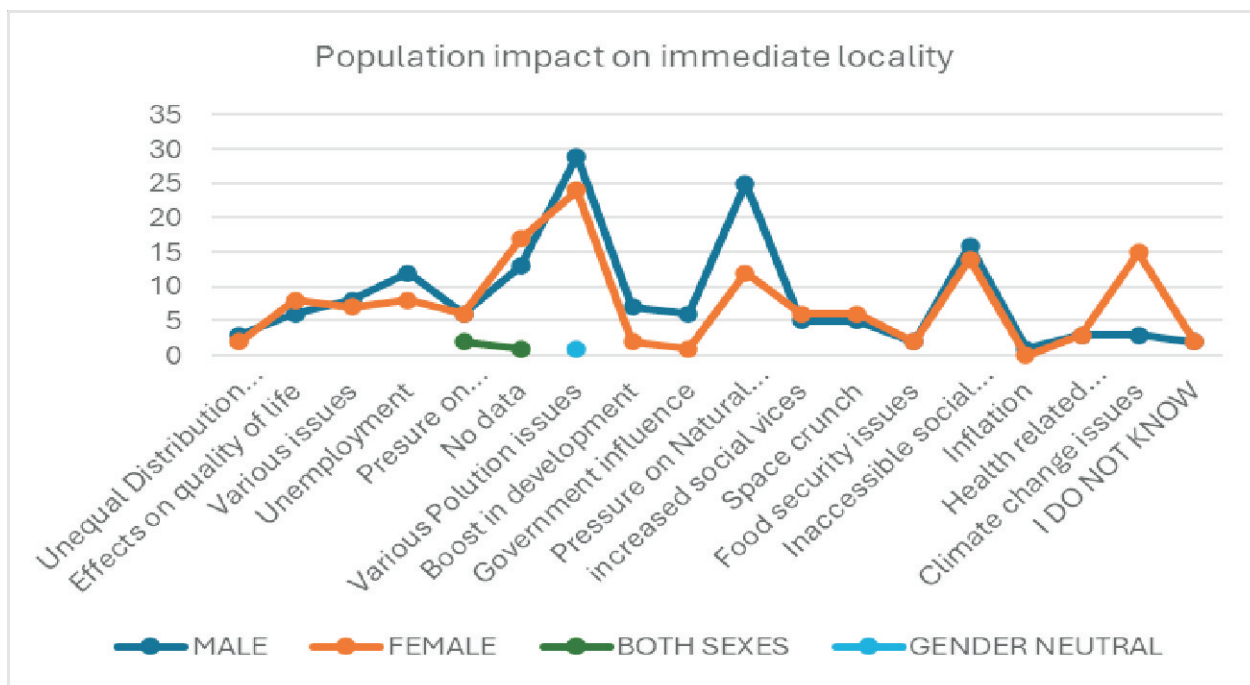
In your view do you think population impacts on your immediate environment?

Table 21	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DO NOT KNOW	71	89		3
NO	121	132		
YES	135	152	3	1
NO DATA	7	8		1
	334	381	3	5



If yes, how does it impact your locality?

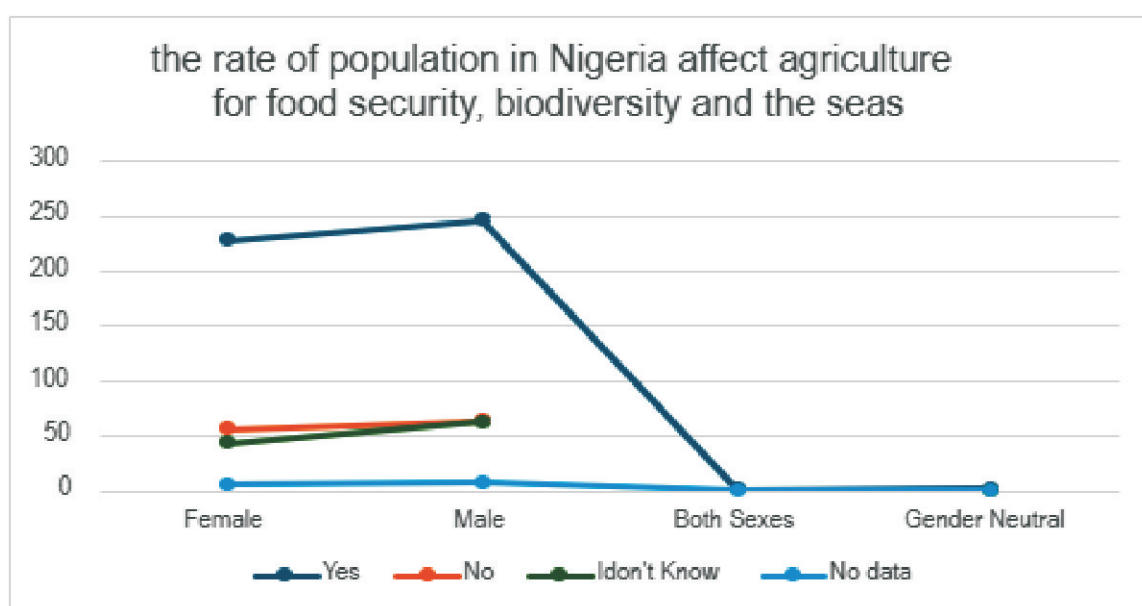
Table 22	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Unequal Distribution of Resource	3	2		
Effects on quality of life	6	8		
Various issues	8	7		
Unemployment	12	8		
Pressure on infrastructural facilities	6	6	2	
No data	13	17	1	
Various Pollution issues	29	24		1
Boost in development	7	2		
Government influence	6	1		
Pressure on Natural resources	25	12		
increased social vices	5	6		
Space crunch	5	6		
Food security issues	2	2		
Inaccessible social amenities	16	14		
Inflation	1	0		
Health related complications	3	3		
Climate change issues	3	15		
I DO NOT KNOW	2	2		
	152	135	3	1



The rate of population in Nigeria affect agriculture for food security, biodiversity, and the seas.

Table 23

	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Gender Neutral
Yes	228	246	2	3
No	56	64		
I don't Know	44	63		1
No data	6	8	1	1

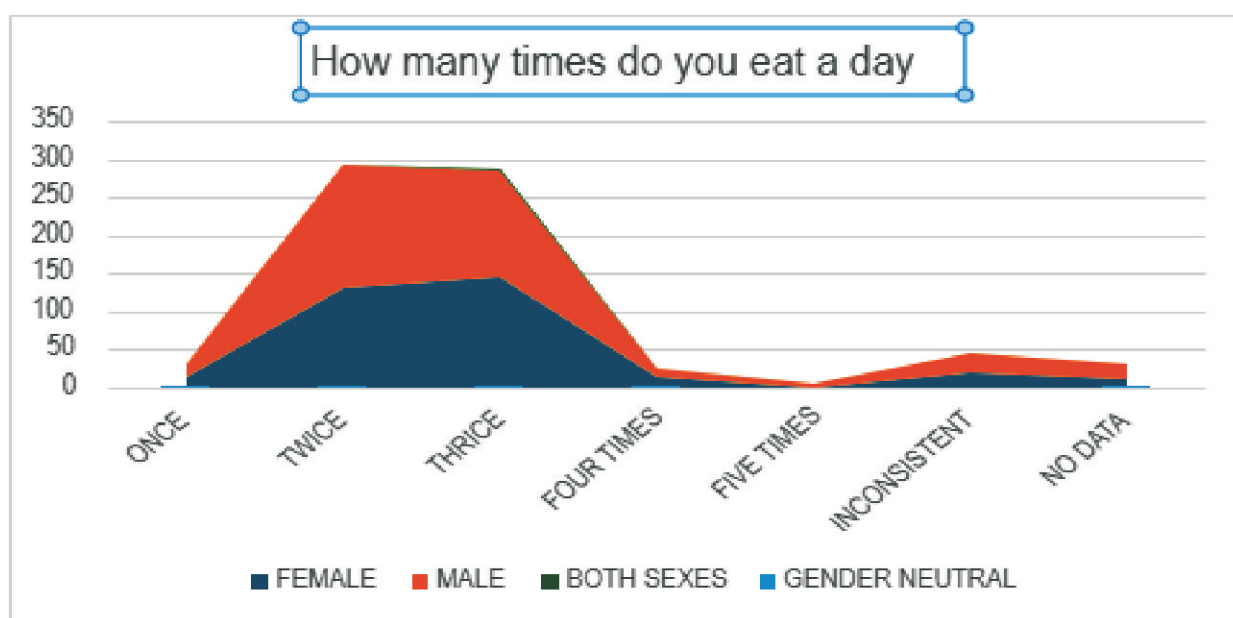


Of the 723 (334 females, 381 males, 3 both sexes and 5 gender neutral) study population, 479 which is 66.25% (228 females, 246 males, 2 both sexes and 3 gender neutral) believe that the rate of population in Nigeria affect agriculture, for food security, biodiversity, and the seas. 120 (56 females and 64 males) respondents,16.60% say it has no effect. 108, that is 14.94% stated they have no idea if it will have any effect or not; while 16, which is 2.21%, did not respond to the question. This implies that a greater number of the study population have the knowledge that the rate of population in Nigeria affects agriculture for food security, biodiversity, and the sea.

Drawing inference from the above data as summarized on the chart and table. 479 out of 723 which translates to 66.25% of the total sample, suggests that the Nigerian population rate affects its agricultural sector on food security biodiversity and the seas. As a result, measures must be put in place to militate against the adverse effect of the population growth in Nigeria for sustainability.

How many times do you eat a day?

Table 24				
	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
ONCE	13	19		1
TWICE	131	162		1
THRICE	146	140	2	1
FOUR TIMES	14	10		1
FIVE TIMES	1	4		
INCONSISTENT	19	25	1	
NO DATA	10	21		1

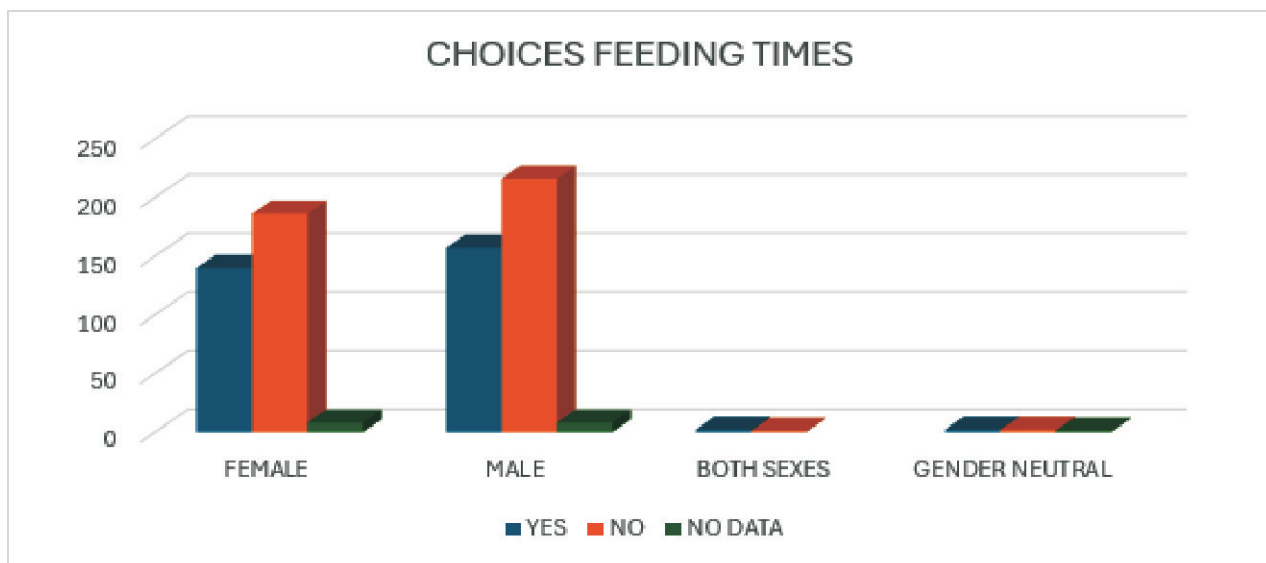


The chart above is the summary of information given by 723 respondents to the question on the number of times they eat in a day. Of these 723 respondents, 334 females, 381 males, 3 that represent both sexes and 5 that are gender neutral. 33 (13 females, 19 males and 1 gender neutral) 4.56% of the respondents eat once a day; 294 (131 females, 162 males and 1 gender neutral), 40.66% respondents eat twice daily; 289 (146 females, 140 males, 2 both sexes and one gender neutral), 39.97% of the study population eat thrice daily; 25 (14 females, 10 males and 1 gender neutral), 3.46% respondents eat four times daily; 5 (1 female and 4 males), 0.69% eat five times daily; 45 which represent 6.22% responses from the study population were inconsistent, more than one answer was provided by each of these 45 respondents; 32 respondents (4.43%) did not respond to the question and were represented with NO DATA. This indicates that majority of the study population eat twice daily with the males topping the figure.

The survey above shows that a greater percentage of the respondents have indicated that they eat twice or thrice daily. Summarily there are more persons eating twice daily with 294 representing 40.6% of the sample size (female 131, male 162, gender neutral 1) edging above those that eats thrice 289 (39.9%) distributed among 146 females, 140 males, 2 both sexes and 1 gender neutral. Using the data above it simply means that more than 80% of the Nigerian populace have access to food at least twice daily yet this can be improved on

Choices On the Frequency of Feeding Daily

Table 25	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
YES	140	157	2	2
NO	186	216	1	2
NO DATA	8	8		1

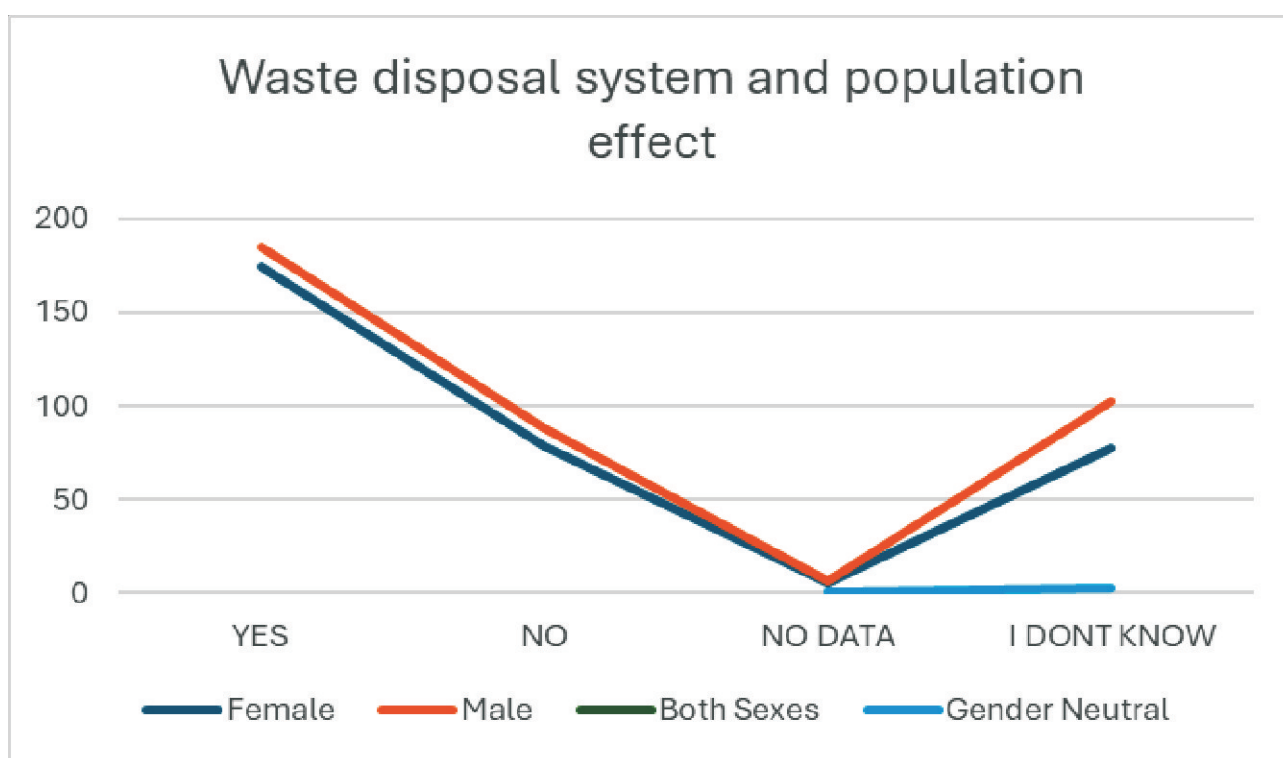


The interpretation from the above chart and table implies that 405 of the 723-sample distribution which represents 56% of the statistics did not decide to limit themselves to the number of times they eat daily.

In other words, there are variables contributing to the limit of times that they eat, and these identified factors should be dealt with.

