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Abuja — 2nd February, 2009

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Government Notice No. 2

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S. I. 1 of 2009

**CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
(CAP C. 23 LFN)**

LEGAL NOTICE ON PUBLICATION OF 2006 CENSUS FINAL RESULTS

WHERE AS :

The National Population Commission conducted National Population and Housing Census between the 21st and 27th March, 2006, followed by a Post Enumeration Survey in June, 2006.

The details of the breakdown of the National and State provisional population totals 2006 Census was published in the Federal Government's Extraordinary Gazette No. 24 Volume 94 of 15th May, 2007 as statutory instrument No. 23 of 2007.

The 2006 Census Final Results have been presented to me by the Chairman of the National Population Commission ;

I have laid the results before the Council of State and the Council has advised me to accept the results ;

I have also laid the results on the table of each house of the National Assembly.

NOW THEREFORE :

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of section 213 (4) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf ;

I, UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, do hereby publish for information the 2006 CENSUS FINAL RESULTS as appearing in Schedule (*Annexure A, B and C*) to this Legal Notice.

3,782,210	1
3,778,450	2
3,005,921	3
4,113,858	4
4,002,700	5
1,141,417	6
	7

SCHEDULE

HE ALHAJI UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA, GCFR
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
 State House,
 Abuja.

Your Excellency,

REPORT ON THE CENSUS 2006 FINAL RESULTS

It is with great pleasure that I submit for Your Excellency's consideration and approval, the report on the Census 2006 final results. In the extraordinary meeting of the National Population Commission held today, 24th September, 2008, the Commission deliberated on the final population totals for the country, every state and Local Government Area and approved the results at its level, which are submitted herewith. This report is in pursuance of the two earlier reports submitted vide my letters reference nos. NPC/10/S-48/XVLIII/238 dated 29th December, 2006 and NPC/10/S-48/XIV/29 dated 11 April 2007 respectively.

The total population (BOTH SEXES) of Nigeria is 140,431,790 (ONE HUNDRED FORTY MILLION, FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY ONE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED NINETY) comprising of 71,345,488 (SEVENTY ONE MILLION, THREE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHT) males and 69,086,302 (SIXTY NINE MILLION, EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND TWO) females. The absolute change in the population of the country is 428,248 (FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT) and the percentage change is an increase of 0.3 *per cent* (POINT THREE PER CENT) over the provisional results. There has been no change in the relative ranking of any of the states from the approved provisional population results. The annual exponential population growth rate is 3.18 *per cent* (THREE POINT ONE EIGHT PERCENT) between the period of the two censuses of 1991 and 2006 (FOURTEEN YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS) and the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females in the population) is approximately 103 (ONE HUNDRED AND THREE) at the national level. The state wise final population totals are as hereunder :

<i>State</i>	<i>Final Population Total</i>
1. ABIA	2,845,380
2. ADAMAWA	3,178,950
3. AKWA IBOM	3,902,051
4. ANAMBRA	4,177,828
5. BAUCHI	4,653,066
6. BAYELSA	1,704,515
7. BENUE	4,253,641

8.	BORNO	..	..	..	..	4,171,104
9.	CROSS RIVER	..	..	..	..	2,892,988
10.	DELTA	..	..	..	..	4,112,445
11.	EBONYI	..	..	..	..	2,176,947
12.	EDO	..	..	..	..	3,233,366
13.	EKITI	..	..	..	..	2,398,957
14.	ENUGU	..	..	..	..	3,267,837
15.	GOMBE	..	..	..	..	2,365,040
16.	IMO	..	..	..	..	3,927,563
17.	JIGAWA	..	..	..	..	4,361,002
18.	KADUNA	..	..	..	..	6,113,503
19.	KANO	..	..	..	..	9,401,288
20.	KATSINA	..	..	..	..	5,801,584
21.	KEBBI	..	..	..	..	3,256,541
22.	KOGI	..	..	..	..	3,314,043
23.	KWARA	..	..	..	..	2,365,353
24.	LAGOS	..	..	..	..	9,113,605
25.	NASARAWA	..	..	..	..	1,869,377
26.	NIGER	..	..	..	..	3,954,772
27.	OGUN	..	..	..	..	3,751,140
28.	ONDO	..	..	..	..	3,460,877
29.	OSUN	..	..	..	..	3,416,959
30.	OYO	..	..	..	..	5,580,894
31.	PLATEAU	..	..	..	..	3,206,531
32.	RIVERS	..	..	..	..	5,198,716
33.	SOKOTO	..	..	..	..	3,702,676
34.	TARABA	..	..	..	..	2,294,800
35.	YOBE	..	..	..	..	2,321,339
36.	ZAMFARA	..	..	..	..	3,278,873
37.	FCT ABUJA	..	..	..	..	1,406,239

Please find attached here to, Your Excellency, the report on the Census 2006 final results as Annexure A. This report provides the detailed outline of the process of census

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taking followed by the Commission, Annexure B gives the details of population totals at the state level. Annexure C lists out the details of population totals for every Local Government Area within the respective states.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my perfect consideration and esteem.

(Signed)

CHIEF SAMU'ILA DANKO MAKAMA, CON
Chairman, National Population Commission
Abuja, Nigeria

1	14,103,390	FCT ABUJA
2	3,528,823	NAMBARA
3	2,321,330	YOBE
4	2,294,800	BARUA
5	3,302,676	SOKOTO
6	2,102,716	RIVERS
7	2,208,231	PLATEAU
8	2,580,804	OYO
9	3,110,824	OSUN
10	3,400,777	ONDO
11	3,721,140	EGBU
12	3,254,222	NIGER
13	1,802,377	ANASSARAWA
14	4,117,007	LAGOS
15	2,302,472	KWARA
16	2,314,442	EDU
17	2,204,212	IMBBI
18	2,801,284	WESTMA
19	9,401,288	KANO
20	6,117,203	KADUNA
21	5,004,000	BAUCHI
22	2,224,200	ADAMAWA
23	2,224,200	TERANGA
24	2,224,200	BEA
25	2,224,200	BOURNA
26	2,224,200	IBRAHIM
27	2,224,200	ADAMA
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96	2,224,200	ADAMA
97	2,224,200	ADAMA
98	2,224,200	ADAMA
99	2,224,200	ADAMA
100	2,224,200	ADAMA

Please find attached hereto Your Excellency the report on the Census 2006 final results as Annexure A. This report provides the detailed outline of the process of census

ANNEXURE A

REPORT ON THE 2006 CENSUS FINAL RESULTS

1. This report records the salient features of the many efforts made and several steps undertaken by the National Population Commission which led to the conceptualization, government approval, international support and actual conduct of the Population and Housing Census 2006 in a democratic set up after a long interval. The report should be read in conjunction with the earlier explanatory notes, which form a part of the earlier census reports to the President by the Commission and were gazetted in January 2007 and May 2007 respectively (Extraordinary Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, No.4, Lagos 19th January, 2007, Vol. 94 and Extraordinary Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, No.24, Lagos 15th May, 2007, Vol. 94).
2. It is expected that this report should facilitate considerably all census stakeholders in the country and outside, to appreciate the enormous complexities and risks involved in undertaking a population census, considered usually as the single biggest peace time activity operations in moving men and material in any country, but more so in Nigeria where it no longer remains a purely administrative and statistical exercise. The political undertones and ethno-religious bonds still form, influence and attempt to distort considerably the process of population enumeration. This report will also provide a glimpse of the special 'Nigerian factors' which have affected the past censuses and some of which continue to haunt this one as well. Arguably therefore conducting a population census and making some sense out of the processed data in our country is not a straight forward job as described in the standard text books or experienced in most countries the world over. The perils are far too many at every step but every conceivable effort has been made by the Commission to keep the census on track and to overcome these within the constraints of the prevailing working environment, the social and political milieu of the country and provide with as credible a census, with minimum errors, as is humanly possible, challenges undermining it notwithstanding.
3. It requires political courage and conviction by the government of the day in our country to announce its intention of conducting a census, supporting it and then accepting its results. The exercise is full of land mines and has the potential of destabilizing the government and the country, if enough care is not taken to make it worthy of acceptance nationally and internationally. One wrong step during the preparations or conduct of the census or when the results are announced could explode in the face and heads in the government or of the government could roll on the ground in a split second. These risks and sensitivity need to be very much appreciated in the Nigerian context in comparison to how censuses are conducted and the results accepted without a whimper in other countries. The challenge is to control politicization and manipulation of the census exercise at all costs and at every step by the agency responsible for conducting it. While it may look to the naive that an exercise such as holding of elections has a greater political risk, the fact that population figures arising from census are the core basis of revenue allocation and electoral representations, the subtle Nigerian mind understands that once the census results are accepted nothing can be undone until the next census, which could be several years apart (the last census was 15 years earlier, {2006-1991}, and the preceding one 28 years earlier {1991- 1963}). In a democratic

set up, elections will be held every four years but the uncertainty of the next census looms large irrespective whether there is a civilian or a military dispensation.

Historical Background of Censuses in Independent Nigeria

4. The history of census taking in independent Nigeria has been riddled with controversies. Censuses in pre-independence colonial Nigeria were neither conducted synchronously nor as per the modern principles of population enumeration. The first census in independent Nigeria was conducted in 1962 but had to be cancelled after declaration of the results, as it did not meet the 'expectations' of the political elite. Another census was conducted in 1963, which was ultimately accepted politically with much rancour but technically the results were not defensible as these have been often termed as 'negotiated'. However, in absence of any other reliable population figures for several years, the results of the 1963 census formed the basis of planning and political governance. Another census was attempted in 1973 by the then military regime but after conducting the census, the results were declared annulled by the then government.
5. No census could be conducted in the 1980's and in 1991 the then military government conducted a census. The provisional results were declared in 1992 but the final results could be accepted by the government only in October 1997. Although not everyone either in the country or outside accepted the census results of 1991, over the years by and large there was general consensus that the 1991 results were a fair representation of the national and regional populations. With the installation of a democratic government in 1999, attempts were made to hold a census at the beginning of the new century but these efforts could not materialize. With the return of the same democratically elected government in 2003, more efforts at the governmental level were made to conduct a census now, which finally culminated in holding it in March 2006. Thus it is clear that our country has a long way to go and establish a tradition of conducting periodical censuses every ten years and allow it to be an administrative and technical exercise devoid of politics of numbers, region or ethnicity. The overall acceptability of the census therefore should be viewed by all stakeholders in light of these historical facts with a view to strengthen the process of conducting census regularly and at definite intervals.

