

# The Review of the Nigerian Economy 2010



2010  
EDITION

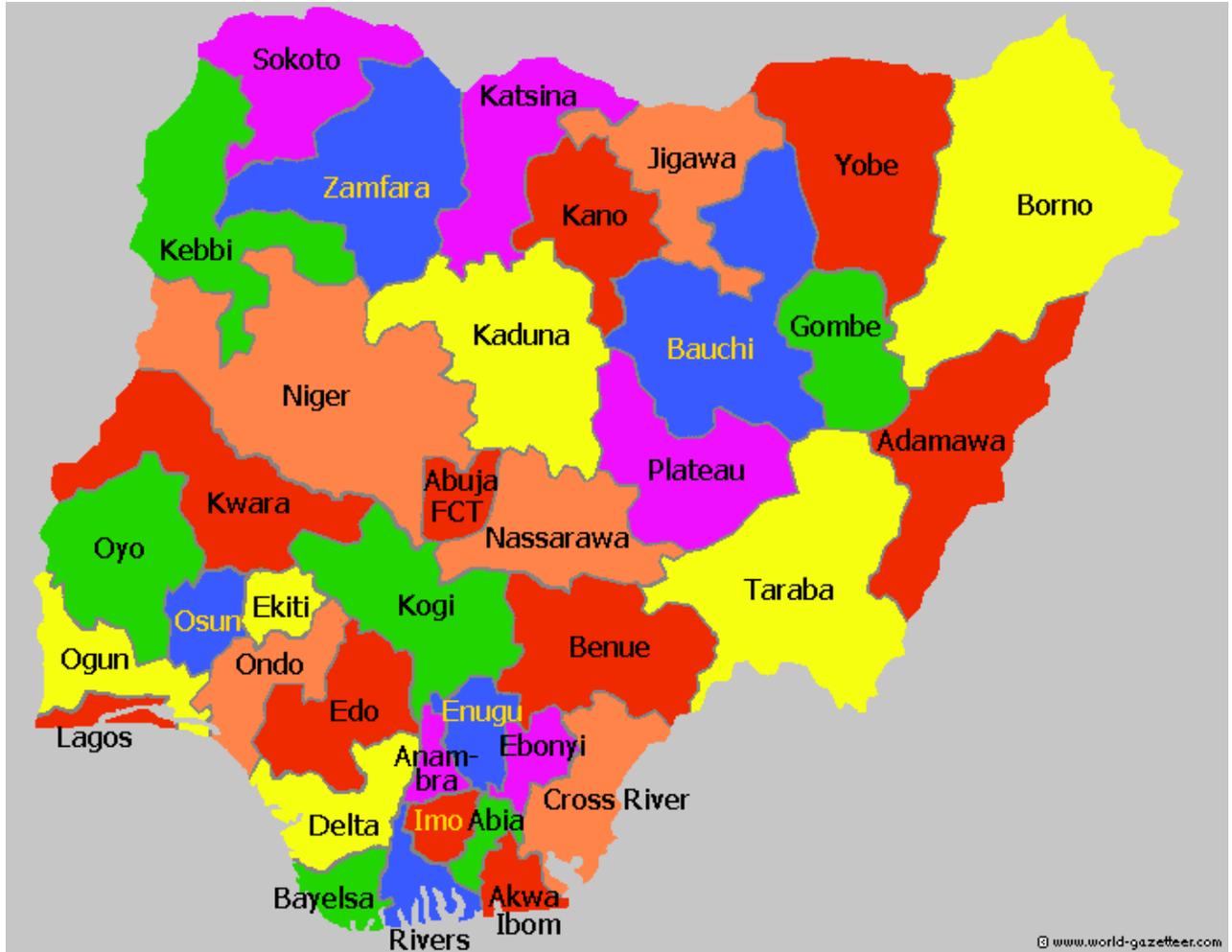
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## Map of Nigeria



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Foreword</b> -----	4
<b>Acronyms</b> -----	7
<b>General overview of the economy</b> -----	8
<b>1.0. Introduction</b> -----	10
1.1. Brief History -----	10
1.2. Geography, Population and Governance-----	10
1.3. Culture -----	11
1.4. Economy-----	11
<b>2.0. Overview of Macro Economic Performance</b> -----	12
2.1. Macro Economic Indicators -----	12
2.2. Sectoral Growth/ Contribution to Real GDP-----	14
<b>3.0. Monetary and Fiscal Development</b> -----	17
3.1. Inflation Rate -----	17
3.2. Interest Rate (Lending) -----	18
3.3. Sectoral Credit Allocation -----	18
3.4. Fiscal Developments -----	20
<b>4.0. Education</b> -----	22
4.1. Funding of Education-----	22
<b>5.0. Health</b> -----	26
5.1. Funding of Health -----	27
5.2. National HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate-----	27
<b>6.0. Transportation</b> -----	29
6.1. Road Transportation-----	29
6.2. Road Traffic Accident-----	30
6.3 . Air Transportation-----	31
6.4. Marine Transportation-----	32
<b>7.0 Agriculture</b>	
7.1 Crop Production-----	33
7.2 Domestic Livestock/Poultry Production-----	35
7.3 Fish Production-----	35
<b>8.0. Trade</b> -----	37
8.1. Exports and Imports by Region-----	39

<b>9.0. Banking and Finance</b> -----	43
9.1. Foreign Direct Investment-----	43
9.2. Development in Stock market-----	44
<b>10.0. Communication</b> -----	46
<b>11.0. Employment and Unemployment</b> -----	48
<b>12.0. Energy</b> -----	51
<b>13.0. Security, Crime and Corruption</b> -----	52
13.1 Corruption as an Obstacle to Doing Business in Nigeria-----	52
13.2 Prison-----	53
<b>14.0 Petroleum Statistics</b> -----	54
<b>1.5 Conclusion</b> -----	55

# Foreword

*“Statistics are the eyes of policy makers” - Keith Muhakanizi Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Uganda*

*“Sound data represent the key weapon in the battle against poverty” - Tado Chiko, President, Asian Development Bank*

*“If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it” - Robert Kaplan, Professor, Harvard Business School*

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) according to the Statistics Act, 2007 is the main National Agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics, the authoritative source and custodian of official statistics in Nigeria, responsible for coordinating the National Statistical System (NSS); advising the Federal, States and Local Governments on all matters relating to statistical developments; developing and promoting the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies in the system among other responsibilities. Accordingly, the NBS by its mandate has at least 4 main functions: data production, data dissemination, statistical advocacy and coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS).

*The Review of the Nigerian Economy*, which is an annual report, satisfies at least 2 of these functions, i.e., advocacy and data dissemination with the aim to enhance decision making and evidence based policy.

*The 2010 Review of the Nigerian Economy* however departs from the norm of reviewing just the preceding year of its publication. This report covers the period 2006 – 2010 and seeks to assess the Nigerian economy objectively by presenting certain key statistics during the review period, in order to ascertain the developments and effectiveness of government intervention in various sectors of the economy. Accordingly, it considers movement including trends of variation in macro-economic aggregates, sectorial growth and contraction, in addition to, contributing factors to the observed trend in the economy.

This 2010 edition commences its assessment from 2006 for two important reasons. First, the period 2006- 2010 coincides with a period of multiple shocks to the global economy. The financial crisis which began in 2007 is almost unprecedented in its impact. The credit crunch that followed combined with rising inflation and unemployment worldwide and consequent slow-down in economic growth, caused policy makers in several countries to struggle with ways of managing these multiple shocks, while preparing their economies to perform well in a global economic landscape characterized by growing volatility. Secondly, the report year, 2010, coincides with Nigeria's 50<sup>th</sup> Independence Anniversary. Such a milestone presents an opportunity to review social and macro-economic developments, achievements and challenges systemically across broad segments of the Nigerian economy and to analyze their implications for policy and future research as well as for fact-based decision making.

This report shows significant progress by Nigeria in many areas, even though not all trends have been positive. The focus of the report was on appropriate and retreat data disaggregation, evaluation of indicators and retreat graphic notes. Attempts were also made to scale the moment of the presaged socio-economic indicators. This report accordingly, provides a basis for well-informed decisions among, planners, researchers and policy makers. It looks at the performance of the Nigerian economy during a period of global turmoil and uncertainty and the conclusion is that overall, Nigeria faired very well during a difficult period when most economies in the world crumbled.

After summarizing some basic facts about Nigeria and highlighting its widely-recognized economic potential in chapter 1, chapter 2 presents an overview of macroeconomic indicators during the period under review by illuminating the trend in sectoral growth and contributions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Chapter 3 reviews monetary developments during the review period including the trends in inflation, interest rates, credit allocation per sector and other fiscal developments such as external debt and current account balances. The pattern of funding and key characteristics of the education and health sectors are considered in chapters 4 and 5 respectively. Chapter 6 considers the transportation sector presenting data on road transportation and accidents as well as air and marine transportation.

Chapter 7 examines the agriculture sector and presents key data on crop production, domestic livestock and fish production. The patterns of trade by commodity and destination are examined in chapter 8, while chapters 9 and 10 review the banking and finance sectors, and the communications sector respectively. Chapter 11 reviews the status of employment and unemployment during the period under review while data on energy, security crime and corruption and petroleum are reviewed in chapters 12-14.

The 2010 Report concludes that while not all indicators were positive during the review period, the Nigerian economy did remarkably well relative to many other countries in a period that was characterized with financial and economic crisis across the world.

*The 2010 Review of the Nigerian Economy* could not have been put together without the hard work of the management and staff of the NBS, in particular, the Committee on the Review of the Nigerian Economy. Finally, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to all producers and providers of data all around the country, whose valuable inputs made the publication of *The Review* possible.

**Dr. Yemi Kale**

Statistician General of the Federation/Chief Executive Officer

National Bureau of Statistics

*December, 2011.*

## **ACRONYMS**

ATPs	Awaiting Trial Persons
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
ETF	Education Trust Fund
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
FOB	Free On Board
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LPFO	Low Pour Fuel Oil
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NACA	National Action Committee on AIDS
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NPopC	National Population Commission
NITEL	Nigerian Telecommunications Limited
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
USD	United States Dollars

## **GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY**

The Nigerian Economy performed well between 2006 and 2010 despite the negative effects of the global economic crisis which started in 2007 and continued throughout the period under review. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at 1990 constant prices, grew consistently between 2006 and 2010, except for 2008 when a slight decrease occurred. The GDP growth rate increased from 6.03% in 2006 to 6.60% in 2007 and fell slightly to 5.98% in 2008. The GDP grew by 6.96% and 7.87% in 2009 and 2010 respectively. The fall of GDP growth in 2008 was due to the global economic crisis which resulted in a decline of demand for Nigeria's crude oil abroad. This also affected the flow of credit into the country, triggering a crash in the stock market as well as a decline in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Average inflation rate between 2006 and 2010 was 10.9% . Both Core and Food Inflation demonstrated the same level as the Headline Inflation. The Headline Inflation figure of 11.8% in 2010 was still beyond the government's envisaged single digit rate.

The prime and maximum interest rates averaged 16.9 % and 20.2 % respectively within the period under review (2006-2010). The two interest rates are still high and could impede investment by both large and small scale investors.

The performance of trade was mixed, rising in 2006, 2008 and 2010 and dropping in 2007 and 2009. As would be expected the volatility in trade was largely due to the performance of crude oil both with respect to price and demand.

The period under review also witnessed rapid growth in the communications sector with the total number of connected mobile phones for example increasing from about 32 million to over 87 million between 2006 and 2010 and at the same time making it one of the fastest growing employees of labor in the country during the period.

In conclusion, the Nigerian economy witnessed an impressive growth between 2006 and 2010. Although, the macroeconomic indicators are high, they are relatively stable compared to that of other African countries. It is hoped that adequate policies will be

put in place by government to further grow the GDP that will result in higher employment so as to promote social harmony in the society.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

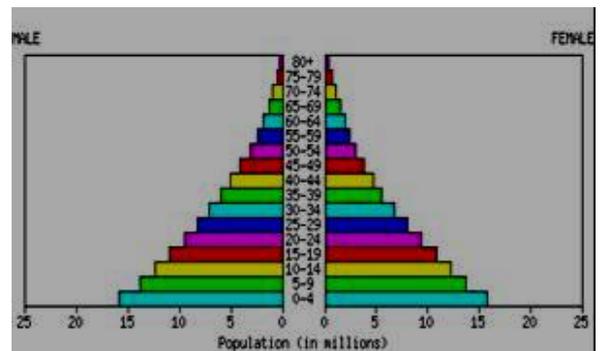
## *A country with rich history endowed with rich and human and material resources*

### 1.1. Brief History of Nigeria:

Nigeria came into existence in 1914 as a result of amalgamation of the North with the Southern protectorates by Sir Lord Lugard, who was the Governor General, representing the British Colonial master at that time. Nigeria became independent in 1960 and a republic three years later (1963). At independence, the country practiced Parliamentary System of Government headed by the Prime Minister. The first republic was terminated by a military coup in 1966 by a group of young army officers. The military intervention in the governance of Nigeria lasted till 1979 after which the Second Republic was born. A new presidential system of governance was introduced in Nigeria. The civilian administration was interrupted again in 1983 and lasted for seventeen years till 1999 when a Third Republic was born.

### 1.2. Geography, Population and Governance:

Nigeria is located in West Africa. It lies between  $41^{\circ} 6'$  and  $13^{\circ} 53'$  North of Latitude and  $2^{\circ} 40'$  and  $14^{\circ} 41'$  East of longitude. Nigeria is bordered in the West, North, East and South by the Republic of Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon and Atlantic Ocean respectively. The country covers a land area of 923,768 square Kilometers. The vegetation ranges from the mangrove and thick forests in the South, followed by Savannah and the Sahel in the middle belt and the North respectively. The country is punctuated by the Obudu and Udi Hills in the East, the Jos plateau in the North Central and the Adamawa highlands in the North East. Nigeria is drained by two main rivers – Niger and Benue.



The 2006 Population and Housing Census puts the population of Nigeria at 140,431,790 consisting of 71,345,488 Males and 69,086,302 Females. The estimated average growth rate of the population is put at 2.8%, implying an estimated population for Nigeria of 168 million in 2010. This results to an estimated male population of 85,351,344 and a female population of 82,648,656.

Nigeria operates a three level federal structure of administration with Abuja being the federal capital. The country consists of 36 states and Abuja, the Federal Capital and 774 local government areas.

### **1.3. Culture:**

Nigeria consists of over 200 tribes with their distinct languages of which the major ones are; Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo. English is however the official language of communication. The three major religions in Nigeria are; Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. Cultural activities take place throughout the year. Popular among them include; the Argungun fishing festival, the Eyo, New yam festival, etc

### **1.4. Economy:**

The Nigerian Economy is dominated by Agriculture. Over 60 % of the population are engaged in this sector with an average of 41% contribution to the GDP. Despite the dominance of Agriculture, the Crude Petroleum sub sector contributes over 80 % of Nigeria's foreign exchange. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the economy is minimal with an average of 3.00%. Also the communication sector has witnessed a tremendous growth in recent times with an average contribution of 5.50%.

## CHAPTER TWO: OVERVIEW OF MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

### *We are making progress*

The general economic outlook was positive and stable within the period under consideration as evidenced by growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economy recorded average GDP growth rate of 6.66 % annually during the period under review.

#### **2.1 Macro Economic Indicators**

The GDP at constant (1990) Prices increased from N595.8 billion in 2006 to N634.3, N672.2, N719.0, and N775.5 in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively, showing an annual growth rate of 6.03 %, 6.45% , 5.98%, 6.96%, and 7.87% in that order (See Table 2.1 below).