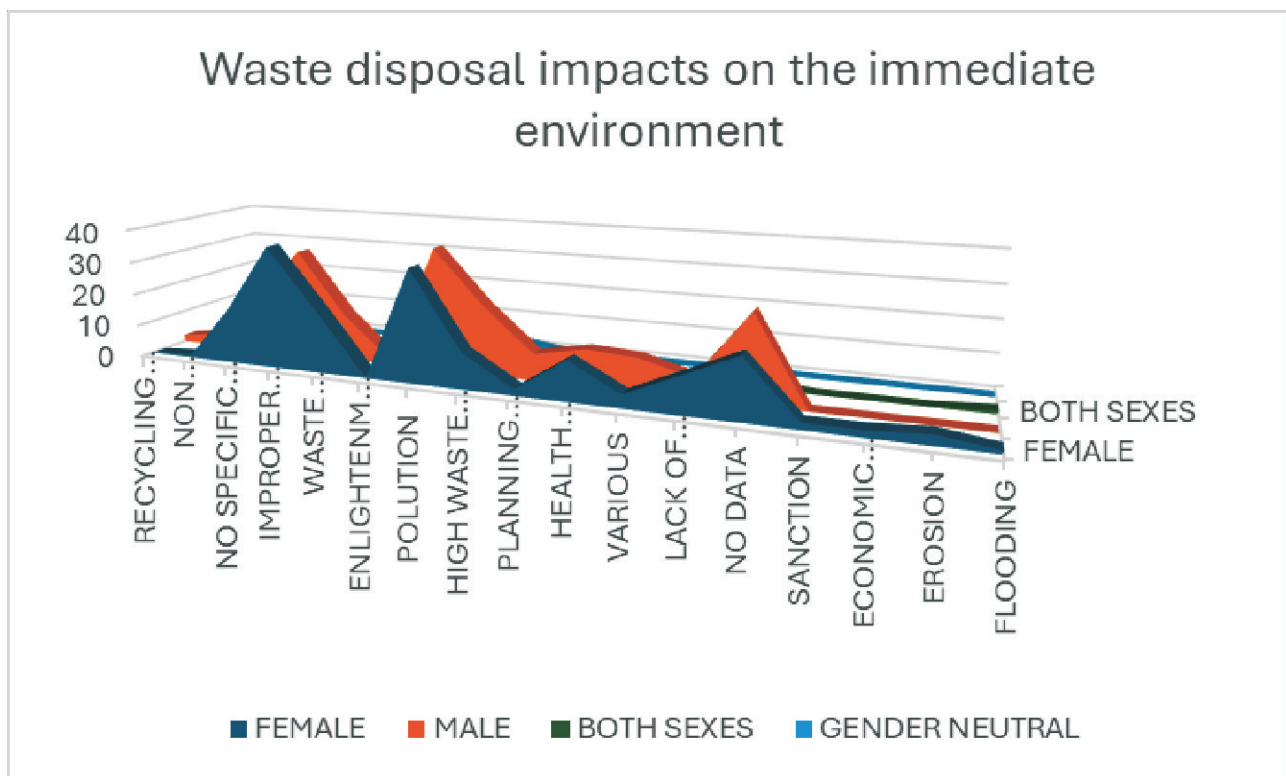
Do you think the Nigerian population affects the environment and climate change in terms of: Waste disposal:

Table 26	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Gender Neutral
YES	174	185	3	2
NO	78	88		
NO DATA	5	6		1
I DONT KNOW	77	102		2
	334	381	3	5



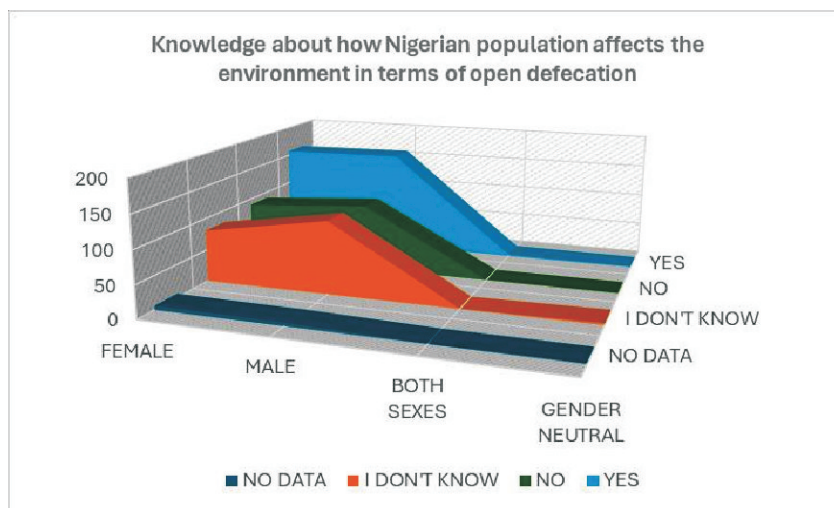
Explain why you think the Nigerian population affects the environment and climate change in terms of: Waste disposal:

Table 27	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL	Column 2
RECYCLING DEFICIENCY	0	2			2
NON-DEGRADABLE NATURE OF WASTE	1	4	1		6
NO SPECIFIC DETAIL	17	18			35
IMPROPER WASTE DISPOSAL	37	33			70
WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES	19	14			33
ENLIGHTENMENT	0	1			1
POLLUTION	34	37			71
HIGH WASTE GENERATION	11	21		2	34
PLANNING ISSUES	2	8			10
HEALTH HAZARDS	12	11			23
VARIOUS	4	10			14
LACK OF FACILITY	11	6			17
NO DATA	18	20	1		39
SANCTION	2				2
ECONOMIC CAPACITY	2				2
EROSION	3				3
FLOODING	1		1		2
	174	185	3	2	364



Do you think the Nigerian population affects the environment in terms of open defecation:

Table 28	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	81	112		3
NO	90	103		
YES	157	161	2	1
NO DATA	6	5	1	1
	334	381	3	5

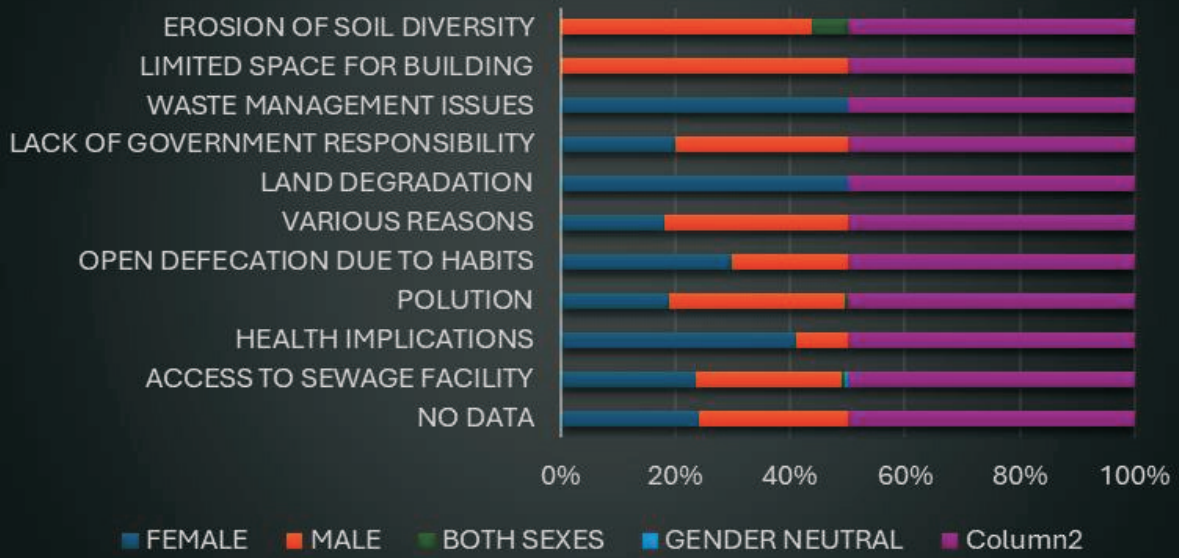


From the submission above 321(females 157, male 161, both sexes 2, gender neutral 1) by conversion 44.39% of the demography agree that the Nigerian population directly affects the environment through open defecation. This in essence leads to environmental degradation.

Explain how the Nigerian population affects the environment in terms of open defecation:

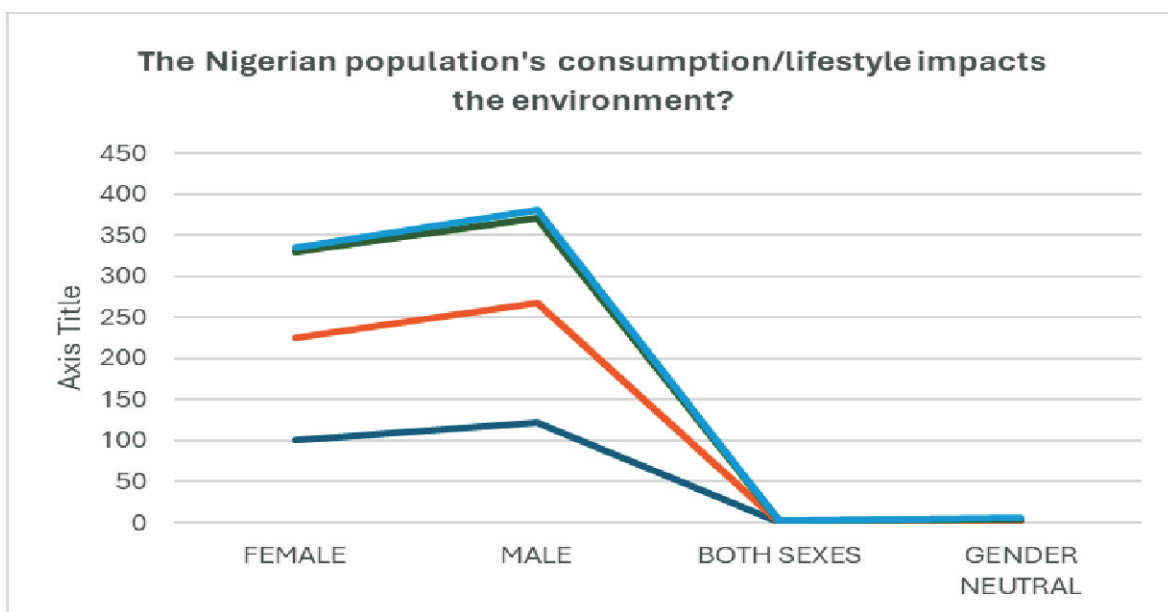
Table 29	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	15	16		31
ACCESS TO SEWAGE FACILITY	43	46	1	1
HEALTH IMPLICATIONS	41	9		50
POLLUTION	31	50	1	82
OPEN DEFECTION DUE TO HABITS	3	2		5
VARIOUS REASONS	4	7		11
LAND DEGRADATION	1	0		1
LACK OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	2	3		5
WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES	1	0		1
LIMITED SPACE FOR BUILDING		2		2
EROSION OF SOIL DIVERSITY		7	1	8
				287

How the Nigerian population affects the environment in terms of open defecation



Do you think the Nigerian population's consumption/lifestyle impacts the environment?

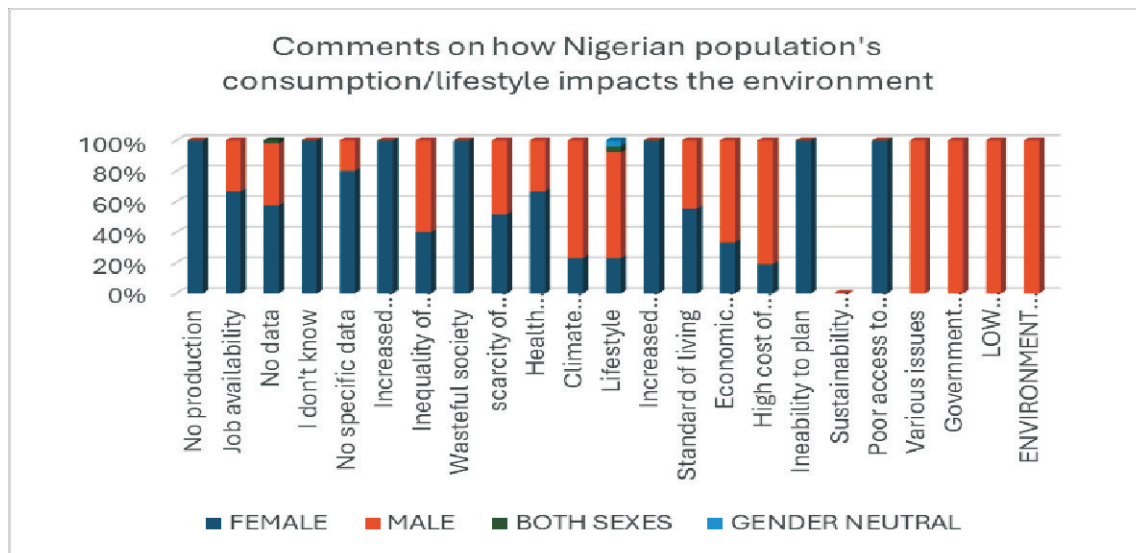
Table 30	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	100	122		3
NO	125	145	1	
YES	104	104	2	1
NO DATA	5	10		1



From the 723 data statistics tabulated, 271 representing 37.48% of the population sample are of the opinion that the Nigerian population consumption/lifestyle does not have any effect on the environment and this conclusion by implication suggests the viewpoint of the greater population surveyed as against other options.

Explain how the Nigerian population's consumption/lifestyle impacts the environment?

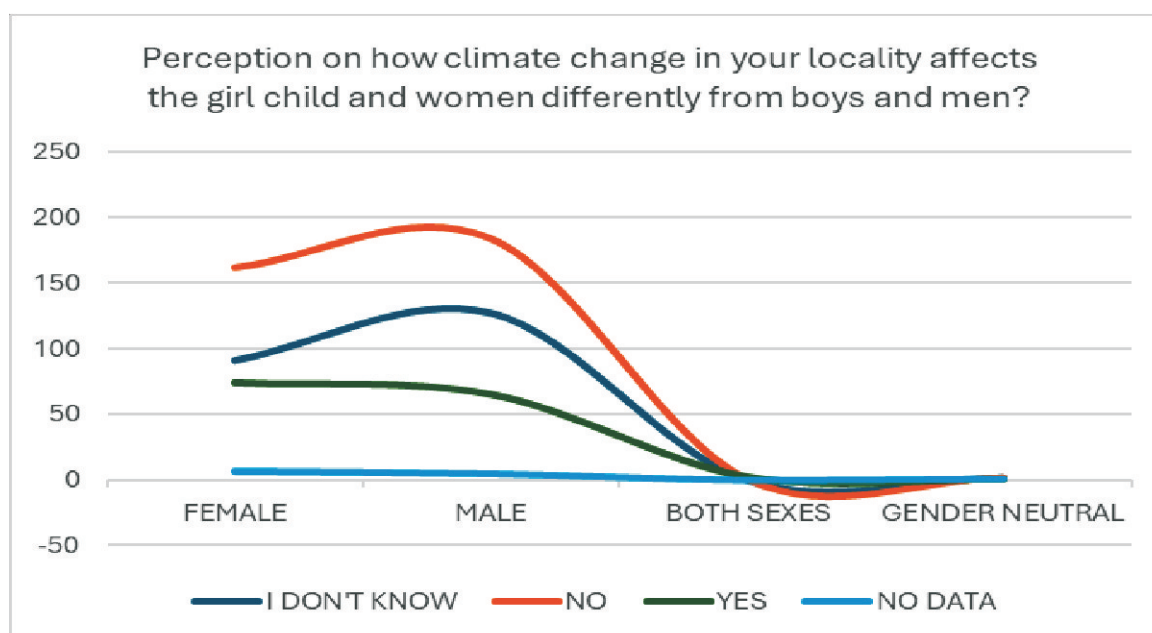
Table 31	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
No production	2	0		
Job availability	2	1		
No data	31	22	1	
I don't know	2	0		
No specific data	16	4		
Increased demand for food	6	0		
Inequality of resource allocation	2	3		
Wasteful society	1	0		
scarcity of resources	17	16		
Health implications	2	1		
Climate change issues	3	10		
Lifestyle	6	18	1	1
Increased population size	1	0		
Standard of living	5	4		
Economic growth	1	2		
High cost of living	4	17		
Inability to plan	1	0		
Sustainability issues	0	0		
Poor access to resources	2	0		
Various issues		1		
Government policies		1		
Low Standard of Living		2		
Environmental Pollution		2		



211 which is 20.18% of the sample size opines that the Nigerian population consumption/lifestyle impacts on the environment and the above statistics shows the distribution among the identified options by the sample piece.

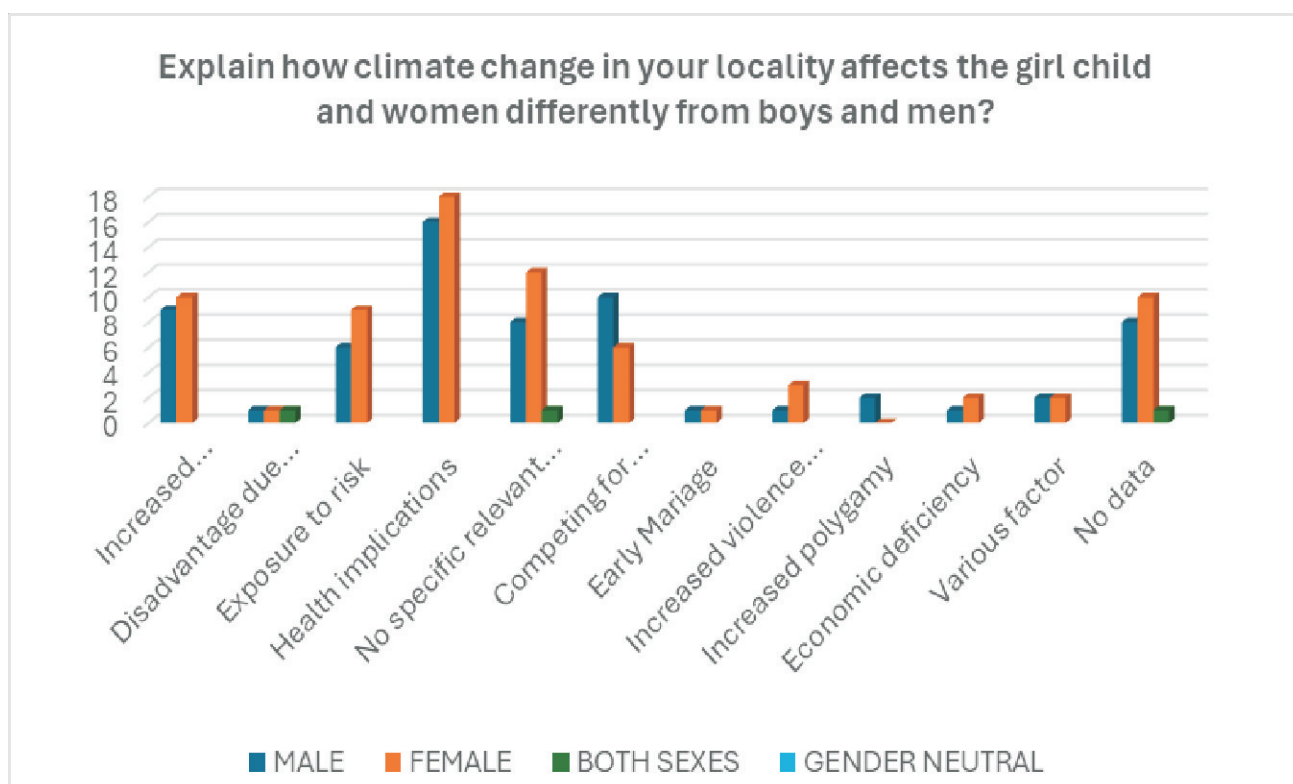
Do you think climate change in your locality affects the girl child and women differently from boys and men?

