

Federal Republic of Nigeria

# 2009 ANNUAL COLLABORATIVE SURVEY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

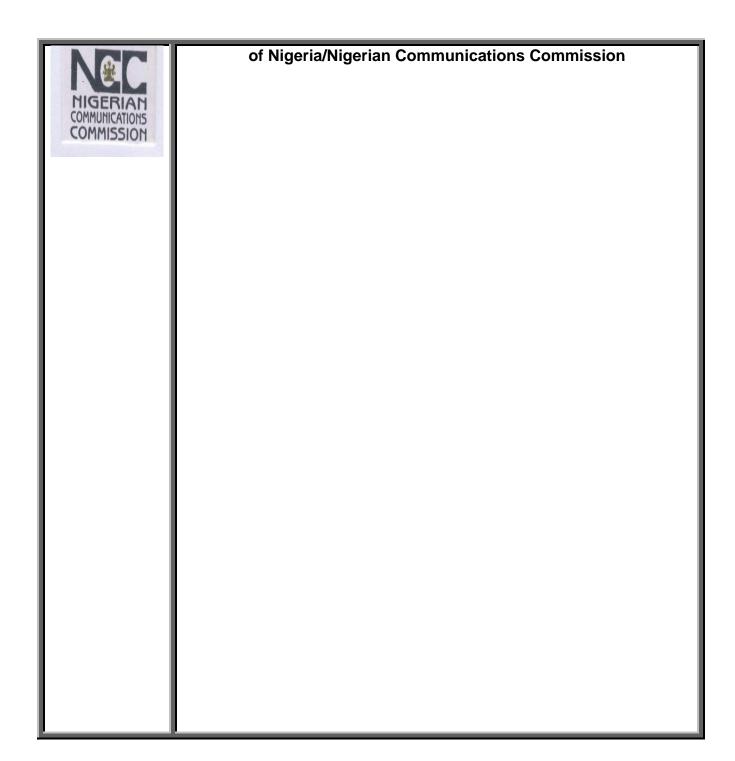




## MAIN STATISTICAL REPORT VOLUME 1

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#### **PREFACE**

The 2009 NBS/CBN/NCC Statistical Report is a combination of the efforts of the three stakeholder's teams. The report also benefited from a number of innovations in the reporting format in which trend analysis was made part of the report with meaningful graphs and charts, review of the survey design and addition of development variables in the survey questionnaires. Hence, the report is more robust than previous rounds and also profiles new emerging issues in the economy for improved mirroring of the economy.

The report is a follow-up of the 2008 edition and the annual survey has been able to provide regular, credible, reliable and current statistics and information on the country's economy at the national and sub-national levels to develop good policies, plans and programmes and for monitoring and evaluation. National Bureau of Statistics will welcome comments and inputs from all levels of users to improve the project.

Many thanks to the Governor of Central Bank, Mallam Sanusi Lamido Sanusi and the Vice-Chairman of the Nigerian Communication Commission, Dr. Eugene Juwah for their great contribution and support in the project conceptualization and implementation with National Bureau of Statistics.

Dr. V. O. Akinyosoye Statistician General/Chief Executive Officer

# LIST OF KEY INDICATORS Summary Tables of some key Indicators of General Household Survey

	5.2	8.3	8.1	7.6
Indicators	2006	2007	2008	<b>28/2</b> 9
Average Household Size (National)	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.5
Dependency Ratio Safe Water Use HouseholdPercentage)	1.2 4604	0.99 <b>5</b> 458	1.2 561.02	1.2 58.13
Satisfactory Refuse Disposal (Percentage)				
7 Persons ( 37	<b>ନ୍.କୁ</b> 12.3	<b>8.3</b> 12.7	<b>6.3</b> 19.7	9: <u>2</u> 6: <del>5</del> 21.4
Unemployment Rates: (National)				
By Sex:	-	-	17.0	19.6
Male Female	-	-	23.3	23.5
Youth Literacy Rate: (National)	76.1	82.0	80.0	85.4
Male	81.3	86.7	85.6	51.9
Female	70.7	77.3	74.1	48.1
Adult Literacy Rate: (National)	57.2	66.3	60.0	73.4
Male	65.7	76.8	73.8	50.3
Female	24.3	61.9	58.1	49.7
Access to Radio:		ı	I	I
Household	84.4	88.0	91.4	91.5
Persons	92.0	81.8	89.5	88.4
Access to Television				
Household	40.3	51.0	51.6	67.6
Persons	71.6	50.8	52.4	46.1
Access to Mobile Telephone		I	I	I
Household	43.8	66.2	73.1	84.7
Persons	72.1	65.4	69.7	71.8
Access to Personal Computer		•	•	•

#### **AGRICULTURE**

NBS/CBN/CCC COLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES								
2006 2007 2008 2								
	Production in ('000 tons) – National							
Crop	2006	2007	2008	2009				
Millet	5940	4,388.00	4,327.61	4,884.89				
G/Corn	6474	5,429.12	5,218.40	5,270.79				
Ground nut	3062	2,843.37	2,872.74	2,969.26				
Beans	3770	1,921.27	2,096.76	2,369.58				
Yam	28280	26,751.38	27,211.07	29,091.98				
Cotton	516	819	785	772				
Maize	7023	5,796.67	9,113.71	7,338.84				
Cassava	38041	39,130.83	33,216.39	36,804.30				
Rice	3333	3,561.55	3,369.70	3,402.59				
Mellon	371	3,501.55	3,309.70	,				
				340.88				
Cocoyam	2220		2,814.14	2,639.85				
Soyabeans		_		573.86				
Livestock			f livestock	T				
Cattle	26,489,858	25,019,700	25,632,683	66,200,889				
Goat	60,790,062	57,416,281	58,822,980	88,775,004				
Sheep	37,932,521	35,827,308	36,705,077	39,825,343				
Pigs	2,587,712	2,444,096	2,503,977	3,338,586				
Guinea Pig	509,461	481,186	492,975	91,742				
Camel	35,665	33,686	34,511	1,334,491				
Donkey	639,389	603,904	618,699	2,026,866				
Horse	36,839	34,794	35,647	23,591				
Rabbit	65,950	62,290	63,816	353,450				
Dog	1,695,571	1,601,468	1,640,704	1,677,442				
Others	14,078	13,297	13,623	49,546				
Poultry	Number of birds							
Chicken	79,487,005	75,075,565	76,914,916	187,185,351				
Guinea fowl	5,631,175	5,318,651	5,448,958	94,315,131				
Duck	3,111,194	2,938,526	3,010,520	22,441,152				
Turkey	205,861	194,436	199,199	5,737,582				
Pigeon	843,208	796,411	815,923	2,354,364				
Geese	338,147	319,380	327,205	210,794				
Ostrich	66,004	62,340	63,868	26,960				

Fishery			
	Qty	(kg)	
Tilapia (kg)	333,822,775	386,900,532	410,602,014
Cat (kg)	146,932,991	216,401,911	191,012,888

	NUMBER OF HOLDERS BY ACTIVITIES IN PEASANT FARMING								
Livestock		Pou	ıltry	Crop		Fish			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2006	11,493,397	1,446,342	8,437,394	1,193,810	13,789,198	1,729,804	1,523,262	171,862	
2007	11,209,681	1,213,687	10,300,977	1,012,278	14,153,509	1,579,341	1,566,859	159,110	
2008	13,165,924	1,121,683	9,932,297	1,022,661	13,721,473	1,378,102	1,550,528	194,963	
2009	11,437,122	1,232,894	10,025,016	1,354,792	15,225,461	1,804,515	1,690,459	176,420	

#### **SUMMARY INDICATORS ECONOMIC SURVEY**

### **CAPACITY UTILIZATION (2005-2009)**

SECTOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manufacturing	52.1	53.6	53.7	54.67	55.28

|--|

## SUMMARY INDICATORS (SAS) COMPONENTS, CBN/NBS/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS 2006-2009

S/No	Main Indicators	YEARS				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	State Water Board (a) State Government Allocation to Water Board	NA	16.04million	20.4billion	26.06 billion	
	(b) Expenditure on Repairs and maintenance by Water Board	1030.24	772.3	418.8	982	
	<ul><li>(ii) Fuel and Electricity</li><li>(c) Employment Size</li><li>(d) Volume of water available by cubic litres.</li></ul>	1,340.2	1,892.38	2115.88	2,950	
2.	(i) Domestic (ii) Industrial (iii) Other purposes Health		5,526,661.759 1,018.859,204 847,922,000	15,413,092,596.3 2,139,344,961.02 1,656,027,499	31,424,695,975 8,461,784,246 3,918,110,691	
	(a) Number of Hospital by Type (b) Number of Hospital Beds (i) General Hospital (ii) Women & Children Hospital (i) In-patients (ii) Out-patients (c) Health Manpower (i) General Hospital (ii) Women & Children Hospital	NA NA 505 700 78,649 5,660,279 11,941 2,200	NA NA 677 730 834,508 5,950,761 11,941 2,197	NA NA NA 796,579 5,805,520 NA NA	13,606 129,829 488 775 541,190 3,287,953 46,915 14,651 32,264	
3.	Education  (a) Number of Teaching Staff Public and Private Institutions  (i) Public  (ii) Private  (b) Pupils/Students Enrolment in Public & Private Institution	738,546 119,499	768,503 125,145	816,917 148,727	792,710 104,137	
4.	(i) Public (ii) Private Communication Subscribers	25,312,212 2,876,655	27,217,432 2,965,624	19,629,019 2,529,677 30,575,170	22,452,174 NA 87,769,163	
ا	Employment Size				3,845(m) 1,124(f)	
5.	Railway Services Passenger Carried			1,996,324	NA	

6.	Local Government		23.5 billion	26.06 billion
	i. Internally Generated Revenue		21.7 billion	23.82 billion
	ii. Non-tax Revenue			
	iii. Grants & Loan		2.92 billion	9.4 billion
	iv. Transfer		305.7 billion	832 billion
7	State Finance			
	i Internally Generated			
	Revenue	305 billion	441.2 billion	461.2 billion
	ii. Grants		102.7 billion	84.98 billion
	iii. Loans & other Receipts		156.6 billion	170.3 billion
	vi Recurrent Expenditure		1.2 trillion	1.43 trillion
	v. Capital Expenditure		1.455 trillion	1.284 trillion

Table 5.0 Summary Indicators for Trade Survey 2009								
Indicators   Month   2009   2008   2007   200								
Balance of Trade		10,477.4N'm	11,009.2N'm	12,868.0N'm	12,482.4N'm			
All Commodity Export Trade Index		120.94%	120.57%	108.36%	104.60%			
All Commodity Import Trade Index		113.31%	114.80%	106.98%	107.56%			
Terms of Trade		106.73%	105.03%	101.28%	97.25%			
		_						

#### SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR PRODUCER PRICE INDEX SURVEY

Indicators for December (Year-on change(%))	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Commodities Index (PPI)	4.9	9.8	5.7	10.7	4.7
Agriculture (Corporate Farming) Index	14.9	3.9	-2.8	28.7	3.1
Crops, Hunting and Forestry Index	14.9	3.9	-2.8	28.8	3.1
Fishing Index	7.8	7.8	5.4	8.5	11.3
Industry Producer Price Index	3.8	10.6	6.8	8.9	4.8
Mining and Quarrying Index	9.7	6.2	5.3	8.2	0.9
Manufacturing Index	3.8	10.6	6.8	8.9	4.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply Index	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.4	9.4
Composite Price Index (CPI)	11.6	8.5	6.6	15.1	12.0
. , ,					

Source: National Bureau of Statistics PPI 2009

# **GDP SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR SELECTED YEARS 2007-2009**

Contribution to GDP in (%)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	42.01	42.13	41.70
Solid Mineral	0.30	0.32	0.33
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	19.60	17.35	16.29

Manufacturing	4.03	4.14	4.17
Telecommunication & Post	2.31	2.92	3.66
Finance & Insurance	3.85	3.81	3.70
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16.18	17.41	18.14
Building and Construction	1.72	1.84	1.92
Hotel and Restaurants	0.43	0.46	0.48
Real Estate	1.55	1.63	1.69
Business and Other Services	0.84	0.87	0.89
Others	7.19	7.15	7.02

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Sectoral Growth (%)	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	7.19	6.27	5.88
Solid Mineral	12.75	12.77	12.08
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	-4.54	-6.19	0.45
Manufacturing	9.57	8.89	7.85
Telecommunication & Post	33.84	34.02	34.18
Finance & Insurance	5.03	4.82	4.01
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.20	14.02	11.48
Building and Construction	13.03	13.07	11.97
Hotel and Restaurants	12.95	12.94	11.89
Real Estate	11.72	11.79	10.94
Business and Other Services	10.05	10.13	9.39
Others	5.85	5.29	5.00
Real Growth (Quarterly & Annual)	6.45	5.98	6.96
Non - Oil Growth	9.52	8.95	8.32

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

# **Executive Summary**

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The results and findings from the 2009 Annual Collaborative Survey on Socio-economic activities in Nigeria are presented based on the three Survey Infrastructures of the National Bureau of Statistics namely: National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) National Integrated Survey of Establishments (NISE) and System of Administrative Statistics (SAS).

# 1.1 Socio-Demographic Statistics

The General Household Survey was designed to provide Statistical Information on socio-demographic conditions of the members of households in Nigeria. The results revealed the following key findings on distribution and disparity patterns of the Nigerian households.

#### **Household Population Composition and Demography**

The weighted population of households covered was 49,693,788.

The Characteristics of household respondents showed that male-headed households constituted 83.0 per cent as against 86.8 per cent for the previous year, while female heads increased to 17.0 per cent from 13.2 per cent for last year.

#### **Population Distribution**

Persons aged 0-9 years constituted the highest population of 29.4 per cent as against 31.0 per cent for last year.

Economically active persons in age group 15-64 years constituted 55.2 per cent, indicating an increase of 1.2 per cent over the figure for last year.

Elders in age group 65 years and above constituted 5.6 per cent of the national figure. Average persons per household was 4.5

#### **Marital Status**

The results indicated that 36.3 per cent of the covered populations were married while 59.2 per cent were never married as against 59.8 per cent for the previous year.

#### Water and Sanitation

On major source of water for drinking and cooking, the results showed that 58.3 per cent of the covered households had access to safe water, indicating an increase of 7.1 per cent compared to last year.

# **Refuse Disposal**

The results showed that 9.2 per cent of all households had access to satisfactory refuse Disposal System, indicating 2.3 per cent increase in sanitation habit compared to last year.

# **Toilet Facility**

About sixty per cent (59.6 per cent) of the households covered used conventional toilets facilities, while those that used unconventional toilet constituted 40.4 per cent.

#### Type of fuel used for cooking

About seven in every ten (70.4 per cent) households covered used firewood for cooking and 0.9 per cent used gas cooker, while 0.8 per cent used coal and (27.5 per cent) used kerosene

# Type of Electricity Supply

More than half of Nigerian households (51.3 per cent) had their houses connected to the national grid for access to electricity supply by Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN).

# Frequency of Electricity Supply

During the period covered by the survey more than two-fifth (42.5 per cent) of Nigerian households did not have electricity supplied to their houses for over 84 hours in the last one week before the day of interview.

# Household ownership and Access to Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

The results showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent in the household ownership of radio from 81.3 per cent last year to 81.2 per cent, while 91.5 per cent had access to radio. About forty eight percent, 48.3 per cent of the households owned Television, indicating an increase of 14.0 per cent, while 67.6 per cent had access to it, indicating an increase of 16.0 per cent.

The survey also revealed that about 0.9 per cent of households owned Fixed Line Telephone, while 3.4 per cent had access to it as shown that 70.6 per cent of the households owned Mobile Telephone, which indicated an increase of 16.3 per cent over the figure for last year, while 84.7 per cent had access to it.

The results of the survey equally revealed that about 2.0 per cent of the households owned personal Computer, indicating 0.6 per cent, while 7.6 per cent actually had access to it. Only 0.6 per cent owned Internet Service, indicating 0.4 per cent increase, while 4.9 per cent had access to it.

#### 1.2 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

#### 1.2.1 Corporate Farm

# **Crop Farming**

The sum of six hundred and fifty six million, nine hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and thirty three naira was committed to corporate crop farm. By source of funding, own fund contributed five hundred and twenty two million, three hundred and forty two thousand, seven hundred and thirty three naira (80 per cent).

#### LIVESTOCK FARMING

Of the total livestock farms during the survey year, 51 per cent were sole ownership, private limited were 19 per cent while partnership accounted for 16 per cent. A total of 22,490 livestock were raised out of which sheep had 16,194 (72 per cent), followed by pigs with 3,919 (17.4 per cent), Cattle 924 (4.1 per cent) and rabbit 17 (0.08 per cent.

#### **POULTRY**

A total of 145 corporate poultry farms were covered during the survey. The result of the survey showed that Sole proprietorship had the highest poultry farms in the country with 87 farms (59.7%), followed by Private Limited Company with 45 farms (31.3%), and Public Limited Company had the least with 1 farm (0.7%). The number of paid worker was 4,189 with a wage bill of \(\frac{\text{\tex

#### **FISHING**

There were 70 establishments involved in fishing, 57 (82.32 per cent) of the establishments were owned by sole proprietor and 6 (9.08 per cent) by private limited liability company while 7 (8.6 per cent) accounted for other forms of ownership. Nationally, production of fish from corporate farms was 8, 112, 235.67 kg. Out of this total, Cat fish recorded the highest with 4,701,100.67 kg (57.95 per cent) followed by Tilapia fish with 1,083,706.67 kg (13.36 per cent) and others 2,327,428.33kg (28.69 per cent).

#### 1.2.2 PRIVATE FARMER

#### **CROP FARMING**

There were 17,029,975 holders in the crop farming season out of which 15,225,461 (89.4 per cent) were male and 1,804,515 (10.06 per cent) were female.

The national production of major crops were: Beans (2,369.58 thousand metric ton), cassava (36,804.30 thousand metric ton), Cocoyam (2,639.85 thousand metric ton), Cotton (363.36 metric ton), Groundnut (2,969.26, metric ton), Guinea Corn 5,270.79 thousand metric ton, Maize 7,338.84 metric ton, Melon 340.88 thousand metric ton, Millet 4,884.89 thousand

metric ton 4,884.89, Rice 3,402.59 thousand metric ton, Yam 29,091.98 thousand metric ton and Soya-beans 573.86 thousand metric ton.

#### LIVESTOCK FARMING.

A total of 12,670,016 livestock holders were reported during the survey year, 11,437,122 (90 per cent) were male while the remaining 10.0 per cent were female. The total number of cattle reared was 66,199,965 (32.5 per cent), goat 88,774,105 (45.58 per cent), sheep 39,809,150 (19.6 per cent), Pigs 3,334,668 (1.6 per cent) while others had (2.7 per cent)

#### **POULTRY FARMING**

About 11.4 million holders were engaged in poultry farming in the country in 2009. Amongst this, 10 million (88 per cent) were male, while 1.35 million (12 per cent) were female poultry farmers. A total of 187,185,351 Chicken was produced, followed by Guinea fowl with 94,315,131 birds while Ostrich recorded the least with 26,960 birds.

#### **FISHING**

During the survey year, 895,635 holders were engaged in fishing activities. The male holders accounted for 845,230 (94.4 per cent) while the female holders accounted for 50,406 (5.6 per cent). Distribution of holders by type of pond shows that I 118,902 holders had, Natural (65 per cent), had 23,043 holders Concrete tank (12.6 per cent), 20,704 holders had Earthen pond (11.3 per cent), 11,087 holders Plastic tank (6.1 per cent) while other forms shared the remaining 5.0 per cent.

#### 1.3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

The key findings in the establishment component of the 2009 collaborative survey covering the understated economic sectors/sub-sectors in the country are summarized below.

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

The number of persons engaged in the first half of 2009 was 446,384 workers. This rose to 1450661 in the second half of the year, giving an increase of 0.95 per cent. Most people were engaged in the fourth quarter of the year in relative to other three quarters. The sex ratio of total persons engaged (female/male) remained at 5.23 in both halves of the year.

The emolument of employees rose from \$\frac{1}{4}79.60\$ billion in the first half to \$\text{N91.63}\$ billion in the second half, showing an increase of 15.11 per cent.

On the other hand, the cost of operation reduced from  $\frac{1}{4}$ 3,235.09 billion in the first half of the year to  $\frac{1}{4}$ 2,052.24 billion in the second half of the year giving a decrease of 36.56 per cent.

#### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Employment in hotels and restaurants showed that the number of workers engaged in the first half of the year was 298,672 as against 300,329 in the second half. This showed an increase of 0.55 per cent. The gender ratio of employment remained at 5:9 in both halves of the year, 2009.

The emolument paid in the first half of the year rose from \$\frac{1}{2}\$4.02 billion to \$\frac{1}{2}\$56.58 billion in the second half, representing 4.74 per cent.

The total income from Nigerian guests in the first half was №154.10 billion as against №166.85 billion in the second half, giving an increase of 8.27 per cent.

The total income from Non-Nigerian guests decreased from \$\frac{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}{20.90}\$ billion in the first half to \$\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}}}{20.90}\$ billion in the second half of 2009, showing a decrease of 0.05 per cent.

#### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

For the Building and Construction Industry, the number of persons engaged in the first half of 2009 was 359,842 workers. This figure increased by 2.12 per cent to 367,460 in the second half of the year.

Emolument paid to workers in the first half of the year reduced from \$\frac{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texit{\text{\te

#### **MANUFACTURING**

#### **CEMENT**

The number of persons engaged in the first half was 4,285 against 4,287 workers in the second half of 2009, giving a slight increase of less than per cent. The gender breakdown of the number of persons engaged shows a ratio of 1:19 in the first and 1 second halves of the year.

A total emolument of \$\frac{\text{\$\frac{4}}}{2}\$.52 billion was paid to all workers in the first half of 2009 as against \$\frac{\text{\$\frac{4}}}{2}\$.76 billion in the second half, indicating an increase of 5.34 per cent.

The installed capacity utilized in the cement industry decreased from 68 per cent in the first half to 63 per cent in the second half, showing 5.0 per centage points decrease in the second half of the year.

A total of \(\frac{\text{\tilde{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tiliex{\text{\texit{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texit{\text{

#### **OIL REFINING**

A total of 3,583 persons were engaged in petroleum refining sub-sector in the first half 2009, as against 3,543 workers in the second half of the same year, giving a decrease of 1.0 per cent. The gender ratio for first and second halves remained at 1:12.

The emolument of employees for the first half was \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, showing an increase of 7.63 per cent.

The installed capacity utilized in the first half fell from 50 per cent to 13 per cent in the second half of the same year.

#### OTHER MANUFACTURING

The number of persons engaged in other manufacturing sector increased from 889,718 in the first half to 924,930 persons in the second half of 2009, showing an increase of 3.96 per cent. The gender ratio of persons engaged in first half was 1:3 and 5.16 in the second half of the year.

The installed capacity utilized increased from 63.9 per cent in the first half to 64.0 per cent in the second half of the year.

#### MINING AND QUARRYING

This sector engaged a total of 10,684 persons in the first half of the year and reduced by 3.86 per cent to 10,271 in the second half. The sex ratio remained at 1:2 in both halves of the year.

The cost of operation increased from  $\frac{1}{4}$ .84 billion in the first half to  $\frac{1}{4}$ .85 billion in the second half of the year; showing an increase of 0.28 per cent.

#### PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

In the private professional services sector, the total number of persons engaged was 342,906 workers in the first half of 2009, a decreased of 0.48 per cent to 341,274 workers in the second half of the year.

The total receipts from private professional services was \(\frac{1}{4}\)1,294.68 billion in the first half of 2009, and increased by 2.75 per cent in the second half to \(\frac{1}{4}\)1,330.29 billion.

#### ORGANISED ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS

The number of persons engaged in the first half was 223,355 workers as against 224,139 workers in the second half of the year, giving an increase of 0.35 per cent.

# OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

The total number of persons engaged in the first half of 2009, was 4,393 workers but increased marginally by 0.43 per cent in the second half to 4,412 workers.

A total income of \(\frac{\text{\tinte\text{\tinte\text{\tintel{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tilit{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\ti

#### 1. 4 SYSTEM ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

#### **Cooperative Society**

Cooperative Society operates under the legal framework of the Federal Government to ameliorate the standard of living of the masses particularly in the agricultural sector. There are 8 categories of cooperatives consisting of registered and unregistered societies. The total number of registered members were 8,041,135 while the unregistered members were 69, 595. The registered farmers multipurpose were the highest with 34.4 per cent while the farm settlements were the least with 1.9 per cent.

Funds were internally generated from 3 different sources, the paid-up shares, Savings and Deposits and Reserves. The externally generated fund came from 5 different sources, State Agricultural Scheme, Federal Department of Agricultural Cooperatives, NACRDB, State cooperative Bank/Finance Agencies and Deposits Money Bank.

The total amount of N695, 927,376 was utilized for salaries and wages while supplementary/other Benefits took N29, 356,700. Machinery & Equipment, Transparent Equipment, Building (Residential) Building Non-Residential and Depreciation gulped N2, 347,749,995.

The farm products were cereal crops, rook and Tubers, Vegetable, Fruit and nuts, tree crops and other economic crops, livestock production were equally involved.

#### Water Resources:

The Ministry of Water resources is the supplier of data on the number of dams, boreholes and irrigation scheme, The Ministry also supply data on location, developments and contract values of these projects. A total of N463, 797,619 was generated in 2009 from all the states of the Federation. The cost of operation was N486, 489,197. Plant operation of treatment plant took the largest chunk of the cost with 66.4 per cent credited to VR. Nasarawa state had the highest contribution to the total costs of operation with 66 per cent followed by Cross River with 14.4 per cent. Plateau state with 0.1 per cent had the least of the total cost operation.

The employment size of Nigerians was 3,119 of which operatives accounted for 37.1per cent and technical executives (31.3 per cent). The Administrative/ Managerial was the least employment size 6.3 per cent.

# **National Directorate of Employment**

National Directorate of Employment is an Institution saddled with the responsibilities to design and implement programmes to combat mass unemployment in Nigeria. This responsibility involves a constant update of data and factors related to unemployment issues in Nigeria. Different types of training schemes were being carried out by the NDE in 2009, of which 62,866 graduates were involved while the non- graduates were 124,232. Male dominance was observed as 83.3 per cent of the trained graduates were males and the non-graduates trainees were 91.5 per cent males. Entrepreneurs Development scheme had the highest female graduates with 6561 representing 62.5 per cent while the non-graduate had the highest number of females in National open Apprenticeship scheme with 5,394 representing 51 per cent.

The total amount collected for resettlement of business was N83,225,398 representing 20.6 per cent of loan disbursed while N14,593,747 was disburses to start own business representing 17.5, per cent.

# **Air Transport Statistics**

Lagos recorded had a total number (561,092,791) of passengers while Kaduna recorded (50,457,687) in 2009.

The total Domestic Cargo (Tonnage/Km) carried was (21,844,722), in the year 2009. while Kaduna state recorded 5,905,017, which constituted 27.03 per cent Lagos state had 1,465,335,819 Cargo with (67.71) per cent.

# **Railway Services**

More than N2.2 billion was recorded as the total cost of operation in 2009. Only four states namely Enugu, Lagos, Ogun and Plateau responded.

The total sum of 43361 metric tons of goods was haulaged from Lagos to plateau state. In 2009

Distribution of tariff Receipts by state, shows that Enugu and Lagos state were responsible for a total passenger tariff of N167.2 Million and luggage of N28.0 million in 2009.

#### **Vehicle Registration**

A total of 324,767 registered vehicles were recorded in 2009 as against 196,117 in 2008.

# **Employment Size**

A total of 6470 in vehicles were registered under Federal Ministry of Inland Revenue and disaggregated by their categories.

# **Recurrent Expenditure**

This table shows a total of 1,740,965,495 billion. Out of which sum of (N801, 385,090) was spent on salaries and wages.

# **Category of ICT**

The total of 372 staff in this organization by nationality of 370 were Nigerian while were non Nigerian.

#### River Basin Source of Fund.

This table shows the various ways fund was sourced, Federal Government disbursed a total amount of N1,349,190,916 in 2009 compared to the previous year with N5.5 million.

#### **Fund Utilization**

This table reported various project implemented, which include Roads, Catering for farm families, Irrigation and other projects. In 2009, the sum of N39, 733 billion i.e. 7.3.5 Per cent expanded against the total sum of N22.8 billion in 2008. It shows that more fund was expanded in 2009.

#### **Recurrent Expenditure**

In 2009, a total of N726.7 million was released for capital expenditure while N1.49 billion was disbursed for recurrent expenditure.

# **Employment Size**

This table shows that 9,768 staff were recorded. And among this figure, the operatives had the highest with 3823.

# **ICT Staff/Employment Size**

A total of 774 ICT staff were Employed Nationally. Out of this, 772 were Nigerian while only 2 were non-Nigerian.

#### Research Institute

The research Institute had a total of 7,529 staff with 102 of them being in the ICT department and all of them were Nigerians. They depended on Federal government (N55.4billion) and internally generated funds (N33 billion) for their activities. In their capital expenditure, machinery and equipment purchased from abroad took the largest share. Almost all the staff were technical executive with 2,451 in number.

#### **NACRDB**

The data on table 4.11 captured value of loans approved and disbursed by category of borrowers attest to a claim that NACRDB is performing its statutory function. An average disbursement of N25 billion per quarter was mostly to private individual. Suggesting that many farmers would have benefited from the loan facility, Although the number of beneficiaries was not mentioned, but spending an average of N18 billion in each quarter to individuals is a welcome positive development.

A total of N1.8 billion was disbursed through the direct lending method.

# **Reported Road Accidents**

Reported cases of road accident decreased from 18803 in 2008 to 13,762 in 2009 signifying 26.8 per cent (5041). Most of the accidents were of serious cases while minor cases were the least. Kano state recorded the highest number of road accidents cases.

A total of 7,301 people were killed in road accident in 2009 with males recording 74 per cent (5413). Most of these male victims killed were recorded for Kano state. Jigawa state had the least males injured (2590). Again, in the same 2009, the total value of properties lost to accidents was N69, 184,926 with Benue state recording the highest value, 83 per cent (N61, 638.00).

Among, the three categories of vehicles involved in these accidents in 2009 private owned vehicles ranked highest, 8,940 with car recording the highest, 55 per cent (4935) while Government owned vehicles were the least involved. These accidents were recorded highest in the month of January, April, October and December.

On the category and nationality of ICT staff, Nigerians work employed more, 901 than non-Nigerian with males recording 77 per cent (693). Although those in the Junior Technical cadre recorded the highest.

Employment size in 2009 had a total number of 104,380 employees. Males constituted 88 per cent (91,370). Operatives recorded the highest employment size 40.81 (42,596). The highest employment size was recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, 3906 per cent (41.410) followed by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 21.4 per cent (22,330).

#### Housing

A judicious allocation of land is fundamental in town/regional planning and development. There were a total of 11,936 applications for land for approved. There was also approval for other uses like commercial (291), industrial (66) and unclassified (33). Approval confers the right of ownership on the application, thus there were approvals for private individual (3,944), corporate bodies (173), Government (354), NGOs (197) and others (115).

The development of such land is also necessary such that development has started on them as distributed below:

Private Individual (151), corporate bodies (67), government (106), NGOs (15) and unclassified (32).

# Unemployment

In 2009, 16,737 unemployed professionals and Executives were registered for placements on 489 vacancies declared. Only 271 were placed with the highest placement recorded for finalizing the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. The total lower grade workers registered was 11,338.

The year 2009 experienced 123 trade disputes, with the highest number recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, 33.3 per cent. Total work stoppages, workers involved and man-day-lost were 214,194,166 and 3,338,267 respectively. Total expenditure incurred operation was N466,915,013 with wages and salaries gulping the highest amount, 68.5 per cent (N320,000,791.00) in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2009. On the other hand, total capital expenditure of N1,126,232,480.00 has recorded with the highest expenditure incurred in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter on machinery and equipments, 99.8, per cent (N1,123,501,592.00).

Total Employment size in the same year, was 53,621 with males representing 58 per cent (31175) in the Technical/Executive cadre, the highest size was recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter; 25.6 per cent (13,702).

Out of the total ICT staff 350 Nigerians recorded 99.4 per cent (348) with males dominating, 92 per cent (322). However, the category classified as other had the highest employment size of 56.6 per cent (198).

#### **Health Statistics**

The inventory of Health manpower by gender in 2009 shows a total of 46,915 of which 24,217 were females, representing 51.62 per cent. The nurses had the highest number of personnel with 14,651 followed by Community Health Workers with 14,182. Amongst the least were medical rehabilitation and protestish orthopedist which had 3 staff each. More males were recorded in some of the professions as Medical Doctors while the Nursing profession had more females.

A total of 13,606 Hospitals were recorded during the survey in 2009, of which Community Health Centers had the highest number of 5,321 while orthopedic had the least with 2 health facilities. A total of 129,829 Hospital Beds were recorded in

2009. General Hospital had the highest with 67,679 beds while the least was from the specialist Hospital (orthopedic) with 136 Hospital beds.

3,829,143 patients were for treatment for different ailments, 541190 were treated as outpatients while the remaining numbers of 3,287,952 were placed on admission.

Children immunization recorded 14,370,044 pelromeliters had the highest number while Tuberculosis had the least number of immunized children. Out of N5.74 billion expended on capital projects, residential building gulped N3.28 billion representing 57.2 per cent. The least was on transplant Equipment with N0.08 billion representing 2 per cent.

#### 1.5 Trade

External Trade Statistics is one of the most important fields of statistics in the national statistical system.

These statistics give indicators that assist in the monitoring of the flow of resources across international boundaries and are used to determine Balance of Payment and the National Income of nations worldwide

- Trade data are very essential in making decisions for regional and economic integration.
- Reliable and timely statistics on external trade are also vital in negotiations and implementations of common trade policies with group of countries.
- Monitoring trade agreements.
- Studying world and national markets.
- Compilation of Terms of Trade Indices.
- Compilation of the import component of the various price indexes such as cost of living index.
- Analytical use of trade data into macroeconomic analysis and forecasting within the framework of the system
  of national accounts (SNA); including input-output analysis and Balance of Payments computations.

#### 1.6 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

The computation of the Producer Price Index (PPI) has June 2004 as the base period; the weighting system was based on 2004 Output Values of the establishments. 525 establishments in the sample were contacted for producer prices for June to December 2009. However about 70.3 per cent i.e. 369 of the 525 establishments supplied producer price information for the period January to December 2009.

The year-on-year rate of change in the All Commodities Producer Price Index (PPI) was highest in January 2009 with a change of 8.7 per cent above the corresponding level in 2008. The lowest rate of 4.7 per cent was observed in November and December 2009.

# 1.7 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATION OF QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

#### INTRODUCTION:

Quarterly estimates of GDP offer short and high frequency indicators thereby yielding timely information about the current economic situation as well as changes within any economy on short-term bases. The procedures used for quarterly estimation of GDP for 2009 is based on the production approach to estimation of GDP which internationally is guided by the blue print of the United Nations' 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA '93).

#### **Gross Domestic Product At Current Prices**

The economy in 2009 recorded an overall GDP growth at current prices of 2.05 percent as against 17.62 percent recorded in 2008.

The quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices rose from a level of \$\frac{\text{N5}}{36.0}\$ billion, \$\frac{\text{N5}}{36.0}\$ billion, \$\frac{\text{N5}}{36.0}\$ billion, \$\frac{\text{N5}}{36.0}\$ billion, \$\frac{\text{N5}}{36.0}\$ billion, \$\frac{\text{N6}}{36.0}\$ billion, \$

# **Gross Domestic Product At Constant (1990) Prices**

The GDP constant at (1990) Prices increased from a level of \$\frac{1}{2}\$+672.2 billion in 2008 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$+719.0 billion in 2009 showing an annual growth rate of 6.96 percent as against 5.98 percent recorded in 2008.

The quarterly GDP estimates at constant prices rose from the levels of N142.1 billion, N150.9 billion, N183.7 billion, and N195.6 billion in 2008 to N149.2 billion, N162.1 billion, N197.1 billion, and N210.6 billion, respectively in 2009 representing a quarterly growth of 5.01 percent, 7.45 percent, 7.30 percent and 7.67 percent respectively in 2009.

# **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas (Real)**

The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas sector at constant prices increased slightly from a level of \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{4}}}\)116.6 billion in 2008 to \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{4}}}}}\)17.1 billion in 2009 representing an annual growth of 0.45 percent. This sector accounted for 17.35 percent of the GDP at Constant prices in 2008 and 16.29 percent in 2009.

# Non-Oil Sector (Real & Nominal)

The non-oil GDP in nominal terms increased from a level of \$\frac{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{

The non-oil sector real GDP rose from a level of N555.6 billion in 2008 to N601.9 billion in 2009 resulting to a growth rate of 8.32 percent as against 8.95 percent recorded in 2008.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

#### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### 1.0 INTRODUTION

# 1.1 Background

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Nigeria Communication Commission (NCC) in 2010 conducted a survey on the socio-economic activities in Nigeria for the year 2009. There is a long history of synergy in statistical project between NBS (formerly FOS) and CBN. It started with the computation of Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Survey of Informal Sector in Nigeria. The National Agricultural Exportable Crops Survey was conducted by both organisations in the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The collaborative survey on Socio-economic activities in Nigeria between NBS and CBN started in 2004, and continued till 2007 when the National Communication Commission (NCC) joined. The collaboration continued in 2008 and 2009 till the current year 2010 in which the survey is conducted for the 2009 socio-economic activities.

# 1.2. The Justification for the Survey.

The NBS being at the apex of the National Statistical System implements three (3) survey systems to produce both national and sub national data series to meet national, international and developmental needs. The CBN on her part also produces data series on some aspects of the national economic activities especially on fiscal policies, monitoring and evaluation of public finances at various levels. In carrying out these national assignments, they independently come out with different statistics which needed to be harmonized sometimes in the past. These seemingly differences did not augur well for these federal government agencies. Because it gave different signal to data users effective collaboration and harmonization of programmes became necessary. The collaboration has allowed the two government agencies to have unique statistics for planning and policy formulation. Under the present survey, standardized and harmonized definitions and use of agreed methodology have been made and

they have produced integrated statistical outputs which is convenient to the users. The two agencies have issued non- conflicting figures, with consistent and credible resulting statistics which are reliable.

# 1.3. Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the surveys or collaboration include among others:

- (i) To conduct multipurpose surveys to generate social and economic data series for 2009 and the first quarter of 2010
- (ii) To enable NBS/CBN/NCC fulfil their mandate in production of current and credible statistics to monitor and evaluate the State of the economy and the various government programmes such as NEEDS, MDGs and 7 Point Agenda.

# 1.4. Macro-Economic Performance

GDP Growth Rate: With the end of military regime and the subsequent return of civilian administration in 1999 a lot of progress has been made to restore macro-economic stability. This is illustrated by the growth rate in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms for 2005 – 2009.

Table 1.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rate

SECTOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.9
Oil & Gas	0.5	-4.5	-6.2	-6.5	-1.3
Distributive Trade	13.5	15.3	15.2	14.0	11.3
Manufacturing	9.6	9.4	9.6	8.9	7.9
Others	8.3	9.5	12.2	10.7	11.1
GDP	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

The overall GDP growth rate declined from 6.5 percent in 2005 to 6.1 in 2006 and rose again to 6.5 percent in 2007 from where it declined to 6.0 percent in 2008 and in 2009 the figure jumped again to 6.7 percent.

The Agricultural Growth rate increased from 7.1 percent in 2005 to 7.4 percent in 2006 and thereafter slightly declined every year till 2009 with a growth rate of 5.9 percent.

In the Manufacturing sector, 2005 recorded a growth rate of 9.6 percent which decreased to 9.4 percent in 2006 and also increased to 9.6 percent in 2007 and steadily decreased to 8.9 and 7.9 percent in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

#### Sectoral Contribution to GDP

The major drivers of the economy are the Agricultural Sector and Oil & Gas. This is followed slightly by Distributive Trade. This picture is shown by the Table 1.2 below

Table 1.2: Contribution to GDP

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Contribution to GDP in (%)					
Agriculture	41.2	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.8
Oil & Gas	24.3	21.9	19.6	17.35	16.1
Distributive Trade	13.8	15.0	16.2	17.4	18.2
Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Others	17.0	17.6	18.2	19.0	19.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Agriculture being one of the main drivers of the economy contributed over 41% to the GDP for the period under study (2005 – 2009). On the other hand Oil & Gas another main driver of the economy decreased slightly, gradually and steadily from 24.3 % in 2005 to 16.1% in 2009. This above phenomenal decrease is compensated in the corresponding increase in the Distributive Trade, and Manufacturing sectors as well as the others.

#### **Inflation Rate**

The 12-month average inflation rate dropped significantly, between 2005 and 2007 and there after rose significantly between 2008and 2009. However, the year-on-year inflation rate showed a fluctuating trend during the same periodas can be seen when the inflation rate of 12.4 in 2009 is compared with the 5.4 rate recorded in 2007(Table 1.3). The inflation rate of the country is still considered to be on a high side considering its impact on the economy and the populace.

Table 1.3: Inflation Rates from 2005 - 2009

		Inflation Rates				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
12 Month Average	17.9	8.2	5.4	11.6	12.4	
Year-On-Year	11.6	8.5	6.6	15.1	12.0	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

# **Unemployment Rate**

The unemployment situation in the country has been of much concern to both the government and the governed. From the table below the unemployment rate in the country rose slightly from 11.9% in the year 2005 to 12.3 % in the year 2006 and increased to 12.7% in 2007. Thereafter it rose sharply to 14.9% in 2008 and very sharply to 19.7% in the year 2009. The sharp increase in unemployment rate from 2007 to 2009 calls for urgent attention of governments, at both, local, State and federal levels.

Table 1.4: National Unemployment Rate (2005 – 2009)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rates %	11.9	12.3	12.7	14.9	19.7

# 1.5. SOCIO- ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Table 1.5 below showed comparison of some social indicator over three years. The Under-five mortality rate in the rural was higher than that of urban area; in 1999 it was 192 out of every 1,000 in the rural against 129 out of every 1,000 in the rural while it was 98 out of every 1,000 in the urban. On the use of contraceptive, it was clearly shown that there was a steady increase in the level of awareness and usage; 1999 recorded 8.6 percent, 2003 recorded 13.0 percent and in 2007 1it was 5 percent. There was a

continuous increase in Net primary enrolment rate in 1999 it was 56.8 percent, 2003 (60.1 percent) and 2007 (64.4 percent).

The Adult Literacy rate increased slightly from 65.7% in 2006 to 66.9% in 2008 and decreased to 66.0% in 2009. Also there was a downward decline of Access to Electricity from 55.1% in 2006 to 46.2% in 2008 and a very slight increase to 46.7 in 2009. Also the ownership of Mobile phones increased from 28.0% in 2006 to 41.8 in 2008 and 54.3% in 2009.

Year	1999	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009
Assess to earlitation, rate	168/1000	01/1000	57.6%	138/1000		
Oncertive choventy hate tolledan)	129/1000			96/1000	56.6%	54.2%
Access to radio			55.1%		46.2%	46.7%
	192/1000		81.1%	152/1000	72.9%	81.3%
HAME INDICATED AND AREA	90/1000		36.0"%	86/1000	34.3%	34.3&
Swhership et allere	30.00%	38.00%		34.30%		
RECESsible to safe water	54.20%	42.00%	<b>3</b> 8: <b>9</b> %	49.10%	<del>\$</del> 4.8%	54,3%
Literacy rate	52.70%			60.40%		
Contraceptive prevalence	8.60%	13.00%		15%		
Net primary school						
enrolment rate	56.80%	60.10%		64.40%		
Maternal morality	704/100,000					
Maternal mortality rate						
(Urban)	351/100,000					
Maternal mortality rate						
(Rural)	828/100,000					
Total fertility rate	5.2	5.7				
Exclusive breastfeeding	12.50%			11.70%		
Fully immunized Children				10.90%		
Use of Oral dehydration						
therapy(ORT)	85.60%			30.20%		
lodized salt consumption	98.00%			74.90%		
Adult Literacy Rate			65.7%		66.9%	66.0%

# Table 1.5: SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR NIGERIA

Source: NBS/Other Agencies

# 1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The key objectives of the survey include:

i) Collection of relevant statistics to facilitate the production of GDP

ii) Production of data to aid economic analysis on non-oil outputs such as Manufacturing, Agriculture and Services

iii) Production of State and Local Government Finance Statistics, Producer Price Index (PPI), Oil Sector Statistics and Flow of Funds

Collection of current socio-economic statistics in Nigeria to assist in policy formulation and aid the monitoring and evaluation of various government programmes at National and sub-national levels

#### 1.7 COVERAGE AND SCOPE

# 1.7.1 Coverage

The survey covered all the 36 States of the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. The target population canvassed includes Households, Private Establishments and Public Establishments, Agencies and Parastatals at Federal, State and local government levels. For the Establishment survey, all sampled establishments were covered in two (2) phases:

In first phase, all big establishments in 9 sectors were covered.

In second phase, establishments employing ten (10) persons and above were covered less than those canvassed in the special establishment survey phase1.

# 1.7.2 Scope

# (i) National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH)

The scope covered under the National Integrated Survey of Households included: Household Composition, Household Amenities, Health, Education, Employment, Female Contraceptive Prevalence, Births and Deaths in last 12 months, Child Immunization and Child Malnutrition, Ownership and Access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Voluntary or Social Work (Non-profit Institutions), Operation of ICT business outfit, Housing project, Remittances from abroad; Crop Production, Livestock Production, Poultry Keeping, Fishing, Farming Inputs and Processing and Storage Facilities.

# (ii) National Integrated Survey of Establishments (NISE)

Nine (9) sectors and sub-sectors were covered under the National Integrated Survey of Establishments. These were Agriculture including Crop, Livestock, Poultry, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Building & Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant and Tourism, Organized Road Transport/Storage, Private Professional Services and Other Community Social and Personal Services. Subject areas covered included kind of activity, legal form of ownership, persons

engaged, paid employees, wages and salaries, description of products, installed production capacity, production and cost of production/operation etc.

# (iii) System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

The System of Administrative Statistics covered subjects and topics which cut across many sectors in establishments and institutions in such areas as Education, Electricity, Gas and Water, Health, Housing, Public Administration and Defence, Utilities and finance sub-sectors.

#### 1.8 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instruments developed for the collaborative survey were the questionnaires and the manuals. The instruction manuals were developed to facilitate the completion of the questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed in line with the set objectives of the various surveys implemented under the NBS three Survey Systems, namely, the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH), the National Integrated Survey of Establishments (NISE) and the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) .

# 1.8.1 The National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH)

Six (6) questionnaires were developed including the General Household Survey (GHS) questionnaire, General Household Listing and Master Sample questionnaire, Crop Farmers, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery questionnaires. The GHS is scan able questionnaire.

# 1.8.2 The National Integrated Survey of Establishment (NISE)

Seventeen (17) questionnaires were designed to capture the relevant information canvassed from the 9 sectors and sub-sectors of the economy, namely, Agriculture including Crop, Livestock, Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Building & Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant and Tourism, Organized Road Transport/Storage, Real Estate and Business Services, Health and Social works, Other Community Social and Personal Services Activities. Analogue questionnaires were used for collecting data on all the sectors in the NISE module.

# 1.8.3 The System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

Twenty Five (25) questionnaires were designed to collect information through administrative records from institutions and establishments in social and economic sectors covering; Education, Electricity, Gas and Water, Health, Housing, Public Administration and Defence, Utilities and Finance sub-sectors.

Analogue questionnaires were used for all the sectors and sub-sectors.

# 1.9 SAMPLE DESIGN

The multi-subject socio-economic survey employed National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) NISH and NISE Sample designs.

# 1.9.1 National Integrated Survey of Household Sample Design

The General Household Survey and the National Agricultural Sample Survey designs derived from NBS 2007/12 NISH sample design. The 2007/12 NISH sample design is a 2-stage, replicated and rotated cluster sample design with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as first stage sampling units or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) while Households constituted the second stage units (secondary sampling units). The households were the Ultimate Sampling Units for the multi-subject survey.

Generally, the NISH Master Sample in each State is made up of 200 EAs drawn in 20 replicates. A replicate consists of 10 EAs. Replicates 10-15, subsets of the Master Sample were studied for modules of the NISH.

# 1.9.2 General Household Survey

The GHS was implemented as a NISH module. three replicates were studied per State including the FCT, Abuja. With a fixed-take of 15 HHs systematically selected per EA, 450 HHs thus were selected for interview per State including the FCT, Abuja. Hence, nationally, a total of 16,650 HHs were drawn from the 1,110 EAs selected for interview for the GHS. The selected EAs (and hence the HHs) cut across the rural and urban sectors.

# 1.9.3 Private Farmers Survey

Total sample sizes of 13,320 Farming Households (FHHs) including FCT, Abuja, were drawn from 1,110 EAs. In each State 360 FHHs were drawn from 30 EAs. The listings of households in the selected EAs were updated before they were stratified into farming and non-farming households. The farming households were further stratified into Crop Farming Households (CFHHs), Livestock Farming Households (LFHHs), Poultry Farming Households (PFHHs) and Fishing Farming Households (FFHHs). In each EA, ratio 3:3:3:3 were applied according to the existence and preponderance of these farming activities. At the end, 12 HHs were expected to be covered in any ratio if the applied one could not be satisfied. At each level of selection, households were systematically selected using different random start.

All households that qualified as farming households were served with relevant private farmers questionnaires.

# 1.9.4 National Integrated Survey of Establishments: Sample Design

Two frames comprising of corporate farms Establishments and Establishments employing 10 persons and above were used. 360 corporate farms drawn from five (5) sectors were canvassed. The total number of Modern Agricultural Holding (MAH) in the frame amounted to 678 out of which 400 were sampled. The second frame which contained 66,191 establishments employing 10 persons and above was used for the survey. A total of 4,220 establishments drawn from 8 sectors were canvassed for the survey. A combination of parameters was factored into the selection and allocation of establishments to the sectors and States. The parameters were contribution of

each sector to the GDP, number of establishments in each employment band by sector and purposive or a-priori knowledge of performance of the sectors to the economy.

# 1.9.5 Design for System of Administrative Statistics

The design for the SAS involved complete coverage of the listed Institutions and Establishments. The questionnaires for the SAS operations covered all relevant Agencies/ Institutions at the National, State and Local Government Area Levels.

#### 1.10 TRAINING / BRIEFING

The training for the survey was conducted at two levels. The first level was the Training of Trainers (TOT) which included senior officers from NBS, CBN and NCC. The training / briefing at this level lasted for 3 days. The second level training/briefing was for the field personnel comprising the Enumerators, Supervisors, State Officers and Zonal Controllers from NBS and CBN. The training / briefing took place at the State offices and lasted for 4 days. The trainers were the trainees at the first level.

The training sessions included classroom teaching, demonstration, mock interviews, role playing, field practices and home exercises. The two level trainings were comprehensive and were designed to ensure collection of good quality data.

#### 1.11 FIELDWORK ARRANGEMENT

The fieldwork arrangement for the survey followed two approaches as contained in the NISH and NISE survey systems that is: NISH for household based and NISE/SAS for Establishments/Institutions/Agencies based.

# 1.11.1 Household Component

In each State, 3 teams were used comprising 3 supervisors and 12 enumerators. A team was made up of one supervisor and four enumerators. Each team covered 20 Enumeration Areas for a period of 26 days. A pair of Enumerators in a team covered 10 EAs. This translated to covering an Enumeration Area for an average of 5 days for the different statistical operations. Each team moved in a roving manner.

# 1.11.2 Establishment Component:

The second approach involved lodgment and retrieval of NISE and SAS questionnaires. The number of staff per State varied in line with the total establishments studied. On the average, ten (10) officers covered the operation in each State.

## 1.12 QUALITY CONTROL AND RETRIEVAL OF RECORD

# 1.12.1 Quality Control

The Quality Control measures were carried out during the survey, essentially to ensure quality of data. There were three levels of supervision involving the supervisors at the first level, CBN staff, NBS State Officers and Zonal Controllers at second level and finally the NBS/NCC Headquarters staff constituting the third level supervision. Field monitoring and quality check exercises were also carried out during the period of data collection as part of the quality control measures.

# 1.12.2 Retrieval of Records

Retrieval of records was carried out in two stages. The first stage retrieval was implemented by CBN Headquarters Staff during the monitoring visit to the States and zones. The second retrieval was done during the monitoring visit of NBS Headquarters staff. A mop-up exercise was carried out by the NBS State officers and Zonal Controllers for 10 days after the scheduled period for data collection and retrieved records were sent to NBS Headquarters.

The retrieval status of Economic surveys showed an overall average of 57.3 percent while the following sectors recorded percentages above the average: Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (61.6 percent), Mining and Quarrying (51.3 percent), Wholesale and Retail (65.8 percent), Hotel and Restaurant (74.3 percent), Organized Road Transport (55.4 percent), Private Professional Services (60.5 percent), Manufacturing (49.8 percent) and Other Community, Social and Personal Services (78.9 percent). Table 1.6 showed sectoral breakdown on Economic Survey. This was a marked improvement on 2008 retrieval status on Economic surveys.

The retrieval status of System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) in table 1.11 showed an overall average of 58 percent.

The retrieval status of General Household survey in table 1.12 showed an overall average of 100 percent of Households covered out of 16,650 Households expected.

The retrieval status of Agricultural survey of Private Farmers, table 1.7 showed the percentage of retrieved records for Crop (98 percent) and Fishing (76 percent).

The retrieval status of Agricultural survey of Private Farmers, Table 1.7 showed the following: Livestock (97 percent) and Poultry (97 percent).

On Livestock, 33 States achieved highest rate of coverage, that is, 100 percent. Two States namely Lagos and Edo recorded below average coverage rate of 14 percent and 45 percent respectively. There was no recorded livestock activity in Bayelsa State.

On Poultry, almost all the States recorded highest rate of coverage, that is, 100 percent except Lagos which recorded only 2 percent. There was no Poultry activity also in Bayelsa State.

Table 1.9 showed the status of returns on PPI questionnaires. The PPI questionnaires comprised of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Modern Agricultural Holding and Electricity, Oil and Gas. The average retrieval rate was 70 percent

The retrieval status of Foreign Trade is presented in two ways (Export and Import) as shown in table 1.10 and table 1.13. Table 1.10 and table 1.13 represent Phase I and Phase II respectively. The average response rates for both phases were low.

# 1.13 DATA PROCESSING/ANALYSIS

The data processing/analysis involved six main stages: development of data entry program; training of data processing staff; manual editing and coding; data entry and scanning; computer editing, verification and conversion and table generation.

Integrated Microcomputer Processing Systems (IMPS) was one of the specialized Statistical packages used to develop the data entry program. The Disk Operating System (DOS) version of the software can support multiple screens required to capture data from the various survey instruments. With the introduction of scannable questionnaires for General Household Survey, another new software package called Teleform was used.

The indicators on household surveys were obtained using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) while the indicators on establishment surveys were obtained using MS-ACCESS and MS-EXCEL.

Other indicators on Prices, Trade, National Accounts and Agricultural Survey made use of MS-Office (Access and Excel).

The tabulation and analysis of the three survey systems were implemented by diligent and capable staff of the collaborating Agencies.

#### 1.14 REPORT WRITING

A core team of senior officers from the subject matter divisions in the NBS and CBN worked together to produce the draft report for finalization. The report was presented in two volumes. Volume I is the Statistical Report with an executive summary. Volume II contained the Executive Summary with detailed Statistical Tables on every sector/programme.

#### 1.15 WORK PROGRAMME

A joint Time-line or Work Programme detailing the scheduling of the activities was developed. The Time-line served as a monitoring guide for the survey. It also helped in programme discipline at each level of activity and was flexible enough to accommodate delays in the retrieval of completed records in the field. The survey was well managed by the three collaborating Agencies in order to ensure effective statistical delivery.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

#### 2.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

# 2.1 General Household Survey

This section deals with the characteristics of the socio-economic data of Nigerian population, such as demography, education, employment, health, housing condition, fertility, mortality, household income and expenditure, ownership and access to ICT, etc. Demographic factors are both determinants and consequences of economic and social development. It has been shown that the study of socio-demographic variables yield important information on the inventories of human resources that are needed for effective development planning.

# 2.1.1 Population Composition

Dependency ratio is defined as the number of household members aged 0-14 years as well as those who are 65 years and above to the number of members aged 15-64 years, which are regarded as the active years. The results showed that persons aged 0-14 years constituted 40.15, those aged 15-64 years constituted 55.25, while those aged 65 years and above constituted 4.6, thereby resulting in dependency ratio of 1:1.2, indicating that more than one person was dependent on every economically active person. See table 2.1.2.1 and table 2.1.2.2a in the appendix The weighted total number of households covered in this survey is 49,693,788.

#### 2.1.2 Household Characteristics

The impact of demographic variables is usually reflected in the size, rate of growth, age structure, headship and geographical distribution of a population. These could be influenced by socio-economic development through health, education, economic and welfare programmes.

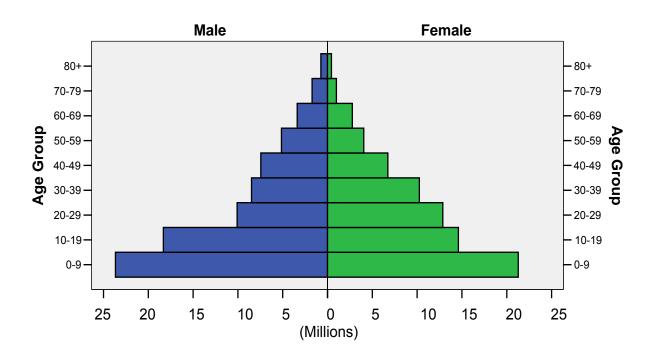
# 2.1.2.1 Distribution of Persons by Age Group and Gender

At the national level, table 2.1.1 below and table 2.1.2.1 in the appendix showed that 29.4 percent of persons aged 0 - 9 years accounted for the highest population, followed by persons aged 10 - 19 years with 21.5 percent of the population. Elders in age group 60 - 69 years as well as those 70 years and above recorded 4.0 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. Table 2.1.1.1 in the appendix also showed that the males in Nigeria constituted 51.6 percent of the population, while the females accounted for 48.4 percent.

Table 2.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Age and Gender

Gender	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Male	15.5	12.0	6.6	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.1	0.5
Female	13.9	9.5	8.4	6.7	4.4	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.3
National	29.4	21.5	15.0	12.2	9.3	6.0	4.0	1.8	8.0

Fig. 2.1.1 Population Pyramid Showing Distribution of Persons by Age-group and Gender



# 2.1.2.2 Distribution of Households by Headship and Household Size

At the national level, the households headed by males constituted 83.0 percent, representing 3.8 percent more than the figure for last year, while the female-headed households constituted 17.0 percent. All the states showed similar pattern of distribution. Average household size in Nigeria in 2008 was 5.2 persons and the recent results showed 4.5 persons. Jigawa state recorded the highest household size (6.6 persons), followed by Bauchi (6.3 persons), while Plateau and Yobe recorded (5.9 persons) each, Gombe (5.8 persons) and both Adamawa and Kaduna recorded 5.6 persons. See table 2.1.2.2 and table 2.1.2.3 in the Appendix.

#### 2.1.2.4 Marital Status

At the national level, 36.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above were married. Among the married population, 28.4 percent had monogamous marriage, 7.6 percent had polygamous marriage while 0.3 went into informal (loose union) marriage. Those that were never married reduced from 59.8 percent in 2008 to 59.2 percent in 2009. The result also showed that 1.2 percent of the people were separated and 0.3 percent got divorced during the survey period.

Distributing widowed into states showed that Imo had the highest figure of 8.6 percent, followed by Osun (7.9 percent), Abia (7.8 percent) and Ekiti (7.0 percent). The states with lowest widow cases included Kano (0.1 percent), while Gombe and Abuja (FCT) recorded the same percentage (0.4 percent).

Sector-wise, it was shown that more people in the rural areas were married (37.1 percent) than those in the urban areas (34.4 percent). Cases of widowhood (3.5 percent) and separation (1.6 percent) were more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. See table 2.1.2 below and Table 2.1.2.4 in the appendix for details.

Table 2.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Marital Status and Sector

Marital Status	Urban	Rural	Total
Married (Monogamous)	28.6	28.2	28.4
Married (Polygamous)	5.6	8.6	7.6
Informal (Loose Union)	0.2	0.3	0.3
Divorced	0.4	0.3	0.3
Separated	1.6	0.9	1.2
Widowed	3.5	2.9	3.1
Never married	60.0	58.8	59.2

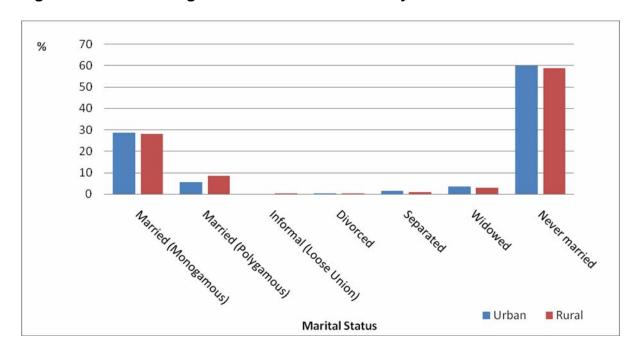


Figure 2.1.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Marital Status and Sector

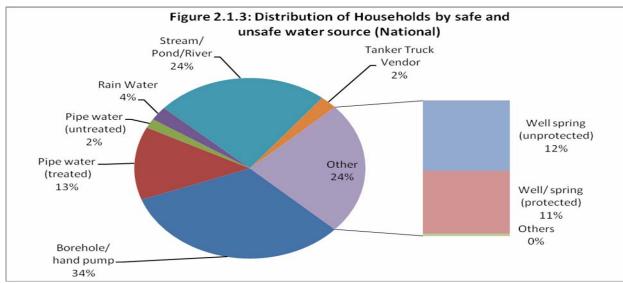
#### 2.1.3 Water and Sanitation

# 2.1.3.1 Safe and Unsafe Drinking Water

Safe or unpolluted drinking water is a basic necessity of good health, while unsafe or polluted water is a veritable source of water borne diseases, such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, guinea worm and schistosomiasis. The population of persons who use safe water is constituted by those who use piped treated water, piped untreated water, and borehole with hand pump well/spring protected water. The results in Table 2.1.3 revealed that, more than half of households (51.2 percent) reported the use of safe water for cooking and drinking and the figure represented 3.0 percent decrease over last year.

Table 2.1.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Safe and Unsafe Water source (National)

Safe Water	Percentage	Unsafe Water	Percentage
Pipe water (treated)	13.1	Well spring (unprotected)	12.3
Pipe water (untreated)	1.7	Rain Water	2.5
Borehole/hand pump	32.5	Stream/Pond/River	24.1
Well/ spring (protected)	11.0	Tanker Truck Vendor	2.4
		Others	0.4
TOTAL	58.3	TOTAL	41.7



At the state level, table 2.1.3.1 showed the six states with the highest status of use of safe water and these states included Rivers (90.1 percent), Jigawa (86.7 percent), Lagos (85.7 percent), Ogun (82.0 percent), Ekiti (80.0 percent) and Osun (79.2 percent)

On the other hand, the six states with lowest status included - Taraba (28.8

percent), Kebbi (28.9 percent), Gombe (29.1 percent), Bayelsa (31.0 percent), Cross River (32.3 percent) and Kaduna (32.9 percent). (See table 2.1.3.1.2 in the appendix).

Table 2.1.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Safe Water for 6 States with Highest Use

State	Piped Water (Treated)	Piped Water (Untreated)	Borehole/ Hand Pump	Well Spring (Protected)	Total
Rivers	25.0	5.7	50.6	8.8	90.1
Jigawa	20.4	1.0	61.5	3.8	86.7

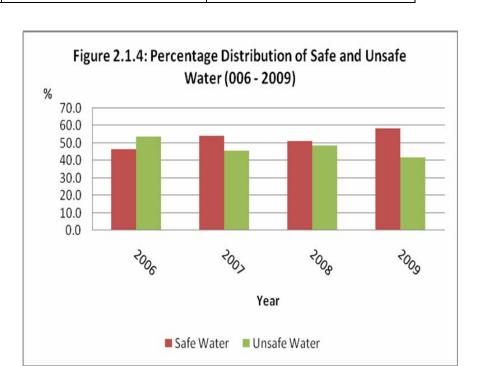
Lagos	13.7	9.5	54.0	8.5	85.7
Ogun	13.8	0.9	50.3	17.0	82.0
Ekiti	35.1	0.3	11.6	33.0	80.0
Osun	31.9	0.9	10.5	35.9	79.2

Table 2.1.3.1.1 Status of Safe and Unsafe Drinking Water for 2006 – 2009

The table below showed the distribution household in Nigeria that used safe and unsafe water for drinking and cooking between 2006 and 2009.

Percentage Distribution of Households that used Safe and Unsafe Water for 2006 - 2009

	**************************************				
Year	Safe Water	Unsafe Water			
2006	46.4	53.6			
2007	54.3	45.7			
2008	51.2	48.8			
2009	58.3	41.7			



# 2.1.3.2: Distribution of Household by Distance to source of water

Almost three in every five households (57.7 percent) got water within 500 meters from the household, while it took 4.8 percent of households 1km or more to get water.

Disaggregating into states showed that in most of the states, more than half of the households fetched water within 500m from the household. States with highest percentage of households that had access to water inside the dwelling include Kaduna (70.2 percent), Kebbi (31.7 percent), Oyo (40.0 percent), Niger (38.6) and Kebbi (31.7 percent). (Table 2.1.3.2a in the appendix).

# 2.1.3.3 Distribution of Household by type of Refuse Disposal

Improper disposal of refuse generated by the households, apart from being aesthetically displeasing, can constitute health risks to human life, which in other words is referred to as unsatisfactory sanitation. Table 2.1.3.3a showed that More than four-fifth of households (90.8 percent) adopted unsatisfactory system to dispose their refuse Less than ten percent (9.2 percent) of households used satisfactory refuse disposal method, indicating 2.3 percent increase over the figure for last year,

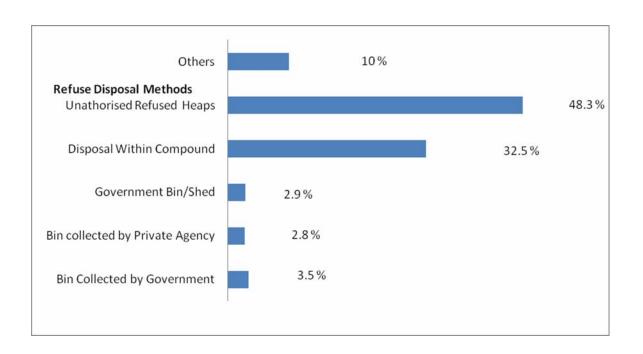
Disaggregating into states showed that the five states that recorded highest use of household bin collected by government included Lagos (33.4 percent), Edo (11.6 percent), Enugu (10.7 percent), Oyo (8.0 percent) and Bauchi (6.0 percent). The five states that recorded highest use of unauthorized refuse heap included Borno (83.7 percent), Kogi (78.2 percent), Ekiti (77.9 percent), Kano (71.5 percent) and Osun (70.8 percent). The five states that recorded highest disposal of solid waste within compound included Akwa Ibom (80.5 percent), Katsina (69.2 percent), Sokoto (68.1 percent), Jigawai (64.9 percent) and Cross River (61.3 percent). See table 2.1.3.3 in the appendix.

Table 3.1.3.3a: Percentage Distribution of Households by Refuse Disposal Method (National)

Satisfactory Refuse Disposal System	Percentage	Unsatisfactory Refuse Disposal System	Percentage
Bin collected by	3.5	Disposal	32.5
Government		Within compound	
Bin collected by private	2.8	Unauthorized Refuse	48.3
agency		heap	
Government bin/shed	2.9	Others	10.0

Total	9.2	Total	90.8

Figure 2.1.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Refuse Disposal Method (National)



# 2.1.3.3.1 Distribution of Households Refuse Disposal Method For 2006 – 2009

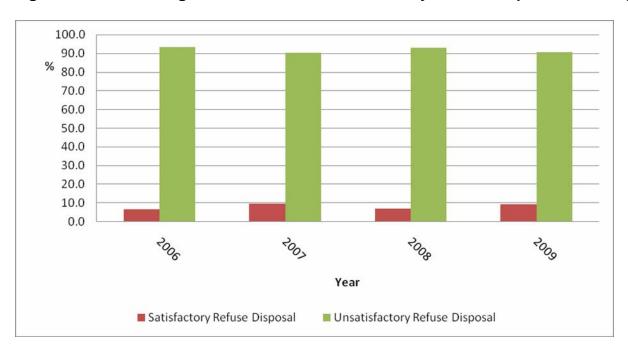
Table 2.1.3.3b below showed the distribution of the method of refusal disposal of Nigerian households between 2006 and 2009.

Table 2.1.3.3b: Percentage Distribution of Household Refuse Disposal Method for 2006 - 2009

Year	Satisfactory Refuse Disposal	Unsatisfactory Refuse Disposal
2006	6.5	93.4

2007	9.7	90.3
2008	6.9	93.0
2009	9.2	90.8

Figure 2.1.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Refuse Disposal Method (2006 – 2009)



## 2.1.3.4. Distribution of Household by Toilet Facilities

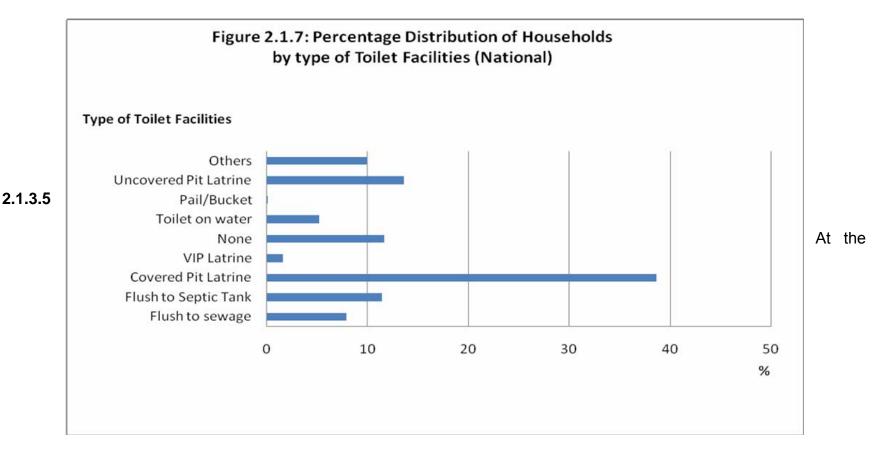
Conventional means of liquid waste disposal are the use of flush to sewage, flush to septic tank, covered pit latrine and VIP latrine. While the use of toilet on water, pail/bucket, uncovered pit latrine and bush/dung hill constitute improper means. None availability of toilet facility in the household leads to the use of bush/dung hill.

Table 2.1.3.4a below showed an improvement in sanitation etiquette of Nigerians by 10.4 percent, indicating an increase from 49.2 percent for last year to 59.6 percent in the use of conventional toilet facility. However, there was an increase in the households that do not have access to toilet facility and resorted to using the bush from 8.8 percent for last year to 11.6 percent. Majority of the households have adopted the use of covered pit latrine (38.7 percent).

Distributing into states revealed that four states with highest use of covered pit latrine included Imo (77.1 percent), Kano (62.5 percent), Zamfara (61.8 percent) and Ogun (61.1 percent). Lagos reported the highest sanitation discipline with 16.9 percent of households using flush to sewage and 44.1 percent of households using flush to septic tank. Four states with highest use of bush to toilet because they do not have toilet facility include Ekiti (55.2 percent), Kwara (51.9 percent), Kogi (45.8 percent) and Plateau (45.1 percent). See Table 2.1.3.4 in the Appendix.

Table 2.1.3.4a: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facilities (National)

Conventional Toilet	Percentage	Unconventional Toilet	Percentage	
Flush to sewage	7.9	None	11.6	
Flush to Septic Tank	11.4	Toilet on water	5.2	
Covered Pit Latrine	38.7	Pail/Bucket	0.1	
VIP Latrine	1.6	Uncovered Pit Latrine	13.6	
		Others	9.9	
Total	59.6	Total	40.4	

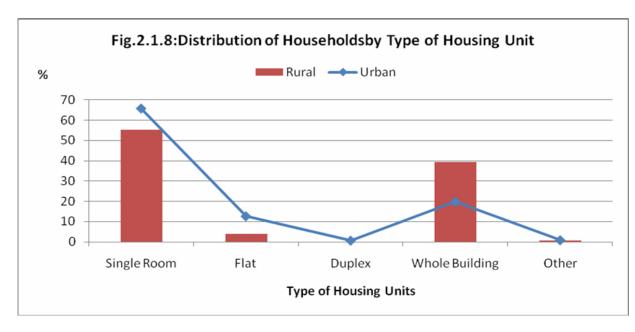


national level, more than half of households (52.6 percent) still needed to move within 500 metres before having access to toilet facilities and 40.6 percent of the households reported that their toilet facilities were situated inside dwelling.

Disaggregating into states showed that the six states with highest percentage of access to toilet facilities within dwelling were Gombe (98.3 percent), Borno (93.9 percent), Bauchi (90.4 percent), Kaduna (88.4 percent), Kano (87.6 percent), and Jigawa (84.2 percent). Five states with highest access to toilet facilities within 500 meters include Ebonyi (84.5 percent), Bayelsa (76.0 percent), Delta (72.9 percent), Osun (70.5 percent) and Anambra (70.0 percent. Similarly, five states with households that moved as far as between 500m – 1km to access toilet facilities include Plateau (27.0 percent), Kwara (23.8 percent), Abuja (FCT) and Cross River recorded the same 19.9 percent and Kogi (18.9 percent). Adamawa state had the highest households (11.7 percent) that needed to travel more than 1km before they could access toilet facilities, followed by Ondo (5.4 percent). Refer to table 2.1.3.5 in the appendix for details.

# 2.1.3.6 Distribution of Household by Type of Housing Unit

At the national level, about three-fifth of households (59.2 percent) reported that they live in single room, indicating an increase of 7.1 percent over the figure for last year. About one-third (32.4 percent) of households claimed to be living in whole building and only 0.3 percent reported that they lived in duplex, while 7.2 percent of households lived in flat.



Disaggregating into states showed that the five states with highest households living in single room include Bauchi (96.7 percent), Kano (96.3 percent), Kebbi (95.7 percent), Katsina (93.0 percent) and Kauna (91.6 percent). The states that reported highest residence in flat include Nassarawa (17.2 percent), Ovo (15.6 percent) and Abuja-FTC (15.0 percent). On the households living in whole building, the five highest states include Zamfara (78.3 percent),

Ebonyi (78.0 percent), Imo (74.5 percent), Akwa Ibom (52.6 percent) and Abia (49.3 percent). See table 2.1.3.6 in the appendix for details.

# 2.1.3.7 Distribution of Household by Source of Fuel

Fuel for cooking has an impact on the environment concerning pollution and aforestation. Table 2.1.3.7 revealed that about seven in every ten households (79.6 percent) resorted to the use of firewood for cooking at the national level, indicating a decrease of 9.2 percent than the figure for last year. More households (27.5 percent) adopted the use of kerosene, indicating an increase of (9.0 percent) over the figure for last year, while 0.9 percent reported the use of gas cooker.

States desegregation showed similar pattern of distribution, indicating that majority of the households in all the states were depending on firewood for cooking, with the exception of Lagos that recorded the highest use of

kerosene (87.6 percent) and 8.7 percent for the use of firewood. Sector wise, similar pattern of distribution was recorded for both rural and urban areas.

## 2.1.3.8 Distribution of Household by Electricity Supply

Effective and efficient energy is the bedrock of economic and industrial development. Hence, the agenda of the government to tackle the challenges militating against improvement in the energy sector. Table 2.1.3.8 revealed that at the national level, about one-third (35.3 percent) of the households claimed that they were not in any way using electricity, those who reported the use of electricity supplied by PHCN accounted for 51.3 percent, indicating an increase of 10.9 percent over last year's figure. One percent of households combined energy supplied by the independent power project (IPP)/rural electrification project with generator and 1.7 percent were used energy from only independent power project (IPP) or rural electrification project. The state with highest use of combination of rural electrification and generator was Bayelsa (23.8 percent).

## 2.1.3.8.1 Distribution of Household by Hours of Electricity Supply

Apart from being connected to the national grid, more than two in every five households in Nigeria (42.5 percent) were not supplied with electricity by PHCN for over 84 hours in the last one week before the day of interview at the time of the survey and 32.7 percent had electricity supply in the last 12 hours.

Disaggregating into state showed that the six states which had highest deprivation of electricity supply by PHCN for over 84 hours included Adamawa (83.7 percent), Bayelsa (77.4 percent), Kano (76.2 percent), Ebonyi (74.9 percent), Taraba (69.8 percent) and Sokoto (66.8 percent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown by the residence areas with the rural figures being more than the urban. See details in table 2.1.3.8.1.

# 2.1.3.9 Distribution of Household by Tenure Pattern

At the national level, Table 2.1.3.9 revealed that majority of the households (66.0 percent) were living in their own apartment, while 22.0 percent lived in rented accommodation, followed by those who were residing free of charge (11.2) in their apartment.