The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas sector at constant prices decreased consistently from a level of N130.2 billion in 2006 to N124.3 and N116.6 in 2007 and 2008 and increased slightly to N117.1 billion and N123.0 billion in 2009 and 2010. On the other hand, the non-oil sector real GDP rose from a level of N465.6 billion in 2006 to N510.0, N555.6, N601.9 and N652.6 in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

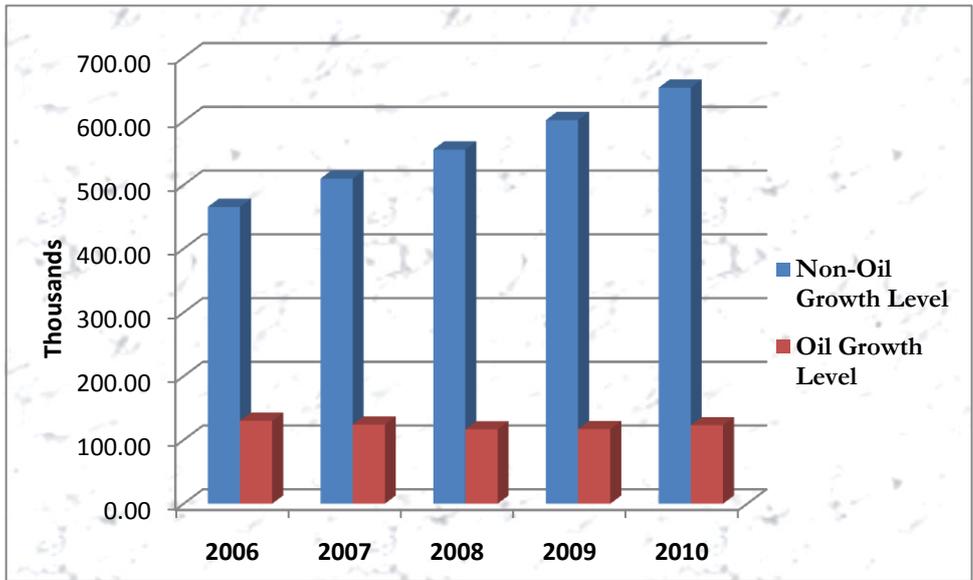
**Table 2.1 Macro Economic Indicators (2006-2010)**

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Nigeria's Total External Reserves(US\$ Million)	42,298.11	51,333.15	53,000.36	42,470.00	32,339.25
Non Oil Production level at constant Prices	465,628.04	509,965.98	555,607.99	601,855.97	652,567.83*
Oil Production level at constant Prices	130,193.57	124,285.12	116,594.57	117,121.37	122,957.88*
Inflation rate (Year-on-change %)	8.50	6.60	15.10	13.90	12.70
GDP level at 1990 Constant Prices	595,821.61	634,251.10	672,202.55	718,977.33	775,525.71*
GDP Growth at 1990 Constant Prices)	6.03	6.45	5.98	6.96	7.87*
Oil Sector Growth %	-4.51	-4.54	-6.19	0.45	4.98*
Non Oil Sector Growth %	9.41	9.52	8.95	8.32	8.43*
Private Final Consumption( % of GDP)	60.34	74.89	63.88	74.36	59.46*
Government Final Consumption( % of GDP)	6.86	12.46	12.71	12.74	14.46*
Projected Population Figure(Million)	140.43	144.50	148.69	153.42	159.29
Gross Fixed Capital Formation( % of GDP)	8.27	9.24	8.31	12.49	13.59*
Change in Stock( % of GDP)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01*
Exports of Goods and Services % of GDP)	45.96	33.73	39.88	30.79	45.57*
Imports of Goods and Services( % of GDP)	21.44	30.32	24.79	30.38	33.08*

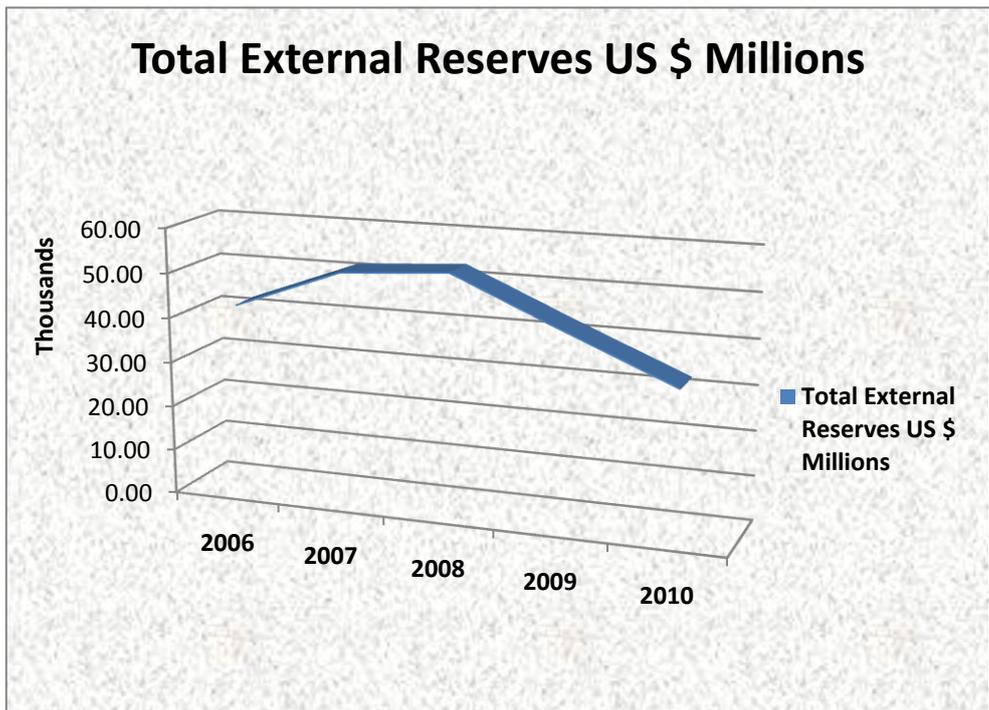
Source: National Bureau of Statistics

\* Provisional Estimates

**Fig 2.1 Oil and Non Oil Growth (2006 - 2010)**



**Fig 2.2 External Reserve (2006 - 2010)**



## **2.2 Sectorial Growth/Contribution to the Real GDP**

### **Agriculture**

This sector had the biggest share of overall real GDP with 41.72, 42.01, 42.13, 41.70 and 40.84 % in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively and annual growth rates of 7.40, 7.19, 6.27, 5.88 and 5.64 % respectively see tables 2.2 and 2.3 below.

### **Manufacturing**

Manufacturing in Nigeria includes; cement, oil refining and other manufacturing. The sector's growth and contribution to GDP over the years under review have been abysmal as a result of decay in infrastructure. The manufacturing sector grew slightly from 9.39 % in 2006 to 9.57% in 2007 % and dropped to 8.89, 7.85 and 7.64 % in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively; while there was no significant change in its contribution to GDP over the years under review.

### **Telecommunication**

This sector continued to perform impressively and has remained one of the major drivers of growth in the Nigerian economy. Growth in this sector has been phenomenal in recent years. Investment inflows into the Nigerian Telecommunications sector since 2006 have continued to increase astronomically forcing the main players (MTN, GLO, ZAIN, ETISALAT etc) in the subsector to expand their capacities.. For instance, the sector grew by 33.66, 33.84, 34.02, 34.18 and 34.47 % in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. Its contribution to GDP has remained positive, grew from 1.83 % in 2006 to 4.56 % in 2010.

### **Wholesale and Retail Trade**

The sector, in terms of its contribution to GDP recorded an increase from 14.95 % in 2006 to 16.18 %, 17.41 %, 18.14 % and 18.70 % in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively (See table 2.2).

The increase in growth recorded was attributed to improvement in wholesale activities following recent consumer promotions embarked on by various firms to revive consumer demand in the wake of recent credit crunch experienced in the country. Also, there was appreciable improvement in credit lending by both commercial and microfinance banks to consumers and micro business enterprises which improved retail trade activities across the country.

**Table 2.2 Sectoral Contribution to Real GDP(%)**

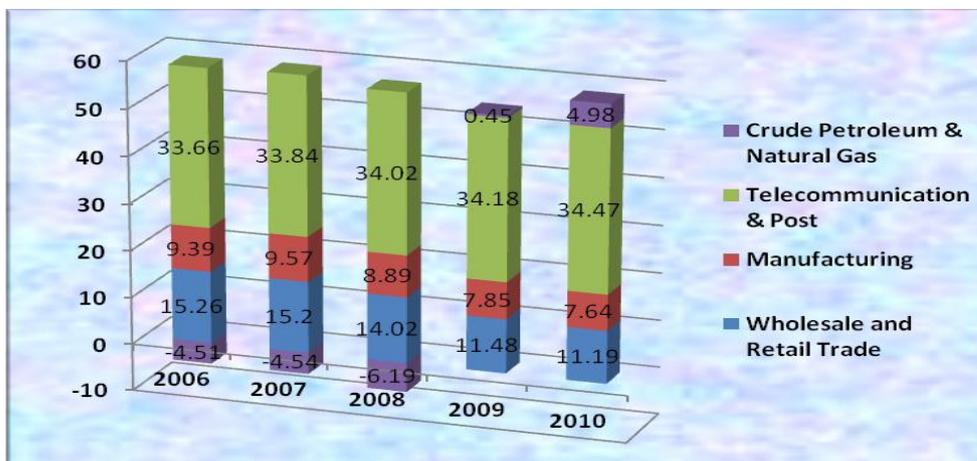
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Contribution to GDP in (%)					
Agriculture	41.72	42.01	42.13	41.70	40.84
Solid Mineral	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	21.85	19.60	17.35	16.29	15.85
Manufacturing	3.91	4.03	4.14	4.17	4.16
Telecommunication & Post	1.83	2.31	2.92	3.66	4.56
Finance & Insurance	3.90	3.85	3.81	3.70	3.57
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.95	16.18	17.41	18.14	18.70
Building and Construction	1.62	1.72	1.84	1.92	2.00
Hotel and Restaurants	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.50
Real Estate	1.47	1.55	1.63	1.69	1.74
Business and Other Services	0.81	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.90
Others	7.23	7.19	7.15	7.02	6.83
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (\* Provisional Estimates)

**Table 2.3 Sectoral Growth Rate(%)**

Sectoral Growth (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Agriculture	7.40	7.19	6.27	5.88	5.64
Solid Mineral	10.28	12.75	12.77	12.08	12.28
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	-4.51	-4.54	-6.19	0.45	4.98
Manufacturing	9.39	9.57	8.89	7.85	7.64
Telecommunication & Post	33.66	33.84	34.02	34.18	34.47
Finance & Insurance	4.98	5.03	4.82	4.01	3.95
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.26	15.20	14.02	11.48	11.19
Building and Construction	12.99	13.03	13.07	11.97	12.08
Hotel and Restaurants	12.91	12.95	12.94	11.89	12.01
Real Estate	11.68	11.72	11.79	10.94	10.66
Business and Other Services	10.02	10.05	10.13	9.39	9.37
Others	5.79	5.85	5.29	5.00	5.01

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (\* Provisional Estimates)

**Fig 2.3 Major Sectoral Contributors to Real GDP (2006-2010)**

**Table 2.3 Quarterly Performance Macro Economic Indicators in 2010**

Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Oil Growth (%)	4.08	3.96	5.08	6.56
Non - Oil Growth (%)	8.13	8.41	8.38	8.68
Headline Inflation(Year on change)	14.93	14.00	13.43	12.67
Core Inflation	13.10	12.40	12.19	11.93
Food Inflation	15.97	14.80	14.57	13.73

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**Table 2.4 Quarterly Sectoral Contribution to Real GDP(%) in 2010**

Sectors	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Agriculture (%)	35.68	42.32	44.30	40.11	40.84
Solid Mineral (%)	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.34	0.34
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas (%)	18.36	15.70	15.38	14.65	15.85
Manufacturing (%)	1.14	3.93	3.49	7.09	4.16
Telecommunication & Post(%)	4.70	4.79	4.34	4.49	4.56
Finance & Insurance (%)	4.30	4.16	3.08	3.06	3.57
Wholesale and Retail Trade	22.28	16.19	17.56	19.17	18.70
Building and Construction	2.67	2.01	1.57	1.91	2.00
Hotel and Restaurants	0.63	0.51	0.48	0.43	0.50
Real Estate	1.93	1.89	1.62	1.59	1.74
Business and Other Services	1.04	1.04	0.81	0.80	0.90
Others (%)	6.98	7.11	6.99	6.36	6.83

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**Table 2.5 Quarterly Sectoral Growth Rate(%) in 2010**

Sectors	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Agriculture	5.43	5.84	5.68	5.56	5.64
Solid Mineral	11.60	11.85	12.48	12.84	12.28
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	4.08	3.96	5.08	6.56	4.98
Manufacturing	6.42	7.31	8.14	7.69	7.64
Telecommunication & Post	32.54	33.74	34.81	36.22	34.47
Finance & Insurance	4.07	4.33	3.96	3.45	3.95
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.54	11.40	11.82	11.89	11.19
Building and Construction	13.15	12.00	10.75	12.12	12.08
Hotel and Restaurants	12.02	12.10	11.90	12.04	12.01
Real Estate	9.49	10.48	11.20	11.31	10.66
Business and Other Services	8.45	10.65	8.43	9.87	9.37
Others	4.70	4.57	5.04	5.60	5.01
Real Growth (Quarterly & Annual)	7.36	7.69	7.86	8.36	7.87
Non-Oil Growth	8.13	8.41	8.38	8.68	8.43

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

## CHAPTER THREE: MONETARY AND FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Monetary policy in Nigeria is aimed at stimulating output and employment, and the promotion of domestic and external stability.

### 3.1 Inflation

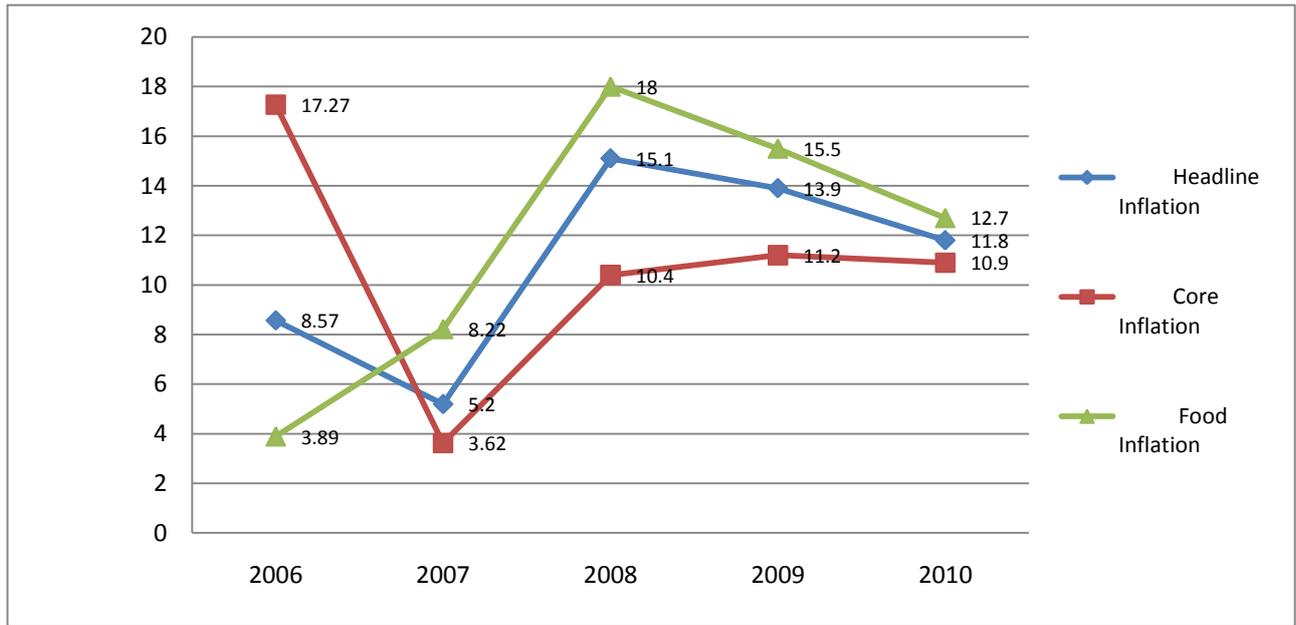
There was no discernible pattern of movement in inflation rate within the period under review. This pattern of movement was similar to that of Core and Food Inflation. The Headline Inflation rate fell from 8.6 in 2006 to 5.2 % in 2007 and rose to a peak of 15.10 % in 2008 due to increase in price of diesel and kerosene and slightly fell to 13.9 % in 2009 as a result of increase in price of some household goods and equipments before falling again to 11.8 % in 2010 which was due to increase on clothing and footwear and some household items.

The Core inflation Rate which was derived from all Consumer Price Index (CPI) less farm produce, stood at 17.27% in 2006, fell to 3.6% in 2007 and rose to 10.4% in 2008 with a slight increase of 11.2 % in 2009 then fell to 10.9 % in 2010. The food inflation showed indiscernible pattern of movement as well. It rose from 3.9 % in 2006 to 8.2 % in 2007 rising to the peak of 18.0 % in 2008. It fell again to 15.5% in 2009 and to 12.7% in 2010.

**Table 3.1 Inflation Rate**

<b>Inflation Rate(Year on change)</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Headline Inflation	8.57	5.2	15.10	13.9	11.8
Core Inflation	17.27	3.62	10.40	11.2	10.9
Food Inflation	3.89	8.22	18.00	15.5	12.7

**Fig 3.1 Inflation Rate**



### 3.2 Interest Rate:

The prime interest rate is the rate at which commercial banks lend to large scale enterprises while the maximum rate is the rate of lending to small and medium scale borrowers. The prime and maximum Interest rates averaged 16.9 % and 20.2 % respectively within the period under review (2006-2010). Both rates are still high and could impede investment by both large and small scale investors.

**Table 3.2 Interest Rate**

Interest Rate (lending Rate)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Prime	16.89	16.94	15.14	18.36	17.59
Maximum	18.41	18.36	18.70	22.90	22.51
Treasury Bill (9	8.88	6.82	8.20	3.79	3.85

### 3.3. Sectoral Credit Allocation

The overall domestic credit to the economy increased substantially from 2.5**Nb** to 7.7**Nb** within the period under consideration. Priority sectors such as agriculture and solid minerals however received less domestic credit than other sectors . More credit to the priority sectors is required

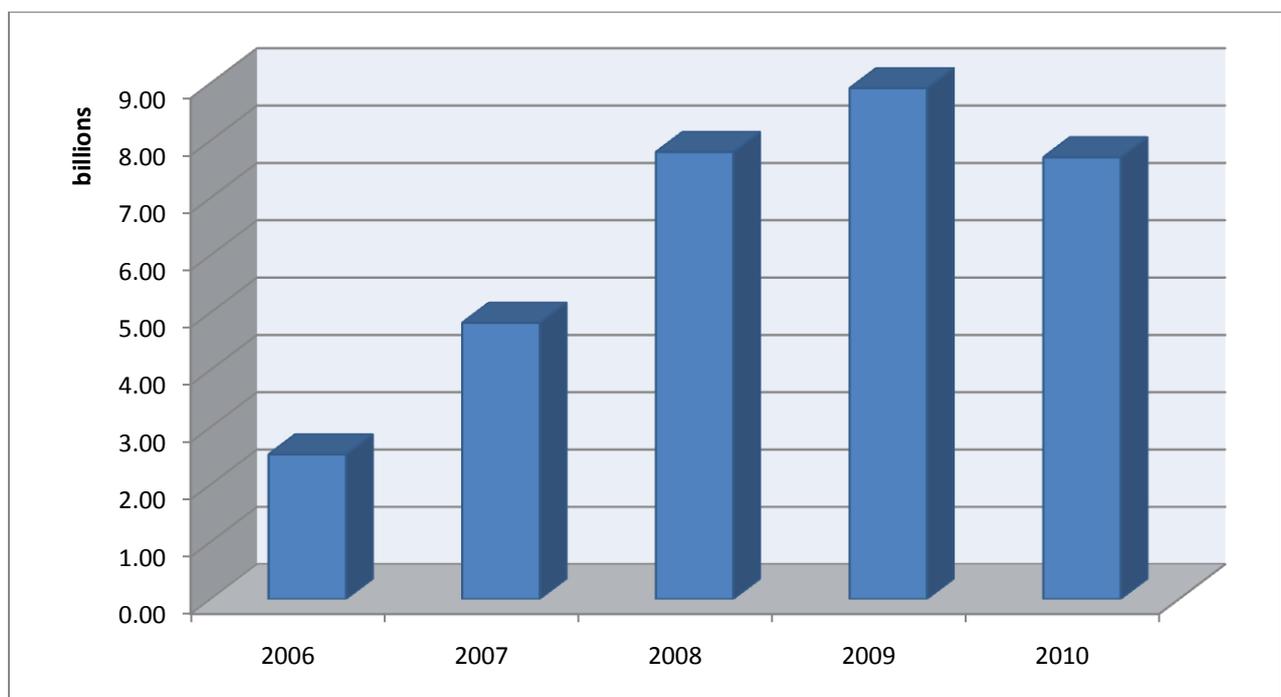
to further increase economic growth. Also, the small scale enterprises and the rural businesses should be supported with more credit, as government seeks to promote employment generation through small scale enterprises and the development of rural areas for sustainable economic development.

**Table 3.3: Credit to Domestic Economy**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Total Credit (Million Naira)	<b>2,524,297.90</b>	<b>4,820,695.72</b>	<b>7,799,400.11</b>	<b>8,912,143.04,</b>	<b>7,706,403.43</b>
a. Priority Sectors	552,059.92	1,194,418.84	1,961,288.48	2,365,760.36	2,338,952.30
<i>Agriculture (Million Naira)</i>	21,286.19	149,578.92	106,353.85	135,701.30	128,405.95
<i>Solid Minerals (Million Naira)</i>	176,148.95	490,712.89	846,942.84	1,190,731.58	1,178,098.64
<i>Exports (Million Naira)</i>	32,119.28	66,551.07	75,192.33	45,870.47	44,806.72
<i>Manufacturing (Million Naira)</i>	322,505.50	487,575.96	932,799.45	993,457.00	987,640.99
b. Less Preferred Sectors	-	1,895,913.94	3,215,992.25	4,411,511.31	3,686,185.47
c. Others (Million Naira)	1,972,237.98	1,730,362.94	2,622,119.38	2,134,871.36	1,681,292.66
2. Loan to Small Scale Enterpris (Million Naira)	4,892.25	41,100.44	13,512.20	16,366.49	12,550.33
3. Loans to Rural Customers (Million Naira)	2,537.30	27,263.53	46,521.48	15,590.50	16,555.98

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

**Fig 3.2 Total Credit (billion Naira)**



### 3.4 Fiscal Development

The fiscal sector showed a positive development during the period. The Current Account which comprises goods, net income and current transfers was 38.6 USDm in 2006, 42.3 USDm in 2008 but with a slight fall of 20.1 USDm in 2009 and substantially fell to 2.4 USDm in 2010 due to the global economic crises which affected the value of crude petroleum export. The current external receipt which comprises value of exports and income earned by Nigerians abroad also showed an improvement except in 2009 where it fell to 69,406.13 million USD from the USD million 107,977.36 in 2008 . Again, the global economic crises which resulted in low demand for Nigeria's crude oil and the militancy in the Niger Delta were responsible for this development. The current external receipt however, rose to USD 99.159 Million in 2010 due to improved demand for oil and peace in the Niger Delta which was made possible by the amnesty programme of the Federal Government. The Nigerian debt position improved during the period under review. This was made possible by favourable Current External Receipt and the exit of Nigeria from Paris and London groups of creditors. The improvement in debt position has positively impacted on Nigeria's debt service. The debt service which accounted for 12.23 % of Current External Receipt in 2006 fell gradually to 0.6 % and 0.4% in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

**Table 3.4 Fiscal Development (2006-2010)**

Fiscal Aggregates	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Current Account Balance (USDm)	38,569.74	31,185.31	42,262.09	20,120.65	2,496.89
Current External receipt (USDm)	78,794.37	88,809.63	107,977.36	69,406.13	99,159.00
External Debt Service Payment (USDm)	6,727.84	1,022.04	460.73	428.04	354.40
Debt Services (% Current External receipts)	8.54	1.15	0.43	0.62	0.36
Gross External Debt (USDm)	3,544.49	3,654.21	3,720.36	3,947.30	4,578.80
Gross External Debt (% Current External receipts)	4.50	4.11	3.45	5.69	4.62
Exchange Rate (\$/N)(Annual Average)	128.65	125.83	118.53	148.90	150.66

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

**Fig 3.3 Current Account Balance and Current External receipt**



## CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION

*In view of the government transformation agenda and the realization of Vision 20:2020, the education sector must be strengthened to produce higher quality workforce.*

The survival of Nigeria as a viable society depends on the innovativeness of educational institutions. The role of education in the development of a society is very important, as such, there is need to pay close attention to the sector. This is because the socio-political and economic developments of a nation are determined by the quality and level of educational attainment of the population. In view of the government transformation agenda and the realization of Vision 20:2020, the education sector must be strengthened to produce higher quality workforce.

### 4.1 Funding of Education

Funding of education in Nigeria involves the Federal, States and Local Governments' Appropriation and Releases as Capital and Recurrent Expenditure for the education sector. It also includes ETF, Donor Agencies, Interventions, as well as Scholarship awards by Federal, States and Local Governments.

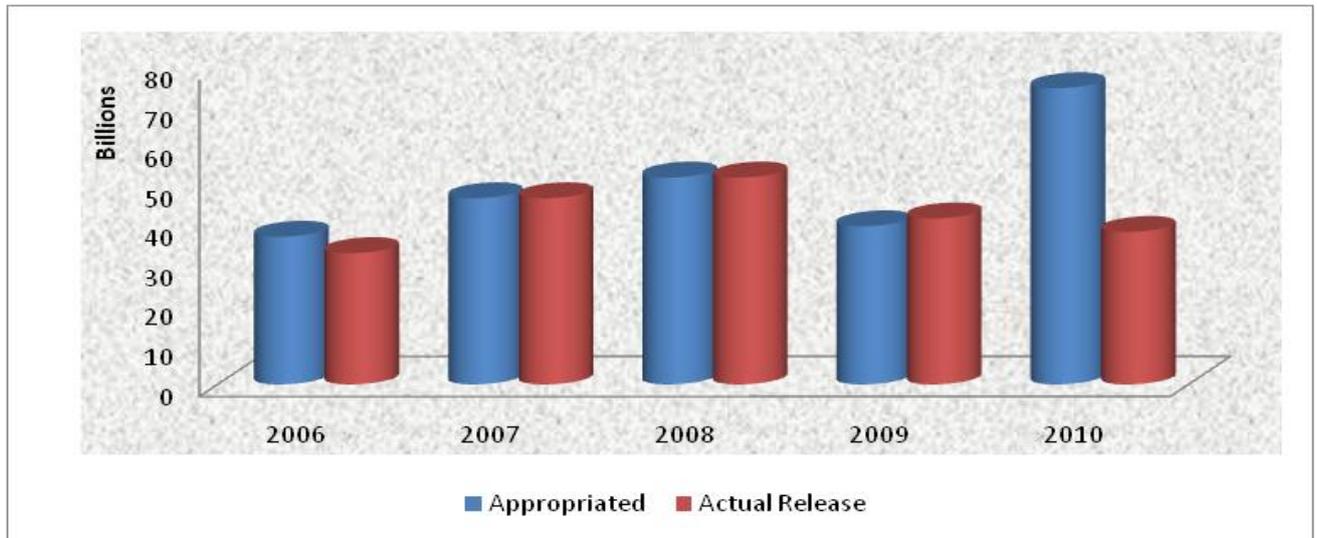
**Table 4.1 Federal Allocation to Education (2006-2010)**

Year	Capital		Recurrent		Total Actual Released
	Appropriated	Actual Release	Appropriated	Actual Release	
2006	37,362,503,394	33,214,311,336	129,915,875,356	129,915,875,356	163,130,186,692
2007	47,103,779,521	47,103,779,521	142,095,995,408	142,095,995,408	189,199,774,929
2008	52,328,688,792	52,328,688,792	168,649,142,600	168,649,142,600	220,977,831,392
2009	40,005,096,429	42,005,096,425*	184,671,793,236	184,671,793,236	226,676,889,661
2010	74,923,247,201	38,569,636,552	196,272,854,914	196,272,854,914	234,842,491,466

*\*NB: To be released as supplementary budget to provide buses for tertiary institutions*

Source: FME

**Fig 4.1 Capital Expenditure Appropriated versus Actual Released (2006-2010)**



Following the budgetary provision for Education from 2006 to 2010, it can be deduced that all the appropriation for recurrent were fully released. However, this is not the case for Capital expenditure. Full capital releases were made in 2007 and 2008. In 2009 the release was higher than appropriated by N2Billion, while 51 % of the appropriated capital budget was released in 2010.

**Table 4.2: Number of Educational Institutions**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Number of Universities	89	95	95	104	104
Total Number of Federal Universities	27	27	27	27	27
Total Number of State Universities	30	30	34	36	36
Total No of Private Universities	32	34	34	41	41
Total No Polytechnics	66	67	71	75	75
Total No of Colleges of Education	79	80	85	85	88
Total No of Federal College of Education	21	21	21	21	21
Total No of State College of Education	42	42	43	43	45
Total No of Private College of Education	16	17	21	21	22
Senior Secondary Schools	7,915	14,410	-		
Junior Secondary School (private and Public)	10,615	16,238	19,244	3,410	3,439
Primary Schools	77,668	92,007	98,631	98,631	
Nomadic	2,244	2,304	2,289	2953	3060

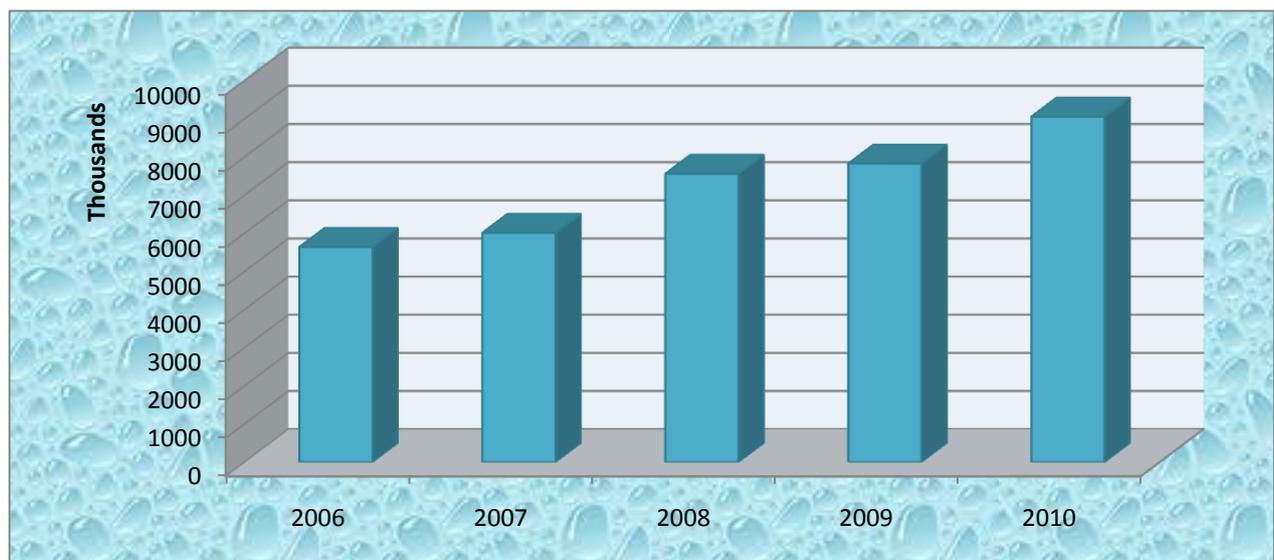
Source: Federal Ministry of Education and National Commission for Nomadic Education