Table 32	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	91	127		2
NO	162	184	1	2
YES	74	65	2	
NO DATA	7	5		1



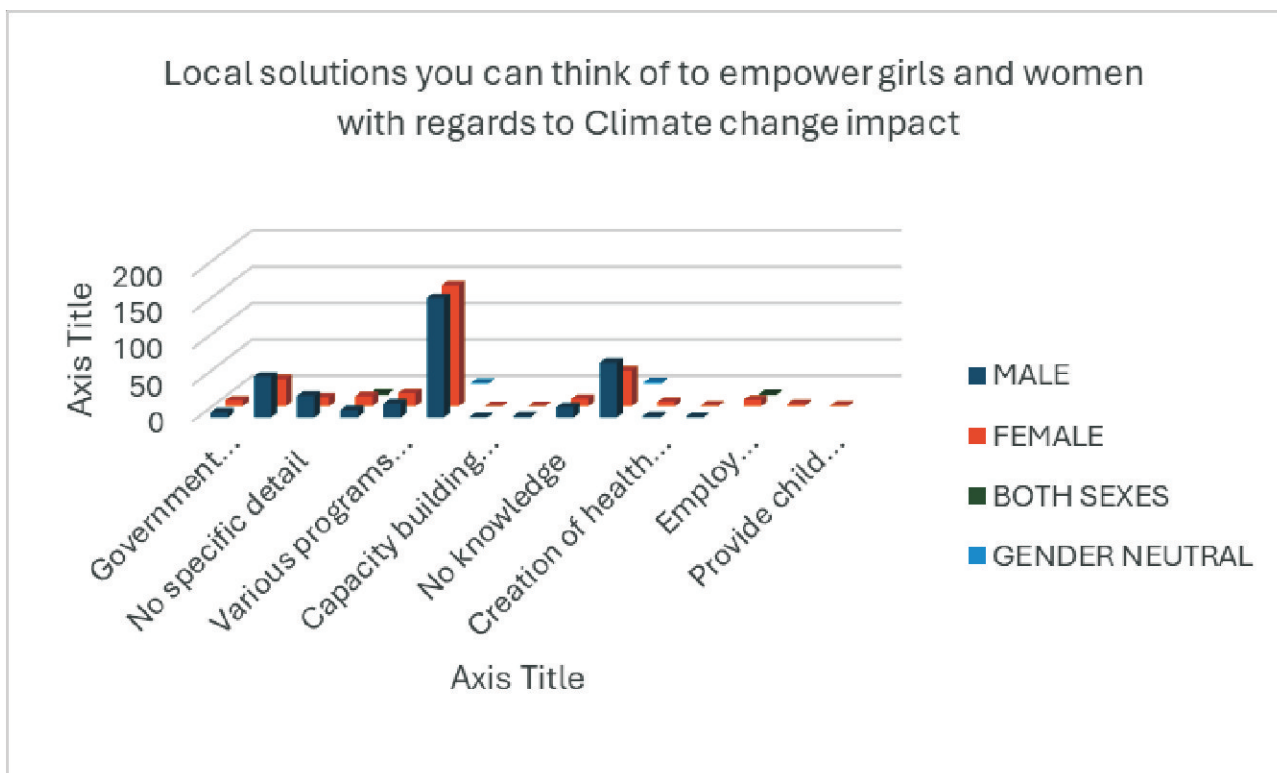
Explain how climate change in your locality affects the girl child and women differently from boys and men?

Table 33	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Increased stereotypes and gender role discrimination	9	10		
Disadvantages due to body physique and strength	1	1	1	
Exposure to risk	6	9		
Health implications	16	18		
No specific relevant detail	8	12	1	
Competing for available resources	10	6		
Early Marriage	1	1		
Increased violence and abuse	1	3		
Increased polygamy	2	0		
Economic deficiency	1	2		
Various factor	2	2		
No data	8	10	1	
	65	74		



What are the local solutions you can think of to empower girls and women in this regard?

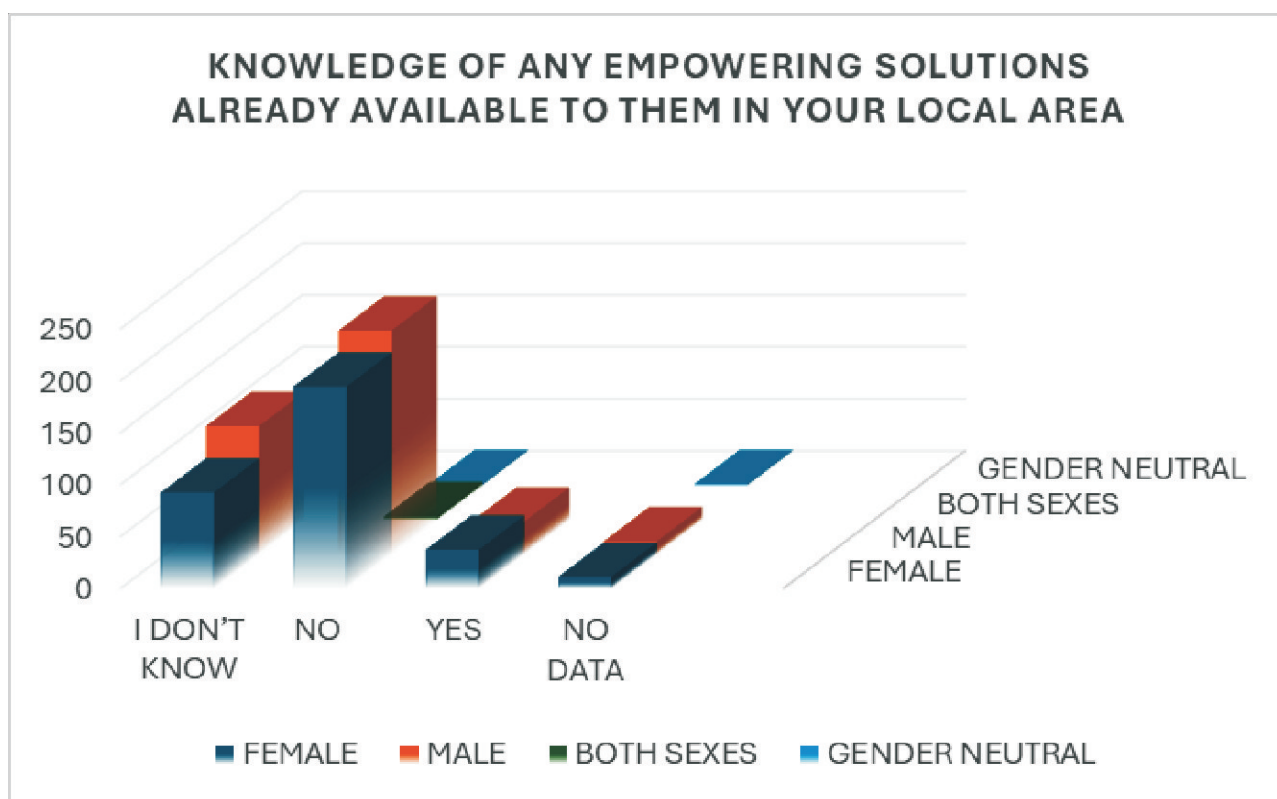
Table 34	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Government creation of enabling laws	7	8		
Education programs	56	37		
No specific detail	30	12		
Awareness creation	10	14	2	
Various programs and support system	19	18		
Various forms of empowerment programs	164	166		1
Capacity building programs	1	0		
Gender mainstreaming interventions	2	0		
No knowledge	14	10		2
No information	75	49		2
Creation of health interventions	2	6		
I am involving local authorities	1	1		
Employing psychological strategies		9	1	
Give them Palliatives		3		
Provide child sponsorship scheme		1		



Among the many locally identified solutions, 47.78% of the distribution population (331: female 166, male 164, gender neutral 1) identifies various forms of empowerment programs as local solutions for girls and women empowerment.

Do you know of any empowerment solutions already available to girls and women in your local area?

Table 35	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	92	123		3
NO	194	215	3	1
YES	37	31		
NO DATA	11	12		1



The chart above shows that 413 (female 194, male 215, both sexes 3, gender neutral 1) of the entire survey population that is, 57.12% unaware of any existing empowerment solutions within their locality. In other words, the level of awareness and promotion for these programs is low.

Name the empowerment solutions already available to girls and women in your local area.

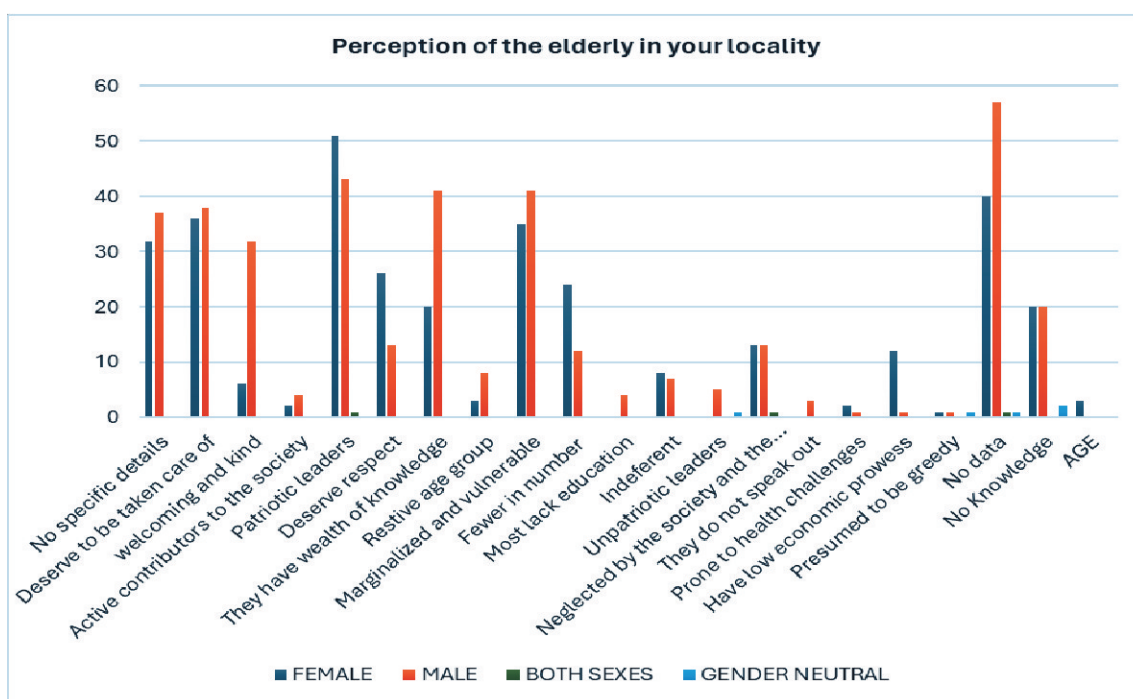
Table 36			
MALE		FEMALE	
SUMMARY OF EXISTING INTERVENTIONS	STATES	SUMMARY OF EXISTING INTERVENTIONS	STATES
Various women empowerment programs	Abia	Various women empowerment programs	Abia
School employment programs	Adamawa	Agricultural business opportunities	Abuja
Agricultural business opportunities	Anambra	Government and non-governmental interventions	Adamawa
Government and non-governmental interventions	Bauchi	Cooperatives	Anambra
Family planning programs	Delta	Micro finance institutions	Bauchi
National Directorate of Employment	Ebonyi	Computer training services	Cross River
	Ekiti	Health facilities	Ebonyi
	Enugu		Edo
	Imo		Enugu
	Jigawa		Gombe
	Kebbi		Imo
	Kogi		Kaduna
	Kwara		Kano
	Lagos		Kebbi
	Ogun		Kwara
	Oyo		Niger
	Plateau		Ogun
	Taraba		Ondo
	Yobe		Oyo
			Plateau

The table above lists the existing empowerment solutions programs as identified in various states of the country.

E. Elderly groups

How do you perceive the elderly in your locality?

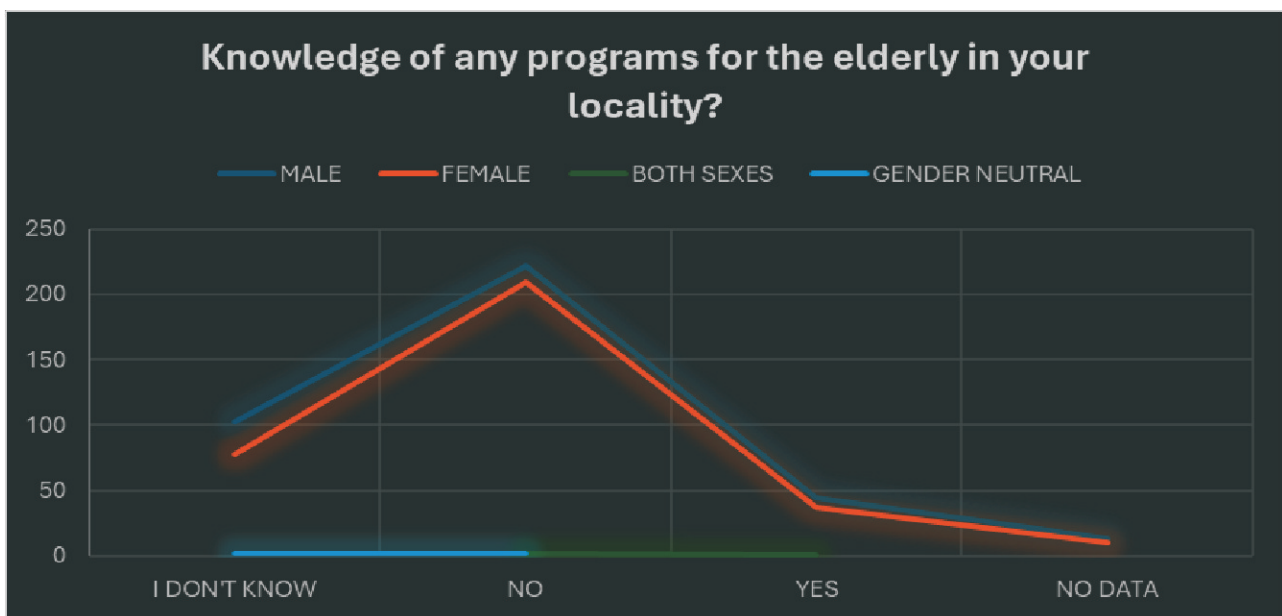
Table 37	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Gender Neutral	Total
No specific details	32	37			69
Deserve to be taken care of	36	38			74
Welcoming and kind	6	32			38
Active contributors to the society	2	4			6
Patriotic leaders	51	43	1		95
Deserve respect	26	13			39
They have a wealth of knowledge	20	41			61
Restive age group	3	8			11
Marginalized and vulnerable	35	41			76
Fewer in number	24	12			36
Most lack education	0	4			4
Indifferent	8	7			15
Unpatriotic leaders	0	5		1	6
Neglected by society and the government	13	13	1		27
They do not speak out	0	3			3
Prone to health challenges	2	1			3
Have low economic prowess	12	1			13
Presumed to be greedy	1	1		1	3
No data	40	57	1	1	99
No Knowledge	20	20		2	42
AGE	3				3



Prominent among the survey summary responses is the 99 constituting of 13.69% that registered no data entry. However, there are 13.13% who perceive the elderlies as being patriotic. The rest of the population has different perceptions, cutting across the viewpoints when it comes to the elderly in their locality.

Do you know of any programs for the elderly in your locality?

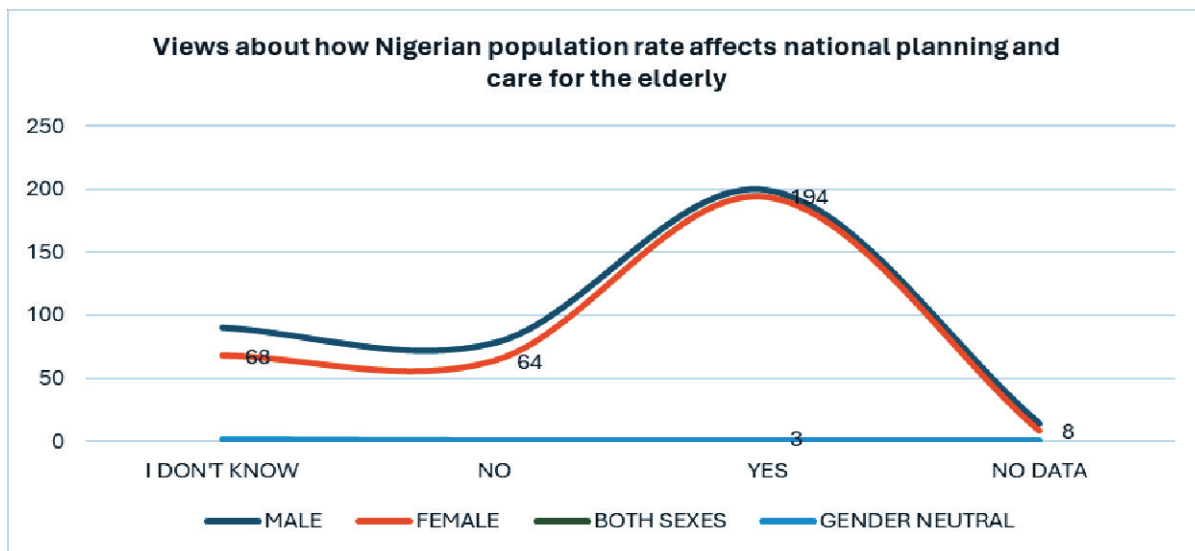
Table 38	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	102	78		2
NO	222	209	2	2
YES	44	37	1	
NO DATA	13	10		1



That data above reveals that 435(60.16%) of the survey size distributed as follows (222 males, 209 females, 2 both sexes and 2 gender neutral persons) do not have knowledge of any empowerment program for the elderly existing within their locality. This in turn suggests that there is a need for more awareness of the existence of these programs.

In your view do you think Nigeria population rate affects national planning and care for the elderly?

Table 39	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	90	68		2
NO	78	64		1
YES	199	194	3	1
NO DATA	14	8		1

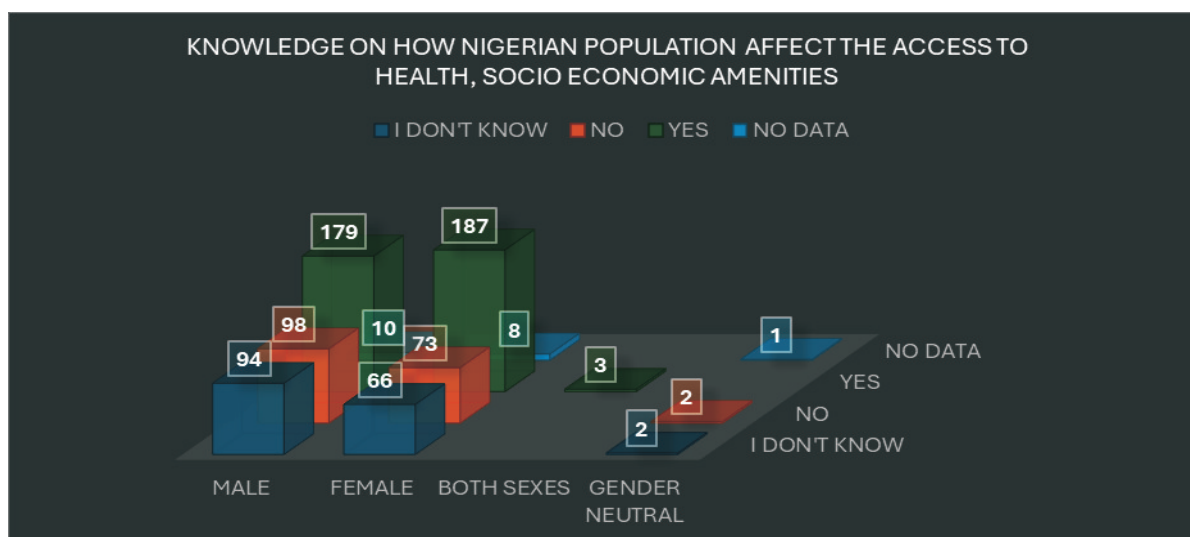


The summary above shows that the 54.91% of the survey size that is (397: male 199, female 194, both sexes 3, gender neutral 1) says yes to the fact that the Nigerian population has a direct impact on the planning and care for the elderly.

F. Population, Health, Socio Economic empowerment

In your view does the Nigerian population affect the access to health, socio economic amenities?