Constitutional Responsibility for Conducting and Procedure for Accepting Census Results

6. Let us understand and appreciate the current process and steps involved in conducting and acceptance of the census results as laid down in the Constitution and the potential risks involved. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria mandates the National Population Commission with the responsibility of conducting the population census in the country. The Chairman of the Commission and thirty seven (37) Federal Commissioners each representing a state and the FCT are appointed by the President (subject to the confirmation of the Senate) and form the body of the Commission. In addition, as regards the appointment of the Chairman of the Commission, the President is mandated to consult the Council of State. Thus each state is equally represented and their interests are duly taken care of, so as to avoid charges of manipulation of census results against any state or by any state. It is because of this arrangement of having a Federal Commissioner representing the interest of every state in the union that it is

inconceivable and practically impossible to allow manipulation of the census results in favour of or against any state. The Director-General of the Commission, who is the accounting officer and the technical head of the management, is an ex-officio member of the Commission. Under Section 158(2) of the Constitution, the Commission is not subjected to any direction or control of any authority or person in carrying out the operation of conducting the census or in compiling its report of the national census. Thus while much autonomy has been granted in law to the Commission in conducting its affairs with regard to the census, administering it in reality is a very challenging, painstaking and conscientious task.

7. The census results are first examined by the Commission and after due deliberations may be accepted by it. Under Section 213, the Chairman of the Commission presents and delivers the report of the population census to the President. The President if he is satisfied with the census results, within thirty days shall lay the report before the Council of State, which shall consider it and advise him whether to accept or reject it. Further, when the Council of State advises the President to accept the report, the President is mandated to accept the report and also lay it on the table of each House of the National Assembly. In a scenario where the President has accepted the report and has also laid it on the table of both the chambers of the National Assembly, the report shall be published in the Official gazette for public information. If, however, the Council of State advises the President to reject the report on the grounds that the population results are inaccurate or the report is perverse, the report shall be so rejected by the President and no reliance shall be placed upon any such report by any authority or person for any purpose whatsoever. The consequence of the rejection of the census report is draconian and under Section 157(3), 'All members of the National Population Commission shall cease to be members if the President declares a National Census Report as unreliable and the report is rejected in accordance with section 213 of this Constitution.'

Stages in Conducting Population and Housing Census

8. The constitution of Nigeria mandates the National Population Commission (NPOPC) to carry out a population census in the country and provide an accurate and reliable census result. The primary objective of the census results is to assist the country in knowing as accurately and reliably as is possible within the constraints the population size, its composition and distribution. The population figures and characteristics arising out of census help the country to meet its developmental, administrative and political needs and provide inputs while planning for improving the quality of life of our countrymen. Accordingly the population and housing census 2006 was carried out during 21st-25th March, 2006 and extended by two days to facilitate enumeration of population on a *de-facto* basis. It was followed by the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in June 2006.
9. All the UN member nations are expected to carry out a reliable and accurate population and housing census preferably every ten years. It is also expected that while carrying out the census exercise scientific and modern concepts are used and international standards met. The previous census was carried out in November 1991 and therefore the Census 2006 was conducted after a gap of about 15 years for various reasons and

not 10 years as is the norm. Since in developing countries there is much population dynamics involved, if censuses are not carried out with regularity, a vital data gap occurs not allowing the country to plan properly for its people based on sound demographic data. With carrying out the Census 2006, this vital gap now seems to have been covered and catered for.

10. The Nigerian census history is replete with controversies over the population count and the earlier efforts to provide the country with accurate and reliable figures ended up most of the time in controversies leading to the cancellation of the exercise or non-acceptability of the census results, with the exception of the 1991 census. This was mostly due to over-politicization of the census process, failure to meet the international standards and lack of transparency in the methodology and processes adopted. Varying degrees of over-enumeration of population was rampant through out the country coupled with omission of certain settlements in the earlier census exercise and this coupled with the failure to technically control it, possibly contributed much to the unacceptability of the census results. To improve on these and other deficiencies the present Commission adopted the use of the internationally accepted standards and concepts of census taking with total transparency being practiced to allow both for national and international monitoring of the processes and methodologies used in Census 2006.
11. As per the UN guidelines, it takes about 36 months advance preparation for any country to conduct the population and housing census of the country. This is because it is commonly understood that census is the biggest peacetime activity in any country for mobilizing men and material for a single and simultaneous operation through out the country. It was decided to initially hold the census in 2001 but Nigeria had to miss the 2000 round of global census for various reasons. With the same democratic government returning to power in 2003, it was decided to hold the census in November- December 2005. The preparations for this census truly began in the later half of 2004 with the international development partners (EU, UNFPA, UNDP, DFID and USAID) agreeing to support the census activity of the Federal Government by providing financial and technical assistance.
12. The basis for conducting a census rests on creating a sound census frame to ensure as complete coverage as is possible of all settlements in the country. This process is the stepping stone in initiating the census field work and it is usually expected that certain continuity will be maintained from the previous census and should be consistent with the local administrative structure. Listing of all localities and creation of appropriate Enumeration Areas (EAs) so as to permit the pair of enumerators (an enumeration team consisted usually of two enumerators, one male and the other female) to complete enumeration of the area(s) assigned to them forms the basis of the Enumeration Area Demarcation (EAD) exercise. A completely *de-novo* delineation of EAs began for the 2006 Census without any linkage or continuity with the 1991 census in three phases. In the first phase, commencing in mid 2004, seven (7) LGAs were selected for this exercise, one local government area in each of the six geo-political zones and FCT Abuja. In the second phase of EAD exercise, beginning in November 2004, thirty seven (37) LGAs, one from each state and FCT Abuja were selected. And finally in early 2005, the EAD exercise was launched throughout the country in all the states. It was expected that

this phase will be completed by June 2006, leaving enough time for establishing the complete census frame, before the scheduled enumeration in November-December 2005. Satellite imageries were also procured with assistance of DFID, UK to assist in EAD exercise.

13. The third phase of EAD exercise which began in earnest, however, ran into problems of timely financial support. The Commission had to fall back on the support of the state governments and in some cases even local governments assisted the EAD exercise financially and in kind. Eventually this slowed down the pace of the delineation considerably and monitoring and supervision also suffered and influenced the large number of undersized EAs ultimately created than what was expected. This was abetted also by an unfortunate perception in the field that greater the number of EAs, however unequal their size may be, greater will be the population enumerated ultimately. This situation ultimately led to a large number of EAs delineated and also led to deviation from the standard size EAs in many cases throughout the country. However the situation was appropriately controlled before the enumeration took place so that the workload of the enumerator remained equitable as far as possible taking into account certain factors.
14. In 2003, the Commission constituted a Census Technical Working Group (CTWG), under the Director-General of the Commission and comprising of all the technical Directors from the divisions (Director Census, Director Cartography, Director Planning and Research, Director Information Technology, Director Vital Registration and Director Public Affairs), and senior and experienced census and survey technical staff from all divisions and even from the state offices. The mandate to the CTWG was to discuss all the census procedures and processes as per the international guidelines, customizing them to the Nigerian environment, and examine all the technical issues related to every stage of the census from conceptualizing to its full execution and implementation. The objective was to provide the country with a transparent, credible and accurate census as was possible. This was the highest technical body to advise the Commission on all technical aspects and phases of census. The principle of continuing with the *de facto* methodology of enumeration as adopted in 1991 census was recommended and finally accepted by the Commission. The total of all usual residents is generally referred as the *de jure* population and the total of all persons present and enumerated as the *de facto* population. This principle of enumerating persons present, seen and making themselves available for enumeration when the enumerator visited their households formed the core basis for conducting the census.
15. As the principal instrument for conducting census it was felt necessary by the Commission to hold a national consultation on the methodology of conducting the census and inclusion of population and housing variables in this national endeavour. Accordingly a national workshop was held in September 2004 in Kaduna where the principal stakeholders from across the country including Federal Ministries, National Bureau of Statistics, State governments, CSOs, FBOs, Pressure Groups, Academicians, Demographers, Social Scientists and Development Partners were invited. At the end of the workshop the census methodology and a draft set of census questionnaire was adopted. The contentious, sensitive and political issue of inclusion of the questions on religion and ethnicity was left for the Federal Government to decide. Taking into account

the overall situation and past history of the (mis)interpretations of the population composition by ethnicity and religious group and its potential to divide the country and prevent from conducting or accepting the census results, it was decided that for the 2006 census these two variables should not be included.

Raising Public Awareness and Public Participation

16. To involve all segments of the Nigerian population in conducting the census, the Chairman and all the Federal Commissioners undertook extensive and exhaustive advocacy tours to each of the 36 states and FCT and Local Government Councils there in. They met the Executive Governors or their representatives, Chairmen of Local Governments, Traditional Rulers, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Civil Society Groups (CSOs) and NGOs in addition to the members of the public and local media. To muster the support of the mobile nomadic population for their proper enumeration, the Commission made extra efforts in not only seeking the involvement and partnership of the National Nomadic Education Commission, Kaduna, but also of the state based other nomadic organizations and community leaders all over the country. To improve rural awareness, special market rallies on census themes were organized by the Commission across the country in addition to approaching the people through the network of national and regional radio, television and newspaper in local languages. Special sensitization workshops on 'Census Awareness' for the media houses were organized by the Commission with the assistance of UNFPA on more than one occasion in various parts of the country. Six regional workshops in each of the six geo-political zones were organized before the census to involve the various CSOs/NGOs and FBOs in monitoring of the census. These organizations were also provided with accredited identity cards from the Commission to visit any part of the country to monitor the census training and enumeration process. These advocacy measures were taken in addition to the usual campaign strategies on electronic and print media of the television, radio and newspaper in all regional/local languages. The principle of *de facto* census, that is only those present will be enumerated, was emphasized time and again in these campaigns.