Similar pattern of distribution was shown by the states. The five states with highest households living in rented accommodation were Lagos (66.4 percent), Edo (45.2 percent), Ogun (35.7 percent), Osun (35.5 percent) and Ekiti (35.3 percent). Similarly, the five states with highest households residing in owner occupier houses included Katsina (98.3 percent), Zamfara (96.8 percent), Kebbi (96.3 percent), Yobe (94.9 percent) and Taraba (93.2 percent).

## 2.1.4 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

## 2.1.4.1 Distribution of Household Income

At the national level, 79.6 percent of the households earned income and allowances ranging between N1, 000 and N20, 000 a month, indicating an increase of 3.4 percent over the figure for last year; while 13.8 percent earned income and allowances of ¥21, 000 to ¥40, 000, indicating a decrease of 4.3 percent than the figure for last year. Only 0.9 percent of households earned income and allowances of between ¥61, 000 and ¥80, 000 per month as well as between ¥81, 000 and ¥100, 000 per month.

State disaggregation showed similar pattern of distribution. Six states with households that earned the highest percentage of monthly income between \$\frac{\text{N21,000}}{21,000}\$ and \$\frac{\text{N40,000}}{40,000}\$ included Rivers (28.7 percent), Plateau (26.9 percent), FCT (25.3 percent), Zamfara (22.4 percent), Nassarawa (22.0 percent) and Anambra (21.7 percent). States with least percentage of households that lived on less than \$\frac{\text{N21}}{21,000}\$ per month include Oyo (30.8 percent), FCT (44.3 percent), Lagos (49.3 percent), Edo (52.0 percent) and Delta (54.5 percent). See table 2.1.4.1 in the appendix.

## 2.1.4.2 Distribution of Household Expenditure

## 2.1.5 Education

Government recognizes the rights of Nigerians to education and in particular, the child right to education, hence, the policy on Universal Basic Education (UBE). Education is an effective tool for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour as well as sexual exploitation, promoting democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population, economic and human resources growth.

## 2.1.5.1 Youth Literacy Rate

Youth literacy rate is defined as persons aged 15 to 24 years who possess the ability to read, write and can compute numerate with understanding in any language, as well as being able to use the skill in one's daily socio-economic activities. Table 2.1.5.1 showed that 85.4 percent of Nigerian youths were literate, indicating an increase of 5.4 percent over the figure for last year. Male youths (51.9 percent) were more literate than the female counterparts (48.1 percent).

Distribution into state showed that the highest youth literacy rate was recorded by Imo and Osun states having the same 99.2 percent, followed by Ekiti (99.0 percent), Enugu (98.4 percent) and Lagos (98.3 percent). Similarly, the states with low rates include Yobe (51.7 percent) and Katsina (52.7 percent).

## 2.1.5.2 Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rate is defined as persons aged 15 years and above who possess the ability to read, write and can compute/numerate with understanding in any language, as well as being able to use the skill in one's daily socio-economic activities. Table 2.1.5.2 in the appendix showed adult literacy rate of 73.4 percent, which indicated an increase of 7.4 percent over the figure for last year. The result reflected more adult literate males (50.3 percent) than females (49.7 percent).

Disaggregating into state revealed that the states with highest adult literacy rate included Lagos (91.3 percent), Abia (90.3 percent), Anambra and Edo recording the same (90.1 percent), as well as Rivers (89.3 percent).

Distributing into sex revealed more adult literate males (50.3 percent) than their female counterparts (49.7 percent). Disaggregating into place of residence showed that there were more adult literates in the urban areas (84.9 percent) than in the rural areas (67.3 percent).

## 2.1.6 Employment

Labour force is made up of all persons aged 15-64 years, excluding students, home keepers and persons who are incapacitated to work or not interested in work. Unemployment (ILO Version) is therefore defined as the proportion of Labour Force, available for work but did not do any work in the week proceeding the survey period for at least one hour. On the other hand, unemployment (Nigerian version) is defined as the proportion of Labour Force available for work but did not work in the week preceding the survey period for at least 40 hours. However, this report will focus on producing relevant statistics relevance for informed governance in Nigeria.

A person is regarded as being employed or working if he/she is engaged in the production of goods and services, thereby contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP), in a legitimate manner, which is a component of the national accounts. Production of the goods and services may involve the use of physical or mental effort.

# 2.1.6.1 Unemployment Rates

The result of the survey showed that the national unemployment rate was 19.7 in 2008 and the present result showed 21.4, indicating an increase of 1.7 over the figure for last year.

Distributing into state showed that the six states with highest rates were Ondo state (28.0), followed by Cross River and Delta recording the same rate of 27.9, then by Ogun and Rivers with the same figure of (27.8) as well as by Akwa Ibom and Oyo recording the same rate of (27.7). Kwara had the lowest unemployment rate (2.7), followed by Nassarawa (3.4) and Benue (6.0). See Table 2.1.6.1 in the appendix.

## 2.1.6.2 Unemployment Rates by Educational Level, Age Group and Sex

The result of the survey showed that considering the educational status of the unemployed persons, unemployment rate was highest (25.7) among persons who had vocational/commercial education, followed by senior secondary school (SSS) leavers (23.9) and those who read below primary school leaving certificate level, while those who had B.A./B.Sc./B.Ed./HND and those who did not read above junior secondary school (JSS) recorded the same (23.1). The rates were higher in the urban areas than in the urban areas.

Distributing into Age-group revealed that unemployment rate was highest among the youth aged 15 - 24 years (25.2), followed by those aged 60-64 years (21.3). The same pattern of distribution was also shown for place of residence, indicating higher rates for the rural areas.

Disaggregating into sex showed higher female unemployment rates (23.5) than their male counterparts (19.6 percent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown for place of residence. See table 2.1.6.2 in the appendix.

# 2.1.6.3 Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Length of Unemployment

Nationally, the distribution of population of unemployed persons revealed that 63.9 percent of them had never worked, indicating 1.4 percent increase over the figure for last year. Those who had been without work for more than 4 months constituted 26.5 percent, indicating 3.7 percent increase, while those who had been in unemployment since less than one month constituted 3.7 percent. See table 2.1.6.3 in the appendix.

# 2.1.6.4 Distribution of Working Population by Hours of Work, Gender and Sector

The result revealed that among the working population, those who worked for between 40 hours and 47 hours per week recorded the highest figure of 53.0 percent, followed by those who worked for between 48 hours and 56 hours per week (20.5 percent) and those who worked for above 56 hours (15.1 percent).

Distribution into place of residence revealed that among those who worked between 48 hours and 56 hours, people in the urban areas put in more hours of work (22.6 percent) than their counterparts in the rural areas. See table 2.1.6.4 in the appendix.

# 2.1.6.5 Distribution of Working Persons Interested In Changing Job By Reasons, Gender And Sector

National distribution of working population revealed that among those who were interested in changing job, those who claimed 'low income in present job' constituted 69.4 percent which indicated 0.6 percent reduction against the figure for last year, followed by those who claimed that job did not match skill (16.3 percent).

Distributing into areas of residence revealed that among those who reported that their "job did not match skill" as the major reason for the interest in changing job, people in the urban areas were more (18.3 percent) than their counterparts in the rural areas (15.5 percent). See table 2.1.6.5 in the appendix.

# 2.1.6.6 Distribution of Working Population (Aged 15 – 64 years) by Economic Sector and Gender

The result of the survey revealed that at the national level, 44,461,809 persons were working. There were more working males (23,256,355) than their female counterparts (21,205,454). The result also showed that Agricultural, forestry, logging, fishing and aquaculture constituted the highest employer of labour in Nigeria (20,391,515). Even, in the Agricultural sector; Crop and Animal production, Hunting and related services sub-sector accounted for the highest employment (19,399,794), followed by Fishing and Aquaculture (916,935); and Forestry and Logging (74,786). The sector which followed Agriculture was wholesale and Retail Trade (8,409,536) then by Education sector (2,069,903) and Transport (1,354,935). See table 2.1.6.6 in the appendix.

## 2.1.7 **HEALTH**

## 2.1.7.1 Birth in the last 12 months

During the last 12 months preceding the survey period in Nigeria, distribution of birth showed that more male children were born (52.5 percent), indicating 1.1 percent increase over last year's figure, than their female counterparts (47.5 percent).

State disaggregation showed that the states that reported highest percentage of male live birth included Lagos (69.4 percent), Yobe (64.4 percent), Jigawa (64.2 percent), Enugu (62.9 percent), Katsina (62.3 percent) and

Taraba (61.0 percent). On the other hand, the states that reported highest percentage of female live birth included Benue (68.5 percent), Rivers (65.0 percent), Kwara (64.0 percent), Nassarawa (62.1 percent), Edo (60.0 percent) and Abia (59.4 percent), See table 2.1.7.1 in the appendix.

# 2.1.7.2 Birth Weight of Children

Weight at birth of a child is a function of diet and nutrition of the pregnant mother. Table 2.1.7.2 showed that at the national level, among the live birth, children that weighed between 3kg and 3.4kg were highest (32.0 percent), followed by those that weighed between 2kg and 2.9kg at birth (31.7 percent) and those that weighed between 2.5kg and 2.9kg at birth (17.5 percent).

State distribution showed that few states recorded birth weight for children that weighed between 1kg and 1.9kg and these included; Adamawa (12.1 percent), Enugu (3.6 percent), Niger 32.4 percent) Oyo (13.3 percent) and Zamfara (7.1 percent). The states with children weighing between 4.5kg and 4.9kg included; Abia (3.0 percent), Enugu (3.6 percent), Kano (11.1 percent), Niger (2.7 percent) Ondo (20.0) and Sokoto (2.0). See table 2.1.7.2 in the appendix.

## 2.1.7.3 Children Immunization

The immunization status showed that at the national level, 0.3 percent of the children aged one year or less received Measles vaccination, indicating 0.5 percent decrease compared with last year, and 2.0 percent of the children received BCG Vaccination. The result revealed that 4.1 percent of the children had received at least one of the DPT Vaccinations and 17.0 percent of the children had received at least one of the OPV Vaccinations. Children that had yellow fever vaccination recorded 3.0 percent, while 1.8 percent had received MMR and 452.0 percent of the children had received Vitamin A supplement. See table 2.1.7.3 in the appendix.

## 2.1.7.4 Reason for not given Colostrums (Yellow Milk)

Table 2.1.7.4 revealed that among Nigerian children who are less than one year old that were never given colostrums (first yellow milk), 43.1 percent was of the belief that the breast milk was bad, 4.2 percent of the children did not get the milk because of the illness or weakness of the mother, 5.6 percent of the denial was due to the nipple or breast problem which the mothers had and 11.1 percent was due to the mothers inability to produce milk.

#### 2.1.7.5 Death in the last 12 Months

During the last 12 months in Nigeria, the national figures showed that more males died (56.1 percent), indicating 0.5 increases over the figure for last year, than their female counterparts (43.9 percent). See table 2.1.7.5 in the appendix.

# 2.1.8 Housing Project

# 2.1.8.1 Building Project Embark Upon

Building project in this report has been categorized into four types of building, namely; commercial building, residential building, industrial building and other types of buildings not specified.

In 2008 and the current results, 93.3 percent of the building projects started in the country were residential buildings. In table 2.1.9.1, 5.4 percent of the building projects were for commercial purposes, 1.3 percent of the buildings were for industrial purposes and 0.1 percent was for other purpose not clearly specified.

Disaggregating into gender showed that more females (9.3 percent) than males (4.6 percent) embarked on commercial building projects. On the other hand, more males (93.8 percent) than females (90.7 percent) started residential building projects.

Distributing into place of residence showed that more building projects that were for commercial purposes were started in rural areas (6.4 percent) than in urban areas (2.9 percent). See table 2.1.8.1 in the appendix.

## 2.1.8.2 Distribution of persons by stage of completion of Building

Among the people who started building projects in 2009, 26.3 percent had reached roofing level, indicating 0.6 percent reduction if compared with the figure for last year. 24.3 percent of the persons had advanced the projects to lintel level, indicating 4.0 percent increase over the figure for last year. For those who did not carry the building projects beyond foundation level, the results showed 9.8, indicating 6.3 percent reduction against the figure for last year. In addition, those who had completed the projects as at the end of last year, 2009 constituted 24.0 indicating 4.8 increases over the figure for last year.

Gender disaggregation showed that more males (26.5 percent) that started building projects last year, 2009, actually completed them as at the end of the year than their female counterparts (11.2 percent).

Completion of building projects by State showed that the following five states with highest completion of building projects status were; Kaduna (67.0 percent), Jigawa (58.3 percent), Plateau (53.0 percent), Anambra 51.8 percent) and Nasarawa (42.8 percent). See table 2.1.8.2 in the appendix.

# 2.1.9 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Socio-economic development in any country is incomplete without the effective utilization of Information and communication technology (ICT). In modern world of today, the ICT is transforming the entire world into a global village. Hence, the development of Information and Communication Technology is one of the 7-point agenda of the Federal Government, which is to promote privatization and achieve the goals of vision 20-20-20.

# 2.1.9.1 Distribution of Household by Access and Ownership of Radio

More than nine in every ten households in Nigeria (91.5 percent) had access to radio. Of this, 81.2 percent owned radio, while 10.3 percent of the households only had access to radio. In addition, 8.5 percent of the households did not have access to radio at all.

According to table 2.1.9.1, households in Bauchi state had the highest access to radio (98.5 percent), followed by Gombe (98.3 percent), Niger (97.9 percent), Abuja-FCT (97.8 percent), while Katsina and Oyo recorded the same 97.7 percent).

Sector distribution showed that urban households had the higher access to radio (94.1 percent) than those in the rural areas (90.0 percent). Similar distribution observed in the ownership of radio.

# 2.1.9.2 Distribution of Household by Access and Ownership of Television

More than two-third (67.6 percent) of the households in Nigeria had access to television, out of which 19.3 percent only had access without necessarily owning the facility, while 48.3 percent actually owned the facility.

Information by State showed that the five states which had highest records of households on access to television were Lagos (92.0 percent), Imo and Edo recorded the same (89.8 percent), Osun had 89.1 percent, Cross River (83.2 percent) and Delta (80.5 percent).

Urban households had higher access to television (86.4 percent) than those in the rural areas (56.7 percent). The same pattern of distribution applied to ownership of television. See Table 2.1.9.2 for details.

## 2.1.9.3 Distribution of Household by Access and Owner of (Fixed Telephone)

Table 2.1.9.3 showed that 96.6 percent of households in Nigeria did not have access to fixed telephone, whereas, 3.4 percent had access. Out of the proportion of household that had access, 0.9 percent was through ownership while 2.5 percent was through other means.

Distributing into state revealed that Lagos had the highest access (18.2 percent), followed by Ogun (13.7 percent), Osun and Abuja-FCT recorded the same 11.2 percent, while Delta had 10.3 percent.

Information by sector showed that urban households had higher access (5.7 percent) than the rural households (2.1 percent). The same condition applied to ownership of fixed telephone. See table 2.1.10.3 for details.

# 2.1.9.4 Distribution of Household by Access and Owner of (Mobile Telephone)

More than four-fifth of households in Nigeria (84.7 percent) had access to mobile telephone. Of this, 70.6 percent owned equipment, while 14.1 percent of the households had access only to mobile phone. In addition, 15.3 percent of the households did not have access at all to the equipment.

According to table 2.1.10.4, households in Osun state had the highest access to mobile phone (93.8 percent), followed by Lagos (93.7 percent), Abia and Imo recorded the same 93.4 percent, while Niger had 92.8 percent.

Sector distribution showed that urban households had the higher access to mobile phone (93.6 percent) than those in the rural areas (79.5 percent). Similar condition applied to the ownership of the equipment. See Table 2.1.9.4 for details.

# 2.1.9.5 Distribution of Household by Access and (Personal Computer)

Table 2.1.9.5 showed that 92.4 percent of households in Nigeria neither owned nor had access to personal computer, whereas, 7.6 percent had access. Out of the proportion of household that had access, 2.0 percent was through ownership while 5.7 percent was through other means.

Distributing into state revealed that Abuja (FCT) had the highest access (27.4 percent), followed by Rivers (22.1 percent), Lagos (19.0), Enugu (12.7 percent) and Delta (12.7 percent).

Information by sector showed that urban households had higher access (12.7 percent) than the rural households (4.7 percent).

# 2.1.9.6 Distribution of Household by Access and Owner (Internet Service)

In 2008, a large number of households (94.0 percent) in Nigeria did not own or have access to internet services as against 94.3 percent in 2007, indicating an increase 0.3 percent. The current results showed that 93.9 percent did not own or have access to internet facility, indicating a decrease of 0.1 percent than the figure for last year. Among the 4.9 percent of the households that had access to internet services in 2009, 0.6 percent owned the facility, while 4.3 percent only had access without necessarily owing them.

State distribution showed that, Abuja (FCT) had the highest access to internet services (21.2 percent), followed by Lagos (17.1 percent), Oyo (12.4 percent), Enugu (12.2 percent) and Rivers (12.1 percent).

Information by sector showed that urban households had higher access (9.4 percent) than the rural households (2.4 percent). Similar pattern of distribution applied ownership. See Table 2.1.9.6 for details.

# 2.1.9.7 Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of Radio

About nine in every ten persons (88.4 percent) in Nigeria had access to radio, while 11.6 percent did not have access or own radio. Among the persons who had the access to radio, 30.3 percent actually owned it, while 58.1 percent only had access to the equipments without owning them.

Information on state distribution showed that at least eight in every ten persons had access to radio. The states with the highest access included Niger (99.6 percent), followed by Bauchi (97.9), Abuja-FCT (97.3 percent), Ekiti (96.9 percent) and Adamawa (96.7 percent).

Sector – wise, the result showed that the urban population had higher access (92.7 percent) than those in the rural areas (86.9 percent). Similar pattern was shown for those who actually owned radio and those who only had access to the equipments without necessarily owning them. See table 2.1.9.7 for details.

# 2.1.9.8 Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of (Television)

In 2009, 46.1 percent of Nigerians had access to television, indicating 6.3 percent decrease compared to the figure for last year, while 53.9 percent did not have access nor own them. Among the persons who had access to television, 11.4 percent actually owned them, while 34.7 percent only had access but do not own one.

State distribution revealed that Oyo state residents had access most (91.6 percent) to television, followed by Anambra (90.7 percent), Rivers (90.1 percent), Bayelsa (88.2 percent) and Ekiti (87.6 percent).

Distributing into place of residence showed that the urban population had higher access (66.2 percent) than those in areas (39.0 percent). Similar pattern of distribution applied for the ownership of television. See table 2.1.9.8 in the appendix.

## 2.1.9.9 Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of (Fixed Telephone)

Only 1.3 percent of Nigerians had access to fixed telephone. Among the persons that had access, 0.1 percent of the people actually owned the equipment while 1.1 percent only had access without necessarily owing them.

State information showed that Ogun state residents had access most (13.3 percent) to fixed line telephone, followed by Rivers (11.8 percent), Oyo (10.8 percent) and Abuja-FCT (8.8 percent). Information was not available for Akwa Ibom, Edo, Katsina and Osun.

Distributing into sector, the result revealed that the urban residents had higher access (2.0 percent) than those in the rural areas (1.0 percent). Similar pattern of distribution applied for persons who actually owned the equipment and those who had access but did not own one. See table 2.1.9.9 in the appendix.

## 2.1.9.10 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by persons

The survey, according to table 2.1.9.10 in the appendix, revealed that 71.8 percent of Nigerians had access to mobile telephone. Among the persons that had access, 33.8 percent actually owned the equipment, while 38.0 percent only had access but do not really own them.

From the result of the survey, Imo state residents had highest access to mobile telephone (100.0 percent), followed by Niger (98.3 percent), Ekiti (96.9 percent), Oyo (96.8 percent) and Rivers (96.0 percent).

Disaggregating by place of resident showed that urban residents had higher access (83.5 percent) to mobile telephone than those in the rural areas (67.7 percent). Similar feature was shown for those who actually owned it. Rural residents had slightly higher access (38.0 percent) for those who had access without necessarily owning the equipment than people in the urban areas (37.9 percent).

# 2.1.9.11 Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of (Personal Computer)

At the national level, table 2.1.9.11 in the appendix showed that 8.2 percent of Nigerians had access to Personal Computers, while 91.8 percent did not have access to them. Among the population that had access, 3.2 percent do not necessarily own them, while 0.8 percent actually owned the equipments.

Disaggregating into states showed that Rivers state residents had the highest access (24.1 percent) to personal computer, followed by Abuja-FCT (23.2 percent), while Gombe and Ondo recorded the same (11.7 percent). Information was not available for Ekiti and Ogun states.

Disaggregating into place of residence showed that urban residents had higher access to personal computers (7.9 percent) than those in the rural areas, (2.5 percent). Similar pattern of distribution was observed for those who had access but do not necessarily own the equipment as well those who actually owned the equipment.

# 2.1.9.12 Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of (Internet Service)

At the national level, 93.5 percent of persons neither owned nor had access to internet service, while 6.5 percent had access. Among the persons who had access, 2.1 percent only had access without necessary owning them, while 0.3 percent actually owned them.

The result also showed that the states which had highest access, included Abuja-FCT (18.2 percent), Oyo (11.4 percent) and Ogun (7.7 percent). Information was not available for Ekiti State. See table 2.1.9.12 in the appendix.

## 2.1.9.13 Distribution of Television Viewers by First Preference Station

The result of the survey showed that at the national level, Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) was the first preferred station by larger proportion of television viewers (39.0 percent), followed by the State TV (20.5 percent), DBN (13.3 percent) and AIT (7.4 percent).

Disaggregating into sector showed similar pattern of distribution for the urban and rural areas. Among the viewers who chose NTA as their first preferred station, the result showed that there were more viewers in the rural areas than those in the urban areas. Similar scenario was shown for the viewers of the various State TV stations. See table 2.1.9.13 in the Appendix).

# 2.1.9.14 Distribution of Television Viewers by Most Preferred Station

The result of the survey showed that at the national level, television viewers preferred the NTA stations most (29.7 percent), followed by State TV (22.9 percent), AIT stations (16.7 percent), Foreign/Cable (9.6 percent) and Channels (4.7 percent). See table 2.1.9.14 in the appendix.

# 2.1.9.15 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Type of ICT Equipment Owned and State.

The result of the survey showed that at the national level, the majority of Nigerian (43.6 percent) owned mobile telephone, followed by those who own radio (41.2 percent) and those who own television (13.7 percent). See tables 2.1.9.15 in the appendix for details.

## 2.1.9.16 Percentage Distribution of Owners of ICT Equipment by Number Owned

The result of the survey showed that at least nine in every ten Nigerians who owned ICT equipment actually owned two of each of the equipments covered by the survey. 95.6 percent owned two radio sets, 98.9 percent owned two television sets and 94.3 percent owned mobile telephone. See Table 2.1.9.16 in the appendix.

# 2.1.9.17: Distribution of Persons who had Access to ICT Equipments by Source of Access

The result of the survey showed that access to ICT was equipment majorly through family member/friend/neighbor, except for mobile telephone that access was mostly through ownership. It was revealed that access to radio (54.8 percent) and television (65.5 percent) were mostly through family member/friend/neighbor, while fixed phone (34.0 percent) and personal computer (46.3 percent) were mostly through business centers. See table 2.1.9.17 in the appendix for details.

# 2.1.9.20 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sources of Access to Internet Services

The results showed that majority of the people (14.2 percent) had access to the internet through business centre, followed by those who used the internet at home (9.8 percent), used of friend's internet service (5.0 percent) and those who used work place internet service (3.6 percent). The least figure was recorded by persons who used community internet (0.7 percent).

Distributing into state revealed that among persons that had access to the internet at the business centre, Edo had the highest (60.0 percent), followed by Akwa Ibom (59.2 percent), Oyo (40.5 percent), Abuja-FCT (38.7 percent) and Adamawa (36.4 percent). See table 2.1.9 18 in the appendix.

# 2.1.9.21 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Frequency of use of Internet, State, Sector and Sex

Table 2.1.9.19 in the appendix revealed that one-tenth (9.6 percent) of the persons that had access to internet services did so once a-week, followed by those who used the internet in less than a-week (7.1 percent) and those who used in at least once a-week (3.3 percent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown by place of residence and sex.

# Percentage Distribution of Persons by Activities for which Internet was used, State, Sector and Sex

More than one-tenth (11.5 percent) of the persons that used internet services did so to send and receive e-mail, followed by those who used internet for education or learning activities (10.1 percent), getting information about government organization (8.0 percent) and posting information or instant message (6.6 percent). The least figure (0.5 percent) was recorded by persons that used telephone over internet.

Distributing into state showed that for persons that used internet for education or learning activities, Akwa Ibom had the highest (75.8 percent), followed by Osun (63.0 percent), Gombe (61.9 percent) and imo (55.8 percent).

Similar pattern of distribution was shown for place of residence and sex. See table 2.1.9.20 in the appendix.

## 2.1.10.3 Distribution of Persons by Type of Home/Workers remittances Received by State, Sector and Sex

The results showed that at the national level, eight million, eight hundred and seventy. Two thousand, six hundred and fifty nine (8,872,659) persons received remittances in-cash or in-kind from outside the country. Majority of the persons received remittances in kind (8,337,188), while 535,471 persons received cash remittances.

Distributing into state revealed that persons in Kano had highest remittance (1,836,399 persons), followed by Kaduna (1,765,733 persons (Kogi (548,094 persons), Katsina (469,551 persons) and Oyo (418,581 persons). Borno recorded the least remittance (5,491 persons).

Disaggregating into place of residence showed higher rural remittance (6,056,240 persons) than the urban remittance (2,816,419 persons).

Gender distribution revealed that more males received remittance (4,758,244 persons) than their female counterparts (4,101,028 persons). See table 2.1.10.1 in the appendix.

## 2.1.10.4 Percentage Distribution of Cash Remittances (in Naira) by State, Sector and Sex

Table 2.1.10.2 in the appendix showed that 78.2 percent of those that received cash remittance had less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ 0,000, followed by those who received between  $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000 –  $\frac{1}{2}$ 40,000 (10.0 percent) and between  $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 –  $\frac{1}{2}$ 60,000 (4.7 percent).

Disaggregating into sector showed more cash remittance (10.2 percent) for persons that received between N21,000 – N40,000 in the rural areas than persons in the urban areas (9.6 persons).

Gender distribution showed that more males (10.2 percent) received cash remittance of between ₩21,000 − ₩40,000 than their female counterparts (9.8 percent).

#### 2.2.0 CROP PRIVATE FARMING

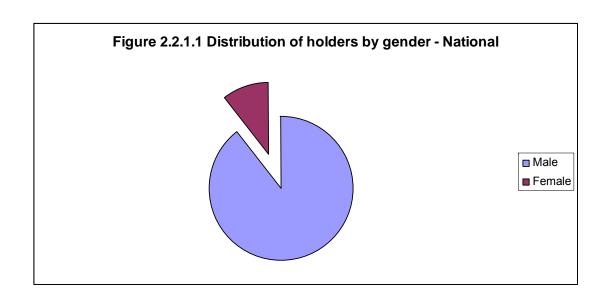
## 2.2.1. Crop

## Table 2.2.1.1: Distribution of Holders by Sex and by State - 2009

Table 2.2.1.1 showed that the total crop holders was seventeen million, twenty nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy five (17,029, 975) out of which the male holders was fifteen million, two hundred and twenty five thousand, four hundred and sixty one (89.4 percent) and female holder was one million, eight hundred and four thousand, five hundred and fifteen (10.6 percent).

In disaggregating the male holders by State, Kano had the highest figure of one million, two hundred and thirty seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty seven (1,237,887) or (8.1 percent), followed by Kaduna with one million, seven hundred and seven (1,000,707) representing (6.6 percent) while Bayelsa had the least figure of eighty two thousand, one hundred and thirty eight.

For the female holders, Rivers had the highest number with one hundred and forty four thousand, seven hundred and eighty five thousand (144,785) which was (82,138) (eight percent), followed by Imo State one hundred and forty two thousand, three hundred and ninety six (142,396) or (7.9 percent).



# Table 2.2.1.2: Distribution of Holders by Age Group and State

The table revealed that age group 30-49 years had the highest number of nine million, thirty four thousand, six hundred and eighty (9,034,680) - 53.1 percent, next were age group 50-64 years with five million, one hundred and seventy nine thousand, one hundred and seventy seven (5,179,177) - 30.4 percent, age group 65 years and above had one million, eight hundred and thirty nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine (1,839,998) i.e. 10.8 percent while age group 15-29 years had the least number of nine hundred and seventy six thousand, one twenty one (976,121) - 5.7 percent

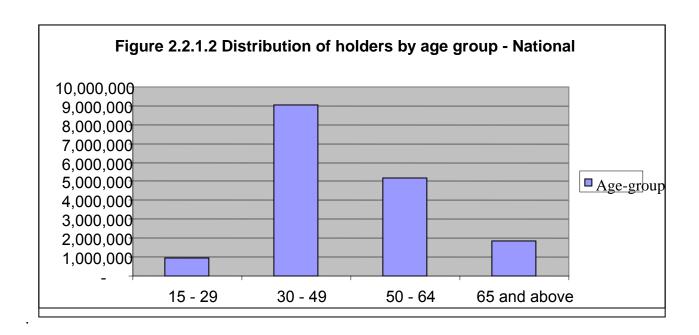


Table 2.2.1.3: Distribution of Holding by Form of Ownership and State

According to table 2.2.1.3, there were more than seventeen million (17,010,754) Crop farm holdings out of which more than 16 million (16,1000,334) were owned by an individual member of household. About nine hundred thousand (890,440) holdings were owned by two or more member of the same household while about twenty thousand (19,980) representing 0.2 percent of the total crop farm holdings were owned by members of different households.

On State basis for farm holdings owned by an individual, Kano had one million, two hundred and twenty three thousand, four hundred and forty seven (1,223,447) - 7.2 percent, closely followed by Katsina with one million, sixty one thousand, three hundred and ninety two (1,061,392) or 6.2 percent while Bayelsa had the least with ninety nine thousand, three hundred and fifty one or 0.6 percent.

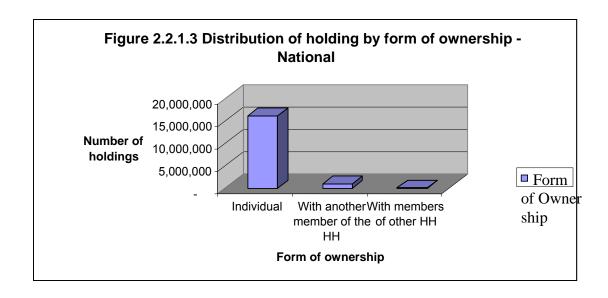


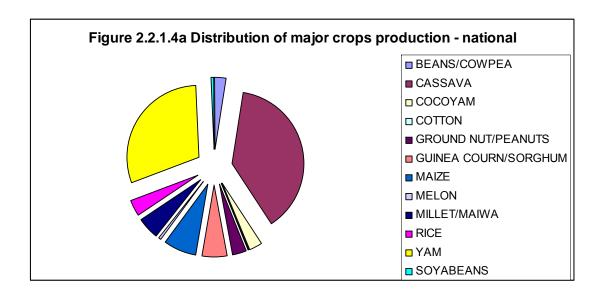
Table 2.2.1.4: Area ('000 hectare) and Production ('000tonnes) of major crops by State

The major crops covered were twelve namely: Beans, Cassava, Cocoyam, Cotton, Groundnut, Guinea Corn, Maize, Melon, Millet, Rice, Yam and Soyabeans table 2.2.1.4. A total production estimate of 96,050.17 thousand metric tons was obtained for the twelve crops nationwide in 2009.

**National Production of Major Crops by Year** 

Production in ('000 tons) – National							
Crop	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Millet	4,226.78	4,323.86	5940	4,388.00	4,327.61	4,884.89	
G/Corn	4,545.30	5,039.20	6474	5,429.12	5,218.40	5,270.79	
Ground nut	2,621.66	2,752.73	3062	2,843.37	2,872.74	2,969.26	
Beans	1,503.88	1,650.09	3770	1,921.27	2,096.76	2,369.58	
Yam	24,534.60	25,707.45	28280	26,751.38	27,211.07	29,091.98	
Cotton	460.25	487.18	516	819	785	772	
Maize	5,491.39	5,768.94	7023	5,796.67	9,113.71	7,338.84	

Cassava	32,015.39	35,614.05	38041	39,130.83	33,216.39	6,804.30
Rice	3183.39	3286.5	3333	3,561.55	3,369.70	3,402.59
Mellon	315.55	357.65	371		377.95	340.88
Cocoyam	2098.9	2149.32	2220		2,814.14	2,639.85
Soya-beans						573.86
Total	80,997.09	87,136.97	99030	97,183.10	95,096.47	96,050.17



### **Beans**

Table 2.2.1.4 shows that 24 States cultivated beans in the agricultural season, the total area of land cultivated was 2,524.58 thousand hectares out of which Zamfara had the largest area of land cultivated with 353.54 thousand hectares (14 percent) followed by Bauchi State with 239.95 thousand hectares (9.50 percent), Borno State had 227.01 thousand hectares (9.00 percent) and Yobe State, 221.95 thousand hectares (8.80 percent). The following States had the smallest area of land cultivated; FCT 3.38 thousand hectares (0.13 percent) and Cross River 1.14 thousand hectares (0.01 percent).

The total production of beans was 2,369.58 thousand metric tons out of which Borno State had 379.64 thousand metric tons (16.02 percent) followed by Zamfara 311.03 thousand metric tons (13.13 percent), Niger State 259.50 thousand metric tons (10.95 percent) and Yobe 218.29 thousand metric tons (9.21 percent). The states had the lowest level of production: Abia-1.02 thousand metric tons (0.04 percent), Enugu-0.93 thousand metric tons (0.04 percent) and Cross River-0.19 thousand metric tons.

#### Cassava tuber

Table 2.2.1.4 showed that 31 States reported planting cassava for the survey year, the national land area planted was 3,126.51 thousand hectares. The following States had the largest land area cultivated; Benue 381.84 thousand hectares (12.21 percent), Cross River 363.73 thousand hectares (11.63 percent) and Taraba 223.86 thousand hectares (7 percent) while the following States had the smallest land area cultivated Adamawa 2.36 thousand hectares (0.08 percent), Kano 1 thousand hectares and Sokoto 0.04 thousand hectares.

Cassava national production was 36,804.30 thousand tons; Benue State had the highest figure of production 3,995.31 thousand metric tons (10.86 percent) next were Cross River State 2,920.06 thousand metric tons (7.93 percent), Kogi 2,734.25 thousand metric tons (7.43) and Enugu State 2,610.99 thousand metric tons (7.09 percent). Jigawa and Sokoto States had least production figures; 0.01 and 0.0001 thousand metric tons respectively.

#### Groundnut

Table 2.2.1.4 reveals that 26 States planted groundnut, the total land area planted was 2,636.31 thousand hectares out of which Kano State had biggest land area with planted 474 thousand hectares (17.98 percent), followed by Kaduna State 301 thousand hectares (11.43 percent) and Niger State 234 thousand hectares (8.90 percent). Ogun State 0.75 thousand hectares (0.0003 percent), Bayelsa State 0.49 thousand hectares (0.0002 percent) and Oyo State 0.48 thousand hectares (0.0002 percent) had the smallest land area planted.

The total production was 2,969.26 thousand metric tons, Niger State had biggest share of the total production 524.16 thousand metric tons (17.65 percent), next were Kano State 409.30 thousand metric tons (13.79 percent) and Borno State 343.09 thousand metric tons (11.56 percent). The following States had the least share of the total production; Ogun 0.23 thousand metric tons, Oyo 0.47 thousand metric tons (0.0006 percent) and Bayelsa 0.78 thousand metric tons (0.0003 percent).

#### Maize

In table 2.2.1.4 was recorded that 35 States cultivated maize with a total land area of 3,335.86 thousand hectares, Kaduna State led with a land area of 407.99 thousand hectares (12.23 percent), next were Niger 309.34 thousand

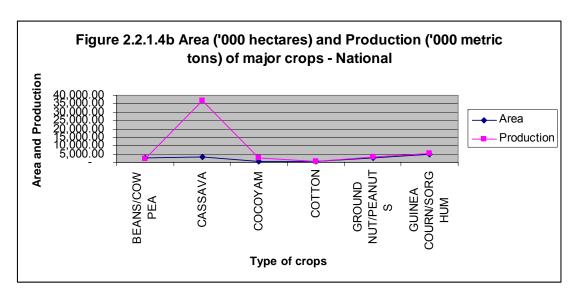
hectares (9.27 percent) and Taraba 278.65 thousand hectares (8.35 percent). This States had the smallest land area cultivated; Sokoto 4.99 thousand hectares (0.15 percent) and Lagos 1.34 thousand hectares (0.0004 percent).

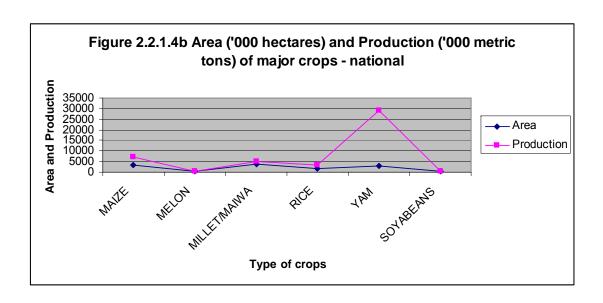
The national maize production was 7,338.84 thousand metric tons out of which Kaduna State had a higher contribution of 2,203.98 thousand metric tons (30.03 percent) followed by Borno State 608.52 thousand metric tons (8.21 percent) and Niger State 511.85 thousand metric tons (6.98 percent). The least produced States were; Jigawa 9.03 thousand metric tons (0.001 percent) and Lagos 2.57 thousand metric tons (0.0004 percent).

#### Yam Tuber

Table 2.2.1.4 showed that 27 States planted yam with a total land area of 2,776.01 thousand hectares. Benue State had the largest land area planted 332.55 thousand hectares (11.98 percent) followed by Taraba State 312.57 thousand hectares (11.25 percent) and Niger State 307.98 thousand hectares (11.10 percent)while Lagos State had the smallest land area planted 1.73 thousand hectares (0.06 percent) and Adamawa State 1.95 thousand hectares (0.07 percent).

The total yam production was 29,091.98 thousand metric tons, Benue State had biggest production of 3,341.22 thousand metric tons (11.49 percent) next in production volume were; Niger State 2,733.74 thousand metric tons (9.40 percent) and Enugu State 2,696.16 thousand metric tons (9.27 percent). The States that had the least production were; Adamawa 22.91 thousand metric tons (0.08 percent) and Lagos 14.00 thousand metric tons (0.05 percent).



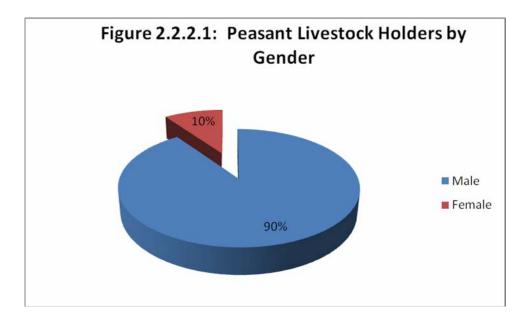


#### 2.2.2.0 LIVESTOCK

## 2.2.2.1 Distribution of Livestock Holders by State and Gender

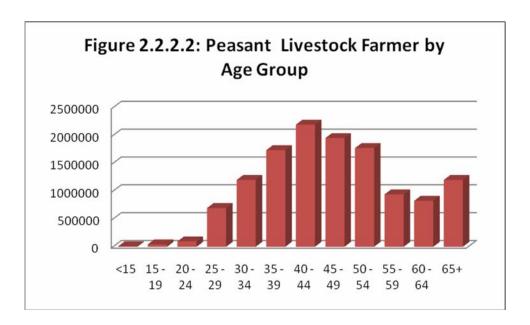
A total of 12,670,016 livestock holders were recorded in Nigeria during 2009/2010 survey year. Of this figure, 11,437,122(90 percent) were male holders. This was 2.1 percent less when compared with 2008/2009 figure and by implication, the female livestock holders were 2.1 percent more in 2009/2010 survey year.

On State basis, Imo State had the highest number of female livestock holders with 127,417(12.4 percent), followed by Rivers and Osun with 84,072(8.2 percent) and 77600(7.6 percent) respectively. FCT recorded the least number of 1,330(0.1 percent) female livestock holders in the country.



# 2.2.2.2 Distribution of Livestock holders by State and Age Group

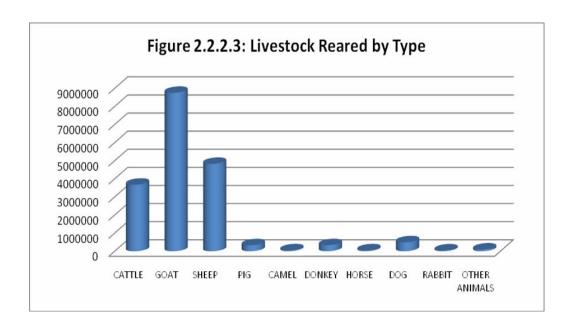
Table 2.2.2.2 revealed that out of 12,670,016 holders, age group 40 - 44 accounted for the highest figure of 2,192 946(18.3 percent). This was closely followed by age groups 45 - 49 and 35 - 39 with 1953583(16.3 percent) and 1,735,194(14.5 percent) respectively. Age group 0 - 15 expectedly recorded the least number of holders 9,697(0.81 percent) and the average age of holders was revealed as 48 years.



# 2.2.2.3 Distribution of Livestock by State and type of Livestock reared.

Out of the total livestock reared in the survey year, table 2.2.2.3 revealed that Goat accounted for the highest number of 8,751,305(47 percent), followed by Sheep and cattle with 4,826,258 (25.9 percent) and 3,673,811 (20 percent) in that order. Rabbit was the least reared with 44,706 (0.2 percent).

Comparing Goat reared across States, It was revealed that Kano State had the highest number of reared Goats with 1,100,233 (12.6 percent) followed by Katsina and Kaduna States with 796,808 (9.1 percent) and 563,733 (6.4 percent) respectively.



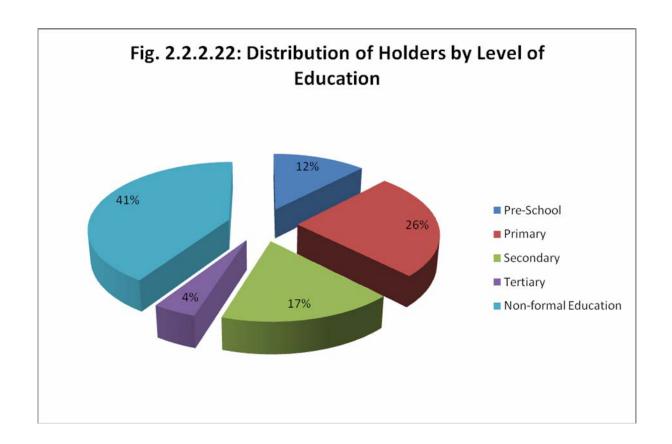
# 2.2.2.4 Persons Engaged in Livestock farming by State and Gender

A total of 32,270,676 persons were employed in livestock farming in the first quarter of the survey year 2009/2010. Out of this, male workers accounted for 23,541,670(73 percent) while female workers constituted 8,729,006(27 percent).

By the category of workers, unpaid family workers constituted 16,299,011(51 percent), followed by working proprietor with 12,341, 842 (11 percent). Table 2.2.2.4 also revealed that 12,341,823 out of the total 12,670,016 holders, which were 97.4 percent of the entire holders, were working in their holdings while the remaining 2.6 percent were not working in their holdings.

# 2.2.2.22 Distribution of holders by State and level of education

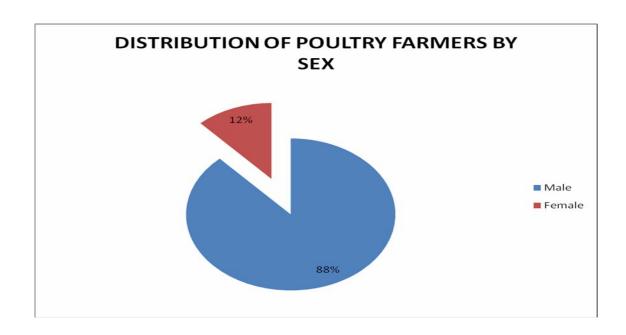
Out of the total of 12,670,016 holders, those with non-formal education constituted the highest number with 5,159,889 (40.72 percent) followed by those who had primary school education with 3,211,289 (25.34 percent). Those with Secondary and pre-School education were 2,196,878 (17 percent) and 1,552,237 (12 percent) while those with tertiary education constituted only 4 percent of the entire holders.



# 2.2.3.1 Distribution of Poultry Holders by Gender and By State.

The 2009/2010 farming activities on poultry showed that 11.4 million persons were engaged in poultry farming in the country. Amongst this 10.0 million (88percent) persons were male, while 1.35 million (12 percent) were female poultry farmers in the country.

On the state contribution, Jigawa state reported the highest with 1.4 million (12.28percent) closely followed by Katsina with 1.2 million (10.44 percent) farmers. Bayelsa state contributed the least with 3,625 persons (0.03 percent) poultry farmers. One state Kaduna had only male poultry farmers with 528,795. The table revealed that Jigawa state reported the highest male poultry farmers in this agricultural farming season with 1,347,778 (13.44 percent) male holders, followed by Katsina with 1,139,130 (11.36 percent) male holders of all the male poultry farmers in the country. Bayelsa state recorded the least male holders with 3,017 people (0.03percent) of all the male holders in the country. On the female holders, Imo state recorded the highest with 133,227 persons (9.83percent), followed by Anambra state with 102,817 persons (7.59 percent) while Kaduna recorded nil for female holders. For more details see table 2.2.3.1.



The table showed that 11,379,808 holders are engaged in poultry farming activities in the country for 2009/2010 survey year.

The distribution revealed that Jigawa State recorded the highest with 1,397,643 (12.28 percent) followed by Katsina state with 1,188,271 (10.44 percent), while sokoto state recorded 1,000,596 (8.79percent) to be at the third position. The least state with few persons that engaged in the poultry are Bayelsa state 3,625 (0.03percent), Lagos state 17,411 (0.15 percent), Ogun state 54,842 (0.48 percent) and FCT 65,161 (0.57 percent).

The age group brackets of 30 -49 year recorded the highest with 6,066,969 (53.31 percent) followed by age brackets 50 - 64 years with 3,598,416 (31.62 percent). While 65 years and above and less than 29 years recorded the least with 1,013,054 (8.90 percent) and 701,369 (6.16 percent) respectively.

The classification of number of holders engaged by age distribution by state revealed that under the age group 15-29 the table showed that out of the 701,369 holders Jigawa state topped with 115,183 (16.42percent) followed by Bauchi state and Kaduna state with 94,565 (13.48percent) and 70,821 (10.10percent) respectively, while Yobe state reported the least with 746 (0.11percent).

Under the age group 30 – 49 Jigawa state recorded the highest with 862,465 holders (14.22percent), Katsina state had 773,764 holders (12.75percent) and Sokoto state recorded 497,955 holders (8.21percent), while the least was Bayelsa state with 2,012 holders (0.03 percent).

For the age brackets 50 - 64 classifying by state showed Sokoto state leading with 417,873 holders (11.61percent), followed by Jigawa state 348,357 holders (9.68 percent) and Katsina state 313,726 holders (8.72 percent), while bayelsa recorded the least with 304 holders (0.01 percent).

Age group 65 & above showed Imo state leading other states 100,730 holders (9.94percent), followed by Kano state with 85,612 holders (8.45 percent) while FCT recorded the least with 139 holders (0.01percent). (See table 2.2.3.2).

# 2.2.2.8a - d Distribution of Employment in Poultry Farming by Sex Total Persons Engaged.

# 1<sup>st</sup> quarter (April – June)

The table showed the total number of persons engaged in poultry farming quarterly. In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter (April – June) a total of 31,232,573 persons were engaged. Out of this male farmers recorded 20,441,708 (65 percent) and female recorded 10,790,865 (35percent). On state basis the table showed that Jigawa recorded the highest male farmers with 3,114,848 (15.24 percent) followed by Sokoto state with 2,665,273 (13.04 per cent) while the least states were Bayelsa 5,521 (0.03 percent), and Lagos state with 22,386 (0.11 percent). In the same quarter Jigawa recorded the highest female farmers with 1,561,287 (14.47 percent) followed by Sokoto state with

1,199,948 (11.12 per cent) while the least states were Bayelsa, and Lagos state with 1,006 (0.01 percent) and 10,778 (0.10 percent).

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (July- Sept.)

Jigawa state had the highest male with 3,114,848 (15.87 percent) and Sokoto had 2,684,868 (13.68 percent) while Bayelsa state recorded the least with 5,521 (0.03 percent). The female had Jigawa state as the highest with 1,524,766 (15.20 percent) followed by Sokoto state with 980,149 (9.77 percent) while Bayelsa had the least with 1,006 (0.01 percent).

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter (Oct – Dec.)

The 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter showed that Jigawa state topped other states male with 3,118,360 (16.15 percent followed by Sokoto state with 2,307,035 (11.95 percent) and Kano state with 2,153,414 (11.15 percent) while Bayelsa state recorded the least with 4,819 males (0.02 percent). On the female side Jigawa state recorded the highest with 1,519,147 (15.08 percent) and Sokoto state recorded 886,437 (8.80 percent) while Bayelsa state recorded the least with 1,006 (0.01 percent).

# 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (Jan - March.)

In this quarter Jigawa recorded the highest male with 3,097,992 (16.39 percent followed by Sokoto state with 2,307,035 (12.21 percent) while Bayelsa state recorded the least with 4,819 (0.03 percent). On the female population Jigawa state recorded the highest with 1,550,050 (15.51 percent) and Sokoto state with 886,437 (8.87 percent), while Bayelsa state recorded the least with 1,006 (0.01 percent).

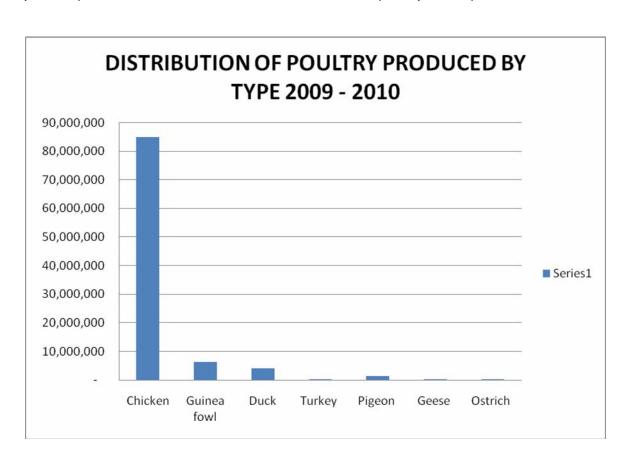
Unpaid family member on the first quarter showed that male had 8,633,372 (51.16percent) and female 8,242,055 (48.84 percent), second quarter recorded male as 8,556,167 (52.94 percent) and female 7,606,909 (47.06 percent), 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter showed that male had 8,262,903 (52.08 percent) and female 7,602,369 (47.92 percent), while 4<sup>th</sup> quarter showed that male recorded 8,039,040 (51.59 percent) and female 7,544,889 (48.41 percent).

For paid employees first quarter showed male with 2,211,933 (60.25 percent and female 1,459,036 (39.75 percent), 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter male recorded 2,119,343 (60.32 percent) and female 1,393,903 (39.68 percent) and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter male had 2,113,692 (59.55 percent) and female 1,435,551 (40.45 percent) while 4<sup>th</sup> quarter male recorded 2,094,924 (59.49 percent) and female 1,426,313 (40.51 percent).

## 2.2.2.3.9d Distribution of Number of Poultry Produced by Type and by State

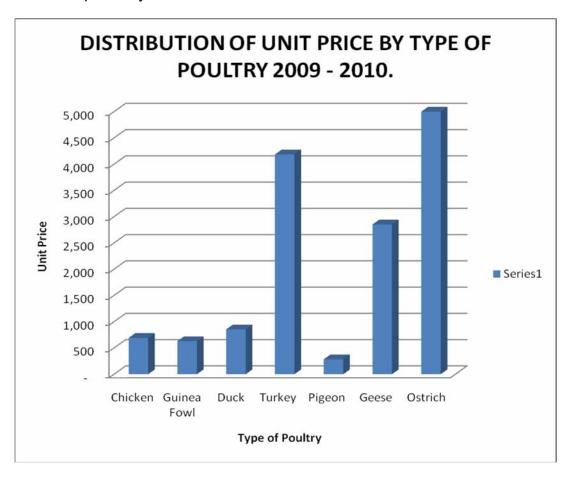
The table showed that in this survey year Chicken recorded a total of 84,980,568 birds, followed by Guinea fowl with 6,243,040 birds while Ostrich recorded the least with 26,960 birds.

Across states Jigawa recorded the highest in Chicken production with 9,668,389 birds (11.38 percent) followed by Sokoto with 6,937427 birds (8.21 percent) while the least came from Bayelsa state with 19,960 birds (0.02 percent). Production of Guinea fowl Sokoto recorded the highest with 1,916,574 birds (30.70 percent), followed by Kebbi state with 1,217,036 birds (19.49 percent), while the least state was Ekiti state with 740 birds (0.01 perent). Turkey production showed only thirteen states (Abia, Anambra, Bauchi, Edo,Ekiti, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Ondo, Oyo, Plataeu and Zamfara). Zamfara state produced the highest among other states with, 123,958 birds (59.85 percent), while the least state Abia state with 353 (0.17 percent).



## 2.2.2.3.9d Unit Price of Poultry by type and state

This table showed the unit price of the major poultry covered in this survey which are chicken, Guinea fowl, Duck, Turkey, Pigeon, Geese and Ostrich. The national unit price for chicken was \$\frac{1}{4}\$ 691.65, for Guinea fowl had \$\frac{1}{4}\$630.01, for Duck \$\frac{1}{4}\$ 853.79, and Turkey \$\frac{1}{4}\$ 4,185.25, while Geese and Ostrich recorded 2,852.24 and 5,000.00 respectively.

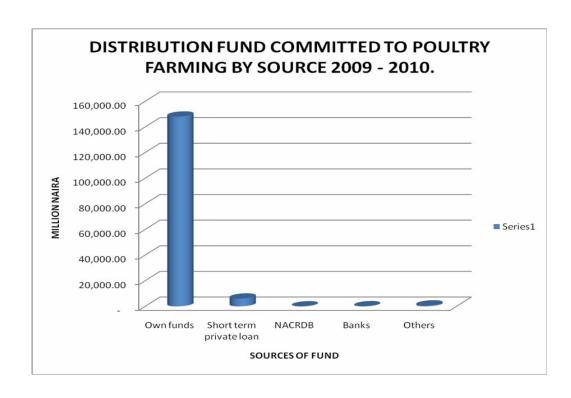


The unit price of chicken across the country showed that Bayelsa state recorded the highest with  $\frac{1}{4}$  1176.74, followed by Rivers state with  $\frac{1}{4}$  1,092.76, and Delta state  $\frac{1}{4}$  1,034.28 while the least unit price recorded was from Bauchi state with  $\frac{1}{4}$  531.31. Guinea fowl showed that Ogun state had the highest unit price of  $\frac{1}{4}$  1,500.00, followed by Ekiti state with  $\frac{1}{4}$  1,400.00 and Kwara state with  $\frac{1}{4}$  1,300.00 while the least unit price came from Borno state

with \(\frac{4}{5}50.99\). Turkey recorded the highest unit price in Imo \(\frac{4}{5}\),072.73, Zamfara, Plateau, Ondo, Bauchi and Abia states with \(\frac{4}{5}\),000.00 respectively, while the least unit price was recorded in Ekiti and Kano states with 1,200.00 and \(\frac{4}{5}\),2500.00 respectively.

## 2.2.3.12 Funds committed To Poultry Farming by Source and State.

Other sources of fund to poultry farmers were recorded in 11 States. Kano States led with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 327.93 million (46.52 percent) followed by Kogi and Plateau States with \$\frac{1}{2}\$118.20 million (16.77 percent) and \$\frac{1}{2}\$115.33 million (16.36 percent) respectively. The least figure was in Ogun State with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10,203.20 (0.001percent).



## 2.2.3.15: Distribution of Holders By Market Channel and By States, 2009 – 2010.

The table showed that among the various mode of selling their produce the peasant farmers 10,296,134 holders (90.48 percent) use the open market, followed by neighbourhood 3,836,801 holders (33.72 percent) while the least was direct to industry with 27,980 holders (0.25 percent).

On State basis farmers disposing their produced through neighbourhood

## **FISHERY**

Table 2.2.4.1 showed a total of 1,866,879 who were both (fish capture and farming) holders covered all over the federation for the 2009/2010 farming seasons. Disaggregated by gender, the figure showed a total of 1,690,459 (90.6 percent) male holders while the female holders were 176,420 (9.4 percent).

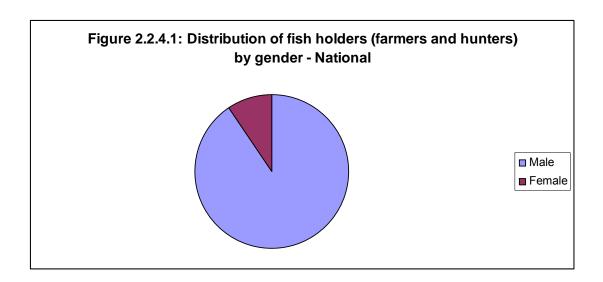


Table 2.2.4.2 depicted both fish captured & farming holders by age-group and State. The result showed that the age-group 35 - 39 had the highest percentage of 20.1, followed by 45 - 49 with 16.0 percent and the least age-group was less than 15 years with 0.01 percent.

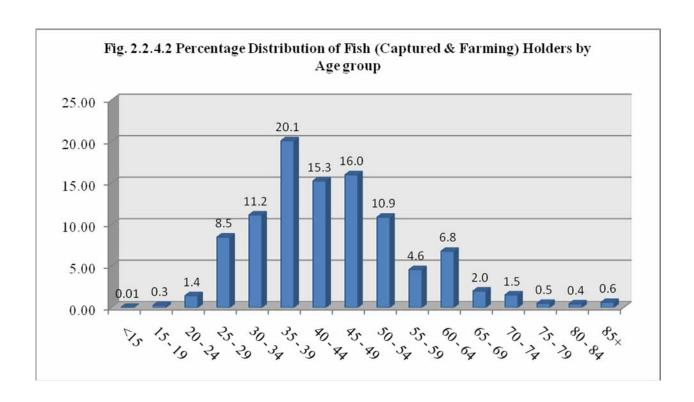


Table 2.2.4.3 showed the three types of ownership, individual, jointly with another member of his household, and jointly with members of other household.

The table further showed that individual was the most common type of ownership among the holders with 854,734 (95.4 percent) holders followed by jointly with another member of his household with 38,353 (4.3 percent) holders while jointly with members of other household recorded the lowest with 2,548 (0.3 percent) holders.

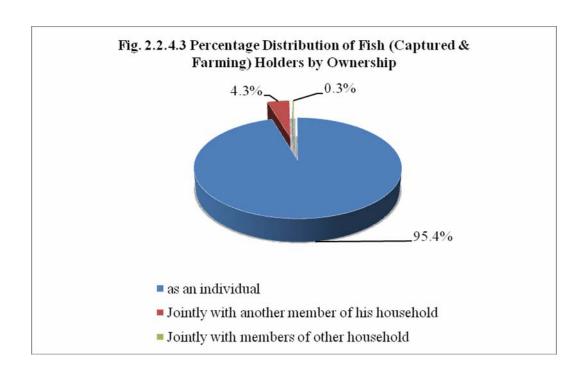


Table 2.2.4.4 depicted the types of water body. Inland Rivers was the most commonly used with 528,660 (51.7 percent) holders followed by Lake/Dam/Reservoir with 163,129 (16.0 percent) holders while the least is others with 27,101 (2.7 percent).

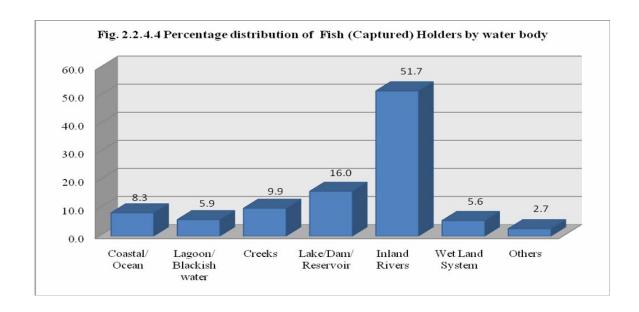


Table 2.2.4.5 showed that among the current assets Net had the highest cost of ₩12,325 million (64.5 percent) of the total cost nationally followed by Hook/Line with a cost of ₩3,046 million (15.9 percent) while the least asset in terms of cost is Others with ₩132 million (0.7 percent).

Table 2.2.4.6 showed that the highest number of Tilapia captured was in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter with 949.81 million while Cat fish caught was highest in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter with 402.27 million. Other fin fish recorded the highest captured 181.11 million and 174.02 million in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> quarters respectively.

Table 2.2.4.7 showed that the most commonly used pond was the Natural with 118,902 (65.0 percent) followed by Concrete tank with 23,043 (12.6 percent), and the least was Reinforced plastic tank with 361 (0.2 percent).

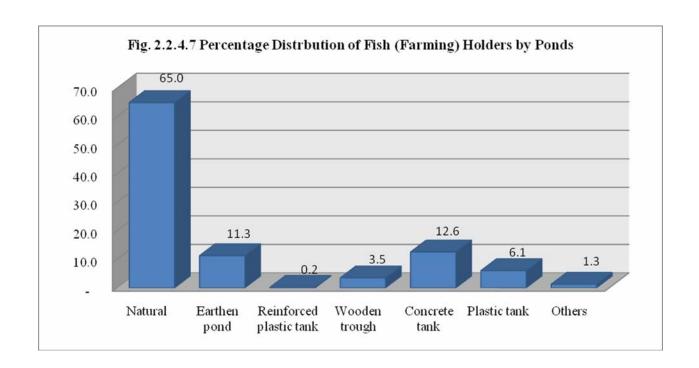


Table 2.2.4.9 revealed that Basket recorded the highest in terms of number with 7,839,993 (60.8 percent) and value at N6.08 billion respectively, followed by Bag with 1,254,271 (9.7 percent) and value at N2.63 billion, while Others was the least with 179,474 (1.4 percent) and value at N191.91 billion.

#### **CORPORATE FARMS**

#### 2.2.5.0 CROP

## Table 2.2.5.1: Distribution of Crop Corporate Farm by form of Ownership

Table 2.2.5.1 revealed that 120 crop corporate farms were reported by form of ownership, out of which 83 were owned by sole proprietorship (69.2 percent), followed by private limited company 24 (20 percent), while partnership, cooperative and government jointly had 6 (11.8 percent).

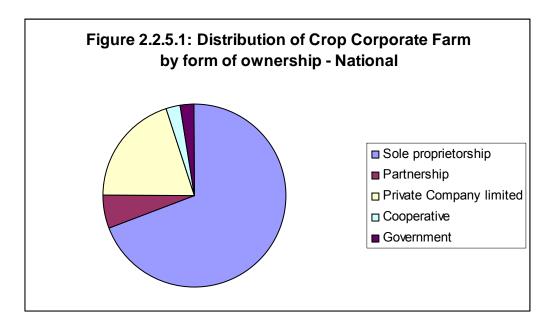


Table 2.2.5.2: Distribution of Funds by Source in Crop Corporate Farm (Naira)

The table depicted that a total of six hundred and fifty six million, nine hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and thirty three Naira (\(\frac{1}{4}\)656,909,533\)) was committed to crop corporate farm. Own funds as a source had the highest share of five hundred and twenty two million, three hundred and forty two thousand, seven hundred and thirty three naira (\(\frac{1}{4}\)522,342,733\)) 80 percent, next source of fund was commercial bank with sixty two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand naira (\(\frac{1}{4}\)62,750,000\)) 9.6 percent, the least source was cooperative society with five hundred thousand naira (\(\frac{1}{4}\)500,000\)) 0.001 percent.

#### **Own Fund**

The total amount for own fund was five hundred and twenty two million, three hundred and forty two thousand, seven hundred and thirty three Naira ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 522,342,733) out of which Adamawa State had the largest share of one hundred and forty million, two hundred thousand naira only ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 140,,200,000) 26.8 percent followed by Kaduna State with ninety two million, two hundred and fifty thousand naira ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 92,250,000) 18 percent and Kebbi State eighty seven million naira ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 90,000).

## **Commercial Bank**

The total fund from commercial bank was sixty two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand naira, of this amount Kaduna State had thirty seven million, five hundred thousand naira (N37,500,000) 59.8 percent, next were Osun and Akwa Ibom States with nine million naira each (N9,000,000) 14.3 percent.

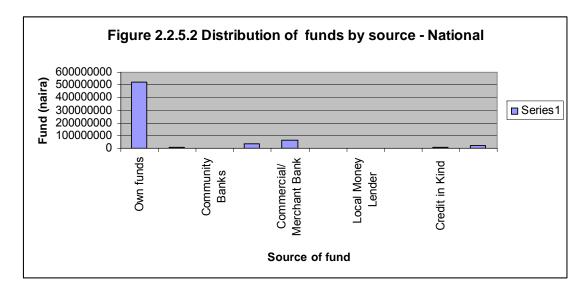
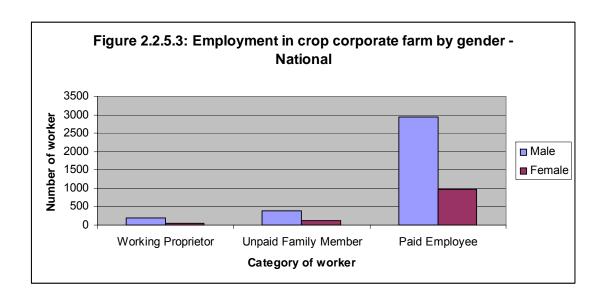


Table 2.2.5.3: Employment/Wages in Crop Corporate Farm, 2009/2010

The table showed that four thousand, six hundred and forty four were employed (4,644) under corporate crop farming. Distributing by gender; male number was three thousand, five hundred and twelve (3,512) 75.6 percent and female one thousand, one hundred and thirty two (1,132) 24.4 percent. The total salaries/wages paid was three hundred and sixty million, six hundred and ninety one thousand, eight hundred and ninety naira (\text{\tex{

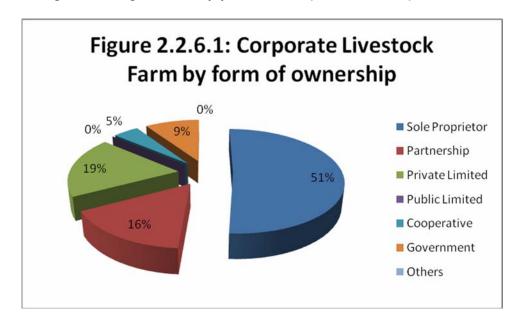
thousand, nine hundred and thirty six naira ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 57,982,936) 15.8 percent. The average national salary/wage was seventy eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty thousand naira ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 78,960), the national average for male was eighty seven thousand, nine hundred and one naira ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 87,901) while female national average was fifty one thousand, two hundred and twenty one Naira ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 51,221).



## 2.2.6.0 LIVESTOCK

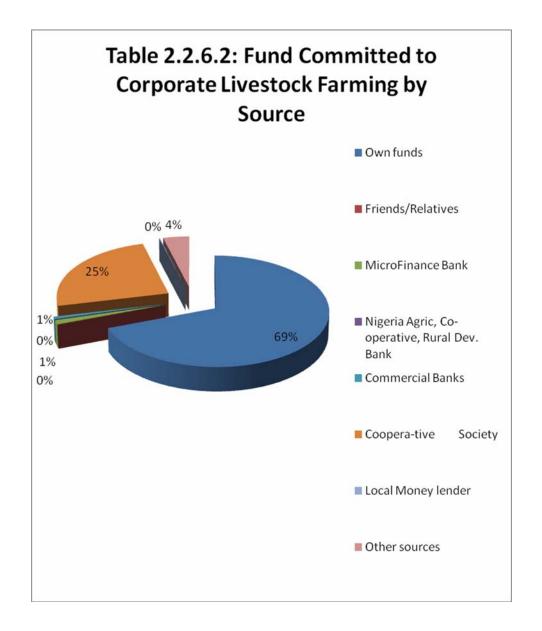
# 2.2.6.1 Distribution of Corporate Livestock Farm by State and Form of Ownership

Of the total corporate livestock farms covered during 2009/2010 survey year, Sole proprietor form of ownership constituted 51 percent, next to this was private limited with 19 percent and Partnership accounted for 16 percent. Table 2.2.6.1 also revealed that no public limited company was involved in livestock farming in Nigeria during the survey year while 9 percent of corporate livestock farms were Government owned.



## 2.2.6.2 Distribution of Corporate Livestock farm by State and fund committed by Source

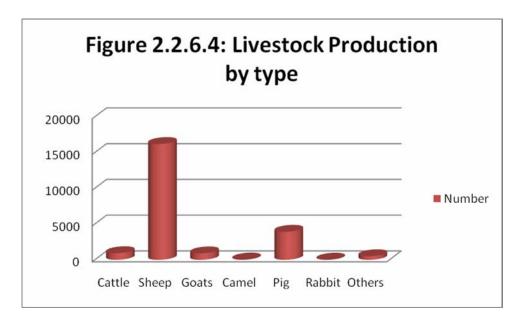
Table 2.2.6.2 showed that 69.3 percent of the total fund committed to corporate livestock farming during the survey year came from Own funds, 24.6 percent came from Cooperative Society while other sources accounted for about 4 percent. Nigeria Agric. Cooperative & Rural Development Bank and Friends/Relatives contributed the least percentage of 0.03 percent each.



# 2.2.6.4 Distribution of Corporate Production by State and Type

A total of 22,490 livestock of different types were produced by corporate farms during 2009/2010 survey year. Of the figure, Sheep accounted for the highest figure of 16,194(72 percent), followed by Pigs with

3,919 (17.4 percent) while Cattle recorded 924 (4.1 percent). Rabbit was the least produced livestock with only 17 (0.08 percent) during the survey year under review.



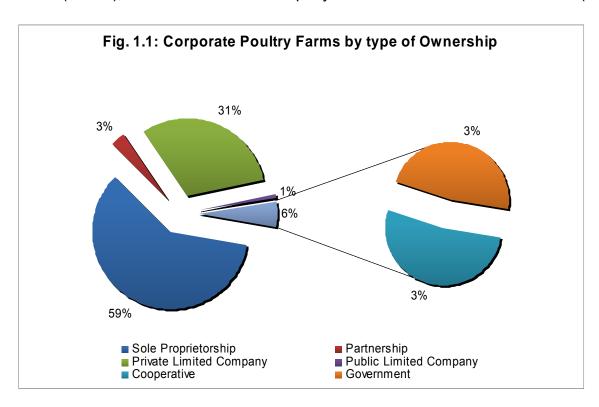
# 2.2.6.6 Employment in Corporate Livestock Farms by State and by Categories.

A total of 865 persons were employed in corporate livestock farm during the year under review. Of this figure, the working proprietor accounted for 5.7 percent while unpaid family workers recorded 22.5 percent. Out of the working proprietors, 3 persons (0.35 percent) were foreigners.

#### 2.2.7 CORPORATE POULTRY FARM

## 2.2.7.1 Ownership

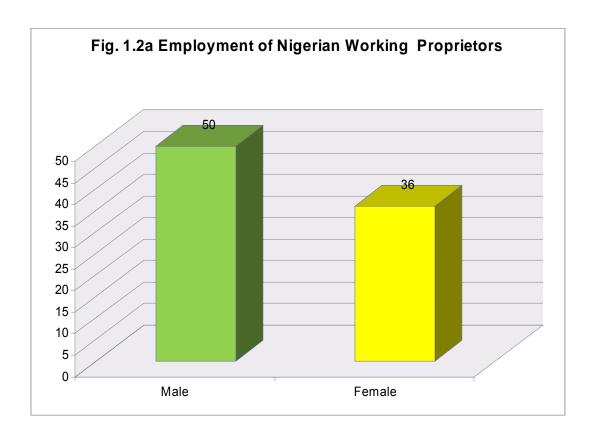
In terms of ownership, a total of 145 corporate poultry farms were covered during the survey. There are six categories of ownership identified in table 2.6.7.1 namely; Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Private Limited Company, Public Limited Company, Cooperative Society and Government. This showed that Sole proprietorship had the highest number in the country with 87 farms (59.7%), followed by Private Limited Company with 45 farms (31.3%), and Public Limited Company had the least number of one farm (0.7%).

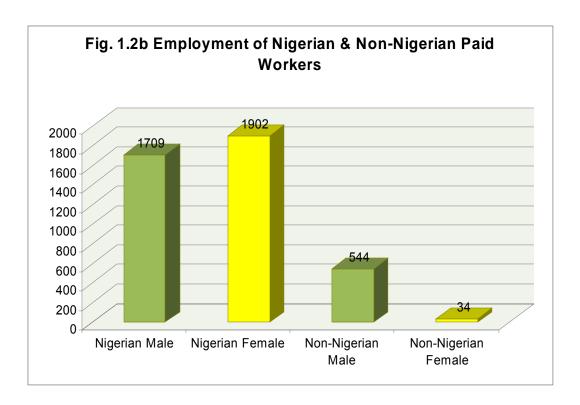


# 2.2.7.2 Employment & Wages

A total of 86 working proprietors were Nigerians who engaged in corporate poultry farming activities; these were made up of 50 males and 36 females with a total wages of \(\frac{\text{\t

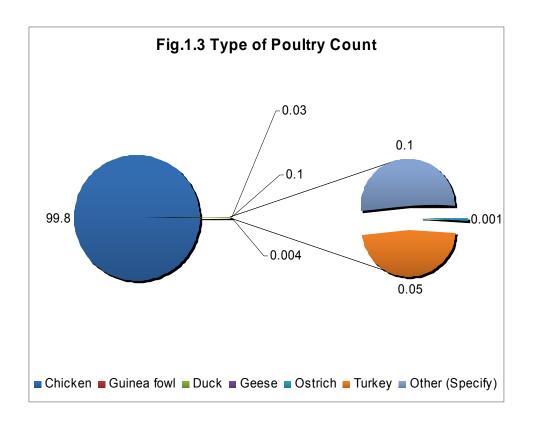
Unpaid family workers were 52 that consist of 43 males and 9 females. The paid workers were made up of 4,189 with a wage bill of ₩447,804,858.00. Out of this 3,611 were Nigerians and 578 Non-Nigerians with the following corresponding wages as follows ₩391,896,618.00 (87.5%) and 55,908,240.00 (12.5%).





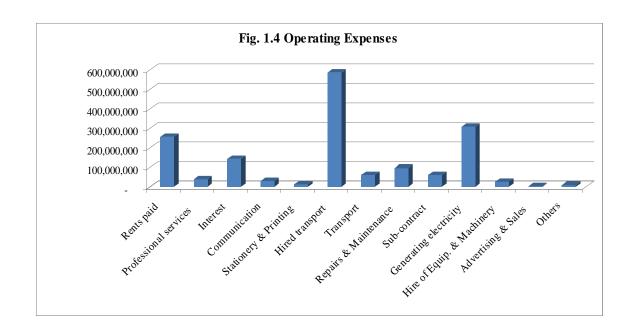
# 2.2.7.3 Poultry Count

Types of poultry covered include the following; Chicken, Guinea Fowl, Ducks, Geese, Ostrich, Turkey and Others not specified. The total count of the poultry birds was 1,926,255 out which Chicken accounted for 1,922,141 (99.8%) followed by Duck with 1,600 (0.08%) while the least was Ostrich 22 (0.001%). Disaggregating the Chicken: Layers recorded the highest with 673,804 (35.1%) followed by Chicks with 331,992 (17.3%) and Broilers with 230,775 (12.7%) while the least is Cockerels with 84,056 (4.4%).



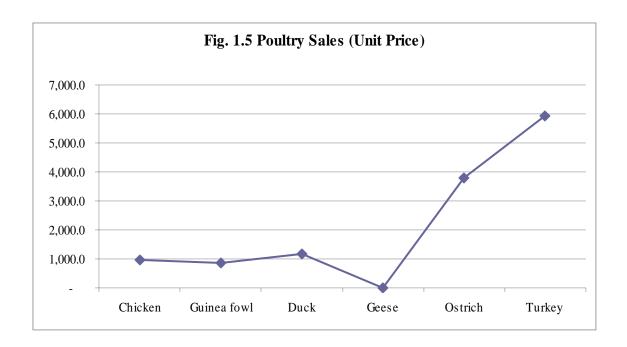
# 2.2.7.4 Operating Expenses

The total operating expenses was \$1,645,361,288.00; Cost of hired transport stood as the highest expenses with \$584,085,630.00 (35.5%), followed by Cost of generating electricity with own equipment \$310,311,727.00 (18.9%), and Rents/rates paid 256,129,910.00 (15.6%), while the least operating expenses is Advertising and sales promotion \$5,243,850.00 (0.3%).



# 2.2.7.5 Poultry Sales

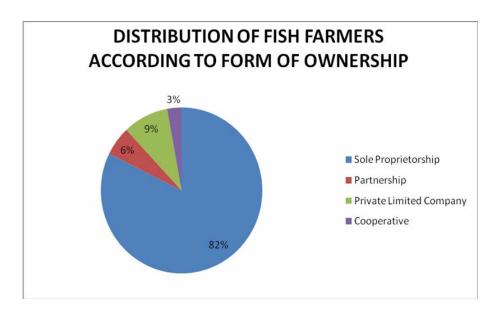
National coverage price of Chicken was ₦963.50, Guinea Fowl ₦850.00, Duck ₦1,180.00, Ostrich ₦3,800.00.and Turkey ₦5,939.00.