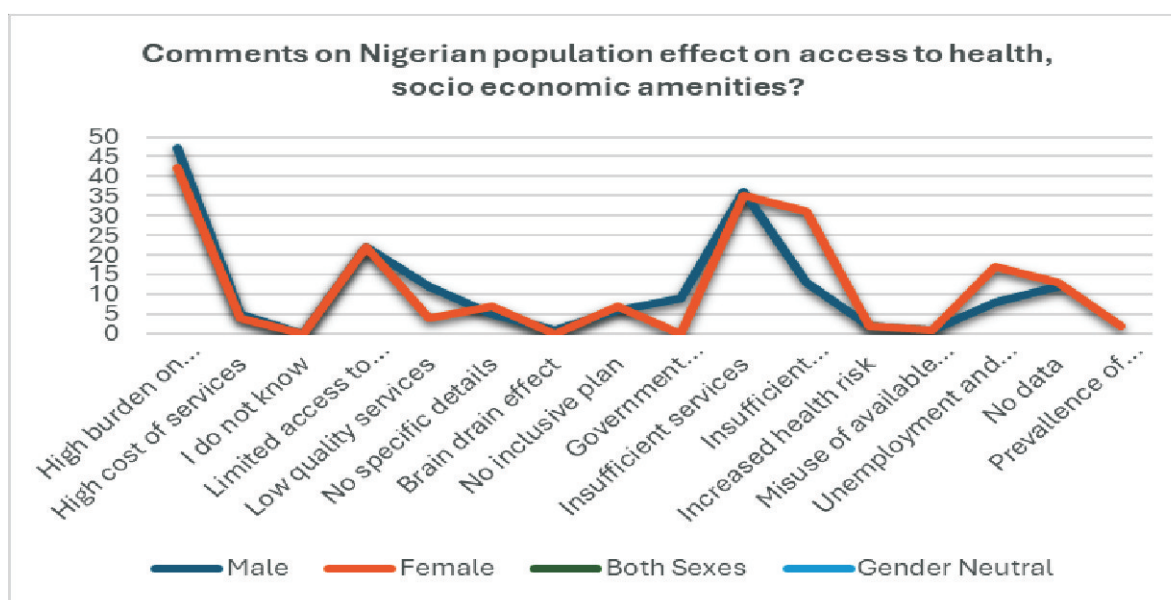
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	94	66		2
NO	98	73		2
YES	179	187	3	
NO DATA	10	8		1



From the conclusion drawn from the above data expressed, 369 (51%) of the statistics sum are of the opinion that the Nigerian population directly affects the access to health and other socio-economic amenities. Evidently this calls for an improved health system as well as economic policies.

How does the Nigerian population affect the access to health, socio economic amenities?

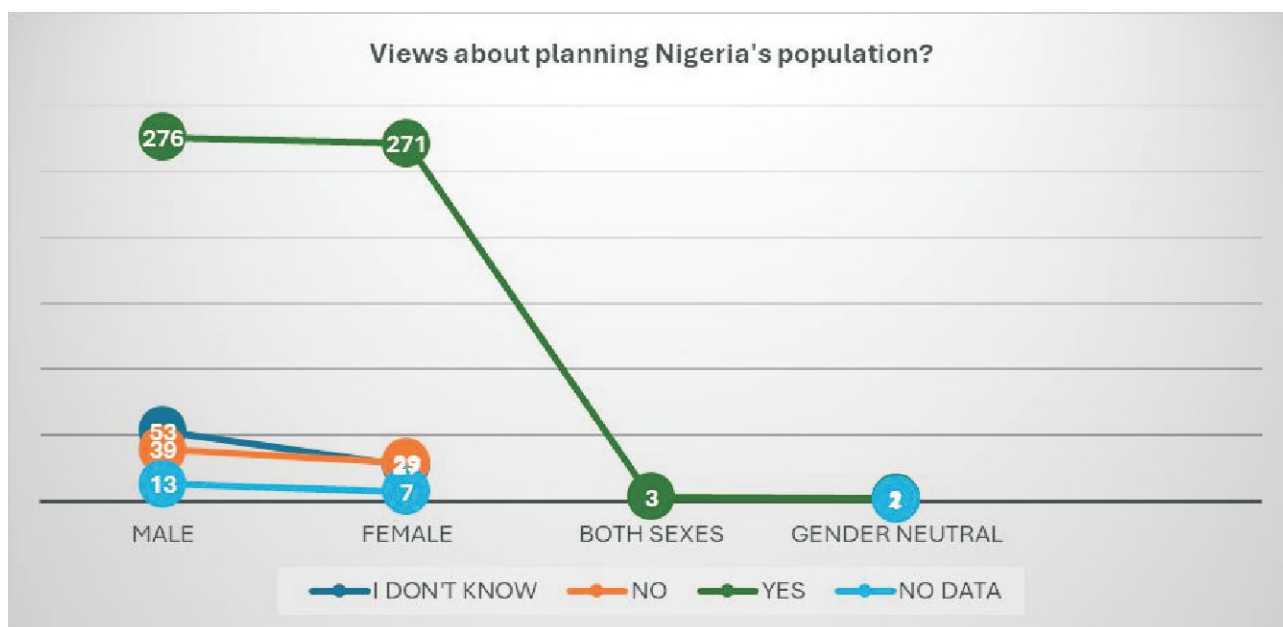
Table 41	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Gender Neutral
High burden on available resources	47	42		
High cost of services	5	4		
I do not know	0	0		
Limited access to facilities	22	22	1	
Low quality services	12	4		
No specific details	5	7	1	
Brain drains effect	1	0		
No inclusive plan	6	7		
Government strategic planning	9	0		
Insufficient services	36	35		
Insufficient capital/human resources	13	31		
Increased health risk	2	2		
Misuse of available resources	1	1		
Unemployment and Poverty	8	17		
No data	12	13	1	
Prevalence of crime and social vices		2		



Out of the 369 that agreed to the impact of the Nigerian population to health and socio-economic amenities, 89(male 47, female 42) being 24.11% of the distribution believe that the touch is felt more when it comes to high burden on available resources as compared to other areas. In this case, provision of more resources to ease off on the burden is highly recommended.

As a result, in your view should Nigeria's population be planned.

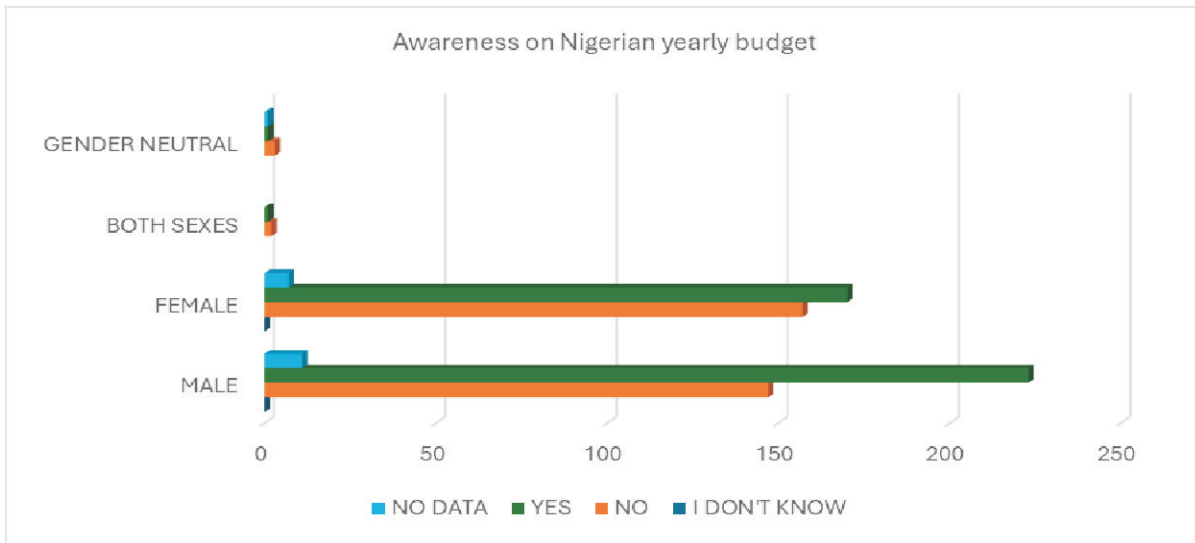
Table 42	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	53	27		2
NO	39	29		
YES	276	271	3	2
NO DATA	13	7		1



From the total survey data compiled, 76.34% (552 response: male 276, female 271, both sexes 3, gender neutral 2) strongly suggests that the population of Nigeria should be planned hence curbing the adverse effect of the population increase.

Are you aware of Nigeria's yearly national budget?

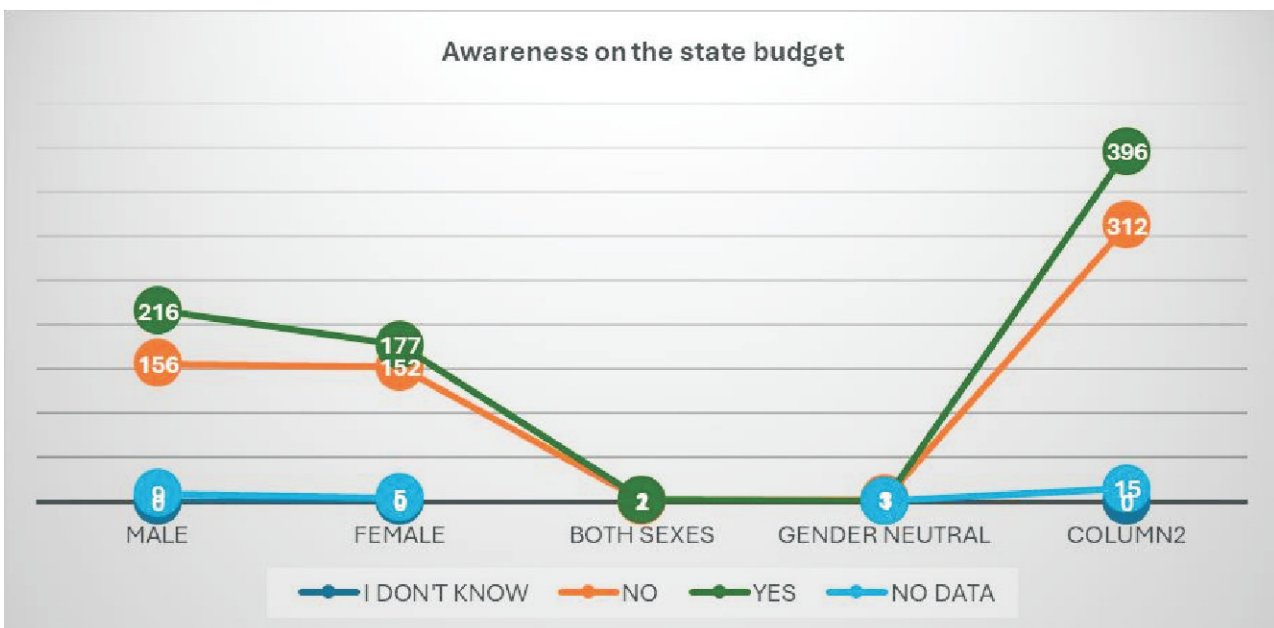
Table 43	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	0	0		
NO	147	157	2	3
YES	223	170	1	1
NO DATA	11	7		1



The above data summary indicates that 54.63% (395: Male 223, female 170, both sexes 1, gender neutral 1) of the distribution size are aware of the Nigerian budget. Through this, one can deduce the general state of awareness as regards Nigerian budget by the populace is a marginal majority.

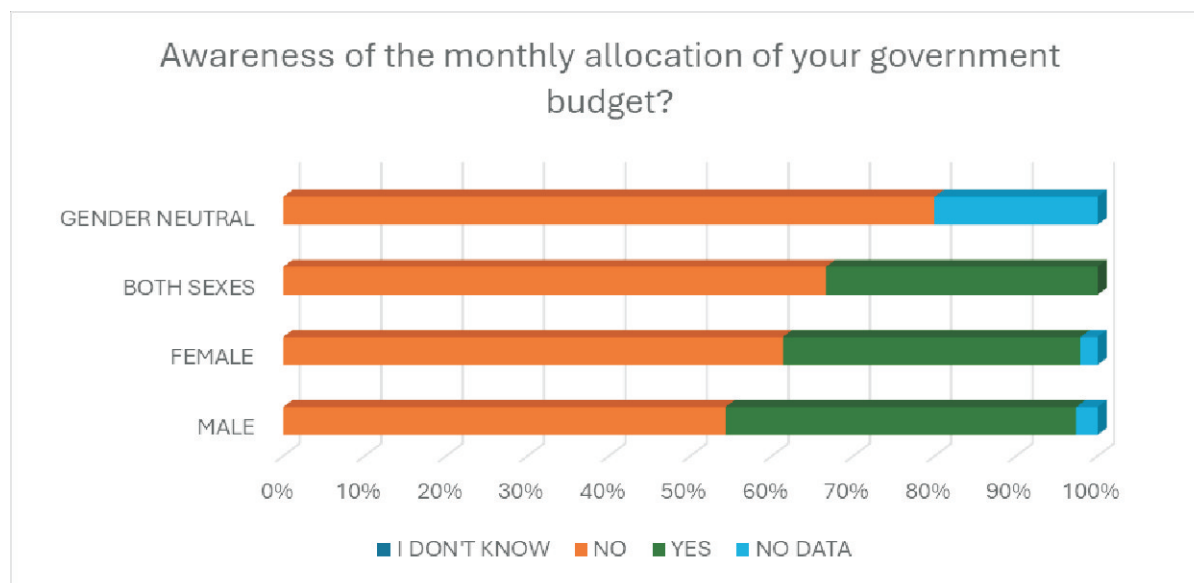
Are you aware of your state's budget?

Table 44	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	0	0		
NO	156	152	1	3
YES	215	177	2	1
NO DATA	9	5		1



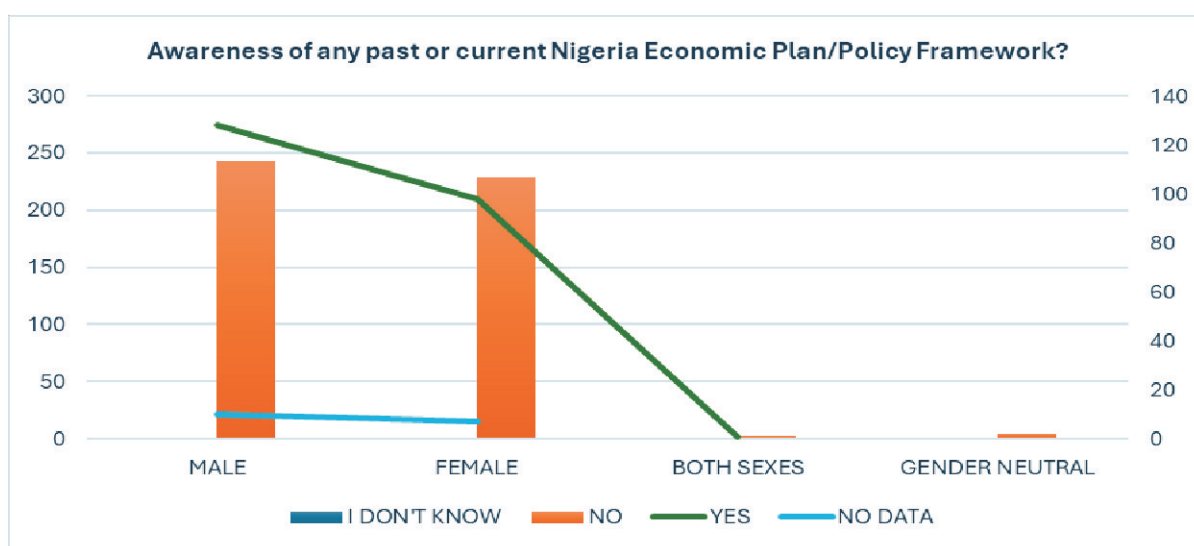
Are you aware of the monthly allocation of your government budget?

Table 45	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	0	0		0
NO	207	205	2	4
YES	122	163	1	
NO DATA	7	10		1



Are you aware of any past or current Nigeria Economic Plan/Policy Framework?

Table 46	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	0	0		0
NO	243	229	2	4
YES	128	98	1	
NO DATA	10	7		1

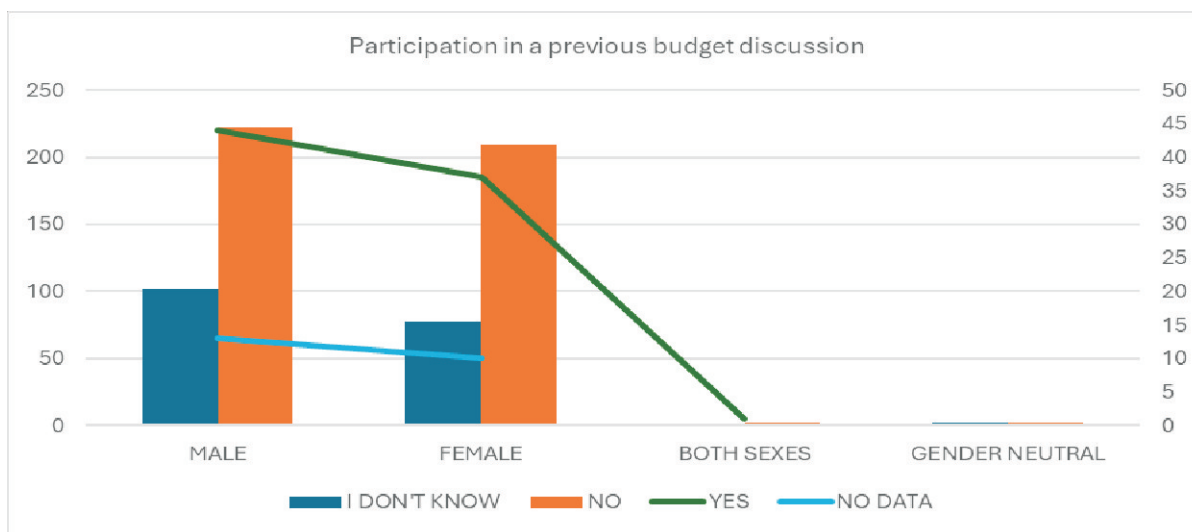


From the statistics presented 478 (male 243, female 229, both sexes 2, gender neutral 4) by conversion 66.11% of the survey population are ignorant of any economic framework/plan whether or present.

This figure raises concern over the level of apathy among the populace with regards to government economic plans.

Have you participated previously in a budget discussion?