National and International Monitoring

17. It is important to note that the EU constituted a 5 member independent '*Monitoring Mission*' since December 2004 to report to it and other Development Partners regularly, on the various aspects of the preparations undertaken by the Commission and whether international standards as laid down by the UN were being followed scrupulously or not. Any short comings noticed by the census experts of the Monitoring Team were brought to the attention of the Commission and were promptly attended to and rectified. To improve transparency, most of the information on various census aspects was hosted on the Commission's website for public display and scrutiny and comments if any. As a part of monitoring of EU assisted projects in the country, special monitors were sent by EU to report to it on the census project also every year since 2005 and another mission is underway as this report is being finalized.
18. As an important element of bringing transparency and credibility and with a view to have an unbiased monitoring, for the training and enumeration process, 88 international monitors (census experts), were recruited by the EU from 23 countries. The country

wide monitoring began on 3rd March and ended on 12th May, 2006. It covered census training for census enumerators and supervisors, conduct of the population enumeration, retrieval of the census forms from the field and payment of the allowances to the census field functionaries. The monitoring efforts were facilitated by the Commission for these 88 International Experts, in addition to the national monitors.

19. The EU Monitoring Mission's report on conduct of the 2006 Census was submitted to EU in May 2006. This report adjudicated the census processes as transparent and credible and meeting the international standards with some advisory on cleaning up the data collected during the census. To quote from the EU REPORT, *'The Monitors observed that the people were trained and worked as enumerators have shown great dedication to their jobs. Also the general public has generally been very positive towards the Census and has provided hospitality to the enumerators who often had to work in difficult circumstances'. And 'Overall the EU monitors consider that the Nigerian people, and all organizations who made positive contributions to the preparation and execution of this phase of the Census, can congratulate themselves on "a job well done".'*
20. The Commission knowing the past history of the allegations of politicization of the census process and manipulation of results, adopted an open door and transparent policy of sharing all possible information at every stage of the census preparations, enumeration and data processing. The EU monitoring team had access to all departmental heads in the Commission. In addition the Commission held regular and open meetings from time to time with the Development Partners and updated them on the current status of census activities. A special visit of the media houses was organized by the Commission in the month of August 2006 for the media to understand the huge work of data processing and the complexities involved. This helped them to appreciate better the arrangements and procedure for data processing deployed by the Commission at the 7 regional Data Processing Centers (DPCs) including the security measures undertaken. In addition 5 EU consultants were posted at the DPCs to ensure that the neutrality aspects and quality assurance standards required are being observed while data processing was in progress and until its completion. There were two open and televised live sessions across the country, 'Presidential Stakeholders Forum on 2006 Census' on 15th March, 2006 one week prior to the Census and again on 5th October, 2006 when the data processing was underway. Stakeholders from all walks of life, including the Development Partners, attended this forum where the Chairman made presentations on the current state of Census. The question and answer session lasted for over two hours on each of these two occasions and every sundry query on census preparations or data processing were responded to on the spot, leaving no lingering doubt in any body's mind. This was transparency, of the entire census process, demonstrated at its best twice in full public view and publicly scrutinized, adding much creditworthiness to the census process and it is very much doubted if this can be repeated or rivaled by any organization in the country or outside.

International Support

21. International assistance for census came in the form of advocacy, technical back stopping, and financial aid. UNFPA helped the Commission in getting commitment

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- from all the Development Partners in the country to assist in conducting the census. The principal agencies which assisted in conduct of the census financially, technically or administratively are the EU, UNDP, UNFPA, DFID and USAID. About 48 *per cent* of the cost of the census was borne by the Development Partners, most of it by EU alone. UNDP gave total support in disbursement of the allowances to census functionaries. DFID provided satellite imageries and other technical support while UNFPA assisted in providing technical back stopping and in advocacy measures.
22. It may not be out of place to mention that not a single Kobo of the international financial aid for census taking came into the coffers of the Commission. The payment of allowances to the census functionaries, which accounted for approximately 70 *per cent* of the total EU budget, was handled directly by the UNDP who did an admirable job. The payments for printing and supply of census forms and for the hardware and software for data processing were handled directly by the EU with the participation and approval of the National Planning Commission.
 23. The Commission was assisted in technical matters both by the UNFPA and the EU. An interim Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) on census was engaged by UNFPA who provided services mostly in the second half of 2004 until March 2005. He undertook 3 missions and assisted the Commission on various aspects of census preparations and technicalities. Another very experienced census expert was appointed by UNFPA and a short mission was undertaken by him in November 2004. He assessed the existing status of the census preparations and advised the Commission to undertake specific steps. Finally UNFPA provided the services of an International Consultant on Census, as a full time CTA from end of May 2005 to provide necessary technical backstopping to the Commission on various aspects of census. Two IT experts on setting up the Data Processing Centers and help in various aspects of data processing were recruited by EU as full time IT and Data Processing Advisers since the beginning of 2005 and continued to provide all the necessary support to the Data Processing Centers and headquarters. The services of the former CTA and Data Processing Adviser for the 1991 Census were availed through the support from UNFPA since September 2006. He undertook 4 missions until July 2008. The services of an expert on census advocacy and public awareness measures were made available by EU to the Commission from early 2005. The expert continued to support the census operation until October 2006. A full time Cartography Consultant was recruited by EU and oversaw the Cartography and Enumeration Area Demarcation work since February 2005 until July 2006. Prior to the engagement of the EU expert, a very experienced Cartographer on African Censuses, from UNFPA, provided technical back-stopping in the early stages of Enumeration Area Demarcation and Census Frame during the period 2003-04. The same expert also participated as regular member of the EU Monitoring mission since last quarter of 2004 until May 2006. The specialized services of two very experienced International Census Consultants cum Demographers were availed for conducting the Post Enumeration Survey.

Policies and Measures of Neutrality Adopted by the Commission

24. The Commission adopted a policy of cross posting of the Federal Commissioners from north to south and vice versa, about three months prior to the commencement of the

census. No State Director was posted in his/her state of origin. Census Supervisors numbering over 70,000, who directly supervised the work of the enumerators were also cross posted or worked in a state other than their state of origin. During the process of recruitment of census functionaries, the representatives of Development Partners were on the selection committees to ensure free and fair selection. In addition to the Development Partners, any EU member country, Embassy or High Commission who wished to observe the Trial or Main Census enumeration were permitted by the Commission to do so.

25. Thus from the foregoing it is clear that the Commission undertook every possible step to make the entire range of census process stand the test of public scrutiny time and again and to make it as transparent, credible and acceptable as was possible. The fact that it was done in a democratic regime makes this census still more creditable and trustworthy and there is no doubt that these efforts have helped the present Commission in breaking away from the jinx of the past controversies. It is never easy to make people believe that some things can be done conscientiously if there is dedication, honesty of purpose and the will to do it. This is because the past experience of the people has been different and it takes a Herculean effort not only to break away from the past inglorious history of census taking but a greater effort is required to make people realize that it can be and has been done now. The Commission has done its bit and shall continue to do so in the future to strengthen the roots of democracy and good governance in the country. It needs to be remembered that the 2006 Census Project was the single largest funded project by the EU in Nigeria and its success aids, abets and contributes positively to the efforts of the country to get itself good governance, reduce poverty and meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Data Processing

26. The huge work load and the challenges involved in data processing of the census questionnaire needs to be appreciated. Following the completion of the field work of enumeration of the population end of March 2006, Census forms canvassed were collected back from the enumerators at the LGA and state headquarters and were sent to the 7 Data Processing Centers (DPCs). The 7 DPCs are located at Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano and Yola and the census forms of the adjoining states based on geo-political proximity were processed in each DPC, beginning from April 2006. This policy of processing the census forms, as far as possible in the same geo-political zone, was consciously adopted by the Commission to avoid any misunderstanding or trading of charges to manipulate the population figures for any administrative unit by any section of the stakeholders. To ensure that there is transparency and neutrality during the entire processing, the Data Processing Manager, technical officer in-charge of DPC, responsible for data processing was from a different zone. The data processing staff in the DPC had representation from the constituent states for which the data was being processed in that DPC. The Federal Commissioners in-charge of the DPC were cross-posted from south to north and north to south. The IT Department from the headquarters supervised the entire archiving and scanning operations. Finally there were 6 resident international monitors at the DPCs, supported by the EU/UNFPA who supervised the full data processing, in addition to the two full

time international IT Advisers for technical backstopping. To ensure that the census forms and processed data were properly secured, both the physical and electronic security systems were put in place. Security personnel were placed round the clock at the entrance of all the DPCs and the entry was restricted to only authorized persons. The data processed at the DPCs was electronically encrypted before being finally processed.

Procedure Adopted by the National Population Commission for Acceptance of the Census Results

27. It is important to note that for the acceptance of 2006 Census results every step as conceived in the law was followed meticulously in spirit and letter. The provisional results at national and state level for the 2006 Census were deliberated by the Commission, the body of 38 Commissioners, on 29th December, 2006 and unanimously accepted. The Chairman delivered the census report to Mr. President at the State House, the same day, when all the Federal Commissioners and key officers of the Commission were present. In addition, the President had invited members of the Federal Executive Council, the Development Partners and the media for this occasion. The President directed the Chairman to announce to the world the provisional total population of the country. It is important to note that all these steps and proactive measures were undertaken to improve the transparency, credibility and accountability of the 2006 Census.
28. The President having satisfied himself with the census report presented to him, convened a meeting of the Council of State on 9th January, 2007 to advise him whether to accept or reject the said report. The Chairman along with three key officials were present for this extraordinary and historic meeting and were witnesses to its proceedings. The Council of State unanimously advised the President to accept the 2006 Census provisional results and it was accordingly accepted by the President. There was not a single dissenting voice to oppose the acceptance of the census results, a singular phenomenon in a democratic set up and speaks volumes for itself about the manner in which the Commission conducted the affairs of census taking. It is important to note that the former Presidents and Heads of Government, former Chief Justices, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of the Representatives, Governors and Attorney General of the Federation, who constitute the Council of State, were present for this meeting and gave their unanimous nod and assent for acceptance of the 2006 Census provisional results. In accordance with the constitutional provisions, copies of the census report were laid down before each of the Houses of the National Assembly by the President and the contents officially gazetted on 19th January, 2007. Thus every aspect of the constitutional provisions was followed to the core and all legal aspects duly complied with, in addition to the tremendous amount of transparency, credibility and accountability measures taken to ensure a wide acceptability of the census results within and outside Nigeria. The Commission (the body of 38 Commissioners), the Federal Government and majority of the national and international stakeholders have accepted the 2006 Census provisional results not only because the results captured and exhibited a fair representation of the national, regional and state population size and distribution but also due to the transparent and credible publicly scrutinized measures adopted during the preparation, conduct and data processing of the census. It may be noted that the

provisional results providing a further breakdown of the national and state results up to the Local Government Area (LGA) level were accepted by the President on 21st April and officially gazetted on 15th May, 2007.