#### **FISHERY**

# Table 2.2.8.1: Distribution of Fish Farmers By Form of Ownership and By State

The table showed that 70 farmers nationally are corporate fish farmers. Categorizing these population of farmers revealed that sole proprietor recorded the highest with 57 (82.32 percent) followed by private limited company with 6 farmers (9.08 percent) and partnership with 4 farmers (5.73 percent) while cooperative recorded 2 farmers (2.87 percent). Other forms of ownership recorded zero.

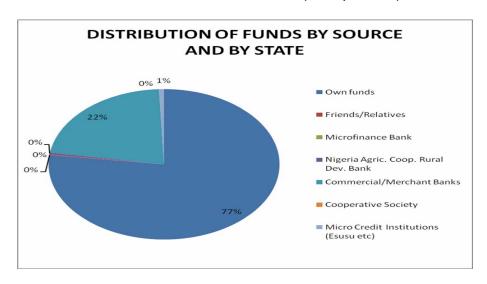


On State basis FCT recorded the highest with 13 farmers (18 percent) followed by Lagos State 7 farmer (10 percent) and Oyo State recorded 5 farmers (7percent) while the least States were Benue, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Niger, Ondo and Plateau that recorded 1 farmer (1 percent) respectively.

## 2.2.8.2: Distribution of Funds By Source and by State

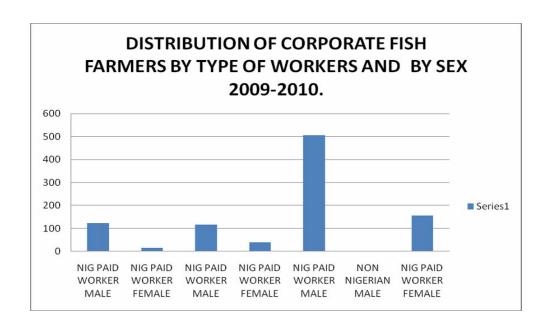
Table2.2.8.2 deal with the fund and source during the agricultural season covered, the total fund invested in fish farming stood at 01, 515, 4335,071 nationally. From this amount, own fund recorded the highest \$\frac{1}{2}\$1,166,038,404 (76.9 percent) followed by Commercial/ Merchant Banks \$\frac{1}{2}\$30, 796,667 (21.83 percent) while the least came from Cooperative Society with \$\frac{1}{2}\$400, 000 (0.03 percent).

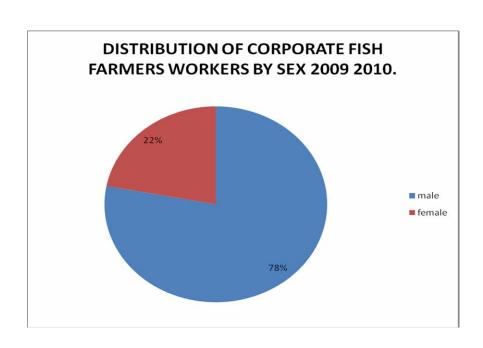
Ekiti State recorded the highest among other States with \(\frac{\pmathbb{N}}{725,750,039}\) (47.89 percent) followed by Bayelsa State with 185,500,016 (12.24 percent) and Ogun State with \(\frac{\pmathbb{N}}{145,850,012}\) (9.62 percent), while Niger State had the least with \(\frac{\pmathbb{N}}{500,000}\) (0.03 percent).



# 2.2.8.3: Distribution of Workers and Wages by Country and By State 2009-2010.

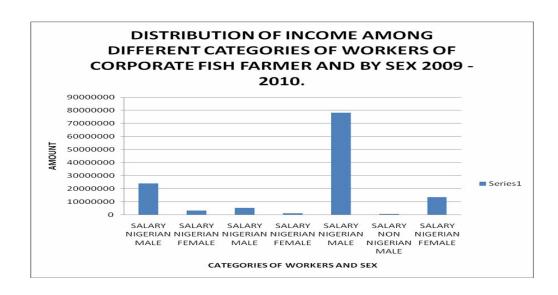
Table 2.2.8.3 revealed that the total work force in fish farming for this agriculture year was 955 persons, who were made up of 745 male (78.01 percent) and female210 persons (21.99percent). On State basis the table showed that FCT recorded the highest with 158 workers (16.5 percent) followed by Lagos State with 98 workers (10.27 percent), while Niger State had the least with 3 workers (0.31 percent). Among this population of workers only one male was Non Nigeria others are Nigerians. The proprietors recorded 137 persons (14.40 percent) breaking down into males 123 and females 15. The unpaid family members stood at 154 persons (16.1percent), 115 males while 38 are females. Paid employee recorded 663 persons (69.51 percent), 507 males while 157 females.

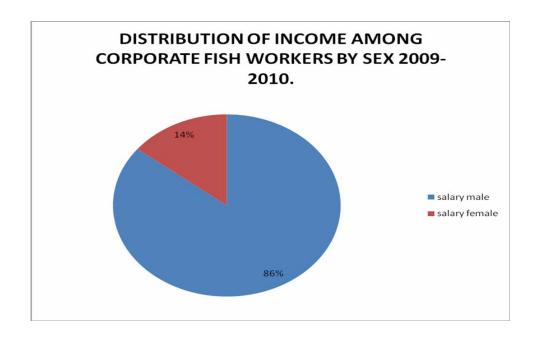




The total salaries paid to workers stood at \$\frac{\text{\ti}\text{\text

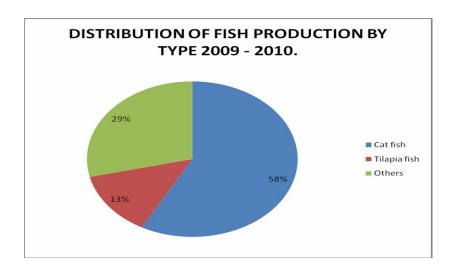
The working proprietors earned the sum of \$\frac{\text{\tilitet{\text{\tinz}\tiex{\tintet{\text{\text{





# 2.2.8.4: Distribution of Production of Fish by Type and by State 2009-2010.

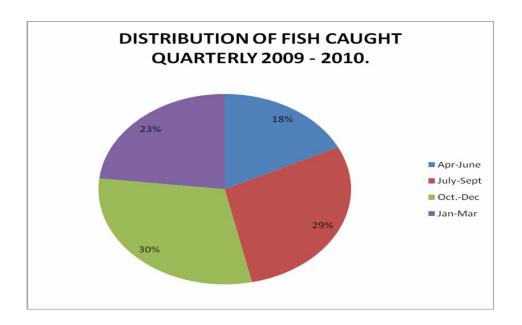
This table showed national production of fish from corporate farm as 8, 112, 235.67 kg. Among this total Cat fish recorded the highest with 4,701,100.67 kg (57.95 percent) followed by Tilapia fish with 1,083,706.67 kg (13.36 percent) and others 2,327,428.33kg (28.69 percent). The distribution of these production across the State showed Kogi State leading with 1,916,000 (23.62 percent), Lagos State with 1,188,989.67 (14.66 percent), Osun State 961,850 kg (11.86 percent) and Oyo State 903,100 kg (11.13 percent), while Cross River recorded the least among the reporting States with 2,450 kg (0.03 percent).



# 2.2.8.5: Distribution of Fish Caught Quarterly and By State 2009-2010.

The total fish caught was 74,630.83 kg, across the State. Niger State recorded the highest 32,100 kg (43.01 percent), Lagos 20,078.33 kg (26.90 percent) and Rivers 18,000 (24.12 percent), while FCT recorded least with 932.50 kg (1.25 percent).

Quarterly distribution of fish caught the record showed third quarter leading with 27,448.67 (36.78 percent) closely followed is second quarter 26,139 kg (35.02 percent) and fourth quarter recorded 21,043.17 kg (28.20 percent), while first quarter recorded 16,090.50 kg (21.56 percent).



# 2.2.9 Corporate Forestry:

Table 2.2.9.1 showed that among the form of ownership that existed government constituted 75 percent which was the highest, followed by sole proprietor with 16.7 percent while the least was cooperative with 8.3 percent.

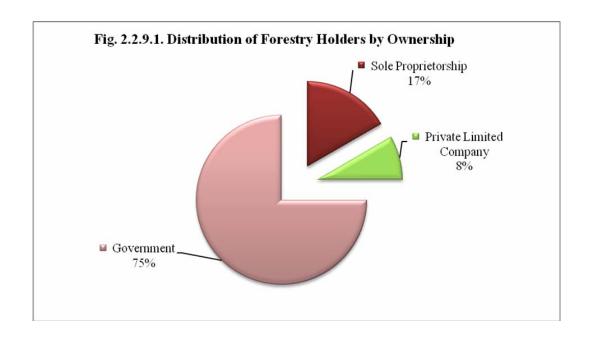


Table 2.2.9.2 showed that two types of forest, Natural and Plantation were covered during the survey period. It further revealed that Plantation represented 66.7 percent and Natural was 33.3 percent respectively.

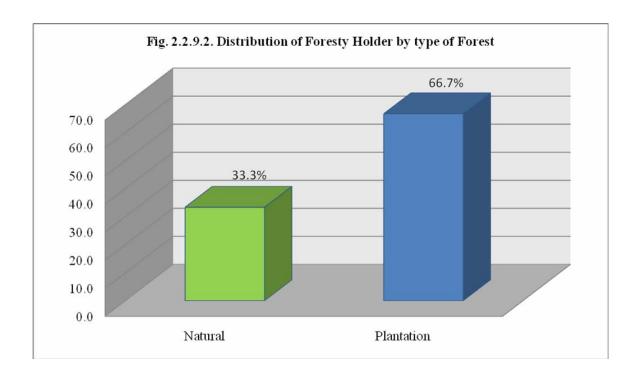


Table 2.2.9.3 revealed that Forestry research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) was the highest source of input with 33.3 percent, followed by State Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources with 29.2 percent and others not specify with 20.8 percent. The least was Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Water Resources with 16.7 percent.

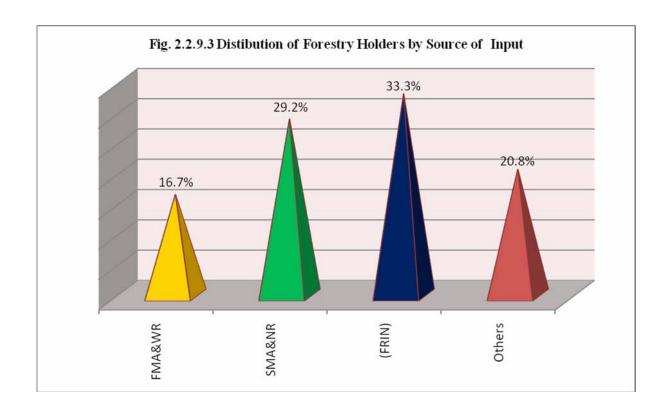


Table 2.2.9.4 showed a total quantity of 314,970 input valued \$69,898,000 been consumed. Graft had the highest share of 91,500 (29.1%) valued at \$1,400,000.00, this was followed by Seedling with 65,400 (20.1%) valued at \$8,075,000.00 while the least input was Preservative with 1,000 (0.3%) valued at 550,000.00.

Table 2.2.9.5 showed the distribution of employment and wages. The result showed that Others such as Security/Watchman, Technical and Taper were the highest employed totaling 360 (43.6 percent) persons with wages of ₹47,930 thousand, consisting of 332 (40.2 percent) males and 28 (3.4 percent) females with corresponding wages of ₹46,687 thousand and ₹1,242 thousand respectively. This was followed by Labourer with a figure of 358 (43.3 percent) persons with a wages of ₹42,310 thousand, disaggregating into 251 males and 107 females having a wage bills of ₹30,511 thousand and 11,800 thousand respectively. In the third place was Managerial category with a total of 76 (9.2 percent) persons and wages of ₹24,693 thousand, this was also made of 54 males and 22 females with a wage cost of ₹23,828 thousand and ₹865 thousand respectively. The lowest category of workers was Gatherers with only 2 (0.2 percent) males with wages amounting to ₹20 thousand.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

#### 3.1 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

# 3.1.1 Number of Persons Engaged

From Table 3.1, the number of persons engaged in the first half of 2009 was 446,384, but it was 185,181in 2008 for the same period. In the second half of 2009, the number of persons engaged was 450,661 while 187,668 persons was recorded for second half 2008. The sex (Female/Male) ratio for the first half was about 1:12 and maintained same ratio of 1:12 in the second half of 2009.

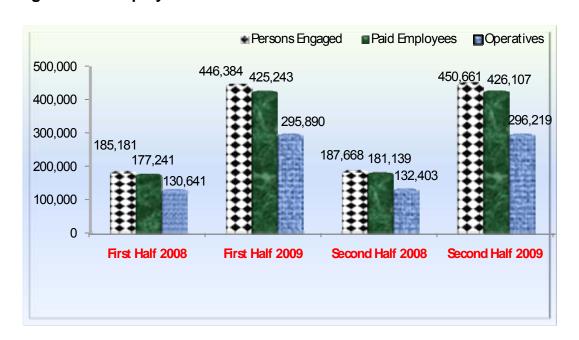


Figure 3.1: Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade Establishment

## 3.1.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees for the first half of 2009 was 425,243 and it was 177,241 for the first half 2008. In the second half of 2009, number of paid employees was 426.107 as against 181,139 in the same period in 2008. The sex ratio in the first half was 5:24 and same in second half of 2009.

## 3.1.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives in the first and second halves of 2009 was 295,890 and 296,219 respectively reflecting an increase of about 0.11 percent. In 2008 number of operative for first and second halves were 130,641 and 132,403 respectively.

The sex ratio was about 5:23 in the first half and remained the same in the second half of 2009.

# 3.1.4 Emolument of Employees

Emolument of employees rose from \$\frac{1}{4}79.60\$ billion in the first half of 2009 to \$\frac{1}{4}91.63\$ billion in the second half of 2009. In 2008, the emolument of employees was \$\frac{1}{4}25.73\$ billion and \$\frac{1}{4}27.82\$ billion respectively.

The average monthly emolument per employee was \$31,197.72 in the first half 2009 and but it was \$23,858.83 in the same period in 2008.

## 3.1.5 Value of Sales (Income)

The value of sales in the first half of 2009 was 43,483.16 billion while it was 41,363.19 billion in first half 2008. The value for second half of 2009 fell to 42,445.02 billion but it was 41,363.19 billion in the same period in 2880.



Figure 3.2: Income of Wholesale & Retail Trade Establishment (Billion Naira)

#### 3.1.6 Cost of Goods Sold

The cost of goods sold was \(\frac{\mathbb{N}}{3}\),116.58 billion in the first half of 2009 decreased to \(\frac{\mathbb{N}}{2}\),143.48 billion in the second half of 2009. In the first half and second halve of 2008, the cost of goods sold was \(\frac{\mathbb{N}}{4}\),190.84 billion and \(\frac{\mathbb{N}}{4}\),308.60 respectively.

## 3.1.7 Gross Margin

The Gross Margin of sales in the first half and second half of 2009 was N366.58 billion and N301.55 billion respectively. In the first half of 2008 it was N178.18 billion and N253.13 billion in the second half of 2008.

# 3.1.8 Cost of Operations



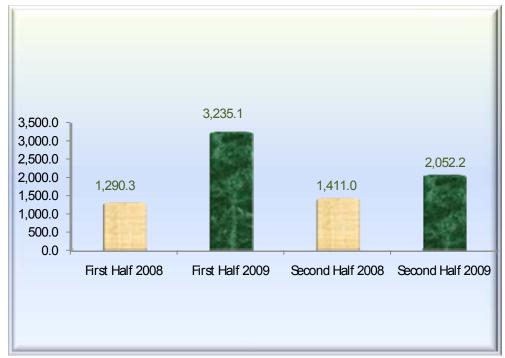


Table 3.1: Wholesale and Retail Trade

ITEM	FI	RST H	ALF YEAR 2	009	SEC	SECOND HALF YEAR 2009			
		N	363,055			N	363,918		
Number of Persons	Male	NN	4,648	446,384	Male	NN	5,100	450,661	450,661
Engaged		N	78,229	770,507		N	81,191	430,001	430,001
	Female	NN	452		Female	NN	452		
		N	347,384			N	348,207		
Number of Paid	Male	NN	NN 4,607	425,243	Male	NN	4,648	426,107	426,107
Employees		N	72,923			N	72,923	120,101	
	Female	NN	329		Female	NN	329		
	Male	N	242,955	295,890	Male	N	243,284		296,219
Number of		NN	864			NN	864	296,219	
Operatives	<b>F</b>	N	51824		<b>F</b> 1-	N	51,824		
	Female	NN	247		Female	NN	247		
Emolument of Employees (N'000)		79	,598,232		91,628,002				171,226,234
Cost of Goods sold (N'000)		3,11	16,577,686		2,143,477,672				5,260,055,35
Value of Sales (N'000)		3,48	33,158,509				5,928,181,85		
Gross Margin (N'000)		360	6,580,823		301,545,669				668,126,492
Cost of Operation (N'000)		3,23	35,094,852		2,052,241,154				5,287,336,00

Capital Expenditure (N'000)		188	,826,026	234,343,774	423,169,800
Note:-	N NN N.A.	= = =	Nigerian Non-Nigerian Not Available		

#### 3.2 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

## 3.2.1 Number of Persons Engaged

Table 3.2 showed that 298,672 persons were engaged in the first half of 2009, while in 2008, the number of person engaged in first half was 185,601, showing 60.92 percent increase. In the second half of 2009, it was 300,329 but it was 189,012 in 2008 for second half, indicating 58.89 percent increase for 2009.

The female/male ratio in the first and second halves of 2009 was 5:9 respectively.

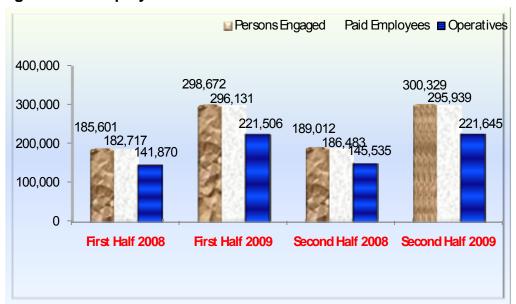


Figure 3.4: Employment in Hotel & Restaurant

## 3.2.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees was 296,131 workers in the first half of 2009 but it was 182,717 in the period in 2008. This shows that the number paid employees increased in first half of 2009 by 62.07 percent. In the second half of 2009 number of paid employees was 295,939 which showed 58.69 percent against the same period in 2008 which was 186,483.

The gender ratio (female/male) in the first half and second half of 2009 was 5:9.

## 3.2.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives (Cooks, Stewards, House Keepers, etc) in the first and second halves of 2009 was 221,506 and 221,645 workers respectively. In comparing with 2008, first and second halves of 2008 was 141,870 and 145,535 workers. This indicated an increased of 56.3 percent and 52.30 percent in the number of operatives in first and second halves of 2009.

The gender ratio of female to male for first and second half 2009 remained 5:9.

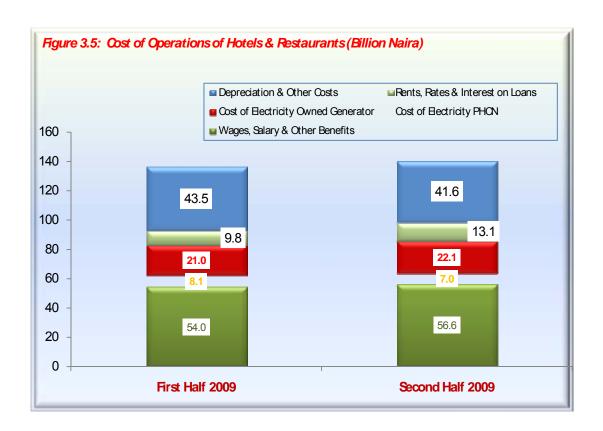
### 3.2.4 Emolument of Employees

A total emolument of N54.02 billion was paid to workers in first half 2009 while in the same period in 2008, the total emolument was N39.59 billion showing that in first half of 2009 the emolument of employees increase by 36.45 percent. In the second half of the same year (2009) emolument of employees was N56.58 billion while it was N42.14 billion in second half 2008, indicating an increase of about 34.28 percent over that of second half of 2008.

A monthly average emolument of \$\frac{\text{\tex

### 3.2.5 Cost of Operation

The cost of operation for the first half of 2009 was \\ \frac{1}{4}136.37 billion but it was \\ \frac{1}{4}126.84 billion in the same period. This indicated 7.51 percent increase in first half of 2009. In the second half of 2009 cost of operation was \\ \frac{1}{4}140.22 billion respectively, while in second half 2008 it was \\ \frac{1}{4}159.47 billion showing a decrease of about 12.07 percent in second half 2009.

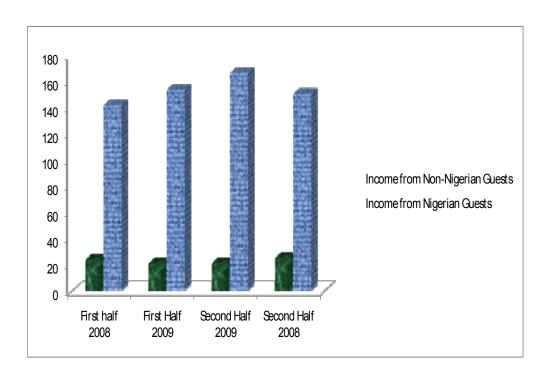


## 3.2.6 Income from Nigerian Guests

The total income from Nigerian Guests in the first half of 2009 was \$\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}\$154.10 billion while in first half of 2008 it was \$\frac{\text{

The total income from Nigerian Guests constituted about 88.48 percent of the total income of the Hotels and Restaurants industry in 2009 while in 2008 it was 85.77 percent.

Figure 3.6: Income from Nigerian and Non-Nigerian Guest



## 3.2.7 Income from Non-Nigerian Guests

The income from Non-Nigerian Guests was about ₩20.90 billion in first half 2009 while it was 23.59 billion in first half 2008 showing 11.40 percent decrease in income from Non-Nigerian Guest in the first half of 2009. In the second half 2009 it was ₩20.90 billion and it was ₩25.03 billion in the same period in 2008, this shows a percentage decrease of 19.76 percent.

The income from Non-Nigerian Guests represents 11.52 percent of the total income in Hotels and Restaurants industry in 2009 while it was 14.22 percent in 2008.

## 3.2.8 Capacity Utilized

The capacity utilized in the Hotels and Restaurants industry in first half and second half of 2009 were 66.4 percent and 72.0 per respectively. In the first and second halves 2008, the capacity utilized was 75.0 percent and 76.0 percent respectively.



Figure 3.7: Capacity Utilization of Hotels and Restaurants

#### 3.2.9 Number of Rooms

The number of rooms decreased from 620,531 in first half 2009 to 610,715 in the second half, while in 2008 the number of rooms were 23,646,253 and 23,898,189 for first and second halves respectively.

## 3.2.10 Number of Lodger Nights

The number of lodger nights was 32,795,087 in the first half 2009, while in 2008 it was 15,908,306. In the second half of 2009 number of lodger nights was 37,815,071 but it was 17,023,167 in second half 2008.

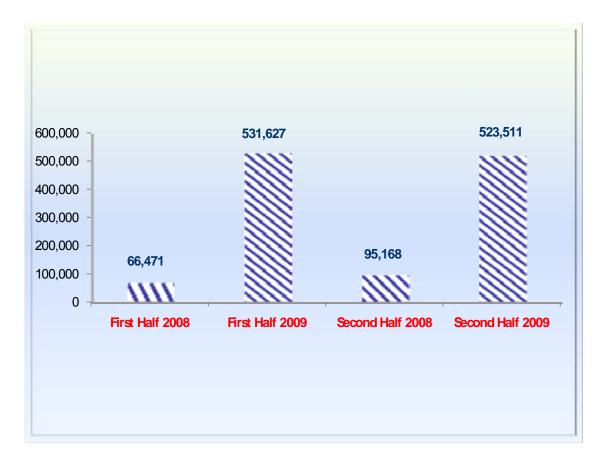
### 3.2.11 Number of Lodger Rooms

The number of lodger rooms increased from 49,411,202 in first half 2009 to 52,198,599 in the second half, showing an increase of 1.74 percent.

### 3.2.12 Number of Lodger Tourists

The number of lodger tourists was 531,627 in the first half of 2009 and decreased to 523,511 in the second half 2009. In the first half of 2008 it was 66,471 and 95,168 in the second half of the same year.

Figure 3.8: Lodger Tourist in Hotels & Restaurants



**Table 3.2: Hotels & Restaurants** 

ITEM	FIRST HA	LF YEA	R 2009	TOTAL	SECOND	HALF \	TOTAL	
	Male	N	192,915		Male	N	193,041	
Number of Persons	Iviaic	NN	778		iviaic	NN	616	
Engaged	Female	N	104,868	298,672	Female	N	106,561	300,329
	Terriale	NN	111		Temale	NN	111	
	Male	N	190,666		Male	N	191,091	
Number of Paid	Iviaic	NN	529		iviaic	NN	518	007.000
Employees	Female	N	104834	296,131	Female	N	104,228	295,939
	Terriale	NN	102		Terriale	NN	102	
	Male	N	144,078		Male	N	142,117	
Number of	Iviaic	NN	122		Iviaic	NN	133	221,645
Operatives	Female	N	77,249	221,506	Female	N	79,338	
	Terriale	NN	57	,	Terriale	NN	57	
Emolument of Employees (N'000)		54,	021,715		Į į	110,599,347		
Cost of Operation (N'000)		136	,373,601		1	40,220,	276,594,524	
Income from Nigerian Guests (N'000)		154	,103,013		1	66,850,	043	320,953,056
Income from Non- Nigerian Guests (N'000)		20,	904,740		20,897,240			41,801,980
Capacity Utilized by percentage	66.4					69.2		
Number of Rooms	620,531					1,231,246		
Number of Lodger Nights		32,	795,087		37,815,071			70,610,158
Number of Lodger		49,	411,202		Į į	101,609,801		

Room			
Number of Lodger Tourists	531,627	523,511	1,055,138

Note: - N = Nigerian NN = Non Nigerian

#### 3.3 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

### 3.3.1 Number of Persons Engaged

From Table 3.3, the number of person engaged was 359,842 in the first half of 2009 whereas, 227,149 persons were engaged in 2008. This showed an increased in the number of persons engaged in 2009 with 58 percent.

In the second half of 2009, a total of 365,837 persons were engaged while, that of 2008 was 225,373 people. This showed that, there was an increased in the number of persons engaged during the second half of 2009 by 62 percent. There was improvement on employment in the construction industry in the second half of 2009.

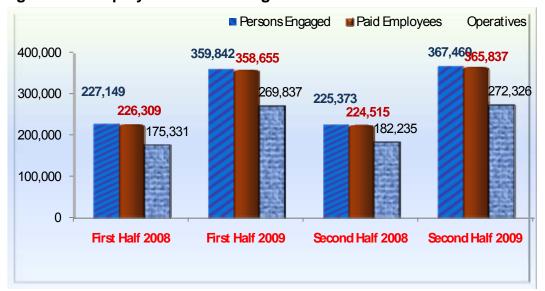


Figure 3.9: Employment in Building & Construction

# 3.3.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees in the first half of year 2009 was 358,655 persons while that of 2008 recorded 226,309 persons. This showed that, there was an increased of 58.48 percent in the first half of 2009.

The second half of 2009 recorded 365,837 persons in the paid employment whereas; a total of 224,515 people was recorded for 2008. There was an increase of 62.95 percent on paid employees in the second half of 2009.

# 3.3.3 Number of Operatives

In the first half of 2009, the number of operatives in the construction industry was 269,837 persons while that of 2008 recorded 175,331 persons. There was an increase in 2009 with 54 percent.

The number of operatives in the second half of 2009 was 272,326 person while, that of 2008 recorded 182,235 persons. This shows an increase of 49.44 percent in 2009 on the number of operatives.

### 3.3.4 Emolument of Employees:

The total emolument paid to workers which included wages and salaries and other benefits was \$\frac{\text{\t

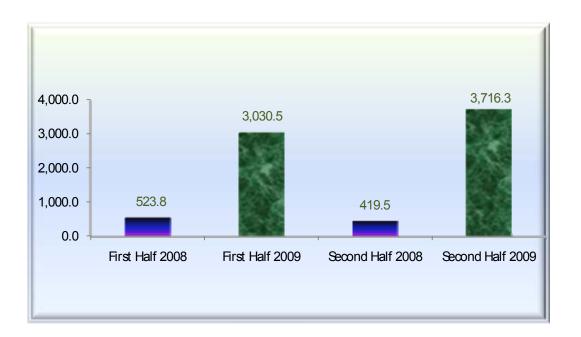
The second half of 2009 was N58.74 billion while that of 2008 stood at N56.04 billion. An increase occurred in the second half of 2009 which was represented by 4.80 percent.

#### 3.3.5 Value of Work done:

Value of work done recorded ₦3.03 trillion in the first half of 2009 while, that of 2008 stood at ₦523.80 billion. There was an increase in the first half of 2009 with the difference of ₦2.5 billion compared to that of 2008.

In the second half of 2009, \(\frac{\text{\tint{\text{\tin\text{\t

Figure 3.10: Value of Work Done in Building & Construction Companies (Trillion Naira)

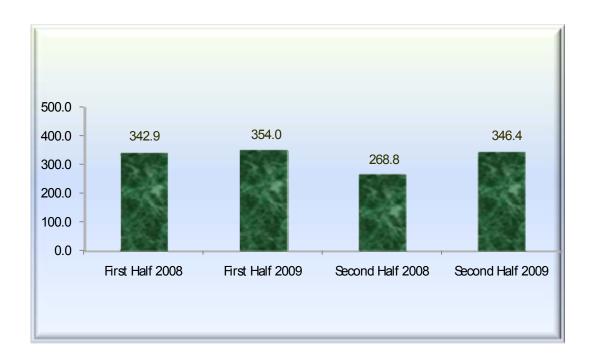


## 3.3.6 Cost of Operation

The total cost of operation in the first half of 2009 was \(\frac{\text{\tint{\texit{\text{\texict{\text{\text{\tex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texitex{\text{\text{\text{\

The second half of 2009 showed that, \(\frac{\pmathbb{N}}{346.35}\) billion was recorded as cost of operation while, that of 2008 was \(\frac{\pmathbb{N}}{262.78}\) billion. This showed an increase in the second half of 2009 which was represented by 31.8 percent.

Figure 3.11: Cost of Operation in Building & Construction Companies (Billion Naira)



## 3.3.7 Total Net Assets:

In the first half of year 2009, the total net assets value was \$\frac{1}{4}613.33\$ billion and that of the second half valued at \$\frac{1}{4}640.41\$ billion. There was an increase of total net value in the second half of 2009 which was represented by 4.41 percent.

Table 3.3: Building & Construction

ITEM	FIRST 2009	HALF	YEAR	TOTAL	SECONI 2009	) HAL	F YEAR	TOTAL	
		N	334,627			N	341,937		
Number of Persons	Male	NN	9,677		Male	NN	9,791		
Engaged		N	15,450	359,842		N	15,651	367,460	
	Female	NN	88		Female	NN	81		
		N	333,509			N	340,697		
Number of Paid	Male	NN	9,657		Male	NN	9,593		
Employees	Female	N	15,408	358,655		N	15,472	365,837	
		NN	81		Female	NN	75		
		N 254,637				N	256,981		
Number of	Male	NN	5,440		Male	NN	5,403		
Operatives		N	9,701	269,837		N	9,890	272,326	
	Female	NN	59		Female	NN	52		
Emolument of Employees (N'000)		59	,409,790		58,737,430			118,147,220	
Value of Work (N'000)		3,03	30488,317		3,716,271,110			6,746,759,427	
Cost of Operation (N'000)		353	3,963,810		346,347,888			700,311,698	
Total Net Assets (N'000)		613	3,328,176		640	,406,4	-03	1,253,734,579	

Note: -

N NN =

Nigerian Non-Nigerian Not Available = N.A. =

#### 3.4 MANUFACTURING

### 3.4.1 CEMENT MANUFACTURING

## 3.4.1.1 Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged increased from 3,974 in the first half 2008 to 4,285 persons in the first half 2009, this indicate an increase of 7.83 percent, in the second half of 2008 the number of persons engaged decreased from 4,460 to 4,289 showing a decline of 3.83 percent.

The gender component (female/male) of the persons engaged shows a ratio of 1:20 in the first half 2008 while that of first half 2009 was 1:19, in the second half 2008 the ratio of female to male was 1:21 as against the second half 2009 whose ratio was 1.19.

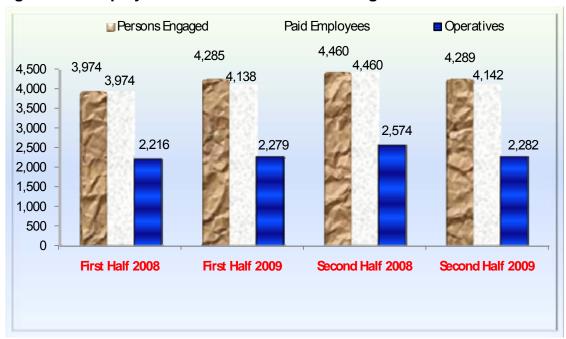


Figure 3.4: Employment in Cement Manufacturing

# 3.4.1.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees increased from 3,974 in the first half 2008 to 4,285 persons in the first half 2009, this indicated an increase of 4.13 percent, in the second half of 2008 the number of persons paid decreased from 4,460 in the second half of 2008 to 4,142 showing a decline of 7.13 percent.

The female to male data shows a ratio of 1:20 in the first half 2008 and 1:19 in the first half of 2009, in the second half 2008 the ratio of female to male was 1:21 as against the second half 2009 whose ratio was 1.19

### 3.4.1.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives increased from 2,216 in the first half 2008 to 2,279 operatives in the second half of 2009 showing an increase of 2.84 percent whereas in the second half the number of operatives decrease from 2,574 in 2008 to 2,282 in 2009 showing a decline of 11.34 percent.

The gender breakdown shows a ratio 1:22 in the first half 2008 while the first half 2009 the ratio was1:19 in the second half 2008 the ratio of female to male was 1:21 as against the second half 2009 whose ratio was 1.19

## 3.4.1.4 Emolument of Employees

A total of \$\frac{\text{\tint{\text{\ticl{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t

### 3.4.1.5 Cost of Operation

A total of N36.57 billion was incurred as cost of operation in the first half 2008 while that of the first half 2009 was N35.49 billion showing a decrease of 2.95 percent. A total of N49.43 billion was incurred as cost of operation in the first half 2008 while that of the second half 2009 was N40.11 billion showing a decrease of 18.88 percent.

## 3.4.1.6 Quantity Produced

The total quantity of cement produced in the first half 2008 was 3.07 million metric tons as against 4.94 million metric tons in the first half 2009 indicating an increase of 60.94 percent. The total quantity of cement produced in the second half 2008 was 3.31 million metric tons as against 4.47 million metric tons in the second half 2009 indicating an increase of 34.96 percent.

### 3.4.1.7 Value of Production

The total value of production of cement in the first half 2008 which was \(\frac{4}{4}60.33\) billion increase to \(\frac{4}{1}10.41\) billion in the first half 2009 by 83.01 percent. The total value of production of cement in the second half 2008 which was \(\frac{4}{4}66.03\) billion increase to \(\frac{4}{1}102.33\) billion in the second half 2009 by 54.98 percent.

#### 3.4.1.8 Value of Sales

The total value of sales in the first half 2008 was \$\frac{1}{4}73.32\text{billion}\$ while that of the first half 2009 was \$\frac{1}{4}102.06\$ billion showing an increase of 39.02 percent. The total value of sales in the second half 2008 was \$\frac{1}{4}80.31\$ billion while that of the second half 2009 was \$\frac{1}{4}90.51\$ billion showing an increase of 12.07 percent.

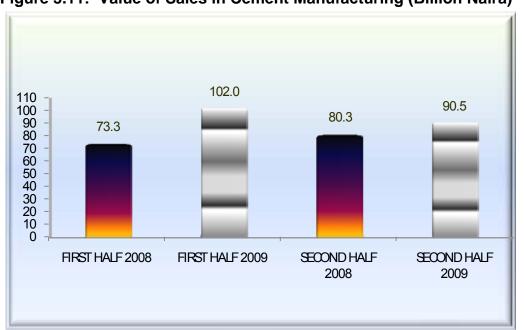


Figure 3.11: Value of Sales in Cement Manufacturing (Billion Naira)

# 3.4.1.9 Capacity Utilization

The installed capacity utilized in the cement industry increased from 68 percent in the first half 2008 to 75 percent in the first half 2009 showing 10.29 percent point increase. In the second half, the installed capacity utilized in the cement industry increased from 63 percent in 2008 to 81 percent in 2009 showing 28.57 percent point increase.

Table 3.4.1: Cement Manufacturing

ITEM	FIRST HALF YEAR 2009			TOTAL	SECOND HALF YEAR 2009			TOTAL	ANNUAL TOTAL
		N	3907			N	3,913		
Number of Persons	Male	NN	170	4,285	Male	NN	170.	4,289	4,289
Engaged		N	208	,,		N	206	,,,	,,=01
	Female	NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.		
		N	3774			N	3780		
Number of Paid	Male	NN	194	4,138	Male	NN	172	4,142	4,142
Employees		N	170	1,100		N	190	1,112	1,112
	Female	NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.		
		N	2227			N	2229		
Number of Operatives	Male	NN	N.A.	2,279	Male	NN	N.A.	2,282	2,282
Number of Operatives		N	52	2/27		N	53		
	Female	NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.		
Emolument of Employees (\(\frac{\mathbf{H}}{2}\)(000)		4,5	16,412		4,757,405			9,273,817	
Cost of Operation (¥'000)		35,4	92,707		40	0,109,34	10	75,6	02,047
Quantity Produced (M/Tons)	4,944,723				4,478,329			9,423,052	
Value of Production (₩'000)	110,412,460				102,330,504			212,742,964	
Value of Sales (₩'000)	102,061,950				90,511,676			192,573,626	
Capacity Utilization(%)			68		63				66

Note:-

Nigerian Non-Nigerian Not Available N = NN = N.A. =

#### 3.4.2 OTHER MANUFACTURING

## 3.4.2.1 Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged decreased from 1,539,050 persons in the first half of 2008 to 889,718 in the second half of 2009 representing a decrease of 42.19 percent. In the second half, the number of persons engaged decreased from 1,649,602 persons in 2008 to 924,930 in 2009 representing a decrease of 43.93 percent.

The gender component of the number of persons engaged shows a ratio of 1:4 for female to male in both halves of year 2008.

The gender ratio of female to male in the first half and second half of the year 2009 was 1:3 and 5:16 respectively

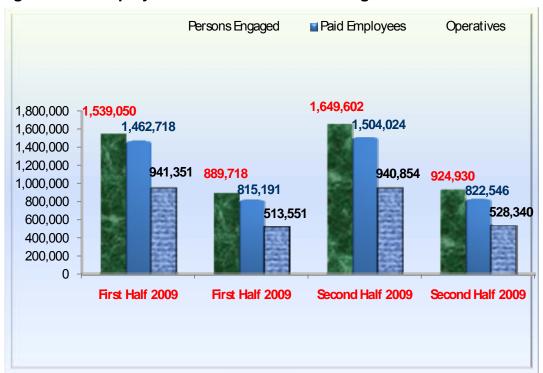


Figure 3.14: Employment in Other Manufacturing

# 3.4.2.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees in the first half of 2008 was 1,462,718 and decreased marginally to 815191 in the first half of 2009, this indicated 44.27 percent decrease respectively. In the second half the number of paid employees was 1,504024 in 2008 decreased marginally to 822,546 of 2009, this indicated 45.31 percent decrease respectively.

The gender desegregation shows a ratio of 1:4 for female and male in the two halves of year 2008.

The ratio of female to male was 1:3 for both first half and second half for year 2009. See Table 3.4.2

## 3.4.2.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives decreased from 941,351in the first half of 2008 to 513,551 in first half of 2009 indicating 45.45 percent decrease,

The number of operatives decreased from 940,854 in the second half of 2008 to 528,340 in second half of 2009 indicating 43.84 percent decrease,

The female/male data showed a ratio of 1:4 for the first and second halves of year 2008.

The ratio of female to male was 5:18 in the first half and second half of 2009. See Table 3.4.2

## 3.4.2.4 Emolument of Employees

A total of \$\frac{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t

#### 3.4.2.5 Value of Sales

The total value of sales in the first half of 2008 was \(\frac{4}{2}\)5.31 trillion and decreased to \(\frac{4}{2}\)2.75 trillion in the first half 2009, this indicated about 48.21 percent decrease. The total value of sales in the second half of 2008 was \(\frac{4}{2}\)5,85 trillion and decreased to \(\frac{4}{2}\)2.95 trillion in the second half of 2009, this indicate about 49.57 percent decrease.



Figure 3.15: Value of Sales in Other Manufacturing (Billion Naira)

## 3.4.2.6 Cost of Operation

The operating cost for first half of 2008 was about \(\frac{\text{\mathbb{N}}}{3.34}\) trillion decreased to \(\frac{\text{\mathbb{N}}}{2.11}\) trillion in the first half 2009, indicating 36.83 percent decrease. In the second half the operating cost of 2008 was about \(\frac{\text{\mathbb{N}}}{3.70}\) trillion and decreased to \(\frac{\text{\mathbb{N}}}{2.17}\) trillion in the second half 2009, indicating 41.35 percent decrease.

Figure 3.19: Cost of Operation in Other Manufacturing (Billion Naira)



## 3.4.2.7 Capital Expenditure

A total of N367.93 billion was expended on building, equipment, etc. in the first half 2008 while that of the first half 2009 was N39.02 billion, this showed an decrease of 89.39 percent. A total of N460.75 billion was expended on building, equipment, etc. in the second half 2008 while that of the second half 2009 was N47.03 billion, this showed a decrease of 89.79 percent.

# 3.4.2.8 Capacity Utilization

The installed capacity utilized by this sector in the first half of 2008 was 66percent and this decreased slightly to 65.0 percent in the second half of 2008, showing 1 percent decrease. The installed capacity utilized by this sector in the first half of 2009 was 63.9 percent and this increased slightly to 64.0 percent in the second half of 2009, showing 0.16 percent increase

Figure 3.17 Average Capacity Utilization Rate in Other Manufacturing (Percent)



**Table 3.4.2: Other Manufacturing** 

ITEM	FIRST HA	ALF YEA	R 2009	TOTAL	SECOND	HALF Y	'EAR 2009	TOTAL
		N	667,939			N	696,881	
Number of Persons Engaged	Male	NN	5,771	000 740	Male	NN	5615	924,930
		N	215,361	889,718		N	221,822	
	Female	NN	647		Female	NN	612	
		N	610,343			N	615,928	
Number of Paid	Male	NN	3,539		Male	NN	3,515	
Employees		N	200,945	815,191		N	202,833	822,546
	Female	NN	364		Female	NN	270	
	Male	N	400,242	513,551	Male	N	413,871	528,340
Number of		NN	718			NN	716	
Operatives		N	112,376			N	113,627	
	Female	NN	215		Female	NN	126	
Emolument of Employees (N'000)		196	,086,449		2	01,814,4	79	397,900,928
Value of Sales (N'000)		2,75	2,030,811		2,952,893,851			5,704,924,662
Operating Cost (¥'000)		2,110	0,298,278		2,171,961,008			4,282,259,286
Capital Expenditure (N'000)		39,	022,539		47,032,683			86,055,222
Capacity Utilization (%)			63.9		64.0			64.0

Note:-=

Nigerian Non-Nigerian Not Available N NN = N.A.

## 3.4.3 Manufacturing - Oil Refining

## 3.4.3.1 Number of Persons Engaged

4,316 persons were engaged in the first half of 2008 in petroleum refining sub-sector as against 3,583 persons in first half 2009, this indicates a decrease of 16.98 percent. 4,601 persons were engaged in the second half of 2008 in petroleum refining sub-sector as against 3,543 persons in second half 2009, this indicates a decrease of 23.00 percent.

The Nigerian female/male ratio in the first half was 1:17 and 1:18 in the second half 2008, the female/male ratio was 1:12 in the first half and remained the same in the second half of 2009.



Figure 3.15: Employment in Refining Manufacturing by Gender

## 3.4.3.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees declined from 3,810 persons in the first half 2008 to 3,583 persons in the first half2009, indicating a decrease of 5.96 percent. The number of paid employees declined from 3,919 persons in the second half of 2008 to 3,543 persons in the second half 2009 indicating a decrease of 9.59 percent.

The female/male ratio was 1:12 in the first half and remained the same in the second half of 2008. The female/male ratio was 1:12 in the first half and remained the same in the second half of 2009.

## 3.4.3.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives in the first half of 2008 was 2,597 as against 2,274 in the first half of 2009, indicating an insignificant decrease of 12.44 percent. The number of operatives in the second half of 2008 was 2,251 against 2,274 in the second half 2009, indicating an insignificant decrease of 13.46 percent.

The sex ratio was 1:17 in the first half and maintained same ratio in the second half of 2008. The sex ratio was 1:16 in the first half and maintained same ratio in the second half of 2009.

## 3.4.3.4 Emolument of Employees

The emolument of employees for the first half of 2008 was №18.23 billion and decreased to №15.05 billion in the first half of 2009, this showed reduction of 17.39 percent. The emolument of employees for the second half of 2008 was №11.50 billion and increased to №16.21 billion in the second half of 2009, this showed reduction of 40.63 percent in the second half of 2009.

## 3.4.3.6 Cost of Operation

The cost of operation increased in the first half of 2008, from N4.88 billion to N65.99 billion in the first half of 2009. The cost of operation increased in the second half of 2008 from N5.46 billion to N23.42billion in the second half of 2009.

## 3.4.3.7 Capacity Utilization

The installed capacity utilized in the petroleum refining sub-sector for first half of 2008 was 26 percent, while that of the second half was 15 percent, showing 73.33 percentage points decrease. The installed capacity utilized in the petroleum refining sub-sector for first half 2009 was 17 percent, while that of the second half was 2 percent, showing 88.24 percentage points decrease.

Figure 3.17: Capacity Utilization Rate in Oil Refining (Percent)

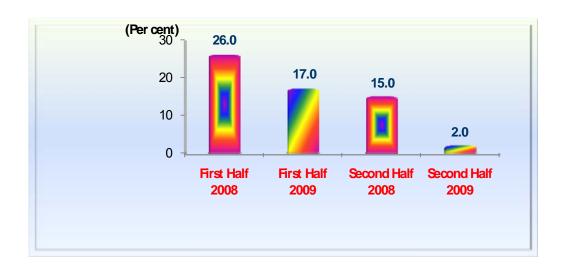


Table 3.4.3: Manufacturing – OIL REFINING

ITEM	FIRST	HALF 2009	YEAR	TOTAL	SECON	D HALI 2009	YEAR	TOTAL	ANNUAL TOTAL
		N	3,306			N	3,270		3,543 4444
Number of	Male	NN	N.A.	3,583	Male	NN	N.A.	3,543	
Persons Engaged		N	277	0,000		N	273	0,040	
	Female	NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.		
		N	3,306		Male	N	3,270		3,543
Number of Paid	Male	NN	N/A			NN	N.A.	3,543	
Employees		N	277	3,583	Female	N	273		
	Female	NN	N.A.			NN	N.A.		
		N	2,134		Male	N	2,121	2,251	2,251
Number of	Male	NN	N.A.	2,274		NN	N.A.		
Operatives		N	130	2,214		N	130		
	Female	NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.		
Emolument of Employees (N'000)	15,059,734				16,209,214				31,268,948
Cost of Operation (N'000)		65	,998,651		23,424,454				89,433,105
Capacity Utilization (%)		17				2			

Note:-

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Nigerian Non-Nigerian Not Available N NN N.A. = =

#### 3.5 MINING AND QUARRYING

## 3.5.1 Number of Persons Engaged

Table 3.5 showed that the number of persons engaged in the first and second half of 2009 was 10,684 and 10,271 persons respectively showing a decrease of 3.86 percent. While in 2008 the number of persons engaged in the first and second halves was 14,904 and 14,258 respectively showing a increase of 23.31 percent in 2008. The ratio of female to male was about 1:2 for both fist and second half 2009



Figure 3.18: Employment in Mining & Quarrying

# 3.5.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees was 10,099 in first half of 2009 and decreased to 10,079 in the second half of 2009 showing about 0.20 percent decrease. The first half of 2008, the number of paid employees was 13,641 and there was a decrease of 13,223 in the second half of 2008 indicating decreased of about 24.0 percent. The ratio of female to male was about 5:12 for both first and second half 2009. See Table 3.5.

### 3.5.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives increased from 7,382 in the first half to 7,420 in the second half of the same year showing a marginal increase of 0.51 percent.

The female to male ratio for first half and second half of year 2009 was about 2:5. While in 2008, the number of operative decreased from 13.641 in the first half of the year to 9,692 in the second half of the same year which indicate a decrease of 23 percent. See Table 3.5.

## 3.5.4 Emolument of Employees

A total of about \$\frac{\text{

## 3.5.5 Operating Expenses

The total operating expenses in the first half 2009, was N4.84 billion and N4.85 billion in the second half of the same year. This indicated an increase of 13,719 million (0.28 percent) but in 2008 the total operating expenses in the first half of 2008 N1.74billion and N2.19 billion in the second half of the year 2008

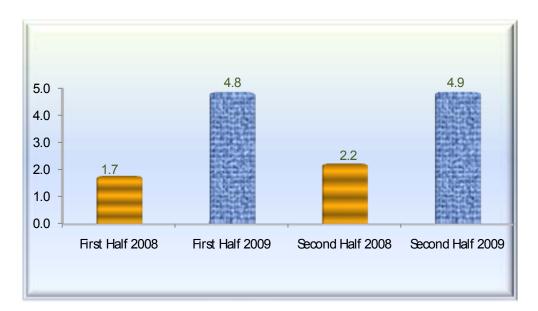
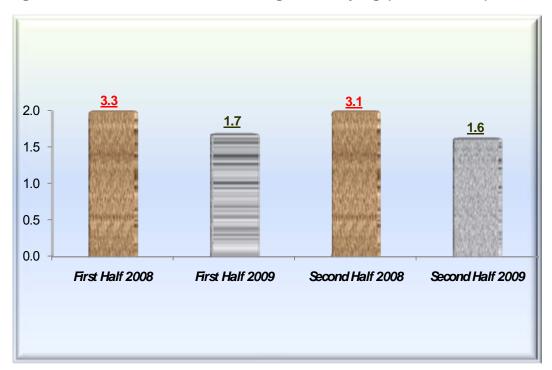


Figure 3.20: Cost of Operation in Mining and Quarrying (Billion Naira)

#### 3.5.6 Value of Sales

The value of sales of mineral in the first half of 2009 which was ₩1.69 billion dropped to ₩1.63 billion in the second half of the same year, indicating a decrease of 3.55 percent. While in 2008 the first half and second half of the year 2008 was ₩3.33 and ₩3.10 which shows that there is an increase in year 2008 with 48.9 percent.

Figure 3.20: Value of Sales in Mining & Quarrying (Billion Naira)



**Table 3.5: Mining and Quarrying** 

ITEM	FIRST	HALF Y 2009	'EAR	TOTAL	SECON	D HALF 2009	YEAR	TOTAL	ANNUAL TOTAL
		N	7,331			N	6,849		
Number of	Male	NN	122		Male	NN	113		
Persons Engaged		N	3,186	10,684		N	3,270	10,271	10,271
	Female	NN	45		Female	NN	39		
		N	7,076			N	6,965		10,079
Number of	Male	NN	85		Male	NN	76	10,079	
Paid Employees		N	2,896	10,099		N	3,002		
Female	NN	42		Female	NN	36			
		N	5,267		Male	N	5,255		
Number of	Male	NN	38			NN	38		
Operatives		N	2,077	7,382		N	2,127	7,420	7,420
	Female	NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.		
Emolument of Employees (₦'000)	2,833,904				2,846,861				5,680,765
Cost of Operation N'000)	4,840,186				4,853,905				9,694,091
Value of Sales (₩'000)			1,687,4	42	1,628,088				3,315,530

Note:-

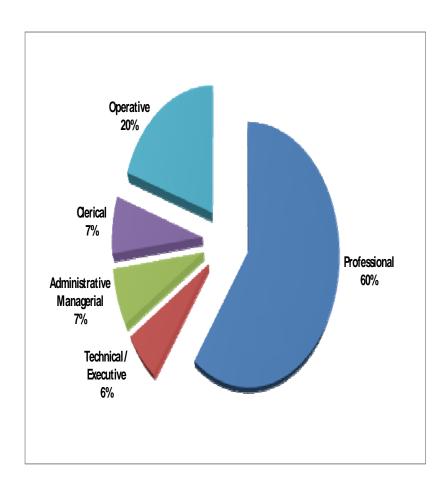
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Nigerian Non -Nigerian Not Available N NN N.A. = =

Table 3.5.1: Percentage Distribution of Salaries and Wages by Categories of Workers

Category of Workers	Percentage of Wages & Salaries
Professional	60
Technical / Executive	6
Administrative Managerial	7
Clerical	7
Operative	20
Total	100

Fig. 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Salaries and Wages by Category of Workers in Mining & Quarrying



#### 3.6 PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

## 3.6.1 Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in first half 2009 was 342,906 and that of 2008 was 548,740 respectively, while second half of 2009 had a total of 341,274 and that of 2008 was 550,137 workers engaged. Both halve of 2009 showed a decrease of 37.97 percent over that 2008.

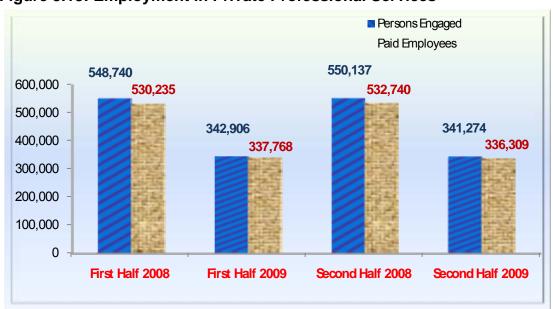


Figure 3.18: Employment in Private Professional Services

## 3.6.2 Number of Paid Employees

The total number of paid employees for first half 2009 was 337,768 employees and that of 2008 was 530,235. The second half of the 2009 was 336,309 employees while in 2008 half year was 532,740. .

## 3.6.3 Emolument of Employees

With reference to Table 3.6, the total emolument (total wages and salaries, and that of2008 was \$\frac{1}{2}\$50.56.billon. This showed an increase of 18.20 percent (\$\frac{1}{2}\$9.2 billion), in first half 2009. The total emolument of employees in second half 2009 was \$\frac{1}{2}\$72.90 and that of 2008 was \$\frac{1}{2}\$54.13 billion. This showed a decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}\$18.77 billon representing 34.68 percent.

## 3.6.4 Cost of Operation

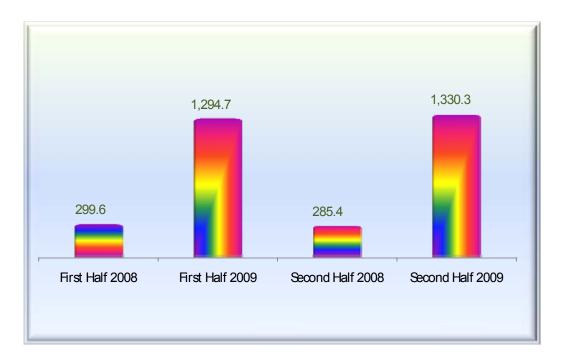
A total of N94.51 billion was recorded in first half 2009 as cost of operation, while that of 2008 was N57.38 billion. This showed an increase of N37.13 billion, representing 64.71 percent. The cost of operation in second half 2009, was N111.76 billion, while that of 2008 was N57.89 billion, indicating an increase of N53.87 billion, representing 93.06 percent

## 3.6.5 Total Amount Invested

## 3.6.6 Total Receipt

The total receipt for first half of 2009, was \(\frac{\text{\text{N}}}{1294.68}\) billion while that of 2008, was \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}}{2009}\), was \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}}{1330.29}\) billion while that of 2008 was \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}}{2008}\), was \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}}{1330.29}\) billion while that of 2008 was \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}{2008}\).

Figure 3.21: Income of Private Professional Services (Billion Naira)



**Table 3.6 Private Professional Services** 

ITEM	FIRST HALF YEAR 2009			TOTAL		ND HA 2009	LF YEAR	TOTAL	ANNUAL TOTAL
No. of Persons Engaged		N	216,510		Male	N	215,681		341,274
	Male	NN	373	342,906	ı	NN	431	341,274	
	Female	N	125,985		Female	N	125,124		
		NN	38			NN	38		
	Male	N	212,473		Male	N	212,510	336,309	336,309
No. of Paid		NN	319	337,768		NN	366		
Employees	Female	N	124,938	,	female	N	123,395		
		NN	38			NN	38		
Emolument of Employees (N'000)	59,764,697					7.	132,660,309		
Cost of Operation (N'000)	94,512,367				111,764,435				206,276,802
Total Amount invested (N'000)	5,691,854,453				5,645,450,536				11,337,404,989
Total Receipts (N'000)	1,294,678,911				1,330,286,861			2,624,965,772	

## 3.7 ORGANIZED ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS

## 3.7.1 Number of Persons Engaged

A total of 223,355 and 224,139 persons were engaged in the first half and second half of year 2009 respectively, while in first half and second half of 2008 it was 79,636 and 80,229 respectively. The gender ratio (female/male) of persons engaged was 1:23 in the first half and maintains some ratio in second half of year 2009.



Figure 3.24: Employment in the Organised Road Transport

## 3.7.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees increased from 199,502 in the first half 2009 to 199,845 in the second half of 2009 respectively, while in 2008, the number of paid employees was 79,316 for first half and 79,614 for second half.

The gender ratio was 1:21 for female to male in the first half 2009 and 1:22 for female to male in the second of half of the same year.

## 3.7.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives in the first half of 2009 was 117,745, while it was 48,682 in the same period in 2008. In the second half of 2009 number of operatives was 118,107 but it was 49,208.

The gender ratio of operatives stood at about 1:21 for female to male in the first half and about 1.22 for female to male in the second half of year 2009.

## 3.7.4 Emolument of Employees

In year 2009, a total emolument of about \$\frac{\text{\$\}\$\$}\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex{

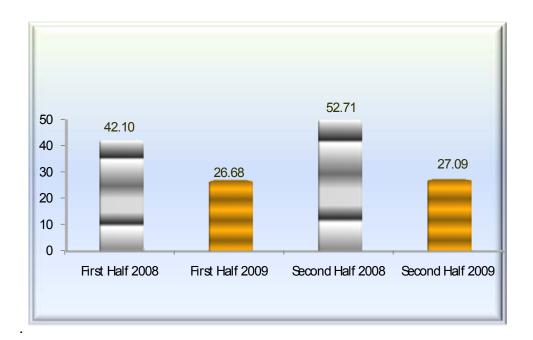
The average monthly emolument per employee was \$\frac{\text{\texit{\text{\texitex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t

#### 3.7.5 Gross Addition to Fixed Assets

A total of N43.79 billion was spent on acquiring more new fixed assets in the first half of 2009; in the same period in 2008 it was N47.40 billion while the amount spent in the second half of 2009 was N454.40 billion, in the second half of 2008 it was N425.52 billion.

## 3.7.6 Operating Cost

Figure 3.25: Operating Cost of Organized Road Transport (Billion Naira)



## 3.7.7 Total Receipts

The total income of N43.86 billion was realized in the first half 2009 while it was N43.18 billion in first half of 2008, indicating 40.07 percent decrease in the total income realizes in 2009. In the second half of 2009 the total income was N46.21 billion while it was N110.66 billion in the same period in 2008, showing 58.24 percent decrease in total income for 2009. See Table 3.7

## 3.7.8 Total Fleet

The total fleet of vehicles in the first half of 2009 was 49,460 but it was 74,359 in first half 2008 showing a percentage decrease of 33.48 percent in the same period in 2009. In the second half of 2009 the total fleets of vehicles was 55,697 while it was 76,713 representing 27.40 percent decrease in the total fleet in 2009. See Table 3.7

**Table 3.7: Organized Road Transport Operators** 

ITEM	FIRST H	IALF YE	EAR 2009	TOTAL	SECOND HALF YEAR 2009		TOTAL	ANNUAL TOTAL
Number of Persons Engaged		N	213,812			N	214,632	224,139
	Male	NN	108	223,355	Male	NN	108	
		N	9,206			N	9,170	
	Female	NN	229		Female	NN	229	
Number of Paid Employees	Male	N	190,356		Male	N	191,152	199,845
		NN	108	199,502		NN	108	
. ,	Female	N	9038			N	8,585	
		NN	N.A.		Female	NN	N.A.	
	Male	N	112,409	117,745	Male	N	112,824	118,107
Number of		NN	65			NN	65	
Operatives	Female	N	5,271		Female	N	5,218	
		NN	N.A.			NN		
Emolument of Employees (N'000)		14	,873,280		15,146,029			30,019,309
Gross Addition to Fixed Asset (N'000)		43	,794,661		54,397,803			98,192,464
Operating Cost ( <del>N</del> '000)		26	,683,451		27,091,377			53,774,828
Total Receipt ( <del>N</del> '000)	43,857,413				46,208,946			90,066,359
Total Fleet (Number)	49,460				55,697			55,697

Note:-

N NN N.A. Nigerian Non-Nigerian Not Available = = =

## 3.8 OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

## 3.8.1 Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in the first half 2009, was 4,393 workers and that of 2008 was 8,207. In second half of 2009, number of workers engaged was 4,412 and for 2008, was 8,504 workers. This shows a reduction in number of persons engaged in both halves of 2009.

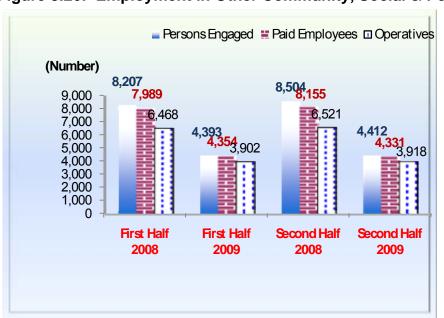


Figure 3.26: Employment in Other Community, Social & Personal Services

## 3.8.2 Number of Paid Employees

The number of paid employees recorded in the first half 2009, was 4,354.while in 2008 first half was 7,989. In second half of 2009, 4,331 employees were paid while in 2008, number of paid employees was 8,155.

## 3.8.3 Number of Operatives

The number of operatives in the first half 2009 was 3,902 and that of 2008 was 6,468. In second half 2009, the number of operatives was 3,918 and 6,521 was recorded in second half 2008.

## 3.8.4 Emolument of Employees

A total amount of \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, while \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, while \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, while \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, while \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, while \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, \$\frac{1}{2009}\$ are paid in 2008. In the second half of 2009, \$\frac{1}{2009}\$, \$\frac{1}{2009}\$ are paid as emolument to all employees while that of 2008 was \$\frac{1}{2009}\$.

million. This shows a fall in emolument of employees for both halves of 2009 when compared with both halves of 2008.

## 3.8.5 Income

The total income accrued to the sector in the first half 2009, was \$\frac{\text{\te\

## 3.8.6 Cost of Operation

The operating cost was \$\frac{\text{\ti}\text{\texit{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\

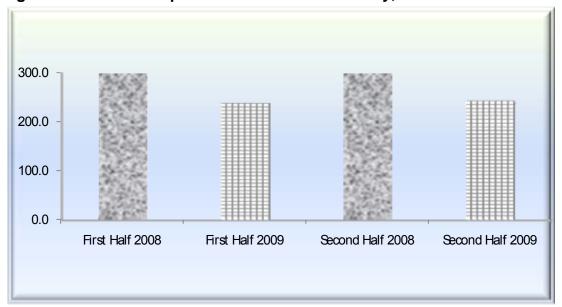


Figure 3.27: Cost of Operation in Other Community, Social & Personal Services (Million Naira)

#### 3.8.7 Total Source of Fund Invested

The total source of fund invested was about N87.6 million in first half 2009, while that of second half of the same year was about N81.1. This indicates a decrease of N 6.5 million, representing 7.42 percent. See Table 3

 Table 3.8: Other Community, Social and Personal Services

ITEM	FIRST HALF YEAR 2009		TOTAL	SECOND HALF YEAR 2009		HALF	TOTAL	ANNUAL TOTAL	
Number of Persons	Male	N	3,095		Male	N	3,096	4,412	4,412
		NN	3			NN	3		
Engaged		N	1,295	4,393	Female	N	1,313		
	Female	NN	N.A.			NN	N.A.		
Niversham of		N	3,057			N	3,065	4,331	4,331
Number of Paid	Male	NN	3		Male	NN	3		
Employees	Female	N	1,294	4,354	Female	N	1,263		
		NN	N.A.			NN	N.A.		
	Male	N	2,867	3,902	Male	N	2,871	3,918	3,918
Number of Operatives		NN	3			NN	3		
	Female	N	1,032		Female	N	1,044		
		NN	N.A.			NN	N.A.		
Emolument of Employees (N'000)	131,739					134,412			
Income ( <del>N</del> '000)	549,039				547,216				1,096,255
Cost of Operation (N'000)		23	8,667		243,639			482,306	
Total source of Fund Invested (N'000)		87	7,577		81,075			168,652	

Note:-

N = Nigerian
NN = Non –Nigerian
N.A. = Not Available

## 3.9 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN ESTABLISHMENTS

- 3.9.1 **Other Manufacturing:** sector expended the amount of about \(\frac{\pmathbf{N}}{3}\).69 billion in 2009 but it was \(\frac{\pmathbf{N}}{3}\).87 billion on ICT in 2008. About 5,081 number of employees used PC in the sector in 2009, it was 132,618 in 2008.
- 3.9.2 **Private Professional Services:** In this sector, about \$\frac{1}{4}\$11.57 billion was spent on ICT in 2009 while it was \$\frac{1}{4}\$3.59 billion in 2008. The number of employees that used PC was 7,424 in 2009 while it was 41,588 in 2008.
- 3.9.3 **Mining and Quarrying Sector** recorded the lowest. The amount spent on ICT in this sector in 2009 was N46,795 but it was N20,321 in 2008. About 60 employees used PC in 2009 and the number was 259 in 2008.

Table 3.9.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Establishment

	Amount Expended Source	ended On ICT rce (N'000)	Number of Using PC	Employees	
Sector	2008	2009	2008	2009	
Manufacturing (Others)	35,866,402	3,690,518	132,618	5,081	
Manufacturing (Cement)	42,951	750,483	1,955	7	
Wholesale & Retail	1,266,460	12,709,848	12,645	5,676	
Organized Road Transport Operators	870,260	1,170,080	3,106	509	
Hotels & Restaurants	1,091,804	2,306,981	11,268	3,701	
Mining & Quarrying	20,321	46,795	259	60	
Private Professional Services	3,592,732	11,573,021	41,588	7,424	
Building & Construction	199,540	237,266	12,527	387	
Other Community and Personal Services	1,196,033	111,726	2,570	267	
Manufacturing (Refining)	644,270	0	2,933	3	

# 3.10 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR (Nigerians)

Wholesale and Retail trade sector had the highest figure of 1,062,059 Nigerians engaged in 2009 followed by manufacturing (Others) with 918,703 employees. The lowest was recorded in the manufacturing (Oil Refining) sub sector with

#### 3.10.1 EMPLOYEMENT OF NIGERIANS BY GENDER.

Table 3.10.1.1 showed that Wholesale and Retail trade engaged the highest figure of Male Nigerians while Private Professional services sector engaged the highest number of 125,124 Female Nigerians in 2009.

Other Community Social and Personal Services sectors engaged the least number of 3096 Male Nigerians while the Manufacturing (Cement) sub-sector engaged the least number of 206 Female Nigerians in 2009.

## 3.10.2 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND GENDER

## (NIGERIANS AND NON -NIGERIANS)

Table 3.10.1.2 showed that, Wholesale and Retailer sector engaged the highest number of 2120293 employees (both Nigeria and non –Nigerians) in 2009. Followed by Manufacturing (others) with 1802003 employees, the least was recorded in Manufacturing (oil refining) sub –sector with 7076 employees. See table 3.10.1.2.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

#### 4.0: STATE WATER BOARD

## Table 4.1.1: Analysis on Total Volume of Available water by type of usage.

The table 4.1.1 in the appendix showed volume of water supplied by the Board and for its three main usage namely - Domestic, Industrial and other purposes. In 2008 for example, 25 States Water Board reported on volume of water for Domestic and Industrial purposes while 29 States reported volume of water for other purposes.

Fig 4.1.1.1

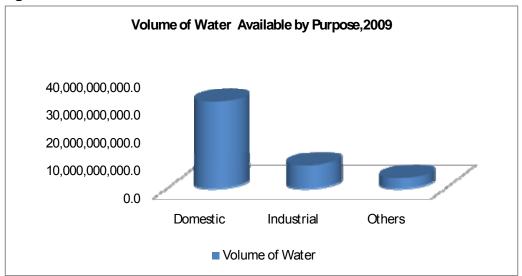
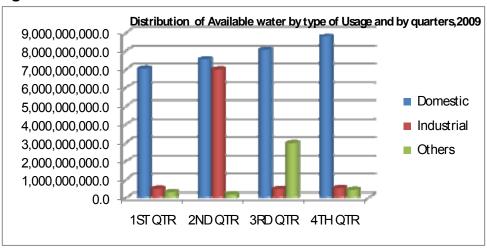


Table showed that a total of 43,804,590,912.0 Cubic metre of water was supplied in 2009 compared to the previous year see. An astronomical increase of 128 percent was recorded as against the previous year.

The table also showed that 31,424,695,975 cubic metre of water was supplied in 2009 as against 15,413,092,596.3 cubic metres on Domestic purpose representing an increase of 16.0 percent. The volume of water supplied for Industrial purposes also rose tremendously from 2,139,344,961.02 cubic metres to 8,461,784,246.0 cubic metres (295.0 percent); while the volume of water supplied for other purposes equally increased from 1,656,027,499 Cubic metres to 3,918,110,691.0 cubic metres representing 136.6 percent.

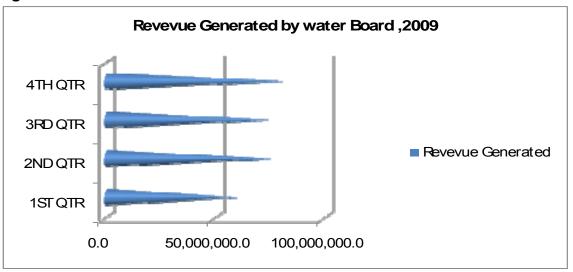
Fig 4.1.1.2



**Table 4.1.2 Receipts for Revenue Generated** 

The total revenue generated from the three outlets (Domestic, Industrial and others purposes) and State Government Allocation to the Board stood at N298.6 Million. Disaggregated by quarters the fourth quarter had the highest with N82,806.062.0. This was followed by the second quarter with N77.64 Million. The least was the first quarter with N62.38 Million see figure 4.1.2.1 below.

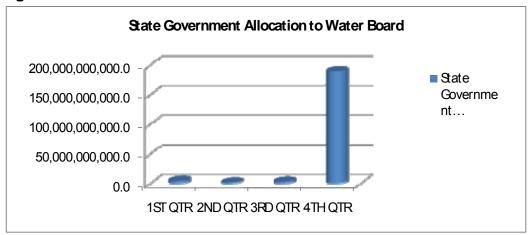
Fig 4.1.2.1



## **Table 4.1.3: The State Government Allocation**

The State Government allocated a total sum of N200 .02 million to Water Board. The highest allocation was in the fourth quarter with N189, 109 million followed by the first quarter with N4.7 million. The least was the second quarter with N2.013 million

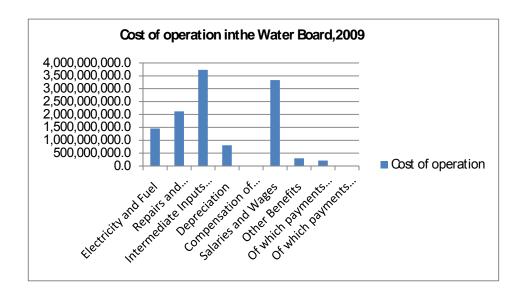
Fig 4.1.3.1



## **Table 4.1.4 Cost of Operation**

A total of N12.00 million was disbursed for cost of operation in 2009. The highest proportion went for Intermediate inputs with N3.73 million. This was followed by salaries and wages with N3.33 million. The least was on the payment of Non Residents Nigerian with N4.18 Million.

Fig 4.1.4.1



## Table 4.1.5. Water Tariff

A total of 29 States supplied information on Water Tariff. The highest water tariff was recorded on Industrial usage with N80.00 per cubic metre and N60.00 per cubic metre on Domestic uses in Adamawa State with N80 .00 on Industrial and N690.00 on Domestic uses. The least was in Cross River State with N12.00 per cubic metre for both Industrial as well as on Domestic purposes.

Fig 4.1.5.1.

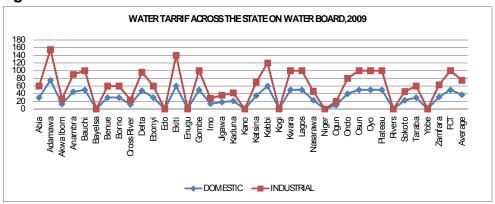
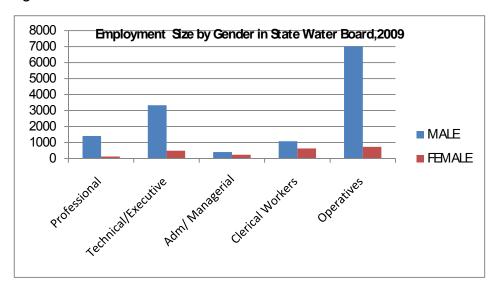


Table 4.1.6: Employment size by Cadre and gender, 2009.

		Technical/	Adm/	Clerical	Opera	
Gender	Professional	Executive	Manageria	Workers	tives	TOTAL
MALE	1413	3330	395	1079	7015	13232
FEMALE	122	486	228	631	731	2198
TOTAL	1535	3816	623	1710	7746	15430

Table 4.1.6 showed employment size by cadre and by gender in 2009.A total of 15430 was employed out of which, 7,746 were operatives representing almost half of the population (49.79). This was followed by the Technical /Executives with 3816. The least was the Administrative cadre with 623 personnel. On gender basis, male personnel out numbered females in all cadres

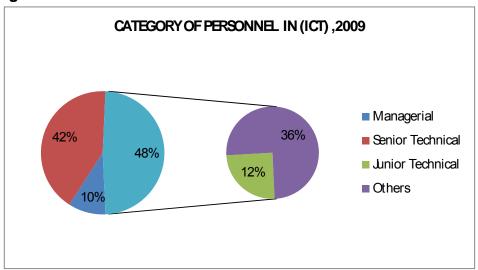
Fig. 4.1.6.1



## **Table 4.1.7. ICT Employment Size**

Table 4.1.7. Showed the total number of ICT staff employed by State Water Board in 2009. A total of 1,153 were employed out of which 113 were managerial cadre and ranked highest followed by Senior Technical worker with 480. The least was 139 with Junior Technical Workers. See figure 4.1.7.1.

fig 4.1.7.1



## 4.2 Local Government Fiscal Operation (Annual)

## **Table 4.2.1 Internally Generated Revenue**

#### (a) Tax Revenue

The total revenue generated internally by the 774 Local Governments in 2009 was \$\frac{1}{2}\$26.06 billion. Of this figure, the tax revenue was \$\frac{1}{2}\$2.24 billion or 8.6 percent of the internally generated revenue (table 4.2.1).

## (b) Non-Tax Revenue

The total internally generated revenue from non-tax-revenue was \(\frac{4}{2}3.82\) billion. This accounted for 91.4 percent of the internally generated revenue in the fiscal year. The largest contributions to this are Licenses, Fees and Fines (37.0 percent) and Earnings/Sales (21.8 percent).

#### Table 4.2.2. Federation Account Allocation

About N1.0 trillion was recorded as the total Federation Account Allocation to the 774 Local Governments in 2009. Federation account at N529.34 billion or 52.8 percent accounted for the highest allocation. This was followed by Excess Crude Oil receipts (excess crude oil, augmentation and exchange gain) that amounted to 30.4 percent of the total. The least was credited to General Ecology with 0.3 percent.

#### Table 4.2.3 Grants and Loans

A total of N9.4billion worth of grants was received by the local governments in 2009. N6.1 billion worth of loans was given to them during the fiscal year.

## Table4.2.4 Total Revenue and Grants

Income that accrued to the local governments in 2009 in the form of Grants, Loans and Revenue amounted to N1.07 trillion. A breakdown of this shows that Federation Account Allocation accounted for \$\frac{1}{4}\$1.0 trillion or 93.8 percent, the 10 percent share from state Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) accounted for 1.9 percent and grants 0.9 percent while the rest 0.8 percent was made up of loans from various sources (table 4.2.4.1)

## **Table4.2.5 Overhead Cost**

The total overhead cost to the local governments was \(\frac{\pmathbb{N}}{328.7}\) billion. The largest part of this cost \(\pmathbb{N}136.01\) billion or 41.4 percent was credited to The Council, followed by Personnel Management with \(\pmathbb{N}46.65\) billion or 14.2 percent. The least of the cost was accredited to Other Costs with \(\pmathbb{N}1.85\) billion or 0.6 percent.