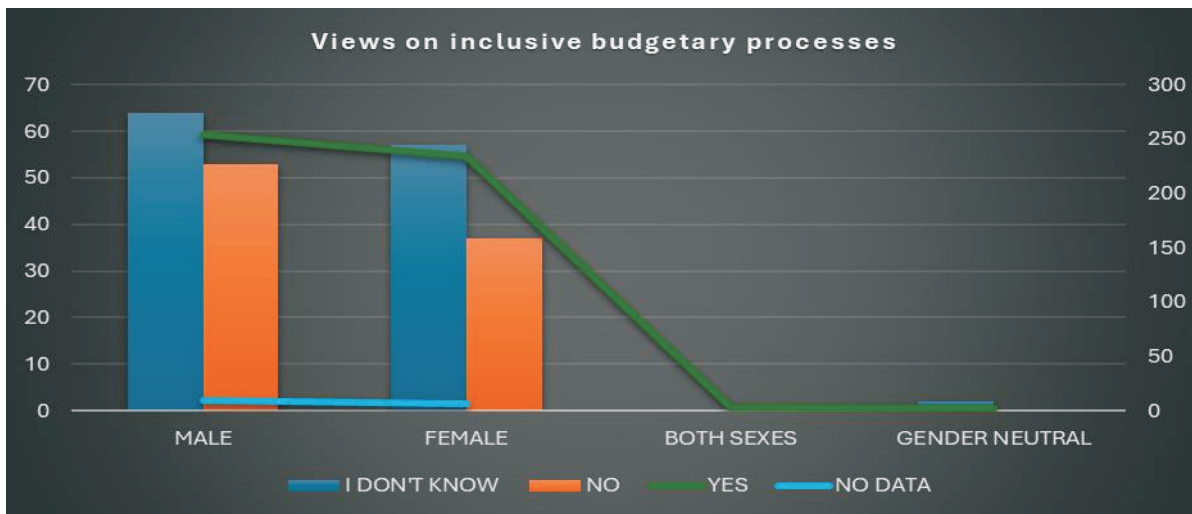
Table 47	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	102	78		2
NO	222	209	2	2
YES	44	37	1	
NO DATA	13	10		1



Using the inference above 435 responses (male 222, female 209, both sexes 2, gender neutral 2) out of the total 723 have never been involved in budget discussion before. Working with this representation, this goes further to point out that about 60.16% of the Nigerian population have never been involved in budget discussion.

In your view, as a population management strategy, should all the above be regular citizens town hall engagements across Nigeria, where citizens can be made aware and have a say in the planning and budgeting of their state and country?

Table 48	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
I DON'T KNOW	64	57		2
NO	53	37		
YES	254	234	3	2
NO DATA	10	6		1

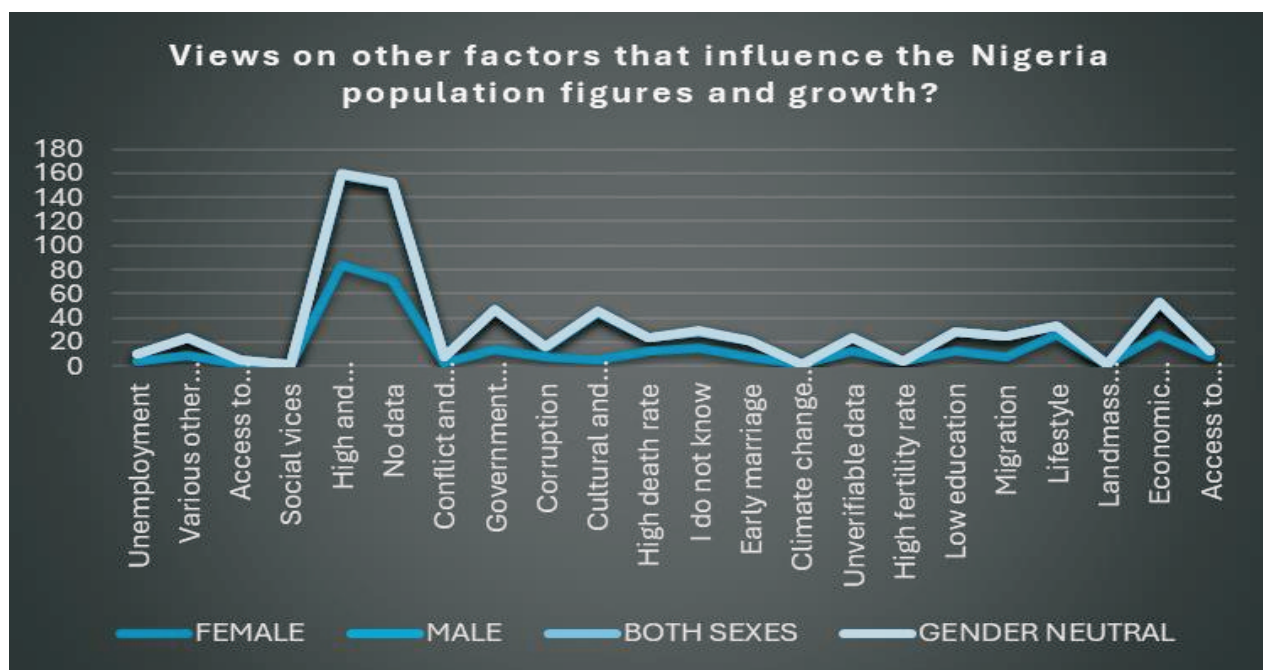


From the above summary 68.18% of the survey size (493: male 254, female 234, both sexes 3, gender neutral 2) favours the engagement of citizens on a regular townhall discussion as regards to their state and country's budgeting and planning hence making them stakeholders.

G. Other Factors that influence and Impacts Nigeria's Population Growth

In your view what other factor's influence the Nigeria population figures and growth?

Table 49	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Unemployment	4	6		
Various other factors	9	14		
Access to medical care	1	3	1	
Social vices	1	0		
High and uncontrolled birth rate	84	74		2
No data	72	79		2
Conflict and Insecurity	3	4		
Government policies and regulations	14	33		
Corruption	7	8	1	
Cultural and Religious influences	5	40	1	
High death rate	13	11		
I do not know	15	14		1
Early marriage	8	13		
Climate change factors	1	0		
Unverifiable data	13	10		
High fertility rate	4	0		
Low education	12	16		
Migration	8	17		
Lifestyle	26	7		
Landmass distribution	1	0		
Economic prowess	26	27		
Access to human and Infrastructural amenities	7	5		
	334	381		

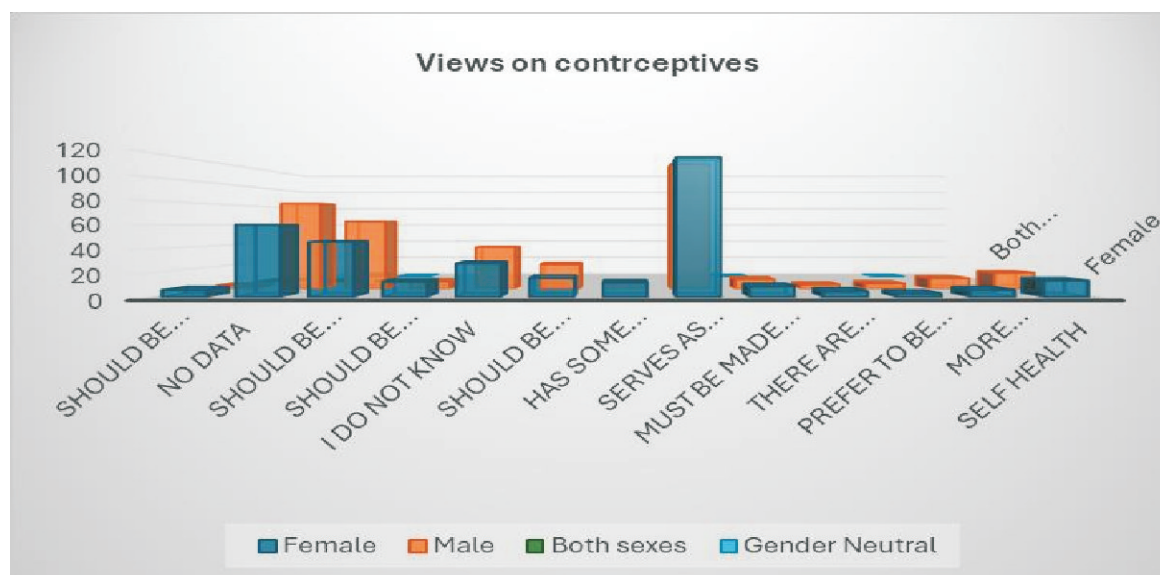


The analysis above shows that the major factor that affects the population growth as stated by the respondents is majorly around non-control on childbirth and reproduction. This corroborates the objectives of this study showing that birth control is very central to controlling the population of Nigeria.

Beliefs around Sexual Reproductive Health Rights

What is your view on contraceptives?

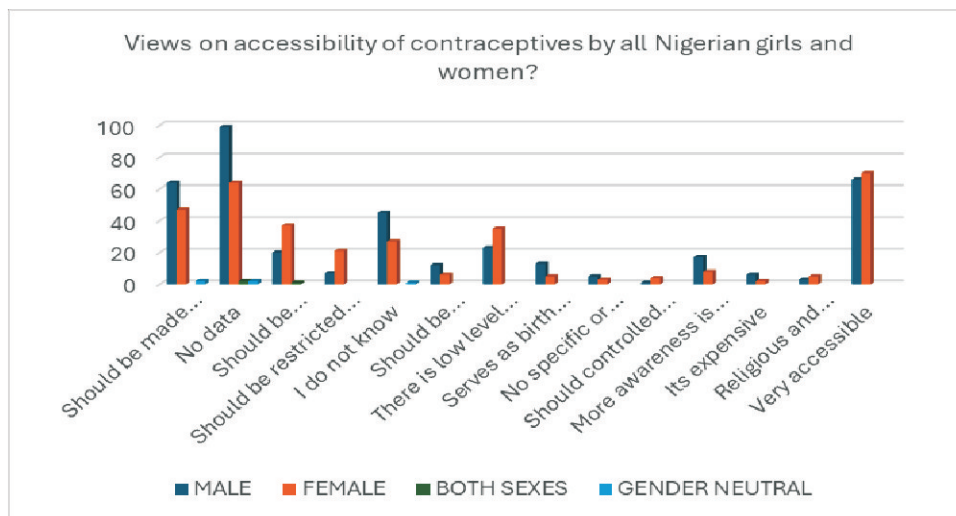
Table 50	Female	Male	Both sexes	Gender Neutral
Should be made accessible	6	3	1	
No data	60	80	1	2
Should be encouraged	46	63	1	1
Should be restricted and monitored	13	7		
I do not know	28	39		
Should be discouraged among girls	16	23		
Has some negative health implication	12	6		
Serves as birth control measure	116	117		
Must be made mandatory	9	9		1
There are religious and cultural bias	5	4		
Prefer to be neutral about it	3	5		
More awareness is needed	6	10		1
Self-health	14	15		
	334	381	3	5



233 out of 723 respondents believe that contraceptives serve as birth control measure. This number is 32.23% of the entire study population. This is not up to half of the respondents. It calls for increased education and awareness creation among the citizens. Others in the group believe that contraceptive when it relates to reproductive rights should be made accessible, be encouraged, restricted, and monitored, discouraged among girls, has some negative health implication, must be made mandatory, there are religious and cultural bias. 216, which represent 29.86% of the study group were not specific with their responses which ranged from not knowing what to say, preferred to be neutral to no response at all. The fact remains that a greater number of the study group had one belief or another and any intervention would require a close study of this survey analysis to provide structured materials for intervention.

Accessibility to contraceptives by Nigerian girls and women:

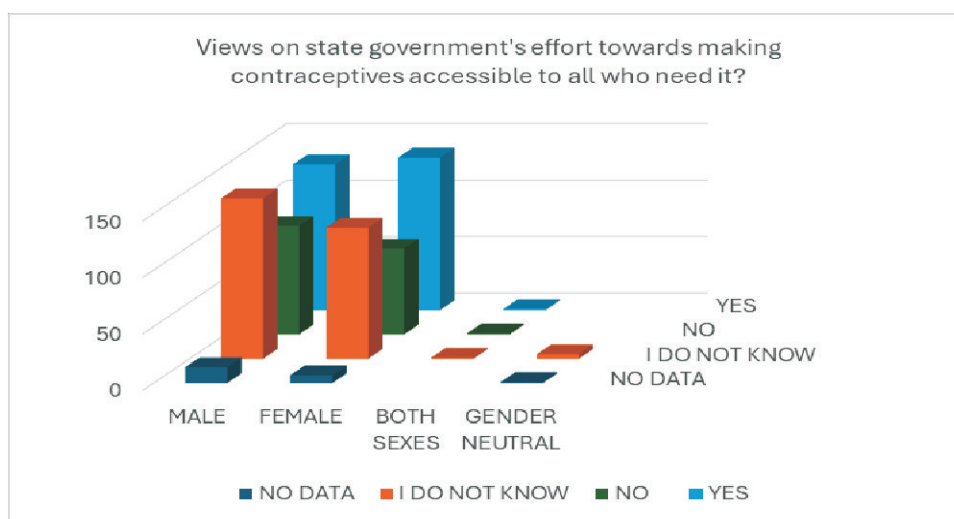
Table 51	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Should be made accessible	64	47		2
No data	99	64	2	2
Should be encouraged	20	37	1	
Should be restricted and monitored	7	21		
I do not know	45	27		1
Should be discouraged among girls	12	6		
There is low level access	23	35		
Serves as birth control measure	13	5		
No specific or unrelated data	5	3		
Should be controlled by government	1	4		
More awareness is needed	17	8		
It's expensive	6	2		
Religious and cultural bias	3	5		
Very accessible	66	70		
	381	334	3	5



163 participants did not respond to the question on access to contraceptives by Nigerian girls and women. This is 22.55% of the study population. 136 (18.81%) are of the view that contraceptives are very accessible to Nigerian girls and women. The rest had different recommendations as how they consider the accessibility: make contraceptives, restricted and monitored, affordable., encouraging use of contraceptives, discouraged among girls. Low level access, serves as birth control Measures, be controlled by government, more awareness needed. 8 persons said contraceptives are expensive, whereas another 8 talked about religious and cultural bias.

Is your state government making contraceptives accessible to all who need it?

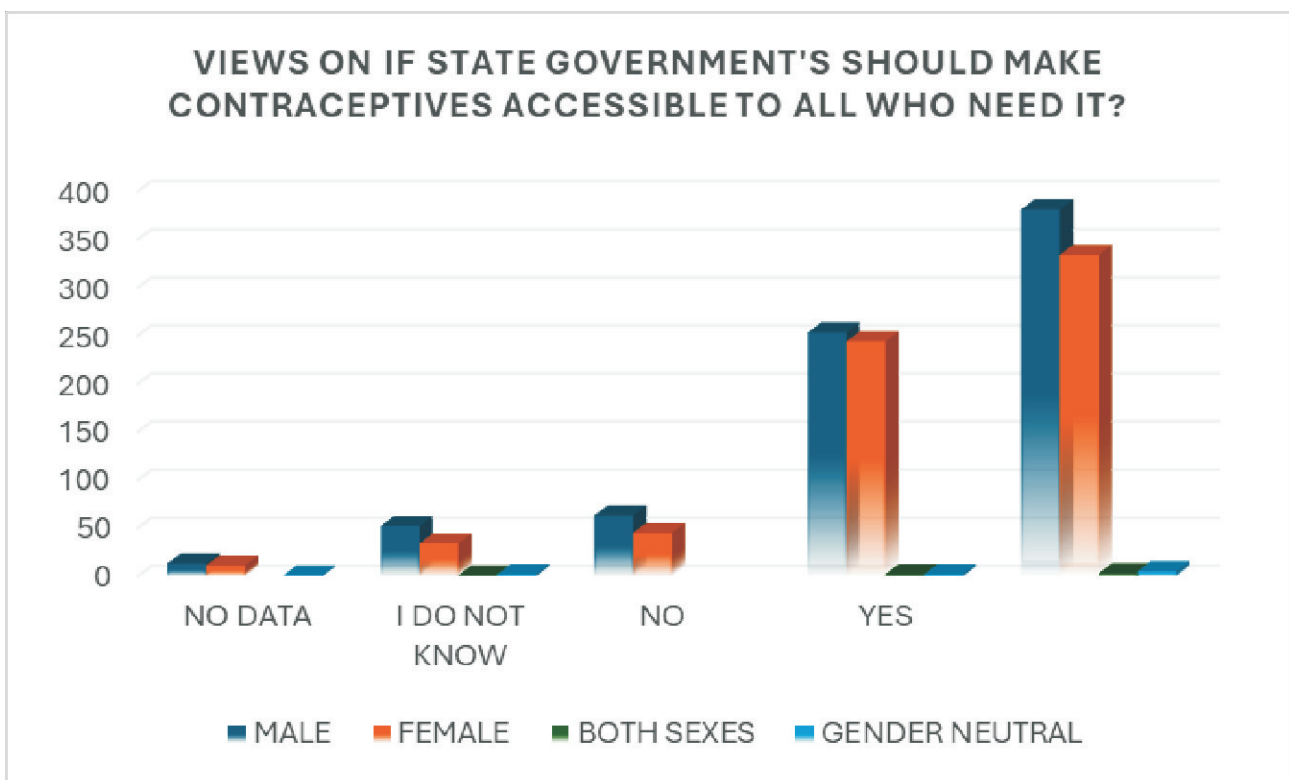
Table 52	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	14	7		1
I DO NOT KNOW	142	116	1	4
NO	96	76	1	
YES	129	135	1	
	381	334	3	5



This chart speaks to the role of government in making contraceptives accessible to the people. The responses ranged from No knowledge to yes and No response at all. 264 persons responded YES to the question. This is 36.51% of the total respondents. 258, 35.68% do not know if they want the government to make it accessible or not, whereas 172 (23.79%) said outright NO to the idea of the government ensuring access to contraceptives. 22 persons did not respond to the question. the margin between YES and no knowledge if the government should make contraceptive accessible is very slim which could mean that there is low knowledge about what role the government should play in making contraceptives accessible and when added to the NO responses, it becomes clear that the role of government needs to be clearly defined in access to contraceptives.

Should your state government make contraceptives accessible to all who need it?

Table 53	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	13	11		1
I DO NOT KNOW	52	34	1	2
NO	63	45		
YES	253	244	2	2
	381	334	3	5

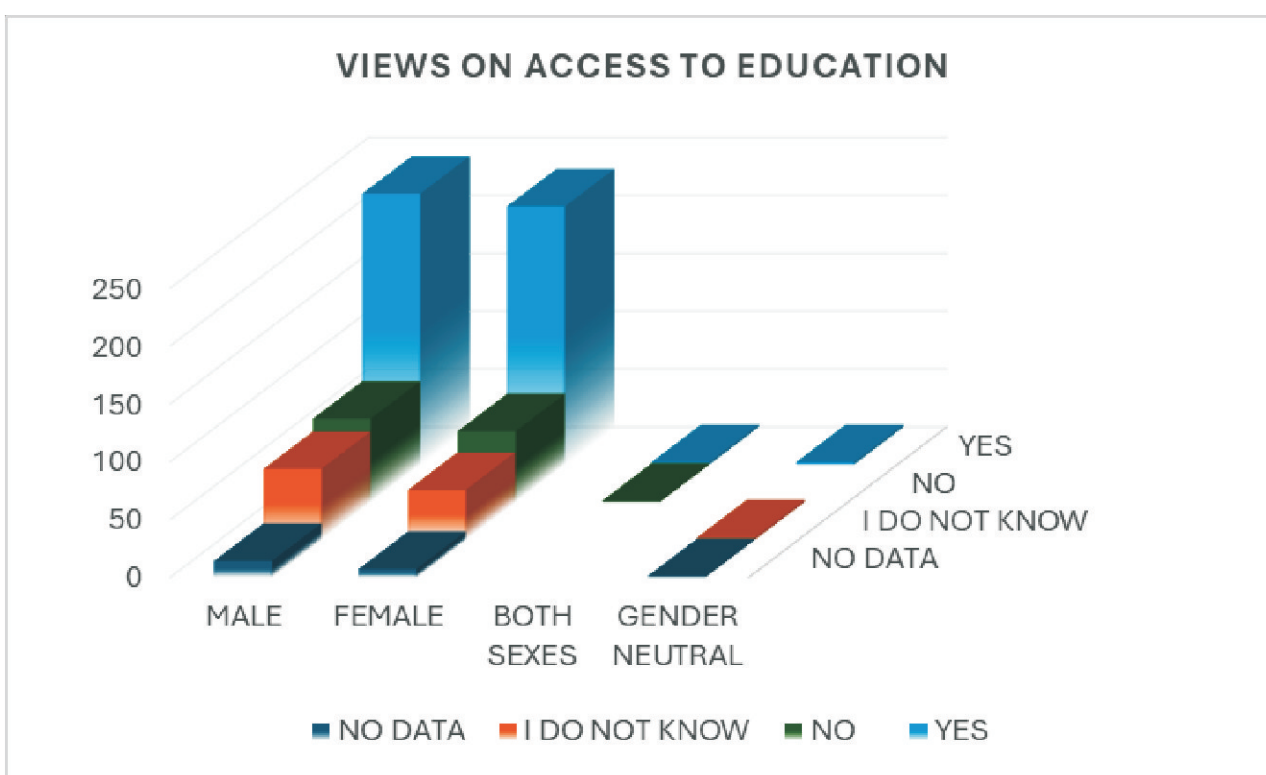


On the question if the state government should make contraceptives accessible, 501 persons said YES, meaning a greater number of the survey size, 62.29% is of the opinion that the state government should make contraceptives accessible to the people especially girls and women. However, 108 (14.94%) out of the study population said NO to state government making contraceptives accessible. 24 of the participants did not respond to the question while 89 were not sure if they would want government to make contraceptives accessible. In all, a greater number of the participants would want the government to make contraceptives accessible.