Final Population Results

29. After the provisional results were accepted by the Federal Government, while most representations received by the Commission commended it for successfully conducting the census, some have pointed out certain areas of concern as these affect them at the locality, LGA or state level. These petitions were examined administratively and due cognizance taken of in appropriate cases of any inadvertent and bonafide clerical, processing or technical error including reportedly uncovered areas pointed out or discovered by the Commission itself. For example, a mix up of the codes and phonetically similar names of LGAs Kaura and Kauru in Kaduna state led to substitution of their respective populations during the release of the provisional population totals and has now been rectified. All possible attempts have been made to provide workable solutions to the above by the Commission before finalizing the results to the best of its ability in the prevailing circumstances and are appropriately addressed and reflected in the final results to facilitate the overall acceptability of the census results. The provisional results helped in assessing and resolving broadly the issue of 'How many are we?' The final population results therefore will go beyond the numbers and provide data in stages on the characteristics of the population and the conditions in which they live. Along with the final population totals by sex, some important population and housing characteristics are therefore being compiled. These will be duly presented as basic priority tables. The full volume of the tables when produced is considerable, given the number of population and housing variables canvassed during the census and it requires a great amount of painstaking effort, labour, skill and patience to examine these for consistency and validation. This will be done progressively.
30. The deviation between the final and provisional population totals at the national, state and local government level is well within the acceptable demographic norms and absolute or percentage population difference is not significant. The relative rankings of the states do not exhibit any change though some states have gained nominally while others show very small overall decline. Since the local governments are of vastly differing population sizes, it is natural to experience relatively greater population fluctuations at this level. It is not possible to have exactly the same provisional and final population totals due to various technical reasons involved in data processing and its collation. An accurate and reliable census usually implies that the coverage and content of the census are fairly satisfactory in the given context and it evolves gradually for every country over a course of time and not instantaneously. No census exercise anywhere in the world is perfect in terms of coverage and content and the Commission is well aware that there is always a room for improvement while attempting concurrently to address these issues statistically. It is reiterated that Census 2006 was a de facto census and that only those seen and found during the visit(s) of the enumerators were enumerated.
31. It is important to recall that since the last census, there were significant administrative changes in the number of states and more so in the creation of new local governments. The creation of new states and LGAs would have influenced the population dynamics

of in and out migration of varying degrees. By way of illustration, the impact due to the effective 'physical relocation' of the country's capital to the centre of the country will be of a different magnitude than possibly establishing a new state capital. The precise nature, direction and quantum of changes in population movements not being uniform, are unlikely to be evenly distributed across states and the local governments within a state. This will therefore result in uneven growth rates contrary to or not consistent with or in accordance with political or public perceptions. There are many people who regale themselves in making population estimates (guesstimates or eye estimates) of a given area mostly to suit their own arguments, political or otherwise. If there was such an instantaneous population measuring instrument available, then there would be no need of any census taking and population estimates could be made for any place and in any point in time any where on this earth.

32. The physical area of the 774 LGAs varies considerably, with the urban LGAs usually having relatively small areas and at times giving an erroneous impression of being crowded and having too many people. It is usually translated and misinterpreted into a very high and largely unrealistic population for the area in question. The consequences of mixing up wrongly the phenomenon of high population density (number of persons per square kilometer) according to this mind set leads them to falsely believe that it should necessarily result and translate in every case, a very high population size. This is compounded by the fact that due to commercial activities, markets or public utility activities (such as educational institutions, hospitals and public or private offices for example), the day time and week day population could be significantly different than the usual resident population eligible for enumeration on a de facto basis. Large cities and towns and their administrative and commercial areas are therefore usually prone to such boastings and (mis)interpretations and this may not occur unless these cities have large open and purely peripheral residential areas within their boundary limits. Thus in many cases the capacity of the area (city) to take endlessly additional population could be easily restricted due to the physical area and its changing use from residential to commercial or public utility purposes over a period of time. Technically speaking this could result into very low growth or even declines in population for an area.
33. The rate of population growth witnessed will not be the same even if the natural population growth rate was the same for all local government areas (which is definitely not the case due to considerable differences in mortality and fertility rates, nuptiality patterns, contraceptive use, educational levels and other factors). Differential level of over count, the variance in effect of census migration phenomenon peculiar to our censuses, and uncertainties of local and state government boundaries in certain cases in the two censuses need to be factored in while making an attempt to understand the population dynamics. In addition it is important to note that the country has witnessed during the intervening period of the two censuses, several disturbances due to political, social, ethnic and religious reasons in many areas. These have led to short term and or long term population migration and redistribution within and across states but it is very challenging to measure the quantum of population affected accurately, as some LGAs or their parts would have gained while others may have lost populations since the 1991 census. This is the ground reality but it is not easily accepted by most. There is the stereotype thinking among several states and local governments that they are immune

to out migration and only receive the in migrants. It may be recalled that some enumerating staff deployed by the Commission were killed while others were assaulted and chased away during the current census enumeration in certain parts of the country. In addition there would be an impact due to closure of certain industries and commercial ventures in one state or LGA and of establishment of new ones in new areas. An additional feature of population dynamics is the period of enumeration which was November-December in 1991 but was the month of March in 2006. Thus there could be an additional impact due to differential impact of seasonal migration and movement of population within and across states and even through international borders.

34. Taking into account all these factors, it will be prudent for all concerned but more so for the political elite, the traditional rulers, the religious leaders and the academicians to cautiously and patiently interpret the census results and air their considered opinion for public consumption with considerable degree of restraint as it befits their position in the society. That the country's interest and its unity and integrity are paramount over regional, ethnic or local interests need not be reiterated to such a formidable and experienced section of the opinion forming leaders. The Commission expects a mature assessment and scientific analysis of the 2006 Census rather than emotional and sentimental expressions and outbursts with wild population guesstimates sprinkled in between. Any valid and sound criticism(s) which lead to improvements in census taking and making it apolitical, will certainly be warmly welcomed and duly acknowledged by the Commission. This is because of the inherent merits of logical and rationale analysis rising above any parochial interest and in the long run establishing the principles of census taking as being a purely administrative and statistical exercise devoid of the political undertones it has suffered for so long in our country.
35. The data dissemination policy has been fine tuned and plans are ready to facilitate optimum use of this wealth of data for national and local planning and monitoring of various targets and policies enshrined and articulated by the Federal and state governments. It is also expected that these data sets will assist the governments at all levels to allocate and appropriate scarce and competing financial and other resources more gainfully and judiciously based on facts rather than on presumptions.
36. While it is desirable to produce small area population data, it appears that it may take more time than expected due to the challenges involved. Locality lists provided or available, truly lack standardization and legal as well as administrative authority to be used for census purposes. Localities could mean settlements of various types and population sizes, permanent, temporary or seasonal, villages, traditional councils and autonomous communities, cutting across one or several LGAs fully or partially, depending on the context in which these are being referred to such as for planning or electoral or administrative purposes. On examination of the information collected and collated from various sources before and after the census, it appears that such a list of localities is yet to be established unambiguously. This is partly due to historical reasons of traditional and social administrative hierarchies practiced and still in vogue, wide differences in settlement patterns and their nomenclature in different parts of the country, absence of clearly defined boundaries, differences in perception of what constitutes rural and urban settlements etc. An attempt by the National Population Commission to identify,

list and classify localities before and during the commencement of the EAD exercise in consultation with the Chairmen of all the local governments over a period of three years could not resolve this issue satisfactorily.

37. As a result, the Commission brought this to the notice of the President and requested for setting up in August 2007 an Inter-Agency Ad-Hoc Committee on Compendium of Localities for Nigeria to resolve this national issue. The President accordingly approved this request of the Commission and directed the Secretary to the Government of Federation (SGF) to constitute such a group in September 2007. An Inter-ministerial Committee from the following agencies - National Space Research Development Agency (NASRDA), National Boundary Commission (NBC), Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC), National Population Commission (NPOPC), Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation (OSGOF), and Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF) was duly constituted. This committee also requested the Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON), Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and Nigeria Postal Services (NIPOST) as the principal data users of locality list, to assist it in resolving this contentious issue. The Committee, through the National Population Commission, submitted its interim report in December 2007 to the President. One of its important findings clearly brought out the fact that various agencies were using different locality list for the same LGA, none of which appeared to be updated, complete or unambiguous by itself, with the locality list in possession of the National Population Commission possibly the most comprehensive among all the agencies. It also recommended that it was desirable to establish a national list of all localities in the country as an essential tool for good governance and the Federal Government should fund the working of this Inter-Agency Committee on the Compendium of List of Localities for Nigeria. An approval from the Federal Government on the implementation of recommendations of this report is being awaited by the Commission to enable it to use it for census purposes. Therefore the work relating to small area population data will be undertaken progressively by the Commission.
38. Another issue that could not be fully resolved by the Commission was about acceptable resolutions of the many disputed areas which surfaced during the demarcation and or enumeration exercise. The disputed areas are between a state and another neighbouring country, between two or more states, between LGAs within a state and between two localities or communities within the LGA. Every attempt was made to demarcate such designated 'disputed areas', some how or the other and enumerate and account for them appropriately in the results. For example, the disputed areas relating to Ussa and Takum LGAs in Taraba state were indicated separately during the provisional results while that between LGAs Adavi and Okehi in Kogi state have now been accounted for in the final results. It became apparent that the best the Commission could attempt was to demarcate and enumerate these disputed areas to complete the census exercise and account for them suitably but leave their legal adjudication to the appropriate authorities. This is because of the very contentious and volatile nature of the disputes and the disputing parties and possibility of the accusation of a biased solution by the Commission from the contending parties. Several of these disputes have been in existence for generations and have taken hundreds of innocent lives. These disputes as and when

appropriately resolved and adjudicated through legal or other measures can be taken note of again by the Commission and necessary rectification made in appropriate cases.