## **Table4.2.6 Transfers**

The bulk of transfers made to Local Government Fund with N15.97 billion representing 22.9 percent of transfers, followed closely by Pensions/Gratuity Paid with N15.71 billion representing 22.6 percent. The remaining transfers

(Transfer to Reserve, Other CRC transfers and others) valued at N37.98 billion represented the balance of 54.5 percent.

## **Table4.2.7 Goods and Services (Personnel Cost)**

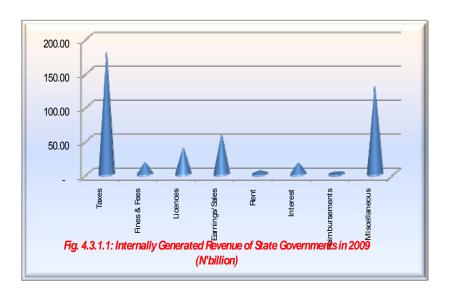
The cost included expenses on the Offices of the Chairmen, Secretaries to the Local Governments, the Council and Others. A total of \(\frac{\text{\tex

#### 4.3: STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

## **Table4.3.1 Internally Generated Revenue**

The table was designed to capture data on how states generate their revenue over a period of one year. The main sources of finance is the Internally generated revenue from Taxes, Fines and Fees, Earnings and Sales by Government, Licenses, Rent on Government Properties, Interests Repayments and Dividends, Reimbursement and Miscellaneous. In 2009 a total sum of N461.2 billion was generated. This represented a 4.6 percent increase above the sum of N441.2 billion internally generated by State Governments in 2008.

Figure 4.3.1.1: Internally Generated Revenue of State Governments in 2009 (N'billion)



## **Table4.3.2 Statutory Allocation**

The Statutory Allocation comes from Federal Account Derivation, Augmentation, and Value Added Tax (VAT), 13 percent Derivation, Stabilization, Reserve Funds, and Excess Crude Oil Revenues. The bulk of the statutory allocation in 2009 which amounted to N2.04 billion was from Statutory Allocation to the Federal Government with a share of N973.79 million or 47.6 percent of the Gross Statutory Allocations. Excess Crude ranked second with N376.85 million or 18.4 percent, and the least was from Ecology with N2.6 billion representing 0.12 percent.

## Table4.3.3Grants

The bulk of the grants in 2009 came from Other Sources at \(\frac{4}{8}\)80.9 billion representing 95.2 percent of the total grants of N84.98 billion. The least amount received was from Foreign Governments with grants worth N30.1 million representing 0.04 percent of grants received.

## **Table4.3.4 Loans and Other Receipts**

The total sum of \$\frac{\text{

## **Table4.3.5 Recurrent Expenditure**

The sum of \$\frac{\text{

#### **Table4.3.6 Other Recurrent Transfers**

Other transfers consist of transfers to other funds. Recurrent Grants and subventions, Transfer to Local Government and Other transfers. A total sum of N416.0 billion was transferred. Interest Payments received 32.0 percent, Recurrent Grants and Subventions received 16.2 percent, Transfer to Local Governments obtained 24.4 percent and the remaining 27.24 percent was to other transfers.

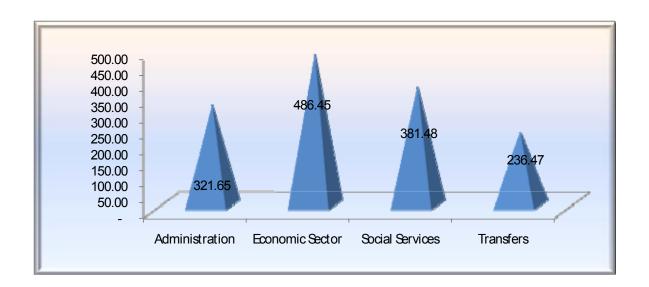
## **Table4.3.7 Capital Expenditure**

The State Government Capital Expenditure was ¥1.284 trillion in 2009. This represented a decline of 11.8 percent compared with ¥1.456 spent in 2008. Akwa Ibom State expended the largest sum of N159.9 billion representing 12.45 percent, while the smallest of N6.6 billion was from Ogun State representing 0.51 percent. The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter expenditure was the highest with N373.3 billion representing 29.1 percent. The least was in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter with N299.3 billion representing 23.3 percent.

## **Table4.3.8 Functional Expenditure (Recurrent)**

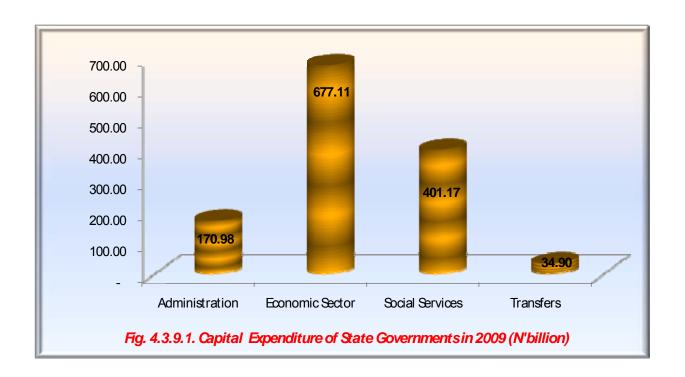
This is the recurrent expenditure on Administrative Sectors in a state such as General Administration, State Assembly, State Judiciary and Others, Contribution to External Debt Fund, Contractual Obligation ISPOs and Other deductions. Recurrent Expenditure on Economic Sectors such as Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Forestry, Industry (Manufacturing) Commerce, Finance, Transport, Co-operative and Supply, Power/Rural Electrification), Roads and Construction, Others. The Recurrent Expenditure on Social Services such as Education, Health, Water Supply, Information and Culture, Social/Community Development Youth and Sports, Housing, Urban and Regional Planning, and Others. Recurrent Expenditure on Transfers such as Public debt charges, Pension and Gratuities and Others. A total sum of \hat{\text{N1}},246.7 billion was reported as Recurrent Expenditure (functional) disaggregated by Sectors. \hat{\text{\text{N3}}}321.6 billion was on Administration. (22.6 percent); \hat{\text{\text{\text{N4}}}486.4 billion on Economic Sector (34.1 percent); \hat{\text{\text{\text{N3}}}81.5 billion on Social Services representing 26.8 percent. While Transfers was \hat{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{N2}}}36.5 billion (16.6 percent)}}

Figure 4.3.8.1: Recurrent Expenditure of State Government in 2009 (N'billion)



## **Table4.3.9 Capital Expenditure**

This is the amount spent on Capital projects in different sectors such as Administration, Economic Sector, Social Services and Transfers. A total of N1,284 billion was spent on Capital Expenditure, N170.98 billion was earn-marked for Administration (i.e. 13.3 percent), N677.11 billion on Economic Sector (i.e. 52.7 percent), N401.17 billion on Social Services representing 31.2 percent, while N34.9 billion was expended on Transfers i.e. 2.7 percent.



## 4.4 Cooperative Society

Cooperative Society operated under the legal frame work of the Federal Government. The main Objective was to ameliorate the standard of Living of the masses particularly by agricultures sector. Apart from the government interventions, the individual initiation mostly by the artisans was to improve on their trade activities through joint fund contribution.

## Table 4.4.1: Type and Number of Agricultural Cooperatives in the state, 2009

There are 8 categories of cooperatives consisting of registered and unregistered societies. The total numbers of registered members were 324. Male members were 6,228,822 representing 77.5 percent while the unregistered members were 69,595, of which males represents 90.8 percent.

The registered farmers multipurpose were the highest with 90,27representing 34.4 percent followed by group farming with 39,508 which accounted for 15.1 percent, farm settlements were the least with 5,020 representing 1.9 percent.

## Table4.4.2 Source of (Internally Generated) Fund

The internally generated Fund was sourced from 3 different sources, the paid-up shares, savings and Deposits and reserves as recorded in the table totaling 15,225987,351. The largest sourcing came from internally generated

paid up shares with 7,493,523,170 or 49.2 percent while the least came from reserves with 1,477,091,229 or 9.7 percent. See table 4.4.2.

In the externally generated fund, the sourcing came from 5 different sources state Agric scheme, Federal Department of Agricultural cooperatives, NACRDB, state cooperative Bank/Finance Agencies and Deposit money Bank.

#### **Table 4.4.3: Fund Utilization**

The tables showed that Fund was utilized on recurrent and capital expenditures. On the aspect of recurrent expenditure the total amount of 695,927,376 was utilized for salaries and wages representing 96 percent while supplementary/other Benefits took 29,356,700 or 4.05 percent. See table 4.4.3b. A total amount of 2,347,749,995 was utilized on machinery and Equipment, Transport Equipment, Building (Residential), building (Non-Residential) and Depreciation. The first quarter had the highest amount of 29.3 percent or 687,898,700 while the least was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter with 547,671,500 or 23.3 percent. See table 4.4.3a.

#### Table4.4.4: Farm Production

## (A) Cereals Crops

Cereal production was carried out on maize, millet, rice, guinea corn, wheat and other cereals. Rice had the largest area cultivated with 5,123,315 hectares in the 3rd quarter. The least area cultivated was in wheat with 16,600 hectares of land.

The largest yield of rice was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter with 2,500,253 hectares or 37.1 percent while the least yield of rice was in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter with 391,496 or 5.8 percent.

## (B) Roots and Tubers

Yam planted on a total area of 504,570 hectares of land in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year had the largest yield of 4,017,212 tons or 31.9 percent. The least was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter with 2,619,520 or 20.8 percent. Cassava planted on 2,175,023 hectares of land in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter had the largest yield of 1,099,362 tones. Irish potato planted on 79,846 hectares of land in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter yielded 428,350 tones as the largest out put. Sweet potato also on 128,054 hectares yields 157,408 tones. Cocoyam on an area of 162,685 hectares had an output of 432,628 tones. See table 4.4.4.

## (C) Vegetable, Fruits and Nuts

Plantain planted on 13,403 hectares of farm land produced 83,649 tones or 37.1 percent. Onions, Mango and Garden-egg planted on 113,082, 216,148, 13,524 hectares of land respectively yielded 817,431, 510,340 and 108,092 tones respectively.

## (D)Tree Crops and other Economic Crops

Cocoa, Coffee and Palm oil planted on 941,760, 526,018 and 600,310 hectares of land respectively yielded 1,004,895, 146,305 and 2,533,607 tones respectively as the largest yield in 2009.

## (E) Livestock Production

The born and bred for cattle with 7,147,351 produced the highest population of cattle in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter with 10,312,996 or 32 percent. The Born and Bred for poultry chicken in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter with 3,773,127 produced 5,469,251 or 34.8.

#### 4.5. HOUSING STATISTICS

## Distribution of Application and Approvals for Land Allocated by Purpose in 2009

A judicious allocation of land is fundamental in town planning, development and management. This underscores the production and compilation of creditable statistics to drive the process.

Land use has administratively been categorized in to the following:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial and
- Others.

#### Table 4.5.1: Residential

While there was a total of 11,935 applications for land intended to be used for residential purpose, only 6,513 (54.6%) of the application were approved. Both the number of application and the approval were the highest for other purposes. The first quarter recorded the highest number of the applications for residential purpose while the least was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. In the same vein, the highest approvals were in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter.

#### Table 4.5.2: Commercial

The second in the series of applications and approvals for land was the category of commercial purpose. There was a total of 628 applications but only 291 (46.%) received approval particularly in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (130) of the year.

#### Table 4.5.3: Industrial

The next set of applications and approvals were for land meant for industrial purposes. There was a total of 79 applications while 66 (84%) of them were approved. All applications for industrial land in 2009 were approved. Lastly, there was a total of 84 applications for unclassified purposes. Thirty three (33) of then were approved.

# Table 4.5.4: Distribution of Applications and Approvals for land by Status, Ownership, Starting of Development and Gender.

In Nigeria, land ownership backed up by legal status is either by private individuals, corporate bodies, government, NGOs and others. In 2009, applications and approvals for land were predominantly for private individuals. While a total of 23,512 applications were made, 3,944 approvals were received. Within the total number of applications, 19,993 emerged from males while 3,519 were females written applications. There were 3,348 approvals for male while the approvals for females were 596.

From the lot approved for the males, development has started in 716 units. In the same vein, there were 151 units of buildings that has started within the female allocation.

The second category of ownership is corporate body. In this context, corporate body can mean a group of individuals like a church or mosque, business associates, communities etc. There were 10,361 applications for the corporate bodies and 173 of them were approved. Out of the lot, development has started on 67 sites.

Government applications for land use are the third category and include the 3 tiers of government viz Federal, State and Local government.

Altogether, applications coming from the government were 3,179. Only 354 of the received approval and work has commenced in 106 of them. With regard to the NGOs category, while there were 287 applications, there were 197 approvals and development has commenced on 15 of them.

Lastly is the unclassified group. A total of 266 applications were submitted by this group and approval was given to 115 of them. Development has been initiated in 32 of them.

## Table 4.5.5 Cost of Operation (Capital)

The cost of operation in the housing sector with regard to expenditure on capital items was about (22 billion \(\frac{\text{\text{A}}}{\text{aira}}\)). In all the quarters, the highest expenditure was made on the residential buildings (\(\frac{\text{\text{\text{\text{A}}}}{\text{20.7}}\) billion). In the same analogy, machinery and equipment came second in all the quarters with a total of (521 million \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{A}}}}{\text{aira}}\)). The least expenditure was on unclassified items that attracted about (92 million \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{A}}}}{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{A}}}}}}\)

## Table 4.5.6 Employment Size

The total number of persons employed in 2009 in the housing sector was 13,048. The 1<sup>st</sup> quarter had the largest employee of 3,865 persons, particular in the professional cadre with 812 males and 161 females. This was followed by the cadre of technical executive with 1044 males and 258 females. The operative cadre had the least of the employees in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter with 323 males and 116 females.

The least number of employees was recorded in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. Here the professional cadre also topped other cadre there were 554 males and 98 females. The distribution of the rest of the employees followed the pattern of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter.

## Table 4.5.7 Cost of Operation (Re-Current)

The total re-current cost of operation was in the neighborhood of 1.4 billion Naira, this was spent on electricity/fuel bills, repairs and maintenance, wages and salaries, consumables like drugs, syringes etc. Wages and salaries (N.8billion) swept about 51 percent of the whole amount across all the quarters. This was followed by repairs and maintenance which attracted a re-current cost of about N.3billion while the highest recurrent cost of almost N.4billion was incurred in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, the least cost was in both the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters which were in the neighborhood of 0.3billion naira each.

#### 4.6 HEALTH STATISTICS

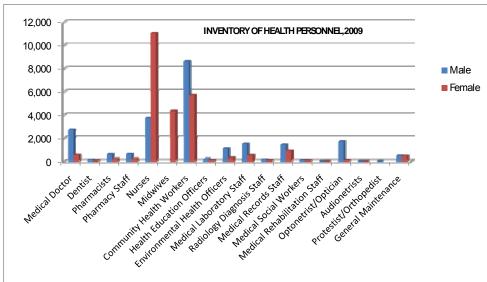
## Table 4.6.1: Health\_Manpower

Table 4.6.1: Showed the inventory of Health Manpower by Gender in 2009.

A total of 46,915 were recorded Out of which 24,217 were of females representing 51.62 percent.

The Nurses had the highest number of Personnel with 14,651. This was followed by community Health Workers with 14,182. The least were Medical Rehabilitation staff and Protestist/Orthopaedist which recorded only three (3) staff each. The variation of Personnel on Gender was inherently unstable, in the sense that more males were recorded in some of the professions such as Medical Doctors while in the Nursing professions more females were recorded. See figure 4.6.1.1

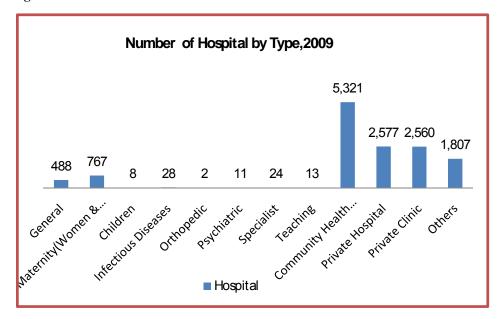




# **Table 4.6.2: Number of Hospitals:**

Table 4.6.2 showed the number of Hospital by type. A total of 13,606 Hospitals were recorded during the survey in 2009. Among these Health facilities, Community Health Centre had the highest with 5,321. This was followed by Private Hospitals with 2,577 while the Tertiary Health Institutions (Orthopaedist) had the least with only 2 Health facilities. See figure 4.6.2.1.

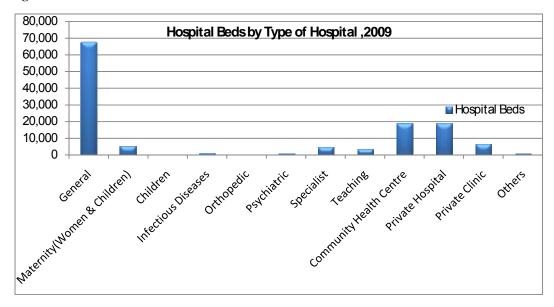
Fig 4.6.2.1



# Table 4.6.3: Hospital Beds by type of Hospital

A total of 129,829 Hospital Beds were recorded in 2009. Out of these General Hospital ranked highest with 67,679 Hospital Beds. This was followed by Community Health Centres with 19,029. The least was the specialist (Orthopaedic) with 136 Hospital beds in the year under review. See figure 4.6.3.1 below:

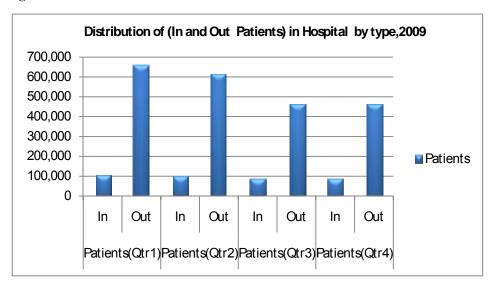
Fig 4.6.3.1



# Table 4.6.4: Distribution of Patients by Type, 2009.

In 2009, a total of 3,829,143 patients attended to in the Hospital with different ailments in relation to its severities. Disaggregated by type of patients, a total of 3,287,953 were treated as out-patients while the remaining numbers of 541,190 were placed on admissions. For example, General Hospitals recorded the highest patients as out patients with 299,237 as well as patients on admission with 1,692. The Maternity (Women and children) equally recorded a total of 288,399 as out-patient with 74,881 placed on admission. Hence the number of out-patient side by side with in-patient varies depending on the type of sickness and its severity. See figure 4.6.4.1

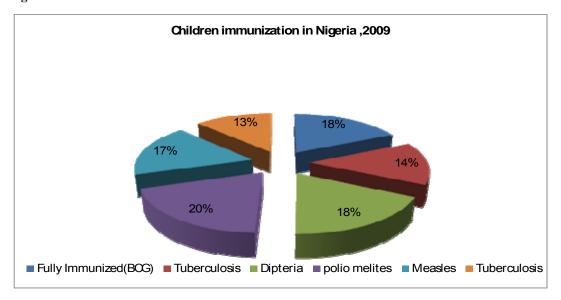
Fig 4.6.4.1



**Table 4.6.5: Children Immunization** 

A total on 14,370,044 children were immunized as reported by the result of the survey in 2009. From the identified diseases the Polio Mellitus had the highest children been immunized. This was strictly followed by immunization against Diphtheria with 1,442,741 while the least was on immunization against Tuberculosis with 996,454. See figure 4. 6.5.1 below.

Fig 4.6.5.1

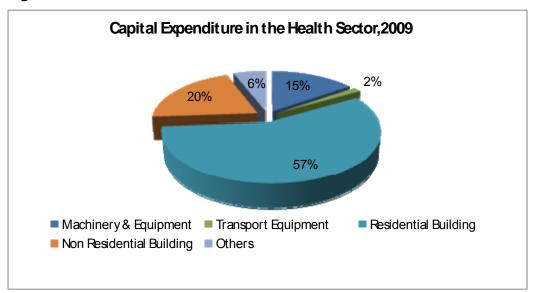


# Table 4.6.6: Capital Expenditure, 2009

A total of N5.74 Billion was expended on capital projects. Out of this expenditure on residential buildings gulp as much as N3.28billion

Representing 57.2 percent of the total expenditure. This was followed by Non-residential building projects with N1.16 billion. The least was on Transport Equipments with N0.08billion representing 2 percent .See fig 4.6.6.1.

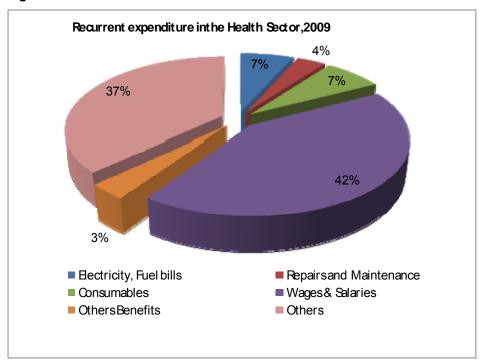
Fig 4.6.6.1



# Table 4.6.7: Recurrent expenditure, 2009

The above table shows that N11.75billion was expended on recurrent expenditure in during the survey year. Out of this, wages and salaries recorded the highest of N4.96 billion (42.0 percent). This was followed by others expenses incurred with N4.36 billion (37.0 percent). The least was on other employees benefits with N0.040 billion at (3.0 percent. See figure 4.6.7.1.

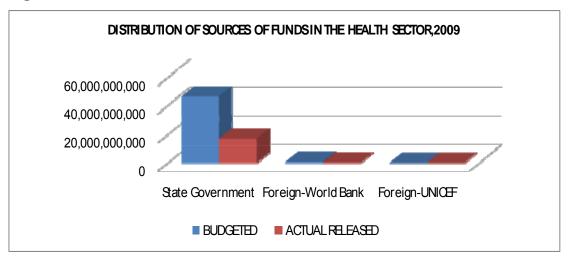
Fig 4.6.7.1



# **Table 4.6.8: Sources of Fund:**

A total of N47.82 billion was budgeted for health sector in 2009, while the actual release stood at N17.19billion. The sources of fund were from the State Government, World Bank and UNICEF. See fig. 4.6.8.1 below.

Fig4.6.8.1



**Table 4.6.9: Employment Size** 

A total of 46,134 Nigerian Personnel were engaged in the Health sector in 2009, by cadre and Gender. Disaggregated by cadre, professional had the highest with 28,386. This was followed by Technical/Executive workers with 5,889. The least was Admin/Managerial with 2,304 personnel. Considering the sex differences, over 60 percent of the total personnel were males. See Fig 4.6.9.1 below.

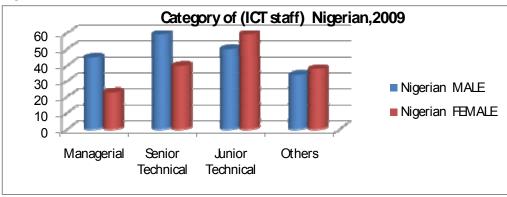
fig 4.6.9.1



Table 4.6.10: Category of (ICT Staff)

The total number of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) staff engaged was 348 with 188 males representing 54.02 percent of the total in 2009, See figure 4.6.10.1.

Fig 4.6.10.1



#### 4.7 EDUCATION

Education occupies a very unique position in the society. It plays an ultimate role in the fulfillment of an Individual's life aspiration and goals. In any nation, it is pivotal to developmental programmes. Any country without a sound Education policy will always find itself in difficult, confused and under-developed position. Literate populated nation is a wealthy nation.

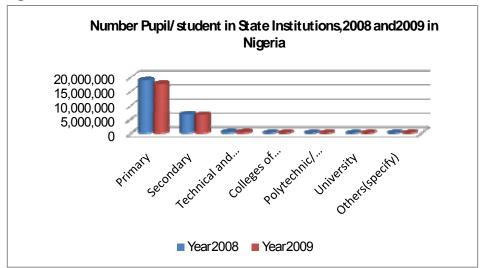
Table 4.7.1: Total Enrolment, Repeaters, Drop-Out Completed And Completion Rate In Primary Schools (State)

During the period 2009, total enrolment in state primary schools was 15,209,484 and in 2008, it was 15,618,830. This showed a slight decrease of 409,346 or 2.6 percent. The largest numbers of repeaters were recorded in 2009 with 171,817 or 45 percent when compared with 2008 figure primary six class. On the other hand, largest number of completion was recorded in primary 2 in 2009 with a figure of 668,630 representing 65 percent increase. Completion rate was highest in primacy six in 2009, when compared with 2008. The percent increase in rate was 0.072. See table 4.7.1.

## Table 4.7.2: Number of Pupils/Students in Institutions (State) By Year And Type Of Institution.

A total of 17,678,756 pupils both male and female were recorded as being in state primary Institutions in the year 2009. The number was 18,917,550 in 2008, this showed a decline of 7.08 percent. 6,567,700 were equally reported as the total number of students in state secondary schools in 2009, when compared with the number in 2008 it showed a decline of 11.04 percent as shown in the table. For technical and vocational schools, the 2008 figure was higher than that of 2009 by 1.22 percent. The same trend was also recorded for colleges of Education with 1 percent decline between the two periods. Both States Polytechnic/Colleges of Technology and Universities had slight increase of 16.8 and 15.7 percent respectively in 2009.

Fig 4.7.2.1



#### Table 4.7.3: Number of Teachers In State

A total of 629,892 teachers were recorded in state institutions in 2009, which was 2.77 percent below that of 2008. Primary school teachers recorded the highest with 468,760 teachers, followed by secondary school teachers with 149,064 in 2009. The least was recorded in universities with a total of 637 teachers in 2009, a 73.8 percent decrease from that of 2008.

Fig 4.7.3.1

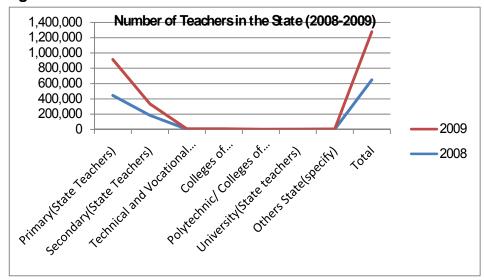


Table 4.7.4: Number of Enrolment in Secondary Schools, Repeaters, Drop-Outs and Number Completed (States)

In 2009 total secondary school, junior and senior enrolment in the states was 7,242,690. In 2008, it was 4,010,189 showing an increase of 80.1 percent. The highest increase was in 2009 for JSS2, which had 71.9 percent upsurge between 2008 and 2009. The least was in 2009 in SS3. The largest number of repeaters was in 2009 within the SS class. It had 14.7 percent increase. For drop-outs, the highest number was recorded in 2009 which showed an increase of over 1,373 percent. The largest number of those that completed was recorded in 2009 in SS3 class with an increase of 44 percent over that of 2008. The 2009 completion rte was also the highest with 21.8 percent increase over that of 2008.

#### Table 4.7.5: Number of Teachers in Federal

With a total of 28,153 teachers in Federal Institutions in 2009, compared with 2,843 teachers in 2008, Teachers in Technical & Vocational Schools recorded the highest with 14,295 teachers in 2009, followed by secondary school teachers with 12,759 teachers, giving a 94.9 percent increase over that of 2008.

Table 4.7.6: Number Of Pupils/Students In Institutions (Federal) By Year And Type Of Institution.

Table 4.7.6 showed that in the two years, 2008 and 2009, the total number of schools was 60,687. The breakdown of this indicated that 2008 recorded a higher number of schools, 55,379 than in 2009 with 5,308. A decrease of 50,071 accounting for 82.51 percent of the total number of schools between 2008 and 2009. In 2008, the highest number of students recorded for university with 23,739 while the least was for secondary school. On the other hand, this trend was revised in 2009, with 2,231 recorded for 'others' and one College of Education. Further analysis shows that for the two years, the Universities recorded the highest number of schools, 41.23 percent (25,020)

#### **Table 4.7.7: Number of Teachers In Private**

In private institutions only teachers in primary and secondary schools had records. A total of 104,137 teachers were recorded for both schools with primary school teachers recording 3.3 percent over that of secondary school teachers in 2009. Secondary school teachers however had an increase of 35.5. percent over that of 2008 (33,017)

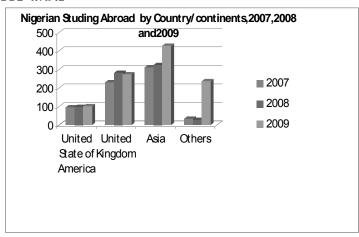
# Table4.7.8: Cost of Operation (Capital Expenditure) Machinery/Equipment

Table 4.7.8 showed that the total cost of operation in the year 2008 was N3,787,913,057.00 as against N260,238,749.00 in 2009. A decrease of 93.13 percent N3527,674,308). However, total cost of operation in the two years, 2008 and 2009 was N4,048,151,806.00.Also, the table showed that in 2008, the highest cost of operation was incurred on Residential Buildings constituting 59.3 percent (N2,399,160,436) of the total expenditure in the year two, while in 2009, the highest expenditure was on Machinery and Equipment representing 6.21 percent of the same total expenditure in the two years. The least expenditure in the two years was on motor vehicle accounting for 0.62 percent (25,000,000.00).

# Table 4.7.9 Nigerians studying Abroad by country/Continents of Destinations and Year

A total of 2,446 Nigerians were studying abroad within the three years 2007, 2008 and 2009. The table shows that the highest number of Nigerians studying abroad was recorded in 2009, representing 42.6 percent (1041) while the least was in 2007. Again, the breakdown displays that across the countries/continents, the highest number of Nigerians studied in Asia Continent was 1064 representing 3.5 percent while the least was in United States of America with 296, representing 12.10 percent.

FIG 4.7.9.1



### Table 4.7.10: Source of Funds

Table 4.7.10 showed over 5.78 billion Naira was budgeted in 2009 for education sector from various sources but only about 15.8 percent was actually released. From the different sources, Federal government grant released a higher percentage of its funds budgeted in 2009 with a release of about 53.8 percent compared to state government budgetary allocation to education sector which released only about 6.8 percent of its budget in 2009.

## **Table4.7.11: Cost of Operation (Recurrent)**

While a total of 37.7 billion Naira was budgeted for operation in 2009, 88.6 percent was actually released. Wages and Salaries had a fair share with about 99.3 percent of its budget being released, while the least was computer and IT, which had only about 0.7 percent actually released for 2009.

In the year 2009, the total sum of N1, 739,528,039 was paid to Resident Nigerians, and N150, 000 to non Resident Nigerians as salaries and wages. When compared with 2008 figures, it showed an increase of 37.3 percent above that of 2008 for resident Nigerians for the professional cadre. For the Technical/Executive cadre, there was an increase of 12.5 percent in 2009 for Resident Nigerians in 2009. In the Administrative Managerial grade, salaries and wages paid to Resident Nigerians increased by 36.3 percent in 2009 when compared with that of 2008 of the same cadre.

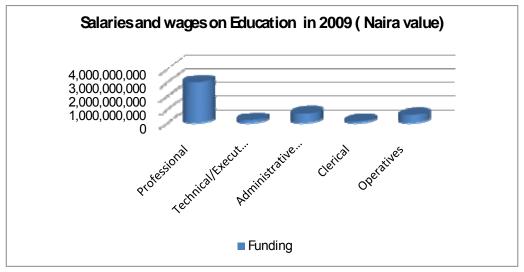
Those of clerical cadre increased by 28.56 percent and operatives declined by 65 percent in 2009 for Resident Nigerians. For non-Resident there were changes during the period

# Table 4.7.12: Salaries and Wages Naira (Nigerian)

In the year 2009, the sum of N1, 739,528,039 was paid to Resident Nigerians, and N150, 000 to non Resident Nigerians as salaries and wages. When compared with 2008 figures, it showed an increase of 37.3 percent above that of 2008 for resident Nigerians for the professional cadre. For the Technical/Executive cadre, there was an increase of 12.5 percent in 2009 for Resident Nigerians. In the Administrative Managerial grade, salaries and wages paid to Resident Nigerians increased by 36.3 percent in 2009 when compared with that of 2008 of the same cadre.

Those of clerical cadre increased by 28.56 percent and operatives declined by 65 percent in 2009 for Resident Nigerians. For non-Residents there were little or no changes during the period.

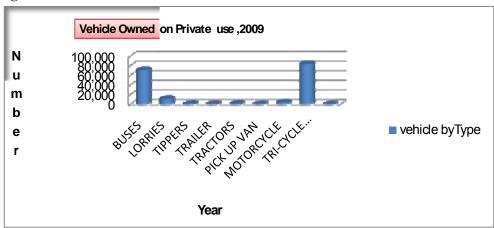




# 4.8 VEHICLE REGISTRATION

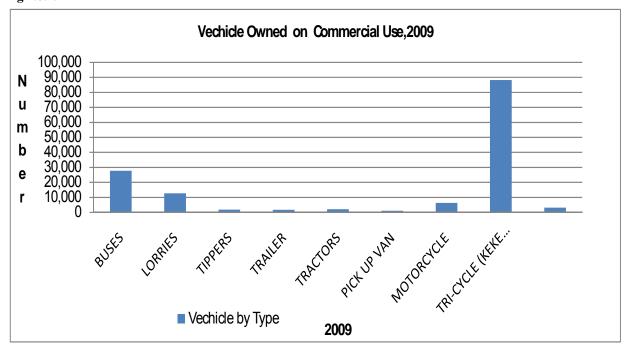
Table 4.8.1 Reported a total of 324,767 registered vehicles in 2009 as against 196,117 in 2008, representing 65.5 percent under the private use, out of a total of 173,662, registered motorcycles had the highest with 83,698. This was followed by cars with 71,180 while the least registered was tractors with 421.

Fig 4.8.1.



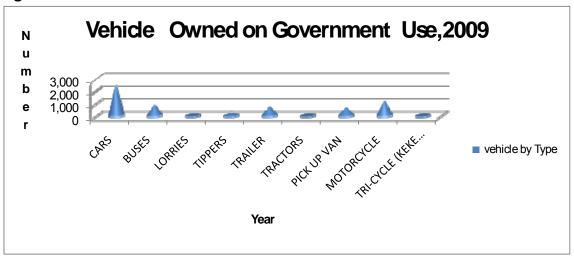
On equal footing however, a total of registered vehicle under commercial use was 144,834; motorcycle maintained the highest figure with 88,276 followed by cars with 27,721 and the tractors had the least with 1017.See Fig 4.7.1.2 below

Fig 4.8.1.2



In the case of the Government use, a total of 63,771 were registered. Cars ranked the highest with 2,615 followed by motorcycle with 1,156 while the Tri-cycle (Keke NAPEP) had the least figure with only 6 within the year under review. See Fig 4.8.1.3 below

Fig 4.8.1.3

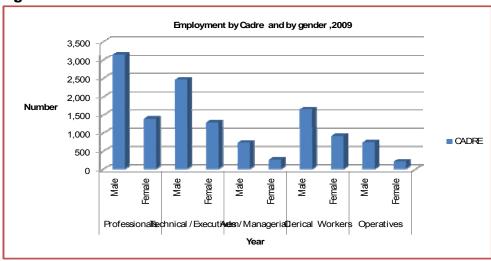


# **Table 4.8.2: Employment Size**

Table 4.8.2 showed a total of 6,470 in vehicle division under Federal Ministry of Inland Revenue. Desegregated by Cadre, Professionals ranked the highest with 3,845 personnel which were followed by Technical/Executives with 3,736. The least was Administrative with 985 personnel across the Cadre, females personnel were more than the males.

See Fig 4.8.2.1 below

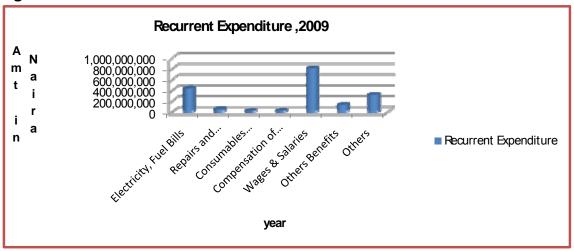
Fig 4.8.2.1



# **Table.4.8.3: Recurrent Expenditure**

Table 4.8.3 showed a total of 1,740,965,495 billion expenditure in recurrent expenditure. Out of this, a sum of 801,385,090 was spent on salary and wages. The electricity which ranked next recorded 429,337,462 while the least expenses was incurred on compensation of employers. See fig.4.8.3.1.

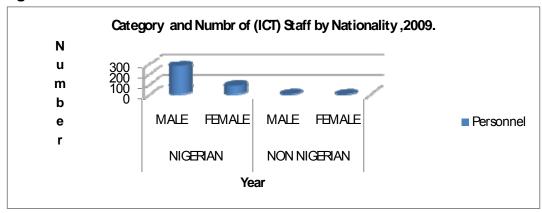
Fig 4.8.3.1



# Table 4.8.4: Category of Employment in (ICT)

Table 4.8.4 showed a total of 372 staff in ICT staff in this organization by Nationality. Out of this, 370 were Nigerian with 280 males and 90 females. Only 2 males were reported as Non-Nigerian in this organization.

Fig 4.84. 1



#### 4.9 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Table 4.9.1: Registered Unemployment and Vacancies Declared. (Professionals and Executives).

Table 4.9.1 showed that a total of 16,737 Unemployed Professionals and Executives were registered for placement in 2009 as against 489 vacancies declared.

Out of 489 vacancies declared, 271 were placed, representing 1.6 percent. Also, of the total registration, Old registration accounted for 85.7 percent, Fresh registration and Re-registration represented 10.9 and 3.5 percent respectively. More vacancies were declared in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter than in any other quarter, with males accounting for 52.3 percent of placement. 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter had the highest percent of males, 58.5% while the least was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, 36.7%. However, the highest placement was recorded for females in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, 63.3%.

## Table 4.9.2: Registered Unemployment and Vacancies Declared (Lower Grade Workers)

The total registration for unemployed Lower Grade Workers in 2009 was 11,338. Out of this, old registration, Fresh registration and Re-registration accounted for 88.7, 7, 9.4 and 1.9 percent respectively. The table also shows that 1225 vacancies were declared as against the 11,338 registrations with 2752 placements made, representing an excess placement of 124.7 percent of the total vacancies declared and 10.8 percent of the total registration.

# Table 4.9.3: Workers Strike: Trade disputes, Work stoppages Number of Workers involved and Man-day lost.

The table showed that the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter had the highest number of trade disputes. Out of the total 123 trade disputes, those of 1<sup>st</sup> quarter accounted for 33.3 percent. (see summary table 4.8.3). Total work stoppages recorded was 214 times, total number of workers involved was 194,166 and total man-day-lost was 3,338.267. The highest work stoppage representing 69.6 percent (1490) was recorded in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year and the least in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter with 3.7 percent (8). The table also showed that the highest number of workers involved in the work-stoppages was recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter with 46 percent (89,597), while the least, 2.7 percent (5298) was recorded in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter.

#### **Table 4.9.4: Cost of Operation**

The table showed the total cost of operation by quarter and item, N466, 915,013. The highest cost was incurred in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter with a total cost of N126, 451,050.00, while the least was recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, N109, 248,480.00. The highest cost of operation was recorded on wages and salaries, representing 68.5 percent (N320, 000,791.00). The least was on other benefits, 0.55 percent (N2, 554,385.00).

# Table 4.9.5: Capital Expenditure by Item and Quarter (2009)

The total capital expenditure for the year 2009 was N1, 126,232,480.00. The table showed that the highest expenditure incurred was in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, 70 percent (N789, 396,321.00) while the least was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, 3.6 percent (N40, 208,280.00). Also, the breakdown of the expenditure by items showed that of the total expenditure, on machinery and Equipments recorded the highest, 99.8 percent (N1, 123,501,592.00). The least was on Residential Building with 0.0025 percent (28,619).

# Table 4.9.6 Employment Size by Cadre and Quarter

The table showed that the total employment size for all cadres in 2009 was 53,621. Out of this, male represents 58 percent (311.15). Also the table showed that of all the cadre with employment size of 53621 the Technical/Executives had the highest employment size, representing 35 percent (18,877) while the least was Administrative/Managerial recording 2 percent (942). Again, out of the total male employees, Technical/Executives, recorded the highest number of males, 35.3 percent (11,000). On another note, the highest employment size was recorded in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, 25.6 percent (13,702), while the least was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter with 24.5 percent (13,146).

# Table 4.9.7 Category and Number of ICT Staff

The table showed the category and number of ICT staff by Nationality and Gender. Total ICT Staff recorded in 2009 was 350. Out of this Nigerian ICT staff recorded 99.4 percent (348) while non-Nigerians represented 0.6 percent (4). Out of the total ICT staff Nigerian male ICT staff represented 99.4 percent (320) while their non-Nigerian males recorded 0.6 percent (2). Further analysis showed that total male ICT staff constituted 92 percent (322) while their female counterparts represented 8 percent. Among the category of ICT staff 'others' recorded the highest employment size of 56.6 percent (198) while the least was Managerial with 9.4 percent (33).

#### Table 4.10 RESEARCH INSTITUTES

### Table 4.10.1: Research Programmes

The research institutes altogether had about 72 research programmes that were routinely done apart from 115 programmes proposed in the study year.

In 2008, 159 billion Naira was budgeted for their various activities cutting across all the states, but only 50% (about 8.5 billion naira) was released to them with Plateau state having the highest (6.9 billion) and the least was Akwa-Ibom (6,582,142).

In 2009, the budget increased to 58.1 billion naira (over 300%). However, 45.5 billion was released for their programmes. Kaduna state had the highest release of 40.3 billion naira, while Anambra state (14.4 million) had the least.

#### Table 4.10. 2: Sources of Funds

The research institutes sources of funds included funds from the Federal and State Governments, World Bank, DFID, European Union, UNEF and other International Development partners. There were also funds generated internally by these institutes. There was a total budget of 55.7 billion Naira and an actual release of 53.6 billion Naira.

However, these funds were usually budgeted by the various sources and in most cases, amount budgeted was not amount released. On this note, the Federal Government source had the highest budget of 55.4 billion naira and second to the highest release of 31.4 billion naira. Behind Federal Government sources was a budget of internally generated funds of 21.9 billion naira, but the highest release of 33.4 billion was made.

The source with the least fund to the research institute UNICEF budget .76 million and released the same.

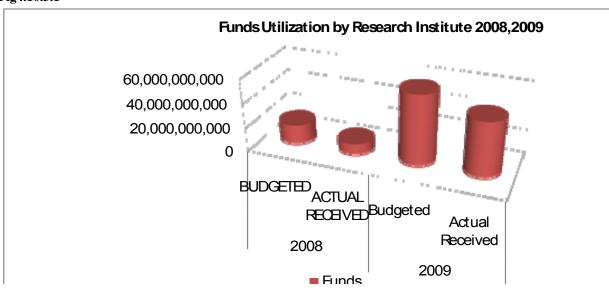
#### **Table 4.10.3 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:**

In 2008, the total amount budgeted for all items classified under capital expenditure were 75.7 billion naira. The amount actually received or spent was 72.7 billion (about 96 percent) of the total receipt. The expenditure on machinery and equipment procured from abroad dominated the rest. The budget for M & E procured from abroad was 69.5 billion while 69.3 billion (about 96.39 percent) of the actual money received was expended on it. The second item in the hierarchy of capital expenditure was vehicles (181 million). The budget for it was 2.9 billion while about 62 percent was released. The least was collaborated activities (2000,000). The two million that was budgeted was actually spent.

In 2009, the budget increased to 108 billion naira but there was a short fall of 50.4 percent in the amount released (36 billion), when compared with the release of the previous yeas.

A capital expenditure item captioned "non-residential" attracted the highest cost of 32.6 billion Naira. The capital item that attracted the least cost was computer equipment. Although there was no specific amount budgeted for it, yet 474,642 was expended.

Fig4.10.3.1



# Table 4.10.4: EMPLOYMENT SIZE (NIGERIANS)

The staff strength of the research institutes was 7,549 staff. They were mostly technical Executives (2,451) and operatives (2,432). While the technical executive had 213 female, the operatives had 217 female. The 1<sup>st</sup> quarter (2,033) had the largest number of employment with 698 female. The least employment was in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (1,728) with 533 females.

### Table 4.10.5 CATEGORY OF ICT STAFF

There was a total of 96 ICT staff in the Research Institutes, While the male were 69 in number, the female were 33. Majority of the staff were in the senior technical cadre (33) with 24 male and 9 females. Both the managerial and junior technical categories were 25 in number each. Others categories (19) were the least.

#### 4.11. NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (NACRDB)

# Table 4.11.1: Value of Loans Approved and Disbursed By Category of Borrowers (2009)

The National Agricultural Cooperative Rural Development Bank is one of government' strategies in addressing issues of poverty through the provision of soft loans. The Bank provides loans for farmers to enable them buy seedlings, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.

In table 4.11.1, the bank provided the loan facilities to individual farmers, co-operative farmers, corporate bodies and State agencies in agriculture oriented activities. The facilities were also made available to other categories of agricultural activities not classified. Although there are numerical data on the disbursement made by the bank in the 4th quarters of 2007, but there were no information with regard to the amount approved. In this connection, the least amount approved was N25.98billion in the first quarter of 2009 while the highest amount (N28.15billion) was in the last quarter.

The largest amount of disbursement went to individual farmers right from the first quarter (N18.8billion) to the forth quarter (N20.60billion). The least amount, though slightly appreciating in each of the quarters went to the unclassified category of borrowers with N3.27billion in the first quarter and N3.67billion in the last quarter.

# Table 4.11.2: Volume of Loans Approved and Disbursed by Mode of Lending

The lending system for the NACRDB facility was clearly defined by three categories of lending namely:

- 1. Direct Lending: This is a system whereby the borrowers physically interact with the bank for the disbursement of their approved loan.
- 2. The online system aligns with electronic payment system which is very much in vogue.
- 3. There is also the others category which is not defined.

In the dispensation of 2007; NACRB adopted only the direct lending system.

In the first quarter of the year, the highest approval of N1,7bn was made with only N318m disbursed. The least approval (N393m) was in the second quarter of the year while the least disbursement (N301m) was in the fourth quarter.

# Table 4.11.3: Number and Value of Default By Category of Borrowers In 2009

Defaulters being borrowers who failed to repay their loan as at when due had an outstanding of about 12 billion naira. There was a total repayment of 20 billion naira. About 75% of the outstanding was a debit to the individual borrowers category, Similarly, nearly 75% of the loan repayment came from the same group.

### 4.12: REPORTED ROAD ACCIDENTS (2009)

#### Table 4.12.1: Total Number of Road Accidents by Severity and State

The total number of reported cases of road accidents in 2009 was 13,762 as against 18803 in 2008. This showed a decrease of 27 percent (5067). The serious cases represented 49 percent (6763), while fatal and minor cases had 30 percent (4141) and 20 percent (2827) respectively. From this analysis, serious reported cases ranked highest while the least ranked was cases of minor road accidents. The table also showed that, Kano state recorded the highest number of total accidents, 14 percent (1990) where as Delta, Ebonyi, Edo states and Federal Capital Territory respectively, had no data.

# Table 4.12.2: Number of Persons and Value of Property Involved in Accident By Gender and State

The table showed that out of the total of 7,301 people killed in road accidents, 74 percent (5413) were males, while on the injury record of a total of 20,601 people involved, 73 percent (15067) were males. The table also showed that of the total of 22368 persons involved in road accidents, 24 percent of males (5413) were killed, while 67 percent (15067) were injured. The same table showed that Kano State recorded the highest number of males killed (764) while Jigawa state had the highest number of males injured (2590). The table also showed that the total value of properties lost to accidents was N69, 184,926, out of which, Benue State recorded the highest loss 89 percent (N61, 838,000).

This was followed by Gombe, Taraba and Borno with losses N4, 454,790; N1, 500,000 and N945, 000 respectively.

# Table 4.12.3: Ownership of Vehicle Involved in Accidents by Type and State (Commercial)

The total number of commercial vehicles involved in accidents in 2009 was 7714. Out of this number. Motorcycle ranked the highest with 38 percent (2,935), followed by Bus 20 percent (1594). The least was recorded for Tricycle 0.39 percent (30). Others which constituted those vehicles that could not be classified had 3.7 percent (282).

# Table 4.12.4: Ownership of Vehicle Involved in Accidents by Type and State (Private)

A total of 8,940 vehicles were involved in road accidents in 2009. Out of this, car was recorded highest 55 percent (4935) followed by Motor cycle with 31 percent (2814). The highest number of vehicles involved in accidents were recorded in the month of July with 704 cars representing 7.9 percent, while the least number of vehicles were recorded in the months of April and September with a tricycle respectively..

# Table 4.12.5: Ownership of Vehicle Involved in Accident by Type and Month (Government)

The table showed that a total of 1955 Government vehicles were involved in accident in 2009 as against 144 in 2008. This shows an increase of 1,811 Government vehicles. Cars recorded the highest number, 45 percent (880), followed by Motor-cycle with 17 percent (340). The least were classified as others with 2 percent (43).

The table showed that the highest number of motorcycle accidents occurred in January with 14 percent (48) while the highest number of accidents involving cars occurred in September with 15 percent (136). The highest number of accidents involving Pickup buses, Trucks, Buses and other vehicles occurred in the months of October, December, and December/April with 14, 13, 11 and 0.4 percent respectively. There were no data for Tricycles.

# Table 4.12.6: Category and number of ICT Staff in 2009

A total of 901 Nigerians were deployed as ICT staff. Out of this, 77 percent (693) were males while 23 percent (208) were females. Junior Technicians were recorded as the highest number of male and female Nigerian ICT staff with 43 and 11 percent respectively. There were no data for Non-Nigerian ICT staff.

# Table 4.12.7: Employment Size (2009)

The table showed that a total of 104, 380 were employed in 2009. Out of this, males employees constituted 88 percent (91,370) while female employees records 12 percent (13,010). Of all the cadres, operatives had the highest Employment Size, 40.81 percent (42,596), followed by Clerical worker with 28.0 percent while the least cadre recorded 2.7 percent (2,812). Also first quarter had the highest employment size of 39.6 percent (4.1,410), followed by fourth quarter with Employment size of 21.4 percent (22,330).

#### 4.13 ENERGY STATISTICS

Energy Sector (Electricity) play very significant role in the Socio-Economic activities in the Country. It contributed to over Seventy percent of Nigeria GDP. The inadequate Electricity supply has led a lot of Economic distress in the Country as a whole. No country can forge a head without adequate and effective; as such power generation has been considered by the Federal government of Nigeria as one of important factors under 7 – Point agenda.

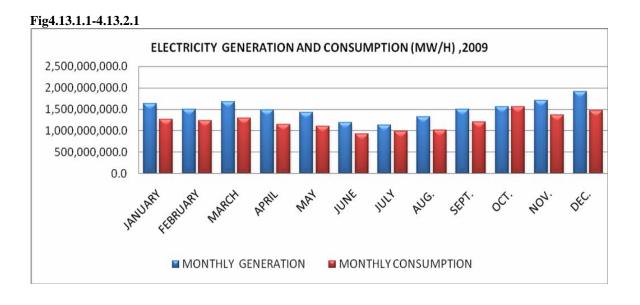
# Table4.13.1-4.13.2: Electricity Generation and Consumption

Electricity in Nigeria is being generated through three methods, hydro, thermal as well as independent companies

# **Hydro-Electricity Generation:**

Under Nigeria power holding company, are three stations Kainji, Jebba and Shiroro which together generated 816.6 thousand mega watt per hour representing.7 percent, while independent power producers such as Geregu, Delta, generated 172.4 thousand mega watt per hour, representing 93.0 percent..

Electricity generation in the Country throughout the month of the year remained unstable. The higher power generation was noticed initially in march and later between August and December in 2009. See Fig 4.12.1



## Table 4.14: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJET (ADP)

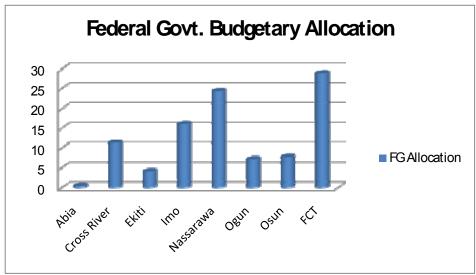
#### Table 4.14.1: Sources of fund:

Agricultural Sector provides food for the teeming population of Nigeria. Apart from income generation, in terms of employment Agriculture is by far the most important sector of Nigeria's economy engaging about 70% of the Labour force. The recognition of the importance of Agriculture in Nigeria led to it's inclusion in the Seven Points Agenda of the Federal Government. Agriculture constituted 42.13 percent to the GDP in 2008 and 41.84 percent in the 2009.

# Table 4.14.2: Budgetary Allocation (Capital)

Table 4.14.2:In pursuance of the Seven Points Agenda and the Vision 202020 the Agricultural Sector was founded by the Federal and State Government, Loan Stock, IBRD, IFAD and others. The break down of disbursement of funds and its sources can be found in table 4.14.2. Showing budgetary allocation by state and sources of funds. Federal Government budgeted N614, 286,430 spreading across the states. FCT had the highest with (N177.5million) about 28.89 percent while the least went to Abia (N3,000,000) with about 0.49 percent.

Fig 4.14.2.1



The total budgetary allocation for the states summed up to N23.87billion Out of the State reported on Sources of Allocation, Nasarawa shared the total sum of N21.41billion with a percentage of 89.72, Bauchi State percentage sharing was 2.01%. Others have low percentage differences less than the former.

The figure below showed the percentage state budgetary allocation distribution in percentage. The International fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Disbursed N621,444,804 to nine States out of which Kebbi state took the highest percentage of 97.05. IFAD contributed as much as N6.38 billion to the Development of Agriculture in Nigeria.

Table 4.14.1 showed the total funds allocated by Federal, States and donor agencies. A total of N31.5billion was allocated Agricultural Development Projects by the Federal government while State Government spent as much as N757,760.0 of the total budget allocation of the Agricultural Development project in 2009



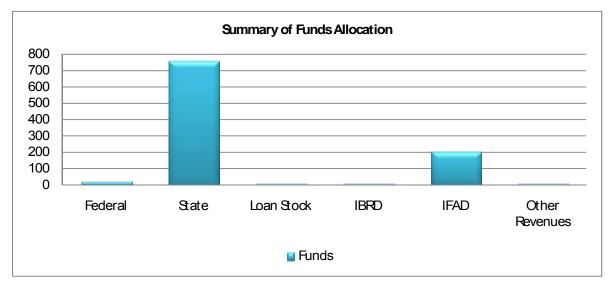


Table 4.14.3: Analysis of Cost of Operation (Recurrent Expenditure), 2009

The expenditure on Agricultural Development project showed that the lump sum been expended went into salaries and wages of staff, to the tune of N360,015,411,629, vehicle maintenance, plant operation, Rents and others consumed less except for others which consumed the sum of N647,322,979 out of the total Budgetary allocation of

(N361.08billion). The cost of electricity bills and the amount spent on fuel summed up to N290.75million, as the highest followed by Intermediate consumption on inputs with N248.51million. The least was on Repairs and maintenance of machinery items. In the analysis it was shown that salaries and wages was (N360.02million).

## Table 4.14.4: Employment Size by Gender, Nationality and Quarter.

It was further reported that the distribution of staff by Gender was disaggregated by Cadre (professional, technical executive, managerial, clerical and operative). A total of 35,183 staff under, professional cadre in Nigeria was male with 10,417 workers. It was followed by male Technical Executive with 8,138 workers. In the category of females, female professional had a total of 2,148 workers.

## **4.15: NIPOST**

A sub-sector in the communication system, serving for the delivery and sending of messages in form of Mails and parcels. NIPOST has an immense in fluencies in the growth of information delivery nationwide and internationally. Its other activities include the pick-up transportation and distribution/delivery of mails, sales of postage stamps, mail sorting into boxes, bag/box rentals, etc.

#### Table 4.15.1: Postal Establishment:

There were 2015 postal establishments in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2009, which was a true reflection of the total of such establishments in the whole of 2009 as could be deduced from table 4.15.1.

Distinctly too, postal agencies and departmental post offices dominated these establishments with 33.9 percent and 29.7 percent respectively of the total, followed by post shops with 23.7 percent. Mobile post offices accounted for the least with only 3.6 percent of the total postal establishments.

# Table 4.15.2: Mail Delivery through Postal Facilities:

Post men as one of the postal facilities accounted for most mail deliveries in 2009 as recorded in table 4.15.2, this translated to 34.7 percent of the total mail deliveries. The next postal facility to this effect is the Post Office Box that accounted for 33.8 percent, while mail delivery through counters accounted for the least with only 2.3 percent of the total mail deliveries.

In a related development, the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2009 recorded the highest of the deliveries through the postal facilities, with 27.9 percent of the total. The least was recorded in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter with 21.9 percent.

# Tabl4.15.3: Classification of Mail Dispatched Abroad From Nigeria

A total of 898,826 mails was dispatched abroad from Nigeria in 2009. These mails ranged from priority list to surface air lifted, through Registered mails as recorded in table 4.15.3 with 36.7 percent of the total, the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2009 recorded the highest of the dispatched mails abroad.

This was followed by 21.8 percent record in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, while the least was recorded in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter with 19.9 percent of the total. However, priority mails dominated other dispatched mails with 53.2 percent of the total, followed by bulk mails with only 8.3 percent.

## Table 4.15.4: Classification of Mails Received In Nigeria from Abroad

Mails received in Nigeria from Abroad totaled 5,314,753 in 2009 as shown in table 4.15.4. Out of this total, priority mails accounted for the highest with 72.7 percent. Printed papers ranked next with 13.5 percent of the total, while Overseas Express accounted for the least with 0.2 percent. Most of the mails were received in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year, accounting for 36.9 percent of the total, while the least was in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter with 19.4 percent.

## Table 4.15.5: Number of Mails Handled In Nigeria (Mails Posted in Nigeria)

Table 4.15.5 showed that more mails were handled (or posted in Nigeria) in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2009 than in the other 3 quarters, with 31.6 percent of the total. The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter followed with 25.1 percent, while the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter accounted for the least with 18.5 percent of the total. At 64.3 percent of the total, conventional mails were the most posted than any other type, followed by bulk mails with 32.3 percent. EMS mails were the least posted with a little more than 1.0 percent of the total mails posted in 2009.

#### Table 4.15.6: Revenue Generation:

A total of N3.8 billion was generated in 2009 through the various activities of NIPOST as displayed in table 4.15.6. Much of the revenue came through in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the year with over N1.6 billion, translating to 44.5 percent of the total. The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter revenue was also a 53.1 percent increase over the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter's figure which, however, was the next largest with 29.1 percent of the total. The least of the revenue was generated in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter with 11.9 percent of the total revenue for the year.

### Table 4.15.7: Expenditure

Table 4.15.7 showed the total expenditure at above N1 billion, of which the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the year (2009) accounted for the largest with 49.9 percent. This was followed by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter that accounted for 25.4 percent of the total. The least of the expenditure was however, made in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter with 12.2 percent.

The general trend of the expenditure was a steady decrease between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters, 750 percent in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter and 2.6 percent in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. It only increased in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter by 109.4 percent even the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters figure.

# Table 4.15.8: Employment Size (Nigerians):

A total of 4271 staff was under the employment of NIPOST in 2009, of which 134 of them, translating to 3.1 percent were non-residents. Majority of this total was made up by operative that amounted to 65.0 percent, 31.8 percent them females. The next numerically largest sets of staff were the clerical workers that constituted 13.3 percent of the total, with 59.8 percent of the females. The least of the staff were the professional who made up only 4.8 percent of the total employment. (Table 4.15.8 and b).

#### 4.16: RIVER BASIN

#### Table 4.16.1: Sources of Fund

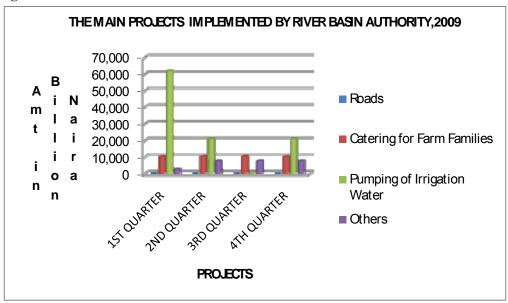
Table 4.16.1 explained the various ways in which the fund for River Basin Authorities was sourced. In 2009, the Federal Government disbursed a total amount of N 1.3billion to this sector. Comparing this with the previous year with N5.5 million had a sharp fall of 77.9 percent. The internally generated Revenue recorded a total of N390,733.00. This had an increase of 10.8 percent compared with the previous year. The other sources recorded N407,500,000 compared to 2008 showing as increase of 7.3 percent.

#### Table 4.16.2: Fund Utilization

The table reported various projects been implemented; these included Roads, Catering for farm families, Irrigation and other projects. In 2008, a total of N22.8 Billion was expended for the implementation of these projects. In 2009, N39,733Billion was used translating to an increase of 73.5 percent.

It should be reported further that among the four major projects, pumping of irrigation water had the highest concentration across the four quarter of the year. This was followed by catering for farm families. This least was the road construction. See – graphical representation bellow.

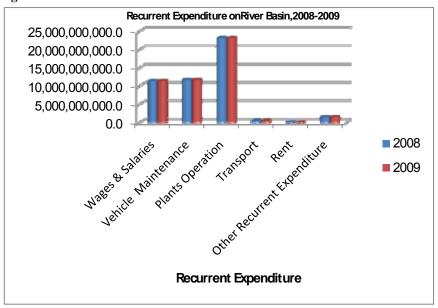
Fig 4.16.2.1



# **Table 4.16.3: Recurrent Expenditure**

In 2009, a total of N726.7 Million was released for Capital Expenditure while N1.49 Billion was disbursed for Recurrent Expenditure. Under Recurrent expenditure released on Transport has the highest sharing followed by other expenses. See figure 4.16.3.1.

Fig 4.16.3.1



# Table 4.16.4: Employment Size

Table 4.16.4 showed that 9,768 were recorded. Among this figure however, the operatives had the highest with 3823 personnel with little variation with this. This was followed by the Technical executives personnel with 3, 9030. The least was the Admin/Managerial cadre in 2009.

# Table 4.16.5: (ICT) Staff/Employment Size

A total of 774 were employed as ICT staff and by Nationality. Out of this, 772 were Nigerian with 523 males and 249 were females while only 2 males personnel were Non-Nigerian

#### 4.17 Water Resources

Statistics on water resources is a vital tool for the planning and development of such projects including dams, boreholes irrigation scheme etc. The Ministry of Water Resources is the supplier of data on the number, location developments and contract values of these projects.

#### Table 4.17.1: Revenue Generation

A total of N463,797,619 revenue was generated in 2009 which was the accumulation of all the states revenue as recorded in table 4.17.1 the total revenue included value added which accounted for 30.3 percent.

## Table 4.17.2: Cost of Operation

Cost of operation in 2009 was recorded as N486, 489,197 as shown in table 4.17.2. Plant operation took the largest chunk of the cost with 66.4 percent credited to it. Vehicle and maintenance accounted for 17.3 percent. The least of the costs was however recorded by rent with 1.8 percent of the total cost.

On the state contribution to the total cost of operation, Nasarawa state had the highest with 66 percent, followed by Cross River with 14.4 percent. Plateau state with 0.1 percent had the least of the total cost operation.

# Table 4.17.3: Project Activity

There are different types of project activities enumerated in Table 4.17.3, namely Water scheme, Plant, Borehole construction, Installation of submersible and Installation of Water Chemistry. The total contract value in 2009 was N22, 335,745,924 of which Water Scheme had the highest value of N9, 651,155,545 representing 43.2 percent. The total amount spent to date was N14, 296,564,082.

# Table 4.17.4: Employment Size

The total employment size of Nigerians for the listed states in Table 4.17.4 was given as 3,119 of which operatives accounted for 37.1 percent. The female operatives accounted for 10.5 percent of the total operatives. Technical executives consist of 31.3 of the total employment size and male accounted for 93.8 of the technical executives. The Administrative/Managerial was the least make up of the employment size as they accounted for 6.3 percent.

### Table 4.17.5: Category and Number of ICT Staff

The total number of ICT staff in table 4.17.5 was 32. The Nigerian male had the largest number with 71.8 percent of which the male managerial category make up 40.6 percent of the total workers while the female counterpart was only 3.1 percent. All the Expatriates were male which consists of 15.5 percent of the total ICT staff.

#### 4.18: RAILWAY SERVICES

# **4.18.1:** Cost of Operation, 2009:

More than N2.2billion was recorded as the total cost of operation in 2009 for the Railway Services, although records were available for only 4 states including Enugu, Lagos, Ogun and plateau. The highest cost of operation was recorded under Wages and Salaries with 89.2 percent of the total as could be seen in table 2.3. 1. This was followed distantly by Repairs and Maintenance with 5.9 percent of the total. The least cost of operation was however recorded under Electricity and Fuel bills with 4.9 percent.

# 4.18.2: Distribution of Passengers and Goods by State and Quarter, 2009:

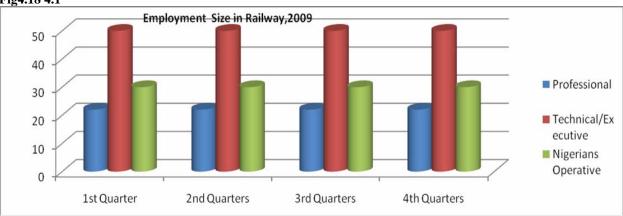
Table 2.3.2 showed that a total of 43361 metric tons of goods was haulaged within the period and this came only from Lagos and Plateau states. Most of the haulage was recorded in Lagos state with 40590 metric tons representing 93.6 percent of the total

# 4.18.3: Distribution of Tariff Receipts by State, Category and Quarter; 2009

Enugu and Lagos States were responsible for a total passenger tariff of N167.2m and Luggage tariff of N28.0m in 2009. Receipts on Freight Train were N68.2m from Lagos and Plateau States only as shown in table2.2. 3. The bulk of the tariffs on passenger and luggage came from Lagos state with 99.2 percent and 90.9 percent respectively of the total.

**4.18.4.:** Employment size in Railway sector was reported on quarterly basis as illustrated in graphical form (See figure 4.18.4.1)

Fig4.18 4.1



#### 4.19 AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS

## Table 4.19.1: Domestic Air Transport of Passengers by State and Quarter – 2009:

The table showed an inconsistent trend of passenger transportation across the quarters of 2009.

The quarters, relative comparison between the two states, showed that in the first quarter, Lagos State had a total number (561,092,791) passengers of while Kaduna State recorded (50,457,687) passengers.

The same is applicable in the four quarters of the year 2009. The analysis showed that Lagos state recorded more than 50 percent of the total passengers over the four quarters in the year 2009.

Fig 4.19.1.1



# Table 4.19. 2: Domestic Cargo (Tonnage/km) by State and Quarter:

The table showed the cargo (Tonnage/km) (21,844,722) in the four quarters of the year 2009 in the two states; Kaduna and Lagos. The total cargo (Tonnage/km) for Kaduna state was 5,905,017 which constituted 27.03 percent of the total cargo while Lagos state had 1,465,335,819 cargos (67.71 percent). This showed that the total cargo (Tonnage/km) for Lagos state was about three (3) times that of Kaduna State

fig4.19.1.1.2 domestic Cargo (Tonnage/KM) by state and quarter, 2009 8,000,000 7,000,000 6,000,000 5,000,000 ■ Kaduna 4,000,000 Lagos 3,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 0 1ST QTR 2ND QTR 3RD QTR 4TH QTR

## 4.20 NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT (NDE)

National Directorate of Employment (NDE) is one of institutional mechanism to address the unemployment problem in the country. This Agency was established in 1986 as the Apex Agency saddled with the responsibilities to design and implement programmes to combat mass unemployment in Nigeria. The Directorate has designed and implemented self-employment strategies and schemes as can be observed in the tables below. The NDE has continued to re-position itself to meet the serious challenges and changing postures of unemployment. This repositioning includes a constant up-date on data and factors related to unemployment phenomenon.

# Table 4.20.1 Types of Scheme:

Table 4.20.1 showed the different types of training schemes being carried out by the NDE in 2009. The table showed that a total of 62,866 graduates were involved in the scheme of which 83.3 percent were males, the Non graduates totaled 124,232 of which 91.5 percent were males. The trend of male dominance was observed amongst the Non graduates in rural Agricultural Development training scheme that showed 99,213 males representing 87.3 percent and the male graduate in National open Apprenticeship scheme with 26,636 representing 51 percent such as Entrepreneurial Development programmes, women Empowerment and host of others.

Entrepreneur Development Scheme had the highest female graduates with 6,561 representing 62.5 percent. While, the Non graduate had the highest number of females in National Open Apprenticeship scheme with 5,394 representing 51 percent.

The total amount collected as loans by males was N83, 225,398, most of this loans were for resettlement which constituted about 20.6 percent. The loan to start own business ranked second with N14,593,747 representing 17.5 percent. The highest amount given to the female counterpant was N5,890,211 for National Open Apprenticeship Scheme representing 22.2 percent, followed by the loan to start own Business which amounted to N5,335,116 representing 20 percent. Nothing was given to school on wheels scheme, the vocational training for the disabled and vulnerable persons.

## Table 4.20.2: Employment by Gender and Cadre (ICT) 2009.

The table showed that the Senior Technical Cadre had the highest number of personnel in both male and female category, with 26 males and 12 females representing 44.0 percent and 60.0 percent Nigerians respectively. The Non Nigerians constituted 50 percent managerial males and 50 percent Junior Technical males.

## Table 4.20.3: EMPLOYMENT SIZE (Nigerians)

The total numbers of professionals engaged were 1219 of which 81.5 percent were males. The Technical/Executive cadre had a total of 609 personnels of which 76 percent were males. The male dominance could be observed in the Admin/Managerial and the operatives with 72.7 percent and 70.7 percent respectively.

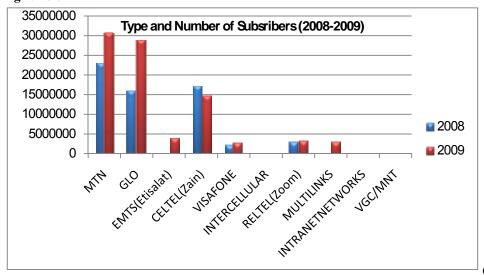
#### 4.21 COMMUNICATION

#### 4.21.1 FIXED AND MOBILE OPERATORS

## 4:21.1.1: Type and Number Of Subscribers

A total of 87,769,163 subscribers were credited in 2009. MTN led with 30,826,866 subscribers. This represents about 25.0 percent increase over 2008 record. A total of 30,575,170 or 99 percent were on prepaid while 251,696 were recorded against the post paid subscribers. Intranet works (webcom) had 440 subscribers in 2009. This was 45 percent less than that of 2008. GLO and CETEL (zain) recorded 33 and 16.8 percent respectively. Generally, prepaid subscribers recorded 85,372,261 in 2009, translating to 97.27 percent of the total.

Fig 4.21.1.1



# Table 4:21.2: Prepaid Subscribers

In 2008 there was a total of 59,756,273 prepaid subscribers as shown in table 4.21.2 for the current year 2009, 85,372,261 subscribers was recorded in all the operations during the period. This showed an increase of 30 percent. MTN recorded the highest number in 2009. Intranet works had the least, with a decrease of 45 percent.

# Table 4:21.3: Post Paid Subscribers

Table 4.21.3 revealed that in 2009 postpaid subscribers were 2,375,177 as against 1,887,591, in 2008, showing an increase of 26 percent. Reltel had the highest number, with 1,623,319 in 2009 claiming 68 percent of the total for 2009. Intercellular with 3,157 recorded had the least number of subscribers during the same period.

## Table 4:21.4: Voice Subscribers (Prepaid and Post Paid)

From the above table, it was revealed that MTN and GLO networks virtually dominated the voice subscribers list within period under study. In 2009 the voice subscribers was 84,869,877, when compared with 60,174,528 of 2008. The increase was 41 percent on MTN and GLO had 34.1 percent. The least voice subscribers recorded during the period was on Intranet network with 0.001 percent of the total.

### Table 4:21.5: Voicemail

Apart from MTN and Celtel no other service provider has data on voicemail. MTN recorded 67,680 for 2009 while Celtel recorded 17,196,482 for year 2008 and in 2009 14,776,856 was recorded with a decrease of 86% in 2009

#### Table 4:21.6: SMS Subscribers

Only four (4) Networks (MTN, CELTEL, VISAFONE and RELTEL ZOOM) recorded data in 2008 and 2009 as the table showed. The total of 32,186,503 and 32,364,597 respectively recorded. The record equally showed an increased of 1 percent in 2009. MTN recorded 16 percent in 2009, followed by Visafone while Reltel (Zoom) recorded no data in 2009.

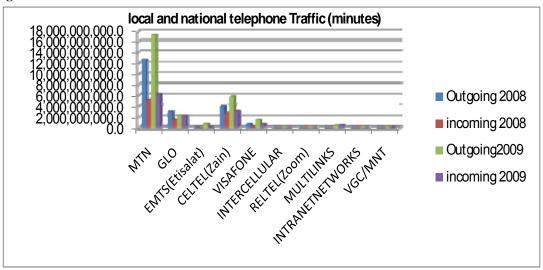
### Table 4.21.7: Internet Subscribers

Internet subscribers by network and year are shown in table 4.21.7. For 2009, a total of 6,487,983 subscribers were recorded against 1,593,994 for 2008 which showed about 400 percent increase. GLO Network dominated the total with about 97 percent. Other internet subscribers shared 3 percent.

## Table 4.21.8: Local and National Telephone Traffic (In Minutes)

Total outgoing telephone traffic in 2009 was 27,655,639,573.17 minutes. This gave an increase of 26 percent over the previous. MTN recorded the highest number of minutes in both outgoing and incoming calls. All operators incoming calls increased except for those of intercellular and Intranet networks which decreased by 56.4 and 49.4 percent respectively during the period under consideration. See Fig 4.20.8.1

fig 4.21 8.1



# Table 4.21.9: Total International Telephone Traffic

The table above shows that incoming calls traffic in both 2008 figure and 2009 figure respectively were on the increase, higher than outgoing calls in both years; showing a percentage change of 72.4. The 2008 total incoming traffic was 2,430,940,772.91 while the total (figure) traffic for incoming calls for the year 2009 was 2,488,051,094.02. MTN International calls traffic recorded 1,332,122,848 for 2009 showing a dominance of about 53.4% over other networks. GLO network incoming traffic ranked second MTN with about 37 percent increase. The least was intranet networks. In the same vain, the outgoing calls traffic showed an increase of 28.4 percent in 2008 and 8 percent 2009 respectively.

## Table 4.21.10: Internet Service Providers (ISPs): Ownership Structure

There are 2 ownership structures specified here as shown in Table 1, which included foreign and Nigerian. Out of the 6 internet service providers recorded in the table, 4 showed type of ownership, of which Layer's 3 with Entouche Networks (Nig) gave 100 percent ownership to be Nigerian. However, Gateway Telecoms integrated services and Hyperia had 99.99 percent and 99 percent of foreign ownership respectively in 2009.

#### Table 4.21.11: Network Data:

Gateway Telecoms Integrated Services recorded the largest installed subscriber capacity of 2133; Hyperia with 528, while Entouche Networks (Nig) had the least record with 250.

The number of points of presence of Gateway Telecoms recorded as the highest with 8, followed by Hyperia with 3. Deston Integrated and Entouche Networks recorded the least with 1 each. For the number of Wi-Max access

points, only the 3 Layers as indicated previously where Hyperia had 3 showing the records of (3/13) and 528 respectively.

#### Table 4.21.12: Subscriber and Services Data:

Table 3 showed the type and number of subscribers on different internet service providers. More subscribers were identified with Gateway Telecoms, out of the total of 158, private business dominated with 154 translating to 97.5 percent. Hyperia recorded the next largest of the subscribers 66. The Residential/Individual subscribers showed dominance with 62.1 percent. Deston Integrated Services had the least recorded subscribers with 10. The private business dominated with 60 percent, while Government and Residential/Individuals recorded the least with 10 percent apiece.

#### Table4.21.13: Tariff Data:

The types of service and traffic profile are recorded in this table, which showed records of only 3 internet service providers. Gateway Telecoms was full of activities in all the services except on access charge where no data was recorded in 2009. The largest service (wireless) on IS > 2mbps had the highest traffic profile of 933,033, while the least with (64kbps) was the lowest traffic profile of 63,700. In Entouche Networks, the access charge was 15/hrs, while its traffic profile for the 3 wireless services had a flat rate of N25.0

#### Table4.21.14: Revenue Generation:

The total revenue generated by the 6 internet service providers in 2009 was N6.66 billion, which was more than 82.2 percent increased over the previous year (2008) as shown in table 4.21.14. However, IPNX Nigeria Ltd showed dominance in the revenue generation amongst the 6 internet service providers with over 97.3 percent of the total revenue. Entouche Networks had the least revenue of N1.2 million which accounted for only 0.02 percent in 2009.

## **Table 4.21.15: Staff Compensation:**

Table 4.21.15 showed that a total of N1.3 billion was spent by the six internet service providers on their staff compensation in 2009. This figure if compared with 2008 had 63.7 percent increase. The IPNX (Nig) Ltd also had the largest chunk of the total staff compensation with 96.4 percent. This was followed by Layers which had 3 with only 2.64 percent. The least was Hyperia with 1.0 percent of the total compensation.