I. Education

In your view is education accessible to boys and girls in your locality?

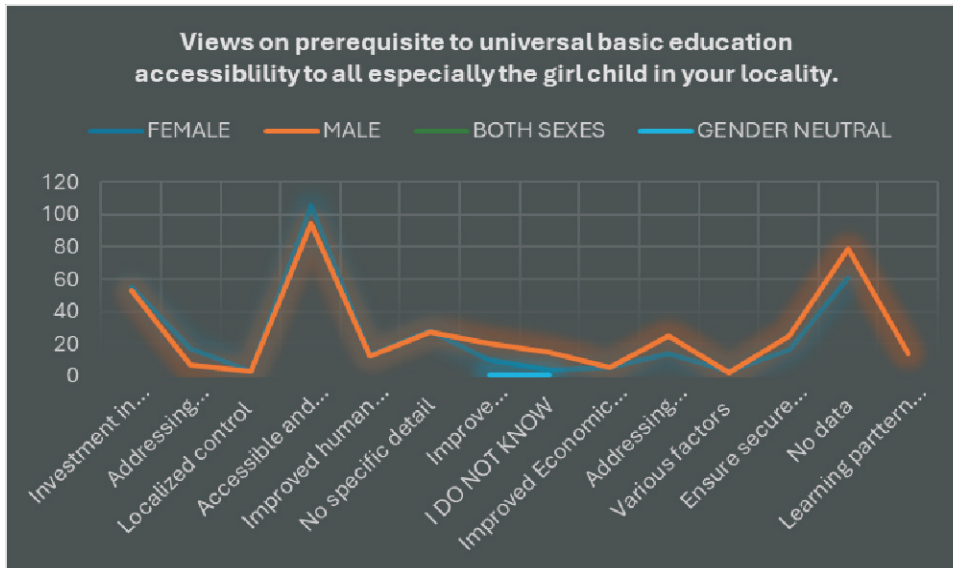
Table 54	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	14	7		1
I DO NOT KNOW	61	43		2
NO	72	61	1	
YES	234	223	2	2
	381	334	3	5



Study participants knowledge on access to education for the boys and girls, 63.76% which is 461 said YES to boys and girls having access to education. 134 (18.53%) are of the opinion that boys and girls do not have access to education. 106 (14.66%) do not have any idea if girls and boys have access to education while 22 (3.04%) did not respond to the question. From the response, the participants are of the view that girls and boys have access to education.

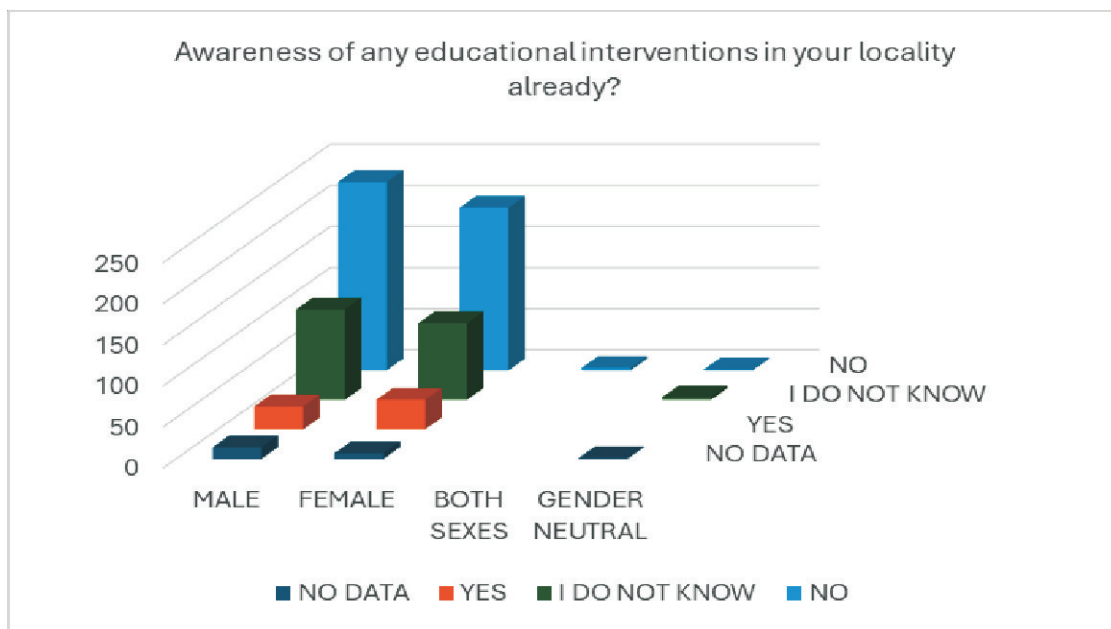
Things that should be in place to make universal basic education accessible to all especially to the girl child in your locality.

Table 55	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Investment in Education infrastructure	55	53		
Addressing Religious and Traditional issues/barriers	17	7	1	1
Localized control	3	3		
Accessible and affordable (free) education	105	94	1	
Improved human capital	13	12		
No specific detail	28	27		
Improve government policies	10	20		1
I DO NOT KNOW	4	15		1
Improved Economic capacity	5	5		
Addressing stereotypes	14	25		
Various factors	3	2		
Ensure secure educational facilities	16	25		
No data	61	79		2
Learning pattern and environment		14	1	
	334	381	3	5



AWARENESS ON ANY INTERVENTION IN THE LOCALITY ALREADY?

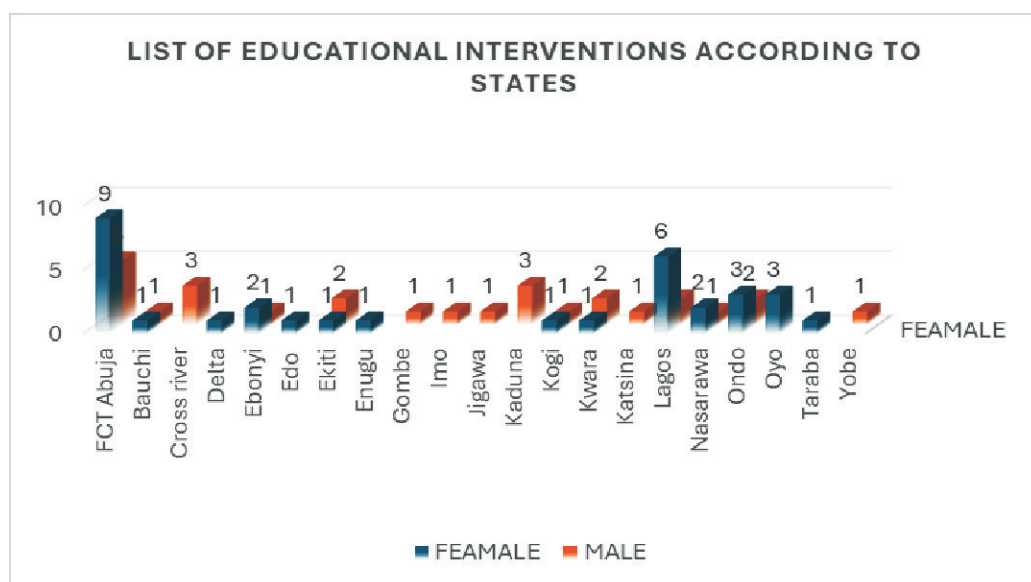
Table 56	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	14	7		1
YES	28	36		
I DO NOT KNOW	110	93		3
NO	229	198	3	1
	381	334	3	5



Awareness level on any intervention in the locality is very low as 59.61% (431 respondents) indicated that there are NO interventions in the locality. 206 (28.49) do not have an idea of any intervention in the locality. 22 (3.04%) did not respond to the question.

The intervention in various states as listed by the study group:

Table 57		
FEMALE RESPONDENTS		MALE RESPONDENTS
Available interventions		Available interventions
Female respondents		Male respondents
Universal Basic Education project		World Bank sponsored AGILE project
Girl child targeted programs		Government interventions in schools
Grants for women		Universal Basic Education project
Empowerment programs and skill acquisition		Free education initiatives
Apprenticeship programs		Non-Governmental interventions and projects
Government interventions (school infrastructural projects)		Voluntary teachers
Non-governmental initiatives		Policies on anti-child trafficking
School feeding programs		State policies on LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND Initiative
Campaign against child trafficking		Pad-up a child initiative
SGBV projects		
Free education initiatives		
STATES	FEMALE	MALE
FCT Abuja	9	5
Bauchi	1	1
Cross river		3
Delta	1	
Ebonyi	2	1
Edo	1	
Ekiti	1	2
Enugu	1	
Gombe		1
Imo		1
Jigawa		1
Kaduna		3
Kogi	1	1
Kwara	1	2
Katsina		1
Lagos	6	2
Nasarawa	2	1
Ondo	3	2
Oyo	3	
Taraba	1	
Yobe		1

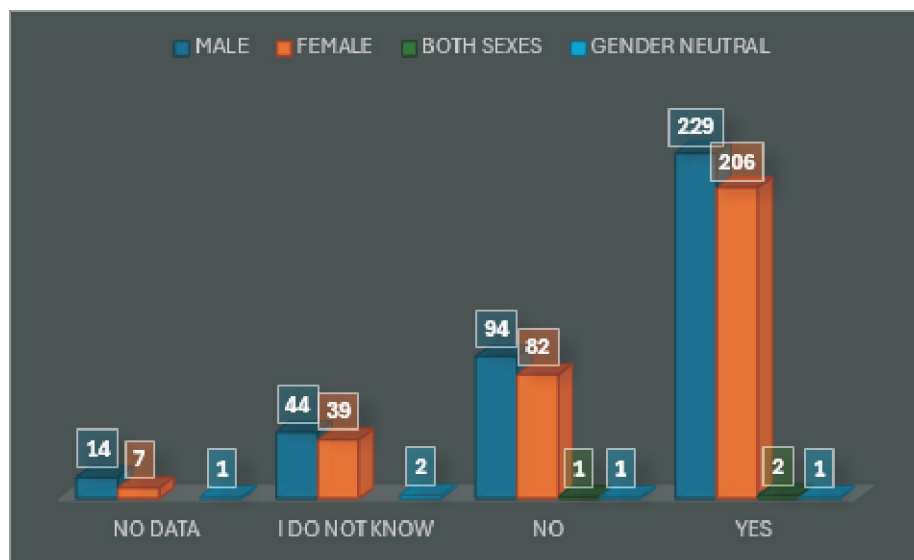


A total of 21 states including FCT participated in the survey. They responded on the available interventions in their various states to include; responses from females: Universal Basic Education project, Girl child targeted programs, Grants for women, Empowerment programs and skill acquisition, Apprenticeship programs, Government interventions (school infrastructural projects), School feeding programs, Non-governmental initiatives, Campaign against child trafficking, SGBV projects, Free education initiatives; responses from males: World Bank sponsored AGILE project, Government interventions in schools. Universal Basic Education project, Free education initiatives, non-governmental interventions and projects, Voluntary teachers, Policies on anti-child trafficking, State policies on LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND Initiative, Pad-up a child initiative.

A few interventions exist in the states, but none directly address population or Sexual reproductive Rights Issues. It is therefore important that population or Sexual reproductive Rights Issues are either mainstreamed into the intervention programmes or are strategically implemented as stand-alone intervention programmes.

Is the cost of education making it inaccessible to all?

Table 58	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	14	7		1
I DO NOT KNOW	44	39		2
NO	94	82	1	1
YES	229	206	2	1
	381	334	3	5

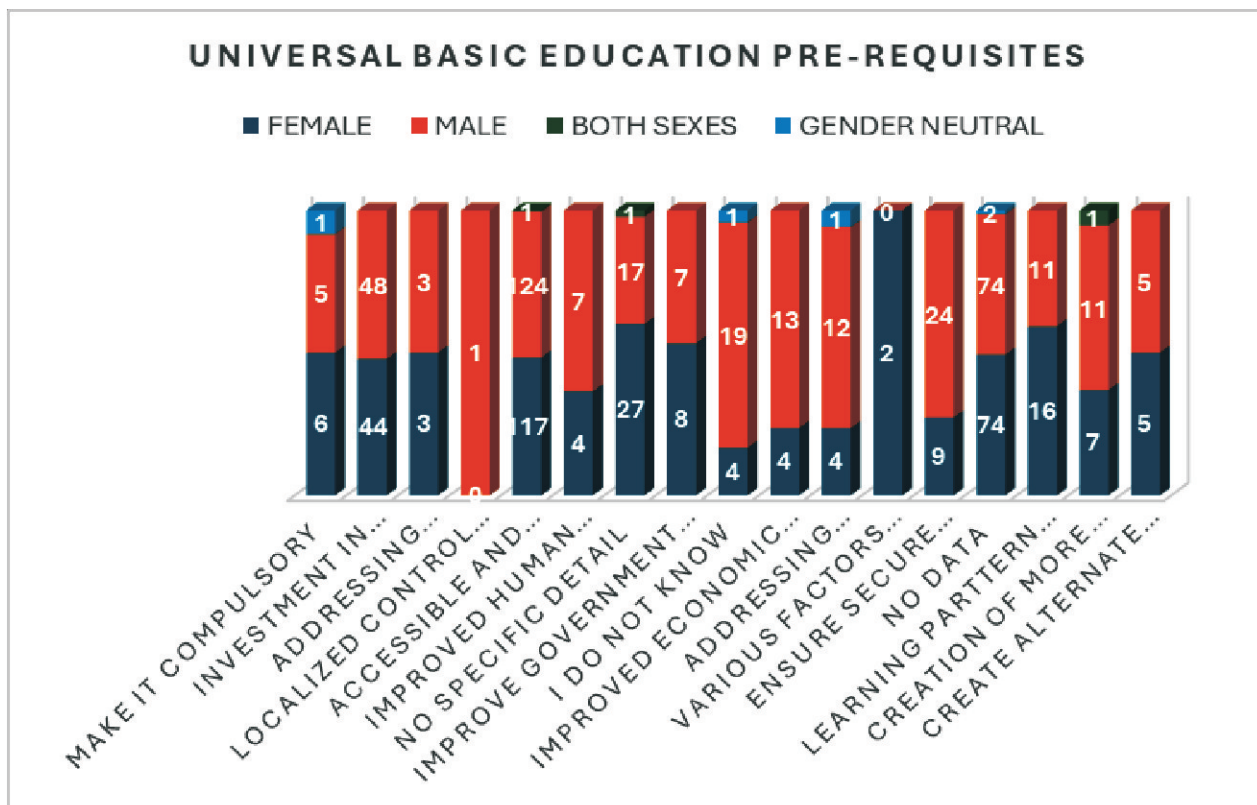


The cost of education is considered inaccessible by the respondents. A total of 408 respondents, which represent 60.58% of the study population consider education inaccessible due to the high cost of it. 178 which is 24.62% consider it accessible; while 85 (17.76%) do not know if it is accessible or not and 22 (3.04%) did not respond to the question. Summarily, education is considered inaccessible.

What in your view, should be in place to enable universal basic education accessible to all especially the girl child in your locality?

Table 59

Responses	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Make it compulsory	6	5		1
Investment in Education infrastructure	44	48		
Addressing Religious and Traditional issues/barriers	3	3		
Localized control	0	1		
Accessible and affordable (free) education	117	124	1	
Improved human capital	4	7		
No specific detail	27	17	1	
Improve government policies	8	7		
I do not know	4	19		1
Improved Economic capacity	4	13		
Addressing stereotypes	4	12		1
Various factors	2	0		
Ensure secure educational facilities	9	24		
No data	74	74		2
Learning parttern	16	11		
Creation of more awareness	7	11	1	
Create alternate education models	5	5		

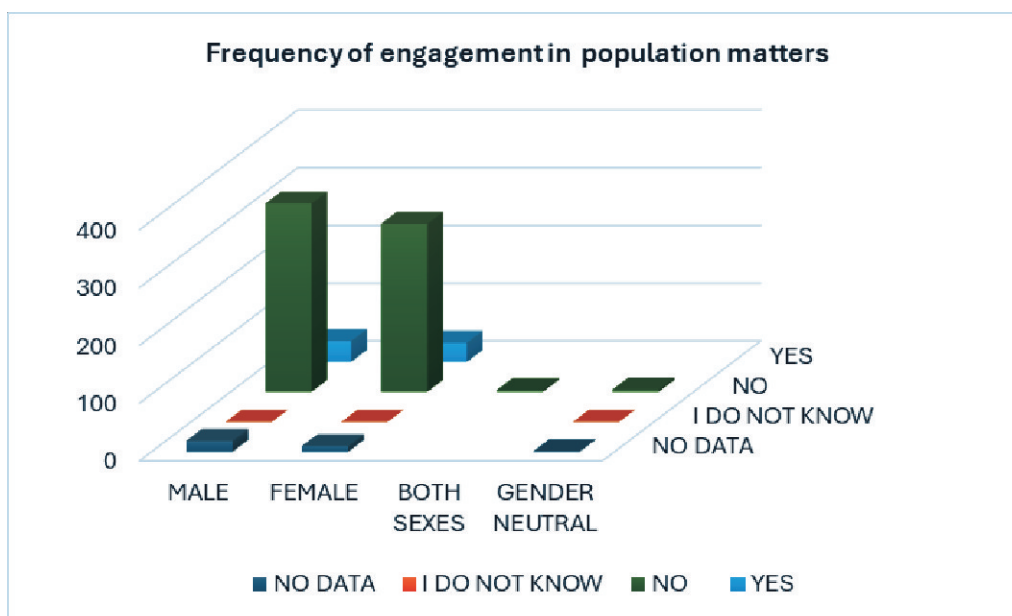


From the illustration above, 242 respondents (117 female, 124 male and 1 both sexes) affirmed that the major contributor to lack of education among the girl child is not affordable education among other factors that might also significantly affect this concept. Judging from the fact that there is Universal Basic Education Scheme which is supposed to give every child of basic school age the privileged to attend basis education. But what we see here translates to a conclusion that either they are not aware that basic education is free or that the implementation is not very effective.