- 39. The Commission would once again like to place on record its deep gratitude and sense of appreciation to all the stakeholders within and outside government in every part of Nigeria and those living abroad who contributed immensely in making this census happen at every stage. The fruits of this national effort are meant for the benefit of every one of our countrymen and women to facilitate good governance, strengthen democracy, assist in reduction of poverty and provide meaningful data for uplifting the lives of fellow Nigerians.

(Signed)

CHIEF SAMU'ILA DANKO MAKAMA, CON
Chairman, National Population Commission
Abuja, Nigeria
24th September, 2008

ANNEXURE B

POPULATION BY STATE AND SEX

<i>S/No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1.	ABIA	2,845,380	1,430,298	1,415,082
2.	ADAMAWA	3,178,950	1,607,270	1,571,680
3.	AKWA IBOM	3,902,051	1,983,202	1,918,849
4.	ANAMBRA	4,177,828	2,117,984	2,059,844
5.	BAUCHI	4,653,066	2,369,266	2,283,800
6.	BAYELSA	1,704,515	874,083	830,432
7.	BENUE	4,253,641	2,144,043	2,109,598
8.	BORNO	4,171,104	2,163,358	2,007,746
9.	CROSS RIVER	2,892,988	1,471,967	1,421,021
10.	DELTA	4,112,445	2,069,309	2,043,136
11.	EBONYI	2,176,947	1,064,156	1,112,791
12.	EDO	3,233,366	1,633,946	1,599,420
13.	EKITI	2,398,957	1,215,487	1,183,470
14.	ENUGU	3,267,837	1,596,042	1,671,795
15.	GOMBE	2,365,040	1,244,228	1,120,812
16.	IMO	3,927,563	1,976,471	1,951,092
17.	JIGAWA	4,361,002	2,198,076	2,162,926
18.	KADUNA	6,113,503	3,090,438	3,023,065
19.	KANO	9,401,288	4,947,952	4,453,336
20.	KATSINA	5,801,584	2,948,279	2,853,305
21.	KEBBI	3,256,541	1,631,629	1,624,912
22.	KOGI	3,314,043	1,672,903	1,641,140
23.	KWARA	2,365,353	1,193,783	1,171,570
24.	LAGOS	9,113,605	4,719,125	4,394,480
25.	NASARAWA	1,869,377	943,801	925,576
26.	NIGER	3,954,772	2,004,350	1,950,422
27.	OGUN	3,751,140	1,864,907	1,886,233
28.	ONDO	3,460,877	1,745,057	1,715,820
29.	OSUN	3,416,959	1,734,149	1,682,810
30.	OYO	5,580,894	2,802,432	2,778,462
31.	PLATEAU	3,206,531	1,598,998	1,607,533
32.	RIVERS	5,198,716	2,673,026	2,525,690
33.	SOKOTO	3,702,676	1,863,713	1,838,963
34.	TARABA	2,294,800	1,171,931	1,122,869
35.	YOBE	2,321,339	1,205,034	1,116,305
36.	ZAMFARA	3,278,873	1,641,623	1,637,250
37.	FCT ABUJA	1,406,239	733,172	673,067
	NIGERIA	140,431,790	71,345,488	69,086,302

ANNEXURE C

POPULATION BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA AND SEX

ABIA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aba North	106,844	53,016	53,828
Aba South	427,421	220,541	206,880
Arochukwu	169,339	85,695	83,644
Bende	192,621	95,675	96,946
Ikwuano	137,897	70,509	67,388
Isiala-Ngwa North	154,083	76,261	77,822
Isiala-Ngwa South	136,650	67,205	69,445
Isiukwuato	115,794	56,660	59,134
Obi Ngwa	181,894	89,593	92,301
Ohafia	245,987	124,416	121,571
Osioma Ngwa	220,662	110,790	109,872
Ugwunagbo	85,371	42,801	42,570
Ukwa East	58,139	29,410	28,729
Ukwa West	87,367	44,149	43,218
Umuahia North	223,134	112,595	110,539
Umuahia South	139,058	68,950	70,108
Umu-Nneochi	163,119	82,032	81,087
Abia State	2,845,380	1,430,298	1,415,082

ADAMAWA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Demsa	178,407	89,511	88,896
Fufore	209,460	105,626	103,834
Ganye	169,948	85,798	84,150
Girei	129,855	66,906	62,949
Gombi	147,787	74,399	73,388
Guyuk	176,505	89,440	87,065
Hong	169,183	83,736	85,447
Jada	168,445	82,882	85,563
Lamurde	111,254	56,495	54,759
Madagali	135,142	67,134	68,008
Maiha	110,175	55,622	54,553
Mayo-belwa	152,803	75,399	77,404
Michika	155,238	75,036	80,202
Mubi North	151,515	78,059	73,456
Mubi South	129,956	66,553	63,403
Numan	91,549	47,512	44,037
Shelleng	148,490	75,143	73,347
Song	195,188	97,228	97,960

ADAMAWA—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Toungo	52,179	26,598	25,581
Yola North	199,674	108,379	91,295
Yola South	196,197	99,814	96,383
Adamawa State	3,178,950	1,607,270	1,571,680

AKWA IBOM

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Abak	139,069	70,305	68,764
Eastern Obolo	59,970	30,229	29,741
Eket	172,856	89,006	83,850
Esit-Eket	63,358	32,189	31,169
Essien Udim	193,257	97,888	95,369
Etim Ekpo	105,922	53,514	52,408
Etinan	168,924	85,760	83,164
Ibena	74,840	40,006	34,834
Ibesikpo Asutan	137,127	69,681	67,446
Ibiono Ibom	188,605	96,106	92,499
Ika	72,772	36,996	35,776
Ikono	131,673	66,080	65,593
Ikot Abasi	132,608	67,806	64,802
Ikot Ekpene	141,408	71,738	69,670
Ini	99,084	50,108	48,976
Itu	127,856	65,410	62,446
Mbo	102,173	52,351	49,822
Mkpat Enin	177,293	89,283	88,010
Nsit Atai	73,395	37,186	36,209
Nsit Ibom	108,095	55,197	52,898
Nsit Ubium	127,083	64,674	62,409
Obot Akara	147,286	74,392	72,894
Okobo	102,753	52,395	50,358
Onna	123,193	61,413	61,780
Oron	87,209	44,545	42,664
Oruk Anam	171,839	86,863	84,976
Udung Uko	53,060	27,613	25,447
Ukanafun	125,473	63,308	62,165
Uruan	117,169	59,254	57,915
Urue-offong/Oruko	70,740	36,208	34,532
Uyo	305,961	155,698	150,263
Akwa Ibom State	3,902,051	1,983,202	1,918,849

ANAMBRA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aguata	369,972	187,262	182,710
Anambra East	152,149	77,539	74,610
Anambra West	167,303	85,833	81,470
Anaocha	284,215	142,961	141,254
Awka North	112,192	57,219	54,973
Awka South	189,654	95,902	92,752
Ayamelum	158,152	81,065	77,087
Dunukofia	96,517	47,476	47,041
Ekwusigo	158,429	81,053	78,376
Idemili North	431,005	219,223	211,782
Idemili South	206,816	105,830	100,986
Ihiala	302,277	152,200	150,077
Njikoka	148,394	73,869	74,525
Nnewi North	155,443	77,517	77,926
Nnewi South	233,362	118,532	114,830
Ogbaru	223,317	115,678	107,639
Onitsha North	125,918	61,588	64,330
Onitsha South	137,191	71,348	65,843
Orumba North	172,773	84,996	87,777
Orumba South	184,548	93,199	91,349
Oyi	168,201	85,694	82,507
Anambra State	4,177,828	2,117,984	2,059,844

BAUCHI

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Alkaleri	328,284	166,936	161,348
Bauchi	493,730	252,420	241,310
Bogoro	83,809	41,776	42,033
Damban	150,212	75,978	74,234
Darazo	249,946	126,741	123,205
Dass	90,114	45,695	43,419
Gamawa	284,411	145,510	138,901
Ganjuwa	278,471	143,402	138,069
Giade	156,022	79,628	76,394
Itas/Gadua	228,527	114,808	113,719
Jama'are	117,482	63,941	56,541
Katagum	293,020	152,552	140,468
Kirfi	145,636	75,337	70,299
Misau	261,410	135,704	125,706
Ningi	385,997	196,528	189,469
Shira	233,999	118,888	115,111
Tafawa-Balewa	221,310	110,372	110,938

BAUCHI—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Toro	346,000	172,921	173,079
Warji	114,983	58,054	56,929
Zaki	189,703	97,075	92,628
Bauchi State	4,653,066	2,369,266	2,283,800

BAYELSA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Brass	184,127	94,359	89,768
Ekeremor	269,588	137,753	131,835
Kolokuma/Opokuma	79,266	39,952	39,314
Nembe	130,966	66,768	64,198
Ogbia	179,606	92,015	87,591
Sagbama	186,869	95,667	91,202
Southern Ijaw	321,808	165,329	156,479
Yenegoa	352,285	182,240	170,045
Bayelsa State	1,704,515	874,083	830,432

BENUE

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ado	184,389	92,367	92,022
Agatu	115,597	58,478	57,119
Apa	96,780	48,658	48,122
Buruku	206,215	103,655	102,560
Gboko	361,325	180,669	180,656
Guma	194,164	97,318	96,846
Gwer East	168,660	85,287	83,373
Gwer West	122,313	61,764	60,549
Katsina-Ala	225,471	114,093	111,378
Konshisha	226,492	114,192	112,300
Kwande	248,642	125,442	123,200
Logo	169,570	86,069	83,501
Makurdi	300,377	154,138	146,239
Obi	98,707	49,143	49,564
Ogbadibo	130,988	64,847	66,141
Ohimini	70,688	35,876	34,812
Oju	168,491	84,220	84,271
Okpokwu	175,596	89,193	86,403
Oturkpo	266,411	136,612	129,799
Tarka	79,280	39,783	39,497
Ukum	216,983	108,728	108,255
Ushongo	191,935	96,062	95,873
Vandeikya	234,567	117,449	117,118
Benue State	4,253,641	2,144,043	2,109,598