# **Table 4.21.16: Capital Expenditure:**

Table 4.21.16 showed the total capital expenditure of the 6 internet service providers for 2008 and 2009. The total results of Gateway Telecoms, IPNX and Layers 3 in 2009 was N3.1 billion. This was 54.1 percent increase over the 2008 total; IPNX dominated the expenditure in 2009 52.0 percent. This was followed by GLO with 36.0 percent. The least was Intranet works with only 0.01 percent. GLO network dominated in the outgoing traffic both in 2008

with 2,060,742.50 and 2009 had 3,095, 771, 241.96. In 2009, it (GLO) accounted for 50.0 percent of the total outgoing traffics, followed by MTN with 33.3 percent.

# Table 4.21.17: Staff Profile (ISPs):

The employment size of the internet service provider in 2009 with Nigerian staff was 5,665 while expatriate was 141; by gender desegregation, Nigerian's had 75 percent males as against 25 percent female and expatriate had about 87 percent male and 13 percent female

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### 5.3 TRADE

#### 5.4 TRADE PRICE INDICES:

The value of Indices was expected to be wholly computed from the survey result. However the response rate was very discouraging to the extent that no meaningful analysis could be made of it, Indices were therefore computed using the 2009 trade database which is a combination of Customs, NNPC and Cobalt international data. Because 2005 is being maintained as the base year, weights were constructed from trade database for the year 2005. Indices were Computed at item level, HS10 and combined across sections, HS2 with their respective weights. The following Laspayers Index formula was adopted:

#### **INDEX CALCULATION:**

$$L_i = 100 \times \frac{\sum Q_0 P_i}{\sum Q_0 P_0}$$

Po is the base year Unit prices

P<sub>i</sub> is the current unit price

Q<sub>o</sub> is the base year Quantities

# **5.4.1** Imports:

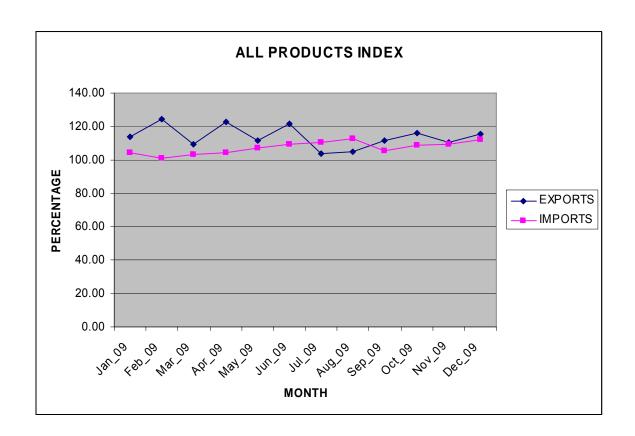
While Jan 2009 was taken to be the current month, January 2005 was taken as the base month in the computation of the Trade Price Indices (see Table5.1.1),. Import Index appreciated between 100.04 percent and 125.89 percent during the year 2009. Minimum value occurred within section 1 (Live animals; animals products) in the month of April with the value of 100.04 percent. Other low values was observed in Section 2 (Live trees &other plant,Blb, Root, Cut flowers etc), in the months of August and February as 100.12 percent and 100.60 percent respectively. The month of June produced the highest index of 125.87 percent from section 17. Other high values were seen in July within Sections 10 (Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic materials; waste etc) 13 (Art of stone, plaster, cement, abestos, mica or similar materials) and 3 (Animals and vegetable fats and oil & other cleavage products), with the following indices 125.24, 125.13, and 123.63 percent.

## 5.1.2 Exports:

Section 5 (Mineral Products) and 6 (Inorganic chem; composts of prec met radioact elements etc) of Export index table produced the minimum and maximum values respectively. Both minimum and maximum values of 102.5 percent and 144.91 percent were recorded in section 5 in the months of September and August. Other high values were seen in Section 6 (Inorganic chem; composts of prec met radioact elements etc) in January and December as 141.70 and 140.82 percent respectively.

#### All commodities Index:

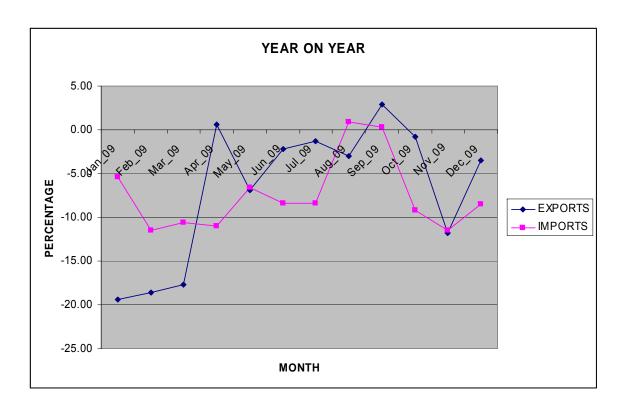
This Value gave a general picture of the price movement across all the commodities in Imports and Exports. All sections products for imports fluctuated between 108.56 percent and 117.99 percent through the months of January to December 2009 (see table 5.1.1). From the table, it was observed that imports for the month of January constituted the minimum percentage of 108.56 percent while the month of December produced the maximum value of 117.99 percent. Also Export price index for all sections fluctuated between 113.04 and 128.12 percent within period under review. While the minimum index appeared in September the highest value was observed in March.



# Year on Year:

Negative percentages were recorded at various point in time for Imports. This Index moved between – 13.76 percent and 15.04 percent. High values of 15.04, 13.26 and 12.87 percent were produced in May and September for sections 02 and 12. On the other hand Export showed minimum percentage of -12.05 and -12.02 percent in section 01 for June and August. Section 6 provided for the maximum vaues of 19.26 percent rise in September and 19.25 percent rise in August.

Fig5.1



## 5.5 Terms of Trade:

In a simplified definition, Terms of Trade is the ratio of a country's Export price Index to its Import price Index multiplied by one hundred. Viz

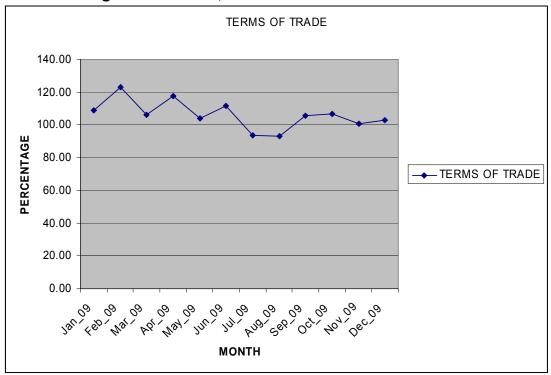
Even though it takes a plural form, Terms of Trade is a single number that represents the ratio of the relative prices. When this ratio is falling, the country is said to have deteriorating terms of trade. Because the Imports of one country become the Exports of the other country, terms of trade for any two countries are the reciprocal of each other. Applying the above formulae to the attached data for 2009, we have.

 $(120.94 \times 100) / 113.31 = 106.73$  percent.

Comparing 2008 with 105.03 percent, there seem to be improved terms of trade in 2009 by 1.70 percent. The data revealed that the lowest terms of trade for 2008 was 96.57 percent in July as the highest appeared in August with

114.09 percent. Similarly in 2009, the lowest terms of trade of 99.33 percent were observed in January whereas the highest appeared in October with 106.73 percent.

# NB: The larger the number, the more "favorable" the terms of Trade.



### CHAPTER SIX

# 6.0 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)

#### 6.1 JANURARY 2009 – DECEMBER 2009 SURVEY

Producer Price questionnaires were lodged into **525** Establishments for the NBS/CBN/NCC Survey. The response rate was about **70.3** percent i.e. **369** out of **525** questionnaires.

The PPI table gives the PPI series on monthly basis from January 2005 to December 2009. However, the period of the survey is January 2009 to December 2009.

#### **All Commodities Index:**

The year-on-year rate of change in the All Commodities Producer Price Index (PPI) was highest in January 2009 with a change of 8.7 percent above the corresponding level in 2008. In February 2009, a rate of 8.3 percent was recorded while it was 8.1 percent in March 2009. The rate declined to 7.4 percent in April 2009 and increased to 7.8 percent in June. The lowest rate of 4.7 percent was observed in November and December 2009.

## **Agriculture (Corporate Farming) Index:**

The modern holding (Corporate Farming) Index is derived from forestry, crop, animal and fishing subsectors of agriculture.

The year-on-year rate of change was significantly high during the period except for the months of November and December 2009. The January 2009 rate of 29.0 percent was slightly higher than what was observed in December 2008. The rate gradually dropped to 8.0 percent in October 2009 and further decreased to 3.2 percent in November. Again in December 2009, it slightly dropped to 3.1 percent. The high rate in the months was a reflection of the increase in agricultural inputs during the period.

# **Industry Producer Price Index:**

The Industry PPI is a weighted average of the PPIs for Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing Sectors.

The Year-on-year percentage change for the monthly Industry Producer Price Index showed steady decline during the period reported on. The January 2008 rate was 6.6 percent while that of February 2009 was 6.3 percent. The rate of 6.1 percent was recorded in March 2009. The rate dropped to 4.7 percent in October 2009. It rose to 4.9 percent in November and slightly decreased to 4.8 percent in December 2009. The rate observed in 2009 showed a decline when compared to the rates recorded for the same period in 2008.

# **Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Index:**

The Year-on-Year percentage in the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Producer Price Index showed low and steady change during the periods from January to June 2009. This was because the government had regulated price of electricity and gas. With the increase in electricity tariff the rate rose to 6.7 in July and between August and December 2009 it stood at 9.4 percent.

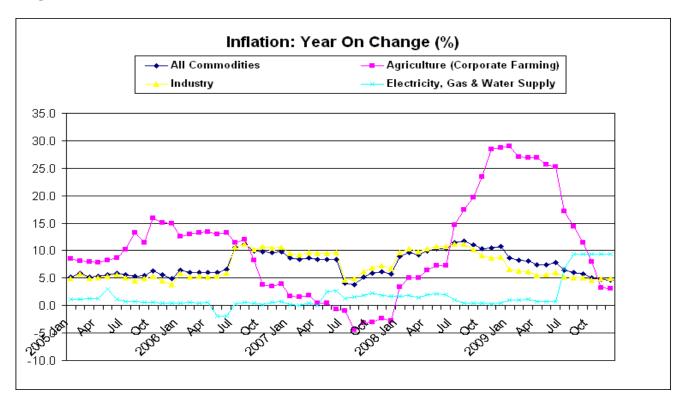
#### 6.2 COMPARING THE PRICE CHANGES IN THE PPI AND THE CPI

Prices for compilation of PPI are ex factory prices. On the other hand, prices on which the CPI is based pass from the producer to the distributors and wholesalers before reaching the retailers and the ultimate consumers. This implies that a lag exists between price change indicated by the PPI and that shown by the CPI.

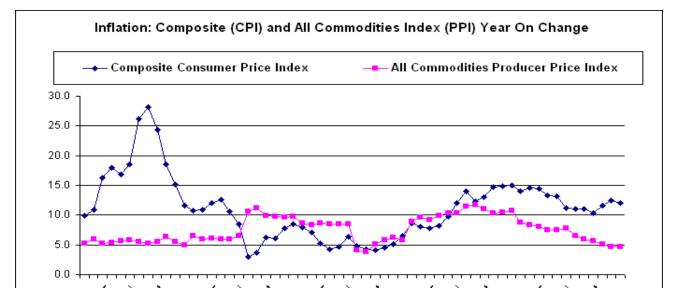
#### 6.3 COMPARING MEASURES OF PRICE CHANGE BY PPI AND CPI

In order to compare the price changes and the lag that exists between them as indicated by the PPI and also the change shown by the CPI, their respective monthly year-on-year percentage changes are considered. For the period under review (Year 2009), the year-on-year change recorded by the CPI was 12.0 percent while the corresponding change for the PPI was 4.7, that is, at the month that ends each year (December).

Fig 6.1



**Fig. 6.2** 



## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

# 7.0 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATION OF QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

#### 7.1 **INTRODUCTION**:

Quarterly GDP estimates are the basic components of quarterly national accounts. In Principle, the accounts covers the full set of integrated economic accounts and balanced sheet as stated in the United Nation's system of National Accounts (SNA 93).

Quarterly estimates of GDP offer short and high frequency indicators thereby yielding timely information about the current economic situation as well as changes within any economy on short-term bases. The procedures used for quarterly estimation of GDP for 2009 is based on the production approach to estimation of GDP which internationally is guided by the blue print of the United Nations' 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA '93). This full set of accounts is subdivided into two parts. These are;

- 1. Production Accounts
- 2. Expenditure Accounts

The survey was targeted towards collecting socio-economic data series for 2009 necessary for the production of quarterly GDP series.

#### 7.2 **SOURCES OF DATA**:

The analysis derived its data from three main sources, namely:

- Survey on major economic indicators conducted jointly by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and National Communication Commission (NCC).
- (ii) Administrative Statistics data earlier collected prior to the survey by the National Accounts Division of NBS. This was used in filling up some existing data gaps.
- (iii) Input-output relations established from the previous quarterly GDP analysis/estimation by the National Accounts Division of the NBS.

#### 7.3 **PRODUCING THE ESTIMATES**

Actual quarterly aggregates were generated for 2009. Current price estimates of GDP were derived while the value added at current prices was deflated using established 1990 implicit price deflators to obtain value added at 1990 constant prices.

The gross domestic product for each quarter is produced by aggregating the value added for all the economic activities for the particular quarter. The overall annual GDP is derived by summing the aforementioned value added for the four quarters.

The estimate of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, capital consumption allowance, indirect taxes and subsidies were independently produced from the survey results. Operating surplus is derived by netting off compensation of employees, capital consumption from the value added at basic prices. By adding indirect taxes and removing subsidies from the estimates of value added at basic prices, the current price estimate for value added at producer's price is obtained. All other variables in National Accounts were derived by either adding the components derived above or as residuals.

# 7.4 QUARTERLY GDP ESTIMATES AT BOTH CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1990) PRICES:

The economy in 2009 recorded an overall GDP at current basic price growth of 2.05 percent over that of 2008. The quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices rose from a level of \$\text{N5},536.0\$ billion, \$\text{N5},720.2\$ billion, \$\text{N6},461.9\$ billion, and \$\text{N6},578.2\$ billion, in 2008 to \$\text{N5},460.8\$ billion, \$\text{N5},872.7\$ billion, \$\text{N6},608.4\$ billion, \$\text{N6},852.3\$ billion, in 2009. This shows an overall quarterly growth rate in 2009 levels over the levels of 2008 to be -1.36 percent, 2.67 percent, 2.27 percent and 4.17 percent respectively (See table 7.4.1).

The primary sector consisting of crop production, livestock, forestry and fishing accounted for about 32.85 percent of the overall GDP at current basic prices in 2008 and 37.05 percent in 2009. Also 26.57 percent, 32.29 percent, 38.02 percent and 33.54 percent represent the primary sector quarterly GDP share at current prices in 2008 and 31.56 percent, 36.17 percent, 42.23 percent and 37.18 percent in 2009 respectively.

On the other hand, the Gross Domestic Product at 1990 Basic Price increased from a level of \(\frac{4}{8}672.2\) billion in 2008 to \(\frac{4}{7}19.0\) billion in 2009 (See table 7.4.2) showing an annual growth rate of 6.96 percent. (See table 7.4.2).

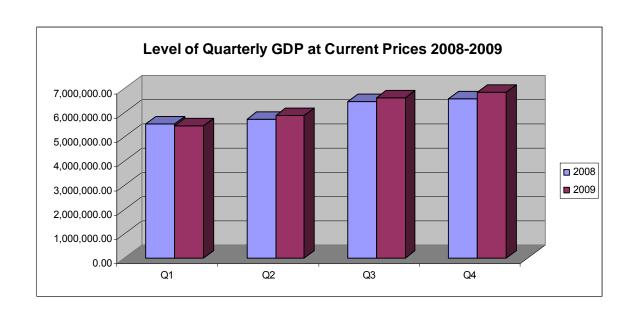
The second half yearly growth rate of GDP at constant 1990 prices for 2009 over 2008 stood at 6.27 percent. The quarterly GDP estimates at constant prices rose from the levels of \$\frac{\text{

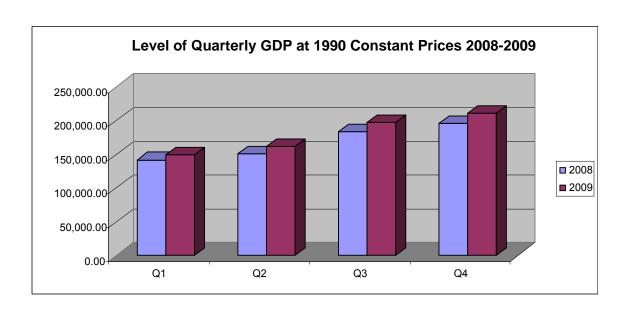
The GDP for the Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas sector at constant prices (See table 7.4.2) increased slightly from a level of \(\frac{\text{\text{N}}}{116.6}\) billion in 2008 to \(\frac{\text{\text{\text{N}}}}{117.1}\) billion in 2009 representing an annual growth of 0.45 percent. This sector accounted for 17.35 percent of the GDP at Constant prices in 2008 and 16.29 percent in 2009.

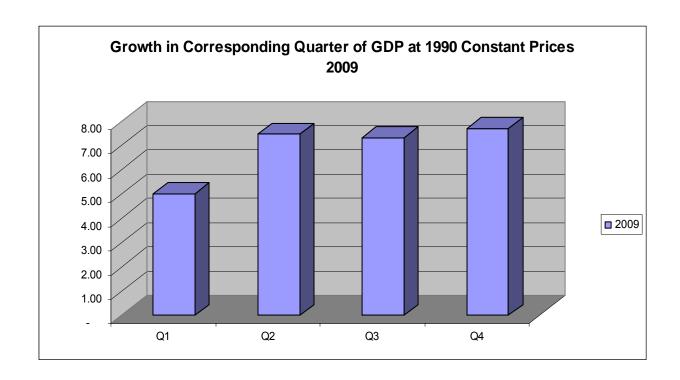
The implicit deflator of the gross domestic product (See table 7.4.3) declined from a level of 3,614.44 in 2008 to 3,448.54 in 2009 resulting in a growth of -4.59 percent.

The economy recorded an overall increase of 0.45 percent from a decrease of -6.19 percent in the output of the oil sector at constant prices in 2009 and 2008 respectively.

The non-oil sector real GDP (See table 7.4.2) rose from a level of \$\frac{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\texit{\tex{







# **CHAPTER EIGHT**

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## 8.1 **CONCLUSIONS**

The collaborative survey on Socio-Economic Activities in Nigeria is now properly institutionalized in the NBS three survey systems, namely National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH), National Integrated Survey of Establishments (NISE) and the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS).

Consequently, the collaborative survey has been able to provide regular annual statistics since 2005 to mirror the economy at different levels: Household, Agriculture, Establishment, Trade and Prices, Gross Domestic Product and National Accounts. The survey also benefited from a number of technical reviews in the following areas; sample design, questionnaire, fieldwork, estimation procedures and analysis. In addition, the report also ensured trend analysis for purposes of effective comparisons and tracking the progress achieved. Equally, the survey has

also taken advantage of the information, communication and technology environment of NBS in enhancing efficient data collection, data entry, data processing and analysis for timely production of the statistical report.

The collaborative survey has provoked the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the State Statistical Agencies and the various Development Partners to now work collaboratively with NBS in the production of national and sub-national statistics because of the many advantages accruing from it, such as, use of common concepts, definitions and classifications and adoption of same survey methodology. All these ensure efficiency in survey taking and production of non-conflicting results that meet best international practices and standards. In addition a huge cost saving was realized coupled with synergy achieved between the collaborating agencies.

However, the key the challenges for the survey were inadequate and late releases of funds and shortness of period for implementation of the total project. NBS for example, has always has find it difficult to meet her obligations on counterpart funding for the project.

#### 8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

First, as a result of the institutionalization of the project in the NBS survey systems, there is a strong need for strengthening of the survey infrastructures in terms of capacity building (training and equipments), provision of adequate field Tools modernization of the Zonal and State Offices and efficient adoption of new survey technology and provision of adequate fund for survey operations.

Second, there is a need for the three agencies to start the preparation for each round in last quarter of the year so that the survey can be operationalized between January and February of the year in order to ensure that the Statistical Report would be ready before or by June of each year. This will enhance the usefulness of the Statistical Report in monitoring and evaluation and for policy formulation.

Lastly, the three agencies needs to further popularize the project in their agencies and its usefulness and jointly develop dissemination strategy for the survey results for improved use by planning officers and policy formulators for national and sub-national plans and policy formulation.

# APPENDIX I STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.6

# 2009 NBS/CBN/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA STATUS RETURNS ON ECONOMIC SURVEYS

AS AT \_\_22nd\_June \_, 2010

										a0		ECTO								
ZONE	S/NO.	LABEL	C	MINING QUARRYI	NG		JFACTU			OTELS A	ND NTS	В	UILDING ONSTRUC	CTION		HOLESAI	ADE	SERV	PRIVATORIO	ONAL NANCIAL ATION
N	S	STATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED		NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE VED	REPONS E RATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED	REPONS E RATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED	REPONS E RATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE VED	REPONS E RATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED	REPON- SE RATE
	01	ABIA	3	1	33.3	25	13	52.0	10	7	70.0	8	4	50.0	24	17	70.8	39	29	74.4
1 = 1	02	ANAMBRA	6	0	0.0	36	26	72.2	16	14	87.5	0	0	0.0	18	6	33.3	22	21	95.5
SOUTH	03	EBONYI	31	28	90.3	8	5	62.5	13	9	69.2	8	1	12.5	8	4	50.0	15	4	26.7
SS	04	ENUGU	0	0	0.0	8	6	75.0	10	8	80.0	8	3	37.5	10	3	30.0	17	6	35.3
	05	IMO	0	0	0.0	13	10	76.9	13	10	76.9	0	0	0.0	14	10	76.9	20	16	0.08
	SUB -	TOTAL	40	29	72.5	90	60	66.7	62	48	77.4	24	8	33.3	74	40	54.1	113	76	67.3
上	01	AKWA IBOM	0	0	0.0	8	8	100.0	16	12	75.0	3	2	66.7	13	7	53.8	17	8	47.1
	2	BAYELSA	0	0	0.0	8	1	12.5	10	9	90.0	8	3	37.5	5	2	40.0	9	6	66.7
зоитн ѕоитн	03	CROSS RIVER	14	2	14.3	9	5	55.6	16	7	43.8	5	3	60.0	9	5	55.6	13	11	84.6
픈	04	DELTA	3	0	0.0	19	9	47.4	10	5	50.0	25	5	20.0	12	4	33.3	21	13	61.9
	05	EDO	25	25	100.0	25	9	36.0	13	11	84.6	10	3	30.0	14	7	50.0	27	13	48.1
SC	06	RIVERS	0	0	0.0	9	5	55.6	13	11	84.6	10	7	70.0	18	17	94.4	27	22	81.5
	SUB -	TOTAL	42	27	64.3	78	37	47.4	78	55	70.5	61	23	37.7	71	42	59.2	114	73	64.0
Τü	01	EKITI	0	0	0.0	16	14	87.5	10	3	30.0	8	0	0.0	6	6	100.0	9	7	77.8
SOUTH WEST	02	LAGOS	11	0	0.0	802	371	46.3	40	40	100.0	44	21	47.7	112	87	77.7	166	107	64.5
_ ≥	03	OGUN	0	0	0.0	34	6	17.6	10	8	80.0	3	0	0.0	13	11	84.6	27	12	44.4
	04	ONDO	0	0	0.0	14	11	78.6	10	9	90.0	8	2	25.0	13	10	76.9	19	15	78.9
	05	OSUN	0	0	0.0	25	18	72.0	10	6	60.0	5	5	100.0	15	11	73.3	28	15	53.6
S	06	OYO	3	0	0.0	34	10	29.4	10	4	40.0	13	5	38.5	18	13	72.2	51	29	56.9
	SUB -	TOTAL	14	0	0.0	925	430	46.5	90	70	77.8	81	33	40.7	177	138	78.0	300	185	61.7
AL	01	BENUE	0	0	0.0	9	8	88.9	7	5	71.4	10	3	30.0	6	2	33.3	16	9	56.3
NORTH CENTRAL	02	FCT(ABJ)	0	0	0.0	14	7	50.0	30	27	90.0	13	8	61.5	14	8	57.1	19	19	100.0
Z	03	KOGI	11	3	27.3	8	7	87.5	10	8	80.0	0	0	0.0	5	3	60.0	9	5	55.6
2	04	KWARA	0	0	0.0	13	9	69.2	10	6	60.0	0	0	0.0	12	3	25.0	13	3	23.1
上	05	NASSARAWA	6	1	16.7	14	6	42.9	16	9	56.3	0	0	0.0	8	5	62.5	9	4	44.4
K	06	NIGER	0	0	0.0	8	5	62.5	7	5	71.4	0	0	0.0	8	6	75.0	14	14	100.0
ž	07	PLATEAU	9	4	44.4	19	13	68.4	13	13	100.0	16	6	37.5	19	14	73.7	16	11	68.8
		TOTAL	26	8	30.8	85	55	64.7	93	73	78.5	39	17	43.6	72	41	56.9	96	65	67.7
<u> </u>	01	ADAMAWA	0	0	0.0	8	8	100.0	10	10	100.0	0	0	0.0	6	5	83.3	10	8	0.08
NORTH EAST	02	BAUCHI	3	1	33.3	16	12	75.0	10	5	50.0	13	4	30.8	12	11	91.7	16	12	75.0
"	03	BORNO	3	1	33.3	13	8	61.5	10	8	80.0	0	0	0.0	12	8	66.7	9	8	88.9
±	04	GOMBE	22	10	45.5	14	11	78.6	10	7	70.0	3	1	33.3	12	9	75.0	9	1	11.1
l A	05	TARABA	0	0	0.0	9	7	77.8	7	5	71.4	0	0	0.0	5	5	100.0	9	3	33.3
Z	06	YOBE	0	0	0.0	8	7	87.5	7	6	85.7	0	0	0.0	5	4	80.0	10	8	0.08
	SUB -	TOTAL	28	12	42.9	68	53	77.9	54	41	75.9	16	5	31.3	52	42	80.8	63	40	63.5

	01	JIGAWA	0	0	0.0	14	8	57.1	7	6	85.7	5	4	80.0	5	4	80.0	9	1	11.1
ပ္ပ	02	KADUNA	0	0	0.0	89	41	46.1	13	7	53.8	39	9	23.1	36	28	77.8	27	13	48.1
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	03	KANO	6	3	50.0	107	31	29.0	13	5	38.5	23	5	21.7	41	8	19.5	43	16	37.2
Ī	04	KATSINA	0	0	0.0	16	10	62.5	10	10	100.0	10	7	70.0	5	5	100.0	24	7	29.2
L FA	05	KEBBI	1	1	100.0	9	8	88.9	7	4	57.1	5	2	40.0	4	3	75.0	9	5	55.6
9	06	SOKOTO	0	0	0.0	9	6	66.7	10	5	50.0	10	3	30.0	5	5	100.0	32	22	68.8
_	07	ZAMFARA	0	0	0.0	9	8	88.9	7	6	85.7	8	6	75.0	5	4	80.0	28	16	57.1
	SUB -	TOTAL	7	4	57.1	253	112	44.3	67	43	64.2	100	36	36.0	101	57	56.4	172	80	46.5
	GRAND	TOTAL	156	80	51.3	1499	747	49.8	444	330	74.3	321	122	38.0	547	360	65.8	858	519	60.5
					RESPON	ISE RAT	E (ALL	SCTORS	5) =		57.3									

Table 1.6

# 2009 NBS/CBN/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA STATUS RETURNS ON ECONOMIC SURVEYS

AS AT \_\_17th\_ June \_, 2010 (Contd)

		긢		<del></del>	tii_ ouric		SEC	TOR			
Щ	ö	LABEL	ORGANIS	ED ROAD TRA	ANSPORT		R COMM., SO ERSONAL SE	C. AND		TOTAL	
ZONE	s/NO.	STATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED	REPONS E RATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED	REPONS E RATE	NO. EXPEC- TED	NO. RETRIE- VED	REPONS E RATE
ST	01	ABIA	10	8	80.0	6	4	66.7	125	83	66.4
Ä	02	ANAMBRA	8	5	62.5	4	4	100.0	110	76	69.1
<u> </u>	03	EBONYI	4	2	50.0	4	3	75.0	91	56	61.5
5	04	ENUGU	6	2	33.3	5	3	60.0	64	31	48.4
SOUTH EAST	05	IMO	8	4	50.0	4	0	0.0	72	50	69.4
	SUB - TOTA	AL.	36	21	58.3	23	14	60.9	462	296	64.1
	01	AKWA IBOM	6	1	16.7	4	4	100.0	67	42	62.7
	02	BAYELSA	2	2	100.0	4	1	25.0	46	24	52.2
SOUTH	03	CROSS RIVER	11	7	63.6	5	5	100.0	82	45	54.9
ಕಕ	04	DELTA	8	3	37.5	4	4	100.0	102	43	42.2
ν ν	05	EDO	11	4	36.4	5	2	40.0	130	74	56.9
	06	RIVERS	8	8	100.0	1	1	100.0	86	71	82.6
	SUB - TOTA		46	25	54.3	23	17	73.9	513	299	58.3
T:	01	EKITI	2	0	0.0	4	4	100.0	55	34	61.8
l ES	02	LAGOS	19	3	15.8	10	10	100.0	1204	639	53.1
_ ≤	03	OGUN	4	1	25.0	4	2	50.0	95	40	42.1
SOUTH WEST	04	ONDO	5	3	60.0	4	3	75.0	73	53	72.6
00	05	OSUN	4	2	50.0	4	4	100.0	91	61	67.0
Ň	06	OYO	11	7	63.6	6	6	100.0	146	74	50.7
	SUB - TOTA		45	16	35.6	32	29	90.6	1664	901	54.1
	01	BENUE	4	4	100.0	4	4	100.0	56	35	62.5
	02	FCT(ABJ)	12	6	50.0	3	3	100.0	105	78	74.3
_	03	KOGI	4	2	50.0	4	4	100.0	51	32	62.7
NORTH	04	KWARA	4	2	50.0	4	4	100.0	56	27	48.2
≥ ÿ	05	NASSARAWA	4	3	75.0	5	4	80.0	62	32	51.6
	06	NIGER	4	4	100.0	4	4	100.0	45	38	84.4
	07	PLATEAU	8	7	87.5	6	3	50.0	106	71	67.0
	SUB - TOTA		40	28	70.0	30	26	86.7	481	313	65.1
ST	01	ADAMAWA	6	6	100.0	4	4	100.0	44	41	93.2
Ä	02	BAUCHI	10	8	80.0	5	5	100.0	85	58	68.2
Ī	03	BORNO	4	2	50.0	4	4	100.0	55	39	70.9
RT	04	GOMBE	2	2	100.0	4	4	100.0	76	45	59.2
NORTH EAST	05	TARABA	5	4	80.0	4	3	75.0	39	27	69.2
	06	YOBE	29	24	100.0	4 25	4 24	100.0	36	31 241	86.1
	SUB - TOTA	\L	29	24	82.8	25	24	96.0	335	241	71.9

I	01	JIGAWA	2	0	0.0	4	4	100.0	46	27	58.7
l Si	02	KADUNA	6	1	16.7	9	5	55.6	219	104	47.5
$\mathbb{R}^{N}$	03	KANO	6	0	0.0	9	2	22.2	248	70	28.2
Ī	04	KATSINA	5	3	60.0	4	4	100.0	74	47	63.5
L L	05	KEBBI	2	1	50.0	4	3	75.0	40	27	67.5
9	06	SOKOTO	5	3	60.0	4	3	75.0	75	47	62.7
	07	ZAMFARA	2	2	100.0	4	4	100.0	63	46	73.0
	SUB - TOT	AL	28	10	35.7	38	25	65.8	765	368	48.1
	GRAND TOT	AL	224	124	55.4	171	135	78.9	4220	2418	57.3

RESPONSE RATE (ALL SECTORS) =

57.30%

Table 1.7			NBS/CE	BN/NCC C	OLLABO	PRATIVE SU				IIC ACTI	IVITIES I	IN NIGER	IA, 2009/20	10	
			Ţ			Private Fa			itus						
S/No		Crop			Livesto			Poultry			Fishing			Total	
		Retri-	Response	Expec-	Retri-	Response	Expec-	Retri-	Respon	Expec	Retri	Respon	_		Response
	Expected	eved	Rate	ted	eved	Rate	ted	eved	se Rate	ed	eved	se Rate	Expected	Retrieved	Rate
Abia	176	176	100	92	92	100	91	91	100	1	1	100	360	360	100
Adamawa	126	126	100	118	118	100	98	98	100	18	18	100	360	360	100
A/ibom	132	132	100	121	121	100	89	89	100	18	18	100	360	360	100
Anambra	127	127	100	98	98	100	123	123	100	12	12	100	360	360	100
Bauchi	148	148	100	135	135	100	76	76	100	1	11	100	360	360	100
Bayelsa	158	158	100							142	142	100	360	360	100
Benue	136	136	100	114	114	100	97	97	100	13	10	77	360	360	100
Borno	126	126	100	126	126	100	93	93	100	15	15	100	360	360	100
C/rivers	137	137	100	96	96	100	95	95	100	32	32	100	360	360	100
Delta	165	165	100	79	79	100	77	77	100	39	39	100	360	360	100
Ebonyi	125	125	100	111	111	100	108	108	100	16	16	100	360	360	100
Edo	180	115	64	74	33	45	100	100	100	6	6	100	360	254	71
Ekiti	170	170	100	90	90	100	100	100	100				360	360	100
Enugu	131	131	100	115	115	100	114	114	100				360	360	100
Gombe	120	119	99	55	36	65	95	95	100	90	15	17	360	265	74
Imo	130	130	100	98	98	100	125	125	100	7	7	100	360	360	100
Jigawa	138	138	100	124	124	100	89	89	100	9	9	100	360	360	100
Kaduna	145	145	100	125	125	100	64	64	100	26	26	100	360	360	100
Kano	165	165	100	130	130	100	65	62	95				360	357	99
Katsina	120	120	100	120	120	100	120	120	100				360	360	100
Kebbi	130	130	100	121	121	100	73	73	100	90	36	40	360	360	100
Kogi	128	116	91	121	121	100	79	79	100	32	32	100	360	348	97
Kwara	135	135	100	129	129	100	96	90	94				360	354	98
Lagos	90	86	96	90	13	14	90	2	2	90	17	19	360	118	33
Nassarawa	135	135	100	129	129	100	75	75	100	21	21	100	360	360	100
Niger	135	135	100	120	120	100	96	96	100	9	9	100	360	360	100
Ogun	152	152	100	106	106	100	71	71	100	31	31	100	360	360	100
Ondo	149	149	100	112	112	100	87	87	100	12	12	100	360	360	100
Osun	154	154	100	101	101	100	102	102	100	3	3	100	360	360	100
Oyo	154	154	100	100	100	100	106	106	100				360	360	100
Plateau	143	143	100	131	131	100	80	80	100	6	6	100	360	360	100
Rivers	135	133	99	102	102	100	84	84	100	39	39	100	360	358	99
Sokoto	114	114	100	114	114	100	82	82	100	50	50	100	360	360	100
Taraba	116	116	100	116	116	100	116	116	100	12	12	100	360	360	100
Yobe	118	118	100	116	116	100	110	110	100	16	16	100	360	360	100
Zamfara	143	143	100	123	123	100	94	94	100				360	360	100
Fct	115	109	95	152	152	100	68	68	100	25	20	80	360	360	100
National	5,101	5,011	98	4,004	3,867	97	3,328	3,231	97	881	671	76	13,320	12,854	97

								TIVITY					
		CR			HING		STRY		TOCK		LTRY	Grand	
S/N	STATE	EXPEC TED	RETRI EVED										
1	Abia	5	5			4	1	1		4	2	14	8
2	Adamawa	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	14	13
3	Akwa Ibom	3	1					2	2	4	1	9	4
4	Anambra	3	1	2	1			1	1	4	3	10	6
5	Bauchi	5	3					5	2	2	2	12	7
6	Bayelsa	4	1	3	3			1	1	3	3	11	8
7	Benue			1	1					2	1	3	2
8	Borno	5	5					5	5			10	10
9	C/River	2	1	1	1					3	3	6	5
10	Delta	2		1	1			1	1	6	2	10	4
11	Ebonyi	1		2	2					2	1	5	3
12	Edo	3	3	1						4	3	8	6
13	Ekiti		1	2	2							2	3
14	Enugu	4		5	1	1				5	1	15	2
15	Gombe	4	4	5	4			1	1	3	1	13	10
16	Imo	3	3	3	3	2	1			5	4	13	11
17	Jigawa	3		1				2		2	1	8	1
18	Kaduna	3	2	1						5	4	9	6
19	Kano	3	1	4				4		5		16	1
20	Katsina	7	6					1		4	2	12	8
21	Kebbi	3	3	2	2			3	3	4	2	12	10
22	Kogi	4	4	4	3	1	1	5	5	5	1	19	14
23	Kwara			4	2			1	1	1	1	6	4
24	Lagos			7	3					5	4	12	7
25	Nassarawa	5	2							4	2	9	4
26	Niger	3	2					1	1	2		6	3
27	Ogun			2	1					5		7	1
28	Ondo	2	1	1	1							3	2
29	Osun	2	2	4	4					4	4	10	10
30	Oyo			4	3	1		1		1	1	7	4
31	Plateau	1		1	1					4	2	6	3
32	Rivers	2	1	3	1			2	2	5	3	12	7
33	Sokoto	5	5					5	5	2	1	12	11
34	Taraba	5	5	2				5	4	1	2	13	11
35	Yobe	5	2					1	1	3	1	9	4
36	Zamfara	5	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	3	3	17	15
37	FCT(Abuja)	6	1	5	 1		-	2	<u>_</u>	5	3	18	5
	Frand Total	111	72	77	45	15	9	55	40	120	67	378	233

Table	e 1.9	Produc	er Price Surv	ey Establis		Sector & Ret	rieval (2009)	
		Agricul-	Manufac-	Mining &	Elect, Gas &	Total	Total	%
S/N	STATE	ture	turing	Quarring	Water	Expected	Retrieved	Retrieval
1	ABIA	7	9	1	1	18	11	61.11
2	ADAMAWA	10	8	1	1	20	13	65.00
3	AKWA-IBOM	4	3	1		8	2	25.00
4	ANAMBRA	3	19		2	24	15	62.50
5	BAUCHI	4	5	2		11	11	100.00
6	BAYELSA	2	8			10	9	90.00
7	BENUE	1	1			2	2	100.00
8	BORNO		11			11	11	100.00
9	CROSS-RIVER	5	7	1		13	13	100.00
10	DELTA		4			4	2	50.00
11	EBONYI	4	7	11		22	22	100.00
12	EDO		1	2		3	2	66.67
13	EKITI	2	16		1	19	14	73.68
14	ENUGU	6	2			8	3	37.50
15	GOMBE	5	6	9		20	20	100.00
16	IMO	2	4			6	6	100.00
17	JIGAWA	5	4			9	8	88.89
18	KADUNA	4	28			32	9	28.13
19	KANO		9	4	2	15	13	86.67
20	KATSINA	2	7			9	9	100.00
21	KEBBI	1	8			9	8	88.89
22	KOGI		3	1		4	3	75.00
23	KWARA	5	17	1	1	24	6	25.00
24	LAGOS	2	84		2	88	41	46.59
25	NASSARAWA	1	7	1		9	8	88.89
26	NIGER	1	3			4	4	100.00
27	OGUN	1	4	1	1	7	2	28.57
28	ONDO	4	7	3	1	15	13	86.67
29	OSUN	7	25			32	27	84.38
30	OYO		1			1		0.00
31	PLATEAU	2	8	4	1	15	14	93.33
32	RIVERS	3	5		2	10	10	100.00
33	SOKOTO	7	6			13	11	84.62
34	YOBE	6	5			11	8	72.73
35	ZAMFARA	13	6			18	13	72.22
36	TARABA					NILL		
37	ABUJA	8				8	5	62.50
	TOTAL	125	342	43	15	525	368	70.10

Table 1	.10 2008/09 NBS			CONOMIC SUR		RIEVAL S	TATUS
			EXPOR			IMPOF	RT
		EXPEC-	RETRI	RESPONSE	EXPE	RETRIE	RESPONSE
ZONE	STATE	TED	EVED	RATE (%)	CTED	VED	RATE (%)
SE	ABIA	10		0.00	39		0.00
	ANAMBRA	10		0.00	39		0.00
	EBONYI	20		0.00	37		0.00
	ENUGU	14		0.00	20		0.00
	IMO	10		0.00	19		0.00
	SUB TOTAL	64		0.00	154		0.00
SS	AKWA IBOM	10		0.00	13		0.00
	BAYELSA	8		0.00	10		0.00
	CROSS RIVER	10		0.00	15		0.00
	DELTA	20		0.00	35		0.00
	EDO	35		0.00	45		0.00
	RIVERS	10		0.00	14		0.00
	SUB TOTAL	93		0.00	132		0.00
SW	EKITI	8		0.00	12		0.00
	LAGOS	400		0.00	445	3	0.67
	OGUN	10		0.00	28		0.00
	ONDO	9		0.00	20		0.00
	OSUN	12		0.00	30		0.00
	OYO	30		0.00	33		0.00
	SUB TOTAL	469		0.00	568		0.00
NC	BENUE	8		0.00	10	1	10.00
	KOGI	10		0.00	23		0.00
	KWARA	10		0.00	18		0.00
	NASARAWA	10		0.00	22		0.00
	NIGER	8		0.00	12		0.00
	PLATEAU	10		0.00	27		0.00
	FCT ABUJA	30	1	3.33	40	1	2.50
	SUB TOTAL	86		0.00	152		0.00
NE	ADAMAWA	10		0.00	16		0.00
	BAUCHI	10		0.00	26	1	3.85
	BORNO	10		0.00	15		0.00
	GOMBE	15		0.00	25		0.00
	TARABA	10		0.00	12		0.00
	YOBE	5		0.00	9		0.00
	SUB TOTAL	60		0.00	103		0.00
NW	JIGAWA	10		0.00	12		0.00
	KADUNA	32		0.00	100		0.00
	KANO	70	1	1.43	100		0.00
	KATSINA	17		0.00	20		0.00
	KEBBI	10		0.00	13		0.00
	SOKOTO	10		0.00	21		0.00
	ZAMFARA	10		0.00	20		0.00
	SUB TOTAL	159		0.00	286		0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	931	2	0.21	1395	6	0.43

Table 1.11	NBS/CBN/NCCB C			
SYSTEM OF ADM	INISTRATIVE STATIS	TICS RETRIV	ALSIAIUS	
Zone	State	Expected	Received	Retrival Rate %
	ABIA	17	13	76
	ANAMBRA	18	13	72
South Foot	EBONYI	17	3	18
South East	ENUGU	17	10	59
	IMO	18	8	44
	Sub-total	87	47	54
	AKWA-IBOM	17	10	59
	BAYELSA	18	11	61
	C/RIVER	19	14	74
South South	DELTA	18	7	39
	EDO	18	7	39
	RIVERS	19	9	47
	Sub-total	109	58	53
	OGUN	17	9	53
	ONDO	18	9	50
	OSUN	17	17	100
South West	OYO	18	4	22
	EKITI	17	10	59
	LAGOS	23	10	39
	Sub-total	110	59	54
	KOGI	13	9	69
	KWARA	17	5	29
	NASSARAWA	16	4	25
North Central	NIGER	19	8	42
North Central	PLATEAU	18	17	94
	BENUE	17	5	29
	ABUJA(FCT)	18	2	11
	Sub-total	118	50	42
	ADAMAWA	19	16	84
	BAUCHI	16	9	56
	BORNO	16	15	94
North East	GOMBE	16	10	63
	TARABA	17	17	100
	YOBE	13	13	100
	Sub-total	97	80	82
	JIGAWA	16	8	44
	KADUNA	19	16	84
	KANO	17	11	35
	KATSINA	16	11	38
North West	KEBBI	16	11	69
	SOKOTO	24	12	50
	ZAMFARA	16	10	63
	Sub-total	124	79	64
	GRAND TOTAL	645	373	58

Table	1.12:	RETRIEVAL (	OF GENERAL RECC		D SURVE	Y (GHS) C	OMPLET	ED
ZONE	S/N	STATE	No of EA Expec Ted	No of EA Covered	Respo nse Rate	No of HH Expect	No of HH Cover	Respo nse Rate
	1	Ekiti	30	20	<b>(%)</b> 100	<b>ed</b> 450	<b>ed</b> 450	<b>(%)</b> 100
	2	Lagos	30	30 30	100	450	450	100
	3	Ogun	30	30	100	450	450	100
SOUTH	4	Ondo	30	30	100	450	450	100
WEST	5	Osun	30	30	100	450	450	100
	6	Oyo	30	30	100	450	450	100
		SUB-TOTAL	180	180	100	2700	2700	100
	7	Akwa Ibom	30	30	100	450	450	100
	8	Bayelsa	30	30	100	450	450	100
	9	Cross River	30	30	100	450	450	100
SOUTH	10	Delta	30	30	100	450	450	100
SOUTH	11	Rivers	30	30	100	450	450	100
	12	Edo	30	30	100	450	450	100
		SUB-TOTAL	180	180	100	2700	2700	100
	13	Abia	30	30	100	450	450	100
	14	Enugu	30	30	100	450	450	100
SOUTH	15	Anambra	30	30	100	450	450	100
EAST	16	Imo	30	30	100	450	450	100
	17	Ebonyi	30	30	100	450	450	100
	•	SUB-TOTAL	150	150	100	2250	2250	100
	18	Kaduna	30	30	100	450	450	100
	19	Kano	30	30	100	450	450	100
	20	Katsina	30	30	100	450	450	100
NORTH	21	Kebbi	30	30	100	450	450	100
WEST	22	Jigawa	30	30	100	450	450	100
	23	Sokoto	30	30	100	450	450	100
	24	Zamfara	30	30	100	450	450	100
		SUB-TOTAL	210	210	700	3150	3150	100
	25	Taraba	30	30	100	450	450	100
	26	Yobe	30	30	100	450	450	100
NORTH	27	Bauchi	30	30	100	450	450	100
EAST	28 29	Borno	30 30	30	100	450	450	100
	30	Gombe	30	30 30	100 100	450 450	450 450	100 100
		Adamawa SUB-TOTAL		180		2700	2700	100 100
	31	Plateau	<b>180</b> 30	30	<b>600</b> 100	450	450	100
	32	Nassarawa	30	30	100	450	450	100
	33	Niger	30	30	100	450	450	100
	34	Kogi	30	30	100	450	450	100
NORTH	35	Benue	30	30	100	450	450	100
CENTRAL	36	Kwara	30	30	100	450	450	100
	37	Abuja (FCT)	30	30	100	450	450	100
		SUB-TOTAL	210	210	100	3150	3150	100
		ND TOTAL	1110	1110	100	16650	16650	100

			TATUS (FOREIC EXPORT			IMPORT				
ZONE	STATE	EXPEC-	RETRIEVED	RESPONSE	EXPECTED					
_		TED		RATE (%)		EVED	RATE (%)			
SE	ABIA	20		0.00	29	1	3.45			
	ANAMBRA	20		0.00	29		0.00			
	EBONYI	20		0.00	37	1	2.70			
	ENUGU	10		0.00	24		0.00			
	IMO	10		0.00	19		0.00			
	SUB TOTAL	80		0.00	138	2	1.45			
SS	AKWA IBOM	10	1	10.00	13		0.00			
	BAYELSA	8		0.00	10		0.00			
	<b>CROSS RIVER</b>	10		0.00	15		0.00			
	DELTA	25	1	4.00	30		0.00			
	EDO	30		0.00	50		0.00			
	RIVERS	10		0.00	14		0.00			
	SUB TOTAL	93	2	2.15	132		0.00			
SW	EKITI	9		0.00	11		0.00			
	LAGOS	400	1	0.25	445	6	1.35			
	OGUN	10		0.00	28		0.00			
	ONDO	9		0.00	20		0.00			
	OSUN	12		0.00	30		0.00			
	OYO	30		0.00	33		0.00			
	SUB TOTAL	470	1	0.21	567	6	1.06			
NC	BENUE	9		0.00	9		0.00			
110	KOGI	15		0.00	18		0.00			
	KWARA	12		0.00	16		0.00			
	NASARAWA	10		0.00	22		0.00			
	NIGER	8		0.00	12		0.00			
	PLATEAU	10		0.00	27		0.00			
	FCT ABUJA	30		0.00	40		0.00			
	SUB TOTAL	94		0.00	144		0.00			
NE	ADAMAWA	10		0.00	16		0.00			
111	BAUCHI	13		0.00	23		0.00			
	BORNO	10		0.00	15	1	6.67			
	GOMBE	15		0.00	25	'	0.07			
	TARABA	10		0.00	12		0.00			
	YOBE	7		0.00	7		0.00			
	SUB TOTAL	65		0.00	98	1	1.02			
NW	JIGAWA	10		0.00	12	'	0.00			
1444		50	1	0.00	82	3	3.66			
	KADUNA KANO	70		0.00	100	<u> </u>	0.00			
	KATSINA	17		0.00	20	1	0.00			
	KEBBI	9	1	0.00	14	1	0.00			
	SOKOTO	11	1	0.00	20	1	0.00			
	ZAMFARA	10		0.00	20	<del>                                     </del>	0.00			
	SUB TOTAL	177		0.00	268	3	1.12			
	GRAND TOTAL	979	3	0.00	1347	12	0.89			
	JONAIND TOTAL	918	٦	0.01	1047	14	0.03			

	Sex					
State	Male	Female				
Abia	50.2	49.8				
Adamawa	51.6	48.4				
Akwa Ibom	52.6	47.4				
Anambra	48.9	51.1				
Bauchi	52.4	47.6				
Bayelsa	52.1	47.9				
Benue	54.0	46.0				
Borno	54.7	45.3				
Cross River	53.5	46.5				
Delta	51.7	48.3				
Ebonyi	52.0	48.0				
Edo	52.3	47.7				
Ekiti	48.6	51.4				
Enugu	49.0	51.0				
Gombe	51.3	48.7				
mo	51.2	48.8				
Jigawa	52.1	47.9				
Kaduna	52.1	47.9				
Kano	51.6	48.4				
Katsina	51.9	48.1				
Kebbi	51.9	48.1				
Kogi	54.0	46.0				
Kwara	51.1	48.9				
agos	52.6	47.4				
lassarawa	52.4	47.6				
liger	54.1	45.9				
Ogun	49.8	50.2				
Ondo	49.2	50.8				
Osun	48.3	51.7				
Оуо	50.2	49.8				
Plateau	51.1	48.9				
Rivers	50.6	49.4				
Sokoto	50.2	49.8				
araba	54.5	45.5				
obe/	52.5	47.5				
Zamfara	52.1	47.9				
CT	52.3	47.7				
Sector						
Jrban	50.9	49.1				
Rural	52.0	48.0				
National	51.6	48.4				

TABLE 2.1.3.2:PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE OF DWELLING TO SOURCE OF WATER								
	Distance to Source of Water							
Sate	Inside Dwelling	Within 500m	500m - 1km	1km or more				
Abia	5.0	69.2	23.8	1.9				
Adamawa	18.8	36.8	36.2	8.2				
Akwa Ibom	3.9	33.7	33.1	29.3				
Anambra	6.8	51.9	36.1	5.2				
Bauchi	12.8	68.5	18.7					
Bayelsa	12.7	80.0	5.6	1.7				
Benue	19.8	30.9	49.3					
Borno	9.9	75.5	10.8	3.8				
Cross River	10.2	39.6	18.9	31.3				
Delta	14.1	76.1	8.9	0.9				
Ebonyi	6.2	72.6	18.8	2.4				
Edo	14.8	58.6	21.7	5.0				
Ekiti	14.7	59.1	22.0	4.2				
Enugu	14.0	63.5	14.1	8.4				
Gombe	23.2	74.4	1.1	1.3				
Imo	16.4	39.5	28.1	16.0				
Jigawa	13.5	65.6	18.8	2.1				
Kaduna	70.2	20.1	3.5	6.2				
Kano	41.6	53.7	3.8	0.9				
Katsina	9.3	57.3	26.0	7.4				
Kebbi	31.7	50.2	18.1					
Kogi	16.1	38.5	31.5	13.9				
Kwara	10.5	69.4	20.1					
Lagos	30.8	66.9	1.5	0.9				
Nassarawa	19.9	64.4	14.3	1.4				
Niger	38.6	42.8	18.6					
Ogun	14.7	74.7	9.7	0.9				
Ondo	15.3	65.4	18.5	0.7				
Osun	7.8	73.5	16.8	1.9				
Oyo	40.0	44.8	14.9	0.3				
Plateau	6.6	62.0	26.2	5.2				
Rivers	20.1	73.1	6.8					
Sokoto	30.3	43.1	6.2	20.4				
Taraba	4.7	43.4	39.6	12.4				
Yobe	8.6	76.6	14.8					
Zamfara	30.5	41.5	26.6	1.4				
FCT	15.8	46.5	30.2	7.5				
Sector								
Urban	21.7	53.0	23.4	1.8				
Rural	12.8	60.3	20.3	6.5				
National	16.1	57.7	21.4	4.8				

**TABLE 2.1.3.5** PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE OF **TOILET FACILITY TO DWELLING DISTANCE TO TOILET State** Inside Dwelling Within 500m 500m - 1km 1km or more Abia 7.8 23.3 68.9 20.4 11.5 Adamawa 56.4 11.7 24.7 3.2 Akwa Ibom 9.1 63.1 Anambra 26.8 70.0 3.2 Bauchi 90.4 9.2 0.3 6.1 2.0 Bavelsa 15.9 76.0 Benue 20.7 61.8 17.6 3.2 0.2 Borno 93.9 2.7 Cross River 0.3 14.7 65.2 19.9 Delta 22.0 72.9 5.1 Ebonyi 84.5 3.4 0.5 11.6 Edo 30.9 3.0 66.1 Ekiti 10.9 35.0 53.3 8.0 35.8 3.2 0.6 Enugu 60.4 Gombe 98.3 1.7 45.5 41.1 13.2 0.1 Imo 84.2 Jigawa 7.7 7.4 0.7 2.0 Kaduna 88.4 9.6 Kano 87.6 12.4 0.1 75.5 23.6 0.9 Katsina Kebbi 66.9 27.0 5.6 0.5 Kogi 44.2 36.1 18.9 8.0 Kwara 26.6 49.6 23.8 0.4 Lagos 72.4 25.6 1.5 Nassarawa 68.1 25.0 6.8 Niger 68.3 15.7 16.0 Ogun 60.5 31.9 7.6 Ondo 21.3 59.6 13.7 5.4 Osun 23.2 70.5 5.7 0.6 Oyo 52.2 38.5 9.4 Plateau 14.5 27.0 1.9 56.6 Rivers 29.9 63.1 7.0 Sokoto 73.9 16.6 8.0 1.5 Taraba 66.3 27.5 6.2 Yobe 73.1 8.1 18.8 Zamfara 79.5 18.5 2.0 31.7 FCT 48.1 19.9 0.2 Sector Urban 53.1 44.7 2.1 0.2 Rural 33.3 57.2 8.7 0.9

52.6

6.2

0.6

National

40.6

TABLE 2.1.3.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT

1ABLE 2.1.3.0	Type of Housing Unit							
State	Single room	Flat	Duplex	Whole Building	Other Types			
	-		Бирюх	,	• •			
Abia	44.1	6.3		49.3	0.3			
Adamawa	89.2	8.0	0.2	9.9				
Akwa Ibom	39.0	8.0	0.3	52.6	0.0			
Anambra	43.7	11.0	0.3	44.7	0.2			
Bauchi	96.7	1.0	0.6	2.3	4.0			
Bayelsa	57.3		0.6	24.6	4.0			
Benue	62.1	13.0	1.3	21.3	2.3			
Borno	73.9	5.7		19.1	1.2			
Cross River	62.8	7.2		30.0	0.0			
Delta	69.8	10.7		18.9	0.6			
Ebonyi	18.6	2.8		78.0	0.6			
Edo	66.1	9.6	0.1	20.2	4.1			
Ekiti	81.8	6.0	0.1	11.9	0.3			
Enugu	40.2	0.6	5.1	54.2				
Gombe	90.6			9.4				
Imo	23.9	0.8	0.4	74.5	0.4			
Jigawa	49.4		0.3	48.5	1.9			
Kaduna	91.6	3.4		5.0				
Kano	96.3	2.5	0.1	1.1				
Katsina	93.0	0.8		6.0	0.2			
Kebbi	95.7	1.4		2.9				
Kogi	86.6	5.0	0.9	7.6				
Kwara	74.4	4.5		20.4	0.7			
Lagos	81.0	13.1	0.7	2.0	3.2			
Nassarawa	57.9	17.2	0.2	24.2	0.5			
Niger	78.7	3.1		18.1				
Ogun	86.9	6.6	0.2	5.7	0.5			
Ondo	75.7	2.2		22.1				
Osun	77.9	8.4	0.2	13.5				
Oyo	67.0	15.6	0.3	16.7	0.4			
Plateau	84.3	7.4		8.2	0.1			
Rivers	68.0	8.6	0.4	21.9	1.1			
Sokoto	66.5	0.6		33.0				
Taraba	71.3	3.7	0.4	13.9	10.7			
Yobe	83.6	2.5	0.2	12.5	1.3			
Zamfara	21.4	0.1		78.3	0.2			
FCT	41.4	15.0	3.4	40.2				
Sector								
Urban	65.8	12.7	0.7	19.9	0.9			
Rural	55.4	4.1	0.2	39.6	0.7			
National	59.2	7.2	0.3	32.4	0.8			

TABLE 2.1.3.7:PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL FOR COOKING

	OF FUEL	1 010	COOKIN	<u> </u>	
Ctata		Fι	iel for Cookir		
State	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Wood	Coal
Abia		2.2	21.8	75.9	0.2
Adamawa			5.0	95.0	
Akwa Ibom		0.7	14.6	84.7	
Anambra		0.5	27.9	71.6	
Bauchi	0.2		2.8	97.0	
Bayelsa		1.7	37.5	60.8	
Benue	9.9	10.3	5.3	74.5	
Borno			0.2	99.8	
Cross River	0.6		16.6	82.5	0.4
Delta	0.4	0.6	45.9	53.1	
Ebonyi		0.2	14.3	85.3	0.3
Edo		2.1	44.0	53.9	
Ekiti	0.5	0.4	44.5	52.6	2.0
Enugu		3.3	26.7	69.9	0.2
Gombe			3.5	96.5	
Imo		0.3	11.5	86.7	1.5
Jigawa			0.6	99.4	
Kaduna	0.3		10.3	89.4	
Kano	0.3	0.5	7.9	90.8	0.5
Katsina			0.7	99.1	0.1
Kebbi	0.4		0.3	99.2	
Kogi		0.8	24.7	74.0	0.5
Kwara	1.6	0.2	14.9	66.1	17.2
Lagos	1.1	2.2	87.6	8.7	0.4
Nassarawa		1.5	16.1	79.5	2.8
Niger	0.1	0.1	6.7	88.9	4.1
Ogun	0.7	0.9	73.8	24.6	
Ondo	0.6		23.7	74.4	1.3
Osun	0.8	0.4	51.7	42.0	5.1
Oyo		0.6	58.8	35.4	5.2
Plateau	0.3		17.3	82.4	
Rivers		3.1	50.7	46.2	
Sokoto		0.2	3.1	96.6	
Taraba		0.3	3.2	96.3	0.1
Yobe	0.1		0.8	98.8	0.3
Zamfara			0.4	99.6	
FCT	0.7	6.0	30.7	60.3	2.2
Sector					
Urban	0.5	2.0	55.3	40.6	1.6
Rural	0.3	0.3	11.9	87.1	0.3
National	0.4	0.9	27.5	70.4	0.8

	TABLE 2.1.3.8 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY							
	Electricity Supply							
State	PHCN (NEPA) only	IPP/Rural Electrification only	Private Generator only	PHCN (NEPA)/Generator	IPP/Rural Electrification/G enerator	Solar Pannels	None	
Abia	46.2		9.0	20.0	0.1		24.6	
Adamawa	13.8		4.4	1.7		0.4	79.7	
Akwa Ibom	38.2	0.8	10.2	6.2	0.6		44.1	
Anambra	81.0			6.1			12.8	
Bauchi	38.7	0.1	0.5	6.2			54.5	
Bayelsa	6.6	25.7	13.2	0.6	23.8	0.3	29.8	
Benue	16.0	19.5	1.7	0.7			62.0	
Borno	17.3		3.3	0.4			79.0	
Cross River	38.7	5.4	6.4	7.4			42.0	
Delta	48.1	3.4	2.5	6.6	0.6		38.9	
Ebonyi	35.0		2.9	1.4			60.7	
Edo	84.8	1.1	0.8	6.2			7.0	
Ekiti	77.9			4.1			18.0	
Enugu	41.3	3.0	4.1	8.0	1.6		41.9	
Gombe	35.9		0.4	0.8		0.5	62.4	
Imo	69.0		1.8	17.7	1.0	0.3	10.1	
Jigawa	32.0			0.1			67.9	
Kaduna	43.4	1.1	3.8	2.7	0.3	0.3	48.4	
Kano	43.8		1.8	3.2	0.5		50.6	
Katsina	41.6		0.4	0.6			57.4	
Kebbi	37.8		0.9	6.3	0.4		54.6	
Kogi	54.8		3.4	2.4	3.2	0.2	35.9	
Kwara	70.7		4.0	1.6			23.7	
Lagos	54.3	0.2	1.3	36.2	1.9		6.1	
Nassarawa	17.7		16.8	13.0	0.8		51.8	
Niger	33.4		2.2	0.9	1.3		62.3	
Ogun	71.6		0.9	10.6			16.8	
Ondo	54.5		5.4	8.6			31.4	
Osun	75.0		2.3	1.7			21.0	
Oyo	46.1		10.1	18.2			25.6	
Plateau	25.0	2.2	4.7	2.3	1.2		64.6	
Rivers	24.2	13.0	13.4	19.4	0.9		29.2	
Sokoto	19.3	0.5	0.6	13.6	0.3		65.7	
Taraba	15.3	0.1	2.1	1.1			81.3	
Yobe	24.3	0.9	0.1	0.9			73.7	
Zamfara	35.6		-				64.4	
FCT	33.3		5.2	22.1	1.0		38.4	
Sector								
Urban	72.0	1.1	1.6	14.9	0.7		9.6	
Rural	39.6	2.1	3.8	3.4	1.1	0.1	49.9	
National	51.3	1.7	3.0	7.6	1.0	0.0	35.3	

	Table 2.1	.3.8.1 Percen	tage Distributi	on of Househo	lds by Hours	of Electricity S	Supply		
				Hours of	Electrici	ty Supply	y		
State	None	1-12 Hours	13-24 Hours	25-36 Hours	37-48 Hours	49-60 Hours	61-72 Hours	73-84 Hours	Total
Abia	51.3	29.9	8.1	5.0	2.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Adamawa	83.7	12.3	1.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Akwa Ibom	65.9	16.2	9.2	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Anambra	15.1	45.5	23.7	5.8	6.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	100.0
Bauchi	59.3	31.7	0.5	7.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bayelsa	77.4	21.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Benue	64.7	26.7	1.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Borno	41.8	41.7	1.5	11.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
Cross River	61.5	37.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delta	55.3	23.0	6.7	10.9	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ebonyi	74.9	19.8	2.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Edo	10.2	33.1	5.9	1.8	20.7	22.5	3.5	2.2	100.0
Ekiti	18.4	43.0	11.3	7.7	4.8	9.9	4.7	0.3	100.0
Enugu	56.9	18.0	1.2	6.0	9.4	4.5	4.1	0.0	100.0
Gombe	58.0	23.0	13.8	1.5	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.7	100.0
lmo	37.9	30.8	20.9	6.0	3.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	100.0
Jigawa	68.7	17.2	11.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kaduna	49.0	43.5	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kano	76.2	18.6	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Katsina	52.6	40.5	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kebbi	26.3	13.0	6.6	2.6	11.4	12.5	20.0	7.5	100.0
Kogi	37.4	6.5	8.1	25.5	13.2	8.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Kwara	34.2	16.6	14.3	7.4	10.7	13.9	2.9	0.0	100.0
Lagos	13.2	47.5	19.3	13.7	2.6	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0
Nassarawa	63.7	23.7	11.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Niger	64.0	17.0	7.2	4.3	3.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	100.0
Ogun	22.9	44.5	29.6	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ondo	35.5	32.9	17.4	8.1	2.5	1.2	2.5	0.0	100.0
Osun	25.9	28.9	16.6	7.8	11.0	7.2	1.8	0.8	100.0
Ογο	36.9	49.7	10.6	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Plateau	69.1	25.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0
Rivers	42.4	33.9	5.6	4.9	5.5	6.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Sokoto	66.8	12.4	14.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0
Taraba	69.8	27.3	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Yobe	12.8	28.3	48.5	10.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zamfara	64.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	45.8	47.0	1.8	3.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sector	-40.0	1 -11.0	10		1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	,
Urban	16.3	50.1	17.4	5.6	5.6	3.5	1.3	0.3	100.0
Rural	58.3	22.1	9.2	4.7	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	100.0
National	42.5	32.7	12.3	5.0	3.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	100.0
National	42.3	32.1	12.3	3.0	3.3	2.1	0.9	0.6	100.0

					Table 2	.1.4.1: P	ercentag	e Distrib	ution of I	ncome/Al	lowances	by State	(000)	
State	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	Above 800
Abia	85.7	9.2	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adamawa	92.3	5.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	85.3	10.1	1.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anambra	70.7	21.7	4.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	98.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baγelsa	62.9	10.4	5.9	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	67.8	20.1	7.4	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borno	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross River	81.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delta	54.5	13.8	0.0	6.9	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ebonyi	85.0	13.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	52.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ekiti	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enugu	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	90.2	7.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
lmo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	82.0	14.0	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaduna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kano	85.7	8.5	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Katsina	80.6	15.3	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	79.8	13.6	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kogi	74.5	20.0	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Kwara	74.3	20.8	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	49.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nassarawa	67.2	22.0	6.3	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	90.8	5.6	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ogun	78.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ondo	70.6	10.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	60.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	30.8	8.6	5.0	0.0	2.5	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plateau	65.0	26.9	5.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rivers	56.1	28.7	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sokoto	77.0	16.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Taraba	92.0	6.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yobe	95.5	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Zamfara	70.5	22.4	4.2	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	44.3	25.3	15.3	6.2	3.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
National	79.6	13.8	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

		TABLE 2.1.4.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE									
Expenditure Group	Medical Expenses	House Expenses	Remit- tances	Cloth Expenses	Food Expenses	Drink Expenses	Consump- tion of Own Production	Non- Food Expenses	Others		
Less Than 1000	45.2	20.9	28.4	15.0	4.7	57.5	5.0	37.3	36.7		
1000-4999	46.6	62.7	47.3	65.5	42.7	39.0	52.5	56.2	55.0		
5000-9999	5.7	10.6	11.9	14.7	27.6	2.8	28.3	5.1	5.7		
10000-19999	1.7	4.4	7.9	3.8	18.2	0.6	11.5	1.1	1.7		
20000-49999	0.6	1.2	3.8	0.9	6.2	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.6		
50000-80000	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2		
Above 80000	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 2.1.5.1: YOUTH LITERACY IN ANY LANGUAGE BY SEX

State	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Abia	52.2	47.8	99.2
Adamawa	52.6	47.4	76.0
Akwa Ibom	53.7	46.3	95.5
Anambra	47.1	52.9	96.7
Bauchi	57.6	42.4	79.0
Bayelsa	54.1	45.9	84.8
Benue	53.7	46.3	87.2
Borno	52.0	48.0	73.7
Cross River	53.6	46.4	85.3
Delta	52.0	48.0	88.2
Ebonyi	54.2	45.8	96.9
Edo	56.0	44.0	96.4
Ekiti	54.4	45.6	99.0
Enugu	51.4	48.6	98.4
Gombe	50.4	49.6	69.7
Imo	55.7	44.3	98.2
Jigawa	56.6	43.4	77.0
Kaduna	47.8	52.2	65.5
Kano	48.7	51.3	67.0
Katsina	43.2	56.8	52.7
Kebbi	49.7	50.3	66.7
Kogi	61.7	38.3	90.8
Kwara	54.1	45.9	82.2
Lagos	50.4	49.6	98.3
Nassarawa	58.5	41.5	86.8
Niger	50.2	49.8	67.7
Ogun	54.9	45.1	92.5
Ondo	56.1	43.9	97.1
Osun	47.6	52.4	99.2
Oyo	55.6	44.4	96.8
Plateau	54.0	46.0	75.0
Rivers	47.8	52.2	95.3
Sokoto	45.4	54.6	76.4
Taraba	46.1	53.9	82.1
Yobe	50.0	50.0	51.7
Zamfara	46.5	53.5	87.8
FCT	55.1	44.9	82.3
Sector		1	
Urban	51.9	48.1	93.3
Rural	51.9	48.1	81.0
National	51.9	48.1	85.4

TABLE 2.1.5.2: A	DULT LITERA	CY IN ANY LAN SEX	IGUAGE BY STATE AND
State	Male	Female	<b>Both Sexes</b>
Abia	48.1	51.9	90.3
Adamawa	50.8	49.2	58.6
Akwa Ibom	52.3	47.7	88.7
Anambra	48.4	51.6	90.1
Bauchi	52.8	47.2	62.4
Bayelsa	49.2	50.8	71.2
Benue	51.5	48.5	69.3
Borno	53.2	46.8	72.7
Cross River	52.5	47.5	77.3
Delta	49.0	51.0	80.4
Ebonyi	51.0	49.0	72.7
Edo	52.1	47.9	90.1
Ekiti	48.5	51.5	77.0
Enugu	47.7	52.3	80.6
Gombe	51.0	49.0	63.7
Imo	50.3	49.7	84.0
Jigawa	51.8	48.2	66.9
Kaduna	51.1	48.9	58.7
Kano	49.4	50.6	61.0
Katsina	49.1	50.9	37.6
Kebbi	50.2	49.8	56.2
Kogi	51.8	48.2	69.4
Kwara	47.0	53.0	52.3
Lagos	51.8	48.2	91.3
Nassarawa	52.5	47.5	70.4
Niger	51.5	48.5	50.6
Ogun	48.6	51.4	73.4
Ondo	50.5	49.5	82.8
Osun	45.3	54.7	78.9
Oyo	51.1	48.9	82.0
Plateau	50.7	49.3	61.7
Rivers	49.0	51.0	89.3
Sokoto	49.0	51.0	73.0
Taraba	52.8	47.2	60.9
Yobe	50.5	49.5	31.3
Zamfara	49.4	50.6	82.0
FCT	52.3	47.7	64.4
Sector			
Urban	50.4	49.6	84.9
Rural	50.2	49.8	67.3
National	50.3	49.7	73.4

TABLE 2.1.6.1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE

State	Unemployment Rates
Abia	22.8
Adamawa	24.6
Akwa Ibom	27.7
Anambra	10.8
Bauchi	27.0
Bayelsa	27.4
Benue	6.0
Borno	26.7
Cross River	27.9
Delta	27.9
Ebonyi	25.1
Edo	27.9
Ekiti	28.0
Enugu	28.0
Gombe	27.2
Imo	28.1
	14.3
Jigawa Kaduna	12.4
Kano	14.7
Katsina	11.0
Kebbi	10.7 9.5
Kogi	
Kwara	2.7
Lagos	27.6
Nassarawa	3.4
Niger	11.7
Ogun	27.8
Ondo	28.0
Osun	27.6
Oyo	27.7
Plateau	10.4
Rivers	27.8
Sokoto	15.9
Taraba	24.7
Yobe	26.2
Zamfara	14.5
FCT	11.8
National	21.4

TABLE 2.1.6.2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AGE GROUP AND GENDER

Educational Level	Urban	Rural	Composite
Never Attended	19.2	17.7	17.9
Below primary	24.9	23.1	23.5
Primary	21.8	21.8	21.8
JSS	24.5	22.4	23.1
Vocational/Commercial	27.9	24.1	25.7
SSS	24.2	23.6	23.9
NCE/OND/Nursing	22.3	20.4	21.5
B.A/B.Sc/B.ED/HND	24.0	21.5	23.1
M.Sc/M.AM.Admin	20.7	18.5	20.1
Doctorate	19.6	19.6	19.6
Others	22.0	23.7	22.8
Agegroup			
15-24	26.0	24.8	25.2
25-34	23.5	20.7	21.7
35-44	21.8	18.3	19.6
45-54	20.5	19.0	19.5
55-64	22.1	20.5	21.1
Gender			
Male	21.6	18.5	19.6
Female	24.2	23.1	23.5
National	22.8	20.7	21.4

			Table 2.1	.7.2: Birt	h Weight o	of Childre	n by Stat	e	
State	1-1.4	1.5-1.9	2.0-2.4	2.5-2.9	3.0-3.4	3.5-3.9	4.0-4.4	4.5-4.9	5 and Above
Abia	0.0	0.0	15.2	18.2	36.4	15.2	12.1	3.0	0.0
Adamawa	0.0	12.1	21.2	21.2	30.3	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anambra	0.0	0.0	5.3	7.9	44.7	34.2	7.9	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	3.4	34.5	34.5	24.1	0.0	0.0	3.4
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Benue	0.0	0.0	10.6	23.4	53.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	63.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	26.7	40.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	5.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Edo	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	41.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	27.6	24.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
Enugu	0.0	3.6	0.0	42.9	32.1	7.1	7.1	3.6	3.6
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	23.1	3.8	0.0	3.8
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	5.6	48.1	29.6	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.9
Kano	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	33.3	11.1	11.1	0.0
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	18.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	18.8	37.5	31.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kogi	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	22.2	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	9.5	33.3	38.1	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	0.0	0.0	2.9	14.3	42.9	34.3	5.7	0.0	0.0
Nassarawa	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Niger	0.0	32.4	18.9	13.5	16.2	10.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Ogun	0.0	0.0	9.1	36.4	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	11.8	47.1	0.0	0.0	5.9
Oyo	0.0	13.3	3.3	40.0	16.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plateau	0.0	0.0	2.7	37.8	35.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	13.5
Rivers	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	57.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	2.0	73.5	6.1	8.2	0.0	2.0	8.2
Taraba	0.0	0.0	5.6	38.9	33.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	11.1
Yobe	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zamfara	25.0	7.1	7.1	17.9	32.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
FCT	0.0	0.0	4.8	33.3	23.8	28.6	9.5	0.0	0.0
National	0.9	3.0	6.8	31.7	32.0	17.5	3.0	0.8	4.4

			Table 2.	1.7.3: Chil	dren Imm	unization	by State						
STATE	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Yellow Fever	MMR	Vitamin A	None
Abia	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.9	11.8	2.9	11.8	14.7	0.0	47.1	0.0
Adamawa	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.2	4.8	12.7	1.6	7.9	38.1	27.0
Akwa ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.7	0.0	23.1	0.0	11.5	53.8	0.0
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.0	80.0	10.0
Bauchi	1.2	3.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.0	72.6	14.3
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	5.9
Benue	0.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.4	4.9	2.4	4.9	2.4	14.6	0.0	53.7	0.0
Borno	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	9.3	0.0	4.7	48.8	30.2
Cross rivers	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	13.9	11.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.8	41.7	8.3
 Delta	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3	56.5	0.0
Ebonyi	0.0	9.7	6.5	3.2	6.5	19.4	9.7	0.0	6.5	3.2	0.0	35.5	0.0
Edo	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	11.5	11.5	23.1	3.8	0.0	19.2	19.2
Enugu	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.6	15.8	2.6	0.0	52.6	15.8
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	9.1	12.1	9.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	48.5	3.0
lmo	0.0	2.9	17.1	2.9	0.0	8.6	8.6	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	40.0	8.6
Jigawa	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	0.0	40.6	39.1
Kaduna	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	7.2	2.9	2.9	7.2	1.4	60.9	11.6
Kano	4.3	2.2	0.0	4.3	2.2	4.3	2.2	4.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	39.1	32.6
Katsina	0.0	8.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	6.9	1.7	5.2	22.4	1.7	0.0	50.0	0.0
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.2	2.4	65.9	27.1
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	18.2	0.0	45.5	0.0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	66.7	8.3
Lagos	0.0	9.4	3.1	3.1	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	15.6	6.3	0.0	34.4	3.1
Nassarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.9	2.9	17.6	2.9	0.0	38.2	23.5
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.5	1.1	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.0	5.6	77.5	2.2
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	76.9	7.7
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	36.4	18.2
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	5.7	5.7	8.6	2.9	2.9	54.3	0.0
Oyo	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	5.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	78.9	0.0
Plateau	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.3	7.4	11.1	9.3	0.0	1.9	38.9	14.8
Rivers	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	41.2	17.6
Sokoto	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	54.7	35.9
Taraba	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	77.3	11.4
Yobe	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.8	7.1	4.8	26.2	2.4	0.0	21.4	28.6
Zamfara	0.0	3.3	5.0	10.0	3.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	5.0	11.7	1.7	36.7	16.7
FCT	0.0	13.3	0.0	10.0	3.3	16.7	6.7	3.3	6.7	0.0	3.3	33.3	3.3
National	0.3	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	5.0	4.4	3.2	8.4	3.0	1.8	52.0	14.1