HB. Agencies and Institutions relevant to Nigeria Population Management

1. Have you ever been engaged on Nigeria population matters?

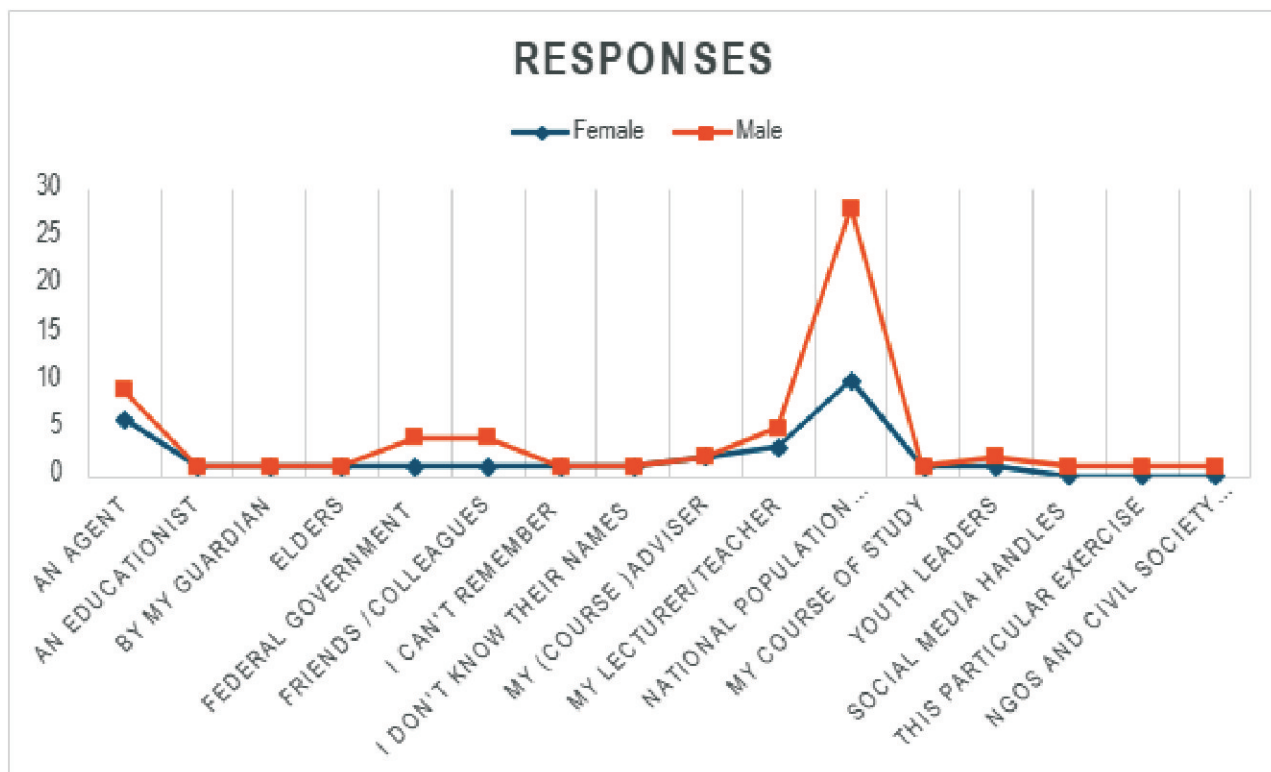
Table 60	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	19	10		1
I DO NOT KNOW	0	0		0
NO	326	291	3	4
YES	36	33		
	381	334	3	5



69 (9.54%) accepted to have been engaged in population matters, but a greater percentage, 86.31% (624) said they have not been engaged. 30 (4.15%) participants did not respond to the question.

By who? i.e., if you had been engaged on population matters.

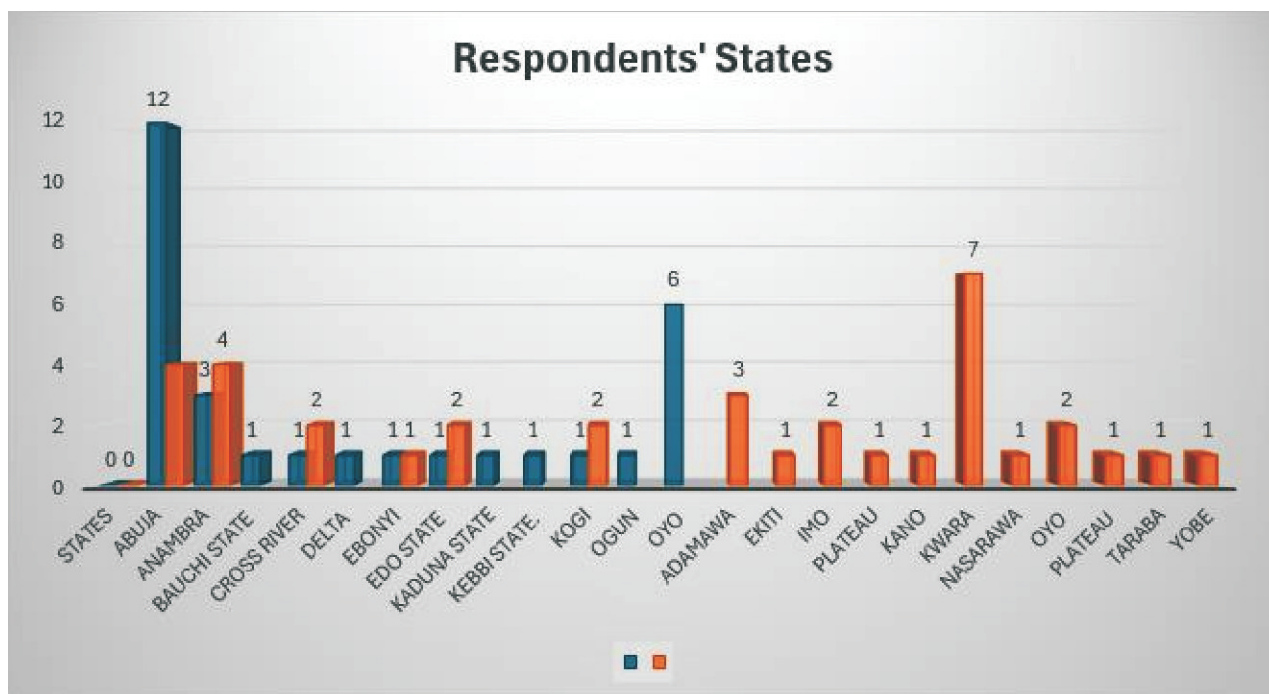
Responses	Female	Male
An agent	6	3
An educationist	1	
By my guardian	1	
Elders	1	
Federal government	1	3
Friends /Colleagues	1	3
I can't remember	1	
I don't know their names	1	
My (Course) adviser	2	
My Lecturer/teacher	3	2
National population commission (authority)	10	18
My course of study	1	
Youth Leaders	1	1
Social media handles		1
This particular exercise		1
NGOs and civil society organization		1



The respondents identified the following organizations, persons and offices as those that engaged them on population matters; An agent, an educationist, by my guardian, Elders, Federal government, Friends /Colleagues, I can't remember, I don't know their names, My (Course) adviser, My Lecturer/teacher, National population commission (authority), My course of study, Youth Leaders, Social media handles, This particular exercise, NGOs and civil society organization. It is established from the responses that most of the respondents were engaged by Non-State Actors which means that any effective engagement on population issues should involve peers. Family members and educational institutions.

Table 62

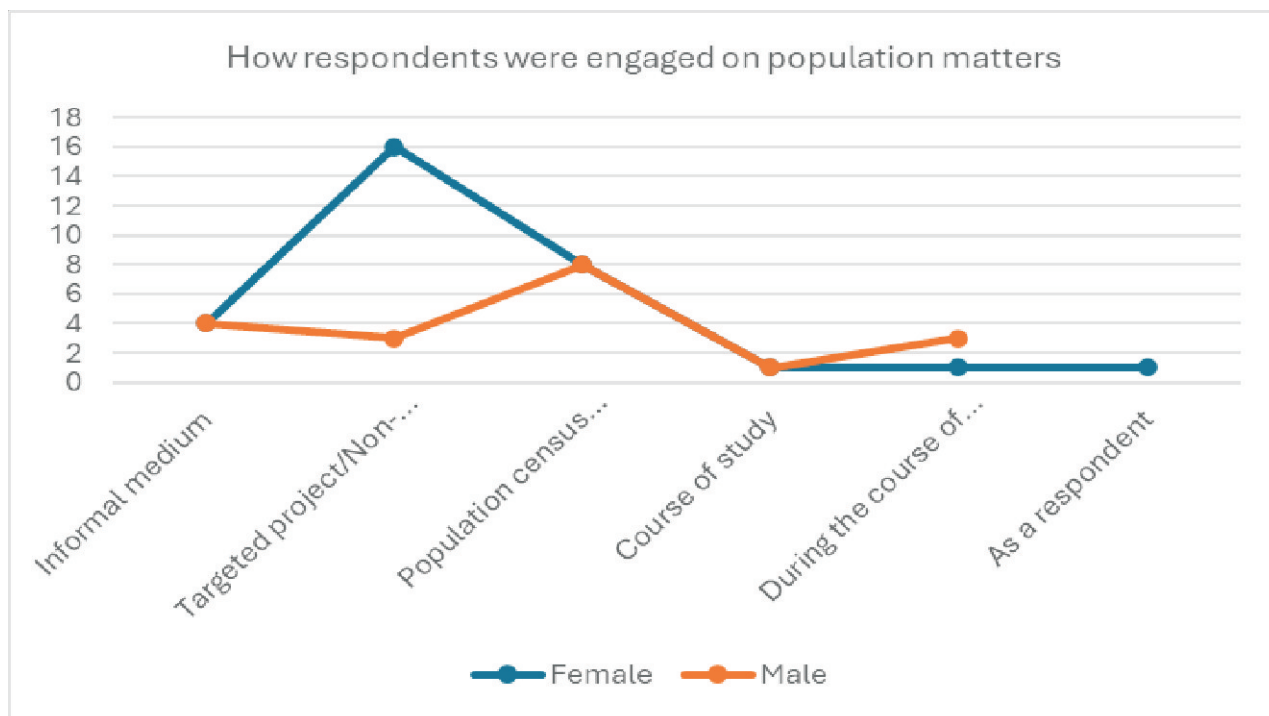
STATE	FEMALE	MALE
Abuja	12	4
Anambra	3	4
Bauchi State	1	
Cross River	1	2
Delta	1	
Ebonyi	1	1
Edo State	1	2
Kaduna State	1	
Kebbi state.	1	
Kogi	1	2
Ogun	1	
Oyo	6	
Adamawa		3
Ekiti		1
Imo		2
Plateau		1
Kano		1
Kwara		7
Nasarawa		1
Oyo		2
Plateau		1
Taraba		1
Yobe		1



This chart speak to where the respondents that identified the groups that engaged them on population issues. Top on the list is Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory with 16 respondents with the least respondents were from Bauchi, Plateau, Ekiti, Nasarawa Kano, Ogun and Delta. Out of 723 study population, 66 of them responded. This is 9.13% of the entire study population. This implies that level of engagement by both state and non-state actors is very low. This can also affect the knowledge level of the citizens, uptake of population services and access to information on population issues.

How were you engaged in population matters?

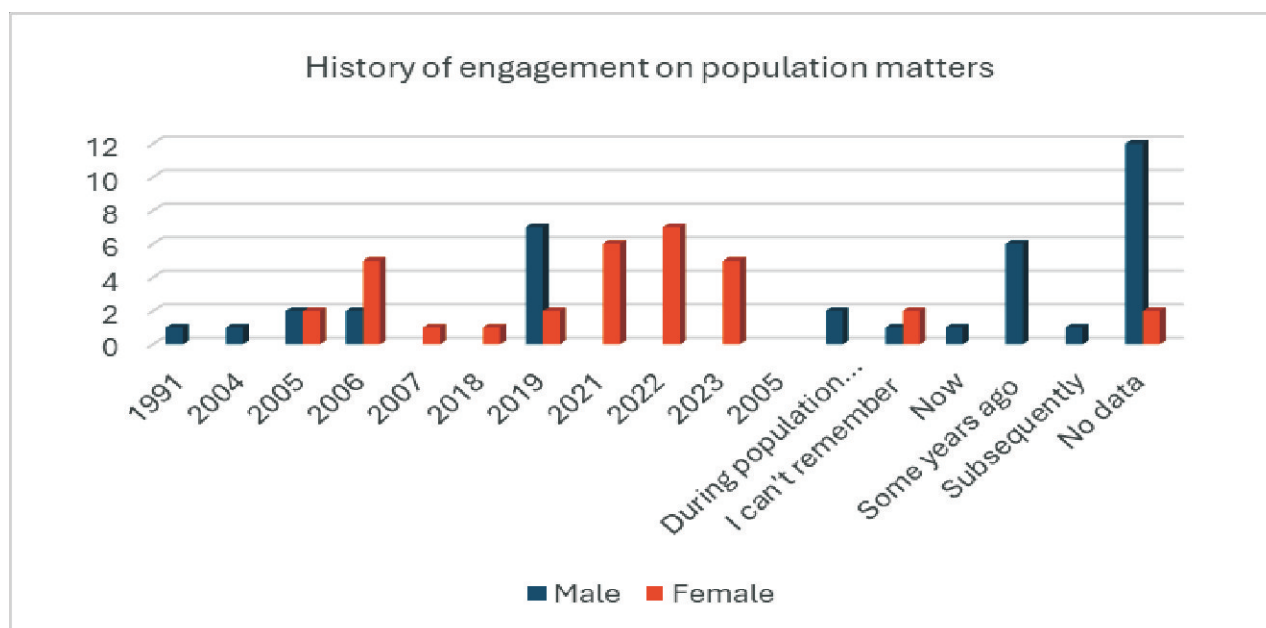
Table 63	Female	Male
Informal medium	4	4
Targeted project/non-governmental intervention	16	3
Population census process	8	8
Course of study	1	1
During the course of work	1	3
As a respondent	1	



Means and level of engagement included Informal medium, Targeted project/non-governmental intervention, population census, course of study, during the course work and as a respondent. 19 out of 50 respondents were engaged through targeted projects/non-governmental intervention.

Last time of engagement:

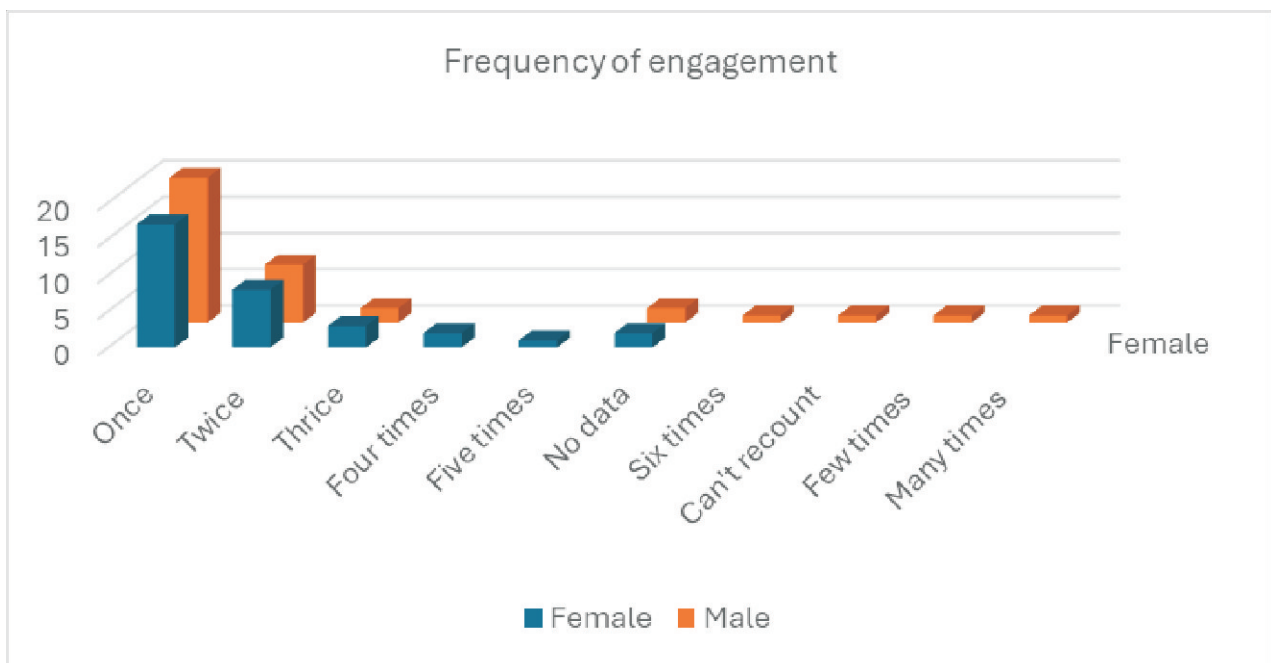
Table 64		
Year	Male	Female
1991	1	
2004	1	
2005	2	2
2006	2	5
2007		1
2018		1
2019	7	2
2021		6
2022		7
2023		5
2005		
During population census	2	
I can't remember	1	2
Now	1	
Some years ago,	6	
Subsequently	1	
No data	12	2
	36	33



A greater number engaged 9 was in 2019 while 14 did not respond to the question on when he/she was engaged last.

Number of times engaged

Frequency	Female	Male
Once	17	20
Twice	8	8
Thrice	3	2
Four times	2	
Five times	1	
No data	2	2
Six times		1
Can't recount		1
Few times		1
Many times,		1

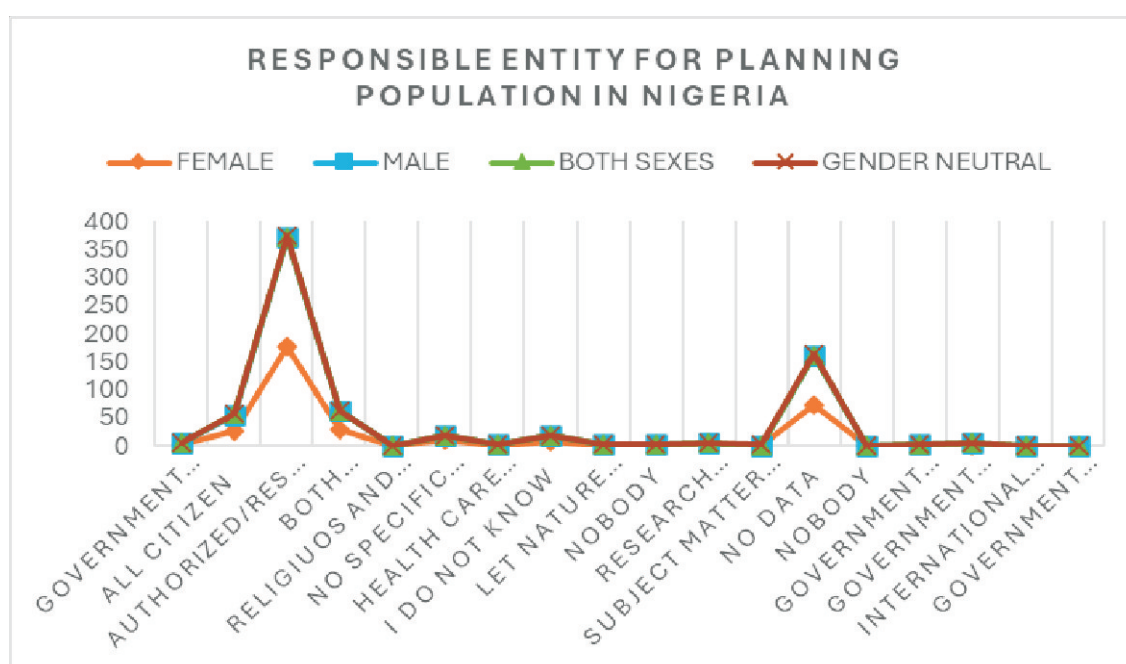


Most of the respondents 37 were engaged once. 16 engaged twice, 5 engaged thrice the rest were engaged five or six times.