BORNO

LGA	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Abadam	100,065	53,749	46,316
Askira/Uba	143,313	72,676	70,637
Bama	270,119	136,524	133,595
Bayo	79,078	39,287	39,791
Biu	175,760	90,609	85,151
Chibok	66,333	33,952	32,381
Damboa	233,200	125,873	107,327
Dikwa	105,042	55,160	49,882
Gubio	151,286	78,893	72,393
Guzamala	95,991	50,254	45,737
Gwoza	276,568	143,407	133,161
Hawul	120,733	59,611	61,122
Jere	209,107	107,714	101,393
Kaga	89,996	47,150	42,846
Kala/Balge	60,834	31,260	29,574
Konduga	157,322	80,017	77,305
Kukawa	203,343	109,287	94,056
Kwaya Kusar	56,704	29,007	27,697
Mafa	103,600	53,351	50,249
Magumeri	140,257	72,510	67,747
Maiduguri	540,016	282,409	257,607
Marte	129,409	67,777	61,632
Mobbar	116,633	61,426	55,207
Monguno	109,834	57,146	52,688
Ngala	236,498	122,127	114,371
Nganzai	99,074	50,822	48,252
Shani	100,989	51,360	49,629
Borno State	4,171,104	2,163,358	2,007,746

CROSS RIVER

LGA	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Abi	144,317	73,077	71,240
Akamkpa	149,705	76,921	72,784
Akpabuyo	272,262	141,602	130,660
Bakassi	31,641	18,175	13,466
Bekwara	105,497	52,914	52,583
Biase	168,113	85,625	82,488
Boki	186,611	95,154	91,457
Calabar - Municipal	183,681	93,092	90,589
Calabar South	191,515	94,584	96,931
Etung	80,036	41,089	38,947
Ikom	163,691	82,646	81,045

CROSS RIVER—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Obanliku	109,633	55,998	53,635
Obubra	172,543	87,153	85,390
Obudu	161,457	81,537	79,920
Odukpani	192,884	100,697	92,187
Ogoja	171,574	86,802	84,772
Yakurr	196,271	99,485	96,786
Yala	211,557	105,416	106,141
Cross River State	2,892,988	1,471,967	1,421,021

DELTA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aniocha North	104,062	52,448	51,614
Aniocha South	142,045	69,224	72,821
Bomadi	86,016	43,435	42,581
Burutu	207,977	106,169	101,808
Ethiope East	200,942	101,596	99,346
Ethiope West	202,712	102,750	99,962
Ika North East	182,819	91,431	91,388
Ika South	167,060	82,214	84,846
Isoko North	143,559	71,948	71,611
Isoko South	235,147	119,167	115,980
Ndokwa East	103,224	52,306	50,918
Ndokwa West	150,024	73,842	76,182
Okpe	128,398	65,270	63,128
Oshimili North	118,540	58,101	60,439
Oshimili South	150,032	76,078	73,954
Patani	67,391	34,307	33,084
Sapele	174,273	86,167	88,106
Udu	142,480	71,813	70,667
Ughelli North	320,687	160,550	160,137
Ughelli South	212,638	107,730	104,908
Ukwuani	119,034	58,890	60,144
Uvwie	188,728	93,999	94,729
Warri North	136,149	70,446	65,703
Warri South	311,970	158,402	153,568
Warri South West	116,538	61,026	55,512
Delta State	4,112,445	2,069,309	2,043,136

EBONYI

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Abakaliki	149,683	72,518	77,165
Afikpo North	156,649	80,632	76,017
Afikpo South	157,542	79,093	78,449

EBONYI—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ebonyi	127,226	60,388	66,838
Ezza North	146,149	70,341	75,808
Ezza South	133,625	66,373	67,252
Ikwo	214,969	99,855	115,114
Ishielu	152,581	72,671	79,910
Ivo	121,363	62,049	59,314
Izzi	236,679	112,832	123,847
Ohaozara	148,317	75,093	73,224
Ohaukwu	195,555	94,479	101,076
Onicha	236,609	117,832	118,777
Ebonyi State	2,176,947	1,064,156	1,112,791

EDO

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Akoko-Edo	261,567	132,184	129,383
Egor	340,287	168,925	171,362
Esan Central	105,242	53,017	52,225
Esan North East	121,989	61,647	60,342
Esan South East	166,309	84,587	81,722
Esan West	127,718	65,312	62,406
Etsako Central	94,228	47,708	46,520
Etsako East	147,335	72,477	74,858
Etsako West	198,975	100,986	97,989
Igueben	70,276	35,132	35,144
Ikpoba-okha	372,080	184,725	187,355
Oredo	374,515	188,895	185,620
Orhionmwon	183,994	92,433	91,561
Ovia North East	155,344	80,433	74,911
Ovia South West	138,072	72,113	65,959
Owan East	154,630	78,890	75,740
Owan West	99,056	50,755	48,301
Uhunmwonde	121,749	63,727	58,022
Edo State	3,233,366	1,633,946	1,599,420

EKITI

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ado Ekiti	313,690	162,563	151,127
Aiyekire (Gbonyin)	147,999	75,342	72,657
Efon	87,187	43,587	43,600
Ekiti East	138,340	70,022	68,318
Ekiti South West	165,087	83,416	81,671
Ekiti West	179,600	91,241	88,359
Emure	94,264	47,767	46,497

EKITI—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ido-Osi	160,001	81,461	78,540
Ijero	221,873	112,363	109,510
Ikere	148,558	69,252	79,306
Ikole	170,414	86,873	83,541
Ilejemeji	43,459	22,010	21,449
Irepodun/Ifelodun	131,330	66,289	65,041
Ise/Orun	113,951	57,743	56,208
Moba	145,408	75,747	69,661
Oyc	137,796	69,811	67,985
Ekiti State	2,398,957	1,215,487	1,183,470

ENUGU

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Animri	136,221	66,225	69,996
Awgu	197,292	96,132	101,160
Enugu East	277,119	131,214	145,905
Enugu North	242,140	118,895	123,245
Enugu South	198,032	93,758	104,274
Ezeagu	170,603	84,466	86,137
Igbo-Etiti	208,333	105,262	103,071
Igbo-Eze North	258,829	126,069	132,760
Igbo-Eze South	147,364	72,619	74,745
Isi-Uzo	148,597	72,497	76,100
Nkanu East	153,591	75,008	78,583
Nkanu West	147,385	72,706	74,679
Nsukka	309,448	149,418	160,030
Oji-River	128,741	61,719	67,022
Udenu	178,687	88,381	90,306
Udi	238,305	117,914	120,391
Uzo-Uwani	127,150	63,759	63,391
Enugu State	3,267,837	1,596,042	1,671,795

GOMBE

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Akko	337,435	177,515	159,920
Balanga	211,490	108,494	102,996
Billiri	202,680	103,201	99,479
Dukku	207,658	107,583	100,075
Funakaye	237,687	132,054	105,633
Gombe	266,844	146,721	120,123
Kaltungo	160,392	80,177	80,215
Kwami	193,995	99,778	94,217
Nafada (Bajoga)	140,185	79,009	61,176

GOMBE—continued

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Shomgom	150,948	76,450	74,498
Yamaltu/Deba	255,726	133,246	122,480
Gombe State	2,365,040	1,244,228	1,120,812

IMO

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aboh-Mbaise	194,779	98,480	96,299
Ahiazu-Mbaise	170,824	86,326	84,498
Ehime-Mbano	130,575	65,237	65,338
Ezinihitte	168,767	84,725	84,042
Ideato North	156,161	78,753	77,408
Ideato South	159,654	81,125	78,529
Ihitte/Uboma	119,419	60,492	58,927
Ikeduru	149,737	75,025	74,712
Isiala Mbano	197,921	100,835	97,086
Isu	164,328	84,299	80,029
Mbaitoli	237,474	118,959	118,515
Ngor-Okpala	157,858	78,829	79,029
Njaba	143,485	72,401	71,084
Nkwerre	80,270	40,845	39,425
Nwangele	127,691	65,022	62,669
Obowo	117,432	58,204	59,228
Oguta	142,340	72,549	69,791
Ohaji/Egbema	182,891	92,604	90,287
Okigwe	132,701	67,660	65,041
Orlu	142,792	69,632	73,160
Orsu	120,224	60,490	59,734
Oru East	111,743	56,148	55,595
Oru West	115,704	59,108	56,596
Owerri North	176,334	87,094	89,240
Owerri West	101,754	49,968	51,786
Owerri-Municipal	125,337	60,882	64,455
Unuimo	99,368	50,779	48,589
Imo State	3,927,563	1,976,471	1,951,092

JIGAWA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Auyo	132,268	67,409	64,859
Babura	212,955	106,373	106,582
Biriniwa	142,015	73,864	68,151
Birnin Kudu	314,108	153,997	160,111
Buji	97,284	48,984	48,300

JIGAWA—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Dutse	251,135	125,773	125,362
Gagarawa	82,153	41,529	40,624
Garki	150,261	74,730	75,531
Gumel	106,371	54,865	51,506
Guri	113,363	58,426	54,937
Gwaram	271,368	137,785	133,583
Gwiwa	128,730	64,760	63,970
Hadejia	104,286	54,171	50,115
Jahun	229,882	113,694	116,188
Kafin Hausa	267,284	135,012	132,272
Kaugama	128,981	64,592	64,389
Kazaure	161,161	82,513	78,648
Kiri Kasamma	192,583	98,430	94,153
Kiyawa	172,952	87,862	85,090
Maigatari	177,057	89,722	87,335
Malam Madori	164,791	85,165	79,626
Miga	127,876	63,067	64,809
Ringim	192,407	95,581	96,826
Roni	77,414	39,618	37,796
Sule-Tankarkar	134,813	65,985	68,828
Taura	131,861	66,107	65,754
Yankwashi	95,643	48,062	47,581
Jigawa State	4,361,002	2,198,076	2,162,926

KADUNA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Birnin-Gwari	258,581	130,919	127,662
Chikun	372,272	187,433	184,839
Giwa	292,384	145,608	146,776
Igabi	430,753	217,414	213,339
Ikara	194,723	95,598	99,125
Jaba	155,973	77,415	78,558
Jema'a	278,202	140,724	137,478
Kachia	252,568	127,624	124,944
Kaduna North	364,575	187,075	177,500
Kaduna South	402,731	204,969	197,762
Kagarko	239,058	121,041	118,017
Kajuru	109,810	54,506	55,304
Kaura	174,626	88,565	86,061
Kauru	221,276	111,119	110,157
Kubau	280,704	141,528	139,176
Kudan	138,956	71,704	67,252
Lere	339,740	170,396	169,344