Table 2.1.7.4	: Percentage	Distribution	on of Child	ren who di	d not get Fi	rst Milk by	Reason and	State
State	Bad Milk	Mother III/Weak	Child III/Weak	Mother Died	Nipple/ Breast Problem	Child Refused	Did not produce Milk	Others
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Borno	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Edo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
lmo	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Kaduna	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0
Katsina	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Kebbi	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Niger	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	0.0
Plateau	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7
Taraba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yobe	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	22.2	44.4
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	43.1	4.2	2.8	0.0	5.6	9.7	11.1	23.6

BY TYPE OF BUILDING EMBARKED UPON							
State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other type			
Abia	78.5	21.5					
Adamawa	73.3	25.3		1.4			
Akwa Ibom	100.0						
Anambra	100.0						
Bauchi	97.0	3.0					
Bayelsa	100.0						
Benue	100.0						
Borno	100.0						
Cross River	100.0						
Delta	100.0						
Ebonyi	72.4	27.6					
Edo	92.7	7.3					
Ekiti	100.0						
Enugu	100.0						
Gombe	97.8	2.2					
Imo	92.8	7.2					
Jigawa	98.5	1.5					
Kaduna	97.4		2.6				
Kano	100.0						
Katsina	100.0						
Kebbi	91.9	5.4	2.7				
Kogi	90.2	5.6	4.2				
Kwara	100.0						
Lagos	100.0						
Nassarawa	91.7	8.3					
Niger	83.3	2.0	14.7				
Ogun	73.6	26.4					
Ondo	100.0						
Osun	100.0						
Oyo	100.0						
Plateau	86.3	13.7					
Rivers	73.3	26.7					
Sokoto	100.0						
Taraba	100.0						
Yobe	75.4	24.6					
Zamfara	100.0						
FCT	100.0						
Sex							
Male	93.8	4.6	1.5	0.1			
Female	90.7	9.3					
Sector							
Urban	93.7	2.9	3.4				
Rural	93.1	6.4	0.4	0.2			
National	93.3	5.4	1.3	0.1			

TABLE 2.1.8.2:PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY STAGE OF COMPLETION OF BUILDING BY STATE, SEX AND SECTOR

	Foundation	Window	E, SEX AND		
State	level	level	Lintel level	Roofing level	Completed
Abia		14.7	18.0	48.4	18.9
Adamawa	15.3	23.2	38.2	9.3	14.0
Akwa Ibom	6.1		51.5	30.3	12.1
Anambra			21.4	26.8	51.8
Bauchi		7.5	37.5	22.5	32.4
Bayelsa	8.0	7.1		84.9	
Benue		8.6	46.4	45.0	
Borno	37.1		2.6	17.8	42.5
Cross River		11.6	30.8	57.6	
Delta	6.1	39.7	17.8	24.3	12.2
Ebonyi		13.3	18.5	51.0	17.2
Edo	48.9		7.3	21.9	21.9
Ekiti	21.4	39.3	39.3		
Enugu			14.0	63.7	22.4
Gombe		11.9	36.7	30.2	21.2
Imo		20.7	27.8	44.4	7.2
Jigawa		6.7	8.9	26.1	58.3
Kaduna		5.1		27.8	67.0
Kano	3.8	3.8	21.2	43.8	27.5
Katsina		28.6	58.2	13.2	
Kebbi	12.6	16.4	23.7	8.4	39.0
Kogi	5.6	8.9	35.1	50.4	
Kwara	27.8	27.8	27.8	11.1	5.6
Lagos	30.1	10.0	39.7	10.0	10.0
Nassarawa		11.9	13.2	32.1	42.8
Niger	10.5	26.5	23.4	5.5	34.1
Ogun		55.2	18.4	26.4	
Ondo		16.2	33.8	33.8	16.2
Osun		23.3	66.5	10.2	
Oyo	25.9	59.2			14.9
Plateau	25.6			21.4	53.0
Rivers	8.9	13.3	35.4	42.4	
Sokoto	43.8	37.5	6.3	12.5	
Taraba	7.8	22.8		28.2	41.3
Yobe	3.9	3.9	36.3	44.1	11.7
Zamfara	9.1	21.2	40.4	16.5	12.8
FCT	10.9	31.7	5.1	36.0	16.3
Sex					
Male	8.6	15.5	23.1	26.2	26.5
Female	15.8	15.9	30.2	26.9	11.2
Sector					
Urban	14.7	17.6	23.2	21.6	23.0
Rural	7.8	14.8	24.7	28.3	24.4
National	9.8	15.6	24.3	26.3	24.0

TABLE 2.1.9.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RADIO

		SHIP AND ACCESS Access		
State	Own	Access Only	Total Access	None
Abia	85.7	5.1	90.8	9.2
Adamawa	80.7	15.3	96.0	4.0
Akwa Ibom	68.4	11.3	79.7	20.3
Anambra	85.5	9.0	94.5	5.5
Bauchi	91.5	6.9	98.5	1.5
Bayelsa	57.2	19.7	76.8	23.2
Benue	75.7	4.5	80.2	19.8
Borno	81.1	7.0	88.1	11.9
Cross River	74.1	17.6	91.7	8.3
Delta	69.2	19.8	89.0	11.0
Ebonyi	88.0	6.9	94.9	5.1
Edo	70.3	22.9	93.2	6.8
Ekiti	69.3	18.9	88.2	11.8
Enugu	80.1	2.5	82.6	17.4
Gombe	80.3	18.0	98.3	1.7
Imo	84.1	12.7	96.8	3.2
Jigawa	74.2	14.2	88.3	11.7
Kaduna	86.4	9.5	96.0	4.0
Kano	88.3	9.5	97.7	2.3
Katsina	79.7	14.0	93.7	6.3
Kebbi	76.6	10.5	87.1	12.9
Kogi	79.3	9.5	88.9	11.1
Kwara	81.7	6.3	87.9	12.1
Lagos	76.6	10.0	86.6	13.4
Nassarawa	83.9	2.9	86.8	13.2
Niger	84.7	13.2	97.9	2.1
Ogun	85.6	7.3	93.0	7.0
Ondo	76.0	11.6	87.6	12.4
Osun	76.9	15.8	92.6	7.4
Oyo	91.2	6.5	97.7	2.3
Plateau	82.3	9.0	91.3	8.7
Rivers	79.3	9.6	88.8	11.2
Sokoto	82.5	7.8	90.3	9.7
Taraba	67.5	15.2	82.7	17.3
Yobe	59.5	16.6	76.1	23.9
Zamfara	89.8	3.7	93.5	6.5
FCT	89.9	7.9	97.8	2.2
Sector		_		_
Urban	86.7	7.5	94.1	5.9
Rural	78.0	12.0	90.0	10.0
National	81.2	10.3	91.5	8.5

TABLE 2.1.9.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO TELEVISION

		Access		
State	Own	Access Only	Total Access	None
Abia	56.0	15.5	71.6	28.4
Adamawa	16.6	16.9	33.5	66.5
Akwa Ibom	39.7	22.0	61.7	38.3
Anambra	73.3	15.8	89.1	10.9
Bauchi	31.8	19.4	51.2	48.8
Bayelsa	44.8	25.7	70.5	29.5
Benue	23.8	1.9	25.7	74.3
Borno	18.3	3.3	21.6	78.4
Cross River	40.6	42.6	83.2	16.8
Delta	50.7	29.8	80.5	19.5
Ebonyi	26.5	41.7	68.2	31.8
Edo	73.0	16.8	89.8	10.2
Ekiti	52.7	18.4	71.1	28.9
Enugu	42.6	9.5	52.2	47.8
Gombe	24.1	48.0	72.1	27.9
Imo	57.7	32.1	89.8	10.2
Jigawa	8.6	5.5	14.1	85.9
Kaduna	26.7	24.5	51.2	48.8
Kano	14.6	17.7	32.4	67.6
Katsina	11.9	13.2	25.1	74.9
Kebbi	20.3	12.7	33.0	67.0
Kogi	44.1	14.9	59.0	41.0
Kwara	52.5	11.9	64.4	35.6
Lagos	86.5	5.6	92.0	8.0
Nassarawa	41.9	9.4	51.3	48.7
Niger	31.1	15.5	46.6	53.4
Ogun	59.7	8.6	68.3	31.7
Ondo	53.6	23.8	77.4	22.6
Osun	53.3	20.5	73.8	26.2
Oyo	57.8	14.7	72.6	27.4
Plateau	31.4	16.5	47.9	52.1
Rivers	58.2	21.2	79.3	20.7
Sokoto	18.7	6.9	25.6	74.4
Taraba	8.4	24.0	32.5	67.5
Yobe	9.9	9.8	19.7	80.3
Zamfara	15.8	11.7	27.5	72.5
FCT	51.2	17.1	68.3	31.7
Sector				
Urban	75.4	11.0	86.4	13.6
Rural	32.6	24.1	56.7	43.3
National	48.3	19.3	67.6	32.4

TABLE 2.1.9.3:PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO FIXED PHONE						
		Access				
State	Own	Access Only	Total Access	None		
Abia	1.6	1.4	3.1	96.9		
Adamawa	0.4	2.2	2.6	97.4		
Akwa Ibom	0.6	2.2	2.8	97.2		
Anambra	1.0	0.1	1.1	98.9		
Bauchi	2.0	1.3	3.3	96.7		
Bayelsa	0.7	1.1	1.9	98.1		
Benue	3.4	-2.3	1.1	98.9		
Borno	0.2	0.2	0.4	99.6		
Cross River	0.3	0.5	0.8	99.2		
Delta	0.8	9.6	10.3	89.7		
Ebonyi	0.7	1.1	1.8	98.2		
Edo	0.4	0.7	1.1	98.9		
Ekiti	0.1	1.1	1.2	98.8		
Enugu	0.3	1.5	1.8	98.2		
Gombe	0.4	1.2	1.6	98.4		
Imo	1.2	2.6	3.8	96.2		
Jigawa	0.7	0.6	1.3	98.7		
Kaduna	0.9	0.4	1.3	98.7		
Kano	1.3	-0.2	1.1	98.9		
Katsina	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.6		
Kebbi	0.2	0.2	0.5	99.5		
Kogi	0.2	0.4	0.7	99.3		
Kwara	0.2	0.7	0.9	99.1		
Lagos	1.2	17.0	18.2	81.8		
Nassarawa	0.2	0.7	1.0	99.0		
Niger	0.5	1.1	1.6	98.4		
Ogun	0.9	12.7	13.7	86.3		
Ondo	0.6	0.6	0.6	99.4		
Osun	0.4	10.8	11.2	88.8		
Oyo	2.4	2.0	4.4	95.6		
Plateau	0.5	1.7	2.2	97.8		
Rivers	0.8	5.1	5.9	94.1		
Sokoto	1.4	0.4	1.8	98.2		
Taraba	0.6	0.2	0.9	99.1		
Yobe	0.1	0.5	0.6	99.4		
Zamfara	0.0	1.8	1.8	98.2		
FCT	1.8	9.4	11.2	88.8		
Sector						
Urban	1.5	4.2	5.7	94.3		
Rural	0.5	1.6	2.1	97.9		
National	0.9	2.5	3.4	96.6		

TABLE 2.1.9.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS								
BY OW	BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE							
		Access		_				
State	Own Only	Access Only	Total Access	None				
Abia	83.0	10.4	93.4	6.6				
Adamawa	45.8	33.3	79.2	20.8				
Akwa Ibom	50.7	14.9	65.6	34.4				
Anambra	85.1	9.0	94.1	5.9				
Bauchi	60.8	25.5	86.3	13.7				
Bayelsa	58.9	20.2	79.0	21.0				
Benue	55.7	-1.3	54.4	45.6				
Borno	44.1	12.0	56.2	43.8				
Cross River	61.2	23.8	85.0	15.0				
Delta	78.4	13.3	91.6	8.4				
Ebonyi	70.4	19.7	90.2	9.8				
Edo	72.4	7.0	79.4	20.6				
Ekiti	70.8	18.7	89.4	10.6				
Enugu	63.1	7.1	70.2	29.8				
Gombe	41.2	39.8	81.1	18.9				
Imo	73.5	19.9	93.4	6.6				
Jigawa	46.0	19.8	65.8	34.2				
Kaduna	53.3	27.8	81.1	18.9				
Kano	51.6	15.7	67.4	32.6				
Katsina	33.8	32.0	65.9	34.1				
Kebbi	48.0	18.1	66.1	33.9				
Kogi	77.7	7.5	85.2	14.8				
Kwara	76.0	8.3	84.4	15.6				
Lagos	92.0	1.7	93.7	6.3				
Nassarawa	70.3	10.6	80.9	19.1				
Niger	68.1	24.7	92.8	7.2				
Ogun	82.2	10.0	92.2	7.8				
Ondo	66.9	16.1	83.0	17.0				
Osun	78.4	15.4	93.8	6.2				
Oyo	84.3	12.7	96.9	3.1				
Plateau	58.0	19.6	77.6	22.4				
Rivers	81.8	10.8	92.6	7.4				
Sokoto	42.3	22.0	64.3	35.7				
Taraba	48.9	20.1	69.0	31.0				
Yobe	30.3	10.0	40.2	59.8				
Zamfara	40.7	11.5	52.2	47.8				
FCT	75.6	12.1	87.7	12.3				
Sector	7 3.0	14.1	01.1	12.0				
Urban	88.3	5.3	93.6	6.4				
Rural	60.3	19.2	79.5	20.5				
National	70.6	14.1	84.7	15.3				

TABLE 2.1.9.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO PERSONAL COMPUTER

		Access		
State	Own	Access Only	Total Access	None
Abia	4.1	5.0	9.2	90.8
Adamawa	1.1	4.5	5.6	94.4
Akwa Ibom	3.9	8.4	12.3	87.7
Anambra	1.1	6.0	7.2	92.8
Bauchi	0.7	5.5	6.2	93.8
Bayelsa	0.6	2.2	2.8	97.2
Benue	8.0	0.1	0.9	99.1
Borno	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.7
Cross River	3.1	8.8	11.8	88.2
Delta	1.7	11.0	12.7	87.3
Ebonyi	1.3	4.9	6.3	93.7
Edo	0.8	4.5	5.2	94.8
Ekiti	3.3	6.4	9.7	90.3
Enugu	5.4	7.3	12.7	87.3
Gombe	1.0	12.5	13.6	86.4
Imo	1.1	6.8	7.9	92.1
Jigawa	0.0	1.9	1.9	98.1
Kaduna	0.9	1.6	2.5	97.5
Kano	0.9	0.6	1.4	98.6
Katsina	0.0	0.8	0.8	99.2
Kebbi	0.5	1.1	1.6	98.4
Kogi	3.7	3.2	6.9	93.1
Kwara	0.4	4.0	4.5	95.5
Lagos	7.3	11.7	19.0	81.0
Nassarawa	2.5	2.0	4.4	95.6
Niger	1.3	7.1	8.3	91.7
Ogun	0.7	5.9	6.6	93.4
Ondo	0.2	-0.1	0.1	99.9
Osun	1.2	4.3	5.5	94.5
Oyo	7.5	9.1	16.6	83.4
Plateau	3.4	4.8	8.2	91.8
Rivers	3.8	18.3	22.1	77.9
Sokoto	1.3	2.9	4.2	95.8
Taraba	0.0	2.7	2.7	97.3
Yobe	1.7	1.5	3.2	96.8
Zamfara	0.0	3.7	3.7	96.3
FCT	10.0	17.4	27.4	72.6
Sector				
Urban	4.1	8.6	12.7	87.3
Rural	0.8	4.0	4.7	95.3
National	2.0	5.7	7.6	92.4

TABLE 2.1.9.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO INTERNET SERVICE

		Access		
State	Own	Access Only	Total Access	None
Abia	0.0	3.1	3.1	96.9
Adamawa	0.0	1.5	1.5	98.5
Akwa Ibom	0.9	4.2	5.1	94.9
Anambra	0.3	3.1	3.5	96.5
Bauchi	0.0	7.8	7.8	92.2
Bayelsa	0.0	0.7	0.7	99.3
Benue	0.2	0.6	0.7	99.3
Borno	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.8
Cross River	0.0	6.8	6.8	93.2
Delta	0.8	1.9	2.6	97.4
Ebonyi	0.5	4.1	4.6	95.4
Edo	0.1	3.4	3.5	96.5
Ekiti	0.5	6.4	7.0	93.0
Enugu	4.3	7.9	12.2	87.8
Gombe	0.1	7.5	7.6	92.4
Imo	0.6	3.1	3.7	96.3
Jigawa	0.0	1.3	1.3	98.7
Kaduna	0.0	1.6	1.6	98.4
Kano	0.3	1.7	2.0	98.0
Katsina	0.0	0.5	0.5	99.5
Kebbi	0.4	0.6	1.0	99.0
Kogi	0.2	3.8	4.0	96.0
Kwara	0.0	2.0	2.0	98.0
Lagos	3.0	14.0	17.1	82.9
Nassarawa	0.5	7.1	7.6	92.4
Niger	0.0	5.6	5.6	94.4
Ogun	0.2	5.6	5.9	94.1
Ondo	0.0	0.8	0.8	99.2
Osun	0.4	7.7	8.1	91.9
Oyo	2.2	10.2	12.4	87.6
Plateau	0.3	7.4	7.6	92.4
Rivers	0.7	11.5	12.1	87.9
Sokoto	0.8	1.4	2.2	97.8
Taraba	0.0	0.8	0.8	99.2
Yobe	0.2	0.9	1.1	98.9
Zamfara	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.9
FCT	3.2	18.0	21.2	78.8
Sector				
Urban	1.3	8.0	9.4	90.6
Rural	0.2	2.2	2.4	97.6
National	1.8	4.3	6.1	93.9

TABLE 2.1.9.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RADIO								
	Access							
Own	Access Only	Total Access	None					
16.8	79.3	96.2	3.8					
12.2	84.5	96.7	3.3					
4.2	74.3	78.5	21.5					
43.3	53.2	96.5	3.5					
22.8	75.0	97.9	2.1					
10.8	81.0	91.8	8.2					
17.8	64.2	82.0	18.0					
18.0	56.8	74.8	25.2					
3.2	76.8	80.0	20.0					
3.1	93.0	96.2	3.8					
3.7	89.0	92.7	7.3					
1.4	93.3	94.7	5.3					
0.4	96.5	96.9	3.1					
0.7	95.2	95.9	4.1					
19.9	68.7	88.5	11.5					
3.1	86.6	89.7	10.3					
33.1	47.8	81.0	19.0					
30.4	58.4	88.7	11.3					
62.8	31.4	94.2	5.8					
45.5	40.0	85.4	14.6					
39.2	40.5	79.7	20.3					
42.0	48.6	90.7	9.3					
33.9	53.9	87.8	12.2					
0.5	89.2	89.7	10.3					
29.5	53.6	83.1	16.9					
40.1	59.5	99.6	0.4					
N/A	N/A	93.3	6.7					
10.5	77.8	88.3	11.7					
2.9	90.4	93.3	6.7					
8.6	77.4	86.0	14.0					
35.7	52.6	88.3	11.7					
5.8	87.7	93.6	6.4					
41.7	49.8	91.5	8.5					
13.7	69.9	83.6	16.4					
8.4	64.3	72.7	27.3					
47.1	45.3	92.4	7.6					
46.1	51.2	97.3	2.7					
41.5	48.9	90.3	9.7					
16.7	69.5	86.2	13.8					
29.1	63.6	92.7	7.3					
			13.1					
		88.4						
	OWNERSHIP Own 16.8 12.2 4.2 4.3.3 22.8 10.8 17.8 18.0 3.2 3.1 3.7 1.4 0.4 0.7 19.9 3.1 33.1 33.1 30.4 62.8 45.5 39.2 42.0 33.9 0.5 29.5 40.1 N/A 10.5 2.9 8.6 35.7 5.8 41.7 13.7 8.4 47.1 46.1	COWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO           Access         Access Only           16.8         79.3           12.2         84.5           4.2         74.3           43.3         53.2           22.8         75.0           10.8         81.0           17.8         64.2           18.0         56.8           3.1         93.0           3.7         89.0           1.4         93.3           0.4         96.5           0.7         95.2           19.9         68.7           3.1         86.6           33.1         47.8           30.4         58.4           62.8         31.4           45.5         40.0           39.2         40.5           42.0         48.6           33.9         53.9           0.5         89.2           29.5         53.6           40.1         59.5           N/A         N/A           10.5         77.8           2.9         90.4           8.6         77.4           35.7         52.6	OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RADIO           Access           Own         Access Only         Total Access           16.8         79.3         96.2           12.2         84.5         96.7           4.2         74.3         78.5           43.3         53.2         96.5           22.8         75.0         97.9           10.8         81.0         91.8           17.8         64.2         82.0           18.0         56.8         74.8           3.2         76.8         80.0           3.1         93.0         96.2           3.7         89.0         92.7           1.4         93.3         94.7           0.4         96.5         96.9           0.7         95.2         95.9           19.9         68.7         88.5           3.1         86.6         89.7           33.1         47.8         81.0           30.4         58.4         88.7           33.1         47.8         81.0           30.4         58.4         88.7           42.0         48.6         90.7           33.9         53.9					

TABLE 2.1.9.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO TELEVISION

	Access							
State	Own	Access Only	Total Access	None				
Abia	10.0	51.9	61.9	38.1				
Adamawa	1.9	30.4	32.3	67.7				
Akwa Ibom	3.6	62.1	65.7	34.3				
Anambra	36.3	54.5	90.7	9.3				
Bauchi	3.4	45.5	48.9	51.1				
Bayelsa	6.7	81.6	88.2	11.8				
Benue	4.6	34.2	38.8	61.2				
Borno	5.5	18.4	24.0	76.0				
Cross River	1.0	57.3	58.3	41.7				
Delta	3.8	81.2	85.0	15.0				
Ebonyi	N/A	83.2	83.2	16.8				
Edo	0.4	82.4	82.9	17.1				
Ekiti	N/A	87.6	87.6	12.4				
Enugu	N/A	78.2	78.2	21.8				
Gombe	6.7	50.1	56.8	43.2				
Imo	1.2	81.6	82.9	17.1				
Jigawa	2.6	12.1	14.7	85.3				
Kaduna	10.3	32.2	42.5	57.5				
Kano	8.3	16.8	25.1	74.9				
Katsina	7.7	17.4	25.1	74.9				
Kebbi	12.0	21.3	33.4	66.6				
Kogi	22.7	40.1	62.8	37.2				
Kwara	22.0	46.1	68.1	31.9				
Lagos	N/A	67.6	67.6	32.4				
Nassarawa	14.1	39.3	53.4	46.6				
Niger	16.8	34.1	50.9	49.1				
Ogun	N/A	80.0	80.0	20.0				
Ondo	3.9	64.4	68.3	31.7				
Osun	N/A	71.5	71.5	28.5				
Oyo	N/A	91.6	91.6	8.4				
Plateau	13.0	29.6	42.6	57.4				
Rivers	0.4	89.7	90.1	9.9				
Sokoto	12.2	22.9	35.1	64.9				
Taraba	1.3	42.7	44.0	56.0				
Yobe	2.9	21.2	24.1	75.9				
Zamfara	9.2	21.0	30.2	69.8				
FCT	30.4	35.1	65.5	34.5				
Gender								
Male	16.3	30.1	46.4	53.6				
Female	5.7	40.1	45.9	54.1				
Sector								
Urban	17.5	48.7	66.2	33.8				
Rural	9.2	29.8	39.0	61.0				
National	11.4	34.7	46.1	53.9				

Table 2.2.1.1:	Table 2.2.1.1: Distribution of Holders by Sex and by State - 2009									
		SEX OF HOLDE	R							
STATE	Male	Female	Total							
Abia	193,528	113,231	306,759							
Adamawa	373,635	47,563	421,199							
Akwa-Ibom	246,747	108,977	355,724							
Anambra	310,403	117,837	428,239							
Bauchi	824,068	6,280	830,348							
Bayelsa	82,138	40,903	123,041							
Benue	392,431	17,864	410,295							
Borno	458,037	4,190	462,227							
Cross River	274,366	67,806	342,172							
Delta	284,927	124,865	409,792							
Eboyin	384,127	86,926	471,053							
Edo	248,517	55,302	303,819							
Ekiti	127,706	22,354	150,059							
Enugu	214,652	127,951	342,602							
Gombe	535,377	42,745	578,122							
Imo	367,870	142,396	510,267							
Jigawa	517,388	2,528	519,917							
Kaduna	1,000,707	25,750	1,026,457							
Kano	1,237,887	42,836	1,280,723							
Katsina	988,652	85,511	1,074,163							
Kebbi	476,460	13,035	489,495							
Kogi	278,699	12,038	290,737							
Kwara	226,848	18,522	245,370							
Lagos	136,614	22,268	158,882							
Nasarawa	278,935	500	279,435							
Niger	763,454	32,254	795,708							
Ogun	241,632	38,956	280,588							
Ondo	253,262	89,465	342,727							
Osun	323,271	37,656	360,927							
Oyo	561,196	44,405	605,601							
Plateau	369,896	14,234	384,130							
Rivers	323,355	144,785	468,140							
Sokoto	472,392	3,408	475,800							
Taraba	331,832	18,810	350,641							
Yobe	490,652	10,818	501,470							
Zamfara	511,368	19,406	530,774							
Fct Abuja	122,434	139	122,572							
Total	15,225,461	1,804,515	17,029,975							

Table 2.2.1.2: Distribution of holders by age group and state									
				65 and					
STATE	15 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 64	above	Total				
Abia	5,033	61,699	144,137	95,890	306,759				
Adamawa	50,156	187,815	128,760	54,468	421,199				
Akwa-Ibom	33,360	162,015	135,898	24,451	355,724				
Anambra	4,111	76,185	255,626	92,317	428,239				
Bauchi	155,326	433,017	219,745	22,260	830,348				
Bayelsa	17,448	59,645	28,018	17,930	123,041				
Benue	45,988	244,882	110,553	8,872	410,295				
Borno	35,681	320,711	88,123	17,713	462,227				
Cross River	25,834	182,243	86,681	47,413	342,172				
Delta	19,305	179,307	134,340	76,841	409,792				
Eboyin	7,291	224,286	146,639	92,836	471,053				
Edo	8,234	155,506	97,330	42,748	303,819				
Ekiti	2,081	46,399	56,695	44,884	150,059				
Enugu	7,348	88,316	171,240	75,698	342,602				
Gombe	19,716	382,186	153,181	23,039	578,122				
Imo	1,538	155,808	204,908	148,013	510,267				
Jigawa	20,883	340,608	127,008	31,418	519,917				
Kaduna	159,292	664,218	169,970	32,977	1,026,457				
Kano	67,489	630,626	455,981	126,627	1,280,723				
Katsina	3,054	730,453	299,844	40,812	1,074,163				
Kebbi	8,522	289,336	173,476	18,161	489,495				
Kogi	4,397	206,277	58,064	22,000	290,737				
Kwara	8,949	112,836	77,194	46,390	245,370				
Lagos	17,006	57,414	48,609	35,853	158,882				
Nasarawa	24,110	172,434	72,490	10,401	279,435				
Niger	10,108	576,256	187,931	21,413	795,708				
Ogun	15,467	93,450	114,783	56,888	280,588				
Ondo	7,539	133,734	168,036	33,419	342,727				
Osun	15,412	136,839	91,836	116,840	360,927				
Oyo	22,834	250,495	198,716	133,557	605,601				
Plateau	20,338	242,176	93,906	27,710	384,130				
Rivers	18,270	233,283	172,383	44,204	468,140				
Sokoto	12,322	264,321	167,607	31,549	475,800				
Taraba	7,453	219,210	104,252	19,727	350,641				
Yobe	21,238	287,412	134,380	58,441	501,470				
Zamfara	65,475	331,609	91,677	42,012	530,774				
Fct Abuja	7,514	101,674	9,159	4,226	122,572				
National	976,121	9,034,680	5,179,177	1,839,998	17,029,975				

Table 2.2.1.4: NBS/CBN/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES 2009									
				- MAJOR CR					
	AREA ('C	000 HECTRE	E) AND PRO	DDUCTION ('0 BY ST		C TONNES)	OF MAJO	OR CROPS	
	BEANS/	COWPEA	CAS	SAVA		COCOYAM		OTTON	
		Produc							
	Area	tion	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Abia	7.89	1.02	40.43	346.59	56.67	151.12			
Adamawa	66.82	83.95	2.36	32.69	21.18	178.11	14.57	13.08	
Akwa-Ibom			148.81	1,984.44					
Anambra	4.96		113.44	1,489.53	6.70	46.26			
Bauchi	239.65	88.46	4.10	17.83	9.88	177.73			
Bayelsa			2.77	27.54	0.73	1.28			
Benue	41.87	26.08	381.84	3,995.31	46.63	129.71			
Borno	227.01	379.64			20.66	57.89	79.54	131.86	
Cross River	1.14	0.19	363.73	2,920.06	18.42	129.22			
Delta			104.71	1,509.44	15.27	13.42			
Eboyin			68.87	882.51	26.29	261.95			
Edo			44.78	420.53	14.96	218.90			
Ekiti			59.51	1,148.50					
Enugu	0.95	0.93	216.47	2,610.99	20.41	143.40			
Gombe	92.42	72.37	475.05	4.005.00	4.07	44.44			
Imo			175.25	1,985.90	1.87	11.41			
Jigawa	186.15	82.44	2.18	0.01			3.64	3.32	
Kaduna	174.60	94.59	215.24	2,113.88			1.66	2.07	
Kano	72.15	75.92	1.00	3.47			62.33	74.66	
Katsina	209.64	171.28					145.70	138.18	
Kebbi	82.96	87.57							
Kogi	26.09	23.62	161.08	2,734.25					
Kwara	4.26	9.67	63.72	760.35					
Lagos			39.70	268.92					
Nasarawa	58.65	69.52	84.02	964.80	13.33	91.12	0.96	0.18	
Niger	173.00	259.50	52.63	583.12	91.75	576.05			
Ogun			96.01	1,100.10	2.08	132.35			
Ondo			106.42	2,255.56	5.20	0.03			
Osun			51.63	361.76	6.67	200.98			
Oyo	17.07	12.96	163.36	2,183.97	28.12	113.73			
Plateau	52.18	59.80	34.62	245.55					
Rivers			100.90	1,670.83	0.50	5.20			
Sokoto	171.61	212.14	0.04	0.00					
Taraba	34.64	25.24	223.86	2,157.83					
Yobe	221.95	218.29		,					
Zamfara	353.54	311.03							
Fct Abuja	3.38	3.35	3.04	28.03					
National	2,524.58	2,369.58	3,126.51	36,804.30	407.31	2,639.85	308.41	363.36	

Table 2.2.1.4	: (contd) N	IBS/CBN/NCC	COLLAB	ORATIVE SU	JRVEY ON	SOCIO-ECO	NOMIC A	CTIVITIES
				- MAJOR CR				
	•	000 HECTRE	•	<u>`</u>	000 METRI	C TONNES)	OF MAJO	OR CROPS
	GRO	DUND	GUINEA			AIZE	MELON	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Abia		-			42.92	43.81	25.20	19.21
Adamawa	80.17	116.85	91.51	163.41	138.67	153.71		
Akwa-Ibom					40.63	45.96	27.02	11.45
Anambra					39.93	53.66		
Bauchi	208.86	155.61	380.77	315.38	129.66	217.58		
Bayelsa	0.49	0.78						
Benue	162.84	296.30	120.19	145.99	103.21			
Borno								
Cross River								
Delta								
Eboyin								
Edo								
Ekiti								
Enugu								
Gombe								
Imo								
Jigawa								
Kaduna								
Kano								
Katsina								
Kebbi								
Kogi								
Kwara								
Lagos	1							
Nasarawa								
Niger								
Ogun								
Ondo								
Osun								
Oyo								
Plateau								
Rivers								
Sokoto								
Taraba								
Yobe								
Zamfara					46.06	54.85		
Fct Abuja			· · · · - ·		27.07	20.83		
National			-					

Table 2.2.1.4: NBS/CBN/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES 2009											
	PRIVATE FARMERS - MAJOR CROPS IN NIGERIA  AREA ('000 HECTRE) AND PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONNES) OF MAJOR CROPS										
	AREA ('	000 HECTRE	) AND PRO			C TONNES)	OF MAJO	OR CROPS			
07.475				BY STATE							
STATE		BEANS/COWPEA		CASSAVA		COCOYAM		TTON			
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production			
Abia	·		3.91	3.30	48.78	624.22					
Adamawa	7.26	7.46	61.98	225.76	1.95	22.91					
Akwa-Ibom			3.90	1.91	39.89	597.53					
Anambra	212.22		1.22	2.56	86.53	825.91					
Bauchi	216.26	295.20	40.56	42.36	0= 40	100.10	3.72	1.94			
Bayelsa					25.18	189.43					
Benue	.== .=	004.70	143.76	267.72	332.55	3,341.22	101.11	182.52			
Borno	377.25	694.72	119.20	230.04			2.67	9.02			
Cross River			1.45	65.28	219.78	1,938.67					
Delta					111.51	925.31					
Eboyin			101.36	262.52	62.43	844.18					
Edo			15.57	14.60	29.39	295.08					
Ekiti			24.88	51.52	95.40	1,937.47					
Enugu	157.29	200.72	14.67 37.54	36.38	177.31	2,696.16					
Gombe Imo	157.29	380.73	37.54	82.38	56.65	564.05					
	E40.04	309.17	22.75	53.83	30.03	304.03					
Jigawa	540.94 269.51	451.47	277.27	574.22	147.85	1.056.00	77.60	177.47			
Kaduna					147.00	1,956.08	77.63				
Kano	208.15	403.70	95.64	330.89			348.70	142.22			
Katsina	147.75	346.21	18.58	28.59			18.22	18.91			
Kebbi	183.39	206.68	27.67	54.60							
Kogi	_				99.61	977.19					
Kwara	4.64	11.89	25.88	61.52	31.25	261.83					
Lagos					1.73	14.00					
Nasarawa	30.75	40.37	51.72	88.43	89.44	1,740.68					
Niger	179.37	136.44	265.84	499.15	307.98	2,733.74					
Ogun			19.14	8.20	23.80	149.88					
Ondo					135.08	1,037.59					
Osun					21.77	185.09					
Oyo	1.91	3.33			152.71	2,036.48	3.51	4.27			
Plateau	70.40	136.21	29.09	97.80	53.00	493.97	28.97	32.27			
Rivers					94.84	617.53					
Sokoto	708.18	534.80	37.63	56.18							
Taraba	105.88	112.67	302.01	158.20	312.57	1,993.31					
Yobe	213.89	466.32	18.33	66.45							
Zamfara	315.10	337.49	19.31	32.58			5.23	3.32			
Fct Abuja	11.68	10.03	7.34	5.63	17.04	92.47	1.78	1.93			
National	3,749.60	4,884.89	1,788.20	3,402.59	2,776.01	29,091.98	591.53	573.86			

## PEASANT LIVESTOCK FARMERS

Table 2.2.2.1: Distribution of Holders by State and Gender, 2009								
	200	SEX OF HOLD	ER					
STATE	Male	Female	Total					
Abia	73468	32584	106053					
Adamawa	258912	43726	302638					
Akwa-Ibom	97088	63482	160571					
Anambra	152633	67123	219756					
Bauchi	701721	39170	740891					
Bayelsa	6030	4020	10049					
Benue	263463	11204	274667					
Borno	426722	8000	434721					
Cross River	96813	12577	109391					
Delta	70310	30291	100601					
Eboyin	299064	74967	374032					
Edo	41673	12796	54469					
Ekiti	45049	16455	61505					
Enugu	118275	51369	169644					
Gombe	213881	463	214344					
Imo	213927	152895	366822					
Jigawa	633448	2697	636145					
Kaduna	798204	7496	805700					
Kano	1336930	26936	1363866					
Katsina	1278002	58303	1336305					
Kebbi	425085	28968	454053					
Kogi	154807	47854	202660					
Kwara	207880	52131	260011					
Lagos	21739	1990	23729					
Nasarawa	222065	5539	227604					
Niger	538986	29862	568848					
Ogun	58309	18042	76351					
Ondo	88188	28884	117071					
Osun	147238	93121	240358					
Oyo	251068	39129	290197					
Plateau	354059	11776	365835					
Rivers	153003	100886	253889					
Sokoto	499596	8179	507774					
Taraba	188878	7346	196224					
Yobe Zamfara	371533 548389	21785 19254	393318 567643					
FCT Abuja	80685	1596	82281					
Total	11437122	1232894	12670016					

	Table 2.2.	2.3: Distrib	ution of Ho	lders by	State and	Type of Liv	estock F	Reared , 2	009	
										OTHE
										R
							HORS			ANIMA
STATE	CATTLE	GOAT	SHEEP	PIG	CAMEL	DONKEY	Е	DOG	RABBIT	LS
Abia	0	80591	17759	1898	0	0	0	10359	0	0
Adamawa	96227	210111	98724	32410	0	9073	0	22418	965	2046
Akwa-Ibom	2701	115660	19845	13467	1706	1706	1706	4208	1706	2388
Anambra	3895	171873	9615	1643	0	0	0	18183	0	0
Bauchi	258847	553548	402628	9736	0	5355	5112	27676	5112	0
Bayelsa	0	5025	0	0	0	0	0	3350	0	0
Benue	4815	221532	15702	5688	872	3175	872	20193	872	872
Borno	137517	270907	124819	0	0	11428	5904	0	0	0
Cross River	2901	73414	5077	4171	907	907	907	10945	1451	907
Delta	0	75974	2578	1100	0	1671	0	3289	2619	4571
Eboyin	39434	281332	44017	7430	4282	4282	4282	15161	14814	17129
Edo	0	39979	5118	2417	0	0	0	6833	0	0
Ekiti	2312	42262	4881	867	385	385	385	6551	771	2826
Enugu	5016	122357	4549	4666	0	0	0	933	0	583
Gombe	149665	147606	91369	28440	0	5662	0	25866	0	0
lmo	34839	259893	21556	2796	0	0	0	3496	0	0
Jigawa	371441	470973	379377	7550	0	16833	6438	4495	0	0
Kaduna	235924	563733	171193	28316	0	2542	0	54369	8426	0
Kano	542486	1100233	962816	0	5143	117666	3361	14924	0	44840
Katsina	589971	796808	734340	0	0	6108	0	0	0	0
Kebbi	200668	305445	253981	0	5958	23523	0	0	0	0
Kogi	3664	141946	24216	8828	2722	1151	1151	1989	1151	1151
Kwara	10169	209919	66592	1085	1844	0	0	362	0	0
Lagos	3316	7462	4146	7338	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nasarawa	27472	152773	42606	27000	2646	0	0	19533	2846	2390
Niger	118124	260118	193719	2894	0	2572	0	9838	0	8681
Ogun	4932	52800	22390	3543	2551	2551	2551	4251	2693	2551
Ondo	640	84617	13049	5017	640	640	640	19213	1281	1281
Osun	2246	192180	15460	4664	0	0	0	4664	0	864
Oyo	40824	179297	145911	8563	0	0	0	17255	0	0
Plateau	65696	277162	77196	78986	0	0	0	101287	0	0
Rivers	6421	194465	4060	7789	0	0	0	8286	0	0
Sokoto	242127	340720	308205	1597	20162	73107	0	5254	0	2982
Taraba	22861	118034	46137	13309	0	0	1065	10381	0	0
Yobe	150288	259128	200066	0	2611	17366	16786	28226	0	0
Zamfara	287776	315748	279860	6106	426	25700	0	0	0	0
Fct Abuja	8595	55682	12702	0	0	0	139	8929	0	0
Total	3673811	8751305	4826258	329312	52856	333404	51300	492715	44706	96062

Table 2.2.2.4a: Employment in Livestock Farming by State, 2009

Table 2.2.2.4a: Employment in Livestock Farming by State, 2009								
				QUAR				
				ST QTR (A	pril - June)		T	
	WOR		UNPAID					
	PROPRI		MEME			PLOYEES	TOTAL	
STATE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abia	59615	18081	117815	114823	3346	772	180776	133676
Adamawa	298076	17502	315887	168949	14799	0	628762	186451
Akwa-Ibom	85807	41131	81428	55669	948	0	168183	96800
Anambra	95235	126878	63530	81579	0	0	158765	208457
Bauchi	793760	90427	745638	263908	38386	0	1577784	354335
Bayelsa	0	4966	9931	4966	0	0	9931	9931
Benue	202621	43183	297373	154882	11934	0	511927	198065
Borno	364744	4952	247861	149135	91678	0	704282	154088
Cross River	84540	19221	60195	43611	3264	1451	147999	64283
Delta	62072	17109	28798	11822	12842	995	103712	29925
Eboyin	265191	39365	195690	67935	0	0	460881	107300
Edo	38867	16642	39270	50412	0	0	78136	67055
Ekiti	37381	12846	14515	35743		4881	51896	53470
Enugu	100778	45607	60887	63570	3499	700	165165	109876
Gombe	222632	23035	256477	62414	121354	0	600462	85449
Imo	177049	129102	267001	318968	18352	6758	462401	454827
Jigawa	511825	195108	812073	229007	219573	193973	1543471	618088
Kaduna	608441	212716	639772	194267	147525	101764	1395738	508747
Kano	963415	227795	1957908	649315	777118	328029	3698441	1205139
Katsina	1833403	200174	1432778	331217	173798	139927	3439980	671317
Kebbi	331587	184489	253775	278069	102517	59168	687879	521726
Kogi	121533	18005	37022	247480	10294	7502	168849	272987
Kwara	199810	23922	207579	100450	155	0	407545	124372
Lagos	17287	3316	11607	4851	4146		33040	8167
Nasarawa	186477	26801	140332	66452	21616	4781	348425	98034
Niger	423305	33566	109096	102511	21606	18326	554007	154404
Ogun	32394	18267	30353	31969	425	4421	63172	54657
Ondo	58413	22575	20921	46538	0	0	79334	69113
Osun	120539	79932	27637	208950	5009	864	153186	289746
Oyo	90168	26942	121607	40089	130775	113650	342550	180681
Plateau	265003	33905	320668	209265	19259	0	604930	243170
Rivers	99469	59574	139489	199671	13878	21128	252837	280373
Sokoto	431878	12975	726114	128767	176918	68048	1334910	209790
Taraba	181265	1420	197413	60688	19253	0	397932	62108
Yobe	305756	29966	365813	71123	18278	10196	689848	111286
Zamfara	395510	164459	640476	364024	195164	160873	1231150	689356
Fct Abuja	48476	1547	50983	40210	3926	0	103385	41757
Total	10114323	2227500	11045713	5253297	2381634	1248208	23541670	8729006

Table 2.2.2.4a: Employment in Livestock Farming by State, 2009 (Contd)

				QUAF	RTERS			
				2 <sup>ND</sup> QTR (	July - Sept	)		
		KING	UNPAID					
		IETORS		MEMBERS PAID EMPLOYEES			TOTA L	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abia	50478	14735	95938	91401	2574	0	148990	106136
Adamawa	228777	0	292015	108723	14799		535591	1179905
Akwa-Ibom	84129	37719	77315	52295	948	0	162392	90015
Anambra	83064	116606	56715	76954	0	0	139779	193561
Bauchi	524913	51871	433792	180114	28041	0	986745	231985
Bayelsa	0	4966	9931	4966	0	0	9931	9931
Benue	205342	43183	299886	150276	3768	0	508996	193459
Borno	246908	1905	251797	118851	79488	0	578193	120756
Cross River	74295	12693	60558	42795	2720	907	137572	56395
Delta	51325	18056	29983	9026	10946	995	92254	28077
Eboyin	259983	39365	195690	67935	0	0	455673	107300
Edo	30327	9392	27535	36716	0	0	57862	46108
Ekiti	32114	12846	13745	29320		4881	45859	47047
Enugu	95530	45607	61004	57271	1516	700	158049	103578
Gombe	158030	23035	192261	62800	119552	0	469843	85835
Imo	174485	129102	242765	295140	19575	6758	436825	431000
Jigawa	504451	195108	797078	229007	210302	193973	1511831	618088
Kaduna	573430	211990	629348	197245	179340	96534	1382118	505769
Kano	931751	227795	1879960	656777	1280203	335289	4091914	1219862
Katsina	1520788	200174	1416398	319001	173798	139927	3110984	659102
Kebbi	331587	184489	246225	247869	87417	59168	665229	491526
Kogi	111275	15702	34370	225617	10294	7502	155938	248821
Kwara	192279	23922	204144	100140	155	0	396579	124062
Lagos	17287	3316	12437	4146	4146		33869	7462
Nasarawa	185703	25947	143200	63322	23665	4781	352568	94050
Niger	265275	23535	120130	112118	21606	18326	407011	153979
Ogun	28993	16566	26527	28143	425	4421	55945	49130
Ondo	53289	17452	20921	47712	0	0	74210	65164
Osun	120366	79069	27292	203595	864	864	148522	283527
Oyo	82902	26942	117456	36975	130775	113650	331133	177567
Plateau	254549	27310	292095	182288	19259	0	565903	209598
Rivers	95534	59574	135761	194699	13878	19886	245173	274159
Sokoto	398936	12975	605708	128767	183095	68048	1187738	209790
Taraba	153228	1420	171151	50396	19253	3993	343632	55808
Yobe	307248	26858	387946	59187	17035	10196	712229	96240
Zamfara	384435	158921	619533	357067	195164	160873	1199132	676861
Fct Abuja	47312	1547	50744	38464	4434	0	102490	40011
Total	8860321	2101692	10279349	4867117	2859035	1251672	21998705	8220481

Table 2.2.2.4a: Employment in Livestock Farming by State, 2009 (Contd)

				QUA	RTERS			
				3RD QTR (	Oct - Dec)			
	WOR	KING	UNPAID	FAMILY				
	PROPR	IETORS	MEMI	BERS	PAID EM	PLOYEES	TOT	AL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abia	50478	14735	93364	91401	2574	0	146416	106136
Adamawa	228777	0	293366	108723	14799		536942	108723
Akwa-								
lbom	84129	37862	87276	47974	948	1516	172353	87352
Anambra	85985	119527	57688	77928	1643	0	145316	197455
Bauchi	521870	51871	430579	171619	28041	0	980489	223490
Bayelsa	0	4966	9931	4966	0	0	9931	9931
Benue	205342	43183	295699	148182	3768	0	504809	191365
Borno	246908	1905	203228	101138	75298	0	525434	103042
Cross River	72844	12693	59832	41525	7616	907	140292	55125
Delta	49429	16161	22496	9594	10946	995	82872	26751
Eboyin	259983	39365	195690	67935	0	0	455673	107300
Edo	33313	11667	29809	39702	0	0	63122	51368
Ekiti	32114	12846	13745	29320		4881	45859	47047
Enugu	97163	45607	48523	55172	1516	700	147202	101478
Gombe	158030	23035	191875	62414	119552	0	469457	85449
lmo	174485	129102	239095	304927	19575	6758	433155	440787
Jigawa	508138	195108	804172	229007	215218	189056	1527528	613172
Kaduna	588502	224120	642568	197136	157622	111860	1388692	533117
Kano	907348	227795	1765810	593854	789521	340432	3462680	1162081
Katsina	1488027	200174	1481919	319001	173798	139927	3143745	659102
Kebbi	331587	184489	246225	247869	87417	59168	665229	491526
Kogi	116404	15702	32246	240167	10294	7502	158944	263371
Kwara	192744	25316	204609	100295	0	0	397353	125611
Lagos	17287	3316	12437	4146	4146		33869	7462
Nasarawa	182232	26459	142973	63948	20591	4781	345796	95188
Niger	262420	23535	115501	102511	21606	18326	399526	144373
Ogun	29843	16141	25960	28568	425	4421	56228	49130
Ondo	53289	18092	19747	46538	0	0	73036	64630
Osun	120194	80796	28156	205150	3109	864	151458	286809
Oyo	80826	26942	117456	35937	130775	113650	329058	176529
Plateau	254549	27310	292095	182288	19259	0	565903	209598
Rivers	95534	59574	138081	192379	13878	19886	247493	271839
Sokoto	398936	12975	605708	128767	176918	68048	1181562	209790
Taraba	153228	1420	171151	50396	19253	0	343632	51815
Yobe	297674	26858	375885	59187	17035	10196	690594	96240
Zamfara	384435	158921	618894	351884	195164	160873	1198493	671678
Fct Abuja	47312	1547	50646	37985	3418	0	101376	39533
Total	8811362	2121114	10164431	4779533	2345724	1264749	21321517	8165395

Table 2.2.2.4a: Employment in Livestock Farming by State, 2009 (Contd)

				QUAR	TERS			
				4TH QTR (				
	WOR	KING	UNPAID		,			
		IETORS	MEME		PAID EM	PLOYEES	тот	AL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abia	50478	14735	93364	91401	2574	0	146416	106136
Adamawa	227619	0	464459	129751	14799	0	706877	129751
Akwa-Ibom	83466	38762	84660	47974	948	569	169074	87304
Anambra	80508	107697	57810	76954	1643	0	139961	184652
Bauchi	510600	51871	473784	180333	28041	0	1012425	232204
Bayelsa	0	4966	9931	4966	0	0	9931	9931
Benue	199480	39345	299886	144414	3768	0	503134	183758
Borno	243861	1905	195609	101138	80440	0	519911	103042
Cross River	72844	12693	59651	41525	2720	907	135215	55125
Delta	50377	17109	23539	9026	10946	995	84862	27130
Eboyin	254775	49642	195690	67935	0	0	450465	117577
Edo	23077	7118	25402	31883	0	0	48480	39001
Ekiti	32114	18626	13745	29320	-	4881	45859	52827
Enugu	151168	41641	39192	54588	1516	700	191876	96929
Gombe	287748	23035	191875	62414	119552	0	599176	85449
Imo	174485	119955	246552	279701	18352	6758	439389	406414
Jigawa	509367	195108	800836	240666	220802	193973	1531005	629747
Kaduna	563588	201603	601674	182790	132199	86438	1297460	470831
Kano	935382	224165	1784364	586593	785891	326449	3505637	1137207
Katsina	1572428	200174	1408624	319001	148811	139927	3129863	659102
Kebbi	331587	184489	246225	247869	87417	59168	665229	491526
Kogi	116404	14551	26609	231105	10294	7502	153306	253157
Kwara	191659	22527	203679	100140	155	0	395494	122667
Lagos	17287	3316	12437	4146	4146		33869	7462
Nasarawa	189266	24809	139979	63664	21616	4781	350861	93253
Niger	256594	23535	162223	89895	21606	18326	440423	131756
Ogun	27788	14086	21567	26300	425	4421	49781	44808
Ondo	53289	16811	26791	46538	0	0	80081	63350
Osun	120021	76046	24787	201954	0	864	144808	278864
Oyo	82902	26942	117456	35937	130775	113650	331133	176529
Plateau	237658	19417	266522	173659	18470		522649	193075
Rivers	132612	59574	137459	194037	13878	21128	283950	274739
Sokoto	398936	12975	605708	128767	173191	68048	1177835	209790
Taraba	186766	1420	177805	50396	19253	0	383824	51815
Yobe	304886	25739	386578	59187	17035	10196	708499	95121
Zamfara	380317	158921	618681	351884	195164	160873	1194162	671678
Fct Abuja	47312	1547	50505	38606	8291	0	106108	40153
Total	9098652	2056853	10295656	4726455	2294717	1230555	21689026	8013863

Table 2.2.2.22: Number and Percentage Distribution of Holders Level of Education and By States, 2009

HIGHEST EDUCATION											
CTATE		HIGH	EST EDUCATI	ON							
STATE	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non- Formal Education						
Abia	1544	81151	10308	8493	4556						
Adamawa	24847	57107	35209	6996	178479						
Akwa-Ibom	1876	83657	49744	13386	11907						
Anambra	2337	124476	29808	14020	49115						
Bauchi	147559	104540	185905	92009	210877						
Bayelsa	0	4020	0	6030	0						
Benue	33246	89965	111348	17461	22647						
Borno	48455	46169	79996	914	259187						
Cross River	4896	52097	41844	8269	2285						
Delta	3150	50197	38565	8006	682						
Eboyin	2778	142963	103234	2083	122974						
Edo	3143	11911	18727	0	20688						
Ekiti	3083	22159	15723	2428	18112						
Enugu	2939	77403	25195	3499	60607						
Gombe	2162	26870	91884	5251	88178						
Imo	14262	198686	96756	6781	50336						
Jigawa	70472	157618	9187	19300	379569						
Kaduna	29287	153220	306164	71649	245381						
Kano	53243	427646	159801	31776	691400						
Katsina	321833	399792	94617	13660	506403						
Kebbi	128321	56949	21017	740	219846						
Kogi	1256	79721	64004	26714	30964						
Kwara	7531	60339	6069	2757	183315						
Lagos	3980	12934	4975	1841	0						
Nasarawa	39940	44550	36839	31587	74689						
Niger	345970	80559	59539	19214	63567						
Ogun	0	25116	8604	3231	39400						
Ondo	0	48161	30164	1537	37209						
Osun	16375	83810	50732	14510	74932						
Oyo	33628	108461	13181	5812	129115						
Plateau	37465	78944	106126	48916	94385						
Rivers	12180	49035	107183	14400	71091						
Sokoto	4089	39402	13461	511	450311						
Taraba	3372	54477	60652	10860	66863						
Yobe	0	12981	20591	16115	343631						
Zamfara	104873	48134	59422	13461	341753						
Fct Abuja	14966	16071	30302	5507	15434						
Total	1525057	3211289	2196878	549723	5159889						

TABLE 2.2.3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF POULTRY HOLDERS BY SEX AND BY + STATES, 2009									
STATE		SEX OF HOLDER	?						
	Male	Female	Total						
Abia	85,835	64,988	150,823						
Adamawa	192,634	42,802	235,436						
Akwa-Ibom	102,326	45,311	147,636						
Anambra	168,696	102,817	271,513						
Bauchi	334,386	72,354	406,740						
Bayesa	3,017	608	3,625						
Benue	211,113	10,917	222,031						
Borno	261,638	10,539	272,177						
Cross River	98,727	16,701	115,428						
Delta	85,362	56,820	142,182						
Ebonyi	292,620	85,805	378,425						
Edo	111,918	59,251	171,169						
Ekiti	49,191	24,337	73,528						
Enugu	131,339	53,305	184,644						
Gombe	141,770	12,007	153,777						
Imo	242,509	133,227	375,735						
Jigawa	1,347,778	49,866	1,397,643						
Kaduna	528,795	-	528,795						
Kano	716,864	8,470	725,334						
Katsina	1,139,130	49,141	1,188,271						
Kebbi	238,881	32,460	271,341						
Kogi	118,493	35,748	154,242						
Kwara	55,312	24,144	79,457						
Lagos	13,266	4,146	17,411						
Nasarawa	174,497	683	175,180						
Niger	178,826	28,872	207,698						
Ogun	27,634	27,209	54,842						
Ondo	100,868	73,098	173,967						
Osun	198,380	44,952	243,332						
Oyo	293,501	27,556	321,057						
Plateau	248,673	17,496	266,170						
Rivers	131,935	68,992	200,927						
Sokoto	974,612	25,984	1,000,596						
Taraba	171,949	8,251	180,200						
Yobe	259,957	16,910	276,867						
Zamfara	529,958	16,492	546,450						
FCT	62,627	2,534	65,161						
Total	10,025,016	1,354,792	11,379,808						

NBSCBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009

Table 2.2	.3.2: Distributi			ge Group and	l By +
	1	States, 2	Age Group		
STATE	15 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 64	65 and	Total
				above	
Abia	1,448	25,609	80,012	43,754	150,823
Adamawa	22,019	130,368	48,239	34,810	235,436
Akwa-Ibom	14,168	68,084	57,735	7,648	147,636
Anambra	3,529	79,510	133,073	55,400	271,513
Bauchi	94,565	177,994	133,450	730	406,740
Bayelsa	-	2,012	304	1,310	3,625
Benue	24,094	121,756	68,592	7,589	222,031
Borno	27,872	192,244	46,728	5,333	272,177
Cross River	7,435	54,645	34,453	18,895	115,428
Delta	8,609	63,869	50,763	18,940	142,182
Ebonyi	2,662	194,424	123,001	58,337	378,425
Edo	2,937	84,025	43,268	40,939	171,169
Ekiti	1,619	26,606	25,679	19,624	73,528
Enugu	2,566	50,195	91,875	40,008	184,644
Gombe	1,776	101,645	38,858	11,498	153,777
Imo	8,809	143,410	122,787	100,730	375,735
Jigawa	115,183	862,465	348,357	71,638	1,397,643
Kaduna	70,821	338,245	98,907	20,823	528,795
Kano	62,823	391,860	185,039	85,612	725,334
Katsina	59,691	773,764	313,726	41,090	1,188,271
Kebbi	-	181,151	85,054	5,136	271,341
Kogi	6,647	114,476	26,283	6,835	154,242
Kwara	-	38,671	22,698	18,088	79,457
Lagos	1,658	3,316	12,437	-	17,411
Nasarawa	20,034	121,112	34,034	-	175,180
Niger	8,745	138,251	56,329	4,373	207,698
Ogun	1,445	21,824	25,338	6,235	54,842
Ondo	-	63,350	103,839	6,778	173,967
Osun	9,274	69,959	103,095	61,004	243,332
Oyo	26,812	116,245	109,966	68,034	321,057
Plateau	16,488	160,579	68,581	20,522	266,170
Rivers	663	112,464	76,062	11,738	200,927
Sokoto	13,205	497,955	417,873	71,562	1,000,596
Taraba	3,726	109,043	63,291	4,141	180,200
Yobe	746	178,389	70,999	26,733	276,867
Zamfara	57,314	197,351	274,757	17,027	546,450
FCT	1,986	60,103	2,933	139	65,161
Total	701,369	6,066,969	3,598,416	1,013,054	11,379,808
	NBSCBN	INCC SURVE	Y POULTRY 2	2009	

	TABL	E 2.2.3.8A: El	MPLOYMENT	IN POULTRY	FARMING E	BY + STATES	6, 2009	
	1st Quarter Ap	rillune						
STATE	Working proprietor Male Number	Working proprietor Female number	Unpaid Family Members Male number	Unpaid Family Members Female number	Paid Employees Male Number	Paid Employees Female number	Total Persons Engaged Male	Total Persons Engaged Female
Abia	72,934	52,216	184,282	243,833	-	-	257,217	296,049
Adamawa	251,053	4,375	257,764	202,859	-	-	508,817	207,234
Akwa-Ibom	83,845	38,487	20,423	108,562	6,255	5,118	110,523	152,166
Anambra	120,391	119,016	61,839	139,036	10,954	1,643	193,183	259,695
Bauchi	453,536	27,688	167,528	278,341	2,191	-	623,254	306,029
Bayelsa	2,012	304	702	702	2,808	-	5,521	1,006
Benue	172,530	26,445	116,457	247,734	-	-	288,987	274,179
Borno	244,750	762	215,672	216,942	16,571	16,571	476,992	234,274
Cross River	84,311	26,493	84,864	86,768	15,413	15,957	184,588	129,218
Delta	87,732	39,338	44,160	39,825	9,298	10,128	141,189	89,291
Ebonyi	261,210	38,362	290,822	171,926	14,860	-	566,893	210,287
Edo	79,609	47,299	66,584	96,320	-	-	146,192	143,620
Ekiti	50,920	23,687	20,386	52,620	-	-	71,306	76,308
Enugu	127,101	44,790	34,993	82,893	4,199	3,266	166,292	130,950
Gombe	216,571	-	266,959	166,324	87,714	38,916	571,244	205,239
Imo	206,738	152,056	269,937	398,945	29,467	1,258	506,142	552,260
Jigawa	1,366,741	-	1,271,223	1,104,068	476,884	457,219	3,114,848	1,561,287
Kaduna	463,906	-	411,608	358,946	117,671	117,671	993,185	476,618
Kano	598,479	16,134	1,166,303	507,018	432,599	125,444	2,197,380	648,596
Katsina	1,057,783	103,557	616,346	567,760	128,822	128,822	1,802,951	800,139
Kebbi	231,587	11,505	257,319	320,031	43,554	38,213	532,461	369,749
Kogi	114,188	7,851	70,546	74,406	6,804	4,362	191,538	86,618
Kwara	57,482	20,619	46,734	112,360	-	-	104,216	132,979
Lagos	13,266	4,146	6,633	6,633	2,487	-	22,386	10,778
Nasarawa	149,569	683	113,969	58,393	21,599	-	285,137	59,076
Niger	178,826	16,719	71,312	101,405	-	-	250,138	118,124
Ogun	18,352	17,232	16,240	18,139	595	425	35,187	35,796
Ondo	95,510	20,551	26,952	153,917	2,562	-	125,023	174,468
Osun	194,868	49,155	47,428	143,868	864	-	243,159	193,023
Oyo	131,035	1,557	144,822	226,937	172,983	175,146	448,840	403,639
Plateau	232,668	9,384	183,951	232,054	-	1,754	416,619	243,192
Rivers	94,595	43,776	141,851	209,572		-	236,445	253,348
Sokoto	1,186,317	63,469	1,070,454	902,197	408,502	234,282	2,665,273	1,199,948
Taraba	176,533	7,128	159,468	150,951	25,198	-	361,199	158,078
Yobe	232,270	30,091	266,547	117,379	12,310	18,154	511,127	165,623
Zamfara	433,608	19,694	430,967	283,163	158,769	64,689	1,023,344	367,546
FCT	53,581	5,206	9,330	59,226	-	-	62,911	64,432
Total	9,596,404	1,089,774	8,633,372	8,242,055	2,211,933	1,459,036	20,441,708	10,790,865

NBSCBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009

	TAB	LE 2.2.3.8B: I	EMPLOYMEN	IT IN POULTE	RY FARMING	BY + STATE	S, 2009	
			2nd	Quarter July	r - Sept			
STATE	Working proprietor Male Number	Working proprietor Female number	Unpaid Family Members Male number	Unpaid Family Members Female number	Paid Employee s Male Number	Paid Employee s Female number	Total Persons Engaged Male	Total Persons Engaged Female
Abia	72,934	52,216	129,590	176,915	-	-	202,524	229,131
Adamawa	216,924	4,375	187,345	168,891	-	-	404,270	173,267
Akwa-Ibom	73,610	`37,966	20,423	109,159	`1,137	-	95,170	147,124
Anambra	119,417	119,016	60,196	136,420	12,414	1,643	192,027	257,079
Bauchi	331,100	27,688	134,545	174,100	-	-	465,645	201,788
Bayelsa	2,012	304	702	702	2,808	-	5,521	1,006
Benue	171,832	26,445	118,725	245,291	-	-	290,557	271,736
Borno	231,671	762	209,958	204,625	27,618	16,571	469,246	221,957
Cross River	84,311	26,493	88,128	85,136	18,677	-	191,116	111,629
Delta	77,603	39,338	42,336	39,825	9,298	7,698	129,238	86,861
Ebonyi	258,124	38,362	287,736	171,926	21,156	-	567,016	210,287
Edo	81,432	43,349	59,393	92,472	-	-	140,824	135,821
Ekiti	46,295	23,687	18,844	50,694	-	-	65,140	74,381
Enugu	127,101	44,790	38,531	81,027	4,199	3,266	169,830	129,083
Gombe	92,469	-	153,803	103,202	-	-	246,272	103,202
Imo	202,776	152,056	271,894	390,020	29,467	1,258	504,138	543,334
Jigawa	1,366,741	-	1,271,223	1,067,547	476,884	457,219	3,114,848	1,524,766
Kaduna	448,168	-	435,820	358,946	117,671	117,671	1,001,660	476,618
Kano	594,849	16,134	1,155,412	499,758	425,338	118,183	2,175,599	634,075
Katsina	1,050,009	103,557	629,672	581,087	128,822	128,822	1,808,504	813,466
Kebbi	223,267	11,505	257,319	320,031	43,554	38,213	524,140	369,749
Kogi	114,188	7,851	69,782	74,750	6,804	4,362	190,775	86,963
Kwara	57,482	20,619	46,734	78,914	_	-	104,216	99,533
Lagos	10,778	4,146	1,658	4,146	-	-	12,437	8,291
Nasarawa	147,861	683	114,994	57,597	11,354	-	274,210	58,280
Niger	186,928	16,719	74,591	94,589	-	-	261,519	111,308
Ogun	19,202	22,971	20,350	19,414	595	2,055	40,147	44,441
Ondo	80,620	16,708	23,749	130,061	-	-	104,369	146,770
Osun	191,413	49,155	42,246	128,322	864	-	234,523	177,477
Oyo	131,035	1,557	144,822	226,937	177,135	179,297	452,991	407,791
Plateau	232,668	9,384	183,951	232,054	_	1,754	416,619	243,192
Rivers	88,519	43,776	115,060	195,072	-	-	203,579	238,848
Sokoto	956,295	5,538	1,320,071	740,330	408,502	234,282	2,684,868	980,149
Taraba	150,152	7,128	130,367	110,522	25,198	-	305,717	117,649
Yobe	232,270	30,091	257,595	117,379	12,310	18,154	502,175	165,623
Zamfara	431,914	19,694	429,272	275,459	157,536	63,456	1,018,722	358,610
FCT	53,581	5,206	9,330	63,591	-	-	62,911	68,797
Total	8,957,552	1,029,268	8,556,167	7,606,909	2,119,343	1,393,903	19,633,062	10,030,080

NBSCBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009

				3rd Quart	er Oct – De	C			
STATE	Working	Working	Unpaid	Unpaid	Paid	Paid	Total	Total	
	proprietor	proprietor	Family	Family	Employee	Employee	Persons	Persons	
	Male	Female	Members	Members	s Male	s Female	Engaged	Engaged	
	Number	number	Male	Female	Number	number	Male	Female	
			number	number					
Abia	72,934	50,285	129,590	176,915	-	-	202,524	227,20	
Adamawa	217,774	4,375	194,629	169,741	-	-	412,403	174,1	
Akwa-Ibom	78,727	35,549	24,120	115,101	6,255	-	109,102	150,6	
Anambra	117,470	119,016	58,735	134,472	11,136	1,643	187,341	255,13	
Bauchi	354,224	27,688	157,670	174,100	-	-	511,894	201,78	
Bayelsa	2,012	304	1,404	702	1,404	-	4,819	1,00	
Benue	171,832	26,445	118,027	245,291	-	-	289,859	271,73	
Borno	231,671	762	208,815	205,767	16,571	16,571	457,057	223,10	
Cross River	84,311	26,493	83,504	86,496	17,045	-	184,860	112,98	
Delta	73,653	39,338	46,286	47,725	5,348	10,128	125,287	97,19	
Ebonyi	263,587	38,362	293,199	171,926	14,860	-	571,646	210,28	
Edo	97,941	47,299	86,739	110,804	-	-	184,680	158,10	
Ekiti	46,295	23,687	18,844	49,923	-	-	65,140	73,6	
Enugu	125,545	46,346	24,339	108,321	4,199	3,266	154,084	157,93	
Gombe	92,624	-	141,487	122,274	-	-	234,111	122,2	
Imo	201,902	152,056	247,216	387,550	29,467	1,258	478,585	540,86	
Jigawa	1,370,252	-	1,271,223	1,061,928	476,884	457,219	3,118,360	1,519,14	
Kaduna	435,094	-	419,477	350,351	117,671	117,671	972,242	468,02	
Kano	594,849	16,134	1,155,412	499,758	403,154	118,183	2,153,414	634,07	
Katsina	1,050,009	103,557	633,004	594,413	128,822	128,822	1,811,835	826,79	
Kebbi	223,267	11,505	257,319	320,031	43,554	38,213	524,140	369,74	
Kogi	114,188	7,851	70,410	73,703	6,804	4,362	191,403	85,9	
Kwara	57,482	20,619	46,734	78,010	, -	-	104,216	98,62	
Lagos	10,778	4,146	1,658	4,146	-	-	12,437	8,29	
Nasarawa	147,861	683	107,140	50,767	21,599	-	276,600	51,45	
Niger	184,035	16,719	74,848	97,161	-	-	258,883	113,88	
Ogun	20,052	25,522	17,515	22,319	595	425	38,163	48,26	
Ondo	86,597	15,427	23,749	134,758	-	-	110,347	150,18	
Osun	191,413	50,163	47,428	139,694	_	_	238,841	189,85	
Oyo	131,035	1,557	144,822	226,937	177,135	179,297	452,991	407,79	
Plateau	232,668	9,384	183,951	232,054	-	1,754	416,619	243,19	
Rivers	88,519	43,776	134,394	184,577	_		222,912	228,3	
Sokoto	889,844	5,538	1,021,894	646,617	395,297	234,282	2,307,035	886,43	
Taraba	150,152	7,128	130,367	110,522	25,198		305,717	117,64	
Yobe	232,270	30,091	254,362	119,990	12,310	18,154	498,942	168,23	
Zamfara	434,379	19,694	423,263	283,934	198,384	104,303	1,056,025	407,9	
FCT	53,581	5,206	9,330	63,591	100,004	-	62,911	68,79	
Total	8,930,829	1,032,704	8,262,903	7,602,369	2,113,692	1,435,551	19,307,424	10,070,62	

	TABLE	: 2.2.3.8D: EN	MPLOYMENT				, 2009	
		· · · · · · · ·			Jan – March		r=	
STATE	Working	Working	Unpaid	Unpaid	Paid	Paid	Total	Total
	proprietor	proprietor	Family	Family	Employee	Employee	Persons	Persons
	Male	Female	Members	Members	s Male	s Female	Engaged	Engaged
	Number	number	Male	Female	Number	number	Male	Female
			number	number				
Abia	72,162	51,443	130,233	176,915	-	-	202,395	228,358
Adamawa	217,774	4,375	194,629	169,741	-	-	412,403	174,116
Akwa-Ibom	78,727	35,549	22,698	139,410	6,255	-	107,680	174,959
Anambra	119,417	119,016	60,196	134,959	12,414	1,643	192,027	255,618
Bauchi	331,100	27,688	134,545	174,100	-	-	465,645	201,788
Bayelsa	2,012	304	702	702	2,106	-	4,819	1,006
Benue	171,832	24,351	120,295	247,036	-	-	292,127	271,387
Borno	231,671	762	172,245	180,245	5,524	5,524	409,440	186,530
Cross River	84,311	26,493	88,400	88,128	17,045	-	189,756	114,621
Delta	73,653	39,338	46,286	39,825	5,348	10,128	125,287	89,291
Ebonyi	249,575	38,362	279,187	171,926	27,452	-	556,214	210,287
Edo	78,798	40,513	59,798	90,649	-	-	138,596	131,162
Ekiti	46,295	23,302	18,459	49,923	-	-	64,754	73,225
Enugu	122,435	49,456	21,734	79,355	4,199	3,266	148,368	132,077
Gombe	94,091	-	144,421	103,202	-	-	238,512	103,202
lmo	198,814	152,056	267,140	392,549	29,467	1,258	495,422	545,863
Jigawa	1,363,229	-	1,268,414	1,092,831	466,349	457,219	3,097,992	1,550,050
Kaduna	448,168	-	417,661	354,467	117,671	117,671	983,500	472,138
Kano	592,126	16,134	1,133,227	496,127	403,154	118,183	2,128,507	630,445
Katsina	1,003,922	103,557	609,683	623,009	128,822	128,822	1,742,427	855,388
Kebbi	223,267	11,505	250,745	320,031	43,554	38,213	517,566	369,749
Kogi	113,142	7,851	68,251	62,620	6,804	5,060	188,197	75,531
Kwara	57,482	20,619	45,830	79,818	-	-	103,312	100,437
Lagos	10,778	4,146	1,658	4,146	-	-	12,437	8,291
Nasarawa	148,886	683	109,530	56,686	11,354	-	269,770	57,369
Niger	175,611	16,719	72,662	104,106	, -	-	248,273	120,825
Ogun	19,627	25,097	17,515	22,745	595	425	37,738	48,267
Ondo	77,204	15.427	23,749	126,005	-	-	100.954	141,433
Osun	191,413	48,147	38,791	125,587	_	1.110	230,204	174,845
Oyo	131,035	1,557	144,822	226,937	169,870	179,297	445,726	407,791
Plateau	212,673	9,384	182,548	213,462	-	1,754	395,220	224,600
Rivers	88,519	42,395	131,632	180,434	_		220,150	222.829
Sokoto	889,844	5,538	1,008,689	646,617	408,502	234.282	2,307,035	886,437
Taraba	150,152	7,128	111,468	110,522	17,745		279,365	117,649
Yobe	204,293	30,091	197,662	114,767	12,310	18,154	414,265	163,012
Zamfara	434,379	19,694	434,203	283,934	198,384	104,303	1,066,965	407,932
FCT	53,581	5,206	9,330	61,373	- 100,004	- 10-1,000	62.911	66,580
Total	8,761,999	1,023,886	8,039,040	7,544,889	2,094,924	1,426,313	18,895,964	9,995,088
	SURVEY PO		0,000,040	1,577,008	2,004,024	1,720,010	10,030,304	3,333,000

Table 2.2.4.1 Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Gender

State	Male	Female	Total
Abia			
Adamawa	72,323	28,826	101,149
Akwa-Ibom	43,027	-	43,027
Anambra	7,302	-	7,302
Bauchi	462	-	462
Bayelsa	70,004	77,656	147,660
Benue	30,218	-	30,218
Borno	65,521	-	65,521
Cross River	75,745	9,356	85,101
Delta	98,950	24,430	123,380
Ebonyi	21,795	-	21,795
Edo	4,862	-	4,862
Ekiti	<u>-</u>	-	-
Enugu	-	-	-
Gombe	37,062	-	37,062
Imo	12,700	4,078	16,778
Jigawa	18,261	4,916	23,177
Kaduna	62,468	-	62,468
Kano	-	-	-
Katsina	-	-	-
Kebbi	260,516	-	260,516
Kogi	104,680	-	104,680
Kwara	146,439	-	146,439
Lagos	131,393	6,218	137,611
Nasarawa	65,906	-	65,906
Niger	-	-	-
Ogun	38,636	-	38,636
Ondo	11,314	9,340	20,654
Osun	5,182	-	5,182
Oyo	-	-	-
Plateau	8,419	-	8,419
Rivers	79,542	11,600	91,142
Sokoto	155,052	-	155,052
Taraba	21,294	-	21,294
Yobe	14,921	-	14,921
Zamfara	1,244	-	1,244
FCT	25,219	-	25,219
National	1,690,459	176,420	1,866,879

Table 2.2.4.2 Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming)
Holders by State and Age group

	Holders by State and Age group										
01-1-	.45	45 40	00 04		Age Group		40 44	45 40	50 54		
State	<15	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54		
Abia	-	-	-	-	- 0.047	-	-	- 0.400	-		
Adamawa	-	-	-	10,269	3,217	17,064	6,923	2,188	-		
Akwa-Ibom	-	-	-	-		1,279	142	5,307	1,848		
Anambra	-	-	1,217	-	1,217	-	-	-	-		
Bauchi	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
Bayelsa	120	-	1,880	6,317	8,213	8,062	6,288	3,851	7,521		
Benue	-	-	-	3,559	523	1,396	2,791	2,791	2,791		
Borno	-	-	-	-	762	7,619	10,857	3,619	1,524		
Cross River	-	2,275	3,593	2,779	2,445	10,869	2,369	5,375	6,496		
Delta	-	-	-	-	7,431	8,323	7,894	11,037	5,484		
Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	772	772	1,389	3,270	1,389		
Edo	-	-	-	608	608	-	608	203	-		
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Enugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gombe	-	-	-	1,802	-	1,416	-	7,078	3,861		
Imo	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	-	1,786		
Jigawa	-	-	-	936	2,107	-	3,512	-	1,405		
Kaduna	-	-	-	1,453	1,453	3,632	13,801	5,085	2,905		
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Katsina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kebbi	-	-	-	-	12,943	39,394	23,326	32,460	18,644		
Kogi	-	-	-	-	1,256	8,235	-	21,145	15,737		
Kwara	-	-	-	24,406	22,599	23,864	1,808	542	-		
Lagos	-	-	-	4,264	4,422	17,964	13,266	9,633	7,580		
Nasarawa	-	-	-	341	3,244	9,818	8,964	2,732	2,988		
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ogun	-	-	-	-	-	3,259	1,275	5,997	4,251		
Ondo	-	-	-	-	640	640	2,775	2,775	-		
Osun	-	-	-	-	-	864	864	864	-		
Oyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plateau	-	-	1,403	1,403	1,403	-	-	-	-		
Rivers	-	-	-	3,030	355	1,450	12,290	5,958	4,267		
Sokoto	-	-	2,556	11,608	20,375	12,602	7,951	6,390	4,402		
Taraba	-	-	2,129	-	355	1,065	3,194	2,129	355		
Yobe	-	-	-	1,368	-	-	2,031	-	2,031		
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	311	-		
FCT	-	-	-	1,866	3,617	462	1,455	2,513	249		
National	120	2,275	12,779	76,011	99,957	180,047	136,705	143,253	97,515		

Table 2.2.4.2 (contd.) Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming)
Holders by State and Age group

				Age (	Group			
State	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+	Total
Abia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	2,548	-	-	-	-	-	2,188	44,398
Akwa-Ibom	3,696	4,549	-	4,691	-	-	-	21,513
Anambra	1,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,651
Bauchi	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	231
Bayelsa	3,189	5,836	2,617	2,031	1,143	120	-	57,189
Benue	-	-	1,256	-	-	-	-	15,109
Borno	1,524	6,857	-	-	-	-	-	32,760
Cross River	1,995	355	1,995	-	-	-	-	40,546
Delta	6,827	8,416	-	-	-	1,042	-	56,455
Ebonyi	621	431	621	1,634	-	-	-	10,898
Edo	203	203	-	-	-	-	-	2,431
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gombe	2,316	1,287	772	-	-	-	-	18,531
Imo	1,165	2,778	-	-	1,165	-	-	7,515
Jigawa	-	2,575	-	-	-	-	-	10,535
Kaduna	1,453	726	-	726	-	-	-	31,234
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katsina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kebbi	1,438	616	-	-	1,438	-	-	130,259
Kogi	2,268	2,443	-	-	-	1,256	-	52,340
Kwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,219
Lagos	1,935	4,975	2,606	829	-	-	-	67,473
Nasarawa	-	2,646	2,220	-	-	-	-	32,953
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ogun	425	425	425	-	425	425	2,409	19,318
Ondo	-	-	747	747	-	-	-	8,326
Osun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,591
Oyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,210
Rivers	6,187	5,358	3,480	355	355	-	-	43,085
Sokoto	426	9,371	994	852	-	-	-	77,526
Taraba	-	-	-	355	-	1,065	-	10,647
Yobe	-	663	-	1,368	-	-	-	7,460
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	622
FCT	1,524	-	-	-	-	-	924	12,610
National	40,956	60,741	17,733	13,588	4,527	3,909	5,521	895,635

Table 2.2.4.3: Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Ownership

State	as an Individual	Jointly with another member of his household	Jointly with members of other household	Total
Abia				
Adamawa	41,850	-	2,548	44,398
Akwa-Ibom	21,513	-	-	21,513
Anambra	3,651	-	-	3,651
Bauchi	231	-	-	231
Bayelsa	50,661	6,528	-	57,189
Benue	15,109	-	-	15,109
Borno	32,760	-	-	32,760
Cross River	35,650	4,896	-	40,546
Delta	56,455	-	-	56,455
Ebonyi	9,296	1,602	-	10,898
Edo	2,431	-	-	2,431
Ekiti	-	-	-	-
Enugu	-	-	-	-
Gombe	17,116	1,416	-	18,531
Imo	6,350	1,165	-	7,515
Jigawa	10,535	-	-	10,535
Kaduna	31,234	-	-	31,234
Kano	-	-	-	-
Katsina	-	-	-	-
Kebbi	130,259	-	-	130,259
Kogi	52,340	-	-	52,340
Kwara	73,219	-	-	73,219
Lagos	67,473	-	-	67,473
Nasarawa	32,953	-	-	32,953
Niger	-	-	-	-
Ogun	17,617	1,701	-	19,318
Ondo	8,326	-	-	8,326
Osun	2,591	-	-	2,591
Oyo	-	-	-	-
Plateau	4,210	-	-	4,210
Rivers	22,040	21,046	-	43,085
Sokoto	77,526	-	-	77,526
Taraba	10,647	-	-	10,647
Yobe	7,460	-	-	7,460
Zamfara	622	-	-	622
FCT	12,610	-	-	12,610
National	854,734	38,353	2,548	895,635

Table 2.2.4.4: Distribution of Fish (Captured) Holders by State and Water Body

State	Coastal/ Ocean	Lagoon/Bl ackish water	Creeks	Lake/Dam/ Reservoir	Inland Rivers	Wet Land System	Others
Abia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	8,957	-	-	20,333	31,066	-	-
Akwa-Ibom	17,059	1,137	-	-	3,317	-	-
Anambra	-	-	-	-	2,434	3,651	-
Bauchi	-	-	-	-	231	-	-
Bayelsa	-	-	34,732	8,709	52,241	5,400	-
Benue	-	-	-	-	15,109	-	-
Borno	-	-	4,000	26,475	1,524	-	-
Cross River	1,042	-	6,842	-	11,287	3,037	19,829
Delta	1,458	31,479	6,795	3,808	8,275	1,042	1,137
Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	9,509	1,389	-
Edo	-	-	608	-	2,431	-	-
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gombe	-	-	-	3,603	10,810	-	-
Imo	-	-	-	4,738	-	-	-
Jigawa	-	-	-	6,321	2,809	-	-
Kaduna	-	-	14,527	17,433	25,423	4,358	726
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katsina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kebbi	-	-	-	21,168	109,707	-	-
Kogi	-	6,455	-	22,157	7,642	8,025	,408
Kwara	-	-	-	-	73,219	-	-
Lagos	55,865	11,015	-	829	-	829	-
Nasarawa	341	-	-	512	29,453	3,671	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ogun	-	1,701	-	-	16,580	-	-
Ondo	-	8,326	-	-	-	-	-
Osun	-	-	-	-	2,591	-	-
Oyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	2,806	4,210	-	-
Rivers	-	-	33,971	-	9,114	-	-
Sokoto	-	-	-	20,730	69,575	25,416	-
Taraba	-	-	-	3,194	10,647	-	-
Yobe	-	-	-	-	7,460	-	-
Zamfara	-	-	-	311	311	-	-
FCT	-	-	-	-	11,686	-	-
National	84,724	60,113	1,476	163,129	528,660	56,819	27,101

Table 2.2.5.3 Employment/Wages in Crop Corporate Farming, 2009/2010

				SONS ENGAG		<u>J</u> ,			
		Work	ing Proprieto		Unpaid Family Members				
	Е		nt/Wages - Ni				Wages – Nig		
		oyment		ges					
State	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abia	10	8	1,440,000	1,180,000	4	3	96,000	72,000	
Adamawa	6		1,824,000		42		1,020,000		
Akwa Ibom	6	3	2,520,000	2,160,000	6	12	180,000	180,000	
Anambra	3	3	108,000	72,000	3	3	9,000	6,000	
Bauchi	3		2,605,200		8	7	300,600	240,480	
Bayelsa	40	20	4,000,000	1,200,000	12	8	360,000	240,000	
Benue									
Borno	4	1	2,178,000	100,000	3		30,000		
Cross River									
Delta									
Ebonyi	4		1,233,000		4		24,660		
Edo	2	1	920,000	480,000	3	1	132,000	132,000	
Ekiti			,	,			·	·	
Enugu	27		205,500						
Gombe	3		2,880,000		36	18	4,752,000	428,000	
Imo	2	1	1,860,000	960,000	5	5	650,000	20,000	
Jigawa	1		657,600		4		24,660	,	
Kaduna	3		2,100,000		12	8	2,745,000	1,252,500	
Kano	3		432,000						
Katsina	9		2,182,518		26	15	259,740	245,700	
Kebbi	5		820,000		33	5	198,000	30,000	
Kogi	4	1	1,224,000	960,000					
Kwara									
Lagos	1		164,400		10	4	345,240	147,960	
Nasarawa	3		300,000		25		600,000		
Niger	1		144,000	288,000	5		120,000		
Ogun									
Ondo	4		360,000						
Osun	2		750,000						
Oyo			-						
Plateau									
Rivers	2		1,920,000						
Sokoto	5		1,224,000		45	4	2,694,000	240,000	
Taraba	7	2	1,380,000	288,000	30	12	150,000	85,000	
Yobe	5		1,500,000		50	20	1,390,000	560,000	
Zamfara	9		722,500		16		597,500		
FCT	8	2	1,200,000	600,000					
National	183	42	8,854,718	8,288,000	382	125	16,678,400	3,979,640	

## **COOPERATE FARMING**

Table 2.2.	5.3 Employn	nent/Wages	in Crop C	orporate Farmi	ng, 2009/2010	(Contd)
				d Employees		
			Emple	oyment/Wages		
			Non-	Nigerians	Nigerians	Non- Nigerian
	Nigerians	Nigerians	Nigerian	Male	Female	Male
State	Male	Female	male	Salary	Salary	Salary
Abia	41	29		2,060,000	1,760,000	
Adamawa	179	12		4,256,882	1,506,270	
Akwa Ibom	45	54		5,502,000	5,016,000	
Anambra	9	6		216,000	144,000	
Bauchi	110	3		83,667,000	521,040	
Bayelsa	40	20		4,800,000	3,840,000	
Benue						
Borno	99	89		4,040,000	6,823,000	
Cross River						
Delta						
Ebonyi	14	3		657,600	131,520	
Edo	67	16		12,472,579	2,784,000	
Ekiti						
Enugu	-					
Gombe	51	40		2,502,000	290,400	
Imo	934	440		8,200,000	3,180,000	
Jigawa	151			48,826,800		
Kaduna	39	26	3	3,165,000	2,332,050	8,640,000
Kano	12	27		192,000	495,000	
Katsina	152	51		12,961,775	5,117,816	
Kebbi	85			5,174,000		
Kogi	23	17		1,800,000	744,000	
Kwara						
Lagos	21	7		246,600	82,200	
Nasarawa	75	13		9,000,000	1,500,000	
Niger	82	12		2,464,000	1,584,000	
Ogun						
Ondo	18	4		378,000	72,000	
Osun	41	20		4,200,000	1,728,000	
Oyo						
Plateau	14			1,479,600		
Rivers	26	4		3,120,000	480,000	
Sokoto	328	5		7,080,000	420,000	
Taraba	75	8	3	8,550,000	540,000	4,000,000
Yobe	98	20		6,200,000	1,075,000	
Zamfara	68	21		4,870,000	2,325,000	
FCT	52	18		5,094,000	1,224,000	
National	2,947	965	6	53,175,836	45,715,296	2,640,000

				Sources	of funds	(N'000)			
	Own	Friends / Relativ	MicroFi nance	Nigeria Agric, Co- operative, Rural Dev.	Comm ercial	Cooper a-tive	Local Money	Other	
State	funds	es	Bank	Bank	Banks	Society	lender	sources	Total
Abia	1,000			-		500		-	1,500
Adamawa	92,800			-		-		-	92,800
Akwa-Ibom	10,000					120,450			130,450
Anambra	250					-	500		750
Bauchi	54,845								54,845
Bayelsa	5,000								5,000
Benue									
Borno	5,600	150						500	6,250
Cross River									
Delta									
Eboyin									
Edo									
Ekiti									
Enugu									
Gombe	180	_				_			180
Imo		_			_	_			
Jigawa		_				_			
Kaduna	_	_							
Kano	55,000					_			55,000
Katsina		•	-	-		-		-	33,333
Kebbi	5,500	•		-	3,000	•		-	8,500
Kogi	14,000	•		-	0,000			-	14,000
Kwara	3,000	•		-		•	-	-	3,000
Lagos	4,100	•	•	150	•	20	•	-	4,270
Nasarawa	1,100	•		100					1,210
Niger	3,145	•		-				-	3,145
Ogun	3,110	•		•		•	-	-	3,110
Ondo	-		-	-		-		•	•
Osun	•		•	•			•		•
Oyo	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Plateau	•		•	•			•	•	•
Rivers	1,360		•	•			•	300	1,660
Sokoto	30,500	•	•	•			•	300	30,500
Taraba	3,663	•	•	•	625		•	18,750	23,038
Yobe	25,000	•	•	•	023	•	•	10,730	25,000
Zamfara	5,000	•	6,000	•	•			•	11,000
FCT Abuja	20,500	•	0,000	•	•	•		•	20,500
		150	6,000	150	3 605	120 070	500	10 550	
Total	340,442	150	6,000	150	3,625	120,970	500	19,550	491,387

Table 2.2.7.3 Types of Poultry by State and Type

	1	able 2.2.1	Type of 1		y ny State	e and Typ	e
			Chic				
Stata	Dood	Chialra			Davilons	Dunadana	Coalcarola
State Abia	Dead 96	Chicks 740	Growers 1100	Layers	Broilers	Breeders	Cockerels
	+			500	15 500		200
Adamawa	1740	36,300	200	415	15,580		200
Akwa Ibom	980	,340	5,820	5,540	2,200	1.064	2,600
Anambra	632	2,128	865	599	758	1,064	532
Bauchi	1,293	300		8,007	2.720	250	2.50
Bayelsa	230	2,000	1,800	3,600	2,520		250
Benue	20	600	400		600		
Borno							
Cross River	25,553	20,000	7,100	6,500	4,072	1,100	18,900
Delta	2,532	1,500	6,900	36,450	34,395		54
Ebonyi	10,500			9,000	39,000	4,000	
Edo	2,993			8,911	1,330		5,786
Ekiti							
Enugu	165	60,000	35,000	70,000	25,000	32,500	
Gombe	3,000	15,000		12,000			
Imo	2,008	4,030	12	3,776	764	16	5
Jigawa	1,008			5,888			
Kaduna	10,775	6,875	6,875	26,250	6,865	10,000	1,313
Kano	1,500	8,500	8,500				
Katsina	3,200	12,000	800	12,400	400	500	1,200
Kebbi	1,600		17,400	103,200			
Kogi							
Kwara	80			4,420			
Lagos	700	4,300	300	35,925	2,550		2,000
Nasarawa	6,000				4,000		12,000
Niger	4,000	8,000	2,000	12,000	6,000		
Ogun	2,727	50,000	11,269	71,110	54,436	22,546	1,621
Ondo		·		·			
Osun	1,398	4,800	1,725	8,400	1,045		1,050
Oyo	5	20,300	Ĺ	15,530	21,000	20,000	10,000
Plateau	6,300	Ĺ		ĺ	1,400	62,000	9,300
Rivers	3,874	22,545	21,710	24,215	7,849	3,841	7,816
Sokoto	360	1,240	400	600	500	200	160
Taraba	1,508	500	750	3,448	595		1,600
Yobe	34,500	30,000	85,500	73,800	6,000	9,000	6,000
Zamfara	5,120	10,900	600	86,605	-,000	- ,	- ,
FCT Abuja	217	5,094	3,674	24,716	5,344	3,758	1,670
National National	36,613	331,992	220,700	673,804	244,203	230,775	84,056

Table 2.2.7.4 Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State

Table 2.	2.7.4 Operating I			Farm by Type and orporate Farm by T			
		Fees for		Communication	J p = 11120 State		Cost of
		professional		, related			running own
		services	Interest	expenses			transport
		(legal, audit	payments (for	(telephone,	Stationery		(fuel,
a.	Rents/rates	accounting,	instance, on	telegraph,	and	Cost of hired	maintenance,
State	paid	ban	loans)	postal	Printing	transport	licensing
	N	N	N	N	N	N 10 000	N
Abia						60,000	
Adamawa		3,000	8,000	90,000	180,000	10,000	309,000
Akwa Ibom	920,000	600,000	4,240,000	560,000	60,000	192,000	2,000,000
Anambra	159,600	•		72,485	46,550	3,990	69,160
Bauchi		122,000	1,235,000	219,000	55,000	199,000	142,000
Bayelsa	216,000	300,000	900,000		100,000	680,000	500,000
Benue	600,000	60,000		20,000	10,000	80,000	
Borno		•		•			
Cross River	200,048,000	503,000	100,120,000	20,000	7,000	50,082,000	97,000
Delta	360,000	2,535,000	10,425,000	1,860,000	489,000	2,154,000	3,684,150
Ebonyi	600,000	800,000	2,320,000	1,642,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,210,000
Edo	3,194,660	957,600	1,995,000	79,800	66,500	625,100	266,000
Ekiti							
Enugu	9,000,000			55,000			270,000
Gombe		6,000,000	150,000		75,000		300,000
Imo				144,000	3,000	100,000	655,000
Jigawa				40,000	4,000		10,000
Kaduna	906,250	7,100,625	6,675,000	1,052,500	381,250	3,187,500	4,407,500
Kano						500,000,000	
Katsina	12,400,000					64,000	42,000
Kebbi		2,600,000		700,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Kogi							
Kwara				3,500	15,000	12,000	18,000
Lagos	450,000	315,000	2,080,000	366,000	17,000	106,000	520,000
Nasarawa		6,000,000	1,600,000	58,000	26,000	440,000	1,200,000
Niger					16,000		60,000
Ogun	280,000	420,000	2,000,000	880,000	396,000	365,000	300,000
Ondo							
Osun		300,000	900,000	164,000	71,500	15,000	753,000
Oyo	2,978,000	1,800,000	10,011,000	16,255,000	500,000	8,640,000	24,260,000
Plateau	12,060,000	8,030,000	162,000	5,200,000	8,360,000	12,000,000	13,640,000
Rivers		334,000		434,200	41,750		918,500
Sokoto				80,000			40,000
Taraba	11,957,400	50,000	44,000	27,500	30,000	50,000	160,000
Yobe			60,000	900,000	39,000	450,000	1,680,000
Zamfara	1.	100,000	110,000	50,000	12,000	150,000	185,000
FCT Abuja	1.	133,600		20,040	70,140	20,040	140,280
National	256,129,910	39,063,825	145,035,000	30,993,025	14,471,690	584,085,630	61,836,590

Table 2.2.7.4 (contd.) Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State

Table 2.2.7.4 (contd.) Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State  Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State										
	1	Operating Expe	•		Type and State	1	1			
			Cost of	Expenses						
	Cost of monoins	Cost of work	generating	related to the hire of	A descentiain a					
	Cost of repairs and	given out on	electricity with own	equipment and	Advertising and sales	Other				
State	maintenance	sub-contract	equipment	machinery	promotion	(specify)	Total			
State	N	N	N	N	N	(speerly)	N			
Abia	100,000	11	140,000	11	11	11	300,000			
Adamawa	289,000	220,000	1,500	•	50,000	•	1,160,500			
Akwa Ibom	660,000	1,020,000	2,760,000	112,000	30,000	•	13,124,000			
Anambra	113,050	1,020,000	170,506	112,000	•	25,071	660,412			
Bauchi	513,000	•	690,000	357,000	100,000	25,071	4,632,000			
		•		337,000	100,000	•				
Bayelsa	700,000		1,370,000	•		•	4,766,000			
Benue	100,000	60,000				•	930,000			
Borno	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Cross River	50,064,700	•	50,130,500	•	42,000	•	451,114,200			
Delta	1,836,000	825,000	3,026,400	•		660,000	27,854,550			
Ebonyi	8,000,000	•	12,012,000	1,000,000	400,000		35,984,000			
Edo	1,064,000		456,190			1,463,000	10,167,850			
Ekiti						•				
Enugu	125,000	•	1,250,000				10,700,000			
Gombe	450,000		240,000	150,000	150,000	4,500,000	12,015,000			
Imo	664,000		845,000			•	2,411,000			
Jigawa	80,000		110,000		4,000		248,000			
Kaduna	4,575,000	9,075,000	10,828,750		343,750		48,533,125			
Kano	300,000		1,000,000				501,300,000			
Katsina	240,000	20,000	52,000				2,818,000			
Kebbi	1,600,000		2,400,000		300,000		10,400,000			
Kogi										
Kwara	28,000	185,000	23,500			121,000	406,000			
Lagos	1,090,000	200,000	2,128,000	157,500	29,000	100,000	7,558,500			
Nasarawa	1,195,000	4,000,000	963,000	8,000,000	10,000	5,100,000	28,592,000			
Niger							76,000			
Ogun	810,000	20,000	62,600,000	200,000	130,000	100,000	68,501,000			
Ondo	010,000	20,000	02,000,000	200,000	130,000	100,000	00,301,000			
Osun	505,000		780,000	•	'		3,488,500			
Oyo	1,733,000	32,000,000	48,000,000	2,500,000	600,000	•	149,277,000			
Plateau	17,024,000	2,000,000	40,040,000	4,400,000	3,012,000		135,928,000			
Rivers	617,900		793,751	.,100,000	3,012,000		3,140,101			
Sokoto	20,000	40,000	.,,,,,,,,	-	1		180,000			
Taraba	50,000	52,500	12,000	15,000	39,700		12,488,100			
Yobe	3,090,000	22,200	67,001,130	9,000,000	37,700		82,220,130			
Zamfara	140,000	70,000	70,000		1.		887,000			
FCT Abuja	995,320	1,670,000	417,500		33,400		3,500,320			
National	98,771,970	61,457,500	310,311,727	25,891,500	5,243,850	12,069,071	1,645,361,288			

Table 2.2.7.5 Sale (Unit Price) of Poultry in Corporate Farm by Type and State

State	Chicken	Guinea fowl	Duck	Ostrich	Turkey
₦	₩	N	₩	₦	₩
Abia	1,100.00				4,000.00
Adamawa	1,057.00				4,000.00
Akwa Ibom	1,090.00				6,000.00
Anambra	1,933.33				
Bauchi	700.00				
Bayelsa	1,933.33				1,000.00
Benue	800.00				6,000.00
Borno					
Cross River	1,233.33				3,500.00
Delta	890.00	900.00			
Ebonyi	900.00				
Edo	1,166.67				10,500.00
Ekiti					
Enugu	1,000.00				
Gombe	600.00				
Imo	1,350.00				
Jigawa	800.00				
Kaduna	675.00				
Kano	700.00				
Katsina	925.00				
Kebbi	700.00				
Kogi					
Kwara	600.00				
Lagos	870.00		2,500.00		12,000.00
Nasarawa	450.00			3,800.00	
Niger	1,200.00				
Ogun	545.00				
Ondo	•				
Osun	825.40				8,000.00
Oyo	566.67				
Plateau	352.00		900.00		1,200.00
Rivers	1,466.67				
Sokoto	1,000.00	700.00	800.00		
Taraba	1,500.00				
Yobe	1,850.00				
Zamfara	800.00				
FCT Abuja	900.00				
National	963.46	850.00	1,180.00	3,800.00	5,939.44

		Table 4.1	.1: VOLUME O	F AVAILABLE W	ATER (UBIC N	IETRE)		
STATE		Domestic	Purposes		·	Industrial	Purposes	
0.71.2	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR
Abia	102,956	148,885	37,012		17,159,485	24,814	6,168	
Adamawa								
Akwa Ibom	11,919,600	11,919,600	11,919,600	11,919,600	1,702,800	1,702,800	1,702,800	1,702,800
Anambra	375	375	380	375	708	708	710	710
Bauchi	512,500	512,500	512,500	512,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Bayelsa								
Benue	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000				
Borno	28,998,800	28,998,800	28,998,800	28,998,800	996,000	996,000	996,000	996,000
Cross River	303,194	257,948	227,431	252,777	72,009	61,263	54,015	60,035
Delta	7,250	7,250	8,350	8,300	8,530	8,530	9,390	9,390
Ebonyi	3,167	2,612	4,154	5,754	6,314	2,612	83,095	5,754
Edo								
Ekiti								
Enugu								
Gombe	1,109,250	1,109,250	1,109,250	1,109,250	110,925	110,925	110,925	110,925
Imo			•					
Jigawa			•	-				
Kaduna	4,887,840	5,092,724	5,712,272	5,964,688	1,192,575	1,429,472	1,390,369	1,268,715
Kano	10,171,887	9,783,854	9,435,607	8,310,909	5,933,601	5,707,248	5,504,104	4,848,031
Katsina	3,394,982	3,176,478	3,728,710	3,344,044	67,899	63,529	74,572	66,881
Kebbi	478,400,000	985,600,000	1,476,800,000	2,215,200,000	92,400,000	6,616,000,000	92,300,000	138,450,000
Kogi								
Kwara	4,639,603	4,513,635	4,293,550	4,233,529	1,159,900	1,128,408	1,073,387	1,058,382
Lagos	14	14	11	15	6	6	5	6
Nasarawa	1,946,487	1,699,958	5,118,940	2,404,960	364,966	318,742	397,301	450,930
Niger								
Ogun	1,716,975	1,593,374	1,512,152	3,752,961	1,051,209	1,225,672	756,076	1,876,345
Ondo	6,480,000,000	6,480,000,000	6,480,000,000	6,480,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000
Osun	3,976,581	3,960,697	3,431,822	3,622,102	542,261	540,095	467,976	493,923
Oyo	4,317,402	4,300,020	3,970,400	4,112,730	310,943	310,945	427,073	390,373
Plateau	995,210	10,147,245	3,998,510	4,175,485	450,710	2,110,120	1,085,050	1,095,085
Rivers	1,403,719	1,350,179	1,329,824	1,200,399	935,812	900,119	886,549	800,266
Sokoto	2,372,794	2,984,215	2,379,676	2,659,727	790,931	994,738	793,225	886,575
Taraba								
Yobe	480	480	480	480				
Zamfara								
FCT								
Total	7,041,190,066	7,557,169,093	8,044,538,431	8,781,798,385	485,307,584	6,993,686,746	468,168,790	514,621,126

	Table 4.1.1: VOLUME OF AVAILABLE WATER (UBIC METRE) (Contd)									
STATE		Oth	er Purposes							
	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR						
Abia	17,159,485	24,814	6,168							
Adamawa										
Akwa Ibom	3,405,600	3,405,600	3,405,600	3,405,600						
Anambra	462	470	470	462						
Bauchi										
Bayelsa										
Benue	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700						
Borno	1,997,200	1,997,200	1,997,200	1,997,200						
Cross River	3,790	3,224	2,843	3,160						
Delta	8,530	8,530	9,390	9,390						
Ebonyi	3,147	2,612	4,154	2,000						
Edo	·	·		·						
Ekiti										
Enugu										
Gombe	84,825	84,825	84,825	84,825						
Imo										
Jigawa										
Kaduna	13,711	13,340	11,246	11,223						
Kano	847,657	815,321	786,301	692,576						
Katsina	101,849	95,294	111,861	100,321						
Kebbi	277,200,000	184,800,000	2,969,000,000	415,350,000						
Kogi										
Kwara										
Lagos										
Nasarawa	121,656	106,248	132,435	150,310						
Niger										
Ogun	350,403	408,557	252,025	625,448						
Ondo										
Osun										
Oyo										
Plateau	7,544,500	8,037,125	2,913,460	3,080,400						
Rivers	467,906	450,059	443,274	400,133						
Sokoto	790,931	994,738	793,225	886,757						
Taraba										
Yobe										
Zamfara										
FCT										
Total	310,103,352	201,249,657	2,979,956,177	426,801,505						

TABLE 4.1.1 CONTD: TOTAL VOLUME OF AVAILABLE STATE GOVT. ALLOCATION TO WATER BOARD (CUBIC METRE)										
	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	TOTAL					
Domestic	7,041,190,066.0	7,557,169,093.0	8,044,538,431.0	8,781,798,385.0	31,424,695,975.0					
Industrial	485,307,584.0	6,993,686,746.0	468,168,790.0	514,621,126.0	8,461,784,246.0					
Others	310,103,352.0	201,249,657.0	2,979,956,177.0	426,801,505.0	3,918,110,691.0					
TOTAL	7,836,601,002.0	14,752,105,496.0	11,492,663,398.0	9,723,221,016.0	43,804,590,912.0					
Domestic (N)	49,468,210.0	61,664,693.0	63,734,880.0	74,543,901.0	249,411,684.0					
Industrial Tariffs (N)	4,674,598.0	4,665,154.0	1,601,847.0	6,231,457.0	17,173,056.0					
Other purpose	8,234,862.0	11,308,982.0	10,483,081.0	2,030,704.0	32,057,629.0					
Total	62,377,670.0	77,638,829.0	75,819,808.0	82,806,062.0	298,642,369.0					
State Govt. Allocation to Water Board	4,793,440,534.0	2,013,812,353.0	3,455,951,430.0	189,756,112,771.0	200,019,317,088.0					

Table 4.3.STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

			Opening	88,273,010,914.12	125,009,858,320.71	181,408,229,959.11	195,937,219,518.40	
A. Cash Balanc	re		Closing	125,009,858,320.71	181,408,229,959.11	195,937,219,518.40	118,974,311,287.85	
A. Guon Bulano			Taxes	46,079,488,570.69	48,033,343,731.78	32,095,605,022.07	31,648,053,620.03	157,856,490,944.55
I			Fines & Fees	4,306,060,632.61	4,996,599,478.83	4,373,823,826.92	4,763,342,689.50	18,439,826,627.85
1			Licences	16,519,729,909.52	16,403,928,136.33	2,919,979,866.96	3,090,452,301.83	38,934,090,214.63
	Table 4.3.1:		Earnings/Sales	6,957,649,391.70	16,491,253,820.19	18,799,082,117.51	19,493,048,051.78	61,741,033,381.20
l	Internally-		Rent	806,707,491.76	995,146,109.54	1,103,970,735.31	1,665,107,958.38	4,570,932,294.99
	Generated Revenue		Interest	<i>' '</i>	, ,	<i>, , ,</i> ,	<i>, , ,</i> ,	, , ,
	Revenue			1,055,864,414.46	3,195,576,011.25	3,667,233,469.06	8,897,361,442.03	16,816,035,336.80
			Reimbursements	3,310,692,066.79	393,755,427.40	387,576,808.10	2,042,235,034.63	6,134,259,336.92
		T-1-11-1-1	Miscellaneous	11,240,159,933.94	18,923,699,512.53	57,507,087,059.96	48,982,264,514.87	136,653,211,021.30
		Total Internally Generated Revenue		90,276,352,411.46	109,433,302,227.84	120,854,358,905.89	120,581,865,613.04	441,145,879,158.23
			Statutory Allocation	199,918,404,253.09	260,699,910,168.43	276,017,301,685.16	235,187,196,923.55	971,822,813,030.23
			Augmentation	0.00	173,382,699,029.45	40,882,340,713.43	98,068,995,325.77	312,334,035,068.65
			13% Derivation Total Federation	87,643,755,211.29	118,770,991,759.63	119,055,024,094.56	99,559,594,458.28	425,029,365,523.76
			Account	287,562,159,464.38	552,853,600,957.51	435,954,666,493.15	432,815,786,707.60	1,709,186,213,622.64
	Table 4.3.2:		VAT	48,781,959,366.96	47,464,405,815.16	52,947,320,137.72	48,871,657,415.44	198,065,342,735.28
	Statutory		Ecology etc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Allocations		Stabilization	3,550,972,684.65	4,850,602,073.72	5,961,196,523.51	8,971,229,096.41	23,334,000,378.29
B. Total Revenue and			Special Reserve Funds	11,873,691,107.51	6,015,824,832.67	5,895,557,647.18	6,249,129,190.63	30,034,202,778.00
Receipts			Excess Crude	84,878,227,879.52	0.00	269,184,668,198.50	0.00	354,062,896,078.02
			Others	15,122,302,368.21	23,767,035,685.16	19,231,169,404.84	18,189,311,805.54	76,309,819,263.74
		Total Statutory Allocations		451,769,312,871.22	634,951,469,364.23	789,174,578,404.90	515,097,114,215.62	2,390,992,474,855.97
			From FG	1,447,741,904.95	0.00	409,583,673.00	4,942,318,409.44	6,799,643,987.39
			From Int'l Bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,601,606,676.53	13,601,606,676.53
	Table4.3.3:		Foreign Govt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grants		From NGOs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			Others	18,774,742,572.31	17,806,361,209.85	38,987,664,075.38	6,727,361,729.60	82,296,129,587.13
		Total Grants		20,222,484,477.26	17,806,361,209.85	39,397,247,748.38	25,271,286,815.57	102,697,380,251.05
	Total Revenue	and Grants		562,268,149,759.95	762,191,132,801.92	949,426,185,059.16	660,950,266,644.23	2,934,835,734,265.25
			From Banks	14,694,489,446.56	3,743,612,339.72	5,357,076,356.23	8,772,221,857.49	32,567,400,000.00
			Other Fin. Inst.	721,000,000.00	5,371,000,000.00	1,134,000,000.00	-1,822,000,000.00	5,404,000,000.00
		Internal	Devp. Loan Stock	2,000,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00	0.00	17,500,000,000.00	21,500,000,000.00
	Table 4.3.4:		Others	208,000,000.00	118,000,000.00	0.00	399,000,000.00	725,000,000.00
	Loans		Total Internal Loans	17,623,489,446.56	11,232,612,339.72	6,491,076,356.23	24,849,221,857.49	60,196,400,000.00
1		External		5,089,854,555.25	1,451,650,380.35	2,966,017,189.03	83,965,223.93	9,591,487,348.56
		Total Loans		22,713,344,001.81	12,684,262,720.07	9,457,093,545.26	24,933,187,081.42	69,787,887,348.56

	Total Receipts	eipts (Revenue, Grants and Loans)  Personnel  Overhead		nd Loans)	584,981,493,761.76	774,875,395,521.99	958,883,278,604.42	685,883,453,725.65	3,004,623,621,613.81
				Personnel	94,835,487,528.40	104,027,566,573.70	91,166,354,530.22	90,263,623,148.10	380,293,031,780.42
					119,839,387,389.92	127,449,560,023.64	96.214.037.298.61	105,037,072,487.66	448,540,057,199.82
				CRF Charges	37,097,720,972.82	38,059,467,003.81	20,219,348,527.26	58,195,000,625.24	153,571,537,129.14
		C1.1 Go	ods &	Pensions	22,954,480,012.50	17,961,965,032.53	6,842,955,223.54	22,578,902,761.73	70,338,303,030.31
		Services		Total Goods &	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
				Services	274,727,075,903.64	287,498,558,633.69	214,442,695,579.63	276,074,599,022.73	1,052,742,929,139.69
			C1.2. In	erest Payments	19,066,984,268.49	11,672,317,896.44	14,256,701,362.06	21,258,211,470.01	66,254,214,997.00
	TABLE4.3.5:		C1.3 Otl		25,274,177,696.49	23,401,163,595.35	25,202,170,405.00	40,894,173,537.47	114,771,685,234.31
	Recurrent Expenditure	(Econon	nic)	Expenditure	319,068,237,868.62 322,572,040,125.48		253,901,567,346.69	338,226,984,030.21	1,233,768,829,371.00
	Capital Expend	diture (Eco	onomic)		291,430,101,188.15	385,578,018,549.18	321,627,157,595.49	457,067,464,225.28	1,455,702,741,558.11
			Recurre Subven	nt Grants & tions	14,272,944,413.30	14,223,991,984.32	9,114,096,467.43	26,740,775,088.66	64,351,807,953.71
			Transfe Governi	r to Local ments	28,978,714,967.50	37,100,544,268.98	38,828,474,149.11	40,608,680,806.13	145,516,414,191.72
			Others		5,123,494.98	60,289,967,093.83	383,828,739.02	1,313,978,578.33	61,992,897,906.16
	Transfers		Total Tr	ansfers	43,256,782,875.78	111,614,503,347.13	48,326,399,355.56	68,663,434,473.12	271,861,120,051.59
				Contribution to External Debt Fund	6,611,404,796.96	4,428,358,421.49	4,428,358,421.49	4,428,358,421.49	19,896,480,061.43
Total			Contractual Obligations ISPOs)	2,678,123,004.42	2,336,300,626.65	2,283,540,952.00	2,449,913,904.45	9,747,878,487.52	
Expenditure and Transfers				Other Deductions	8,999,400,536.25	1,554,688,629.83	1,508,404,480.95	18,562,693,769.54	30,625,187,416.57
(Economic			Total Ex Expend	tra-Budgetary iture	18,288,928,337.63	8,319,347,677.97	8,220,303,854.44	25,440,966,095.48	60,269,545,965.52
cation)	Table 4.3.6:To	tal Expen	diture & 1	ransfers (Economic)	672,044,050,270.19	828,083,909,699.76	632,075,428,152.19	889,398,848,824.09	3,021,602,236,946.22
	Current Balance	e		,	243,199,911,891.33	439,619,092,676.44	695,524,617,712.47	322,723,282,614.02	1,701,066,904,894.25
	Primary Balance				-84,097,511,444.79	-49,792,100,579.91	336,035,816,690.52	-202,762,012,288.36	-615,807,622.54
	OVERALL BAL	ANCE			-109,775,900,510.24	-65,892,776,897.84	317,350,756,906.97	-228,448,582,179.86	-86,766,502,680.97
					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Table			Gen. Admin.	72,858,861,451.56	59,818,819,567.52	60,781,682,849.95	102,827,741,756.46	296,287,105,625.49
•	4.3.6:Recurre		D1.1 Admin	State Ass.	16,061,652,585.09	9,253,313,859.77	43,870,294,488.81	6,814,596,090.51	75,999,857,024.19
	Expenditure		istrati	State Jud. Others	7,511,376,669.38 7,512,831,229.71	5,389,265,877.43 5,679,575,467.31	27,616,017,561.29 18,228,932,491.35	11,326,253,528.99 14,255,428,504.46	51,842,913,637.10 45,676,767,692.83
Classifi-	-xponana.o		on	Total Recurrent	7,512,651,229.71	5,019,515,401.51	10,220,932,491.33	14,233,420,304.40	45,070,707,092.03
cation)			•	(Administration)	103,944,721,935.74	80,140,974,772.03	150,496,927,391.40	135,224,019,880.42	469,806,643,979.60
			D1.2	Agriculture	4,605,663,272.02	34,188,830,811.19	2,353,780,298.16	3,124,363,551.24	44,272,637,932.61
			Econo mic	Livestock, Vet., Fish.	1,306,320,378.00	13,179,159.00	14,707,000.00	3,234,300,845.96	4,568,507,382.96
			Sector	Forestry	3,547,154,752.37	16,593,398.00	3,180,000.00	94,715,661.52	3,661,643,811.89
				Industry	14,024,494,526.56	206,461,328.72	139,441,832.72	1,283,718,504.76	15,654,116,192.76
				Commerce	5,999,092,692.68	586,699,247.77	182,026,246.12	3,250,992,530.74	10,018,810,717.30
				Finance	10,951,472,993.03	10,527,236,678.91	18,456,194,957.85	5,613,130,313.75	45,548,034,943.53
				Transport	10,846,417,074.40	45,287,920,555.51	3,387,667,341.70	3,702,473,968.31	63,224,478,939.92
				Cooperatives	5,758,290,019.79	564,756,911.71	31,994,763.34	233,055,120.95	6,588,096,815.79

			Power	6,082,247,804.10	21,210,361,176.62	337,259,867.12	22,100,885,430.56	49,730,754,278.40
			Roads & Constr.	4,013,297,991.75	998,933,458.10	337.962.690.48	4.914.157.543.15	10,264,351,683.48
			Others	6,005,167,004.65	43,344,137,153.26	25,335,159,175.86	6,500,265,457.17	81,184,728,790.94
			Total Recurrent	0,000,107,004.00	40,044,107,100.20	20,000,100,170.00	0,000,200,407.17	01,104,120,100.04
			(Economic)	73,139,618,509.34	156,945,109,878.79	50,579,374,173.35	54,052,058,928.11	334,716,161,489.59
			Education	52,517,347,046.43	28,456,685,650.68	12,514,627,470.53	52.905.310.039.56	146,393,970,207.21
			Health	20,382,232,376.70	11,860,371,238.96	8,176,534,506.64	17,947,315,607.36	58,366,453,729.66
			Water	4,361,199,312.23	2,131,329,243.92	584.991.336.12	20,900,022,400.77	27,977,542,293.05
			Information	2,245,234,849.33	2,297,337,233.65	1,918,369,231.11	1,970,007,398.64	8,430,948,712.73
		D1.3						, , ,
		Social	Community Devt.	2,245,234,849.33	2,404,945,628.86	2,885,643,180.33	3,299,752,560.46	10,835,576,218.98
		Servic	Housing Urban & Reg.	1,101,481,208.67	1,826,221,282.47	1,996,833,498.44	1,056,025,928.38	5,980,561,917.96
		es	Planning	1,807,130,144.10	1,020,055,123.34	2,094,678,477.89	940,382,023.07	5,862,245,768.40
			Others	8,769,363,086.94	4,229,605,659.30	1,211,583,904.47	1,708,941,682.79	15,919,494,333.50
			Total Recurrent (Social)	93,429,222,873.73	54,226,551,061.18	31,383,261,605.53	100,727,757,641.04	279,766,793,181.47
			Debt Charges	19,066,984,268.49	11,672,317,896.44	14,256,701,362.06	21,258,211,470.01	66,254,214,997.00
		D1.4	Pensions & Grat.	22,954,480,012.50	17,961,965,032.53	6,842,955,223.54	22,578,902,761.73	70,338,303,030.31
		Transf	Others	7,091,148,221.28	1,625,121,484.51	6,842,955,223.54	4,386,033,348.90	19,945,258,278.23
		ers	Total Transfers	49,112,612,502.27	31,259,404,413.48	27,942,611,809.14	48,223,147,580.64	156,537,776,305.53
		Total Re	ecurrent Expenditure					
		(Function		319,626,175,821.09	322,572,040,125.48	260,402,174,979.43	338,226,984,030.21	1,240,827,374,956.20
	Table4.3.7:		Gen. Admin.	17,566,143,872.36	30,246,453,574.46	37,899,836,306.45	54,601,896,549.59	140,314,330,302.86
	Capital	D2.1	State Ass.	1,488,341,451.23	1,998,385,080.02	1,726,131,584.48	18,008,178,769.24	23,221,036,884.97
<u> </u>	Expenditure	Admin	State Jud.	2,656,516,385.86	3,027,532,104.16	3,366,059,720.53	5,224,068,349.09	14,274,176,559.64
		istrati	Others	877,266,023.71	355,629,940.79	698,050,245.71	553,739,773.72	2,484,685,983.93
Ì		on	Total Capital					
			(Administration)	22,588,267,733.16	35,628,000,699.43	43,690,077,857.17	78,387,883,441.64	180,294,229,731.40
ļ			Agriculture	7,191,415,592.61	19,666,169,666.90	6,771,986,568.57	13,082,248,491.31	46,711,820,319.39
İ			Livestock, Vet.,					
	4		Fish.	172,262,001.69	5,433,176,900.55	170,652,583.46	627,112,192.70	6,403,203,678.40
			Forestry	267,590,282.51	343,023,401.00	265,949,944.58	225,151,755.00	1,101,715,383.09
	4	<b>D</b> 0.6	Industry	1,053,799,658.09	13,798,795,671.76	2,352,184,882.14	1,253,078,138.53	18,457,858,350.53
	_	D2.2	Commerce	2,076,161,072.27	4,274,181,243.05	2,783,258,292.15	43,400,616,259.58	52,534,216,867.05
		Econo	Finance	16,942,170,284.09	1,721,224,390.77	2,644,360,024.82	18,952,377,582.06	40,260,132,281.74
<del> </del>	4	Sector	Transport Cooperatives	21,633,107,283.58 230,988,500.00	53,747,409,619.76 3,513,898,530.00	25,109,872,970.30 168,965,780.00	31,163,768,319.84	131,654,158,193.48
<del>                                     </del>	4	Sector	Power		21,789,368,346.78	12,276,974,018.82	543,166,664.00 15,255,020,510.81	4,457,019,474.00
<del> </del>	4		Roads & Constr.	5,466,725,113.87 122,376,254,497.92	79,074,295,514.80	71,329,536,131.95		54,788,087,990.28 355,780,967,418.71
<del>                                     </del>	4		Others	2,772,288,551.73	187,765,760.36	40,914,375,892.06	83,000,881,274.04 1,777,306,099.47	45,651,736,303.62
	4		Total Capital	2,112,200,001.73	101,100,100.30	40,914,373,092.00	1,777,300,099.47	40,001,730,303.02
			(Economic)	180,182,762,838.36	203,549,309,045.72	164,788,117,088.86	209,280,727,287.35	757,800,916,260.29
	1	D2.3	Education	10,897,455,603.18	20,785,288,059.47	21,371,453,034.88	35,261,279,806.48	88,315,476,504.02
	1	Social	Health	8,039,611,758.89	13,074,468,427.57	10,493,503,226.61	27,424,233,076.38	59,031,816,489.46
	1	Servic	Water	3,823,433,827.48	8,874,022,361.09	7,919,130,773.62	15,291,878,886.51	35,908,465,848.70
<u> </u>	†	es	Information	2,222,472,081.65	2,537,113,345.32	2,593,852,580.71	3,729,448,597.06	11,082,886,604.74
	_1				_,,	_, -	-,,	, ,
			Community Devt.	4,336,701,145.27	3,498,186,231.23	3,284,433,841.79	8,392,493,875.12	19,511,815,093.41

	ĺ	1	Urban & Reg.					
			Planning	26,426,278,426.66	40,200,877,244.34	44,738,164,503.05	49,494,701,261.75	160,860,021,435.80
			Others	2,318,930,357.73	37,510,856,549.31	4,422,120,478.85	4,059,429,656.58	48,311,337,042.47
			Total Capital (Social)	65,274,064,801.62	133,006,451,571.48	101,462,265,762.01	156,561,051,258.12	456,303,833,393.23
			Capital Repayt	5,563,111,918.69	1,315,670,806.35	629,358,046.33	1,004,882,269.33	8,513,023,040.70
		D2.4	Grants to LGs	12,687,082,991.89	9,894,217,172.85	10,106,276,510.12	10,757,710,728.41	43,445,287,403.28
		Trans		5,134,810,904.43	2,184,369,253.35	951,062,331.00	1,075,209,240.42	9,345,451,729.20
		ers	Total Capital (Transfers)	23,385,005,815.01	13,394,257,232.55	11,686,696,887.46	12,837,802,238.17	61,303,762,173.18
		(Fund	Capital Expenditure tional)	291,430,101,188.15	385,578,018,549.18	321,627,157,595.49	457,067,464,225.28	1,455,702,741,558.10
	Total Extra-Budgetary Expenditure		18,288,928,337.63	8,319,347,677.97	8,220,303,854.44	25,440,966,095.48	60,269,545,965.52	
;	<b>.</b>			629,345,205,346.87	716,469,406,352.63	590,249,636,429.36	820,735,414,350.97	2,756,799,662,479.82
								0.00
			Contractors	2,564,148,029.31	8,283,457,775.26	1,017,941,348.18	1,819,890,365,916.53	1,831,755,913,069.28
			Staff Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tabl e4.3. 8:Ou	Do sti De	_	392,091,284.00	570,720,570.00	651,103,749.00	4,247,819,411.60	5,861,735,014.60
	tstan		Others	636,086,935.15	0.00	235,771,078.74	1,803,710,306.44	2,675,568,320.33
	ding Debt		Total Domestic Debt	3,592,326,248.46	8,854,178,345.26	1,904,816,175.92	1,825,941,895,634.57	1,840,293,216,404.21
			reig Debt	4,699,131,202.00	2,418,498,230.00	36,373,833,404.00	13,375,856,154.34	56,867,318,990.34
	Total	Outstanding I	Debt	8,291,457,450.46	11,272,676,575.26	38,278,649,579.92	1,839,317,751,788.91	1,897,160,535,394.55
			External Deficit Financing	9,565,136,006.10	9,565,136,006.10	9,565,136,006.10	9,565,136,006.10	38,260,544,024.40

Table 4.6.4: SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL AND QUARTERS

	•	nnual Total) 08	Patient	s(Qtr1)	Patien	ts(Qtr2)	Patien	ts(Qtr3)	Patien	ts(Qtr4)		ts(Annual I) 2009
TYPE OF HOSPITAL	In Patient	Out Patient	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	ln	Out	In	Out
General	651,671	1,512,271	80,310	394,924	67,200	337,698	63,262	306,171	59,998	287,509	299,237	1,692,159
Maternity(Women &			·			·		·		·		
Children)	29,302	203,611	11,499	80,293	13,207	70,371	11,117	44,039	14,503	53,887	74,881	288,399
Children	10,592	14,775	2,944	567	4,919	21,660	1,629	13,620	1,760	13,961	21,895	62,792
Infectious Diseases	314	5,943	227	3,911	223	3,027	187	2,713	169	1,973	806	11,624
Orthopedic	48	112										
Psychiatric	1,316	6,579	315	978	255	988	294	1,040	220	887	1,084	3,893
Specialist	70,954	659,482	12,211	119,373	12,577	125,863	7,178	65,675	7,716	75,443	52,887	456,192
Teaching	6,966	71,421									54,125	231,347
Community Health												
Centre	8,332	326,101	404	48,734	312	43,120	246	31,988	224	28,823	8,251	257,324
Private Hospital	12,785	25,038	261	362	161	627	96	821	261	762	779	2,572
Private Clinic	13,139	25,114										
Others	22,116	315,612	259	9,767	348	12,130					27,245	281,651
TOTAL	827,535	3,166,059	108,430	658,909	99,202	615,484	84,009	466,067	84,851	463,245	541,190	3,287,953

Table 4.6.5: Distribution of Children Immunization, 2009

	1st (	QTR	2nd	QTR	3rd	QTR	4th (	QTR	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTAL
Fully Immunized(BCG)	288,336	277,091	274,510	284,368	69,572	71,114	82,561	81,694	1,429,246
Tuberculosis	96,318	91,490	96,999	99,420	189,941	180,390	179,736	181,497	1,115,791
Dipteria	182,691	173,146	151,919	149,989	168,834	169,184	227,399	219,579	1,442,741
Polio Melites	198,537	187,129	156,563	158,532	167,132	191,705	247,188	241,118	1,547,904
Measles	161,710	157,435	136,802	140,032	137,712	136,024	245,124	252,670	1,367,509
Tuberculosis	144,562	176,715	68,842	94,816	108,618	85,663	146,881	170,357	996,454
TOTAL	1,072,154	1,063,006	885,635	927,157	841,809	834,080	1,128,889	1,146,915	7,899,645

Table 4.6.6:SUI	Table 4.6.6:SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE,2009											
Capital Expenditure	1st QTR	2nd QTR	3rd QTR	4th QTR	Total							
Machinery & Equipment	217,474,732	217,474,732	217,474,732	217,474,732	869,898,928							
Machinery & Equipment purchased from abroad												
Transport Equipment	21,707,052	21,707,052	21,707,052	21,707,052	86,828,208							
Transport Equipment purchased from abroad												
Residential Building	820,379,246	820,379,246	820,379,246	820,379,246	3,281,516,984							
Non Residential Building	290,414,105	290,414,105	290,414,105	290,414,105	1,161,656,420							
Others	84,263,883	84,283,883	84,263,883	84,222,883	337,034,532							
Total	1,434,239,018	1,434,259,018	1,434,239,018	1,434,198,018	5,736,935,072							

**TABLE 4.7: EDUCATION** 

TABLE 4.7.1 EDUCATION STATISTICS ON NURSERY & PRIMARY (2008-2009)

Classes	Nur 1		Nur 2		Nur 3		Pry	y 1	Pry 2		Pry 3	
Year	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total Enrolment(Primary)	418,539	187,743	538,453	156,466	175,325	231,860	2,677,241	2,889,097	2,469,947	3,051,370	2,366,654	2,590,629
Number of Repeater(Primary)	210	214	194	207	220	178	1,211	4,098	924	3,434	711	3,545
Total Drop out(Primary)	26	18	18	27	29	26	2,308	1,881	1,807	1,831	1,648	1,770
Number of Students Completed(Prmary)	26,967	26,511	20,662	22,811	19,954	22,075	461,202	306,803	403,126	668,630	380,955	293,454
Completion Rate(Primary)	203	205	204	204	202	205	221	231	219	235	221	236
Total	445,945	214,691	559,531	179,715	195,730	254,344	3,142,183	3,202,110	2,876,023	3,725,500	2,750,189	2,889,634

Pry 4		Pry 5		Pry 6			
2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009		
2,954,375	2,202,031	2,108,693	2,009,880	1,909,603	1,890,408		
99,537	134,061	104,372	155,358	116,894	171,817		
2,492	2,371	1,647	2,430	1,445	1,952		
390,643	299,617	377,870	314,772	360,217	327,155		
229	239	232	149	236	253		
3,447,276	2,638,319	2,592,814	2,482,589	2,388,395	2,391,585		

4.7.2 NUMBER OF PUPILS/STUDENTS (state)		
Year	2008	2009
Primary	18,917,550	17,678,756
Secondary	6,853,463	6,567,700
Technical and Vocational School	370,880	366,326
Colleges of Education	76,782	64,747
Polytechnic/ Colleges of Technology	250,902	293,145
University	106,598,588	123,292,696
Others(specify)	85,373	105,045
Total	133,153,538	148,368,415

Table 4.7.3:Number of Teachers (State)	2008	2009
Primary	445,174	468,760
Secondary	186,237	149,064
Technical and Vocational School	6,014	2,778
Colleges of Education	4,161	3,787
Polytechnic/ Colleges of Technology	1,037	1,160
University	2,429	637
Others (specify)	2,780	3,706
Total	647,832	629,892

			TABLE 4.7.4	4 ENROLMI	ENT IN – S	ECONDARY	SCHOOL (	JUNIOR & SI	ENIOR)			
	JSS1		JSS2		J:	SS3	SS1		SS2		SS3	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total Enrolment(Seco ndary)	777,686	1,262,145	828,547	1,424,507	734,495	1,370,839	594,446	1,407,980	547,297	938,161	527,516	839,058
Number of Repeater(Secon dary)	425	2,610	480	3,417	238	2,876	11,591	13,299	8,868	9,711	393	770
Total Drop out(Secondary)	134	626	117	1,403	90	1,326	3,206	2,586	4,100	3,175	927	600
Number of Students Completed(Sec ondary)	254,460	268,767	264,529	288,764	214,394	240,992	195,938	251,271	180,245	262,820	179,463	259,053
Completion Rate( Secondary)	270	255	279	278	259	266	364	365	374	379	385	469
Total	1,032,975	1,534,403	1,093,952	1,718,369	949,476	1,616,299	805,545	1,675,501	740,884	1,214,246	708,684	1,099,950

Table 4.7.5 Number of Teachers (FEDERAL)

	2008	2009
Secondary	640	12,759
Technical and Vocational School	480	14,295
Colleges of Education	264	0
Polytechnic/ Colleges of Technology	434	534
University	1,025	565
Others (specify)		
Total	2,843	28,153

4.7.6 : NUMBER OF PUPILS/STUDENTS (Federal)

Year	2007	2008
Secondary	2	2
Technical and Vocational School	1,309	1,392
Colleges of Education	11,549	1
Polytechnic/ Colleges of Technology	18,780	401
University	23,739	1,281
Others (specify)		2,231
Total	55,379	5,308

Table 4.7.7: Number of Teachers (PRIVATE)

	2008	r2009
Primary	44,394	52,947
Secondary	33,017	51,190
Technical and Vocational School		
Colleges of Education	•	•
Polytechnic/ Colleges of Technology		
University		
Others(specify)		
Total	77,411	104,137

TABLE 4.8.4 :CATEGORY AND NUMBER OF ICT STAFF 2009						
CATEGORY OF ICT STAFF	NIGERIAN MALE	NIGERIAN FEMALE	NON NIGERIAN MALE	NON NIGERIA FEMALE		
Managerial	31	8				
Senior Technical	126	32				
Junior Technical	44	7				
Others	79	43	2			
Total	280	90	2			

**TABLE 4.9 UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS** 

Table 4.9.1: P	Professionals	and Execut	tives			I		
ITEM	1st Quarter		2nd Q	uarter	3rd	Quarter	4th Quarter	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Old Registration	11,033	8,718	10,069	4,161	9,604	4,520	9,811	4,526
Fresh Registration	1,686	1,009	1,822	1,256	1,666	1,415	1,245	575
Re- registration	856	383	698	480	706	983	345	235
Vacancies declared	423	386	159	113	176	303	364	125
Placements	97	40	82	41	30	198	250	21
Total	14,095	10,536	12,830	6,051	12,182	7,419	12,015	5,482

Table 4.9.2 : Lower Grade Workers								
	1st Q	uarter	2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
ITEM	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Old Registration	36340	12000	34048	8473	34037	8169	37065	10061
fresh Registration	2621	2629	1956	1064	1171	768	1138	1065
Re-registration	322	302	409	293	450	216	397	212
Vacancies declared	1534	166	520	685	261	273	484	771
Placements	366	188	403	176	127	115	1472	1280
Total	41183	15285	37336	10691	36046	9541	40556	13389

TABLE 4.9.3: TRADE DISPUTES						
	QTR1	QTR2	QTR3	QTR4		
Total Trade Disputes	41	32	27	23		
Work Stoppage	21	36	149	8		
Workers Involved	89,597	65,122	34,149	5,298		
Man-Day Lost	1,157,171	1,061,094	640,149	285,350		
Total	1,246,830	1,126,284	674,474	290,679		

## **TABLE 4.19 AIR TRANSPORT**

DOMEST	TABLE4.	19.1 AIR TRAN			IADTED 2000
State	Passenger/ km	TION OF PASS	DENGER/KIVI BY	STATE AND QU	Total
	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	
Kaduna	50,457,887	42,517,904	40,578,672	61,722,534	195,276,997
Lagos	561,092,791	279,139,814	274,318,488	350,784,726	1,465,335,819
Total	611,550,678	321,657,718	314,897,160	412,507,260	1,660,612,816
TABLE	4.19.2 : DOME	ESTIC CARGO (	TONNAGE/KM)	BY STATE AND	QUARTER,
	1		<sup>2</sup> 009		
State	Cargo (Tones/kg)				Total
	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	
Kaduna	1,229,306	1,268,366	1,724,414	1,682,931	5,905,017
Lagos	1,887,476	2,552,674	7,215,620	4,283,935	15,939,705
Total	3,116,782	3,821,040	8,940,034	5,966,866	21,844,722
TABLE4.1	19.3: AIRCAFT	KILOMETER F	LOW, 2009		
State	Aircraft Kild	meter Flown			Total
	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	
Kaduna	827,784	674,135	625,342	820,953	2,948,214
Lagos	0	0	0	0	0
Total	827,784	674,135	625,342	820,953	3,367,863,290

PROJECT SCHEME	Graduate	Graduate	Non -	Non-	LOANS MALE	LOANS
	MALE	FEMALE	Graduate MALE	Graduate FEMALE		FEMALE
Rural Agric. Development Training Scheme	17	8	99,213	378	7,125,900	2,141,500
Rural Handicraft Scheme			75	156		-
Entrepreneur Development programme	8,736	6,561		400	7,150,369	4,600,000
Start- Your-Own- Business Scheme	1,396	710	2,019	1,290	14,593,747	5,335,116
Basic Business training	8,006	44	299	81	1,100,000	300,000
Women Employment Branch	6	111	11	1,013	3,050,000	1,550,000
Graduate Attachment Programme	2,585	482	51	42	1,632,000	360,000
National open Apprenticeship Scheme	26,636	178	9,511	5,394	12,194,869	5,890,211
School-On-Wheels Scheme	294	50	423	592	0	0
Resettlement Loans Scheme	521	100	483	281	22,113,249	4,940,952
Vocational Training for the Disabled and Vulnerable Persons			93	57		
Trainers Capacity Upgrading	2		24	2	2,305,000	850,000
Environmental Beautification Scheme	143	937	505	302	1,401,632	144,000
Millennium Development Goals	3,240	1,024	353	87		
Others	791	288	622	475	10,558,632	448,320
Total	52,373	10,493	113,682	10,550	83,225,398	26,560,099

Table 4.20.2: Category and Number of ICT Staff',2009								
CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE				
OF STAFF	(Nigerian)	(Nigerian)	(Non-	(Non-				
			Nigerian)	Nigerian)				
Managerial	17	3	1	-				
Senior Technical	26	12	0		0			
Junior Technical	8	4	1					
Others	8	1						
Total	59	20	2		0			

Table 4.20	0.3: E	MPLO	YMENT	SIZE I	BY GEN	NDER A	ND CADE	RE, (Nig	gerian),20	009
QUARTERL Y CODE	PROFI AL	ESSION	TECHNI ECUTIV		ADMIN/I ERIAL	MANAG	CLERICAL WORKER		OPERATIV	/ES
GENDER	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
1ST QUARTER NIGERIA	259	59	118	39	177	62	44	48	1115	481
2ND QUARTER NIGERIA	257	56	153	41	129	51	37	36	25	4
3RD QUARTER NIGERIA	243	53	101	37	123	46	36	34	22	3
4TH QUARTER NIGERIA	234	58	90	30	114	45	34	33	22	3
Total	993	226	462	147	543	204	151	151	1184	491

# 4.21. Communication

	TABLE 4.21.1	: COMMUNICAT	ION BY TYP	E AND NUMBI	ER OF SUBSCE	RIBERS.2009	
	TABLE 1: TYPE &	:					
	NUMBER OF		2008			2009	
S/N.	SUBSCRIBERS	Prepaid	Post-Paid	Total	Prepaid	Post-Paid	Total
1.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	22,868,232	208,677	23,076,909	30,575,170	251,696	30,826,866
2.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	15,903,286	101,430	16,004,716	28,587,592	381,509	28,969,101
3.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,959,276	2,045	3,961,321
4.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	17,110,217	86,265	17,196,482	14,684,880	91,976	14,776,856
5.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	2,205,197	671	2,205,868	2,762,186	21,475	2,783,668
6.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	181,115	3,127	184,242	182,005	3,157	185,162
7.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	1,487,421	1,487,421	2,974,842	1,623,319	1,623,319	3,246,638
8.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	N/A	N/A	805	440	N/A	440
9.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	805	N/A	805	440	N/A	440
10.	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	-	-	19,843	-	-	21,718
	TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	59,756,273	1,887,591	61,663,707	85,372,261	2,375,177	87,769,163

TABLE4.21. 2: COMMUNICATION BY PREPAID SUBSRIBERS (2008-2009)						
	2008	2009				
MTN	22,868,232	30,575,170				
GLO	15,903,286	28,587,592				
EMTS	N/A	3,959,276				
CELTEL	17,110,217	14,684,880				
VISAFONE	2,205,197	2,762,186				
INTERCELLULAR	181,115	182,005				
RELTEL	1,487,421	1,623,319				
MULTILINKS	N/A	2,997,393				
INTRANETWORKS	805	440				
VGC/MTN						
TOTAL	59,756,273	85,372,261				

TABLE 4.2	TABLE 4.21.3: COMMUNICATION BY POST- PAID SUBCRIBERS(2008-2009)						
	2008	2009					
MTN	208,677	251,696					
GLO	101,430	381,509					
EMTS	N/A	2,045					
CELTEL	86,265	91,976					
VISAFONE	671	21,475					
INTERCELLULAR	3,127	3,157					
RELTEL	1,487,421	1,623,319					
MULTILINKS	N/A	N/A					
INTRANETWORKS	N/A	N/A					
VGC/MTN							
TOTAL	1,887,591	2,375,177					

TABLE4.21. 4: VO	TABLE4.21. 4: VOICE SUBSCRIBERS (Prepaid and post-paid)						
	2008	2009					
MTN	23,076,909	30,826,866					
GLO	16,004,716	28,969,101					
EMTS	N/A	3,961,321					
CELTEL	17,196,482	14,776,856					
VISAFONE	2,205,868	2,783,668					
INTERCELLULAR	184,242	185,162					
RELTEL	2,974,842	3,246,658					
MULTILINKS	N/A	2,997,393					
INTRANETWORKS	805	440					
VGC/MTN	19,843	21,718					
TOTAL	61,663,707	87,769,163					

TABLE4.21. 5:	<b>COMMUNICATION BY VOICE</b>	MAIL(2008-2009)
	2008	2009
MTN	N/A	67,680
GLO	N/A	N/A
EMTS	N/A	N/A
CELTEL	17,196,482	14,776,856
VISAFONE	N/A	N/A
INTERCELLULAR	N/A	N/A
RELTEL	N/A	N/A
MULTILINKS	N/A	N/A
INTRANETWORKS	N/A	N/A
VGC/MTN	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	17,196,482	14,844,536

TABLE4.21.6: COMMUNICATION BY SMS SUBSCRIBERS(2008-2009)							
	2008	2009					
MTN	12,365,977	14,804,073					
GLO	N/A	N/A					
EMTS	N/A	N/A					
CELTEL	17,196,482	14,776,856					
VISAFONE	2,205,197	2,783,668					
INTERCELLULAR	N/A	N/A					
RELTEL	418,847	N/A					
MULTILINKS	N/A	N/A					
INTRANETWORKS	N/A	N/A					
VGC/MTN	N/A	N/A					
TOTAL	32,186,503	32,364,597					

TABLE: 4.21.7:COMMUNICATION BY INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS (2008-2009)						
		2009				
	2008					
MTN	N/A	67,680				
GLO	1,559,532	6,297,315				
EMTS	N/A	N/A				
CELTEL	N/A	N/A				
VISAFONE	17,535	37,288				
INTERCELLULAR	154	102				
RELTEL	15,000	16,200				
MULTILINKS	N/A	48,886				
INTRANETWORKS	15	65				
VGC/MTN	1,758	2,425				
TOTAL	1,593,994	6,487,983				

	TABLE 4.21.8: LOCAL AND NATIONAL TELEPHONE TRAFFIC,(IN MINUTES),2008-2009)								
			2008		2009				
		Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming				
1.	MTN	12,678,194,302.00	5,279,876,918.00	17,271,173,929.00	6,123,273,025.00				
2.	GLO	2,991,911,045.93	1,531,539,296.58	2,377,245,360.17	2,303,967,564.80				
3.	EMTS	11,958,163.00	3,237,471.00	271,940,217.00	102,698,462.00				
4.	CELTEL	4,002,930,474.00	2,708,907,169.00	5,770,007,183.00	3,057,819,355.00				
5.	VISAFONE	651,966,705.35	197,522,969.93	1,495,636,842,60	625,882,366.60				
6.	INTERCELLULAR	8,251,517.00	2,124,650.00	1,929,008.00	1,198,264.00				
7.	RELTEL (Zoom)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
8.	MULTILINKS	N/A	N/A	405,076,530.40	465,714,410.20				
9.	INTRANETWORKS	461,000.00	247,000.00	283,225.00	122,100.00				
10.	VGC/MTN	N/A	N/A	62,347,278,00	11,345,429.00				
	TOTAL	20,345,673,207.00	9,723,455,385.00	27,655,639,573.17	12,692,020,976.60				

			2008	2009		
		Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	
1.	MTN	351,869,785.00	1,191,019,860.00	552,877,818.00	1,332.122,848.00	
2.	GLO	842,956,577.56	805,489,402.89	938,946,811.5	925,190,223.60	
3.	EMTS	349.760.00	N/A	14,481,538.00	N/A	
4.	CELTEL	196,744,838.00	423,855,090.00	218,430,593.00	196,119,246.00	
5.	VISAFONE	6,317,683.94	6,081,959.24	43,027,461.85	22,010656.90	
6.	INTERCELLULAR	11,330,368.68	2,237,730.39	N/A	N/A	
7.	RELTEL (Zoom)	11,330,368.68	2,237,730.39	N/A	N/A	
8.	MULTILINKS	N/A	N/A	50,517,361.20	12,056,092.80	
9.	INTRANETWORKS	124,000.00	19,000.00	71,850.00	12,760.00	
10.	VGC/MTN	N/A	N/A	5,920.140	539,266.72	
	TOTAL	1,421,023,381.86	2,430,940,772.91	1,824,273,573.61	2,488,051,094.02	

TABLE 4.21.10: INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER (ISP) BY OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE,2009									
	DESTON INTERGRATED SERVICES LIMITED	GATEWAY TELECOMS INTERGRATED SERVICES LTD	IPNX NIG LTD	NIG NETWORKS		HYPERIA			
Foreign Owners (%)	N/A	99.99	N/A	0	0	99			
Nigerian (%)	N/A	0.01	N/A	100	100	1			

TABLE 4.21.11: NETWORK DATA,2009									
	DESTON INTERGRATED SERVICES LIMITED	GATEWAY TELECOMS INTERGRATED SERVICES LTD	IPNX NIG LTD	ENTOUCHE NETWORKS (NIG)	LAYERS	HYPERIA			
Installed Subscriber									
Capacity	No Data	2133	N/A	250		528			
Bandwidth capacity	256k	SAT3(1STM-1&1 DS3,VSAT (414MTZ)	N/A	192/768kbps	3/13 MBPS &2/2 MBPS	528			
Number of points of presence	1	8	N/A	1	2	3			
Number of public Wi-Fi access points	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0			
Number of WI-Max access points	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	13	528			

TABLE.4.21.12:SUBSRIBER AND SERVICES DATA,2009									
DESTON GATEWAY INTERGRATED TELECOMS IPNX ENTOUCHE SERVICES INTERGRATED NIG NETWORKS LIMITED SERVICES LTD LTD (NIG LAYERS HYPE									
Government	1	4	N/A	0	9	5			
Private Business	6	154	N/A	11	7	11			
Cyber Cafes	2	0	N/A	3	1	9			
Residential/Individuals	1	0	N/A	6	5	41			
Total	10	158	N/A	20	22	66			

TABLE 4.21.13:TARIFF DATA,2009										
	DESTON INTERGRAT ED SERVICES LIMITED	GATEWAY TELECOMS INTERGRATED SERVICES LTD	IPNX NIG LTD	ENTOUCHE NETWORKS (NIG	LAYERS	HYPERIA				
Wireless										
64kbps	N/A	63,700	N/A	25,000	N/A	3,000				
128kbps	N/A	90,000	N/A	25,000	N/A	4,000				
256kbps	N/A	95,715	N/A	25,000	N/A	6,000				
512kbps	N/A	119,115	N/A	0	N/A	0				
1mbps	N/A	238,231	N/A	0	N/A	0				
2mbps	N/A	476,461	N/A	0	N/A	0				
>2mbps	N/A	938,033	N/A	0	N/A	0				
Access charge (=N=/hrs)	N/A	No Data	N/A	15/hrs	N/A					

TABLE 4.21.14: REVENUE GENERATION IN 2008-2009IN( NAIRA VALUE)								
	2008	2009						
DESTON INTEGRATED SERVICES LTD	57,631,007	64,494,115						
GATEWAY TELECOMS INTEGRATED	1,766,779	2,489,736						
SERVICES LTD								
IPNX NIG LTD	3,526,414,000	6,499,800,000						
ENTOUCHE NETWORKS (NIG)	N/A	1,210,000						
LAYERS3	60,734,909	82,829,707						
HYPERIA	6,800,000	6,500,000						
TOTAL	3,653,346,695	6,657323.558						

Table 5.1.1: IMPORTS

					1	1	1	1
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_		MAR_	APR	MAY_	JUN_
			09	09	09	_09	09	09
01		Frozen herrings (excl. livers and roes)	107.10	99.78	109.72	107.70	128.88	116.17
	0303740000	Frozen mackerel	90.41		100.81		111.11	
	0303790000	Frozen fish, nes	90.42	97.11	92.62	96.15	107.46	109.10
		Flours meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	98.50	98.92	95.08	101.04	120.87	104.19
	0305490000	Smoked fish (excl. salmon and herrings)	128.01		146.92	104.13	119.26	108.26
	0305590000	Dried fish, not smoked (excl. cod)	104.51	97.71	109.26	92.96	120.33	112.27
	0401200000	Milk/cream of >1% but=<6% fat, not concent.or sweetened	103.18	110.76	109.53	104.22	110.31	105.31
	0402210000	Milk and cream in solid forms of >1.5% fat, unsweetened	94.80		112.68		116.90	123.91
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
01	0303500000	Frozen herrings (excl. livers and roes)	113.57	102.87	102.79	109.69	119.66	111.46
	0303740000	Frozen mackerel	111.83	101.85	101.92	118.53	116.07	124.10
	0303790000	Frozen fish, nes	95.35	116.73	108.56	110.76	123.26	117.27
	0305100000	Flours meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	87.63	84.15	108.67	116.25	117.32	125.92
	0305490000	Smoked fish (excl. salmon and herrings)	98.08	68.40	67.95	118.43	115.49	119.29
	0305590000	Dried fish, not smoked (excl. cod)	119.21	102.92	112.72	106.75	116.37	125.95
	0401200000	Milk/cream of >1% but=<6% fat, not concent. or sweetened	125.91	127.75	134.28	124.18	112.44	135.09
	0402210000	Milk and cream in solid forms of >1.5% fat, unsweetened	125.73	101.21	123.40	116.22	128.35	118.12
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
02	0511910000	Products offish, etc; dead animals of chapter 3	105.14				109.57	
	1001900000	Spelt, common wheat and meslin	101.76	50.49	90.05	114.98		118.86
	1006300000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	120.28	124.26	124.63	115.75	110.44	112.48
	1108120000	Maize (corn) starch	109.90	117.40	103.61	121.11	111.55	119.90

Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
02	0511910000	Products offish, etc; dead animals of chapter 3	104.67	97.97	88.49	107.07	105.20	100.00
	1001900000	Spelt, common wheat and meslin	109.56			104.29		
	1006300000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	103.10			103.49	109.56	106.77
	1108120000	Maize (corn) starch	114.37		116.61	104.23	100.68	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
03	1502000000	Fats/bovine ani./sheep/goats ,raw/rendered,(exl.that of 1503)	104.65		119.14	111.64	115.95	109.14
	1517100000	Margarine (excl. liquid)	96.47		111.91	115.80	116.85	120.43
	1517900000	Edible preparations of fats and oils, nes	110.31			108.60	126.38	111.50
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	_	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
03	1502000000	Fats/bovine ani./sheep/goats, raw/rendered,(exl.that of 1503)	123.51	109.81	109.86	111.29	110.66	121.46
	1517100000	Margarine (excl. liquid)	125.14	98.19	113.28	108.46	110.79	113.52
	1517900000	Edible preparations of fats and oils, nes	122.24	101.69	102.53	104.23	116.15	120.93
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09		MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
04	1701990000	Cane or beet sugar, in solid form, nes	101.33	101.56	98.77	101.41	95.51	97.39
	1702300010	Glucose syrup	123.24	110.38	97.62	100.50	120.11	131.92
	1901100000	Preparations for infant use, for retail sale, of flour, etc	103.75	98.45	100.90	104.38	106.45	106.29
	1901900000	Food prep's of goods of hdgs 0401-0404/of flour,meal,etc not	110.21	103.85	99.32	110.18	117.90	109.41
	2002900000	Tomatoes, preserved otherwise than by vinegar/acetic acid, nes	95.51	93.01	96.02	111.00	96.28	101.06
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
04	1701990000	Cane or beet sugar, in solid form, nes	111.69	126.65	109.08	96.67	117.56	110.56
	1702300010	Glucose syrup	127.08	120.85	120.23	130.23	128.07	123.99
	1901100000	Preparations for infant use, for retail sale, of flour, etc	106.48	106.85			98.73	103.53
	1901900000	Food prep's of goods of hdgs 0401-0404/of flour,meal,etc not	105.44					105.95
	2002900000	Tomatoes, preserved otherwise than by vinegar/acetic acid, nes	95.45	109.77	98.46	105.99	102.23	117.36

Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR 09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
05	2715000000	Bituminous mixt .based on nat.asphalt, bitumen(eg. cut-backs)	96.20	98.38	117.23	101.68	100.49	114.78
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AUG _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_0 9	DEC_ 09
05	2715000000	Bituminous mixt.based on nat.asphalt,bitumen(eg. cut-backs)	115.60			124.47		
Sections	HS10	Descreptions	JAN_ 09		MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
06	2836500000	Calcium carbonate	93.16	96.41	99.81	96.92	95.70	101.27
	2902900000	Other cyclic hydrocarbons, nes	87.99		94.02	97.20		98.89
	2903120000	Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	112.14	122.30	122.37	121.28	111.00	111.10
	2903420000	Dichlorodifluoromethane	96.41	110.64	103.72	97.19	90.44	104.27
	2903490000	Oth. halog.deriv.of acyclic hydrocarbons nes contg.>=2 halogen	103.35	103.95	106.40	109.35	102.32	110.92
	2903610000	Chlorobenzene, o- dichlorobenzene and p- dichlorobenzene	106.70	107.06	107.75	107.57	100.20	100.06
	2905110000	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	110.99	94.89	85.07	107.35	85.67	88.77
	2905170000	Dodecan-1-ol, hexadecan-1-ol and octadecan-1-ol	126.37		118.63			98.56
	3204160000	Reactive dyes and preparations based thereon	91.31	84.05	94.17	101.06	112.38	102.62
	3204170000	Pigments and preparations based thereon	128.07	127.02	134.83	109.98	119.09	107.71
	3302100000	Mixt./with bas./odorifer's subs.incl.alc.sol's for food/drnk	104.36	93.88	101.00	100.08	95.76	98.51
	3302900000	Mixt.with basis of odorifer's subs.inc.alc.sol's for ind. nes	111.98	111.64	110.15	108.98	108.27	108.72
	3506100000	Products put up as glues or adhesives for retail sale, =<1kg	114.67	117.53		115.51		117.17
	3506910000	Adhesives based on rubber or plastic (incl. artificial resins)	123.00	124.43	125.17	124.44	125.81	117.56
	3808100012	Agricultural insecticides	108.23	101.85	100.76	98.47	99.12	90.57

Sections	HS10	Descreptions	JUL_ 09	_	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
06	2836500000	Calcium carbonate	100.51	100.39	103.05	106.43	99.61	101.51
	2902900000	Other cyclic hydrocarbons, nes	101.16				111.26	
	2903120000	Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	111.11				104.44	
	2903420000	Dichlorodifluoromethane	90.62		97.61		105.05	
	2903490000	Oth. halog.deriv.of acyclic hydrocarbons nes contg.>=2 halogen	109.22		111.04		114.44	
	2903610000	Chlorobenzene, o- dichlorobenzene and p- dichlorobenzene	102.53				101.00	
	2905110000	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	93.73	101.66	114.01	100.44	102.94	102.29
		Dodecan-1-ol, hexadecan-1-ol and octadecan-1-ol	112.32		105.82	99.79	113.12	106.59
	3204160000	Reactive dyes and preparations based thereon	106.30		103.08		107.69	108.05
	3204170000	Pigments and preparations based thereon	107.03	106.09	118.04	112.55	113.86	107.45
	3302100000	Mixt./with bas./odorifer's subs.incl.alc.sol's for food/drnk	104.35	99.17	98.35	98.71	94.00	101.74
	3302900000	Mixt.with basis of odorifer's subs.inc.alc.sol's for ind. nes	109.23	112.12	111.66	113.10	113.18	109.10
	3506100000	Products put up as glues or adhesives for retail sale, =<1kg	116.64	118.57	117.10	119.25	121.70	117.38
	3506910000	Adhesives based on rubber or plastic (incl. artificial resins)	116.60	127.78	125.64	127.35	129.05	123.01
	3808100012	Agricultural insecticides	94.65	103.52	100.11	103.45	105.50	104.69
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
07	3904100000	Polyvinyl chloride, not mixed with oth. subs., in pry. forms	76.13		85.10		113.19	109.86
	3906900000	Acrylic polymers prepared, in primary forms, nes	109.40	109.80			110.20	117.15
	3907200000	Other polyethers, in primary forms, nes	96.96	90.23	93.30	100.19	99.21	101.32
	3907910000	Unsaturated polyesters, in primary forms, nes	101.93	107.38	107.09	102.29	108.08	107.99
	3907990010	Polyester chips	115.19	107.83	102.05	93.29	102.05	101.27
	3921900000	Other cellular plates, strips, of plastics, nes	95.60		106.13	98.90	122.08	113.55
	3923100000	Boxes, cases, crates and similar articles of plastics	66.54	109.90	106.98	114.76	103.70	103.30

1	+	+						
	3923210000	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethylene	87.40	99.06	99.02	100.73	102.66	90.26
	3923500000	Stoppers, lids, caps and other closures of plastics	111.96	109.33	112.58	121.10	122.36	121.76
	4009100000	Tubes, of vulcanized rubb., not reinforced, without fitts.	112.53	128.19	120.82	121.63	119.14	131.97
	4009400000	Tubes, of vul. rubber, reinforced with mat., no fittings	86.73	101.46	91.78	103.64	96.04	100.74
	4013200000	Inner tubes, of rubber of a kind used on bicycles	105.34	105.31	124.57	124.82	126.07	108.08
	4013900010	Of a kind used on motor cycles	91.74	146.11	133.69	139.83	149.08	127.11
	4016990000	Articles of vulcanized rubber, nes	101.96		103.44			103.04
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
07	3904100000	Polyvinyl chloride, not mixed with oth. subs., in pry. forms	98.64			111.15		
	3906900000	Acrylic polymers prepared,in primary forms, nes	118.32			117.99		
	3907200000	Other polyethers, in primary forms, nes	101.94			107.89		
	3907910000	Unsaturated polyesters, in primary forms, nes	97.03		102.77			
	3907990010	Polyester chips	107.37	100.48	108.13	92.47	111.24	89.31
	3921900000	Other cellular plates, strips, of plastics, nes	107.62	118.34	106.90	123.75	123.48	126.06
	3923100000	Boxes, cases, crates and similar articles of plastics	121.99	132.81	134.60	121.09	132.88	121.35
	3923210000	Sacks and bags (incl. cones) of polymers of ethylene	92.89		102.07		101.36	
	3923500000	Stoppers, lids, caps and other closures of plastics	124.17			115.63		
	4009100000	Tubes, of vulcanized rubb., not reinforced, without fitts.	111.01			123.76		
	4009400000	Tubes, of vul. rubber, reinforced with mat., no fittings	93.35		102.41			
		Inner tubes, of rubber of a kind used on bicycles	127.17			108.74		
	4013900010	Of a kind used on motor cycles	137.30		137.01			
	4016990000	Articles of vulcanized rubber, nes	95.09		104.51		104.26	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_	FEB_09	MAR_	APR	MAY_	JUN_
10	400050000	Depart (and mark them)	09	400.00	09	_09	09	09
10	4802520000	Paper (excl. mech. fibers), weighing >=40g/m2 but =<150g/m2	111.59	108.99	107.30	98.09	102.70	
	4802530000	Paper (excl. mechanical fibers), weighing >150g/m2	106.51	115.95	127.26	119.55	107.25	119.12
	4804110000	Unbleached kraftliner, uncoated, in rolls or sheets	95.54	96.66	97.79	102.40	102.52	103.58
	4804190000	Kraftliner, uncoated (excl. unbleached), in rolls or sheets	101.61	105.82	108.19	111.40	109.72	113.72
	4810110000	Paper, coated with kaolin,	101.75	101.36	86.28	89.94	86.31	91.00

		etc, weighing =<150g/m2						
	4810120000	Paper, coated with kaolin,	81.37	108.44	92.35	106.15	100.23	98.13
		etc, weighing >150g/m2						
	4911990000	Other printed matter, nes	127.53	117.64	111.84	115.67	115.18	111.17
Sections	HS10	Descriptions		AU_	SEP_		NOV_	DEC
			09	09	09		09	09
10	4802520000	Paper (excl. mech. fibres), weighing >=40g/m2 but =<150g/m2	87.31	104.78	100.16	104.49	106.50	96.04
	4802530000	Paper (excl. mechanical fibres), weighing >150g/m2	108.19	107.23	104.79	109.38		105.41
	4804110000	Unbleached kraftliner, uncoated, in rolls or sheets	103.52	102.01				102.48
		Kraftliner, uncoated (excl. unbleached), in rolls or sheets	112.27	109.22				114.40
	4810110000	Paper, coated with kaolin, etc, weighing =<150g/m2	97.00					103.22
	4810120000	Paper, coated with kaolin, etc, weighing >150g/m2	100.99					99.89
	4911990000	Other printed matter, nes	108.67		109.04		109.77	109.11
Sections	HS10	Descriptions		FEB_	MAR_		MAY_	JUN_
11	E00200000	Taytila fabrica impressorated	09	<b>09</b> 101.64	<b>09</b> 80.78		<b>09</b> 103.13	<b>09</b> 102.69
	5903900000	Textile fabrics impregnated with plastics, nes	99.52			_	-	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	09	09	09
11	5903900000	Textile fabrics impregnated with plastics, nes	81.7			32 105.8		
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR 09	_09	MAY_ 09	09
12	6402990000	Footwear, nes, not covering the ankle, of rubber or plastics					103.1	
	6406200000	Outer soles and heels of rubber or plastics			29 102.3		06 101.2	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	09	09	09
12		Footwear, nes, not covering the ankle, of rubber or plastics					0 103.7	
	6406200000	Outer soles and heels of rubber or plastics					9 104.5	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	_09	MAY_ 09	09
13	6802930000	Worked granite	104.9		35 103.4		0 105.6	
	6804220000	Millstones, etc, of oth. agglomerated abrasives or of ceramics	85.8	86.1	13 87.4	12 86.3	87.2	86.64
	6809190000	Boards, of plaster or compositions based on plaster, nes	103.0	102.8	34 102.6	52 103.7	6 102.7	1 103.87
	6908900000	Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, etc, nes	114.6	51 117.9	90 120.5	52 119.1	7 120.1	124.17
	6911100000	Tableware and kitchenware, of porcelain or china	109.4	110.3	38 109.2	25 107.6	110.5	55 112.73

	6912000000	Ceramic tableware oth household art.(excl. porcelain/china)	114.30					121.83
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
13	6802930000	Worked granite	9.86	104.30	100.69	101.85	102.34	103.27
	6804220000	Millstones, etc, of oth. agglomerated abrasives or of ceramics	87.69					
	6809190000	Boards, of plaster or compositions based on plaster, nes	103.02				104.67	
	6908900000	Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles,etc,nes	124.18	125.45	125.19	124.23	129.09	130.50
	6911100000	Tableware and kitchenware, of porcelain or china	107.80	115.46	111.26	113.12	110.80	112.09
	6912000000	Ceramic tableware oth household art.(excl.porcelain/china)	126.54	123.92	122.88	124.66	119.69	128.41
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
15	7208520000	F/hotrol.i/steel,not coils, wid> =600mm,>=4.75mm but <=10mm thck	100.18	99.89	103.34	103.64	94.32	100.23
	7209180000	F/cold-rolled i/steel, coils, width >=600mm, < 0.5mm thick	107.28	109.39	109.89	105.85	106.01	105.94
	7308300000	Doors, window-frames and thresholds for doors of iron or steel	106.21	117.05	108.00	118.13	98.61	118.36
	7308400000	Equip. for scaffolding, shuttering, propping/pitpropping i/steel	106.55	105.42	105.42	104.24	103.81	105.40
	7308900000	Structures and parts of structures, nes, of iron or steel	97.19	89.92	91.85	88.70	91.89	92.31
	7309000000	Reservoirs, tanks(excl.for gas)of iron/steel,>=300 I	112.16	114.94	114.73	112.56	106.19	103.01
	7607190000	Aluminium foil, =<0.2mm thick, not backed (excl. rolled)	99.71	97.87	100.22	107.22	96.96	99.88
	7607200000	Aluminium foil, =<0.2mm thick, backed with paper, plastics	113.44	112.43	119.51	112.33	109.17	113.34
	8204110000	Hand-operated spanners and wrenches, non-adjustable	89.99	103.44	113.97	107.23	107.66	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
15	7208520000	F/hotrol.i/steel,not coils,wid>=600mm,>=4.75mm but <=10mm thck	100.26	106.25				110.35
	7209180000	F/cold-rolled i/steel, coils, width >=600mm, < 0.5mm thick	106.57	107.28	106.79	106.46	110.30	110.45
	7308300000	Doors, window-frames and thresholds for doors of iron or steel	118.66	121.43	108.76	119.37	109.36	106.73

	7308400000	Equip. for scaffolding, shuttering, propping/pitpropping i/steel	106.84	105.60	104.19	108.04	104.32	101.75
	7308900000	Structures and parts of structures, nes, of iron or steel	93.44					
	7309000000	Reservoirs, tanks(excl.for gas)of iron/steel,>=300 I	119.91	117.51	111.20	112.58	115.07	120.89
	7607190000	Aluminum foil, =<0.2mm thick, not backed (excl. rolled)	108.64		111.75		102.56	
	7607200000	Aluminum foil, =<0.2mm thick, backed with paper, plastics	105.86					
	8204110000	Hand-operated spanners and wrenches, non-adjustable	118.58				137.15	
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
16	8407340000	Spark-ignition reciprocating piston eng. for veh., >1000cc	93.46					
	8407900000	Spark-ignition recipro./rotary internal combustion eng., nes	98.13					
	8409910010	For internal combustion engines for motor vehicles	96.27	94.33				100.61
	8442200000	Mach., apparatus & equipment for type-setting/composing, nes	99.03		101.64			
	8501400000	Ac motors, single-phase	101.44	111.44	111.76	108.62	108.85	105.96
	8502110000	Generating sets with compression-ignition engines, =<75 kva	94.83	100.26	114.25	111.14	98.79	97.31
	8502120000	Gen sets with compression- ignition engines, >75 kva- <=375 kva	113.22	107.72		115.12	106.06	107.31
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
16	8407340000	Spark-ignition reciprocating piston eng. for veh., >1000cc	99.50	102.45	995.50			101.14
	8407900000	Spark-ignition recipro./rotary internal combustion eng., nes	102.64	99.64	98.99	108.74	101.14	108.19
	8409910010	For internal combustion engines for motor vehicles	97.01	105.11	97.15	102.89	102.79	99.74
	8442200000	Mach., apparatus & equipment for type-setting/composing, nes	102.28		102.18	102.11	101.78	101.83
	8501400000	Ac motors, single-phase	109.05	107.19	100.92	102.86	109.49	109.35
	8502110000	Generating sets with compression-ignition engines, =<75 kva	109.15				106.11	
	8502120000	Gen sets with compression- ignition engines, >75 kva- <=375 kva	103.96	117.27	105.34	113.38	105.61	110.69

Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
17	8703210012	Ckd engine capacity =<1000cc imported by others	99.2	25 103.6	66 108.7			97.47
	8703220019	Vehicles engine capacity 1000 1500cc of less than 8 years	104.4	105.6	107.5	9 113.74	105.98	96.12
	8703220029	Vehicles engine capacity 1000 1500cc of more than 8 years	107.1			4 115.5		90.83
Sections	HS10	Descriptions	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
17	8703210012	Ckd engine capacity =<1000cc imported by others			108.9	3 110.3	1 112.88	99.68
	8703220019	Vehicles engine capacity 1000 1500cc of less than 8 years	98.9	92 102.1	104.2	7 104.62	2 105.93	105.16
	8703220029	Vehicles engine capacity 1000 1500cc of more than 8 years					3 104.31	
		IMPORT PRICE INDEX (BASICODE						
SECTIONS	WEIGHT		JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	09	_09	09	
01		Live animals; animals products	102.12		109.58			110.12
02		Live trees &other plant ,Blb, Root, Cut flowers etc	109.27		100.60			117.02
03	2.01	Animals and vegetable fats and oil and other cleavage products	103.81	104.72	115.02	112.01	119.73	113.69
04	63.57	Prepared of meat, fish or Crustaceans, Molluses etc	106.54	118.79	119.02	117.53	117.22	121.05
05	78.05	Mineral Products	106.82	101.22	115.09	113.24	113.51	115.92
06	80.32	Inorganic chem; composts of prec met radioact elements etc	109.41	112.96	106.63	119.97	116.64	118.72
07	75.45	Plastics and articles thereof	115.44	118.91	118.61	115.23	119.47	119.22
10	92.35	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials; waste etc	109.33	113.43	107.52	116.90	108.03	118.65
11	13.86	Textiles and Textiles Articles	111.15	118.56	105.78	107.91	104.92	113.32
12	2.34	Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Whips etc	113.01	108.58	117.88	116.92	111.85	115.68
13	11.57	Art of stone, plaster, cement, abestos, mica or similar materials	106.62	114.69	108.82	118.97	112.91	112.78
15	94.73	Iron and steel	112.88	112.14	105.66	114.62	121.31	112.30
16	177	Nuclear reactors boilers mchy & appliance, parts	105.68	119.09	114.12	116.26	117.53	118.79
17	137.09	Rail, tramw locom; rolling_stock & parts thereof IMPORT PRICE INDEX (BAS	113.67 <b>E: JAN</b>		106.97 <b>AT 10-D</b>			125.87 <b>HS</b>
		CODE						

SECTIONS		DESCREPTIONS	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09
01		Live animals; animals products	109.66	100.74	107.54	115.10	118.62	122.15
02		Live trees &other plant,Blb, Root, Cut flowers etc	107.92		105.75			
03		Animals and vegetable fats and oil and other cleavage products	123.63		108.56	107.99	112.53	118.64
04	63.57	Prepared of meat, fish or Crustacenans, Molluses etc	119.88		106.68			
05		Mineral Products	113.07		107.67		117.88	112.70
06		Inorganic chem; composts of prec met radioact elements etc	121.30		112.91			
07	75.45	Plastics and articles thereof	120.85	104.68	112.98	123.50	121.16	111.43
10		Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials; waste etc	125.24	101.42	109.01	115.67	116.58	119.36
11	13.86	Textiles and Textiles Articles	114.29	104.60	107.22	104.97	110.42	119.06
12		Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Whips etc	119.88	107.46	111.19	117.29	113.27	121.71
13		Art of stone, plaster, cement, abestos, mica or similar materials	125.13	108.95	109.70	118.77	122.19	119.41
15	94.73	Iron and steel	116.99	118.30	109.31			120.29
16	177	Nuclear reactors boilers mchy & appliance, parts	118.99		107.04			
17		Rail, tramw locom; rolling stock & parts thereof	117.89		106.50			
Table	5.1.2	EXPORT PRICE INDEX (BAS CODE	SE: JAN	2005=100	AT 10-	DIGIT LI	EVEL O	F HS
SECTIONS		DESCREPTIONS	JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09
01		Live animals; animals products	108.13		125.14		112.23	
05		Salt; sulphur, earth & stone; plasteringMat; lime &cem	130.20	109.76	117.52	111.48	109.30	117.83
06		Inorganic chem; composts of prec met radioact elements etc	140.82		139.82			
11		Silk	108.00	123.55	130.00	125.58	107.99	109.19

Table 5.2.2	EXPORT PRICE INDEX (BAS											
SECTIONS	DESCREPTIONS	JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09					
01	Live animals; animals products	109.96	106.53	107.75	110.93	107.04	109.30					
05	Salt; sulphur, earth & stone; plastering Mat; lime &cem	107.64	144.91	102.50	140.44	127.37	118.24					
06	Inorganic chem; composts of prec met radioact elements etc	135.88			136.32							
11	Silk	111.96			108.17	107.96	121.23					
Table 5.2.3	A		MODITY I									
				_	APR	MAY_	JUN_					
		09	09	09	_09	09	09					
	All Imports Index	104.21			104.33							
	All Exports Index	113.61			122.97							
		JUL_ 09	AUG _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC_ 09					
	All Imports Index	110.56	112.51	105.22	108.61	109.54	112.07					
	All Exports Index	103.52	104.72	111.37	116.06	110.32	115.56					
Table 5.3.1	Year - on year											
		JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	MAR_ 09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09					
	IMPORT	-5.39	-11.50	-11.86	-12.87	-8.31	-8.36					
	EXPORT	-19.42		-17.67	0.61	-6.89	-2.22					
		JUL_ 09	AU _ 09	SEP_ 09	OCT_ 09	NOV_ 09	DEC _09					
	IMPORT	-9.67	2.76	0.29	-10.66	-11.51	-9.46					
	EXPORT	-1.30	-3.02	2.94	-0.79	-11.78	-3.48					
Table5.4.1	TERMS OF TRADE											
		JAN_ 09	FEB_ 09	09	APR _09	MAY_ 09	JUN_ 09					
	TERMS OF TRADE	109.01			117.86							
		JUL_	AUG _	SEP_	OCT_	NOV_	DEC_					
		09	09	09	09	09	09					
	TERMS OF TRADE	93.63	93.08	105.85	106.86	100.71	103.12					

Table 6.1 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (Base June 2004 = 100)

	All Com	modities Ir	ndex	Farming) Industry Supply					Farming)										
		Month-	Year-		Month-			Month-	Year-		Month-	Year-							
		on	on		on	Year-on		on	on		on	on							
VEAD	Month	change	chang	Monthl	change	change(	Monthl	change	chang	Month	chang	change							
YEAR 2005 Jan	ly 104.3	(%)	e(%) 5.2	107.4	(%)	%) 8.5	y 104.0	(%) 1.0	e(%) 4.9	ly 101.2	e(%) 0.7	(%)							
Feb	104.3	0.9 0.8	5.9	107.4	0.4 -0.3		104.0	0.9	5.7	101.2		1.2 1.2							
						8.1					0.0								
Mar	105.0 105.3	-0.1 0.3	5.2	106.8 106.8	-0.2	8.0	104.8 105.2	-0.1 0.4	4.9 5.1	101.3 101.3	0.1 0.0	1.3 1.3							
Apr May	105.6	0.3	5.3 5.6	100.8	0.0 0.5	7.9 8.2	105.2	0.4	5.3	101.3	-0.1	3.0							
	105.8	0.2	5.8	107.3	1.2	8.6	105.4	0.2	5.6	101.3	-0.1	1.1							
Jun Jul	105.8	0.2	5.6	110.7	1.9	10.2	105.6	0.1	5.1	101.1	0.0	0.7							
	106.5	-0.1	5.3	114.4	3.3	13.3	105.6	-0.4	4.4	101.2	0.0	0.7							
Aug Sep	100.4	0.9	5.5	117.5	2.7	11.4	106.3	0.7	4.4	101.2	-0.1	0.6							
Oct		0.9	6.4	122.7		15.9	106.3	0.7	5.3	101.0		0.6							
Nov	108.1 108.3	0.7	5.5	122.7	4.5 0.1	15.1	106.6	0.3	4.5	101.0	0.0 -0.1	0.6							
							106.7	0.1				0.4							
Dec Jan	108.4 111.1	0.1 2.4	4.9 6.5	123.0 120.9	0.0 -1.7	14.9 12.6	110.1	3.0	3.8 5.8	101.0 101.7	0.1 0.6	0.5							
2006 Jan Feb	111.1	0.3	6.0	120.9	0.1	13.0	110.1	0.3	5.8	101.7	0.6	0.4							
Mar	111.4	0.3	6.1	121.0	0.1	13.3	110.4	0.3	5.3	101.8	0.1	0.6							
Apr	111.4	0.0	6.0	121.0	0.0	13.4	110.4	0.0	5.2	101.7	0.0	0.5							
May	111.0	0.3	6.0	121.1	0.1	13.4	111.0	0.3	5.3	99.2	-2.6	-2.0							
Jun	111.5	0.2	6.5	121.3	1.4	13.3	111.7	0.3	5.8	99.2	0.0	-1.9							
Jul	117.8	4.5	10.7	123.0	0.2	11.4	117.4	5.0	10.7	101.5	2.3	0.4							
	117.8	0.4	11.2	123.3	3.8	12.0	117.4	0.0	11.2	101.8	0.3	0.4							
Aug Sep	118.0	-0.3	9.9	127.2	-0.6	8.3	117.4	-0.2	10.2	101.5	-0.3	0.6							
Oct	118.8	0.7	9.8	127.2	0.1	3.7	117.1	0.8	10.2	101.3	-0.3	0.4							
Nov	118.7	-0.1	9.6	127.3	-0.1	3.5	117.9	-0.1	10.7	101.6	0.4	0.1							
Dec	119.1	0.3	9.8	127.2	0.4	3.9	118.3	0.3	10.5	101.7	0.4	0.0							
2007 Jan	120.6	1.3	8.6	123.0	-3.7	1.7	120.6	1.9	9.5	101.7	0.1	0.7							
Feb	120.7	0.1	8.4	123.0	0.0	1.6	120.7	0.1	9.3	101.8	0.0	0.0							
Mar	121.0	0.3	8.7	123.2	0.2	1.8	121.0	0.3	9.6	102.2	0.4	0.4							
Apr	121.1	0.0	8.4	121.6	-1.3	0.4	121.2	0.2	9.5	101.9	-0.3	0.0							
May	121.4	0.2	8.4	121.9	0.3	0.5	121.5	0.2	9.5	101.8	-0.1	2.6							
Jun	122.2	0.7	8.4	122.2	0.3	-0.6	122.5	0.8	9.6	101.8	0.0	2.6							
Jul	122.6	0.3	4.0	122.1	-0.1	-1.0	122.8	0.3	4.7	102.8	1.0	1.3							
Aug	122.8	0.2	3.8	122.3	0.2	-4.5	123.1	0.2	4.8	103.4	0.5	1.6							
Sep	124.0	1.0	5.1	123.3	0.8	-3.1	124.3	1.0	6.2	103.4	0.0	1.9							
Oct	125.7	1.4	5.8	123.5	0.2	-3.0	126.2	1.5	6.9	103.4	0.0	2.3							
Nov	126.0	0.2	6.2	124.2	0.6	-2.4	126.5	0.2	7.2	103.5	0.1	1.9							
Dec	125.9	-0.1	5.7	124.2	0.0	-2.8	126.3	-0.1	6.8	103.4	-0.1	1.7							
2008 Jan	131.4	4.4	8.9	127.2	2.4	3.4	132.2	4.7	9.6	103.6	0.1	1.7							
Feb	132.4	0.7	9.7	129.2	1.6	5.1	133.1	0.7	10.3	103.7	0.1	1.9							
Mar	132.2	-0.1	9.2	129.5	0.2	5.1	132.8	-0.2	9.8	103.5	-0.1	1.4							
Apr	133.1	0.7	9.9	129.5	0.0	6.5	133.8	0.7	10.4	103.9	0.3	2.0							
May	133.9	0.6	10.4	130.7	1.0	7.2	134.6	0.6	10.8	103.9	0.0	2.1							
Jun	134.8	0.7	10.3	131.1	0.3	7.3	135.6	0.7	10.7	103.9	0.0	2.0							
Jul	136.6	1.3	11.5	140.0	6.8	14.7	136.6	0.8	11.2	103.9	0.0	1.0							
Aug	137.1	0.4	11.7	143.6	2.5	17.4	136.8	0.1	11.2	103.9	0.0	0.5							
Sep	137.8	0.5	11.1	147.6	2.8	19.7	137.1	0.2	10.3	103.9	0.0	0.5							
Oct	138.8	0.7	10.4	152.4	3.3	23.5	137.6	0.4	9.1	103.9	0.0	0.4							
Nov	139.3	0.4	10.5	159.5	4.6	28.4	137.4	-0.2	8.7	103.9	0.0	0.4							
Dec	139.4	0.1	10.7	159.8	0.2	28.7	137.5	0.1	8.9	103.9	0.0	0.4							
2009 Jan	142.9	2.5	8.7	164.0	2.6	29.0	141.0	2.5	6.6	104.7	0.8	1.1							
Feb	143.4	0.3	8.3	164.2	0.1	27.1	141.5	0.4	6.3	104.7	0.0	1.0							
Mar	142.9	-0.3	8.1	164.3	0.0	26.9	140.9	-0.4	6.1	104.7	0.0	1.1							
Apr	143.0	0.1	7.4	164.3	0.0	26.9	141.0	0.1	5.4	104.7	0.0	0.8							
May	143.9	0.6	7.4	164.4	0.1	25.7	142.1	0.7	5.5	104.7	0.0	0.8							

	Continuation												
		Tal	ble 6.1	Produce	r Price	Index	(Base	June 2	2004 = 1	00)			
					Agriculture(Corporate						Electricity, Gas & Water		
	All Co	mmoditi	es Index	F	arming)			Industry	1		Supply		
		Month			Month	Year-		Month-			Month-		
		- on	Year-on		- on	on		on	Year-on		on	Year-on	
	Month	chang	change		chang	chan	Monthl	change	change		change	change	
YEAR	ly	e(%)	(%)	Monthly	e(%)	ge(%)	У	(%)	(%)	Monthly	(%)	(%)	
2009 Jun	145.4	1.0	7.8	164.2	-0.1	25.2	143.7	1.2	6.0	104.7	0.0	8.0	
Jul	145.4	0.0	6.4	164.1	-0.1	17.2	143.7	0.0	5.2	110.8	5.9	6.7	
Aug	145.3	-0.1	6.0	164.2	0.1	14.4	143.6	-0.1	5.0	113.6	2.5	9.4	
Sep	145.6	0.2	5.7	164.4	0.1	11.4	143.9	0.2	4.9	113.6	0.0	9.4	
Oct	145.8	0.1	5.1	164.7	0.2	8.0	144.1	0.1	4.7	113.6	0.0	9.4	
Nov	145.9	0.0	4.7	164.6	0.0	3.2	144.2	0.1	4.9	113.6	0.0	9.4	
Dec	145.9	0.0	4.7	164.9	0.1	3.1	144.2	0.0	4.8	113.6	0.0	9.4	

	Table 6.2 Producer Price Index (Base June 2004 = 100)										
YEAR /MONTH	CROPS, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	FISHING	MINING AND QUARYING	MANUFACTURING	ELECTRICITY,GAS & WATER SUPPLY						
2005 Jan	107.4	107.8	106.0	104.0	101.2						
Feb	107.1	107.8	107.9	105.0	101.2						
Mar	106.8	107.8	108.8	104.8	101.3						
Apr	106.8	107.8	109.1	105.2	101.3						
May	107.3	107.8	109.0	105.4	101.3						
Jun	108.6	107.8	109.4	105.6	101.1						
Jul	110.7	107.8	110.0	106.1	101.2						
Aug	114.4	107.8	111.1	105.6	101.2						
Sep	117.5	107.8	112.5	106.3	101.0						
Oct	122.8	107.8	112.2	106.6	101.0						
Nov	123.0	107.8	111.4	106.7	101.0						
Dec	123.0	107.9	113.6	106.9	101.0						
2006 Jan	120.9	108.9	117.0	110.1	101.7						
Feb	121.1	109.0	117.2	110.4	101.8						
Mar	121.1	109.0	117.3	110.4	101.7						
Apr	121.1	109.1	116.8	110.7	101.9						
May	121.3	109.6	117.1	111.0	99.2						
Jun	123.1	115.2	116.4	111.7	99.2						
Jul	123.3	115.2	116.5	117.4	101.5						
Aug	128.1	115.2	116.4	117.4	101.8						
Sep	127.3	115.2	117.6	117.1	101.5						
Oct	127.4	115.2	118.2	118.0	101.1						
Nov	127.2	116.2	118.5	117.9	101.6						
Dec	127.8	116.3	120.6	118.3	101.7						
2007 Jan	123.0	119.8	125.8	120.6	101.8						
Feb	123.0	120.5	126.4	120.7	101.8						
Mar	123.2	121.1	126.9	121.0	102.2						
Apr	121.6	121.1	127.1	121.2	101.9						
May	121.9	121.1	127.2	121.5	101.8						
Jun	122.2	120.6	127.4	122.5	101.8						
Jul	122.1	120.6	126.1	122.8	102.8						
Aug	122.3	120.6	124.7	123.1	103.4						
Sep	123.3	120.6	126.0	124.3	103.4						
Oct	123.5	121.2	125.3	126.2	103.4						
Nov	124.2	122.0	125.7	126.4	103.5						
Dec	124.2	122.6	126.9	126.3	103.4						
2008 Jan	127.2	124.7	133.9	132.2	103.6						
Feb	129.3	125.0	133.9	133.1	103.7						
Mar	129.5	125.8	133.9	132.8	103.5						
Apr	129.5	125.8	133.4	133.8	103.9						
May	130.7	131.8	133.4	134.6	103.9						

Jun	131.1	131.9	133.5	135.6	103.9
Jul	140.1	132.7	135.5	136.6	103.9
Aug	143.6	132.7	135.5	136.8	103.9
Sep	147.6	133.0	136.0	137.1	103.9
Oct	152.5	133.0	136.0	137.6	103.9
Nov	159.6	133.0	137.4	137.4	103.9
Dec	159.9	133.0	137.4	137.5	103.9
2009 Jan	164.1	142.4	136.4	141.0	104.7
Feb	164.3	142.4	136.4	141.5	104.7
Mar	164.4	142.4	136.5	140.9	104.7
Apr	164.3	142.4	136.1	141.0	104.7
May	164.4	148.0	136.3	142.1	104.7
Jun	164.2	148.0	136.3	143.7	104.7
Jul	164.1	148.0	136.3	143.7	110.8
Aug	164.3	148.0	136.3	143.6	113.6
Sep	164.5	148.0	136.3	143.9	113.6
Oct	164.7	148.0	138.4	144.1	113.6
Nov	164.7	148.0	138.4	144.2	113.6
Dec	164.9	148.0	138.5	144.2	113.6

	CROPS, HU		FISI	HING		G AND RYING	MANUFA	CTURING	COMPOSI	TE PRICE
	Month- on change(%)	Year-on change( %)	Month- on change( %)	Year-on change( %)	Month- on change( %)	Year-on change( %)	Month- on change( %)	Year-on change( %)	Month- on change( %)	Year-on change %)
2005 Jan	0.4	8.5	7.7	7.8	2.5	8.4	1.0	4.9	0.9	9.8
Feb	-0.3	8.1	0.0	7.8	1.9	9.5	0.9	5.7	1.5	10.9
Mar	-0.2	8.0	0.0	7.8	0.9	8.3	-0.1	4.9	1.7	16.3
Apr	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.8	0.2	7.7	0.4	5.1	1.7	17.9
May	0.5	8.2	0.0	7.8	-0.1	7.2	0.2	5.3	1.9	16.8
Jun	1.2	8.6	0.0	7.8	0.5	9.4	0.1	5.6	1.7	18.6
Jul	1.9	10.2	0.0	7.8	0.6	9.1	0.5	5.1	7.4	26.1
Aug	3.4	13.3	0.1	7.8	1.0	9.4	-0.4	4.4	2.5	28.2
Sep	2.7	11.4	0.0	7.8	1.5	12.0	0.7	4.9	-1.8	24.3
Oct	4.5	15.9	0.0	7.8	-0.3	11.5	0.3	5.3	-2.4	18.6
Nov	0.1	15.1	0.0	7.7	-0.8	8.8	0.1	4.5	-2.2	15.1
Dec	0.0	14.9	0.0	7.8	2.1	9.7	0.2	3.8	-1.5	11.6
2006 Jan	-1.7	12.6	1.0	1.1	3.4	10.3	3.0	5.8	0.1	10.7
Feb	0.1	13.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	8.6	0.3	5.2	1.6	10.8
Mar	0.0	13.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.3	2.8	12.0
Apr	0.1	13.5	0.0	1.2	-0.5	7.1	0.3	5.2	2.2	12.6
May	0.2	13.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	7.5	0.3	5.3	0.1	10.5
Jun	1.4	13.3	5.2	6.9	-0.7	6.4	0.7	5.8	-0.2	8.5
Jul	0.2	11.4	0.0	6.9	0.1	5.9	5.0	10.7	2.0	3.0
Aug	3.9	12.0	0.0	6.9	-0.1	4.8	0.0	11.2	3.2	3.7
Sep	-0.6	8.3	0.0	6.9	1.2	4.5	-0.2	10.2	0.6	6.3
Oct	0.1	3.7	0.0	6.9	0.5	5.3	0.8	10.7	-2.5	6.1
Nov	-0.1	3.5	0.9	7.8	0.3	6.4	-0.1	10.5	-0.7	7.8
Dec	0.4	3.9	0.0	7.8	2.0	6.2	0.3	10.6	-0.8	8.5
2007 Jan	-3.8	1.7	3.0	9.9	5.1	7.5	1.9	9.5	-0.4	8.0
Feb	0.0	1.6	0.6	10.6	0.6	7.8	0.1	9.3	0.8	7.1
Mar	0.2	1.8	0.5	11.1	0.5	8.2	0.3	9.6	1.0	5.2
Apr	-1.3	0.4	0.0	11.0	0.2	8.8	0.2	9.5	1.2	4.2
May	0.3	0.5	0.0	10.5	0.1	8.6	0.2	9.5	0.5	4.6
Jun	0.3	-0.7	-0.5	4.6	0.2	9.4	0.8	9.6	1.5	6.4
Jul	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	4.7	-1.3	8.2	0.3	4.7	0.5	4.8
Aug	0.2	-4.5	0.0	4.7	-1.4	7.1	0.2	4.8	2.6	4.2
Sep	0.8	-3.1	0.0	4.7	1.3	7.1	1.0	6.2	0.5	4.1
Oct	0.2	-3.1	0.5	5.2	-0.7	6.0	1.5	6.9	-2.1	4.6
Nov	0.6	-2.4	0.7	4.9	0.4	6.1	0.2	7.2	-0.1	5.2
Dec	0.0	-2.8	0.5	5.4	1.2	5.3	-0.1	6.8	0.6	6.6
2008 Jan	2.4	3.4	1.7	4.1	6.7	6.4	4.7	9.6	1.4	8.6
Feb	1.6	5.1	0.2	3.7	0.0	5.9	0.7	10.3	0.3	8.0

Mar	0.2	5.1	0.6	3.8	0.0	5.5	-0.2	9.8	0.8	7.8
Apr	0.0	6.5	0.0	3.8	-0.4	5.0	0.7	10.4	1.6	8.2
May	0.9	7.2	4.8	8.8	0.0	4.9	0.6	10.8	1.9	9.7
Jun	0.3	7.3	0.1	9.4	0.0	4.7	0.7	10.7	3.7	12.0
Jul	6.8	14.7	0.6	10.0	1.9	7.4	0.8	11.2	2.2	14.0
Aug	2.5	17.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	8.7	0.1	11.2	1.2	12.4
Sep	2.8	19.8	0.2	10.3	0.5	7.9	0.2	10.3	1.1	13.0
Oct	3.3	23.5	0.0	9.8	0.0	8.5	0.4	9.1	-0.6	14.7
Nov	4.6	28.5	0.0	9.0	1.3	9.3	-0.2	8.7	0.0	14.8
Dec	0.2	28.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	8.2	0.1	8.9	0.8	15.1
2009 Jan	2.6	29.0	7.1	14.2	-0.9	1.9	2.5	6.6	0.5	14.0
Feb	0.1	27.1	0.0	14.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	6.3	0.7	14.6
Mar	0.0	26.9	0.0	13.2	0.2	2.0	-0.4	6.1	0.6	14.4
Apr	0.0	26.9	0.0	13.2	-0.4	2.0	0.1	5.4	0.6	13.3
May	0.1	25.8	4.0	12.3	0.2	2.1	0.7	5.5	1.8	13.2
Jun	-0.1	25.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	2.1	1.2	6.0	1.8	11.2
Jul	-0.1	17.2	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.2	2.1	11.1
Aug	0.1	14.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.6	-0.1	5.0	1.1	11.0
Sep	0.1	11.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.9	0.5	10.4
Oct	0.2	8.0	0.0	11.3	1.9	1.8	0.1	4.7	0.5	11.6
Nov	0.0	3.2	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	4.9	0.7	12.4
Dec	0.1	3.1	0.0	11.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	4.8	0.4	12.0

	Table	e 7.4.1: Qu	arterly Gros	s Domestic F	Product At (	<b>Current Basi</b>	c Prices (=	N=Million)		
ACTIVITY										
SECTOR			2008					2009		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Crop Production	1,266,837.53	1,646,465.20	2,237,006.43	1,964,484.80	7,114,793.96	1,485,620.38	1,896,727.91	2,543,700.01	2,274,873.40	8,200,921.69
Livestock	118,518.01	113,304.25	133,041.60	148,079.70	512,943.55	138,925.23	128,509.68	149,006.59	167,181.98	583,623.47
Forestry	23,919.12	24,401.10	24,416.96	26,285.46	99,022.65	26,368.44	27,451.23	27,520.36	29,731.49	111,071.52
Fishing	61,708.76	63,072.38	62,669.48	67,186.55	254,637.17	72,711.44	71,271.79	70,503.16	76,202.99	290,689.37
Coal Mining	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.52	0.19	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.60
Crude Petroleum &										
Natural Gas	2,456,392.69	2,092,482.66	2,183,460.17	2,365,415.18	9,097,750.70	1,893,705.05	1,728,428.70	1,765,819.39	2,030,195.77	7,418,148.91
Metal Ores	11.00	8.47	7.23	4.30	31.00	12.17	9.66	8.01	4.84	34.68
Quarrying & Other										
Mining	9,574.29	6,576.61	9,560.55	10,447.14	36,158.59	10,935.26	7,339.50	10,497.48	11,805.27	40,577.51
Oil Refining	11,833.84	10,329.37	10,514.06	14,904.82	47,582.10	13,624.78	11,630.87	11,786.26	16,916.98	53,958.89
Cement	3,739.74	4,120.58	4,245.03	5,057.33	17,162.68	4,390.47	4,697.47	4,678.02	5,790.64	19,556.59
Other Manufacturing	25,242.90	106,727.84	145,294.21	243,563.32	520,828.27	26,113.78	110,431.30	150,379.51	251,868.83	538,793.41
Electricity	11,708.73	11,472.88	12,918.33	14,317.99	50,417.93	13,810.45	13,559.79	15,284.97	16,958.23	59,613.44
Water	543.13	595.03	628.99	485.56	2,252.71	628.37	666.43	696.92	543.34	2,535.06
Building & Construction	77,051.49	76,560.58	74,446.00	78,523.56	306,581.64	88,632.72	86,513.46	82,635.07	89,909.48	347,690.73
Wholesale and Retail	850,717.78	911,938.36	869,565.07	870,960.49	3,503,181.70	985,216.26	1,059,672.37	1,015,478.09	1,021,985.03	4,082,351.76
Trade										
Hotel and Restaurants	21,103.00	18,990.90	23,553.50	22,411.28	86,058.68	25,013.31	21,630.64	26,544.79	25,772.98	98,961.71
Road Transport	99,818.20	112,780.36	114,260.18	123,471.10	450,329.84	101,180.53	121,802.79	120,315.97	132,607.97	475,907.25
Rail Transport &										
Pipelines	1.45	2.63	2.17	3.41	9.66	1.48	2.82	2.28	3.63	10.22
Water Transport	255.84	316.64	342.15	270.12	1,184.75	259.23	338.80	358.88	291.46	1,248.38
Air Transport	959.42	1,169.95	1,177.19	1,316.04	4,622.60	1,083.57	1,324.50	1,336.58	1,498.44	5,243.09
Transport Services	4,437.02	5,158.33	5,857.30	7,527.19	22,979.84	4,478.20	5,571.00	6,208.74	8,054.09	24,312.03
Telecommunications	56,697.18	60,296.95	63,879.52	67,228.43	248,102.08	60,624.72	61,020.51	64,582.20	67,967.94	254,195.37
Post	411.40	403.01	430.52	536.36	1,781.29	422.67	407.45	434.61	543.60	1,808.32
Financial Institutions	95,122.56	93,955.24	93,314.47	98,053.30	380,445.57	109,598.52	106,827.11	103,765.69	110,800.23	430,991.55
Insurance	2,600.36	3,014.93	2,876.69	3,106.80	11,598.77	3,042.25	3,437.02	3,223.33	3,541.75	13,244.35
Real Estate	200,606.85	235,048.34	263,525.89	303,122.12	1,002,303.20	238,279.44	265,487.10	293,040.79	345,559.22	1,142,366.55
Business Services (Not	14,873.85	15,120.62	15,908.98	16,226.93	62,130.39	17,204.02	17,237.51	17,897.60	18,303.98	70,643.11
Health or education)	44.000 = 1	44.000 = :	44.000 = 1	40.040.=0	474 000 00	40.405.00	47.004.00	40.000.0=	54.470.47	407.000.00
Public Administration	41,939.74	41,939.74	41,939.74	48,210.76	174,029.96	48,465.86	47,391.90	46,926.37	54,478.15	197,262.29
Education	9,848.54	9,848.54	9,848.54	9,848.54	39,394.14	11,631.12	11,897.03	11,650.82	11,916.73	47,095.70
Health	2,458.08	2,458.08	2,458.08	2,587.49	9,961.73	2,801.05	2,718.64	2,694.06	2,872.11	11,085.85
Private Non Profit	45.77	45.77	45.77	50.83	188.13	52.85	51.32	50.89	56.93	211.99
Organisations	00 000 07	E0 00E 00	F4 047 F7	00 700 54	005 440 70	75 400 70	F7 004 00	00.740.47	70 000 00	007.404.05
Other Services	66,339.37	50,995.33	54,047.57	63,736.51	235,118.78	75,166.70	57,981.69	60,749.47	73,296.98	267,194.85
Broadcasting	645.96	648.65	652.25	797.88	2,744.74	763.92	656.43	659.42	808.65	2,888.43
GDP Current Basic	5,535,963.74	5,720,249.45	6,461,894.67	6,578,221.42	24,296,329.29	5,460,764.42	5,872,694.58	6,608,436.40	6,852,343.26	24,794,238.66
Price			·							

		Table 7.4.2:	Gross Domes	stic Product A	t 1990 Constar	nt Basic Prices	(=N=Million)			
ACTIVITY SECTOR			2008				20	09		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Crop Production	44,010.52	58,169.02	76,569.02	73,721.16	252,469.72	46,400.29	61,548.64	81,078.93	78,151.80	267,179.67
Livestock	4,290.63	4,505.16	4,380.02	4,701.81	17,877.62	4,521.89	4,849.35	4,639.31	5,025.77	19,036.33
Forestry	886.12	896.89	896.89	907.65	3,587.55	938.23	949.80	947.83	961.66	3,797.52
Fishing	2,217.73	2,310.14	2,291.65	2,421.02	9,240.54	2,349.02	2,449.67	2,441.99	2,569.67	9,810.35
Coal Mining	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.17
Crude Petroleum &	30,197.99	25,382.64	30,349.57	30,664.37	116,594.57	28,259.43	26,361.24	31,117.25	31,383.44	117,121.37
Natural Gas						·				
Metal Ores	1.65	3.67	2.55	2.77	10.64	1.85	4.06	2.85	3.11	11.87
Quarrying & Other Mining	376.18	481.55	651.21	598.52	2,107.46	416.01	538.62	732.28	675.25	2,362.16
Oil Refining	224.16	228.74	228.74	233.31	914.94	242.57	247.04	243.01	245.91	978.52
Cement	147.03	149.81	133.16	124.84	554.84	163.18	165.60	147.48	138.70	614.95
Other Manufacturing	1,229.94	5,530.77	5,978.49	13,597.78	26,336.98	1,304.96	5,977.10	6,465.14	14,650.25	28,397.45
Electricity	3,922.40	5,024.19	6,875.21	6,214.13	22,035.93	4,010.65	5,151.30	7,084.22	6,436.60	22,682.77
Water	230.64	236.24	240.04	241.84	948.76	251.45	260.81	266.13	267.02	1,045.41
Building & Construction	3,343.82	2,800.91	2,714.54	3,479.55	12,338.83	3,782.53	3,131.98	3,004.73	3,897.10	13,816.34
Wholesale and Retail	29,484.73	22,815.56	29,835.74	34,866.86	117,002.89	32,586.52	25,365.84	33,383.21	39,103.18	130,438.75
Trade										
Hotel and Restaurants	801.89	710.92	809.34	782.33	3,104.47	898.78	790.62	908.80	875.42	3,473.63
Road Transport	3,919.75	3,952.55	4,198.56	4,329.77	16,400.63	4,155.26	4,213.42	4,498.34	4,667.49	17,534.51
Rail Transport & Pipelines	0.27	0.62	0.44	0.67	2.00	0.29	0.65	0.47	0.71	2.12
Water Transport	92.81	94.69	96.95	98.90	383.34	97.72	99.80	102.86	104.68	405.05
Air Transport	97.01	90.68	96.61	111.66	395.96	105.74	96.75	104.34	120.48	427.32
Transport Services	247.40	235.13	249.55	290.23	1,022.31	262.49	246.91	262.15	306.63	1,078.18
Telecommunications	4,215.02	4,579.04	4,962.22	5,402.88	19,159.16	5,576.41	6,144.16	6,709.92	7,381.96	25,812.44
Post	99.28	104.58	116.05	121.34	441.25	107.22	114.20	129.85	135.18	486.44
Financial Institutions	6,103.72	6,423.67	5,808.38	6,276.00	24,611.77	6,346.15	6,693.47	6,032.00	6,471.81	25,543.42
Insurance	241.64	245.66	245.57	249.40	982.26	266.23	269.35	266.59	274.36	1,076.53
Real Estate	2,578.13	2,709.78	2,764.63	2,918.22	10,970.75	2,822.28	2,993.22	3,090.03	3,265.49	12,171.02
Business Services (Not	198.38	209.58	199.98	191.98	799.94	208.70	221.95	213.36	205.42	849.44
Health or education)										
Public Administration	1,160.22	1,164.89	1,174.25	1,178.93	4,678.29	1,204.21	1,211.42	1,231.55	1,237.64	4,884.82
Education	325.13	326.45	329.09	330.38	1,311.05	356.39	359.86	365.19	360.81	1,442.25
Health	74.62	74.92	75.53	75.83	300.90	82.36	82.07	83.61	82.96	331.01
Private Non Profit	6.22	6.25	6.30	6.32	25.09	6.91	6.91	7.02	7.05	27.90
Organisations										
Other Services	1,214.03	1,264.62	1,264.62	1,315.20	5,058.48	1,323.58	1,411.44	1,377.04	1,446.86	5,558.92
Broadcasting	132.30	132.83	133.90	134.43	533.47	142.12	143.87	146.81	145.93	578.73
GDP at 1990 constant	440.0-1.15	480 655 55	400 0	400 000 0			400 454 45	40= 65 4 55	040 555 55	
price	142,071.40	150,862.20	183,678.82	195,590.14	672,202.55	149,191.47	162,101.16	197,084.33	210,600.38	718,977.33

			Table 7.4	1.3: Implicit P	rice Deflator	S				
ACTIVITY SECTOR			2008	•				2009		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Crop Production	2,878.49	2,830.48	2,921.56	2,664.75	2,818.08	3,201.75	3,081.67	3,137.31	2,910.84	3,069.44
Livestock	2,762.25	2,514.99	3,037.47	3,149.42	2,869.19	3,072.28	2,650.04	3,211.82	3,326.50	3,065.84
Forestry	2,699.30	2,720.64	2,722.41	2,895.99	2,760.18	2,810.45	2,890.20	2,903.51	3,091.70	2,924.85
Fishing	2,782.52	2,730.25	2,734.68	2,775.13	2,755.65	3,095.40	2,909.45	2,887.12	2,965.47	2,963.09
Coal Mining	373.22	373.22	185.70	376.74	327.22	439.86	373.01	181.86	377.96	343.28
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	8,134.29	8,243.76	7,194.37	7,713.89	7,802.89	6,701.14	6,556.70	5,674.73	6,469.00	6,333.73
Metal Ores	666.67	230.57	283.12	155.29	291.20	658.44	238.08	281.09	155.43	292.16
Quarrying & Other Mining	2,545.12	1,365.70	1,468.13	1,745.50	1,715.74	2,628.59	1,362.65	1,433.53	1,748.28	1,717.81
Oil Refining	5,279.16	4,515.84	4,596.59	6,388.40	5,200.54	5,616.96	4,708.18	4,850.13	6,879.34	5,514.34
Cement	2,543.47	2,750.59	3,187.87	4,051.07	3,093.26	2,690.54	2,836.69	3,172.04	4,175.04	3,180.18
Other Manufacturing	2,052.37	1,929.71	2,430.28	1,791.20	1,977.56	2,001.11	1,847.57	2,326.00	1,719.21	1,897.33
Electricity	298.51	228.35	187.90	230.41	228.80	344.34	263.23	215.76	263.47	262.81
Water	235.49	251.87	262.04	200.78	237.44	249.90	255.52	261.87	203.49	242.49
Building & Construction	2,304.29	2,733.41	2,742.49	2,256.72	2,484.69	2,343.21	2,762.26	2,750.17	2,307.09	2,516.52
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,885.28	3,997.00	2,914.51	2,497.96	2,994.10	3,023.39	4,177.56	3,041.88	2,613.56	3,129.71
Hotel and Restaurants	2,631.67	2,671.30	2,910.22	2,864.69	2,772.08	2,783.04	2,735.91	2,920.85	2,944.05	2,848.95
Road Transport	2,546.54	2,853.36	2,721.41	2,851.68	2,745.81	2,435.00	2,890.83	2,674.68	2,841.10	2,714.12
Rail Transport & Pipelines	533.68	424.63	489.08	511.21	482.60	516.21	431.87	487.60	513.57	482.97
Water Transport	275.67	334.41	352.93	273.12	309.06	265.29	339.49	348.90	278.43	308.20
Air Transport	988.99	1,290.26	1,218.44	1,178.60	1,167.44	1,024.74	1,368.99	1,280.94	1,243.70	1,226.98
Transport Services	1,793.47	2,193.81	2,347.18	2,593.49	2,247.84	1,706.04	2,256.27	2,368.41	2,626.63	2,254.91
Telecommunications	1,345.12	1,316.80	1,287.32	1,244.31	1,294.95	1,087.16	993.15	962.49	920.73	984.78
Post	414.38	385.38	370.98	442.02	403.69	394.19	356.79	334.71	402.14	371.74
Financial Institutions	1,558.44	1,462.64	1,606.55	1,562.35	1,545.79	1,727.01	1,595.99	1,720.25	1,712.04	1,687.29
Insurance	1,076.15	1,227.26	1,171.46	1,245.73	1,180.82	1,142.70	1,276.06	1,209.12	1,290.91	1,230.29
Real Estate	7,781.11	8,674.09	9,532.05	10,387.22	9,136.14	8,442.80	8,869.62	9,483.44	10,582.16	9,385.96
Business Services (Not Health or										
education)	7,497.49	7,214.61	7,955.12	8,452.19	7,766.91	8,243.41	7,766.37	8,388.33	8,910.35	8,316.45
Public Administration	3,614.82	3,600.30	3,571.62	4,089.37	3,719.95	4,024.70	3,912.09	3,810.34	4,401.78	4,038.27
Education	3,029.14	3,016.85	2,992.69	2,980.94	3,004.79	3,263.59	3,306.03	3,190.37	3,302.75	3,265.44
Health	3,294.02	3,280.79	3,254.65	3,412.39	3,310.67	3,400.94	3,312.53	3,222.01	3,461.98	3,349.12
Private Non Profit Organisations	735.58	732.63	726.79	803.96	749.87	764.80	742.29	724.90	807.42	759.95
Other Services	5,464.37	4,032.47	4,273.82	4,846.13	4,648.02	5,679.06	4,107.98	4,411.59	5,065.95	4,806.60
Broadcasting	488.25	488.32	487.12	593.51	514.51	537.52	456.26	449.17	554.14	499.10
Implicit Price Deflator	3,896.61	3,791.71	3,518.04	3,363.27	3,614.44	3,660.24	3,622.86	3,353.10	3,253.72	3,448.54

Table 7.4.4: Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices  Percentage Distribution												
ACTIVITY SECTOR		Percer		ribution				2009				
ACTIVITY SECTOR	Q1	Q2	<b>2008</b> Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	<b>2009</b> Q3	Q4	Total		
Crop Production	22.88	28.78	34.62	29.86	29.28	27.21	32.30	38.49	33.20	33.08		
Livestock	22.00	1.98	2.06	2.25	29.20	2.54	2.19	2.25	2.44	2.35		
Forestry	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.48	0.47	0.42	0.43	0.45		
Fishing	1.11	1.10	0.97	1.02	1.05	1.33	1.21	1.07	1.11	1.17		
Coal Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	44.37	36.58	33.79	35.96	37.44	34.68	29.43	26.72	29.63	29.92		
Metal Ores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quarrying & Other Mining	0.17	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.16		
Oil Refining	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.25	0.22		
Cement	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08		
Other Manufacturing	0.46	1.87	2.25	3.70	2.14	0.48	1.88	2.28	3.68	2.17		
Electricity	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.24		
Water	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
Building & Construction	1.39	1.34	1.15	1.19	1.26	1.62	1.47	1.25	1.31	1.40		
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.37	15.94	13.46	13.24	14.42	18.04	18.04	15.37	14.91	16.46		
Hotel and Restaurants	0.38	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.40		
Road Transport	1.80	1.97	1.77	1.88	1.85	1.85	2.07	1.82	1.94	1.92		
Rail Transport & Pipelines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Water Transport	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01		
Air Transport	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		
Transport Services	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.10		
Telecommunications	1.02	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.11	1.04	0.98	0.99	1.03		
Post	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
Financial Institutions	1.72	1.64	1.44	1.49	1.57	2.01	1.82	1.57	1.62	1.74		
Insurance	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05		
Real Estate	3.62	4.11	4.08	4.61	4.13	4.36	4.52	4.43	5.04	4.61		
Business Services (Not Health or education)	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.28		
Public Administration	0.76	0.73	0.65	0.73	0.72	0.89	0.81	0.71	0.80	0.80		
Education	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.19		
Health	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04		
Private Non Profit Organisations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Services	1.20	0.89	0.84	0.97	0.97	1.38	0.99	0.92	1.07	1.08		
Broadcasting	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		

Table	7.4.5: 0	Percenta	estic Prod ige Distril		00 Basic F	Prices				
ACTIVITY SECTOR		1 Crocinto	2008	Julion				2009		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Crop Production	30.98	38.56	41.69	37.69	37.56	31.10	37.97	41.14	37.11	37.16
Livestock	3.02	2.99	2.38	2.40	2.66	3.03	2.99	2.35	2.39	2.65
Forestry	0.62	0.59	0.49	0.46	0.53	0.63	0.59	0.48	0.46	0.53
Fishing	1.56	1.53	1.25	1.24	1.37	1.57	1.51	1.24	1.22	1.36
Coal Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	21.26	16.83	16.52	15.68	17.35	18.94	16.26	15.79	14.90	16.29
Metal Ores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quarrying & Other Mining	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.32	0.33
Oil Refining	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14
Cement	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.09
Other Manufacturing	0.87	3.67	3.25	6.95	3.92	0.87	3.69	3.28	6.96	3.95
Electricity	2.76	3.33	3.74	3.18	3.28	2.69	3.18	3.59	3.06	3.15
Water	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.15
Building & Construction	2.35	1.86	1.48	1.78	1.84	2.54	1.93	1.52	1.85	1.92
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20.75	15.12	16.24	17.83	17.41	21.84	15.65	16.94	18.57	18.14
Hotel and Restaurants	0.56	0.47	0.44	0.40	0.46	0.60	0.49	0.46	0.42	0.48
Road Transport	2.76	2.62	2.29	2.21	2.44	2.79	2.60	2.28	2.22	2.44
Rail Transport & Pipelines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water Transport	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06
Air Transport	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Transport Services	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15
Telecommunications	2.97	3.04	2.70	2.76	2.85	3.74	3.79	3.40	3.51	3.59
Post	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Financial Institutions	4.30	4.26	3.16	3.21	3.66	4.25	4.13	3.06	3.07	3.55
Insurance	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.15
Real Estate	1.81	1.80	1.51	1.49	1.63	1.89	1.85	1.57	1.55	1.69
Business Services (Not Health or education)	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.12
Public Administration	0.82	0.77	0.64	0.60	0.70	0.81	0.75	0.62	0.59	0.68
Education	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.20
Health	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05
Private Non Profit Organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Services	0.85	0.84	0.69	0.67	0.75	0.89	0.87	0.70	0.69	0.77
Broadcasting	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### Appendix II

## 2.0 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR GHS AND NASS (PRIVATE FARMERS)

#### Introduction:

The sample design for the survey is based on the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) developed by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The NISH design employed a replicated sampling design that is a technique by which many samples (replicates) were selected independently from a population such that each replicate sample represents the population.

Essentially, the NISH sample design is a 2-stage replicated and rotated cluster sample design with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as first stage sampling unit or Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) and Households (HHs) the second stage sampling units (secondary sampling units). Generally, for each state of the Federation, the NISH Master Sample is made up of 200 EAs drawn in 20 replicates. A replicate consists of 10 EAs.

#### **Selection Procedures:**

The EAs demarcated by the National Population Commission (NPC) for the 2006 Housing and Population Census served as the primary Sample Frame for the design.

### First Stage Selection:

Sixty (60) EAs were selected with equal probability from the list of EAs in each state of the federation and FCT, Abuja. The selected EAs cut across rural and urban sectors. The study EAs for the collaborative survey was drawn from replicates 7,8,9,10,11 and 12 of the master sample of each state and FCT, Abuja.

#### Second Stage Selection:

Total sample sizes of 35,520 Farming Households (FHHs) including FCT, Abuja, were drawn from 2,201 EAs. In each state, 960 FHHs drawn from 60 EAs except Lagos State where 656 FHHs drawn from 41 EAs were studied. The listings of households in the selected EAs were updated before they were stratified into farming and non-farming households. The farming households were further stratified into Crop Farming Households (CFHHs), Livestock Farming Households (LFHHs), Poultry Farming Households (PFHHs) and Fishing Farming Households (FFHHs). In each EA, ratio 5:5:3:3 were imposed according to the existence and preponderance of these farming activities. At the end, 16 HHs were expected to be covered in any ratio if the imposed one could not be satisfied. At each level of selection, households were systematically selected using different random start.

**Estimation Procedures:** 

Let the probability of selecting the EA be  $f_j$  and the probability of selecting the household be  $f_k$ . Then the product  $f = f_j f_k = 1$  where  $f_j = n$  and  $f_k = n$  H.

#### For GHS:

Where:

Estimate for states

Y<sub>i</sub> = N = n = H = X<sub>ijk</sub> =

Total Number of EAs in i<sup>th</sup> state
Selected number of EAs in i<sup>th</sup> state
Total number of Households listed in the j<sup>th</sup> EA
Selected number of Households in the j<sup>th</sup> EA
Value of the element in the k<sup>th</sup> households of j<sup>th</sup> EA in i<sup>th</sup> state
Weight of the element in k<sup>th</sup> households of the j<sup>th</sup> EA in i<sup>th</sup> state  $W_{iik}$ 

# For NASS (Private Farmers)

$$= \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & & n & m \\ \underline{N} & \underline{F}_H & \sum & \sum \\ n & m & j{=}1 & k{=}1 \end{array} X_{ijk}$$

$$= W_{ijk} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} X_{ijk}$$

#### Where

 $Y_i$ Estimate for states

Total number of EAs in the i<sup>th</sup> State Ν

Selected number of EAs in the ith State n Total number of farming households listed Eн m

Selected number of farming households Value of the element in the k<sup>th</sup> households of j<sup>th</sup> EA in the  $X_{ijk}$ 

Weight of the element in k<sup>th</sup> housing unit of the j<sup>th</sup> EA in the  $W_{ijk}$ 

ith state

#### National Estimate:

$${\stackrel{\wedge}{Y}}_N = {\stackrel{37}{\Sigma}} {\stackrel{\wedge}{Y}}_i$$

Where  $Y_N$  is the National Estimate and  $Y_i$  is the Estimate for states

## **Variance Estimate (Jackknife Method)**

Estimating variances using the Jackknife method will require forming replicate from the full sample by randomly eliminating one sample cluster [Enumeration Area (EA) at a time from a state containing k EAs, k replicated estimates are formed by eliminating one of these, at a time, and increasing the weight of the remaining (k-1) EAs by a factor of k/(k-1). This process is repeated for each EA.

For a given state or reporting domain, the estimate of the variance of a rate, r, is given by

Var(r) = 
$$(Se)^2 = \frac{1}{k(k-1)}$$
  $\sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$ 

where (Se) is the standard error, k is the number of EAs in the state or reporting domain.

r is the weighted estimate calculated from the entire sample of EAs in the state or reporting domain.  $r_i = kr - (k - 1)r_{(i)}$ , where

 $r_{(i)}$  is the re-weighted estimate calculated from the reduced sample of k-1 EAs.

To obtain an estimate of the variance at a higher level, say, at the national level, the process is repeated over all states, with k redefined to refer to the total number of EAs (as opposed to the number in the states).

#### Appendix III

# 3.0 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATED SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENT

#### Introduction:

Designing an efficient sample for establishment surveys requires a broad understanding of the sectors in the economy and practical experience in sampling techniques. The final sample selection for this collaborative survey was arrived at through a combination of experiences in establishment surveys by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) National Communication Commission (NCC).

#### The Establishment frame used for the selection:

In order to have a broad-based list of businesses and industrial establishments, the establishment frames from the Central Bank of Nigeria and National Bureau of Statistics were merged together. The merged frame was cleaned and validated. The cleaning and validation of the frame involve the following:

- (i) Elimination of duplications
- (ii) Removing death or moribund establishments from the frame
- (iii) Filling in missing information where feasible

This exercise is made possible through the combined efforts of the Economic Survey and Census Division, the National Accounts Division and the Methodology Division of NBS.

Samples of 3,076 were selected from 9 sectors of the economy with employment band of 10 persons and above. These sectors are:

- i. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (354)
- ii. Mining and Quarrying (78)
- iii. Manufacturing (996)
- iv. Building & Construction (137)
- v. Wholesale and Retail Trade (450)
- vi. Hotel and Restaurants; (155)
- vii. Organized Road Transport, (200)
- viii. Private Professional Services (558)
- ix. Other Community, Social and Personal Services (148)

#### **Selection Parameters:**

The following parameters were considered in the allocation of establishments to each sector and state.

- (i) Contribution of each sector to the Gross Domestic Products (GDP)
- (ii) Number of establishment in each sector by state
- (iii) A prior knowledge of sectoral performance in the economy

#### Selection Procedure:

Basically, the sample design used for this survey was a two-level Probability Proportion to Size (PPS) in which the contribution of each sector to the GDP formed the basis of allocation at the first level while the basis of allocation at the second level was the number of establishments in each sector. A priori (purposive) allocation was also used to complement and boost the efficiency of the design.

# Overall Sample Size:

The overall sample of establishments selected for this collaborative survey was 3076. In arriving at this sample size, account was taken of the constraints imposed by limitation of resources, the need to ensure a manageable and controllable sample structure and the three important levels at which data are required for planning purposes, viz National, Zonal and state levels but basically, the estimates would be at national level.

#### **Estimation Procedure**:

If the sample of 'n' establishments is allocated to each sector with probabilities proportional to their sizes (contribution to GDP), say

$$P_i = \underline{M}_i \text{ and } M_0 = \sum M_i$$
 $M_0$ 

then the unbiased estimate of population (all establishments) total is given by:

and the estimate of the variance is given by:

The unbiased estimator of the variance of the above estimator is given by:

# 4.0 LIST OF CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS ON NATIONAL INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD (NISH)

#### (i) Household Facilities:

These are the facilities available in the dwelling, such as toilets and kitchen, etc. Major source of lighting, drinking water and fuel most commonly used for cooking, are also included.

#### (ii) Household

A household consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound sharing the same house keeping arrangements and catered for as one unit.

#### (iii) Housing Unit

A housing unit is a unit of accommodation, which is occupied by one or more households.

# (iv) House Keeping

These are activities which a person engages in within the household and which does not attract any payment or any payment or any form of remuneration.

#### (v) Literacy

A person is literate if he can read and write in any language, and can carry out simple activities such as writing letters or engage in simple conversation in a language.

#### (vi) **Economy Activity**

This is a form of work of services rendered by a person in order to contribute to the national accounts and are a component of the gross domestic product (GDP).

### (vii) Occupation

This refers to the type of work, trade or profession that a person does to earn a living. Examples are:

- (a) **Executive, Managers, Senior Officials** including those who decide policies or plan, direct and coordinate the policies and activities of enterprises/establishments or their internal departments or sections.
- (b) **Professionals** which require high level of professional knowledge and experience in the field of physical and life sciences or social sciences and humanities. E.g. computer programmer, engineer, doctor, teacher, etc.
- (c) **Technicians and Associate Professionals** are those who carry out technical work requiring technical knowledge and experience in the same fields as professionals, but at a lower skill level.

- (d) **Clerks** are those whose main task require the knowledge and experience necessary to organize, store, compute and retrieve information. E.g. Office Secretary, Library Clerk, Cashier, Telephone Operators, etc.
- (e) Service Workers/Shop and Market Sales Workers are those people who provide services related to travel, house-keeping, catering, personal care, protection of individuals and property, services related to maintaining law and order, or selling goods in shops or at market. E.g. travel guide, cook, child-care workers, police officer, shop assistant, security guard etc.
- (f) **Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers** are those whose task require the knowledge and experience necessary to produce farm, forestry and fishery products. E.g. Poultry Producers, markets gardeners, loggers, fishery workers, subsistence farmers etc.
- (g) Craft and Related Trade Workers are those whose task requires the knowledge and experience of skilled traders or handicrafts, including an understanding of materials and tools to the used and of all stages of the production process. E.g. miner, carpenter, painter, welder, electrical mechanic, glassmaker, handcraft worker, baker, butcher, tailor etc.
- (h) Plant machine Operators and Assemblers are those whose task requires the knowledge and experience to operate and monitor large scale and often highly automated industrial machinery and equipment. E.g. wood processing plant operator, printing machine operator, electronic equipment assembler, and bus driver crane operator etc.
- (i) **Elementary Occupations** involve, mostly simple and routine task using hand-held tools and in some cases considerable physical strength. E.g. janitor, messenger, labourer, garbage collector etc.

# (viii) Status in Employment

This gives an indication of the nature of a person's working situation.

#### (a) **Employees**

These are workers with employment contracts (explicit or implicit, written or oral), which give them a basic remuneration in cash (in form of wages, salaries, bonuses, commission from sales, piece rates etc) or in kind (in form of food, fuel, housing or training). These include paid apprentices and paid trainees, casual and

seasonal workers, employees of producers' cooperative, etc. whether in the private or public sector.

# (b) **Employers**

These include those who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and they may engage, on a continuous or regular basis, one or more persons to work for them in their business as employees. Their business may be a corporation or a household or unincorporated enterprise.

#### (c) Own-Account Workers

These include those who work on their own account or with one or more partners and do not engage any employee on a continuous or regular basis. However, they may engage employees as long as it is not on a regular or continuous basis and they may work with the help of (unpaid) contributing family workers.

#### (d) Members of Producers' Cooperatives

These are those who work in a cooperative environment, producing goods and services, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and other work, etc.

# (e) Contributing Family Workers

These are those who work in a market-oriented establishment operated by a relation living in the same household who is not a partner in the business. They include young persons who work without pay in a business operated by a relation (e.g. Uncle, grandmother) and do not necessarily live in the same household.

#### (f) Others

This is the residual category of workers who could not be classified under any of the previously mentioned groups.

#### Appendix V

# 5.0 LIST OF CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATED SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENT (NISE)

#### 1.0 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

#### (i) Number of Persons Engaged:

Include working proprietors and active partners, managers and directors of corporation working for pay, unpaid family workers, apprentices and others who work in the establishment for at least one-third of the normal work time without regular pay as well as paid employees.

#### (ii) Number of Paid Employees (Total Employment)

Include persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as persons working away from the establishment who are paid by and under the control of the establishment) excluding home workers). These include all workers whether part-time, on paid sick leave or training.

#### (iii) Operatives:

These include cooks, stewards, bar attendants, drivers, cleaners, security personnel, etc.

# (iv) Lodgers and Lodger-Nights:

Lodgers are paying guests lodging for the night in the hotel. Lodger-nights are number of night spent by lodgers in the hotel in a time period. For Example, if a hotel has 20 beds and lodgers occupied 18 beds in a night, the lodger-night for this day is 18. The same calculation must be carried out for each day in a month.

#### (v) Income from Accommodation:

This is the income received from room accommodation.

#### (vi) Cost of Goods Sold:

The total value of all goods for which ownership has been changed to others.

#### (vii) Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stocks owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be valued at "Purchaser's prices". (Book values are acceptable). Give details of the value of stocks/inventors at the end of each quarter.

#### **MANUFACTURING**

# (i) Kind of Activity

This is to show the type of activity e.g. manufacturing or industrial activity.

#### (ii) LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

#### (a) Number of Persons Engaged:

Include working proprietors and active partners, managers and directors of corporation working for pay, unpaid family workers, apprentices and other who work in the establishment for at least one-third of the normal work time regular pay as well as paid employees.

# (b) Number of Paid Employees (Total Employment):

Include persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as persons working away from the establishment who are paid by and under the control of the establishment (excluding home workers). These include all workers whether part-time, on paid sick leave or training.

# (c) <u>Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Benefits</u>: Include compensation paid top workers.

#### (iii) Operatives:

These relates to employees who are directly engaged in production in contrast to overhead activities of the establishment e.g. persons engaged in fabricating, processing or assembling, warehouse-men, truck drivers, maintenance workers etc.

#### (iv) Cost of Operation:

This is the total cost of materials, parts, components, containers, suppliers etc. purchased; purchased fuels, cost of contract and commission work done for you by others; electricity generated for own use and other operating expenses.

Cost of production should not include Compensation of Employees.

#### (v) **Production**:

Quarterly output of principal product is requested under this item.

#### **Description of Product:**

List important goods, which were produced during the quarter. This refers to unit of measurement of Quantity which should be in standard form, e.g. metric tons, litres, metres, kilogram, etc.

**Output Value**: Enter value of goods produced during the quarter.

Validation should be at ex-factory price excluding charges for transportation or delivery and any discounts, rebates allowed to the buyer, but including such taxes as excise duty and sales tax.

#### (vi) Installed Production Capacity:

Enter installed or rated capacity of your plant and machinery (per quarter) for each principal product. This is expected to be above, or equal to, your quarterly output, the latter, if you are producing to capacity and the former if you are producing below capacity.

#### (vii) Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stocks owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be valued at "purchaser's prices". (Book value are acceptable).

Give details of the value of stocks/investors at the end of each quarter.

#### PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

# 1. Kind of Professional Activity:

This is a specialised kind of vocation such as "legal profession", "medical profession", "Real Estate Profession", etc.

#### 2. **Professional Employees**:

Include employees whose qualifications are registered with a government recognised professional association such as:

- (a) Nigeria Bar Association
- (b) Nigeria Medical Association
- (c) COREN

#### 3. Sub-Professional Employees:

Include employees who have completed studies beyond the secondary level or above but who are not qualified to be listed as professionals.

#### 4. Clerks and other Workers:

Include employees whose work support that of professionals and sub-professional employees.

#### 5. Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Benefits:

Include wages and salaries and supplementary benefits paid to workers.

#### 6. Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stocks owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be valued at "purchaser's prices". (Book values are acceptable).

Give details of the value of stocks/investors at the end of each quarter.

#### **MINING & QUARRYING**

#### 1. Kind of Activity:

This is to show the type of activity e.g. Mining, Milling, and Quarrying.

#### 2. Number of Persons Engaged:

Include working proprietors and active partners, managers and directors of corporation working for pay, unpaid family workers, apprentices and others who work in the establishment for at least one-third of the normal working time without regular pay as well as paid employees.

# 3. Number of Paid Employees (Total Employment):

Include persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as persons working away from the establishment who are paid and under the control of the establishment (excluding home workers). These include all workers, part-time, on paid sick leave or training.

#### 4. Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Benefits:

Include wages and salaries and supplementary benefits paid to workers.

#### 5. Operatives:

This relates to employees who are directly engaged in production in contrast to overhead activities of the establishment e.g. persons engaged in fabricating, processing or assembling, warehouse-men, truck drivers, maintenance workers, etc.

#### 6. **Cost of Production**:

This is the total cost of materials, parts, components, containers, suppliers, etc. purchased fuels, cost of contract and commission work done for you by others; electricity generated for own use and other operating of expenses.

#### 7. **Production**:

Monthly output of principal product is requested under this item.

**Description of Product**: List important goods, which were produced during the quarter. This refers to unit of measurement of Quantity which should be in standard form, e.g. metric tons, litres, metres, kilogram, etc.

Output Value:

Enter value of goods produced during the quarter. Validation should be at ex-factory price excluding charges for transportation or delivery and any discounts, rebates allowed to the buyer, but including such indirect taxes as excise duty and sales tax.

#### 8. Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stocks owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be valued at "purchaser's prices". (Book values are acceptable).

Give details of the value of stocks/investors at the end of each quarter.

#### **ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS**

#### 1. Kind of activity:

This includes road transportation of goods and passengers.

#### 2. Number of Persons Engaged:

This include working proprietors and active partners, managers and directors of corporation working for pay, unpaid family workers, apprentices and others who work in the establishment for at least one-third of the normal work time without regular pay as well as paid employees.

#### 3. Number of Paid Employees (Total Employment):

Include persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as persons working away from the establishment who are paid by and under the control of the establishment (excluding home workers). These include all workers whether part-time, on paid sick leave or training.

## 4. Operatives (Labour & Service Workers):

This relates to employees who are directly engaged in transportation in contrast to overhead activities of the establishment e.g. drivers, mechanic, conductors, etc.

# 5. Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Benefits:

Include wages and salaries and supplementary benefits.

#### 6. Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stocks owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be valued at "purchaser's prices". (Book values are acceptable).

Give details of the value of stock/investors at the end of each quarter.

#### WHOLESALE & RETAIL

# 1. Number of Persons Engaged:

This include working proprietors and active partners, managers and directors of corporation working for pay, unpaid family workers, apprentices and others who work in the establishment for at least one-third of the normal work time without regular pay as well as paid employees.

# 2. Number of Paid Employees (Total Employment):

Include persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as persons working away from the establishment who are paid by and under the control of the establishment (excluding home workers). These include all workers whether part-time, on paid sick leave or training.

#### 3. Operatives:

These are shop assistants, sales attendants, driver(s) etc.

- 4. These wages and salaries and supplementary benefits.
- 5. (i) **Sales**: These are the total receipts.
  - (ii) Other Incomes: These include discount granted,

bonuses, etc

((iii) **Cost of Goods Sold**: These include total payment for all goods bought for resale.

(iv) **Other Costs**: These include total payment for

rent, electricity transportation, rates, etc

These should not include Compensation of Employees

#### 6. Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stock owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be valued at "purchaser's prices". (Book values are acceptable). Give details of the value of stocks/investors at the end of each quarter.

#### **BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION**

#### 1. Kind of Activity:

This is to show the type of activity e.g. Building, Civil Engineering or other Construction.

# 2. Number of Persons Engaged:

This include working proprietors and active partners, managers and directors of corporation working for pay, unpaid family workers, apprentices and others who work in the establishment for at least one-third of the normal work time without regular pay as well as paid employees.

# 3. Number of Paid Employees (Total Employment):

Include persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as persons working away from the establishment who are paid by and under the control of the establishment (excluding home workers). These include all workers whether part-time, on paid sick leave or training.

4. **Artisans**: These are skilled workers

#### 5. Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Benefits:

Include wages and salaries and supplementary benefits paid to workers

# 6. Number of Construction Work Started and Number Completed:

- (i) A building is deemed to have started if in addition to site preparation, the foundation of the building is laid.
- (ii) Other projects are roads, bridges, ports and harbours, inland waterways, canals, railways, airway, stadia, etc.
- (iii) If buildings and other projects are started or completed in other states besides the state in which the firm is located, details of the states and the number of buildings or projects started or completed should be shown in a separate list, and attached to the questionnaire.

# 7. Value of Work Done (GROSS):

Include receipts from all construction activities done for an independent owner, investor and the value of construction on your own account. This is the total value of work done during the quarter(s).

#### 8. Other Income Received:

Include receipt from hire of plants and machinery, sales of plants in the same condition as purchased, fixed assets and other receipt excluding receipts from construction work.

# 9. Cost of Materials, Supplies, etc:

Include materials that are physically incorporated in the construction work, etc. such as Wall and Decking materials, timber and wood, bitumen, laterite, granites, etc. used in construction work. Others include petrol and other fields for vehicles, cost of electricity purchased during the quarter from NEPA, etc.

#### 10. Stock/Inventories:

These comprise the value of all stocks owned by the company and held by or under the control of the establishment. Excluded are materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing. Stocks acquired from others should be value at "purchaser's prices". (Book values are acceptable). Give details of the value of stocks/investors at the end of each quarter.