This also shows that there is no frequent engagement on the issue as less than 10% of the respondents have had any form of engagement at any frequency at all.

In your view, who should plan for Nigeria's population?

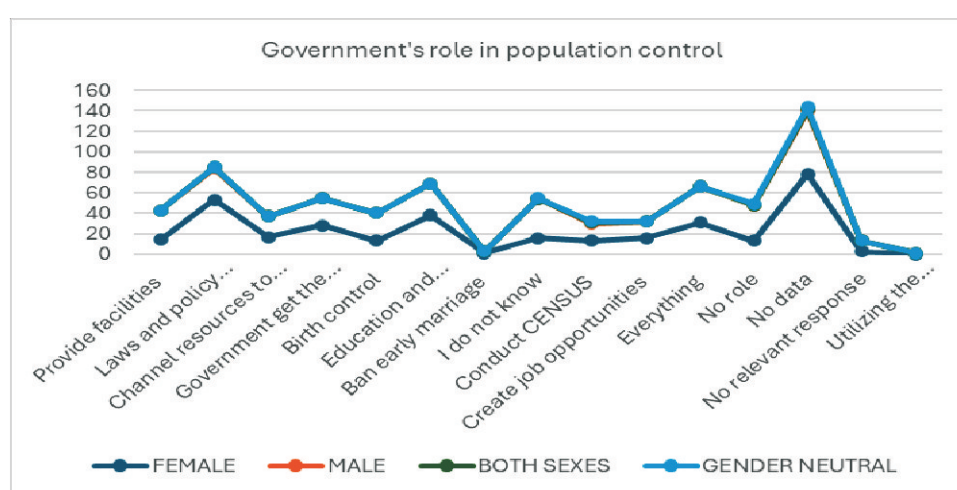
Table 65	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
Government and its agencies	2	2		
All citizen	26	29	1	
Authorized/responsible government entity	177	196		2
Both Government and citizens	29	33		
Religious and traditional leaders	0	0		
No specific detail	11	7		
Health care system	1	1		
I do not know	7	11		1
Let nature take its course	1	2		
Nobody	1	1		
Research outfits	3	3		
subject matter Experts	1	0		1
No data	73	88	1	1
Nobody		1		
Government and non-governmental institutions	1	1	1	
Government and Traditional leaders	1	4		
International bodies		1		
Government and private sector		1		
	334	381	3	5



From the analysis above, 373 respondents (177 female, 196 male), representing over 50% of the respondents, stated that it is the responsibility of the government and its responsible personnel or entities to regulate the issues around population control within the different levels of government.

What do you perceive to be the role of the government in Nigeria's population management?

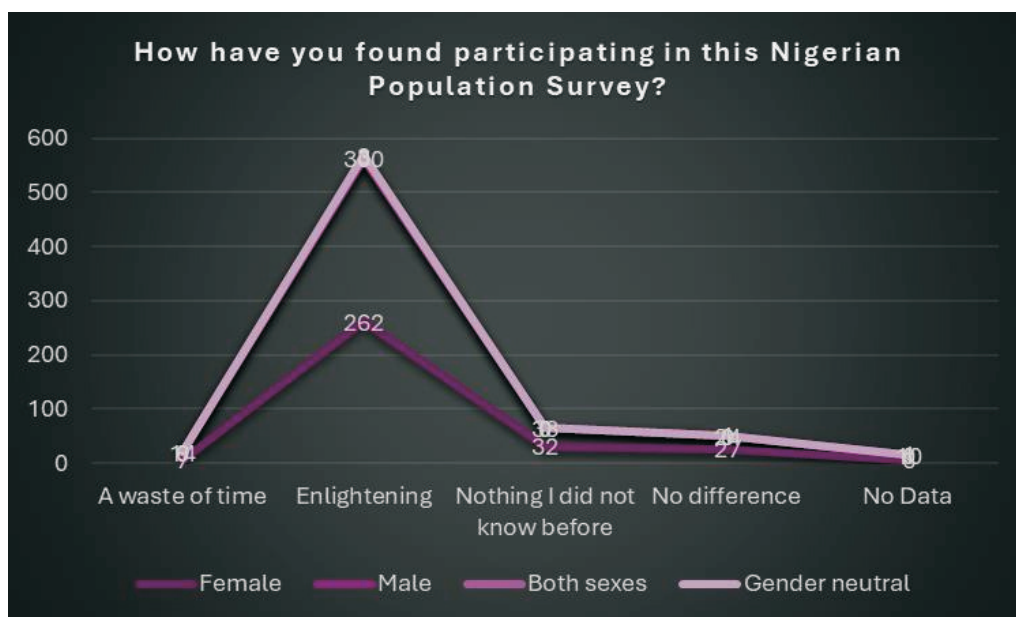
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No specific detail	11	7		
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Let nature take its course	1	2		
Nobody	1	1		
Research outfits	3	3		
subject matter Experts	1	0		1
No data	73	88	1	1
Nobody		1		
Government and Non-Governmental institutions	1	1	1	
Government and Traditional leaders	1	4		
International bodies		1		
Government and private sector		1		



The perception of the participants on the role of government includes providing facilities, laws and policy enactment, channeling resources to family planning, getting the people involved in the planning, birth control, education, and awareness programmes on population control, ban early marriage, conduct census, create job opportunities, utilizing the population to create wealth. 188 (26.00%) participants did not respond to the question, while responses from 13 are not relevant to the study. 84 (11.62%) which is the topmost in the list perceive that the government should have laws and policies in place. This is followed by 69 (9.54%) which is (38 females and 31 males) education and awareness creation. This means that having adequate laws and policies in place with sustained education and awareness creation will to a great extent address population issues.

Population awareness ambassador: how have you found participating in this Nigerian population survey?

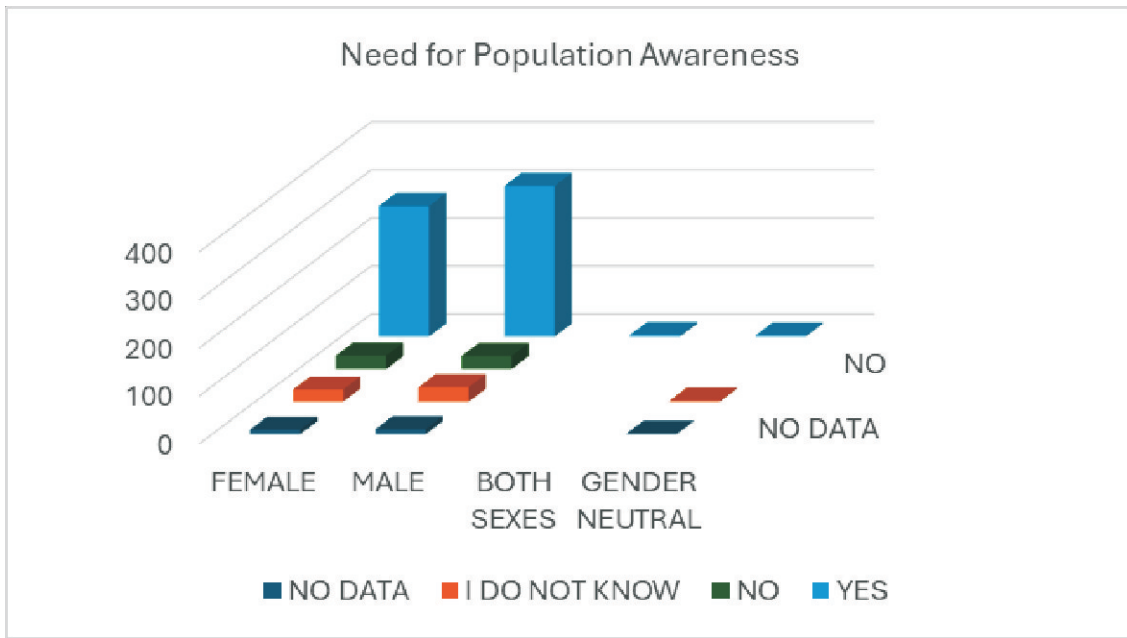
Table 67	Female	Male	Both sexes	Gender neutral
A waste of time	7	14		
Enlightening	262	300	3	3
Nothing I did not know before	32	33		
No difference	27	24		1
No Data	6	10		1



Considered very important to the survey is the thought of the participants in the survey. The responses include a waste of time, enlightening, nothing (I do not know), No difference, No data. The respondents on enlightening are 562 (77.73%) of the study group. It therefore informs that most of the people will be interested in information on population matters. The remaining 161 (22.27%) is significant to be ignored and considered an important group to be engaged strategically to understand the importance of population and its impact on the society.

Do you think ordinary nigerians need nigerian population literacy/awareness generally?

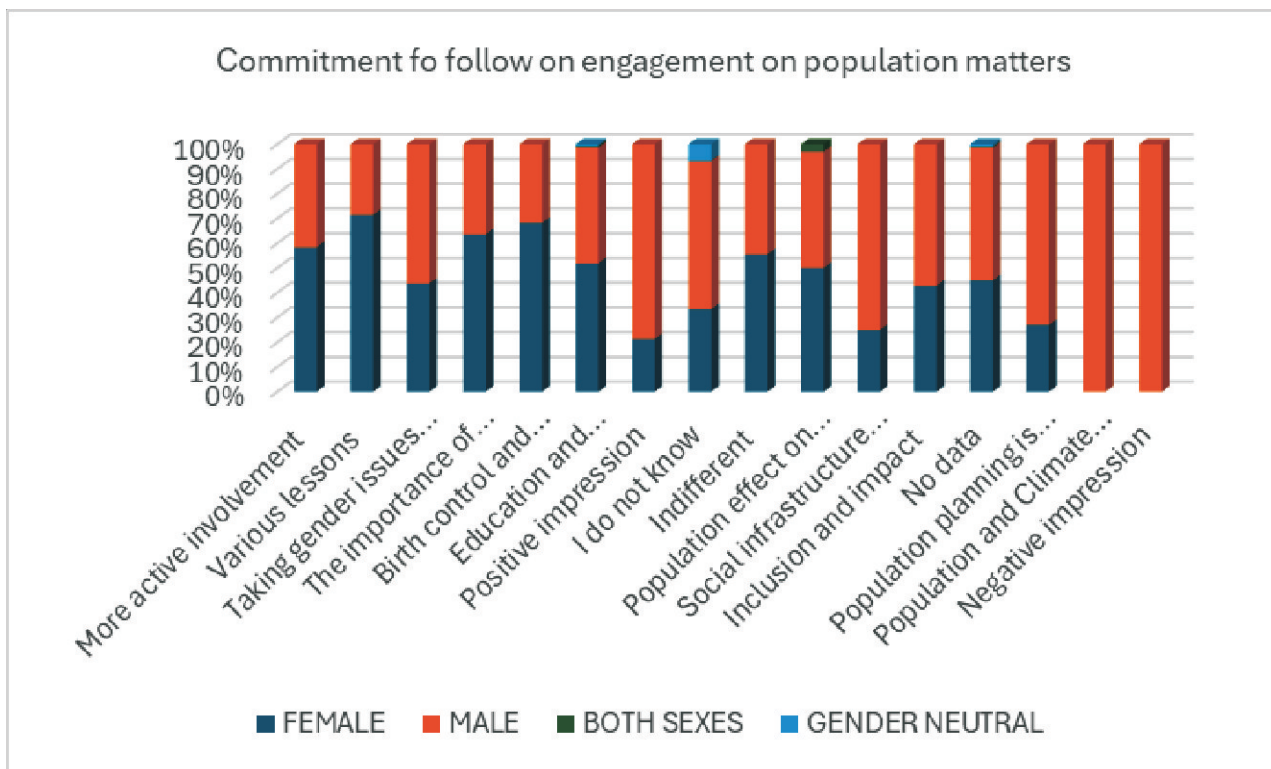
Table 68	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	9	10		1
I DO NOT KNOW	25	30		2
NO	28	27		
YES	272	314	3	2



The YES responses to the question on the table above is a call to education (formal and informal), awareness creation and any other means that will be useful in sharing information on population issues. 591 (81.74%) says YES to ordinary Nigerians needing population literacy/awareness creation. 55 (7.61%) said it is not important while 57 (7.88%) said they do not know. 20 (20.77%) did not respond to the question.

What points are you taking away from participating in this survey?

Table 69	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
More active involvement	7	5		
Various lessons	10	4		
Taking gender issues more seriously	7	9		
The importance of population	28	16		
Birth control and population growth	15	7		
Education and Awareness programmes on population control	82	74	1	1
Positive impression	10	37		
I do not know	5	9		1
Indifferent	5	4		
Population effect on economy	17	16	1	
Social infrastructure and population	1	3		
Inclusion and impact	3	4		
No data	134	160	1	3
Population planning is inevitable	10	27		
Population and Climate change issues		4		
Negative impression		2		
	334	381	3	5

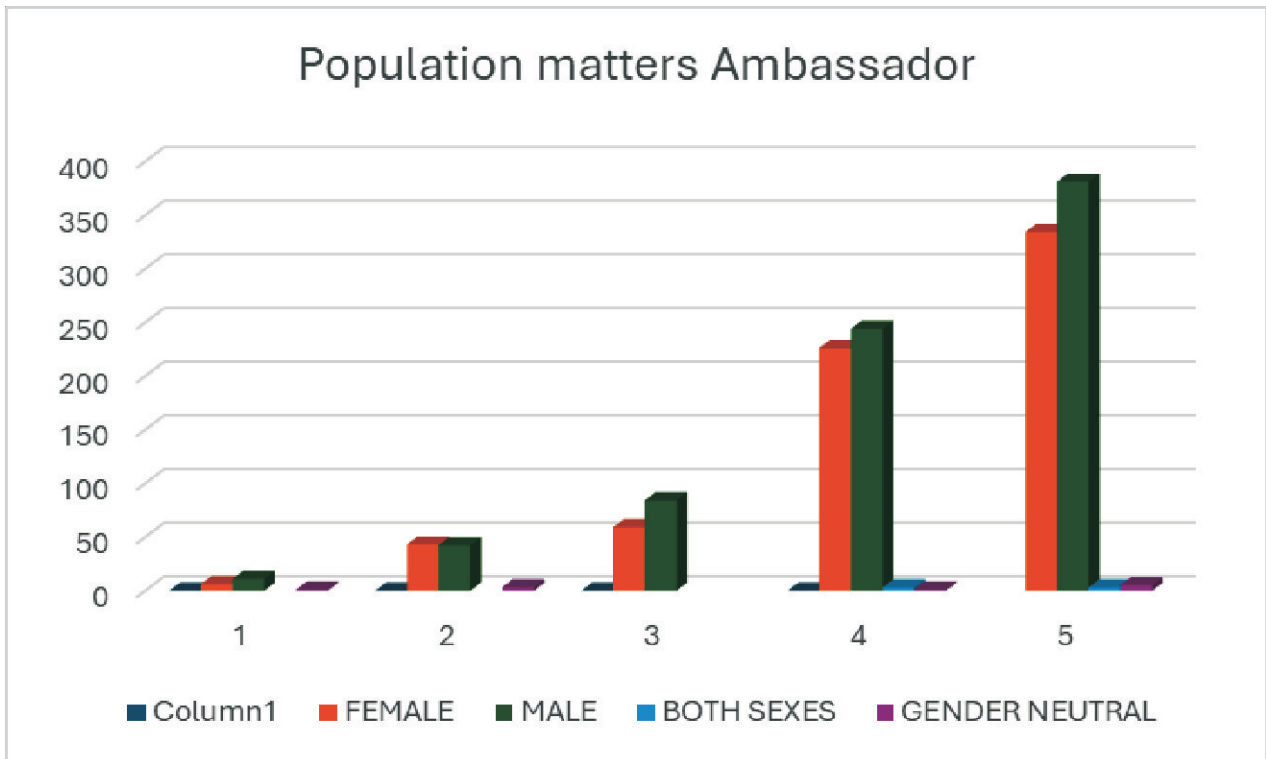


More active involvement, Various lessons, taking gender issues more seriously, the importance of population, Birth control and population growth, Education and Awareness programmes on population control, Positive impression, Population effect on economy, social infrastructure and population Inclusion and impact, Population planning is inevitable. Population and Climate change issues Negative impressions were taken away from the participants in the survey. Some said they had a bad impression, and yet others did not respond. 294 (40.66%), which is a significant number, did not respond. 2 (0.28%) males had negative impressions about the survey that were not mentioned. I do not know. 15 had “NO IDEA” of what to say.

Given the opportunity, would you like to be a community population champion?

Table 70	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	GENDER NEUTRAL
NO DATA	6	11		1
I DO NOT KNOW	43	42		3
NO	59	84		
YES	226	244	3	1
	334	381	3	5

Population matters Ambassador



65.56% (474) participants indicated interest to be community population champions implying that peer education and community-based activities could be part of the strategies in engaging the society on population issues. 143 (19.78%) said NO to becoming community population champions without further reasons stated. 18 (2.49%) did not respond whereas 85 (11.76%) said they do not know if they would want to be community population champions (CPCs).


ABOUT POPULATION MATTERS


Population Matters is a UK based charity which campaigns to achieve a sustainable human population, to protect the natural world and improve people's lives. We promote positive, practical, ethical solutions - encouraging smaller families, inspiring people


consume sustainably and helping us all to live within our planet's natural limits. We believe everyone should have the freedom and ability to choose a smaller family. We support human rights, women's empowerment, and global justice.

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ABOUT CISLAC


CISLAC is a non-governmental, non-profit, advocacy, information sharing, research, and capacity building organisation. It is a National Chapter of Transparency International (TI). CISLAC has a mission to engage state and non-state actors for improved policy and legislative frameworks, transparency and accountability in governance for people-oriented development. It envisions a Nigeria where legislators


and policy makers are safeguarding citizens' rights and welfare while citizens effectively demand accountability. CISLAC was integrated as a corporate body (CAC/IT/NO22738) with the Nigeria's Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) on the 28th December 2006. Prior to this incorporation, however, CISLAC had actively been engaged in legislative advocacy work since 2005.

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