KADUNA—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Makarfi	146,574	73,292	73,282
Sabon-Gari	291,358	149,111	142,247
Sanga	151,485	76,482	75,003
Soba	291,173	145,145	146,028
Zangon-Kataf	318,991	161,870	157,121
Zaria	406,990	210,900	196,090
Kaduna State	6,113,503	3,090,438	3,023,065

KANO

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ajingi	172,610	86,605	86,005
Albasu	187,639	94,862	92,777
Bagwai	161,533	83,511	78,022
Bebeji	191,916	97,351	94,565
Bichi	278,309	139,346	138,963
Bunkure	174,467	87,185	87,282
Dala	418,759	237,943	180,816
Dambatta	210,474	105,538	104,936
Dawakin Kudu	225,497	116,109	109,388
Dawakin Tofa	246,197	126,390	119,807
Dogua	150,645	77,849	72,796
Fagge	200,095	111,859	88,236
Gabasawa	211,204	107,869	103,335
Garko	161,966	82,025	79,941
Garum Mallam	118,622	71,515	47,107
Gaya	207,419	105,199	102,220
Gezawa	282,328	143,380	138,948
Gwale	357,827	219,201	138,626
Gwarzo	183,624	94,669	88,955
Kabo	153,158	83,156	70,002
Kano Municipal	371,243	219,636	151,607
Karaye	144,045	71,727	72,318
Kibiya	138,618	70,942	67,676
Kiru	267,168	140,565	126,603
Kumbotso	294,391	166,171	128,220
Kunchi	110,170	55,221	54,949
Kura	143,094	76,921	66,173
Madobi	137,685	71,095	66,590
Makoda	220,094	110,014	110,080
Minjibir	219,611	108,218	111,393
Nasarawa	596,411	323,740	272,671
Rano	148,276	75,997	72,279
Rimin Gado	103,371	53,245	50,126
Rogo	227,607	113,104	114,503

KANO—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Shanono	139,128	68,466	70,662
Sumaila	250,379	125,162	125,217
Takai	202,639	100,269	102,370
Tarauni	221,844	122,069	99,775
Tofa	98,603	49,870	48,733
Tsanyawa	157,730	80,638	77,092
Tudun Wada	228,658	113,791	114,867
Ungogo	365,737	192,372	173,365
Warawa	131,858	66,800	65,058
Wudil	188,639	100,357	88,282
Kano State	9,401,288	4,947,952	4,453,336

KATSINA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bakori	149,516	72,714	76,802
Batagarawa	189,059	96,693	92,366
Batsari	207,874	104,279	103,595
Baure	202,941	102,127	100,814
Bindawa	151,002	76,925	74,077
Charanchi	136,989	70,040	66,949
Dan Musa	113,190	58,031	55,159
Dandume	145,323	74,222	71,101
Danja	125,481	63,663	61,818
Daura	224,884	115,576	109,308
Dutsi	120,902	61,430	59,472
Dutsin-Ma	169,829	88,202	81,627
Faskari	194,400	97,963	96,437
Funtua	225,156	117,789	107,367
Ingawa	169,148	86,061	83,087
Jibia	167,435	85,149	82,286
Kafur	209,360	104,620	104,740
Kaita	182,405	93,190	89,215
Kankara	243,259	121,815	121,444
Kankia	151,395	77,061	74,334
Katsina	318,132	168,906	149,226
Kurfi	116,700	59,021	57,679
Kusada	98,348	50,930	47,418
Mai'adua	201,800	103,107	98,693
Malumfashi	182,891	92,420	90,471
Mani	171,301	88,007	88,294
Mashi	171,070	84,105	86,965
Matazu	113,814	57,587	56,227
Musawa	170,006	85,788	84,218

KATSINA—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Rimi	154,092	77,059	77,033
Sabuwa	140,679	72,106	68,573
Safana	185,207	93,410	91,797
Sandamu	136,944	68,512	68,432
Zango	156,052	79,771	76,281
Katsina State	5,801,584	2,948,279	2,853,305

KEBBI

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aleiro	67,078	34,368	32,710
Arewa-Dandi	189,728	94,825	94,903
Argungu	200,248	99,658	100,590
Augie	116,368	58,185	58,183
Bagudo	238,014	118,733	119,281
Bimin Kebbi	268,620	135,426	133,194
Bunza	123,547	61,309	62,238
Dandi	146,211	72,907	73,304
Fakai	119,772	60,441	59,331
Gwandu	151,077	74,610	76,467
Jega	197,757	98,936	98,821
Kalgo	84,928	42,262	42,666
Koko/Besse	154,818	78,419	76,399
Maiyama	173,759	85,728	88,031
Ngaski	126,102	62,480	63,622
Sakaba	91,728	46,194	45,534
Shanga	127,142	63,478	63,664
Suru	148,474	72,912	75,562
Wasagu/Danko	265,271	131,388	133,883
Yauri	100,564	53,016	47,548
Zuru	165,335	86,354	78,981
Kebbi State	3,256,541	1,631,629	1,624,912

KOGI

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Adavi	217,219	108,891	108,328
Ajaokuta	122,432	62,995	59,437
Ankpa	266,176	133,705	132,471
Bassa	139,687	70,293	69,394
Dekina	260,968	131,394	129,574
Ibaji	127,572	64,423	63,149
Idah	79,755	40,141	39,614
Igalamela-Odolu	147,048	74,489	72,559

KOGI—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ijumu	118,593	59,582	59,011
Kabba/Bunu	144,579	72,639	71,940
Kogi	115,100	58,864	56,236
Lokoja	196,643	101,145	95,498
Mopa-Muro	43,760	22,311	21,449
Ofu	191,480	96,671	94,809
Ogori/Magongo	39,807	20,051	19,756
Okehi	223,574	112,879	110,695
Okene	325,623	163,935	161,688
Olamabolo	158,490	78,439	80,051
Omala	107,968	54,366	53,602
Yagba East	147,641	74,619	73,022
Yagba West	139,928	71,071	68,857
Kogi State	3,314,043	1,672,903	1,641,140

KWARA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Asa	124,668	62,751	61,917
Baruten	206,679	104,727	101,952
Edu	201,642	104,040	97,602
Ekiti	54,399	27,611	26,788
Ifelodun	204,975	103,650	101,325
Ilorin East	207,462	104,801	102,661
Ilorin South	209,251	103,606	105,645
Ilorin West	365,221	180,387	184,834
Irepodun	147,594	73,554	74,040
Isin	59,481	30,088	29,393
Kaiama	124,015	64,901	59,114
Moro	108,715	54,860	53,855
Offa	88,975	44,813	44,162
Oke-Ero	56,970	28,358	28,612
Oyun	94,454	47,890	46,564
Pategi	110,852	57,746	53,106
Kwara State	2,365,353	1,193,783	1,171,570

LAGOS

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Agege	461,743	238,456	223,287
Ajeromi-Ifelodun	687,316	352,273	335,043
Alimosho	1,319,571	665,750	653,821
Amuwo-Odofin	328,975	173,742	155,233
Apapa	222,986	123,163	99,823
Badagry	237,731	119,821	117,910

LAGOS—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Epe	181,734	91,925	89,809
Eti-Osa	283,791	158,858	124,933
Ibeju/Lekki	117,793	60,729	57,064
Ifako-Ijaye	427,737	219,109	208,628
Ikeja	317,614	171,782	145,832
Ikorodu	527,917	268,463	259,454
Kosofe	682,772	358,935	323,837
Lagos Island	212,700	110,042	102,658
Lagos Mainland	326,700	170,568	156,132
Mushin	631,857	326,873	304,984
Ojo	609,173	315,401	293,772
Oshodi-Isolo	629,061	325,207	303,854
Shomolu	403,569	207,519	196,050
Surulere	502,865	260,509	242,356
Lagos State	9,113,605	4,719,125	4,394,480

NASARAWA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Akwanga	111,902	56,135	55,767
Awe	113,083	57,326	55,757
Doma	138,991	71,395	67,596
Karu	216,230	109,515	106,715
Keana	81,801	40,873	40,928
Keffi	92,550	47,527	45,023
Kokona	108,558	54,379	54,179
Lafia	329,922	165,631	164,291
Nasarawa	187,220	95,105	92,115
Nasarawa-Eggon	148,405	74,543	73,862
Obi	148,977	74,675	74,302
Toto	119,051	59,884	59,167
Wamba	72,687	36,813	35,874
Nasarawa State	1,869,377	943,801	925,576

NIGER

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Agai	132,098	66,703	65,395
Agwara	57,347	29,293	28,054
Bida	185,553	93,741	91,812
Borgu	172,835	87,327	85,508
Bosso	148,136	75,033	73,103
Chanchaga	202,151	105,265	96,886
Edati	159,818	80,615	79,203
Gbako	126,845	63,871	62,974

NIGER—continued

LGA	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Gurara	90,879	45,153	45,726
Katcha	120,893	60,526	60,367
Kontagora	151,968	77,782	74,186
Lapai	117,021	59,974	57,047
Lavun	209,777	107,146	102,631
Magama	181,470	90,740	90,730
Mariga	199,600	100,899	98,701
Mashegu	215,197	107,909	107,288
Mokwa	242,858	123,467	119,391
Muya	103,461	52,584	50,877
Paikoro	158,178	79,399	78,779
Rafi	186,118	94,395	91,723
Rijau	176,199	88,875	87,324
Shiroro	235,665	118,640	117,025
Suleja	215,075	112,030	103,045
Tafa	83,874	41,524	42,350
Wushishi	81,756	41,459	40,297
Niger State	3,954,772	2,004,350	1,950,422

OGUN

LGA	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Abeokuta North	198,793	96,463	102,330
Abeokuta South	250,295	119,977	130,318
Ado-Odo/Ota	527,242	261,523	265,719
Egbado North	183,844	89,880	93,964
Egbado South	168,336	81,666	86,670
Ewekoro	55,093	28,212	26,881
Ifo	539,170	269,206	269,964
Ijebu East	109,321	56,981	52,340
Ijebu North	280,520	141,074	139,446
Ijebu North East	68,800	34,581	34,219
Ijebu Ode	157,161	76,466	80,695
Ikenne	119,117	60,607	58,510
Imeko-Afon	82,952	41,850	41,102
Ipokia	150,387	74,649	75,738
Obafemi-Owode	235,071	118,574	116,497
Odeda	109,522	55,200	54,322
Odogbolu	125,657	63,838	61,819
Ogun Waterside	74,222	37,412	36,810
Remo North	59,752	29,893	29,859
Shagamu	255,885	126,855	129,030
Ogun State	3,751,140	1,864,907	1,886,233