**Table 4.3: Student Enrolment**

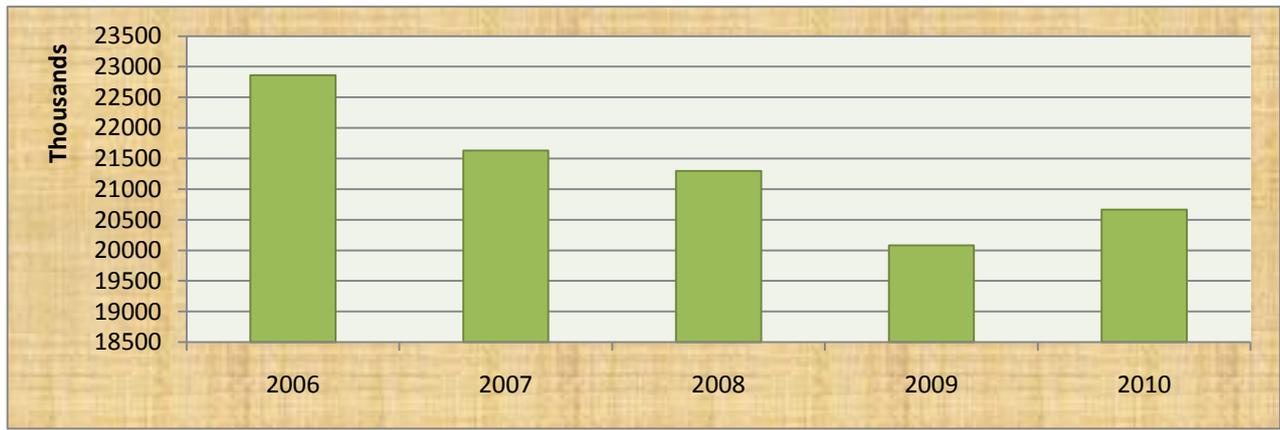
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Universities	765,522	109,6059	661,493	577,029	605,068
Federal Universities	464,025	61,0072	433,950	340,524	339,364
State Universities	277,043	448,618	187,279	191,565	218,861
Private Universities	24,454	37,369	39,264	44,940	46,843
Colleges of Education	290,318	305,829	315,426	346,006	-
Polytechnics	303,190	258,877	233,045	222,273	229,862
Monotechnics	19,623	16,789	14,690	17,321	13,239
All Primary Schools	22,861,884	21,632,070	21,294,517	20,080,976	20,663,805
Public Primary Schools	21,717,789	2,0469,395	18,980,395	18,818,544	19,042,167
Private Primary Schools	1,144,095	1,162,675	1,011,914	1,262,432	1,621,638
Secondary Schools	5,637,783	6,009,869	-	-	-
Public Secondary Schools	5,013,531	5,067,787	-	-	-
Private Secondary Schools	624,252	880,194	-	-	-
Nomadic	408,705	432,411	415,426	483,557	484,694

Source: Federal Ministry of Education/National University Commission/NBTE/Colleges of Education Commission

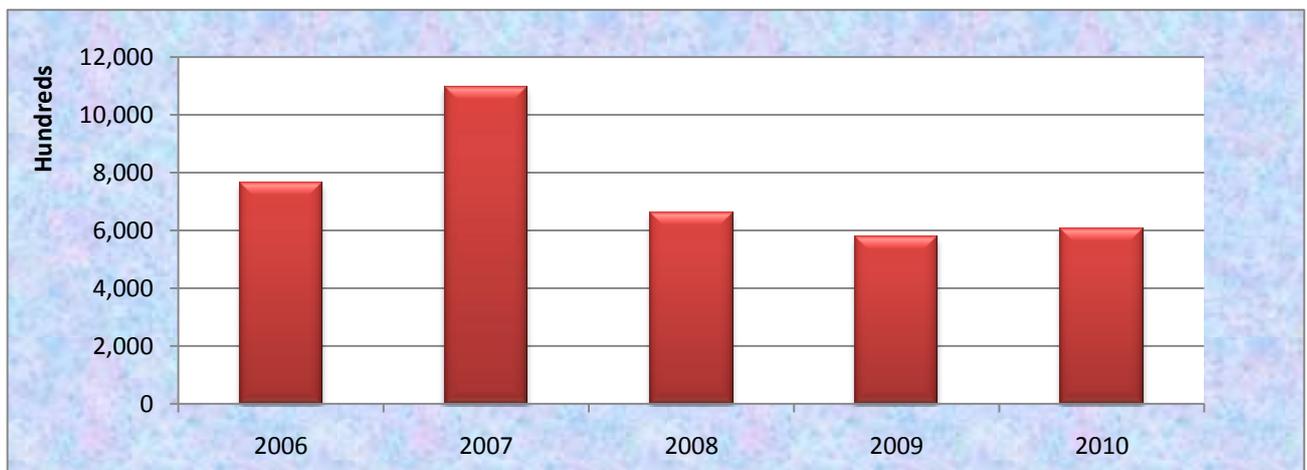
The enrolment in private universities showed an upward trend from 2006 to 2010. This was due to an increase in the number of private Universities commencing academic programmes during the period, as well as the preference of candidates for these institutions given the more stable and predictable academic calendar compared to public universities.

**Fig 4.2 Students Enrolments in Primary Schools**

**Fig 4.3 Students Enrolments in Secondary Schools**



**Fig 4.4 Students Enrolments in Universities**



**Table 4.4 Number of Teachers**

Number of Teachers	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Primary School	500,136	329,082	255,866	130,040**	576,193
Secondary School	230,686	153,287	295,540	-	-
Nomadic	7,711	8,667	12,059	14,233	13,849
Universities	15,649	30,806	-	29,349	-
College of Education Public	10,913	11,722	13,270		
College of Education Private	653	790	932		

Source: Federal Ministry of Education/National University Commission/NBTE/Colleges of Education Commission

\*\* public only

## CHAPTER FIVE: HEALTH

### *'Nigeria still lags behind other African countries on various health indicators'*

The country is remarkably diverse in social and economic development, but a poor healthcare system evidenced by high levels of morbidity and mortality continues to constrain the sustenance of a healthy population. The coverage of the national health system is limited while health education and enlightenment are weak due to high levels of illiteracy. In addition, childhood and maternal mortality are relatively high and average life expectancy at birth is very low.

An assessment of the health of the Nigerian population indicates that the state of healthcare in Nigeria remains poor although considerable efforts have been made to improve this over the years. Nigeria still lags behind many African countries on major health indicators.

The average life expectancy declined rapidly over the years. In 2006 the life expectancy was 57.9 years for men and 56.4 years for women while in 2007 it dropped to 47.2 for men and 48.2 for women. This represents a percentage fall of 18.48 % for men and 14.54 % for women.

### 5.1 Funding of Health

**Table: 5.1 Federal Government Allocation to Health Sector** (Billion Naira)

Health Statistics	Billion Naira				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Capital Expenditure	32.2	96.9	97.2	52.5	49.9
Recurrent Expenditure	62.3	81.9	98.2	90.2	111.9

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

**Table 5.2 Basic Health Indicators**

	2006	2007
Life Expectancy Male (in years)	57.9	47.2
Life Expectancy Female (in years)	56.4	48.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**Table 5.3 Number of Doctors by Sex**

2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Male	Female								
34,244	15,368	40,862	11,546	43,301	12,289	45,111	13,214	47,161	14,609

Source: Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria

**Table 5.4 Number of Nurses and Midwives by Sex**

	2006	2007	2008
<b>Nurses and Midwives</b>	219,089	219,089	220,890

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

**Table 5.5 Case Fatality Rate of Notifiable Diseases (per 100,000)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Cholera</b>	0.0039	0.0018	0.0017	0.0327	0.0394
<b>Malaria</b>	0.0659	0.1051	0.1061	0.0019	0.0012
<b>Measles</b>	0.0023	0.0019	0.0029	0.0078	0.0072
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	0.0016	0.0025	0.0025	0.0006	0.0006

Source: Federal Ministry of Health

## 5.2 National HIV/AIDS prevalence

The National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate dropped to 4.1 % in 2010 from 4.6% in 2007 and 2009. The total figure of newly infected persons which stood at 351,600 in 2007 dropped to 281,180 in 2010. Median age at first sex which stood at 16.50 % in 2007 dropped to 16.05 % in 2008. This clearly shows that government policies on stigmatization in addressing the socio-economic situation are effective. Table 5.6 shows that more people are aware of HIV/AIDS and are willing to subject themselves for test to ascertain their HIV/AIDS status. This shows that public policy and advocacy against stigmatization is having the desired impact on society.

**Table 5.6 National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate**

	2007	2009	2010
National HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	4.6	4.6	4.1
New Infections	351,600	336,379	281,180
Median age at first sex	16.50	16.05	
% of people who had ever used Condoms	26.60	26.5	
% of people with knowledge of HIV/AIDS	93.80	90.85	
% of people ever tested for HIV/AIDS	14.55	16.05	
% of people with positive attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS	58.10	17.4	
% of people who had sex with multiple non-marital partners in the last 12 months	4.15	4.0	
% of people with knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS	68.70	51.95	

Source: NACA, NPopC.

## CHAPTER SIX: TRANSPORTATION

Transportation in Nigeria is traditionally under four major modes namely: Road, Air, Water and Rail. However, it should be noted that due to the rapid growth of the oil sector, pipelines and conveyors constitute a new mode of transportation that should be considered along with the four named above. In terms of the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the transport sector's share stood at 2.67%, 2.68%, 2.71%, 2.70% and 2.68% in 2006, 2007, 2008 2009 and 2010 respectively. The growth of the transport sector has been very significant due to the expansion of the economy and the mostly used modes of transportation have recoded high increases in the volume of activities.



### 6.1 Road Transport

This sub-sector witnessed a significant increase in the number of vehicles registered in the period under review. The table below shows a significant increase in commercial vehicles registration between 2006 and 2010.

**Table 6.1 Motor Vehicle Registration**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Government Motor Cars	3,203	4,311	3,556	3,354	12,044
Government Motor Cycles	4,440	770	1,692	487	3,231
Private motor Cars	178,061	204,887	231,756	252,126	240,634
Private motor Cycles	30,8228	28,4206	35,1247	34,3888	255,177
Commercial Motor cars	53,322	51,901	71,064	90,937	114,576
Commercial Motor cycles	97,133	66,792	87,499	87,043	8,7276

Source: FRSC

## 6.2 Road Traffic Accident

The number of road accident cases reported to the Nigeria Police in 2006 was 18,656,, the highest ever The reported deaths as a result of road accidents in 2006 were 9,131. It was observed that in 2007 there was a significant decrease in the number of deaths which stood at 4,673; showing a decrease of about 50 % over the figure in 2006. There was an increase in the number of deaths in 2008 and a decline in 2009 and even further decline in 2010..

**Table 6.2 Road Traffic Accident**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of cases reported	18,662	8,477	11,341	10,854	5,330
Total number of persons killed	9,131	4,673	6,661	5,693	4,065
Total number of persons injured	19,200	17,794	27,980	27,270	18,095

Source: Nigeria Police Force/Federal Road Safety Commission

**Table 6.2.1 Type of Vehicles Involved In Accidents**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
LGV (Light Gross Vehicle)	9,851	10,902	5,787	5,236	11,076
HGV (Heavy Gross Vehicle)	726	1,275	1,513	1,880	3,144
Motor Cycles	1,544	1,955	2,610	2,090	3,225

Source: Federal Road Safety

## 6.3 Air Transportation

### Passenger Traffic

Air services' performance showed an upward trend in the number of passengers transported domestically and internationally during the year under review due to the rapid expansion of the economy. In 2006, the number of passengers transported domestically was 6,412,719 and by 2010 it increased to 11,401,651; showing an increase of about 50 % compared with the figure in 2006. There was also an increase on the international passenger traffic over the years under review. It is therefore important that government should provide adequate infrastructure for flight safety and security of the passengers.

**Table 6.3 Passenger Traffic**

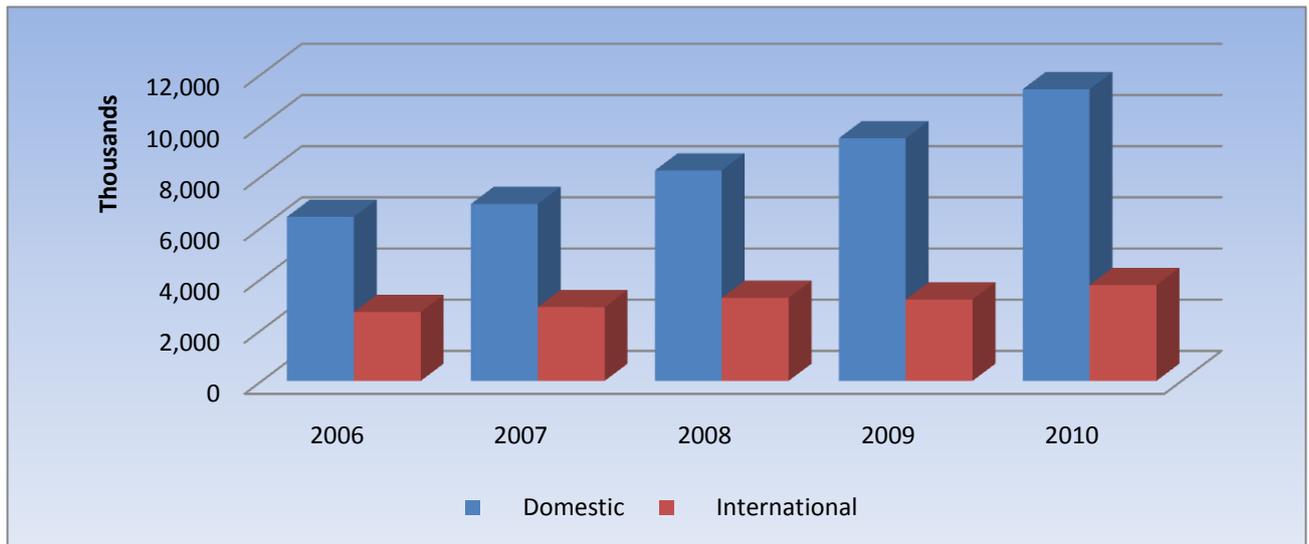
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total Passenger Traffic</b>					
Domestic	6,412,719	6,914,674	8,224,777	9,482,185	11,401,651
International	2,693,072	2,884,155	3,247,446	3,182,602	3,746,236
<b>Total Aircraft Traffic</b>					
Domestic	143,806	154,629	168,035	115,980	230,532
International	21,373	27,363	31,551	33,686	39,181
International Cargo Traffic (Kg)	102,461,064	108,797,002	138,664,909	170,281,903	180,401,891

Source : Nigeria Airport Authority

Both domestic and international aircraft traffic showed increase of flight operations during the period under review. This is an indication that more Nigerian travelers are now traveling by air. This perhaps signifies the gradual re-emergence of the middle class, growing confidence of Nigerians in air transportation, and an increasing acceptance of air transport as an alternative means to the roads. The statistics showed that domestic flight operation was 143,086 in 2006, growing by about 50 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.3 above shows a significant increase in the movement of cargo between 2006 and 2010, giving an indication of an expanding economy engaging in international trade and commerce.

**Fig 6.1 Total Passenger Traffic, domestic and international (2006-2010)**



### 6.4 Maritime Transportation

The maritime sector's performance during the period 2006 – 2010 showed no significant changes in the number of ships that berthed and number of tankers.

**Table 6.4 Maritime Transportation**

MARITIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of ships that berth (excluding Tankers)	4586	4551	4678	4620	4962
Total number of Tankers that berth	881	893	796	863	886

Source: Nigeria Port Authority

## CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the dominant sector of the Nigerian economy. This sector comprises crops, livestock, fishing and forestry. The sector provides employment for about 70 million people in the country and the contribution of the agric sector to the economy over the period under review in terms of value added to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) showed the following percentages 41.72, 42.01, 42.13, 41.70, and 40.84 in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. A critical look at the data in table 7.1 shows that the output in agricultural sector increased marginally over the period.

### 7.1 Crop Production

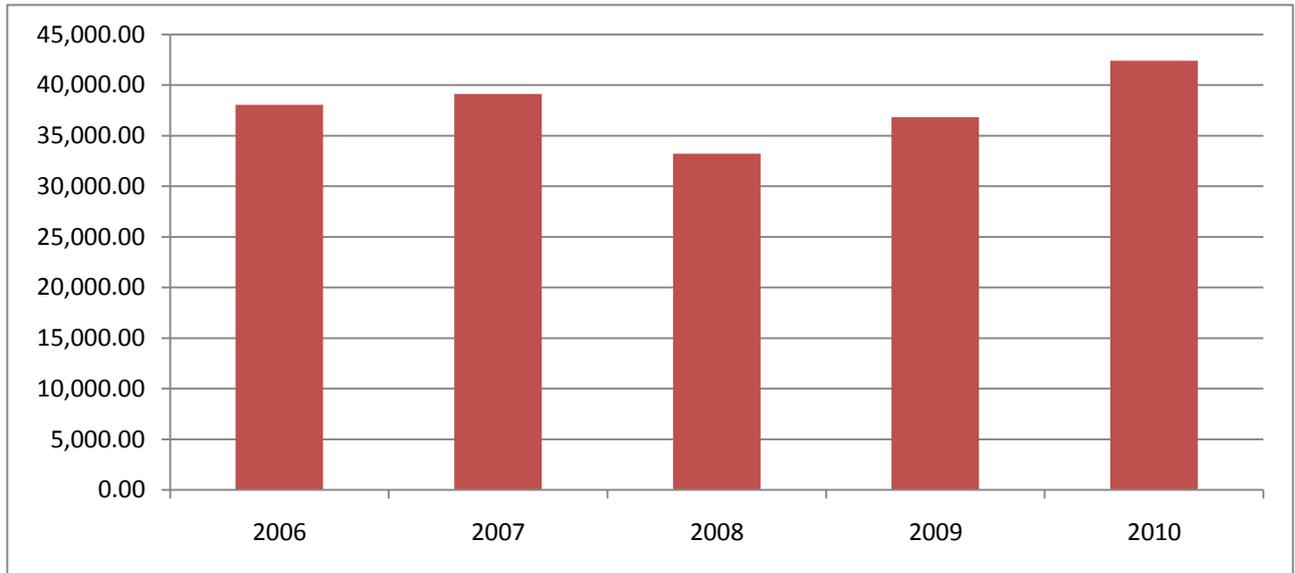
A close look at the table below shows a marginal increase in the output of crops like; cassava, yam, maize, guinea con, millet, cocoyam, ground nut and beans during the period under review. Production of cassava which is one of the staple diets in the country increased in the last two years to 36,807.37 metric tonnes in 2009 and 42,389.23metric tonnes in 2010.

**Table 7.1 Estimated Outputs of Major Agricultural Crops in Nigeria**

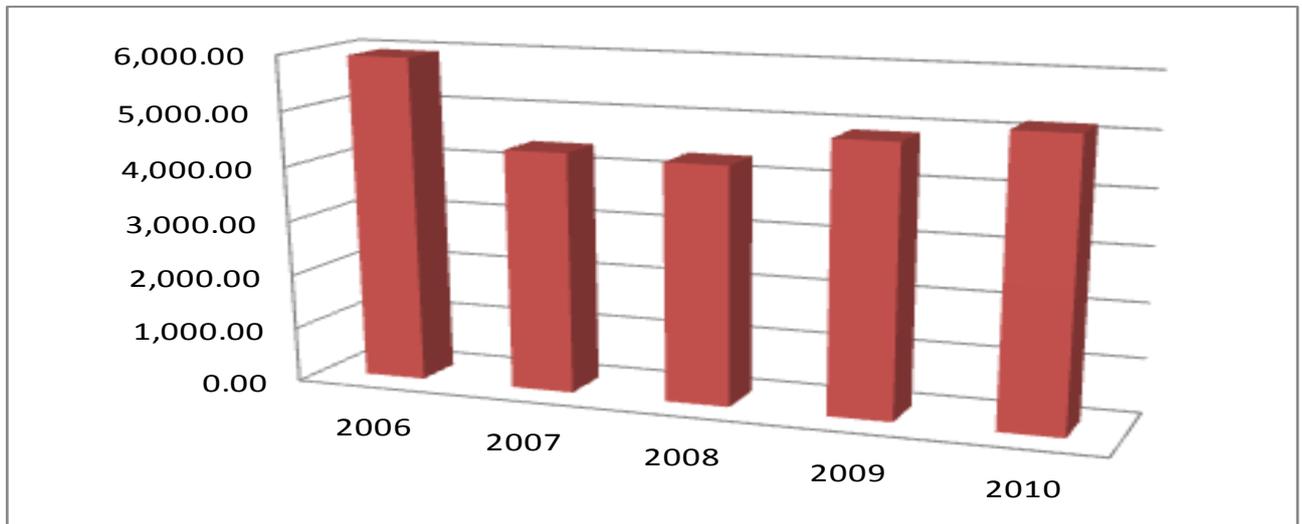
Crop	'000 Metric Tonnes				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Millet	5,940.00	4,388.00	4,327.61	4,884.89	5,167.09
Guinea/Corn	6,474.00	5,429.12	5,218.40	5,270.79	7,133.82
Ground nut	3,062.00	2,843.37	2,872.74	2,969.26	3,795.45
Beans	3,770.00	1,921.27	2,096.76	2,369.58	3,109.53
Yam	28,280.00	26,751.38	27,211.07	29,091.98	37,289.82
Cotton	516	819	785	772	602.44
Maize	7,023.00	5,796.67	9,113.71	7,338.84	7,669.18
Cassava	38,041.00	39,130.83	33,216.39	36,807.37	42,389.23
Rice	3,333.00	3,561.55	3,369.70	3,402.59	4,468.04
Mellon	371	-	377.95	340.88	488.82
Cocoyam	2,220.00	-	2,814.14	2,639.85	2946.02
Soya-beans				573.86	364.7
Total	99,030.00	97,183.10	95,096.47	96,050.17	115,424.14

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

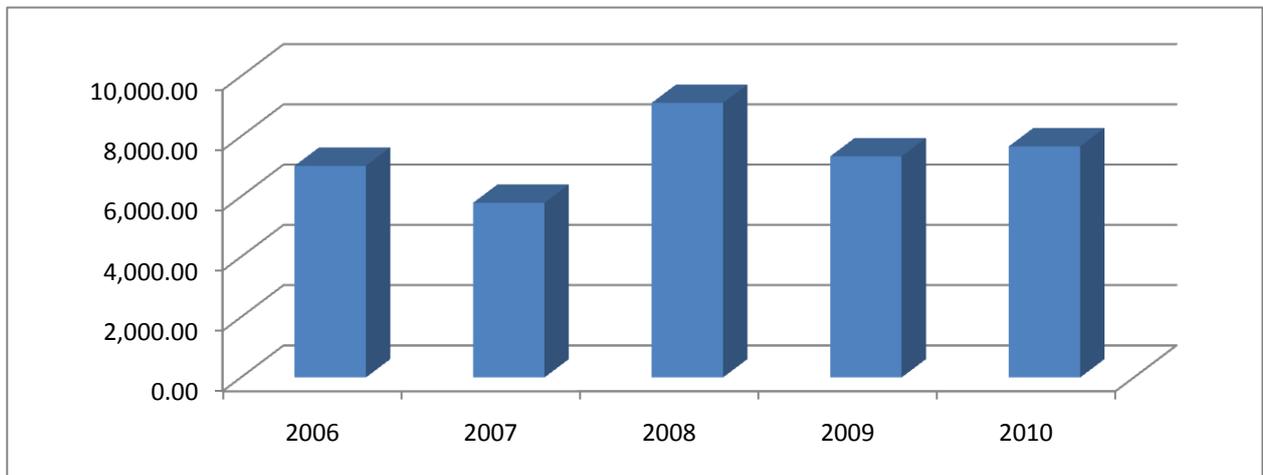
**Fig 7.1 Cassava Production**



**Fig 7.2 Millet Production**



**Fig 7.3 Maize Production**



## 7.2 Domestic Livestock / Poultry Production

The poultry industry witnessed a great leap in the population of birds as well as the number of poultry establishments. This accounts to a great extent of the much needed protein to reduce the dependency on imported poultry products. A critical look at the table 7.2 below shows the upward trend in the population of birds from 158,216,684 in 2006 to 166,127,481 in 2007, representing an increase of 2.35 percent. In 2010, the figure rose to 192,313,325 or 7.72 percent compared to 2006 .The upward trend could be as a result of favorable government policies which encourage investment in poultry industry.

The livestock which includes cattle, goats, sheep and pig also witnessed a great leap in its population during the period under review.

**Table 7.2 Estimated Population of Domestic Livestock in Nigeria**

Livestock	Number				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>POULTRY</b>					
Chicken*	158,216,648	166,127,481	174,433,855	183,155,548	192,313,325
<b>OTHERS</b>					
Cattle	16,013,382	16,152,698	16,293,226	16,434,978	16,577,962
Goats	51,208,022	52,488,222	53,800,428	55,145,439	56,524,075
Sheep	32,305,032	33,080,353	33,874,281	34,687,264	35,519,759
Pigs	6,386,866	6,642,341	6,908,034	7,184,356	7,471,730

Source: Federal Livestock Department (\* include all poultry products)

## 7.3 Fish Production

The domestic fish production witnessed an upward trend in output level due to the establishment of fish farming across the country in recent years. A critical look on the data in the table shows that there is no significant difference in domestic fish production in 2006 and 2007. While in 2008 and 2009 the production increased to **684,575 and 780,704** metric tonnes respectively.

However, the domestic fish production has not been able to reduce the dependency on imported fish whose figure also shows a rising trend in imports over the period under review. It could be seen from the available data that the importation of fish during the period under review showed a steady rise. The fish imports rose from 646,484 metric tonnes in 2006 to 739,666 metric tonnes in 2007 showing an increase of 5.72 %.

In 2008 the figure went up by 14.41 % or 937,428 metric tonnes when compared with the figure in 2007 while in 2009 the figure went up again by 26.74 % or 946,851 metric tonnes when compared with the 2008 figure.

**Table 7.2 Fish Production by Sector in Nigerian**

Sector	Metric Tonnes				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Artisanal</b>					
<b>Brackish</b>	269,878	260,099	264,988	288,229	N/A
<b>Inland River &amp; Lakes</b>	248,659	244,128	246,394	309,981	N/A
<b>Fish Farm: (Aquaculture)</b>	84,533	85,087	143,207	152,796	N/A
<b>Industrial : Commercial</b>					
<b>Trawlers</b>					
<b>Fish(Inshore)</b>	19,129	18,040	18,585	18,820	N/A
<b>Shrimps(Inshore)</b>	13,767	5,995	9,881	10,878	N/A
<b>Eel</b>	882	2,158	1,520	-	N/A
<b>Total Domestic Production</b>	<b>636,848</b>	<b>615,507</b>	<b>684,575</b>	<b>780,704</b>	
<b>Distant (Imports)</b>	646,484	739,666	937,428	946,851	N/A

Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture

## CHAPTER EIGHT: TRADE

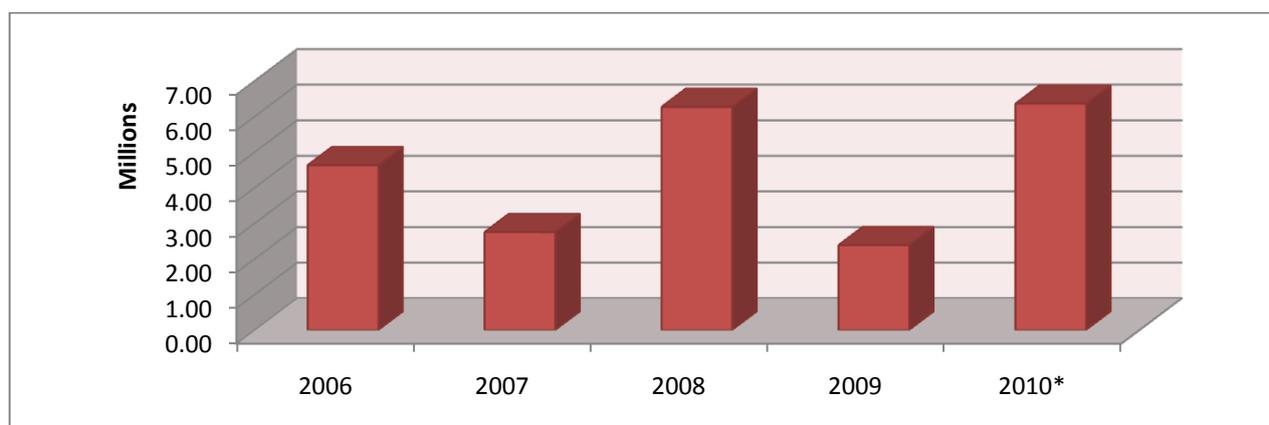
The performance of trade between 2006 and 2010 was mixed. The value of Foreign Trade as represented by the Visible Balance of Trade remained positive within the period. In 2006 visible balance stood at N4.63 trillion before it nosedived to N2.73 trillion in 2007. A significant increase of N6.27 trillion in Trade Balance occurred in 2008. It fell again to N2.38 trillion in 2009 and rose to 6.36 trillion in 2010. The decline of Trade Balance in 2007 was attributable to excessive import in that year. The increase in Trade Balance in 2008 was as a result of appreciation in the price of crude oil in the international market. On the other hand, the decrease witnessed in 2009 was as a result of the impact of the global economic crisis, which started in 2008. The crises led to reduction in demand for crude oil in the international market which resulted in lower prices for the commodity. Also the increase in 2010 was also as result of increase in the price of crude oil.

**Table 8.1 Value of Foreign Trade and Visible Balance**

Year	₦ million		
	Merchandise Imports(C.I.F.)	Total Exports(F.O.B)	Visible Balance
2006	2,922,248.46	7,555,141.32	4,632,892.86
2007	4,127,689.93	6,881,501.33	2,753,811.39
2008	3,299,096.62	9,568,949.24	6,269,852.62
2009	5,047,868.6	7,434,543.9	2,386,675.3
2010	6,648,525.89	13,009,905.70	6,361,379.82

Source: National Bureau of Statistics – Foreign Trade Statistics

**Fig 8.1 Visible Balance of Payment**



Import by broad economic category shows that Nigeria still depends mostly on foreign goods. Major imports were in the food and beverages, transport equipment, and processed foods

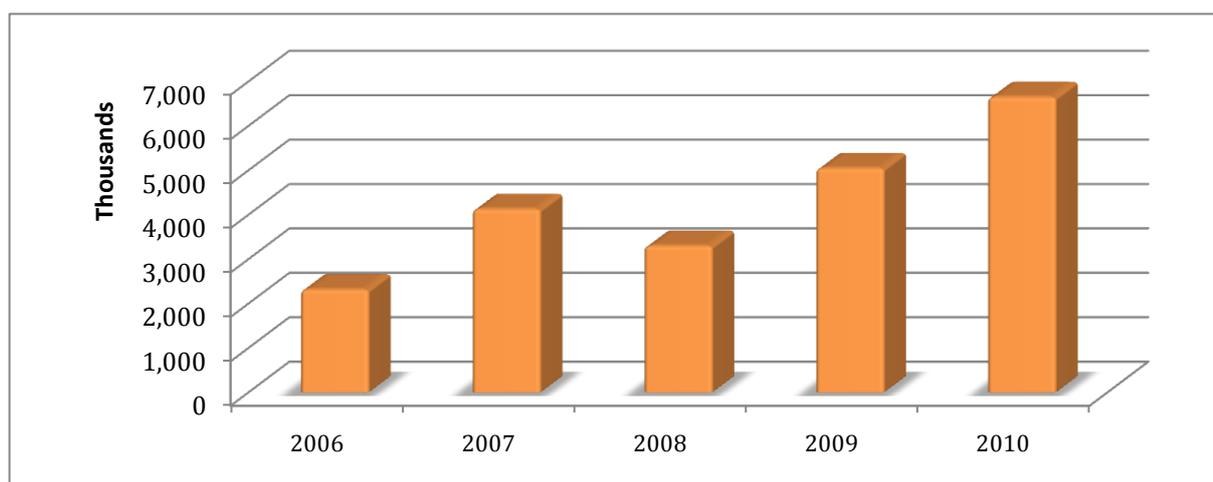
**Table:8.2 Imports Classified by Broad Economic Category**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Food and Beverage</b>	404,085	792,390	296,250	572,684	636,539
<b>Primary</b>	187,983	295,806	93,817	206,786	196,386
Mainly for industry	175,872	279,175	79,833	171,784	146,164
Mainly for household consumption	12,112	16,631	13,984	35,002	50,222
<b>Processed</b>	216,101	496,584	202,433	365,898	440,153
Mainly for industry	24,760	125,613	47,250	100,986	118,044
Mainly for household consumption	191,341	370,971	155,184	264,912	322,109
<b>Industrial Supplies (nec)</b>	864,396	1,557,195	1,237,361	1,597,473	2,075,427
Primary	23,766	34,938	28,115	65,508	66,021
Processed	840,630	1,522,257	1,209,246	1,531,965	2,009,406
<b>Fuels and lubricants</b>	13,412	56,523	39,564	41,149	63,760
<b>Primary</b>	5,705	895	91	944	67
<b>Processed</b>	7,707	55,628	39,473	40,205	63,693
Motor spirit	2,689	22	45	13,817	56,422
Other	5,019	55,606	39,429	26,388	7,271
<b>Capital Goods and parts of</b>	733,869	953,097	969,231	1,202,817	1,640,236
Capital goods	563,575	696,378	734,638	784,649	1,021,539
Parts and accessories	170,294	256,719	234,593	418,168	618,696
<b>Transport Equipment and parts</b>	172,273	575,491	562,280	1,167,081	1,611,974
<b>Passenger motor cars</b>	908	101,230	182,184	384,024	621,175
<b>Other</b>	77,081	376,767	253,243	463,798	582,440
Industrial	70,498	154,102	190,819	385,773	504,796
Non-industrial	6,583	222,665	62,424	78,025	77,644
<b>Parts and accessories</b>	94,284	97,494	126,852	319,259	408,360
<b>Consumer Goods (nec)</b>	125,098	191,548	188,454	464,951	615,545
Durable	29,588	67,569	70,503	174,544	197,104
Semi-durable	16,674	23,483	54,283	135,563	182,718
Non-durable	78,837	100,496	63,669	154,843	235,723
<b>Goods (nec)</b>	4,745	1,445	5,956	1,676	5,045
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>2,317,878</b>	<b>4,127,690</b>	<b>3,299,097</b>	<b>5,047,831</b>	<b>6,648,526</b>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics -Foreign Trade Statistics

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified

**Fig 8.2. Total Credit (Million Naira)**



### 8.1 Exports and Imports by Region:

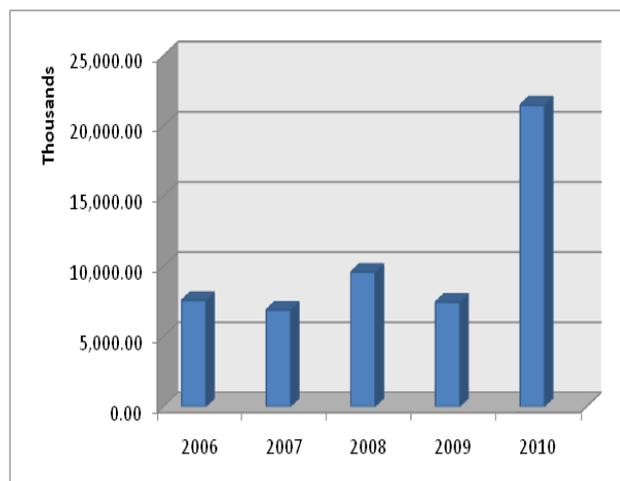
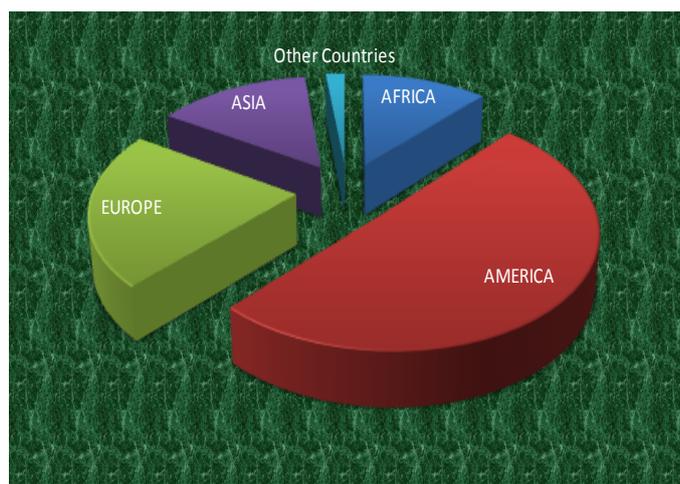
Exports by Regions and Major Trading Partners showed that, Nigeria's exports to America was highest, followed by Europe and Asia in second and third place respectively. It should also be noted that Africa was the least trading partner with Nigeria. This shows lack of economic integration between the African countries.

**Table 8.3 Exports by Region and Major Trading Partners**

Regions/Trading Partners	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	₦ million				
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Total	<b>754,111.40</b>	<b>531,866.10</b>	<b>1,098,003.60</b>	<b>1,267,083.30</b>	<b>1,547,937.2</b>
<b>ECOWAS</b>	474,529.20	283,207.60	693,918.10	320,707.20	307,447.9
<b>AMERICA</b>					
Total	<b>4,085,409.30</b>	<b>3,839,273.40</b>	<b>4,933,644.60</b>	<b>3,304,644.20</b>	<b>6,122,850.7</b>
<b>U.S.A.</b>	3,400,558.40	3,207,748.00	4,051,344.80	2,026,629.50	4,471,385.3
<b>Canada</b>	291,697.50	141,027.80	175,893.80	261,437.40	382,456.7
	319,463.30	441,170.20	620,773.80	593,511.20	908,020.1
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Total	<b>1,599,325.10</b>	<b>1,261,479.70</b>	<b>2,089,193.30</b>	<b>1,750,615.70</b>	<b>2,995,789.2</b>
<b>Germany</b>	453.5	159,905.80	148,006.80	67,695.70	84,278.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	4,075.70	36,125.00	156,914.80	156,642.90	190,466.0
<b>Netherlands</b>	195,003.10	22,272.00	385,363.70	199,426.00	591,606.2
<b>Italy</b>	187,344.50	74,501.90	314,336.10	309,693.30	458,048.7
<b>France</b>	427,505.60	251,414.10	394,192.00	407,357.80	526,894.4
<b>Spain</b>	602,954.50	91,550.60	327,299.70	324,292.40	425,319.4
<b>ASIA</b>					
Total	<b>1,115,810.00</b>	<b>816,826.50</b>	<b>1,138,257.90</b>	<b>1,069,928.00</b>	<b>2,188,596.2</b>
<b>Japan</b>	142,026.10	45,786.20	34,480.30	34,484.70	58,979.3
<b>China</b>	-	-	-	-	216,506.1
Other Countries	485.5	432,055.70	309,849.80	42,272.70	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,555,141.30</b>	<b>6,881,501.33</b>	<b>9,568,949.20</b>	<b>7,434,543.90</b>	<b>21,476,581.9</b>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics - Foreign Trade Summary

**Fig 8.3 Exports by Region and Major Trading Partners 2006-2010**



### Imports By Region And Major Trading Partners

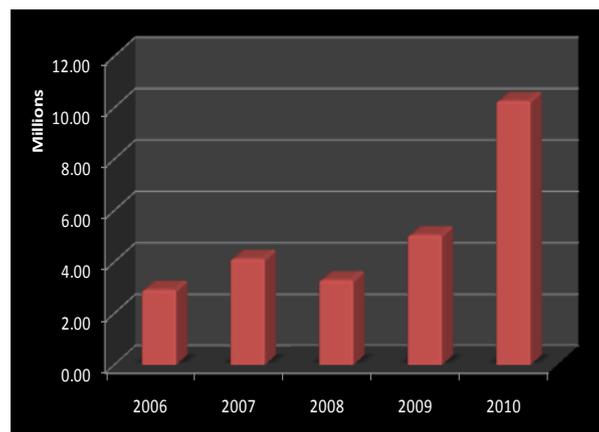
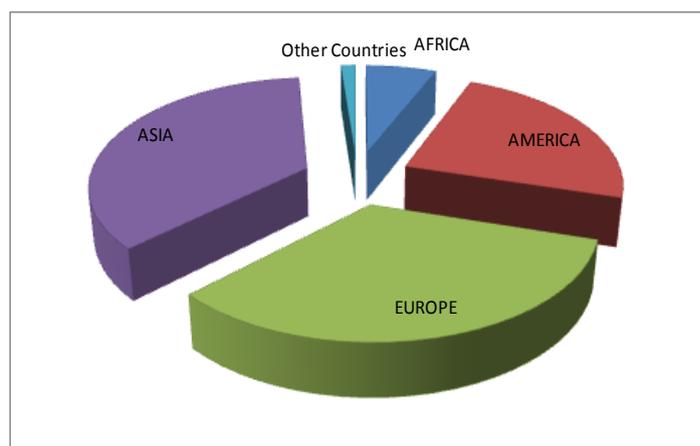
Europe topped the list of trading partners with Nigeria between 2006 and 2010 closely followed by Asia and America respectively. Again, Nigeria’s imports from Africa was the least compared with other trading partners

**Table 8.4 Imports by Region and Major Trading Partners**

Regions/Trading Partners	₦ Million				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Total	<b>119,701.00</b>	<b>232,050.20</b>	<b>218,687.20</b>	<b>360,001.40</b>	<b>429,562.4</b>
<b>ECOWAS</b>	38,949.70	97,156.40	111,024.60	10,685.50	36,735.1
<b>AMERICA</b>					
Total	<b>573,964.70</b>	<b>858,688.80</b>	<b>654,198.80</b>	<b>1,071,063.50</b>	<b>1,992,692.4</b>
<b>USA</b>	455,165.30	623,645.20	267,722.00	303,733.60	1,192,835.3
<b>Canada</b>	7,698.70	5,542.00	2,899.30	1,086.20	418.7
<b>Brazil</b>	58,593.30	142,264.90	57,739.80	168,033.30	216,933.0
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Total	<b>1,159,502.00</b>	<b>1,632,009.30</b>	<b>1,223,725.90</b>	<b>1,631,803.00</b>	<b>1,618,626.3</b>
<b>Germany</b>	163,057.30	201,228.20	223,026.70	45,393.90	30,842.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	344,609.90	218,841.00	143,627.10	229,514.90	185,552.3
<b>Netherlands</b>	90,126.50	129,504.70	52,151.40	31,318.40	52,781.5
<b>Italy</b>	99,672.70	105,103.20	85,411.70	99,037.80	300,238.4
<b>France</b>	128,683.70	158,564.70	155,688.60	292,084.10	388,674.4
<b>Spain</b>	24,282.00	28,668.50	9,730.20	10,772.20	48,841.1
<b>ASIA</b>					
Total	<b>986,213.10</b>	<b>1,341,045.80</b>	<b>1,162,073.80</b>	<b>1,896,085.90</b>	<b>2,496,640.9</b>
<b>Japan</b>	96,613.20	95,422.10	88,834.20	144,074.90	171,829.8
<b>China</b>		626,687.6	502,302.3	893,194.70	1,100,780.5
<b>Other Countries</b>	82,721.70	63,895.90	40,410.80	88,914.80	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,922,102.50</b>	<b>4,127,690.00</b>	<b>3,299,096.62</b>	<b>5,047,868.60</b>	<b>10,263,984.5</b>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics - Foreign Trade Statistics

**Fig 8.4 Imports By Region and Major Trading Partners**



**Table 8.5 Exports by Section**

Section	₦ million				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Live animals; animal products	64.4	8,007.7	9,722.1	51,799.0	54,117.3
Vegetable products	25,761.9	41,372.7	38,239.3	80,240.4	182,263.3
Animal and vegetable fats and oils and other cleavage prod.	0.0	31.5	348.9	123.7	239.2
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco	2,478.6	71,899.7	84,657.0	239,973.5	240,073.8
Mineral products	7,422,271.5	6,531,896.2	8,804,543.1	6,720,181.6	11,415,944.4
Products of the chemical and allied industries	9,681.5	10,580.1	71,568.0	33,949.6	59,166.1
Plastic, rubber and articles thereof	4,102.3	39,258.7	118,798.3	49,133.9	147,479.5
Raw hides and skins, leather, fur skins etc.; saddler	9,986.4	49,205.9	79,684.2	76,577.7	461,088.0
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal and articles	296.7	11,508.0	7,442.6	16,730.4	41,585.7
Paper making material; paper and paperboard, articles	700.4	33,527.6	23,944.1	4,524.0	1,693.0
Textiles and textile articles	2,439.0	12,220.9	31,748.3	26,063.1	99,924.3
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sunshades, whips etc.	3,441.1	8,379.2	6,485.9	12,773.6	51,296.6
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, ceramic	586.2	2,048.6	2,287.1	6,324.8	5,658.1
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals	0.0	5.8	24.5	2.8	9.1
Base metals and articles of base metals	1,793.2	29,175.1	36,728.4	23,911.6	85,540.2
Boilers, machinery and chemical appliances; parts thereof	7,175.4	6,122.5	25,019.7	42,331.8	70,871.2
Vehicles, aircraft and parts thereof; vessels etc.	56,824.0	25,649.8	226,935.1	43,255.9	85,357.9
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring appliances	7,525.1	457.7	438.2	1,369.7	1,145.0
Arms and ammunition, parts thereof	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.3	148.4	325.9	1,360.1	6,442.3
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.6	5.4	8.6	27.0	10.9
Special items not classified according to kind	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,872.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,555,141.3</b>	<b>6,881,501.4</b>	<b>9,568,949.2</b>	<b>7,434,543.9</b>	<b>13,009,905.73</b>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics - Foreign Trade Statistics

**Table 8.5b IMPORTS BY SECTION**

Section	₹ million				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Live animals, animal products</b>	180,391.50	281,198.80	118,632.09	156,978.50	190,034.3
<b>Vegetable products</b>	248,549.00	372,622.40	108,124.92	268,641.90	270,774.5
<b>Animal and vegetable fats and oils and cleavage products</b>	10,527.40	23,712.10	15,913.01	19,239.00	35,430.7
<b>Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; Tobacco</b>	97,608.10	187,484.60	93,143.91	176,927.90	207,717.9
<b>Mineral Products</b>	129,750.40	149,422.10	113,940.82	118,101.20	176,585.4
<b>Product of the chemical and Allied industries</b>	283,721.50	384,630.20	263,172.59	434,652.60	476,265.8
<b>Plastic, rubber and articles thereof</b>	231,304.80	352,001.70	212,523.44	392,254.20	490,070.9
<b>Raw hides and skins leather, fur skins etc, saddler</b>	649.3	2,034.20	4,220.07	7,977.00	22,026.4
<b>Wood &amp; articles of wood, wood charcoal</b>	5,001.20	7,380.50	8,768.73	14,795.5	53,516.0
<b>Paper making material; paper and paperboard articles</b>	92,000.50	122,769.40	83,300.20	125,223.7	162,525.6
<b>Textiles and textile articles</b>	16,433.90	129,021.00	176,301.01	90,448.4	196,025.4
<b>Footwear, headgear, Umbrellas, sunshades, whips, etc.</b>	2,205.70	4,008.80	6,917.96	21,62.10	27,162.8
<b>Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, ceramic</b>	35,448.00	52,911.00	65,919.71	123,730.70	219,637.7
<b>Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals</b>	76.1	242.8	595.77	1,275.30	5,730.1
<b>Base metals and articles of base metals</b>	318,411.40	564,249.60	409,987.52	531,351.9	598,167.7
<b>Boilers, machinery and chemical appliances; parts thereof</b>	829,374.30	911,144.40	1,029,870.09	1,448,992.70	1,931,013.7
<b>Vehicles, aircraft parts thereof, etc.</b>	380,615.60	519,071.20	496,022.01	1,003,780.70	1,404,496.3
<b>Optical, photographic, cinematographic measuring equipment</b>	41,228.80	43,533.80	49,894.18	59,167.00	125,602.6
<b>Arms and ammunitions, parts thereof</b>	4,097.30	5.6	4.92	40.3	296.9
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	14,699.20	20,198.40	41,811.79	52,390.80	55,395.0
<b>Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques</b>	8.8	47.2	31.89	287.30	50.2
<b>Special items not classified according to kind</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,922,248.40</b>	<b>4,127,689.80</b>	<b>3,299,096.62</b>	<b>5,047,868.6</b>	<b>6,648,525.9</b>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics - Foreign Trade Statistics

## CHAPTER NINE: BANKING & FINANCE

### 9.1 Foreign Direct Investment

There was a surge in Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria between 2005 and 2008. The surge could be seen clearly in both the portfolio and real sector of the economy. However the magnitude of Foreign Direct investment as shown in table – was higher in portfolio investment compared to investment in the real sector of the economy. Factors like; positive rating of the Nigerian economy by FITCH international, Increase in Foreign Reserve, sustenance of democracy among others were responsible for the increase in Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria.

Foreign Direct Investment was \$1.0 Billion in 2006 before rising to \$6.9 Billion, \$7.7 Billion and 8.6Billion in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively with slight decrease to 6.1\$Billion in 2010. The Service sector of the economy attracted more investment compared to the other sectors. Tourism and Hospitality sector attracted the least foreign investment during the reference period.

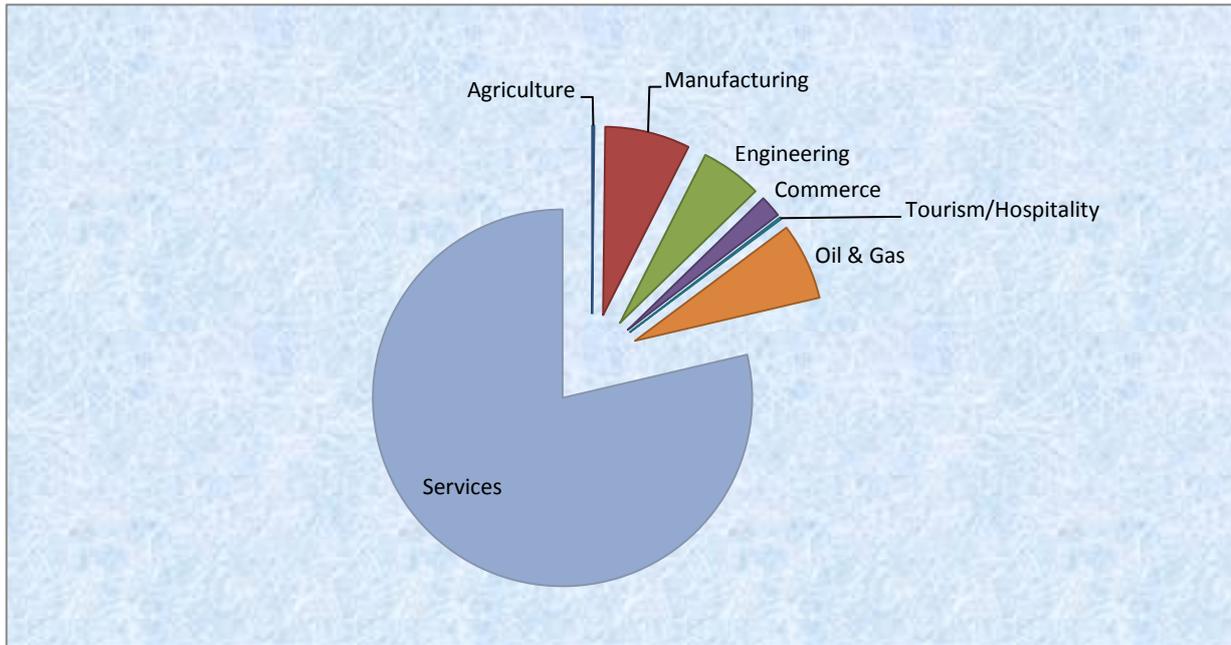
Portfolio investment by foreigners, which stood at \$9.3Billion in 2006 rose to \$14.9 Billion and \$17.7 Billion in 2007 and 2008, respectively. It dropped to \$1.5billion in 2009 and \$4.5billion in 2010. Equity investment topped the list of portfolio investment, followed by bonds and money market in a descending order.

**Table 9.1: FDI Million (USD)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Agriculture</b>	0.37	32.27	1.72	1.34	<b>10.71</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	13.22	713.81	504.08	390.54	<b>231.42</b>
<b>Engineering</b>	954.12	92.87	146.19	113.19	<b>31.38</b>
<b>Commerce</b>	21.46	124.76	94.69	63.07	<b>175.78</b>
<b>Tourism/Hospitality</b>	0.00	45.13	0.00	0.00	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Oil &amp; Gas</b>	9.14	152.02	641.27	496.51	<b>384.72</b>
<b>Services</b>	16.87	5,757.09	6,362.44	7,584.88	<b>384.72</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,015.18</b>	<b>6,935.41</b>	<b>7,750.39</b>	<b>8,649.53</b>	6,098.96
<b>Portfolio Investment(Million USD)</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>Equities</b>	4,890.00	9,538.00	11,686.00	1,443.22	<b>2,979.45</b>
<b>Money Bank</b>	294.07	327.05	356.01	84.15	<b>883.84</b>
<b>Bonds</b>	4,138.00	5,097.05	5,666.00	12.62	<b>727.40</b>
<b>Others</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,322.07</b>	<b>14,962.10</b>	<b>17,708.01</b>	<b>1,539.99</b>	<b>4,590.69</b>

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

**Fig 9.1 Sectoral Foreign Direct Investment**



## **9.2 DEVELOPMENT IN STOCK MARKET**

Movement in equities as represented by All Share Index, which shows the health of share market started on a good note in 2005. The increase continued in 2006 and reached its peak in 2007 with a sharp decrease in 2008, 2009 and 2010. The increase was attributable to bullish attitude of the share holders in the market. The decline was due to the bearish attitude of shareholders which was informed by the global economic crises in 2008 and reached its peak in 2009. Foreign investors divested in the market because of high demand for capital by their countries of origin.

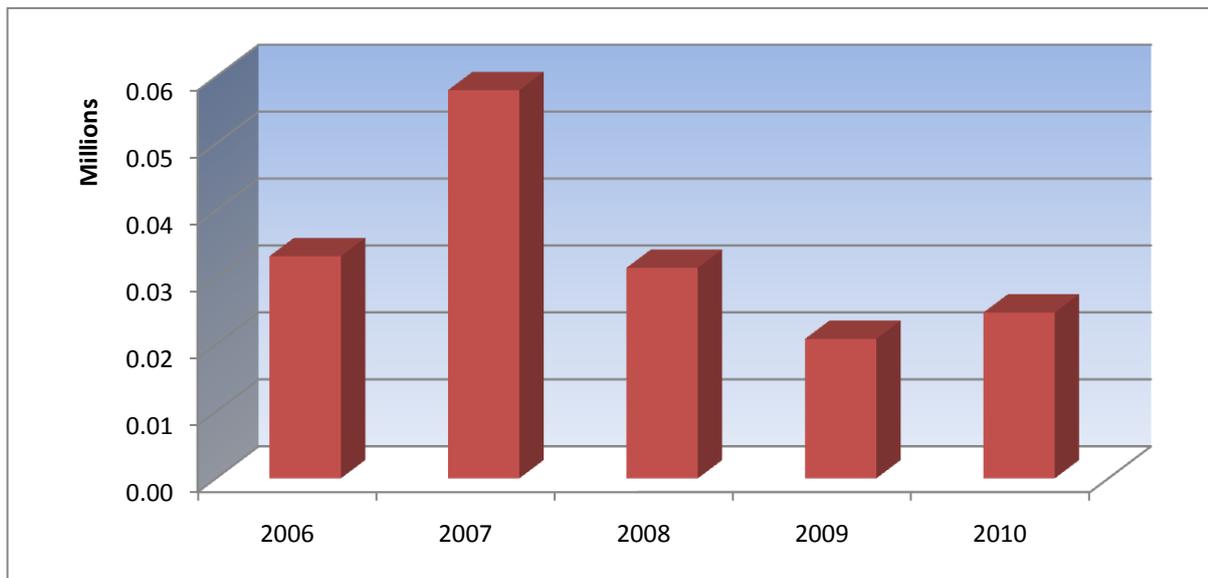
Market capitalization which is the extend of capital sourcing from the economy by Limited Liability Companies witnessed positive growth between 2006 and 2007 and dropped in 2008 and 2009. There was a slight increase in 2010, the increase was due to the public confidence in the market while the decline was attributable to the drop in the value of shares because of the global financial crises. Value of new issues continued to rise till 2008 when it fell to 50 % in 2009 and rose again in 2010. The decline in 2009 again was as a result of the global economic crises.

**Table 9.2 Development In Stock Market**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>All Share Index</b>	33,189.3	57,990.2	31,450.78	20,827.17	24,770.5
<b>Market Capitalization: (N Billion)</b>	5,121.0	13,294.6	9,563.0	7,030.8	10,325.4
<b>Total Transaction ( % of Total Market Capitalization)</b>	9.2	15.7	24.9	9.7	7.7
<b>No of New Issues</b>	70	76	76	42	59
<b>Total Value of New Issues (N Million)</b>	707,394.6	1,936,056.6	1,509,227.2	700,344.8	1,428,249.0

Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

**Fig 9.2 Development In Stock Market**



## CHAPTER TEN: COMMUNICATION

The Nigerian telecommunications sector is one of the better performing sectors of the Nigerian economy and one of the fastest growing employers of labour in the country. As at 2010, the sector had an impact of creating 5000 jobs directly and more than 400,000 indirectly. Its rapid growth has shown prospects that the industry will be worth more than US\$ 15 billion by 2015.

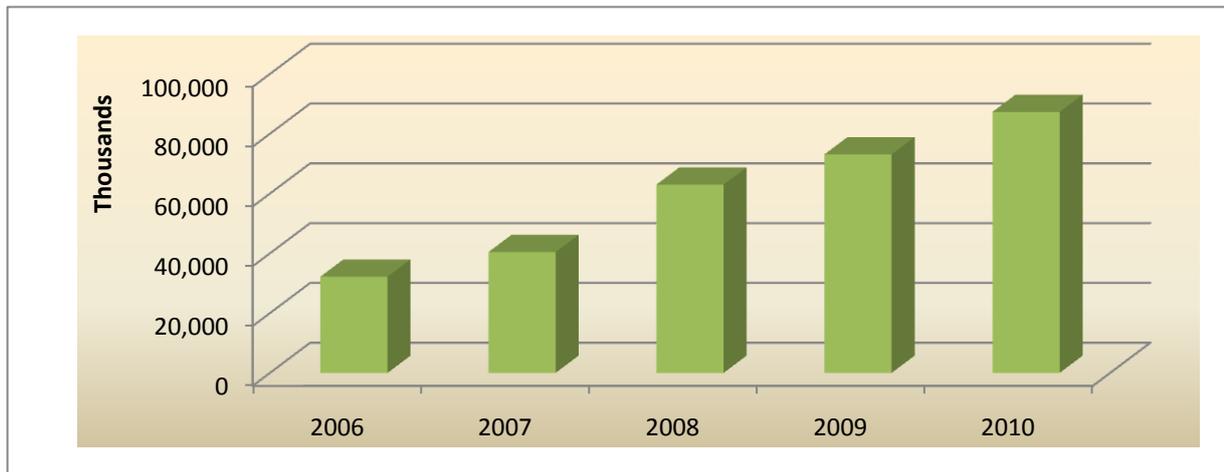
Despite the recent boom, the industry is still beleaguered with relatively high tariffs, poor quality of service including dropped calls, poor voice signal quality and inadequate interconnectivity and poor penetration, serving only a third of the Nigerian population

**Table 10.1 Total number of Fixed Telephone Lines**

<b>Telecommunications</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Total number of Fixed Telephone Lines</b>	<b>1,673,161</b>	<b>1,579,664</b>	<b>1,307,625</b>	<b>1,418,945</b>	<b>1,050,237</b>
Total number of connected Mobile Phone Lines	32,184,861	40,395,611	62,988,492	73,099,310	87,297,789
Total Number of NITEL Telephone lines	439,245	241,749	58,750	58,750	58,750
Total number of Private Licensed Mobile Phone operator	96	113	121	126	05
Total number of Carriers	2	2	2	2	2
Private investment in Telecom (Million US\$)	8,500	11,500	12,000	18,000	
Internet penetration	5.65	5.71	7.14		
<b>Growth in telecommunications</b>					
New Additional Investment in Telecom(M\$)	1,000	3,000	500		
Teledensity per ('000)	24.18	29.98	39.09	53.23	63.11
Fixed Growth (%)	37	-6	-17	9	26.0
Mobile Growth (%)	76	25	56	16	19.4
Total Growth (%)	73.	24	53	16	18.6
Teledensity Growth (%)	49	23	30	36	18.6
Total number of Internet Users	7,910,000	8,000,000	10,000,000		
Growth in Internet users	65.2	1.14	25.0		
<b>POST</b>					
Total volume of mail handled	51,820,124	47,551,985	52,873,313	53,086,561	
Total volume of mail received from abroad	12,317,623	13,291,925	17,566,056	17,573,767	
Total volume of mail dispatched abroad	2,282,627	1,575,492	2,736,843	1,554,306	
Total volume of internal mail handled	37,219,874	32,684,568	50,136,470	51,532,255	

Source: Nigeria Communication Commission

**Fig 10.1 Total number of connected Mobile Phone Lines**



## CHAPTER ELEVEN: EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

The total working population in the country stood at 54,030,000 as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 and by sector disaggregation showed that Agricultural has the highest number of employees of 31,277,767 and the least is Mining and Quarrying with 81,045 employees. See Table 12.1 below

**Table 11.1 Total Working Population by Economic Activity**

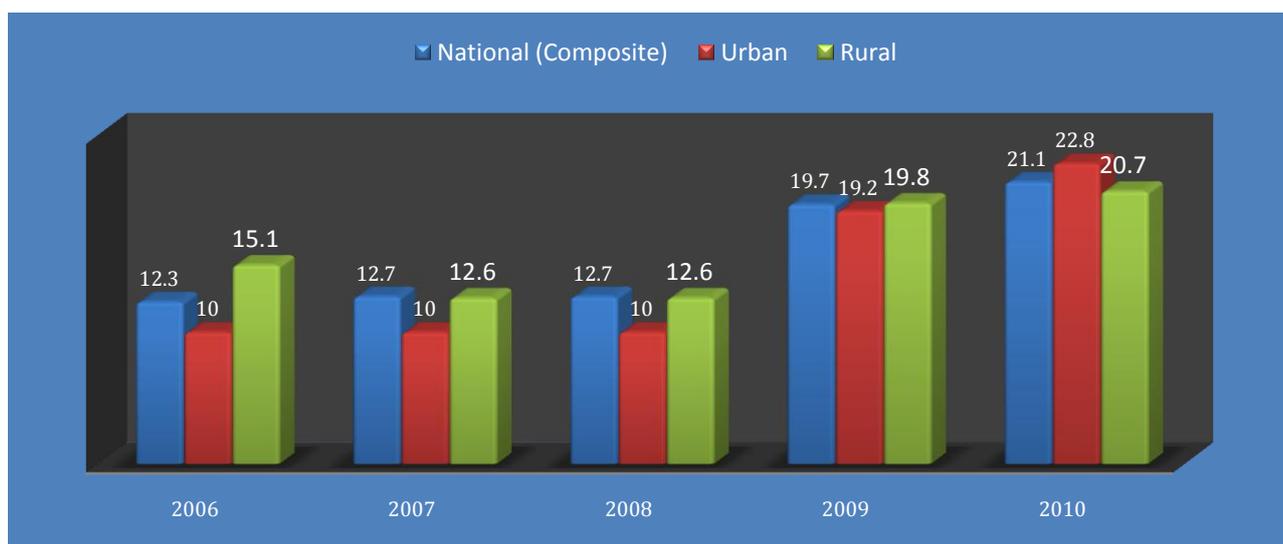
	2006	2007	2010
<b>Total Working Population</b>	<b>52,326,923</b>	<b>54,030,000</b>	
Agricultural	30,682,234	31,277,967	14,837,693
Mining & Quarrying	72,962	81,045	
Manufacturing industries	959,990	821,256	5,337,000
Prod. & Dist. Of Electricity, & Water	451,132	329,583	
Building & Construction	288,723	329,583	
Comm. & Repairs of Auto & Domestic Art.	109,808	140,478	
Hotels & Restaurants	101,901	129,672	
Transport, Storage & Communication	439,866	1,107,615	
Finance Intermediation (including insurance)	297,074	302,568	
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	63,636	81,045	
Public Admin & Defence, Compulsory Soc. Sec.	5,358,298	5,338,164	
Education	10,017,082	10,443,999	
Health & Social services	313,387	307,971	

**Table 11.2 National Unemployment Rates)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National (Composite)	12.3	12.7	14.9	19.7	21.4
Urban	10.0	10.0	10.0	19.2	22.8
Rural	15.1	12.6	12.6	19.7	21.1

Sources: General Household Survey Report/ NBS/CBN Surveys 2007 and 2008. Annual Socio economic Survey 2009 and 2010

**Fig 12.1 National Unemployment Rates**



**Table 11.5 Unemployment Rates By Educational Level, Age Group & Sex, 2009**

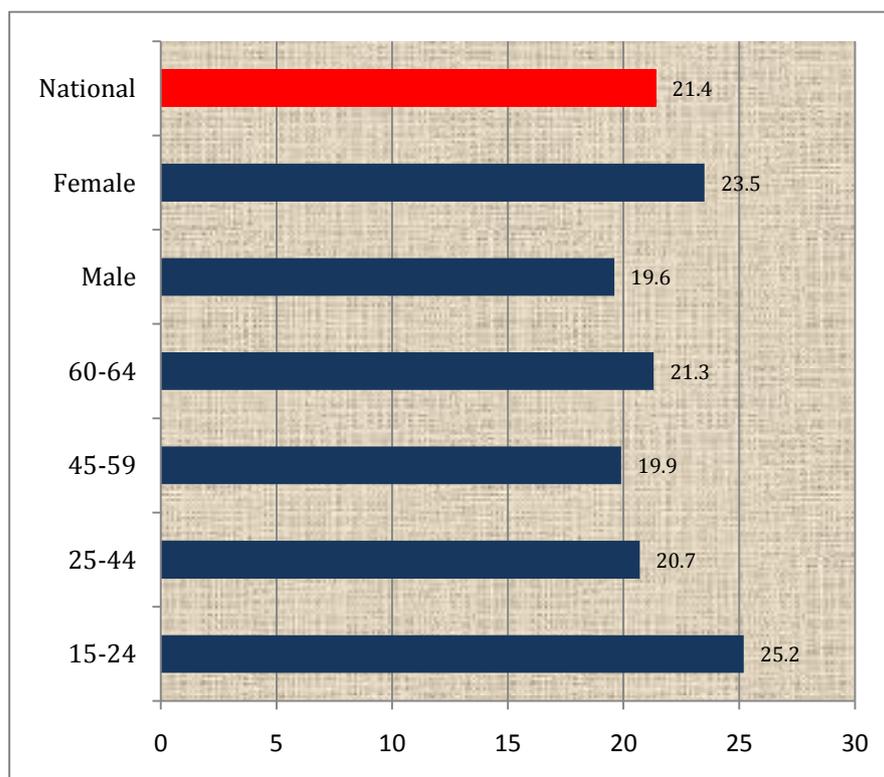
ITEMS	Urban	Rural	Composite
All Groups	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	19.7
Educational Group			
<b>Never Attended</b>	20.6	20.0	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Below primary</b>	18.4	22.9	<b>22.3</b>
<b>Primary</b>	15.1	14.7	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Secondary</b>	21.4	25.3	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Post secondary</b>	13.9	26.4	<b>21.3</b>
Age Group			
<b>15-24</b>	49.9	39.6	<b>41.6</b>
<b>25-44</b>	16.3	17.3	<b>17.0</b>
<b>45-59</b>	10.0	12.1	<b>11.5</b>
<b>60-64</b>	18.2	16.2	<b>16.7</b>
Gender			
<b>Male</b>	17.2	16.9	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>

**Table 11.6 Unemployment Rates By Educational Level, Age Group & Sex, 2010**

<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Composite</b>
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
<b>Age Group</b>			
15-24	26.0	24.8	25.2
25-44	22.7	19.6	20.7
45-59	20.8	19.3	19.9
60-64	22.5	20.6	21.3
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	21.6	18.5	19.6
Female	24.2	23.1	23.5
<b>National</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>

Source: NBS.

**Fig 11.2 Unemployment by age group and Sex in 2010**



## CHAPTER TWELVE: ENERGY

### *'Power generation and distribution... Are we there? NO'*

The country's electricity demand is high but actual generation is considerably below demand. As a result, Nigeria has experienced an energy supply crisis in recent years. The country is looking towards further development of the country's hydropower and other resources to curtail the crisis.

**Table 12.1 Energy Consumption**

Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Coal</b>	8050.50	8050.70	8050.70	-	-
<b>%age Share</b>	0.00	0.05	0.05	-	-
<b>Hydro- Power</b>					
Energy Generated	6,971,103.48	7,776,409.70	7,645,349.00	7,464,640.00	7,415,848.00
Energy Consumed	6,947,914.64	7,752,049.77	7,620,373.49	7,438,662.24	7,391,826.50
<b>%age Share</b>	29.92	33.54	35.40	35.82	
<b>Natural Thermal</b>					
Energy Generated	16,328,377	15,410,133.2	13,952,064.3	13,373,064.71	17,604,449.11
Energy Consumed	15,628,113.24	14,503,705.06	13,420,670.2	12,890,789.18	16,970,596.96
<b>%age Share</b>	70.08	66.46	64.60	64.18	
<b>%age Share</b>	75.4	67.41	65.73	-	-
<b>Total Energy Combined Hydro and Thermal</b>	23,299,480.3	23,186,542.9	21,597,413.3	20,893,432.80	25,020,297.11
<b>%age Share</b>	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, Federal Ministry of Power & Steel; and Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN)

Consequently electricity generation through Hydro power grew by 11.56% in 2007 and has been on a decline from -1.69 in 2008, -2.36% in 2009 and -0.66% in 2010, While the Natural thermal generation had a steady decline of -5.63% in 2007, -9.46% in 2008, -4.15% in 2009 but had a positive growth of 31.64% in 2010.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN: SECURITY, CRIME & CORRUPTION

### 13.1 Corruption as an Obstacle in doing Business in Nigeria

When asked about the main obstacles in the performance of the economy, a high %age of enterprise managers – 76% and 71% indicated crime, insecurity and corruption as very strong obstacles to business. These were followed by inflation and political instability. On the other hand tax regulations and business registration procedures were considered as being problematic by a relatively small share of entrepreneurs.

EFCC was rated as being “very honest” by 37% of respondents, followed by the media (25 %) and NGOs (24%). In the perception of entrepreneurs, NEPA/PHCN political parties and police are the institutions with the lowest level of integrity: with 38%, 34% and 32% respectively of respondents consider them as “very dishonest”.

**Table 13.1 Corruption as an Obstacle in doing Business**

Obstacles	No Obstacle		Moderate		Very Strong		Don't Know,		Total	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Issues										
Tax regulations	761	34.5	811	36.8	425	19.3	206	9.4	2,203	100
Inflation	145	6.6	585	26.6	1,320	59.9	153	6.9	2,203	100
Political instability	287	13	550	25	1,192	54.1	174	7.9	2,203	100
Changes in laws and regulations	393	17.8	854	38.8	715	32.5	241	10.9	2,203	100
Crime and insecurity	153	6.9	265	12	1,665	75.6	120	5.4	2,203	100
Corruption	166	7.5	318	14.4	1,565	71	154	7	2,203	100
Complicated business registration	489	22.2	825	37.4	567	25.7	322	14.6	2,203	100
Unclear laws	398	18.1	690	31.3	621	28.2	494	22.4	2,203	100

NBS/EFCC/UNODC Business Survey on Crime, Corruption and Awareness of EFCC in Nigeria of 2007

**Table 13.2 Prevalence of crime in 2007**

Crime	Yes		No		Don't know/		Total	
	No	Freq	No	Freq	No	Freq	No	Freq
Burglary	652	29.6	1,549	70.3	2	0.1	2,203	
Vandalism	352	16	1,771	80.4	80	3.6	2,203	
Theft of Vehicle	163	7.4	1,958	88.9	82	3.7	2,203	
Theft from Vehicle	232	10.5	1,852	84.1	119	5.4	2,203	
Robbery	258	11.7	1,861	84.5	84	3.8	2,203	
Assault	301	13.7	1,811	82.2	91	4.1	2,203	
Theft/Fraud by Employees	476	21.6	1,612	73.2	115	5.2	2,203	

NBS/EFCC/UNODC Business Survey on Crime, Corruption and Awareness of EFCC in Nigeria of 2007

## 13.2 The Prison

Prisons remain one of the public institutions in Nigeria that need urgent reform. The call for the reform of the Nigeria prison services is becoming a perennial thing as successive governments have failed to do much in the reform process.

The major problem confronting the Nigeria prison system is congestion caused by persons awaiting trial in prisons across the country. The figure of awaiting trial persons is rising daily and it is becoming an embarrassment to the nation. For too long, the plights of the prisoners were not properly addressed.

Awaiting trial persons (ATPs) was 73,538, representing over 65 per cent of the estimated prisoners-population of 46,706 in 2006. There was a little improvement in 2010 with 33,653 prisoners awaiting trial, resulting to about 33 percent of the total inmates.

Some prison inmates have stayed for five to seven years in detention without trial. This upsurge trend is an eye opener, and it portrays the ugly state of our prison.

**Table 13.3 Prison Indices**

Prison Indices	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of Prisons	277	277	277	230	234
Total Prison Capacity	46,706	46,706	46,706	46,778	46,698
Total number of Persons Convicted	53,513	72,893	48,619	12,226	15,115
Total number of Persons remanded awaiting trial	73,538	86,525	82,125	30,459	33,653
<b>Distribution of Prison Inmate by Age</b>					
16 - 20	21,456	18,875	25,512	25,447	23,553
21 - 25	28,705	57,736	28,069	27,468	26,647
26 - 50	75,491	80,134	73,071	98,263	118,140
51+	1,399	2,673	4,132	5,173	3,541
Number of Vocational training centre for Inmates	155	155	155	155	155

Source: Federal Ministry of Interior



## CHAPTER FOURTEEN: PETROLEUM STATISTICS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Production (million barrel)	869,458,687	803,000,709	768,745,932	780,347,940	896,043,406
Domestic Consumption-Crude Processed (Tones)	5,902,109	2,590,779	5,353,263	2,419,578	4,741,416
Export-Federation Account (Million Barrel)	230,561,370	200,626,784	166,461,005	66,865,814	257,333,705
<b>Key Gas Statistics</b>					
Production (BSCF)	2,182,432,084	2,415,649,040	2,287,547,344	1,837,278,307	2,331,398,164
Domestic Consumption (tones)					
Export LPG (MT)	681,879	543,151	683,390	754,221	1,163,297
Exports Values (Million USD)	334,584,097	336,788,162	478,763,500	351,357,272	420,839,898
Exports-NLNG (mmbtu)	477,530,334	618,846,252	633,144,776	430,360,278	646,031,156
Export Value (Million USD)	391,759,553	539,866,752	752,755,758	415,328,486	1,216,320,383
Liquefied Gas (N/kg)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products (Tonnes)</b>					
PMS	8,306,985	8,859,802	9,500,382	9,891,226	6,353,518
Kerosene	926,391	535,098	979,285	713,214	668,548
Gas oil/Diesel	1,649,749	1,384,956	1,517,521	1,155,773	879,368
Low Pour Fuel oil (LPFO)	171,389	132,714	401,496	192,512	272,699
High Pour Fuel oil (LPFO)	-	-	-	-	-
Liquid Petroleum Gas or Cooking Gas	-	-	-	-	-

Source: NBS

## Chapter Fifteen

### 15.0 Conclusion

The review of the Nigerian economy, a 5 year document overview that tracks the progress made in terms of growth and development in various sectors of the economy has been presented. The data results presented provides key insight to the performance standards and quality of service delivery and production on Nigeria to guide and direct policy formulation and implementation, as well as provide a strong informational database to key stakeholders and investors on the challenges and opportunities that exist within the Nigerian economy.

Macroeconomic performance based on current indicators showed growth in oil and non-oil GDP with sectors in agriculture, wholesale and retail, and telecommunications and post leading. With immense opportunity and potential noted within the agriculture and manufacturing sector, commitment by government to further develop and invest in these sectors through public/private partnerships holds promise.

Education showed additional number of institutions with improved budgetary allocations for the increasing population but declined enrollment. Albeit, the increased budgetary allocation, funding in this sector is insufficient to meet the demands and requirements of training and educating the next generation; investments to improve institutional capacity, enhance the standards and quality of education and improving the number of educated will be key in transforming this sector.

Health sector showed increased but insufficient budgetary allocations with minor decline in case fatality rates of some diseases, as well as HIV/AIDS. Capacity in terms of knowledge expertise and low workforce as a result of brain drain and shift in employment dynamics has affected this sector. Government action to increase and improve training, knowledge capacity, and infrastructural development requirements for medical personnel including enhancing outreach to rural areas is necessary and required.

Transportation sector in terms of managing capacity and fatalities has significantly improved, albeit the conditions. Improvement in this sector can be attributed to stricter government regulations and oversight, though, increased public

enlightenment and sensitization campaigns, infrastructural development, and capacity building of transportation personnel will dramatically improve the standards and quality in this sector.

Agriculture sector given the immense opportunity and potential within it showed some decline. Low investment, poor knowledge expertise and capacity, and domination of subsistence farming have affected this sector. Efforts towards strengthening and broadening the export market for goods and services, investing in capacity building and development of farmers, and adopting global best practices in agriculture will be key to transform and enhance the production output of this sector.

Trade for the period assessed showed growth with the balance of trade improving by about 28%. Weak trade within Africa presents opportunity to assess areas of economic advantage by providing the products and services to leverage on it. Commitment to diversify more from a mono-product export and invest in developing exports of minerals and finished products to the global market will be key in enhancing this sector.

Banking and finance was mostly influenced by a strong foreign direct investment especially in the services industry. Strong and rigorous changes and reform in the banking sector has done much to strengthen the sector and make it globally competitive. Continual fair and responsible oversight, reform, and investments to develop the sector so as to attract both domestic and foreign investment will do much in increasing the impact of this sector on the economy.

Communication sector has shown a continual and steady growth pattern. Growth has mostly been influenced by increased investment by the private sector, strong market demand for the products and services, and government laissez-faire approach in the sector.

Decline in unemployment for the period assessed is a problem. Government action to create enabling and conducive environment through freer and market friendly policies and processes can do much to strengthen this sector and make it a net recruiter as opposed to deficit employer.

Power continues to pose a problem and challenge. While generation capacity has improved, it is insufficient to meet the demand and requirements for the population. Ongoing reform will and should strengthen and enhance generation capacity, ensure fair and equitable distribution, sustain private sector investment, and provide responsible pricing mechanisms.

Security, crime, and corruption showed little improvement. Actions to strengthen its capacity retain criminals, reform the inmates through training and capacity building, and improve the pace in providing fair and responsible trial and conviction of the inmates.

Petroleum statistics show insignificant progress in production capacity, as well as domestic consumption and share in export market.

Continued government reform will be required to strengthen and enhance investment in the sectors especially using a public/private partnership approach, as well as enhancing and improving knowledge capacity, developing domestic demand and export markets for products and services provided, and developing global best practices standards aimed at growing and developing the sectors to be globally competitive and sustainable.