ONDO

LGA	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Akoko North East	179,092	92,456	86,636
Akoko North West	211,867	107,076	104,791
Akoko South East	82,443	42,175	40,268
Akoko South West	228,383	114,733	113,650
Akure North	130,765	66,526	64,239
Akure South	360,268	178,672	181,596
Ese-Odo	158,256	79,812	78,444
Idanre	129,795	67,531	62,264
Ifedore	176,372	89,574	86,798
Ilaje	289,838	145,859	142,979
Ile-Oluji-Okeigbo	171,876	87,104	84,772
Irele	144,136	72,861	71,275
Odigbo	232,287	116,299	115,988
Okitipupa	234,138	117,594	116,544
Ondo East	76,092	38,851	37,241
Ondo West	288,868	141,759	147,109
Ose	144,139	73,119	71,020
Owo	222,262	112,056	110,206
Ondo State	3,460,877	1,745,057	1,715,820

OSUN

LGA	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Aiyedade	149,569	76,032	73,537
Aiyedire	76,309	38,299	38,010
Atakumosa East	76,105	38,945	37,160
Atakumosa West	68,350	34,859	33,491
Boluwaduro	70,954	36,045	34,909
Boripe	138,742	71,052	67,690
Ede North	83,818	42,282	41,536
Ede South	75,489	38,233	37,256
Egbedore	73,969	37,302	36,667
Ejigbo	132,515	67,437	65,078
Ife Central	167,204	88,403	78,801
Ife East	188,614	95,106	93,508
Ife North	153,274	75,852	76,422
Ife South	134,490	68,450	66,040
Ifedayo	37,508	19,227	18,281
Ifelodun	96,444	48,567	47,877
Ila	62,054	31,488	30,566
Ilesha East	105,416	52,721	52,695
Ilesha West	106,809	52,985	53,824
Irepodun	119,590	60,553	59,037

OSUN—continued

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Irewole	142,806	71,730	71,076
Isokan	102,060	51,304	50,756
Iwo	191,348	96,419	94,929
Obokun	116,850	59,587	57,263
Odo-Otin	132,078	67,956	64,122
Ola-Oluwa	76,227	39,233	36,994
Olorunda	131,649	66,684	64,965
Oriade	148,379	75,213	73,166
Orolu	102,832	52,790	50,042
Osogbo	155,507	78,395	77,112
Osun State	3,416,959	1,734,149	1,682,810

OYO

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Afijio	132,184	66,434	65,750
Akinyele	211,811	105,594	106,217
Atiba	168,246	84,266	83,980
Atigbo	109,965	56,747	53,218
Egbeda	283,643	137,527	146,116
Ibadan Central			
(Ibadan North East)	331,444	163,844	167,600
Ibadan North	308,119	152,608	155,511
Ibadan North West	154,029	75,410	78,619
Ibadan South East	266,457	130,334	136,123
Ibadan South West	283,098	139,622	143,476
Ibarapa Central	103,243	52,094	51,149
Ibarapa East	117,182	59,315	57,867
Ibarapa North	100,293	51,272	49,021
Ido	104,087	52,465	51,622
Irepo	121,240	62,601	58,639
Iseyin	255,619	129,268	126,351
Itesiwaju	127,391	65,820	61,571
Iwajowa	102,847	52,472	50,375
Kajola	200,528	101,188	99,340
Lagelu	148,133	74,220	73,913
Ogbomosho North	198,859	103,418	95,441
Ogbomosho South	100,379	50,862	49,517
Ogo Oluwa	65,198	33,403	31,795
Olorunsogo	81,339	41,795	39,544
Oluyole	203,461	102,371	101,090
Ona-Ara	265,571	130,615	134,956
Orelope	104,004	52,996	51,008
Ori Ire	149,408	76,465	72,943
Oyo East	124,095	62,147	61,948

OYO—continued

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Oyo West	136,457	68,897	67,560
Saki East	108,957	56,014	52,943
Saki West	273,268	138,677	134,591
Surulere	140,339	71,671	68,668
Oyo State	5,580,894	2,802,432	2,778,462

PLATEAU

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Barikin Ladi	179,805	90,913	88,892
Bassa	189,834	94,725	95,109
Bokkos	179,550	88,560	90,990
Jos East	88,301	44,980	43,321
Jos North	437,217	220,856	216,361
Jos South	311,392	157,067	154,325
Kanam	167,619	81,162	86,457
Kanke	124,268	61,376	62,892
Langtang North	142,316	70,203	72,113
Langtang South	105,173	53,111	52,062
Mangu	300,520	148,590	151,930
Mikang	96,388	47,584	48,804
Pankshin	190,114	95,376	94,738
Qua'an Pan	197,276	96,800	100,476
Riyom	131,778	66,248	65,530
Shendam	205,119	101,951	103,168
Wase	159,861	79,496	80,365
Plateau State	3,206,531	1,598,998	1,607,533

RIVERS

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Abua/Odual	282,410	145,243	137,167
Ahoada East	166,324	85,467	80,857
Ahoada West	249,232	127,906	121,326
Akuku Toru	161,103	82,949	78,154
Andoni	217,924	111,946	105,978
Asari-Toru	219,787	112,283	107,504
Bonny	214,983	116,340	98,643
Degema	249,467	128,041	121,426
Eleme	190,194	98,345	91,849
Emohua	201,057	102,634	98,423
Etche	249,939	127,869	122,070
Gokana	233,813	118,222	115,591
Ikwerre	188,930	97,575	91,355

RIVERS—*continued*

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Khana	292,924	147,315	145,609
Obia/Akpor	462,350	238,951	223,399
Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni	283,294	145,326	137,968
Ogu/Bolo	75,282	38,552	36,730
Okrika	222,285	113,962	108,323
Omumma	100,388	50,853	49,535
Opobo/Nkoro	152,833	77,556	75,277
Oyigbo	125,331	63,434	61,897
Port-harcourt	538,558	280,703	257,855
Tai	120,308	61,554	58,754
Rivers State	5,198,716	2,673,026	2,525,690

SOKOTO

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Binji	104,274	52,949	51,325
Bodinga	174,302	87,844	86,458
Dange-Shuni	193,443	97,709	95,734
Gada	249,051	122,232	126,819
Goronyo	182,118	90,639	91,479
Gudu	95,400	48,125	47,275
Gwadabawa	231,569	116,300	115,269
Illela	150,133	74,949	75,184
Isa	150,268	73,474	76,794
Kebbe	123,154	62,338	60,816
Kware	134,084	66,778	67,306
Rabah	149,152	75,001	74,151
Sabon Birni	207,470	99,397	108,073
Shagari	156,907	79,438	77,469
Silame	104,601	53,091	51,510
Sokoto North	233,012	124,134	108,878
Sokoto South	197,686	103,207	94,479
Tambuwal	225,917	113,495	112,422
Tangaza	114,770	55,309	59,461
Tureta	68,414	34,567	33,847
Wamakko	179,246	91,466	87,780
Wumo	162,403	81,854	80,549
Yabo	115,302	59,417	55,885
Sokoto State	3,702,676	1,863,713	1,838,963

TARABA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ardo-kola	87,784	44,533	43,251
Bali	211,024	107,979	103,045
Donga	133,105	67,582	65,523
Gashaka	87,166	45,587	41,579
Gassol	245,086	126,856	118,230
Ibi	84,302	42,654	41,648
Jalingo	140,318	71,997	68,321
Karim-Lamido	193,924	98,315	95,609
Kurmi	91,282	46,383	44,899
Lau	95,190	48,582	46,608
Sardauna	224,357	112,060	112,297
Takum	134,576	68,062	66,514
Ussa	90,889	46,558	44,331
Wukari	238,283	124,285	113,998
Yorro	89,865	45,633	44,232
Zing	127,685	64,759	62,926
* Disputed Areas	19,964	10,106	9,858
Taraba State	2,294,800	1,171,931	1,122,869

YOBE

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bade	139,804	73,709	66,095
Bursari	109,692	56,381	53,311
Damaturu	87,706	48,361	39,345
Fika	136,736	69,175	67,561
Fune	301,954	150,896	151,058
Geidam	155,740	82,482	73,258
Gujba	129,797	72,310	57,487
Gulani	103,516	51,686	51,830
Jakusko	232,458	120,728	111,730
Karasuwa	105,514	55,385	50,129
Machina	60,994	31,771	29,223
Nangere	87,517	44,470	43,047
Nguru	150,699	80,827	69,872
Potiskum	204,866	105,388	99,478
Tarmua	77,667	40,612	37,055
Yunusari	125,940	64,918	61,022
Yusufari	110,739	55,935	54,804
Yobe State	2,321,339	1,205,034	1,116,305

ZAMFARA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Anka	143,637	72,456	71,181
Bakura	187,141	92,369	94,772
Bimin Magaji	184,083	90,824	93,259
Bukkuyum	216,348	108,812	107,536
Bungudu	258,644	128,831	129,813
Gummi	206,721	102,686	104,035
Gusau	383,712	198,682	185,030
Kaura Namoda	285,363	145,548	139,815
Maradun	207,563	106,403	101,160
Maru	293,141	146,920	146,221
Shinkafi	135,964	66,512	69,452
Talata Mafara	215,650	107,516	108,134
Tsafe	266,929	129,010	137,919
Zurmi	293,977	145,054	148,923
Zamfara State	3,278,873	1,641,623	1,637,250

FCT ABUJA

<i>LGA</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Abaji	58,642	28,860	29,782
Abuja Municipal (AMAC)	776,298	415,951	360,347
Bwari	229,274	115,346	113,928
Gwagwalada	158,618	80,182	78,436
Kuje	97,233	49,420	47,813
Kwali	86,174	43,413	42,761
FCT Abuja	1,406,239	733,172	673,067

ISSUED under my hand this 2nd day of February, 2009.

UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA, GCFR
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria