



*Federal
Republic of
Nigeria*



*National Bureau
of Statistics*



*Central Bank of
Nigeria*

2009 ANNUAL COLLABORATIVE SURVEY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

MAIN STATISTICAL REPORT VOLUME 1

AUGUST, 2010

Collaboration between National Bureau of Statistics/Central Bank



of Nigeria/Nigerian Communications Commission

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|--|----------|
| Table of Contents | ii |
| List of Tables | xiii |
| List of Figures | xvii |
| Preface | xx |
| List of Key Indicators | xxi |
| Executive Summary | xxix |
| CHAPTER ONE | |
| SURVEY DESIGN | 1 |
| 1.0 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Justification for the Survey | 1 |
| 1.3 Purpose for the Survey | 2 |
| 1.4 Macro-Economic Performance | 2 |
| 1.5 Socio-Economic Performance | 4 |
| 1.6 Objectives of the Survey | 6 |
| 1.7 Coverage | |
| 1.7.1 Coverage | 6 |
| 1.7.2 Scope | 6 |
| (i) National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) | 6 |
| (ii) National Integrated Survey of Establishment (NISE) | 6 |
| (iii) System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) | 7 |
| 1.8 Survey Instruments | |
| 1.8.1 National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) | 7 |
| 1.8.2 National Integrated Survey of Establishment (NISE) | 7 |
| 1.8.3 System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) | 7 |
| 1.9 Sample Design | |
| 1.9.1 National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) | 8 |
| 1.9.2 General Household Survey | 8 |
| 1.9.3 Private Farmer Survey | 8 |

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------|----|
| 1.9.4 | National Integrated Survey of Establishment (NISE) | ..... | 8 |
| 1.9.5 | System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) | ..... | 9 |
| 1.10 | Training/Briefing | ..... | 9 |
| 1.11 | Fieldwork Arrangement | ..... | 9 |
| 1.11.1 | Household Component | ..... | 9 |
| 1.11.2 | Establishment Component | ..... | 9 |
| 1.12 | Quality Control and Retrieval of Records | ..... | 10 |
| 1.12.1 | Quality Control | ..... | 10 |
| 1.12.2 | Retrieval of Records | ..... | 10 |
| 1.13 | Data Processing and Analysis | ..... | 11 |
| 1.14 | Report Writing | ..... | 12 |
| 1.15 | Work Programme | ..... | 12 |

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| 2.1 | General Household Survey | 13 |
| 2.1.1 | Population Composition | 13 |
| 2.1.2 | Household Characteristics | 13 |
| 2.1.2.1 | Distribution of Persons by Age Group and Gender | 13 |
| 2.1.2.2 | Distribution Household by Headship and Household Size | 15 |
| 2.1.2.4 | Marital Status | 15 |
| 2.1.3 | Water and Sanitation | 16 |
| 2.1.3.1 | Safe and Unsafe Drinking Water | 16 |
| 2.1.3.2 | Distribution of Household by Distance to Source of Water | 19 |
| 2.1.3.3 | Distribution of Household by Type of Refuse Disposal | 19 |
| 2.1.3.4 | Distribution of Household by Toilet Facilities | 21 |
| 2.1.3.5 | Distribution of Household by Distance of Toilet Facilities to Dwelling | 23 |
| 2.1.3.6 | Distribution of Household by Type of Housing Unit | 23 |
| 2.1.3.7 | Distribution of Household by Source of Fuel | 24 |
| 2.1.3.8 | Distribution of Household by Electricity Supply | 24 |
| 2.1.3.9 | Distribution of Household by Tenure Pattern | 25 |
| 2.1.4 | HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE | |
| 2.1.4.1 | Distribution of Household Income | 25 |
| 2.1.4.2 | Distribution of Household Expenditure | 25 |
| 2.1.5 | Education | |
| 2.1.5.1 | Youth Literacy Rate | 26 |
| 2.1.5.2 | Adult Literacy Rate | 26 |
| 2.1.6 | Employment | 27 |
| 2.1.6.1 | Unemployment Rates | 27 |
| 2.1.6.2 | Unemployment Rates by Educational Level Age Group and Sex | 28 |
| 2.1.6.3 | Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Length of Unemployment | 28 |
| 2.1.6.4 | Distribution of Working Population by Hours of Work, Gender and Sector | 28 |
| 2.1.6.5 | Distribution of Working Persons Interested in Changing Job by Reasons, Gender and Sector | 28 |
| 2.1.6.6 | Distribution of Working Population (Aged 15-64 years) by | |

| | | |
|---|-------|----|
| Economic Sector and Gender | ..... | 28 |
| 2.1.7 Health | | |
| 2.1.7.1 Birth in the Last 12 Months | ..... | 29 |
| 2.1.7.1. Birth Weight of Children | ..... | 29 |
| 2.1.7.3 Children Immunization | ..... | 29 |
| 2.1.7.4 Reason for not given Colostrums (Yellow Milk) | ..... | 30 |
| 2.1.7.5 Death in the Last 12 Months | ..... | 30 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2.1.8. Housing Project | 30 |
| 2.1.8.1 Building Project Embak Upon | 30 |
| 2.1.8.2 Distribution of Persons by tage of Completion of Building | 30 |
| 2.1.9 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) | |
| 312.1.9.1 Distribution of ICT (Radio) by Household | 31 |
| 2.1.9.2 Distribution of ICT (Television) by Household | 31 |
| 2.1.9.3 Distribution of ICT (Fixed Telephone) by Household | 32 |
| 2.1.9.4 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by Household | 32 |
| 2.1.9.5 Distribution of Household by Access and (Personal Computer | 32 |
| 2.1.9.6 Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Household | 33 |
| 2.1.9.7 Distribution of ICT (Radio) by Persons | 33 |
| 2.1.9.8 Distribution of ICT (Television) by Persons | 33 |
| 2.1.9.9 Distribution of ICT (Fixed Telephone) by Persons | 34 |
| 2.1.9.10 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by Persons | 34 |
| 2.1.9.11 Distribution of ICT (Personal Computer) by Persons | 35 |
| 2.1.9.12 Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Persons | 35 |
| 2.1.9.13 Distribution of Television Viewers by first Preference Station | 35 |
| 2.1.9.14 Distribution of Television Viewers by most Prefered Station | 36 |
| 2.1.9.15 Per centage Distribution of Persons by Type of ICT Equipment Owned and State | 36 |
| 2.19.16 Percentage Distribution of Owners of ICT Equipments by Number Owned | 36 |
| 2.1.9.17: Distribution of Persons who had Access to ICT Equipments by Source of Access | 36 |
| 2.1.9.18 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Sources of Access to Internet Services | 36 |
| 2.1.9.19 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Frequency of use of Internet, State, Sector and Sex | 37 |
| Percentage Distribution of Persons by Activities for which Internet was used, State, Sector and Sex | 37 |
| 2.1.10.1 Distribution of Persons by Type of Home/Workers Remittances Received by State, Sector and Sex | 37 |
| 2.1.10.2 Percentage Distribution of Cash Remittances (in Naira) by State, Sector and Sex | 38 |
| 2.2.0 CROP PRIVATE FARMING | 39 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|-----------|
| 2.2.1 | Crop | 39 |
| 2.2.1.1: | Distribution of Holders by Sex and by State – 2009 | 39 |
| 2.2.1.2: | Distribution of Holders by Age group and State | 40 |
| 2.2.1.3: | Distribution of Holding by form of Ownership and State | 40 |
| 2.2.1.4: | Area ('000 hectare) and Production ('000tonnes) of major crops by state | 41 |
| 2.2.2.0 | LIVESTOCK | 45 |
| 2.2.2.1 | Distribution of Livestock holders by State and Gender | 45 |
| 2.2.2.2 | Distribution of Livestock holders by State and Age Group | 45 |
| 2.2.2.3 | Distribution of Livestock holders by State and type of Livestock reared. | 46 |
| 2.2.2.4 | Persons Engaged in Livestock farming by State and Gender | 47 |
| 2.2.2.22 | Distribution of holders by state and level of education | 47 |
| 2.2.3.1 | Distribution of Poultry Holders by Gender and by State | 48 |
| 2.2.2.8a-d | Distribution of Employment in Poultry Farming Total Persons Engaged and by Sex | 50 |
| 2.2.2.3.9d | Distribution of Number of Poultry Produced by Type and by State | 50 |
| 2.2.2.3.9.d | Unit Price of Poultry by Type and State | 51 |
| 2.2.3.12 | Funds Committed to Poultry Farming by Source and State | 52 |
| 2.2.3.15 | Distribution of Holders by Market Channel and by State,2009-2010 | 53 |
| 2.2.4 | FISHERY | |
| 2.2.4.1 | Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Gender | 54 |
| 2.2.4.2 | Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Age group | 54 |
| 2.2.4.3 | Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Ownership | 55 |
| 2.2.4.4 | Distribution of Fish (Captured) Holders by State and Water Body | 56 |
| 2.2.4.5 | Distribution of Fish (Captured) Holders by State and Current Assets (₹ million) | 56 |
| 2.2.4.6 | Aquatic Production of Fish (Captured) Holders by | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | State and type of Fish (million) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| 2.2.4.7 | Distribution of Fish (Farming) Holders by State and Pond | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| 2.2.4.9 | Distribution of Fish (Farming) Holders by State and Current Assets Acquired (□ million) | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 57 |
| 2.2.5 | Corporate Farming-Crop | | | | | |
| 2.2.5.1: | Distribution of Crop Corporate Farm by form of ownership | | | | | 58 |
| 2.2.5.2: | Distribution of Funds by Source in Crop Corporate Farm (naira) | | | | | 58 |
| 2.2.5.3: | Employment/Wages in Crop Corporate Farm, 2009/2010 | | | | | 59 |
| 2.2.6 | Livestock, Corporate Farm | | | | | |
| 2.2.6.1 | Distribution of Corporate Livestock Farm by State and Form of Ownership | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 |
| 2.2.6.2 | Distribution of Corporate Livestock Farm by State and Fund Committed by Source | | | | | 61 |
| 2.2.6.4 | Distribution of Corporate Production by State and Type | | | | | 62 |
| 2.2.6.6 | Employment in Corporate Livestock Farms by State and by Categories | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 |
| 2.2.7 | CORPORATE POULTRY FARM | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| 2.2.7.1 | Ownership | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| 2.2.7.2 | Employment & Wages | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 2.2.7.3 | Poultry Count | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| 2.2.7.4 | Operating Expenses | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| 2.2.7.5 | Poultry Sales | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 |
| 2.2.8 | COORPORATE FISH FARMERS | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.8.1 | Distribution of Fish Farmers by Form of Ownership by State | | | | | | | 68 |
| 2.2.8.2 | Distribution of Funds by Source and by State | | | | | | | 68 |
| 2.2.8.3 | Distribution of Workers and Wages by Country and by State 2009-2010. | | | | | | | 69 |
| 2.2.8.4 | Distribution of Production of Fish by Type and by State 2009-2010. | | | | | | | 71 |
| 2.2.8.5 | Distribution of Fish Caught Quarterly and by State 2009-2010. | | | | | | | 72 |
| | CORPORATE FORESTRY | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.9.1 | Distribution of Forestry Holders by State and type of Ownership | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 |
| 2.2.9.2 | Distribution of Forestry Holders by State and type of Forest | | | | | | | 73 |
| 2.2.9.3 | Distribution of Forest Holders by State and Source of Input | | | | | | | 74 |
| 2.2.9.4 | Distribution of Forestry Holders by State, Quantity and Cost of Input | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 |
| 2.2.9.5 | Distribution of Forestry Holders by State, Employment and Wages ('000 Naira) | | | | | | | 76 |
| | CHAPTER THREE | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.0 | NATIONAL INTEGRATED SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENTS | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Wholesale and Retail Trade | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |  |  | 77 |
| 3.1.1 | Number of Person Engaged | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |  |  | 77 |
| 3.1.2 | Number of Paid Employees | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | 77 |
| 3.1.3 | Number of Operatives | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | 77 |
| 3.1.4 | Emolument of employees | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |  | 78 |
| 3.1.5 | Value of Sales (Income) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | 78 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|----|----------------------------|
| 3.1.6 | Cost of goods sold | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 78 | |
| 3.17 | Gross Margin | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 78 | |
| 3.18 | Cost of operations | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 79 | |
| 3.2 | Hotel and Restaurants | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |
| 3.2.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 81 | |
| 3.2.2 | Number of paid Employees | | | | | | 81 | |
| 3.2.3 | Number of Operative |  | .... |  |  | .... | 81 | |
| 3.2.4 | Emolument of Employees |  | .... |  |  | .... | 82 | |
| 3.2.5 | Cost of Operation | | | | | | 82 | |
| 3.2.6 | Income from Nigeria Guests | | | | | | 83 | |
| 3.2.7 | Income from Non- Nigerian Guests. |  |  | .... |  |  | 83 | 3.2.8 Capacity Utilization |
|  | .... | .... | 84 | | | | | |
| 3.2.9 | Number of Lodger Nights |  | .... |  |  | .... | 84 | |
| 3.2.10 | Number of Lodger Rooms |  | ... |  |  | .... | 84 | |
| 3.2.11 | Number of Lodger Beds |  | .... |  |  | .... | 84 | |
| 3.2.12 | Number of Lodger Tourists |  | .... |  |  | .... | 84 | |
| 3.3 | Building and Construction |  | .... |  |  | .... | 87 | |
| 3.3.1 | Number of Persons Engaged |  | .... |  |  | .... | 87 | |
| 3.3.2 | Number of Paid Employee | | | | | | 87 | |
| 3.3.3 | Number of Artisans | | | | | | 87 | |
| 3.3.4 | Emolument of Employees |  | .... |  |  | .... | 88 | 3.3.5 Value of Work Done |
|  | .... | .... | 88 | | | | | |
| 3.3.6 | Cost of Operation | | | | | | 89 | |
| 3.3.7 | Total Nets Assets | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 89 | |
| 3.4 | Manufacturing Industry |  | .... |  |  | .... | 91 | |
| 3.4.1 | Cement Manufacturing |  | .... |  |  | .... | 91 | |
| 3.4.1.1 | Number of Persons Engaged |  | .... |  |  | .... | 91 | |
| 3.4.1.2 | Number of Paid Employee | | | | | | 91 | |
| 3.4.1.3 | Number of Operatives |  | .... | .... | .... | .... | 92 | |
| 3.4.1.4 | Emolument of Employees |  | .... |  |  | .... | 92 | |
| 3.4.1.5 | Cost of Operating |  | .... |  |  | .... | 92 | |
| 3.4.1.6 | Quantity Produced | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 92 | |
| 3.4.1.7 | Value of Production | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 92 | |
| 3.4.1.8 | Value of Sales | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 82 | |
| 3.4.1.9 | Capacity Utilization | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 93 | |
| 3.4.2 | Other Manufacturing | | | | | | | |
| 3.4.2.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 95 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 3.4.2.2 | Number of Paid Employee | | | | | | 95 | |
| 3.4.2.3 | Number of Operatives | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 96 | 3.4.2.4 Emolument of |
| Employees | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 96 | | |
| 3.4.2.5 | Value of Sales | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 96 | |
| 3.4.2.6 | Cost of Operating | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 97 | 3.4.2.7 Capital Expenditure |
| | | | | | | 98 | | |
| 3.4.2.8 | Capacity Utilization | | | | | | 98 | |
| 3.4.3 | MANUFACTURING OIL REFINING | | | | | | 100 | |
| 3.4.3.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 100 | |
| 3.4.3.2 | Number of Paid Employees | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | |
| 3.4.3.3 | Number of Operatives | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 101 | |
| 3.4.3.4 | Emolument of Employees | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 101 | |
| 3.4.3.6 | Cost of Operation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 101. | |
| 3.4.3.7 | Capacity Utilization.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 101 | |
| 3.5 | MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | | 103 | |
| 3.5.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | .... |  | .... |  |  | 103 | |
| 3.5.2 | Number of Paid Employee | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  | 103 | |
| 3.5.3 | Number of Operatives | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 103 | |
| 3.5.4 | Emolument of Employees | ..... | .... | ..... | .... |  | 104 | |
| 3.5.5 | Operating Expenses | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 104. | |
| 3.3 6 | Value of Sales | .... |  | .... |  |  | 104 | |
| 3.6 | PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |  | 108 | |
| 3.6.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |  | 108 | |
| 3.6.2 | Number of Paid Employee | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 108 | |
| 3.6.3 | Emolument of Employees | .... | ..... | ..... | .... |  | 108 | |
| 3.6.4 | Cost of Operation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 108 | |
| 3.6.5 | Total Amount Invested | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 109 | |
| 3.6.6 | Total Receipt | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 109 | |
| 3.7 | ORGANIZED ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS | | | | | | | |
| 3.7.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | .... |  |  | .... |  | 111 | |
| 3.7.2 | Number of Paid Employee | | | | | | 111 | |
| 3.7.3 | Number of Operatives | | | | | | 111 | |
| 3.7.4 | Emolument of Employees | .... |  |  | .... |  | 112 | |
| 3.7.5 | Gross Addition to Fixed Assets | | | | | | 112 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------------|
| 3.7.6 | Cost of Operating | | | | | | 112 |
| 3.7.7 | Total receipts | .... |  | .... |  |  | 113 |
| 3.7.8 | Total Fleet | .... |  | .... |  |  | 113 |
| 3.8 | OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SOURCES | | | | | | |
| 3.8.1 | Number of Persons Engaged | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115 |
| 3.8.2 | Number of Paid Employees | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115 |
| 3.8.3 | Number of Operatives | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115 |
| 3.8.4 | Emolument of Employees | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115 |
| 3.8.5 | Income | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116 |
| 3.8.6 | Cost of Operations | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116 |
| 3.8.7 | Total Working Capital | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116 |
| 3.9 | INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) | .... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.9.1 | Manufacturing Sector | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 118 |
| 3.9.2 | Private Professional Services | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 118 |
| 3.9.3 | Mining and Quarrying | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 118 |
| 3.10 | Total Employment by Sector (Nigerians) | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 119 |
| 3.10.1 | Employment of Nigerians by Gender | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 119 |
| 3.10.2 | Employment by Sector and Gender | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 119 |
| CHAPTER FOUR | | | | | | | |
| 4.0 | STATE WATER BOARD | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 120 |
| 4.1.1 | Analysis on Total Volume of Available Water by Type of Usage | | | | | | 120 |
| 4.1.2 | Receipts for Revenue Generated | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 121 |
| 4.1.3 | The State Government Allocation | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 122 |
| 4.1.4 | Cost of Operation | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 122 |
| 4.1.5 | Water Tariff | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 123 |
| 4.1.6 | Employment size by Cadre and gender, 2009. | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 124 |
| 4.1.7 | ICT Employment Size | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 124 |
| 4.2.1 | Internally Generated Revenue | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 126 |
| 4.2.2 | Federation Account Allocation | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 126 |
| 4.2.3 | Grants and Loans | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 126 |
| 4.2.4 | Total Revenue and Grants | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 126 |
| 4.2.5 | Overhead Cost | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 126 |
| 4.2.6 | Transfers | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 126 |
| 4.2.7 | Goods and Services (Personnel Cost) | .... | .... | .... | .... |  | 127 |

4.3 STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 4.3.1 | Internally Generated Revenue | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 |
| 4.3.2 | Statutory Allocation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| 4.3.3 | Grants | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| 4.3.4. | Loans and Other Receipts | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| 4.3.5 | Recurrent Expenditure | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| 4.3.6 | Other Recurrent Transfers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 |
| 4.3.7 | Capital Expenditure | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 129 |
| 4.3.8 | Functional Expenditure (Recurrent) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 129 |
| 4.3.9 | Capital Expenditure | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 |
| 4.4 | Co-operative Society | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 |
| 4.4.1 | Type and Number of Agricultural Cooperatives in the State, 2009 | | | | | | 130 |
| 4.4.2 | Source of (Internally Generated) Fund | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 |
| 4.4.3 | Fund Utilization | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 |
| 4.4.4 | Farm Production | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 |

4.5 Housing Statistics

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 4.5.1. | Residential | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 |
| 4.5.2. | Commercial | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 |
| 4.5.3 | Industrial | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 |
| 4.5.4 | Distribution of Applications and Approvals for Land by Status, Ownership, Stating of Development and Gender | | | | | | 133 |
| 4.5.5 | Cost of Operation (Capital) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 |
| 4.5.6 | Employment Size | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 |
| 4.5.7 | Cost of Operation (Re-Current) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 |

4.6 Health Statistics

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 4.6.1 | Health Manpower | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 135 |
| 4.6.2 | Number of Hospitals | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 135 |
| 4.6.3 | Hospitals Beds by Type of Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 136 |
| 4.6.4 | Distribution of Patients by Type, 2009 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 |
| 4.6.5 | Children Immunization | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 |
| 4.6.6 | Capital Expenditure, 2009 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 138 |
| 4.6.7 | Recurrent Expenditure, 2009 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139 |
| 4.6.8 | Sources of Funds | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139 |
| 4.6.9 | Employment Size | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 |
| 4.6.10 | Category of (ICT Staff) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141 |

4.7 Education

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------|--|--|--|-----|
| 4.7.1 | Total Enrolment, Repeaters, Drop Out Completed and Completion Rte in Primary Schools (State) | | | | | | 141 |
|-------|---|-------|-------|--|--|--|-----|

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| 4.7.2 | Number of Pupils/Students in Institutions (State) by Year and Type of Institution | 142 |
| 4.7.3 | Number of Teachers in State | 142 |
| 4.7.4 | Number of Enrolment in Secondary Schools, Repeaters, Drop Outs and Number Completed (States) | 143 |
| 4.7.5 | Number of Teachers in Federal | 143 |
| 4.7.6 | Number of Pupils/Students in Institutions (Federal) by Year and Type of Institution | 143 |
| 4.7.7 | Number of Teachers in Private | 144 |
| 4.7.8 | Cost of Operation (Capital Expenditure) Machinery and Equipment | 144 |
| 4.7.9 | Nigerians Studying Abroad by Country/Continents of Destinations and Year | 144 |
| 4.7.10 | Source of Funds | 145 |
| 4.7.11 | Cost of Operation (Recurrent) | 145 |
| 4.7.12 | Salaries and Wages Naira (Nigerian) | 145 |
| 4.8 | Vehicle Registration | 146 |
| 4.8.2 | Employment Size | 148 |
| 4.8.3 | Recurrent Expenditure | 149 |
| 4.8.4 | Category of Employment in (ICT) | 149 |
| 4.9 | Unemployment | |
| 4.9.1 | Registered Unemployment and Vacancies Declared (Prof. & Exec) | 150 |
| 4.9.2 | Registered Unemployment and Vacancies Declared (Lower Grade Workers) | 150 |
| 4.9.3 | Workers Strikes: Trade Disputes, Work Stoppages Number of Workers involved and Man-day Lost | 150 |
| 4.9.4 | Cost of Operations | 151 |
| 4.9.5 | Capital Expenditure by Item and Quarter (2009) | 151 |
| 4.9.6 | Employment Size by Cadre and Quarter | 151 |
| 4.9.7 | Category and Number of ICT Staff | 151 |
| 4.10 | Research Institutes | |
| 4.10.1 | Research Programmes | 152 |
| 4.10.2 | Sources of Fund | 152 |
| 4.10.3 | Capital Expenditure | 152 |
| 4.10.4 | Employment Size (Nigerians) | 153 |
| 4.10.5 | Category of ICT Staff | 153 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 4.11. Nigeria Agricultural Cooperative Rural Development Bank (NACRDB) | |
| 4.11.1 Values of Loans Approved and Disbursed by Category of Borrowers (2009) | 154 |
| 4.11.2 Volume of Loans Approved and Disbursed by mode of lending | 154 |
| 4.11.3 Numbers and Value of default by Category of Borrowers in 2009 | 154 |
| 4.12 Reported Road Accident (2009) | |
| 4.12.1 Total Number of Road Accidents by Severity and State | 155 |
| 4.12.2 Number of Persons and Value of Property involved in Accident by Gender and State | 155 |
| 4.12.3 Ownership of Vehicle involved in Accident by type and State (Commercial)..... | 155 |
| 4.12.4 Ownership of Vehicle involved in Accident by type and State (Private) | 155 |
| 4.12.5 Ownership of Vehicle involved in Accident by type and Month (Government) | 156 |
| 4.12.6 Category and Number of ICT Staff in 2009 | 156 |
| 4.12.7 Employment Size (2009) | 156 |
| 4.13 Energy Statistics | 157 |
| 4.13.1-4.13.2 Electricity Generation and Consumption | 157 |
| 4.14 Agricultural Development Project (ADP) | |
| 4.14.1 Sources of Fund | 158 |
| 4.14.2 Budgetary Allocation (Capital) | 158 |
| 4.14.3 Analysis of Cost of Operation (Recurrent Expenditure) 2009 | 159 |
| 4.14.4 Employment Size by Gender, Nationality and Quarter | 159 |
| 4.15 NIPOST | |
| 4.15.1 Postal Establishment | 160 |
| 4.15.2 Mail Delivery Through Postal Facilities | 160 |
| 4.15.3 Classification of Mail Dispatched Abroad from Nigeria | 160 |
| 4.15.4 Classification of Mail Received in Nigeria from Abroad | 160 |
| 4.15.5 Number of Mail Handled in Nigeria (Mails Posted in Nigeria) | 161 |
| 4.15.6 Revenue Generation | 161 |
| 4.15.7 Expenditure | 161 |
| 4.15.8 Employment Size (Nigerians) | 161 |
| 4.16 River Basin | |
| 4.16.1 Sources of Fund | 162 |
| 4.16.2 Fund Utilization | 162 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 4.16.3 | Recurrent Expenditure | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 |
| 4.16.4 | Employment Size | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 |
| 4.16.5 | (ICT) Staff/Employment Size | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 |
| 4.17 | Water Resources | | | | | | | |
| 4.17.1 | Revenue Generation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 |
| 4.17.2 | Cost of Operation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 |
| 4.17.3 | Project Activity | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 |
| 4.17.4 | Employment Size | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 |
| 4.17.5 | Category and Number of ICT Staff | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 |
| 4.18 | Railway Services | | | | | | | |
| 4.18.1 | Cost of Operation, 2009 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 |
| 4.18.2 | Distribution of Passengers and Goods by State and Quarter, 2009 | | | | | | | 165 |
| 4.18.3 | Distribution of Tariff Receipts by State, Category and Quarter, 2009 | | | | | | | 165 |
| 4.18.4 | Employment Size in Railway Sector | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 |
| 4.19 | Air Transport Statistics | | | | | | | |
| 4.19.1 | Domestic Air Transport of Passengers by State and Quarter 2009 | .... |  |  |  |  |  | 166 |
| 4.19.2 | Domestic Cargo (Tonnage/KM) by State and Quarter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 166 |
| 4.20 | National Directorate of Employment (NDE) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 167 |
| 4.20.1 | Type of Scheme | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 167 |
| 4.20.2 | Employment by Gender and Cadre (ICT) 2009 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 |
| 4.20.3 | Employment Size (Nigerians) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 |
| 4.21 | Communication | | | | | | | |
| 4.21.1 | Fixed and Mobile Operators | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 |
| 4.21.2 | Prepaid Subscribers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 |
| 4.21.3 | Post paid Subscribers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 |
| 4.21.4 | Voice Subscribers (Prepaid and Post paid) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 4.21.5 | Voice mail | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 4.21.6 | SMS Subscribers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 4.21.7 | Internet Subscribers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 4.21.8 | Local and National Telephone Traffic (In Minute) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 4.21.9 | Total International Telephone Traffic | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 |
| 4.21.10 | Internet Service Providers (ISPs) | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 |
| 4.21.11 | Network Data | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 |
| 4.21.12 | Subscribers and Services Data | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 172 |
| 4.21.13 | Tariff Data | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 172 |
| 4.21.14 | Revenue Generation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 172 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 4.21.15 Staff Compensation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 172 |
| 4.21.16 Capital Expenditure | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 172 |
| 4.21.17 Staff Profile (ISPs) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173 |

CHAPTER FIVE

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| 5.0 | TRADE | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174 |
| 5.1 | Trade Price Indices | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174 |
| 5.1.1 | Import | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174 |
| 5.1.2 | Export | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 |
| 5.2 | Terms of Trade | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176 |

CHAPTER SIX

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 6.0 | PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 |
| 6.1 | January 2009 – December 2009 Survey | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 |
| | All Commodities Index | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Agriculture (Corporate Farming) Index | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Industries Producer Price Index |
|  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Index |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2 | Comparing the Price changes in the PPI and the CPI | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 |
| 6.3 | Comparing Measures of Price change by PPI and CPI | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 |

CHAPTER SEVEN

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| 7.0 | NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATION OF QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 181 |
| 7.1 | Introduction | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 181 |
| 7.2 | Sources of Data | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 181 |
| 7.3 | Producing the Estimate | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 181 |
| 7.4 | Quarterly GDP Estimates at both Current and Constant (1990) Prices | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 182 |

CHAPTER EIGHT

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 8.1 | Conclusion | | | | | | | | 185 |
|-----|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|

APPENDICES

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Appendix I | Statistical Tables | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 |
| Appendix II | Sample Design for GHS and NASS (Private Farmer) | .... |  |  |  |  | 304 |
| Appendix III: | Sample Design for NISE | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 307 |
| Appendix IV: | List of Concepts and Definitions on NISH | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 309 |
| Appendix V: | List of Concepts and Definitions on NISE | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 312 |

LIST OF TABLE

| TABLE | TITLE | PAGES |
|---|--|-------|
| CHAPTER I: SURVEY DESIGN | | |
| 1.1 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 2 |
| 1.2 | Contribution to GDP | 3 |
| 1.3 | Inflation Rate from 2005 – 2009 | 4 |
| 1.4 | National Unemployment Rate (2005 – 2009) | 4 |
| 1.5 | Social indicators for Nigeria (1999 – 2009) | 5 |
| 1.6 | Status Returns on Economic Surveys | 187 |
| 1.7 | Private Farmer Retrieval Status | 191 |
| 1.8 | 2009 Corporate Farm Phase Ii Distribution Of Sampled Frame By State | 192 |
| 1.9 | Producer Price Survey Establishments by Sector & Retrieval (2009) | 193 |
| 1.10 | RETRIEVAL STATUS (FOREIGN TRADE RECORDS) _ Phase 1 | 194 |
| 1.11 | System of Administrative Statistics Retrieval Status 2009/10 | 195 |
| 1.12: | Retrieval of General Household Survey (GHS) Completed Records | 196 |
| 1.13 | Retrieval Status (Foreign Trade Records) _ Phase 2 | 197 |
| CHAPTER II: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS | | |
| 2.1.1.1 | Percentage Distribution of Persons by State and Sex | 198 |
| 2.1.3.2 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance of Dwelling to Source of Water | 199 |
| 2.1.3.5 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance of Toilet Facility to Dwelling | 200 |
| 2.1.3.6 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit | 201 |
| 2.1.3.7 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel for Cooking | 202 |
| 2.1.3.8 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Electricity Supply | 203 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------|
| 2.1.3.8.1 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Electricity Supply | 204 |
| 2.1.4.1 | Percentage Distribution of Income/Allowances by State (000) | 205 |
| 2.1.4.2 | Percentage Distribution of Household Expenditure | 206 |
| 2.1.5.1 | Youth Literacy in Any Language by Sex | 207 |
| 2.1.5.2 | Adult Literacy in Any Language by State and Sex | 208 |
| 2.1.6.1 | Unemployment Rate by State | 209 |
| 2.1.6.2 | Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Age Group and Gender | 210 |
| 2.1.7.2 | Birth Weight of Children by State | 211 |
| 2.1.7.3 | Children Immunization | 212 |
| 2.1.7.4 | Percentage Distribution of Children who did not get first Milk by Reason and State | 213 |
| 2.1.8.1 | Percentage Distribution of Reasons by Type of Building Embarked Upon | 214 |
| 2.1.8.2 | Percentage Distribution of Persons by Stage of Completion of Building by State, Sex and Sector | 215 |
| 2.1.9.1 | Percentage Distribution of Household by Ownership and Access to Radio | 216 |
| 2.1.9.2 | Percentage Distribution of Household by Ownership and Access to Television | 217 |
| 2.1.9.3 | Percentage Distribution of Household by Ownership and Access to Fixed Phone | 218 |
| 2.1.9.4 | Percentage Distribution of Household by Ownership and Access to Mobile Phone | 219 |
| 2.1.9.5 | Percentage Distribution of Household by Ownership and Access to Personal Computer | 220 |
| 2.1.9.6 | Percentage Distribution of Household by Ownership and Access to Internet Service | 221 |
| 2.1.9.7 | Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Radio | 222 |
| 2.1.9.8 | Percentage Distribution of Persons by Ownership and Access to Television | 223 |

Peasant Farming-Crop

| | | |
|---------------|--|-----|
| Table 2.2.1.1 | Distribution of Holders by Sex and by State 2009 | 224 |
| Table 2.2.1.2 | Distribution of Holders by Age-Group and State | 225 |
| Table 2.2.1.4 | Distribution of Holding by Form of Ownership and State | 226 |

Peasant Farming Livestock

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Table 2.2.2.1 | Distribution of Holders by State and Gender 2009..... | 229 |
| Table 2.2.2.3 | Distribution of Holders by State and Type of Livestock Reared, 2009 | 230 |
| Table 2.2.2.4a: | Employment in Livestock farming by State, 2009 | 231 |
| Table 2.2.2..22 | Number and Percentage Distribution of Holders Level of Education and by States, 2009 | 235 |
| Table 2.2.3.1 | Distribution of Poultry Holders by Sex and by + States, 2009 | 236 |
| Table 2.2.3.2 | Distribution of Poultry Holders by Age group and by + States, 2009 | 237 |
| Table 2.2.3.8a: | Employment in Poultry Farming (First Quarter) by + States, 2009 | 238 |
| Table 2.2.3.8b | Employment in Poultry Farming (Second Quarter) by + states, 2009 | 239 |
| Table 2.2.3.8c: | Employment in Poultry Farming (Third Quarter) by + states, 2009 | 240 |
| Table 2.2.3.8d: | Employment in Poultry Farming (Fourth Quarter) by + states, 2009 | 241 |
| Table 2.2.4.1 | Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Gender | 242 |
| Table 2.2.4.2 | Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Age group | 243 |
| Table 2.2.4.3: | Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by State and Ownership | 245 |
| Table 2.2.4.4: | Distribution of Fish (Captured) Holders by State and Water Body..... | 246 |
| Corporate Farming-Crop | | |
| Table 2.2.5.3 | Employment/Wages in Crop Corporate Farming, 2009/2010 | 247 |
| Livestock, Corporate Farm | | |
| Table 2.2.6.2 | Funds committed to Corporate Livestock Farming by State and Source | 249 |
| Table 2.2.7.3 | Types of Poultry by State and Type | 250 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---------|---------------------------|
| Table 2.2.7.4 Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State | 251 | | |
| Table 2.2.7.5 Sale (Unit Price) of Poultry in Corporate Farm by Type and State | 253 | | |
| CHAPTER III: NATIONAL INTEGRATED SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENTS | | | |
| 3.1.1.0 Wholesale and Retail Trade | 80 | | |
| 3.2.1.0 Hotels and Restaurants | 86 | 3.3.1.0 | Building and Construction |
| ..... | 90 | | |
| 3.4.1 Cement Manufacturing | 94 | | |
| 3.4..2 Other Manufacturing | 99 | | |
| 3.4.2 Manufacturing - Oil Refining | 102 | | |
| 3.5. Mining and Quarrying | 106 | | |
| 3.6 Private Professional Services..... | 110 | | |
| 3.7. Organized Road Transport Operators | 114 | | |
| 3.8. Other Community, Personal and Social Services | 117 | | |
| 3.9.1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Establishments | 118 | | |
| CHAPTER IV: SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS | | | |
| 4.1 State Water Board | | | |
| Table 4.1.1: Volume of Available Water Cubic Meter | 254 | | |
| Table 4.3 State Government Finances | 257 | | |
| Table 4.6.4: Summary Distribution of Patients by Type of Hospital and Quarters, 2009 | 261 | | |
| Table 4.6.5: Distribution of Children Immunization, 2009 | 262 | | |
| Table 4.6.6: Summary Distribution of Capital Expenditure, 2009 | 263 | | |
| 4.7 Education | | | |
| Table 4.7.1: Education Statistics on Nursery & Primary (2008-2009) | 264 | | |
| Table 4.7.2: Number of Pupils/Students (State) | 265 | | |
| Table 4.7.3: Number of Teachers' in State | 265 | | |
| Table 4.7.4: Enrolment in Secondary Schools, (Junior & Senior) | 266 | | |
| Table 4.7.5: Number of Teachers in Federal | 267 | | |
| Table 4.7.6: Number of pupils/students in institution (Federal) | 268 | | |
| Table 4.7.7: Number of Teachers in Private | 268 | | |
| Table 4.8.4: Category and Number of (ICT) Staff 2009 | 269 | | |
| Table 4.9.1: (Professional & Executives) | 269 | | |
| Table 4.9.2: (Lower Grade Workers) | 270 | | |
| Table 4.9.3: Trade Disputes | 270 | | |
| Table 4.19.1: Domestic Air Transport of Passengers by State | | | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| and Quarter, 2009 | 271 |
| Table 4.19.2: Domestic Cargo (Tonnage/km) by State and Quarter | 271 |
| Table 4.19.3 Air Craft Kilometer Flow, 2009 | 271 |
| Table 4.20.1: National Directorate of Employment by Types of Project Scheme, 2009 | 272 |
| Table 4.20.2: Category and Number of (ICT) Staff 2009 | 273 |
| Table 4.20.3: Employment Size by Gender and Cadre, (Nigerians), 2009 | 273 |
| Table 4.21.1: Communication by Type and Number of Subscribers, 2009 | 274 |
| Table 4.21.2: Communication by Prepaid Subscribers (2008-2009) | 275 |
| Table 4.21.3: Communication by Post-paid Subscribers (2008-2009) | 275 |
| Table 4.21.4: Voice Subscribers (Prepaid and Post-paid) | 276 |
| Table 4.21.5: Communication by Voice Mai (2008-2009) | 276 |
| Table 4.21.6: Communication by SMS Subscribers (2008-2009) | 277 |
| Table 4.21.7: Communication by Internet Subscribers (2008-2009)..... | 277 |
| Table 4.21.8: Local and National Telephone Traffic, (in minutes) (2008-2009) | 278 |
| Table 4.21.9: Total International Telephone Traffic (2008-2009) | 279 |
| Table 4.21.10: Internet Service provide (ISPs) Ownership Structure 2009 | 279 |
| Table 4.21.11: Network Data 2009 | 280 |
| Table 4.21.12: Subscriber and Services Data 2009 | 280 |
| Table 4.21.13: Tariff Data 2009 | 281 |
| Table 4.21.14: Revenue Generation 2008-2009 in (Naira Value) | 281 |

CHAPTER V: TRADE

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------------------------|
| 5.1.1 IMPORTS | 282 | 5.1.2. Export Price Index (Base: |
| Jan 2005= 100 at 10 Digit | | |
| Level of HS Code | 291 | |
| 5.2.2 Export Price Index (base: Jan 2005 = 100 At 10 Digit | | |
| Level of HS Code | 292 | |
| 5.2.3. All Commodity Index | 292 | |
| 5.3.1 Year on Year | 292 | |
| 5.4.1 Terms of Trade | 292 | |

CHAPTER VI: PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

| | |
|---|-----|
| 6.1. Producer Price Index: (Base June 2004 = 100) | 293 |
| 6.2 Producer Price Index: (Base June 2004 = 100) | 295 |
| 6.3 Producer Price Index: (Base June 2004 = 100) | 297 |

CHAPTER VII: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| 7.4.1 Quarterly Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices | 299 |
|--|-----|

LIST OF FIGURES

Peasant Farming-Crop

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----|
| Figure 2.1.1 | Population Pyramid Showing Distribution of Persons by Age-Group and Gender | 14 |
| Figure 2.1.2: | Percentage Distribution of Persons by Marital Status and Sector | 16 |
| Figure 2.1.3 | Percentage of Households by Safe and Unsafe Water Source (National) | 17 |
| Figure 2.1.4 | Percentage Distribution of Safe and Unsafe Water (006-2009) | 18 |
| Figure 2.1.5 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Refuse Disposal | 20 |
| Figure 2.1.6 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Refuse Disposal Method (2006-2009) | 21 |
| Figure 2.1.7 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities (National) | 22 |
| Figure 2.18 | Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit | 23 |
| Figure 2.2.1.1: | Distribution of holders by gender – National | 39 |
| Figure 2.2.1.2: | Distribution of holders by age group –National | 40 |
| Figure 2.2.1.3: | Distribution of holding by form of ownership – National | 41 |
| Figure 2.2.1.4a | Distribution of major crops production - National | 42 |
| Figure 2.2.1.4b | Distribution of Household by Gender (National) | 44 |

Corporate Farming-Crop

| | | |
|------------------|---|----|
| Figure 2.2.2.1: | Peasant livestock holders by gender | 45 |
| Figure 2.2.2.2: | Peasant livestock farmer by age group | 46 |
| Figure 2.2.2.3: | Holding by type of livestock reared | 46 |
| Figure 2.2.2.22: | Holder by level of education | 47 |
| Figure | Distribution of Unit Price by Type of Poultry 2009-2010 | 52 |
| Figure | Distribution of Funds Committed to Poultry Farming | 53 |
| Figure 2.2.5.1: | Distribution of Crop Corporate Farm by Form of Ownership – National | 58 |
| Figure 2.2.5.2: | Distribution of Fund by Source – National | 59 |
| Figure 2.2.5.3: | Corporate Livestock Holders by Form of Ownership | 60 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 2.2.6.1 Distribution of Corporate Livestock Farm by Form of Ownership | 61 |
| Figure 2.2.6.2: Fund Committed to Corporate Livestock Farming by Source | 62 |
| Figure 2.2.6.4: Livestock Production by Type Employment in crop farm by gender – National | 63 |
| Figure 2.2.7 Corporate Poultry Farms by Type of Ownership | 64 |
| Figure 2.2.7.2 Employment of Nigerian Working Proprietors | 65 |
| Figure 2.2.72b Employment of Nigerians and Non Nigerians Paid Workers | 65 |
| Figure 2.2.7.3 Type of Poultry Counts | 66 |
| Figure 2.2.7.4 Operating Expenses | 67 |
| Figure 2.2.7.4 Poultry Sales | 67 |
| Figure 2.2.8.1 Distribution of Fish Farmers According to Form of Ownership | 68 |
| Figure 2.2.8.2: Distribution of Funds By Source and by State | 69 |
| Figure Distribution of Corporate Fish Farmers by Type of Workers and by Sex 2009 -2010 | 71 |
| Figure Distribution of Corporate Fish Farmer Worker by Sex 2009-2010 | 71 |
| Figure Distribution of Income among Different Categories of Workers of Corporate fish Workers by Sex 2009-2010 | 72 |
| Figure Distribution of Fish Caught Quarterly 2009-2010 | 72 |
| Figure 2.2.9.1 Distribution of Forestry Holders by Ownership | 73 |
| Figure 2.2.9.2 Distribution of Forestry Holders by Type of Forest | 74 |
| Figure 2.2.9.1 Distribution of Forestry Holders by Source of Input | 75 |
| Figure 3.1: Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade Establishment | 77 |
| Figure 3.2: Income of Wholesale & Retail Trade Establishment (Billion Naira) | 78 |
| Figure 3.3: Cost of Operation in Wholesale & Retail Trade (Billion Naira) | 79 |
| Figure 3.4: Employment in Hotel & Restaurant | 81 |
| Figure 3.5: Cost of Operations of Hotels and Restaurant (Billion Naira) Non-Nigerian Guest | 82 |
| Figure 3.6: Income from Nigerian and Non-Nigerian Guest | 83 |
| Figure 3.7: Capacity Utilization of Hotels and Restaurants | 84 |
| Figure 3.8: Lodger Tourist in Hotels & Restaurants | 85 |
| Figure 3.9: Employment in Building & Construction | 87 |
| Figure 3.10: Value of Work Done in Building & Construction Companies (Trillion Naira) | 88 |
| Figure 3.11: Cost of Operation in Building & Construction Companies (Billion Naira) | 89 |
| Figure 3.4: Employment in Cement Manufacturing | 91 |
| Figure 3.11: Value of Sales in Cement Manufacturing (Billion Naira) | 93 |
| Figure 3.14: Employment in Other Manufacturing | 95 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Figure 3.15: Value of Sales in Other Manufacturing (Billion Naira) | 97 |
| Figure 3.19: Cost of Operation in Other Manufacturing (Billion Naira) | 97 |
| Figure 3.17 Average Capacity Utilization Rate in Other Manufacturing (Percent) | 98 |
| Figure 3.17: Capacity Utilization Rate in Oil Refining (Percent) | 101 |
| Figure 3.18: Employment in Mining & Quarrying | 103 |
| Figure 3.20: Cost of Operation in Mining and Quarrying (Billion Naira) | 104 |
| Figure 3.20: Value of Sales in Mining & Quarrying (Billion Naira) | 105 |
| Fig. 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Salaries and Wages by Category of Workers in Mining & Quarrying | 107 |
| Figure 3.18: Employment in Private Professional Services | 108 |
| Figure 3.21: Income of Private Professional Services (Billion Naira) | 109 |
| Figure 3.24: Employment in the Organised Road Transport | 111 |
| Figure 3.25: Operating Cost of Organized Road Transport (Billion Naira) | 112 |
| Figure 3.26: Employment in Other Community, Social & Personal Services | 115 |
| Figure 3.27: Cost of Operation in Other Community, Social & Personal Services (Million Naira) | 116 |
| Fig. 4.1. 1.1. Volume of water available by purpose, 2009 | 120 |
| Fig. 4.1.1.2- Distribution of available water by type of usage and by quarters, 2009 | 121 |
| Fig.4.1.2.1- Revenue Generated by Water Board, 2009 | 121 |
| Fig.4.1.3.1.- State Government Allocation to Water Board , 2009 | 122 |
| Fig.4.1.4.1- Cost of operation in the Water Board, 2009 | 123 |
| Fig.4.1.5.1- Water Tariff across the Sate on Water Board, 2009 | 123 |
| Fig.4.1.6.1- Employment size by Gender in State Water Board, 2009 | 124 |
| Fig.4.1.7.1- Category of personnel in (ICT), 2009 | 125 |
| Fig.4.3.1..1- Internally Generated Revenue of State Government in 2009 | (N Billion) |
| Fig.4.3.8.1. Recurrent expenditure of State Government in 2009 (N Billion) | 129 |
| Fig.4.3.9.1- Capital expenditure of State Government in 2009 (N Billion) | 130 |
| Fig.4.6.1.1. - Inventory of health personnel, 2009 | 135 |
| Fig.4.6.2.1- Number of hospital by type, 2009 | 136 |
| Fig.4.6.3.1- Hospital Beds by type of hospital, 2009 | 136 |
| Fig.4.6.4.1- Distribution of (In and out patients) in hospital by type, 2009 | 137 |
| Fig.4.6.5.1. - Children Immunization in Nigeria, 2009 | 138 |
| Fig.4.6.6.1- Capital expenditure in the Health sector, 2009 | 138 |
| Fig.4.6.7.1.- Recurrent expenditure in the health section , 2009 | 139 |
| Fig.4.6.8.1.- Distribution of sources of funds in the health sector,2009 | 140 |
| Fig.4.6.9.1- Employment size in the health sector (Nigerian) 2009 | 140 |
| Fig.4.6.10.1- Category of (ICT Staff) Nigerian, 2009 | 141 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------------|
| Fig.4.7..2.1- Number pupil student in state Institution s 2008 and 2009 in Nigeria | 142 | |
| Fig.4.7.3.1 Number of Teachers in the state (2008-2009) | 143 | |
| Fig. 4.7.9.1 - Nigeria Studying Abroad by Country/Continents, 2008 & 2009 | 145 | |
| Fig.4.7.12.1 Salaries & Wages on Education in 2009 (Naira value) | 146 | |
| Fig. 4.8.1.1 – Vehicle Owned by Private use, 2009 | 146 | |
| Fig.4.8.1.2.- Vehicle owned on commercial use, 2009 | 147 | |
| Fig.4.8.1.3- Vehicle owned on Government use, 2009 | 148 | |
| Fig.4.8.2.1- Employment by cadre and gender, 2009 | 148 | |
| Fig.4.8.3.1- Recurrent expenditure, 2009 | 149 | |
| Fig.4.8.4.1- Category and number of (ICT) staff by Nationality, 2009 | 149 | |
| Fig.4.10.3.1- Funds utilization by Research Institute 2008, 2009 | 153 | |
| Fig. 4.7.12.1 Salaries and Wages on Education in 2009 (Naira Value) | 157 | |
| Fig.4.13.2.1- Electricity Generation and consumption (MW/H), 2009 | 158 | |
| Fig.4.14.2.1 Summary of Pupils Allocation | 159 | |
| Fig.4.14.6.1- Federal Government Budgetary Allocation | 162 | |
| Fig.4.16.2.1- The main projects implemented by River Basin Authority, 2009 | 162 | |
| Fig.4.16.3.1- Recurrent expenditure on River Basin, 2008-2009 | 163 | |
| Fig.4.18.4.1- Employment size in Railway, 2009 | 165 | |
| Fig.4.19.1.1. - Domestic Air Transport of passengers per kilometer by state and quarter, 2009 | 166 | |
| Fig.4.19.1.1.2 - Domestic cargo (Tonnage per kilometer) by State and quarter, 2009 | 167 | |
| Fig.4.21.1- Type and number of subscribers (2008-2009) | 169 | |
| Fig.4.21.8.1. Local and National telephone Traffic (minutes) | 171 | |
| Figure 5.2.1 All Producer Index | 175 | |
| Figure 5.1 Year on Year | 175 | Terms of Trade |
| 177 | | |
| Figure 6.1 Inflation Year on Change percent | 180 | |
| Figure 6.2 Inflation Composite CPI and All Commodities Index PPI year on Change | 180 | |
| Figure 7.1 Level of Quarterly GDP at Current Prices 2008-2009 | 183 | |
| Figure 7.2 Level of Quarterly GDP at 1990 Constant Prices 2008-2009 | 183 | |
| Figure 7.3 Growth in Corresponding Quarter of GDP at Constant Prices 2009 | 184 | |
| Figure 7.4 Growth in Oil and Non-Oil Sector of GDP at 1990 Constant Prices 2009 | 184 | |

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 | 2009 |
| Average Household Size (National) | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Access to Internet Service | | | | |
| Dependency Ratio | 1.2 | 0.99 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Safe Water Use Household (Percentage) | 46.4 | 54.5 | 51.2 | 58.3 |
| Satisfactory Refuse Disposal (Percentage) | 6.5 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 9.2 |
| Persons | 12.3 | 12.7 | 19.7 | 21.4 |
| Unemployment Rates: (National) | | | | |
| By Sex: | - | - | 17.0 | 19.6 |
| Male | - | - | 23.3 | 23.5 |
| Female | | | | |
| 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: | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| 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 | 2009 |
| 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 | | 377.95 | 340.88 |
| Cocoyam | 2220 | | 2,814.14 | 2,639.85 |
| Soyabeans | | | | 573.86 |
| Livestock | Number of livestock | | | |
| 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 | | Poultry | | 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 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hotel and Restaurants | 53.0 | 59.0 | 61.5 | 65.5 | 69.4 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

**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 |
| | (ii) Fuel and Electricity | 1,340.2 | 1,892.38 | 2115.88 | 2,950 |
| | (c) Employment Size | | | | |
| | (d) Volume of water available by cubic litres. | | | | |
| | (i) Domestic | | 5,526,661.759 | 15,413,092,596.3 | 31,424,695,975 |
| | (ii) Industrial | | 1,018,859,204 | 2,139,344,961.02 | 8,461,784,246 |
| | (iii) Other purposes | | 847,922,000 | 1,656,027,499 | 3,918,110,691 |
| 2. | Health | | | | |
| | (a) Number of Hospital by Type | NA | NA | NA | 13,606 |
| | (b) Number of Hospital Beds | NA | NA | NA | 129,829 |
| | (i) General Hospital | 505 | 677 | NA | 488 |
| | (ii) Women & Children Hospital | 700 | 730 | NA | 775 |
| | (i) In-patients | 78,649 | 834,508 | 796,579 | 541,190 |
| | (ii) Out-patients | 5,660,279 | 5,950,761 | 5,805,520 | 3,287,953 |
| | (c) Health Manpower | | | | 46,915 |
| | (i) General Hospital | 11,941 | 11,941 | NA | 14,651 |
| | (ii) Women & Children Hospital | 2,200 | 2,197 | NA | 32,264 |
| 3. | Education | | | | |
| | (a) Number of Teaching Staff Public and Private Institutions | | | | |
| | (i) Public | 738,546 | 768,503 | 816,917 | 792,710 |
| | (ii) Private | 119,499 | 125,145 | 148,727 | 104,137 |
| | (b) Pupils/Students Enrolment in Public & Private Institution | | | | |
| | (i) Public | 25,312,212 | 27,217,432 | 19,629,019 | 22,452,174 |
| | (ii) Private | 2,876,655 | 2,965,624 | 2,529,677 | NA |
| 4. | Communication | | | | |
| | Subscribers | | | 30,575,170 | 87,769,163 |
| | 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 | 2006 |
| 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 ₦447,804,858.00. Out of this 3,611 were Nigerians and 578 were Non-Nigerians with the following corresponding wages as follows ₦391,896,618.00 (87.5%) and 55,908,240.00 (12.5%).

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 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 ₦79.60 billion in the first half to ₦91.63 billion in the second half, showing an increase of 15.11 per cent.

On the other hand, the cost of operation reduced from ~~N~~3,235.09 billion in the first half of the year to ~~N~~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 ~~N~~54.02 billion to ~~N~~56.58 billion in the second half, representing 4.74 per cent.

The total income from Nigerian guests in the first half was ~~N~~154.10 billion as against ~~N~~166.85 billion in the second half, giving an increase of 8.27 per cent.

The total income from Non-Nigerian guests decreased from ~~N~~20.90 billion in the first half to ~~N~~20.89 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 ~~N~~59.41 billion to ~~N~~58.74 billion in the second half giving a decrease of 1.13 per cent.

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 ~~N~~4.52 billion was paid to all workers in the first half of 2009 as against ~~N~~4.76 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 ~~N~~35.49 billion was incurred as cost of operation in the first half 2009 and increased by 13.01 per cent to ~~N~~40.11 billion in the second half.

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 ₦15.06 billion and increased to ₦16.21 billion in the second half of 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 ₦4.84 billion in the first half to ₦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 ₦1,294.68 billion in the first half of 2009, and increased by 2.75 per cent in the second half to ₦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.

A total income of ₦43.86 billion was realized in the first half of 2009, and increased to ₦46.21 billion in the second half, giving an increase of 5.36 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 ~~N~~549.0 million was generated in the first half of 2009 and decreased by 0.33 per cent in the second half of the year to ~~N~~547.2 million.

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, root 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 hauled 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 1st quarter, 3906 per cent (41.410) followed by the 4th 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 3rd quarter. The total lower grade workers registered was 11,338.

The year 2009 experienced 123 trade disputes, with the highest number recorded in the 1st 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 1st 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 4th 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 1st 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 ~~N~~5,536.0 billion, ~~N~~5,720.2 billion, ~~N~~6,461.9 billion, and ~~N~~6,578.2 billion, in 2008 to ~~N~~5,460.8 billion, ~~N~~5,872.7 billion, ~~N~~6,608.4 billion, ~~N~~6,852.3 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.

Gross Domestic Product At Constant (1990) Prices

The GDP constant at (1990) Prices increased from a level of ~~N~~672.2 billion in 2008 to ~~N~~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 ₦116.6 billion in 2008 to ₦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.

Non-Oil Sector (Real & Nominal)

The non-oil GDP in nominal terms increased from a level of ₦15,198.6 billion in 2008 to ₦17,376.1 billion in 2009 representing a growth of 14.33 percent in 2009. The non oil sector share of the overall GDP in 2008 and 2009 stood at 62.56 percent and 70.08 percent respectively.

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 INTRODUCTION

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 2008 and 2009. However, the year-on-year inflation rate showed a fluctuating trend during the same period as 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 urban. Also in 2007, it was 152 out 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 it 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.

Table 1.5: SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR NIGERIA

Source: NBS/Other Agencies

| Year | 1999 | 2003 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Access to sanitation | | | | | | |
| Under five mortality rate | 168/1000 | 01/1000 | 57.6% | 138/1000 | | |
| Access to conventional toilet | | | | | | |
| Under five mortality rate (Urban) | 129/1000 | | | 96/1000 | 56.6% | 54.2% |
| Access to electricity | | | 55.1% | | 46.2% | 46.7% |
| Under five mortality rate (Rural) | | | | | | |
| Access to radio | 192/1000 | | 81.1% | 152/1000 | 72.9% | 81.3% |
| Ownership of TV set | | | | | | |
| Under five mortality rate | 90/1000 | | 36.0% | 86/1000 | 34.3% | 34.3% |
| Ownership of Mobile Phone | 30.00% | 38.00% | | 34.30% | | |
| Stunting prevalence | | | 28.0% | | | |
| Access to safe water | 54.20% | 42.00% | 51.40% | 49.10% | 41.8% | 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 mortality | 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% | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 98.00% | | | 74.90% | | |
| Adult Literacy Rate | | | 65.7% | | 66.9% | 66.0% |

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.

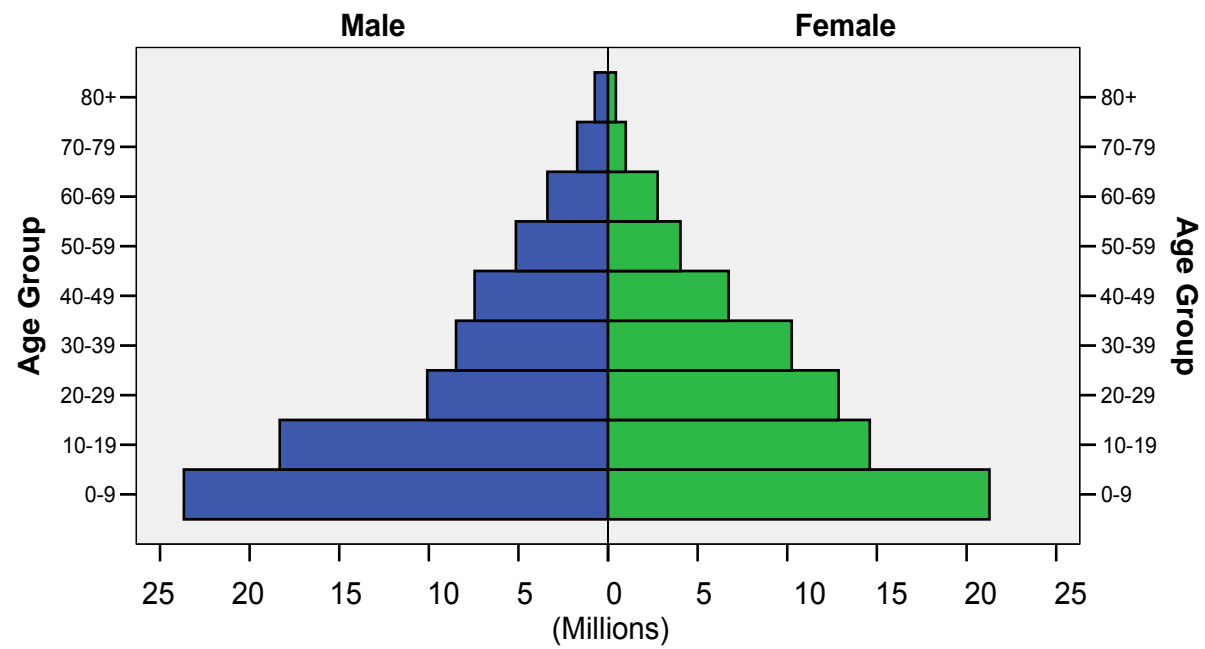
2.1.2.1 Distribution of Persons by Age Group and Gender

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 | 0.8 |

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.

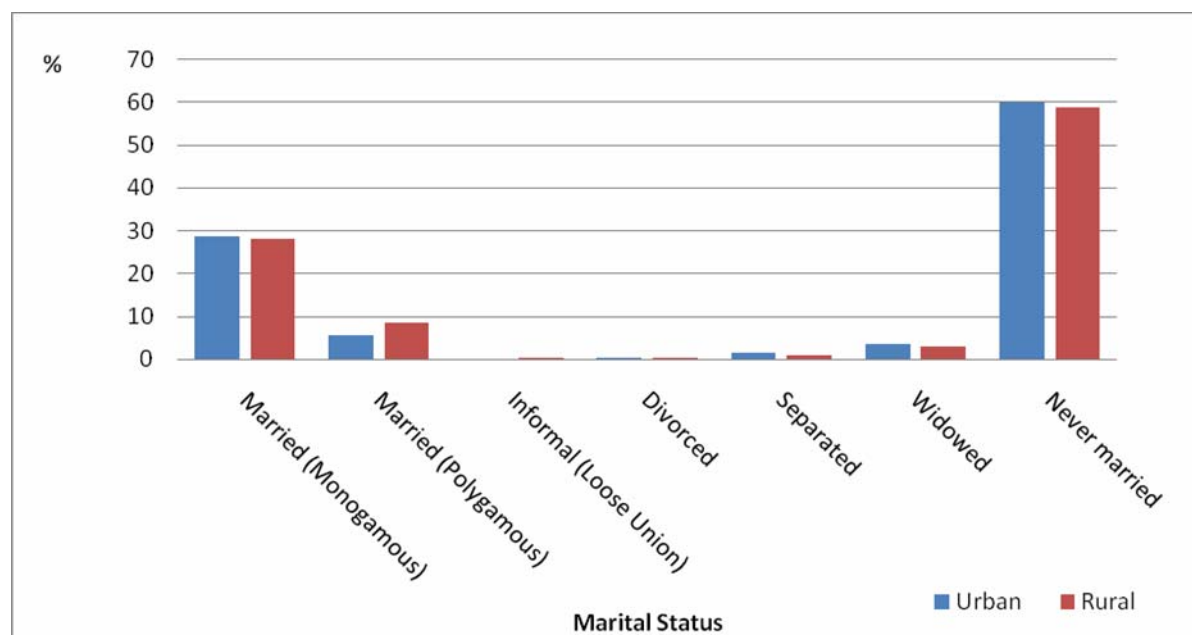
Distributing widowed into states showed that Imo had the highest figure of 8.6 percent, followed by Osun (7.9 percent), Abia (7.8 percent) and Ekiti (7.0 percent). The states with lowest widow cases included Kano (0.1 percent), while Gombe and Abuja (FCT) recorded the same percentage (0.4 percent).

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



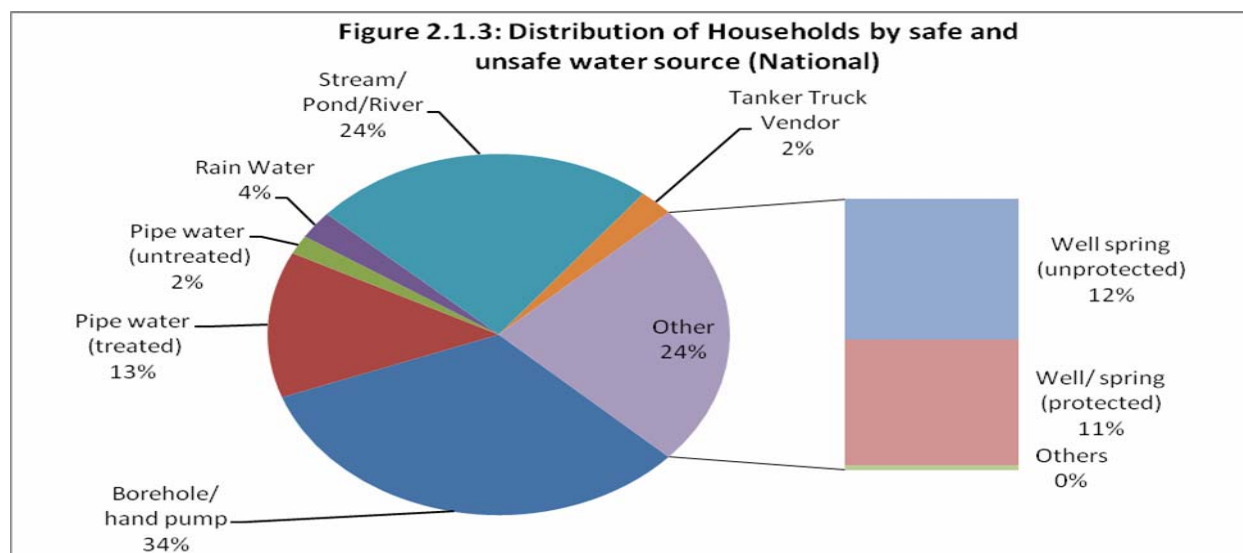
2.1.3 Water and Sanitation

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 |

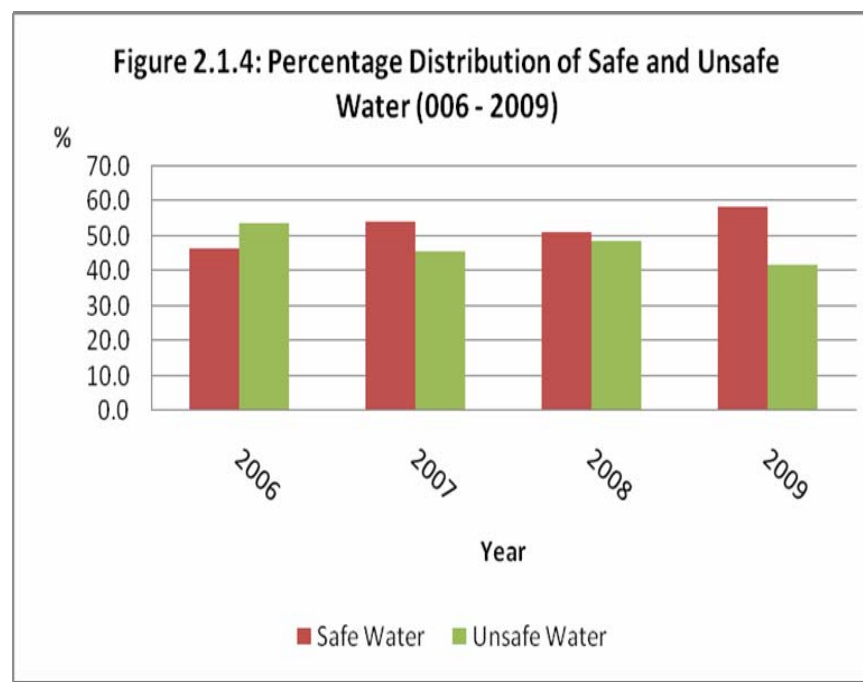
| | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|
| Lagos | 13.7 | 9.5 | 54.0 | 8.5 | 85.7 |
| Ogun | 13.8 | 0.9 | 50.3 | 17.0 | 82.0 |
| Ekiti | 35.1 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 33.0 | 80.0 |
| Osun | 31.9 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 35.9 | 79.2 |

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, .

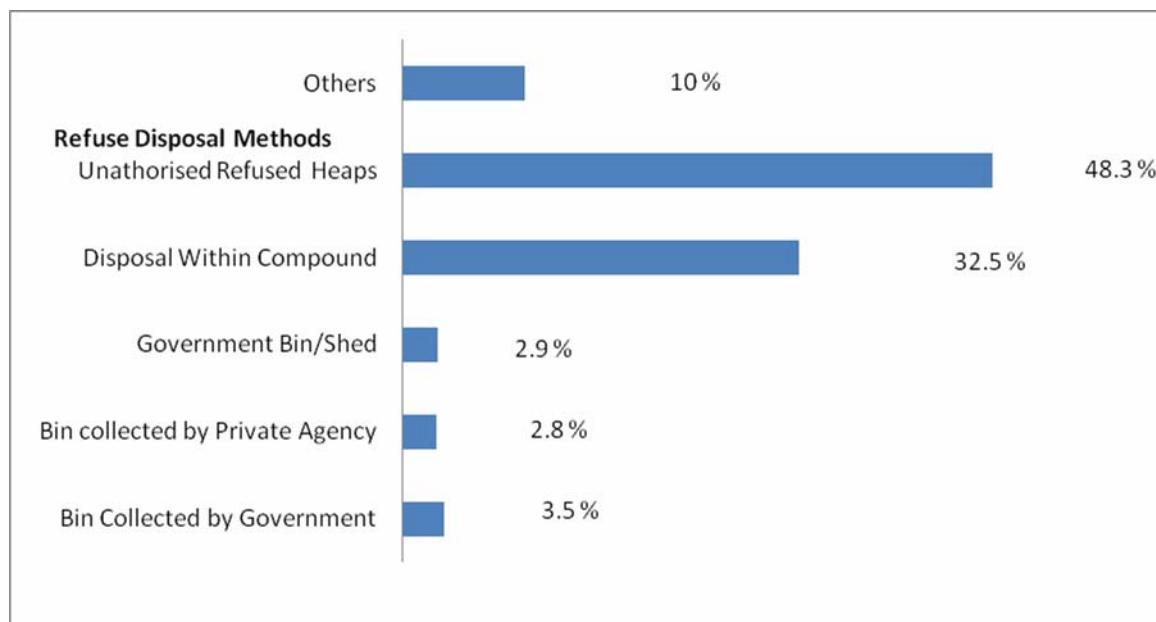
Disaggregating into states showed that the five states that recorded highest use of household bin collected by government included Lagos (33.4 percent), Edo (11.6 percent), Enugu (10.7 percent), Oyo (8.0 percent) and Bauchi (6.0 percent). The five states that recorded highest use of unauthorized refuse 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 Government | 3.5 | Disposal Within compound | 32.5 |
| Bin collected by private agency | 2.8 | Unauthorized Refuse heap | 48.3 |
| 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

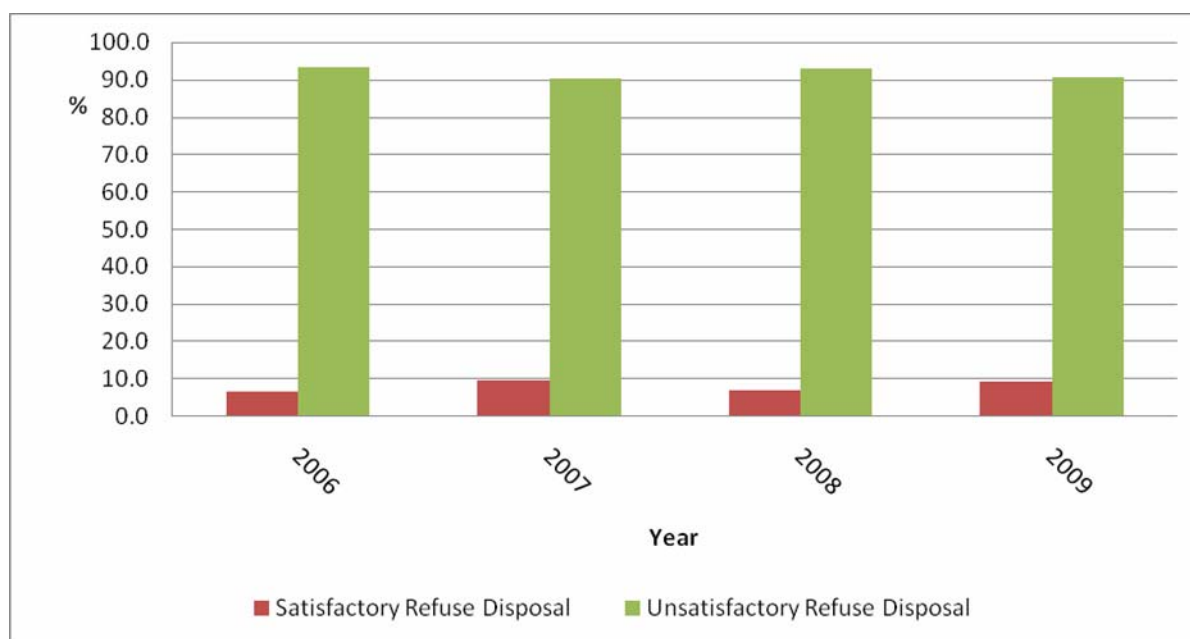
Table 2.1.3.3b below showed the distribution of the method of refuse disposal of Nigerian households between 2006 and 2009.

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.

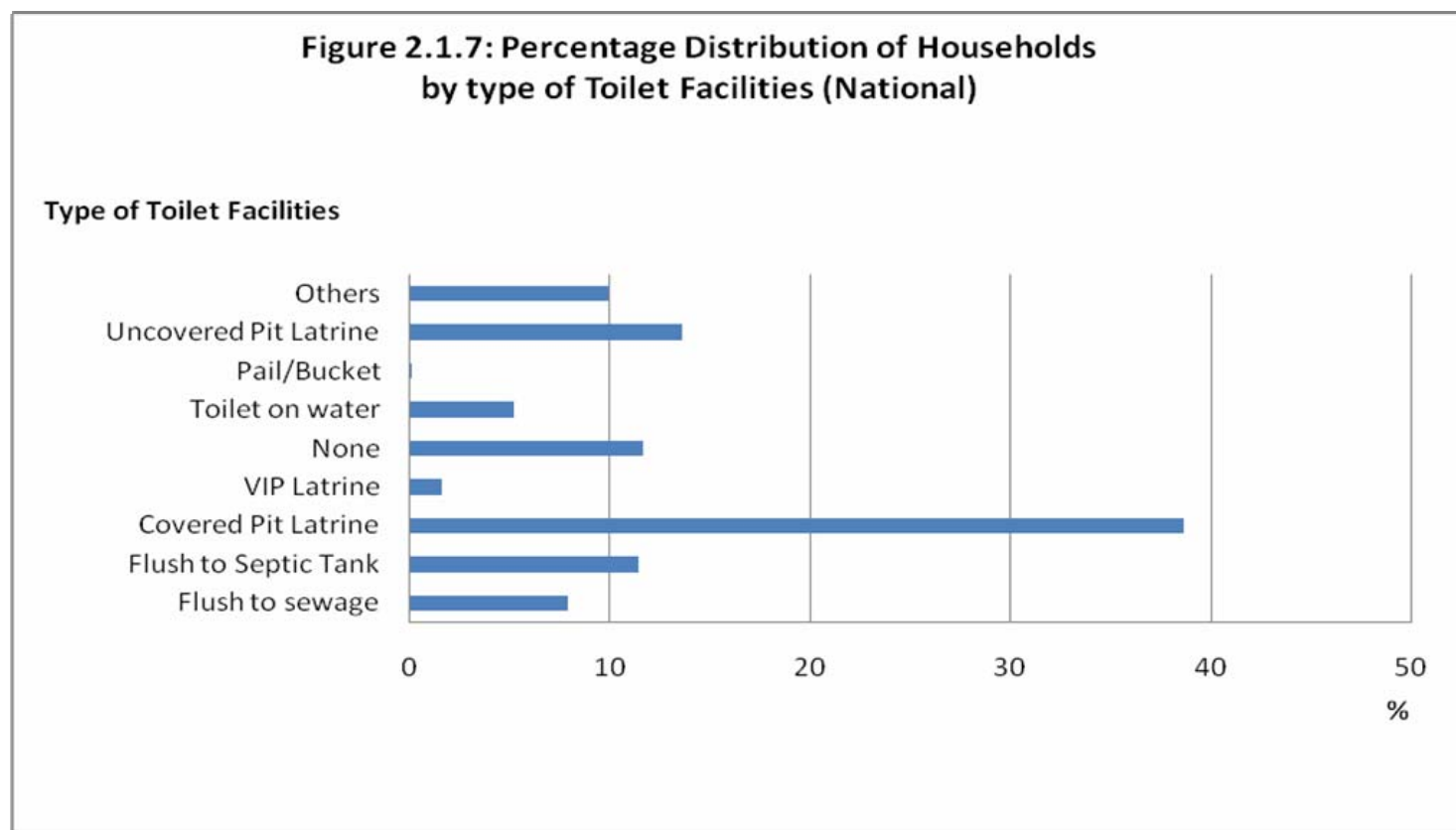
Table 2.1.3.4a below showed an improvement in sanitation etiquette of Nigerians by 10.4 percent, indicating an increase from 49.2 percent for last year to 59.6 percent in the use of conventional toilet facility. However, there was an increase in the households that do not have access to toilet facility 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 |

2.1.3.5



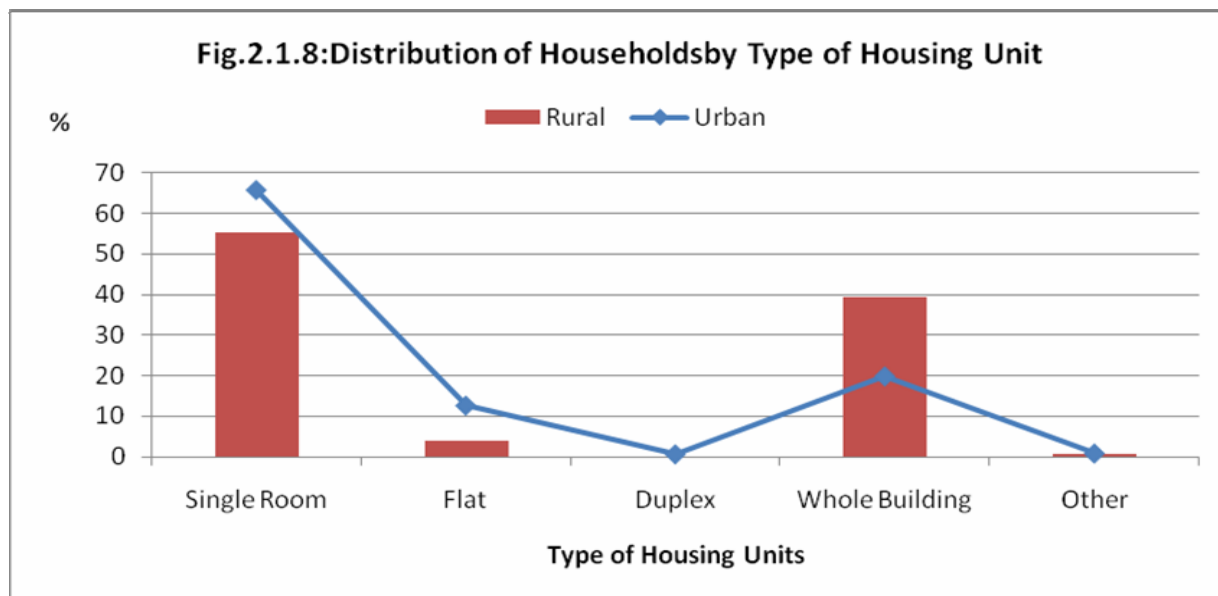
At the

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), Oyo (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 afforestation. 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 ~~N~~21, 000 to ~~N~~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 ~~N~~61, 000 and ~~N~~80, 000 per month as well as between ~~N~~81, 000 and ~~N~~100, 000 per month.

State disaggregation showed similar pattern of distribution. Six states with households that earned the highest percentage of monthly income between ~~N~~21,000 and ~~N~~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 ~~N~~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

For all expenditure items, except drink expenses, most expenses were incurred households on expenditure group ~~N~~1,000 and ~~N~~4,999. Considering food expenses, 42.7 percent of households spent between ~~N~~1,000 and ~~N~~4,999; followed by those that spent between ~~N~~5,000 and ~~N~~9,999 (27.6 percent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown for medical house, clothing, drink, consumption from own production and non-food expenses. See table 2.1.4.2 in the appendix.

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 owning 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 owning 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 ₦20,000, followed by those who received between ₦21,000 – ₦40,000 (10.0 percent) and between ₦41 – ₦60,000 (4.7 percent).

Distributing into state revealed that for persons who received cash remittance of between ~~N~~21,000 – ~~N~~40,000, Kogi had the highest (51.1 percent), followed by Anambra (27.3 percent), Nassarawa (26.8 percent) and Edo (25.9 percent).

Disaggregating into sector showed more cash remittance (10.2 percent) for persons that received between ~~N~~21,000 – ~~N~~40,000 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 ~~N~~21,000 – ~~N~~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).

Figure 2.2.1.1 Distribution of holders by gender - National

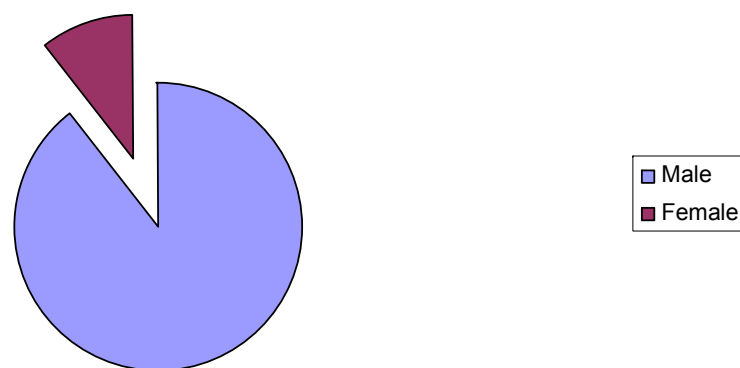


Table 2.2.1.2: Distribution of Holders by Age Group and State

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

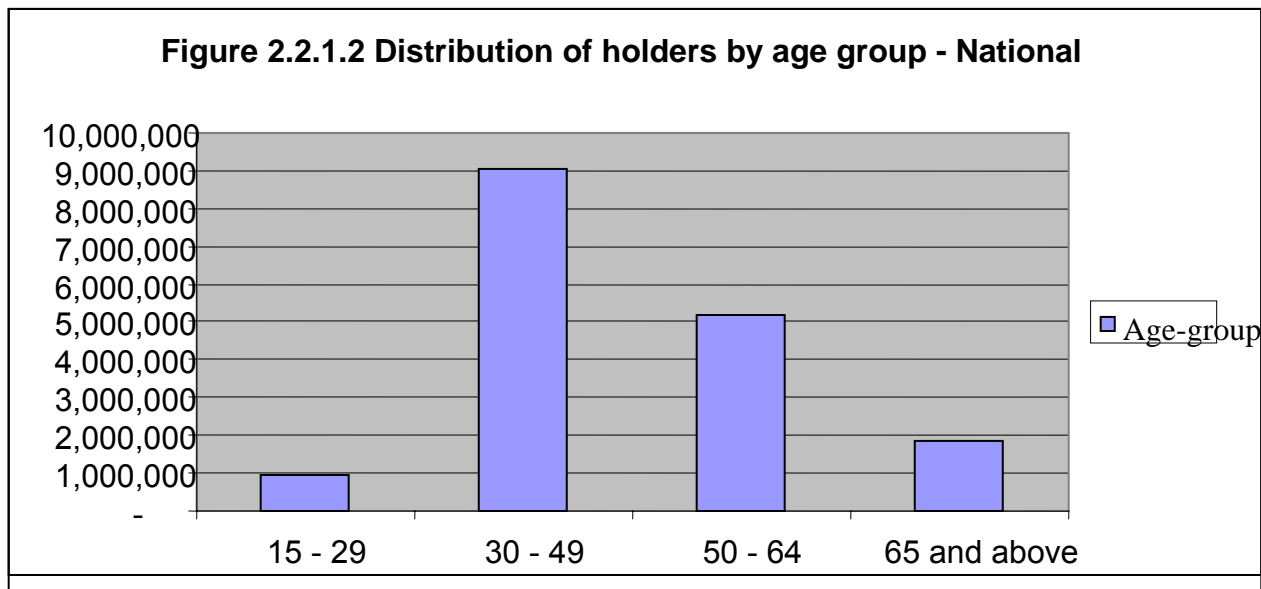


Table 2.2.1.3: Distribution of Holding by Form of Ownership and State

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 (16,100,334) 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.

Figure 2.2.1.3 Distribution of holding by form of ownership - National

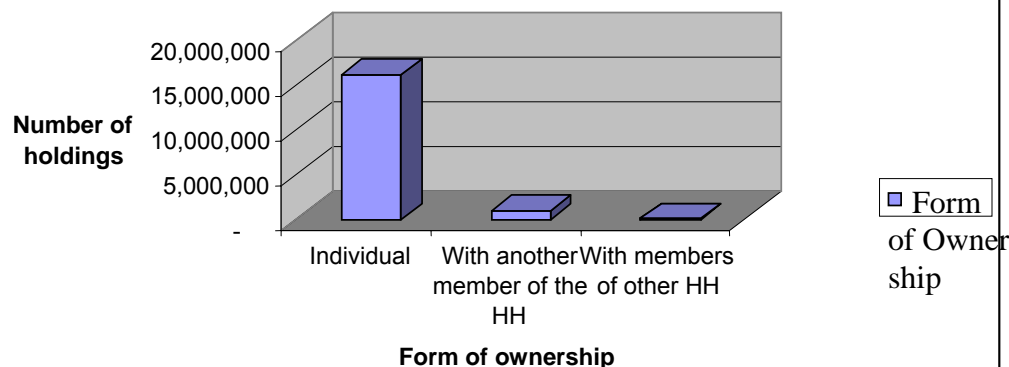


Table 2.2.1.4: Area ('000 hectare) and Production ('000tonnes) of major crops by State

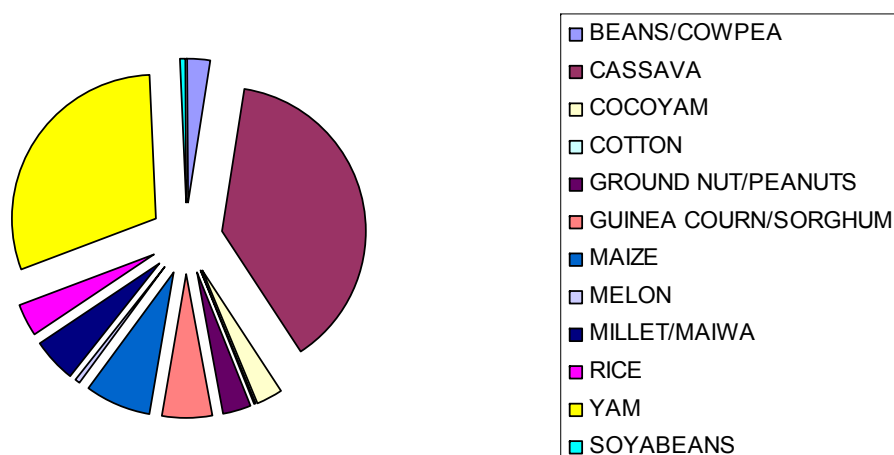
The major crops covered were twelve namely: Beans, Cassava, Cocoyam, Cotton, Groundnut, Guinea Corn, Maize, Melon, Millet, Rice, Yam and Soyabeans table 2.2.1.4. A total production estimate of 96,050.17 thousand metric tons was obtained for the twelve crops nationwide in 2009.

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 |

Figure 2.2.1.4a Distribution of major crops production - national



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). These 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).

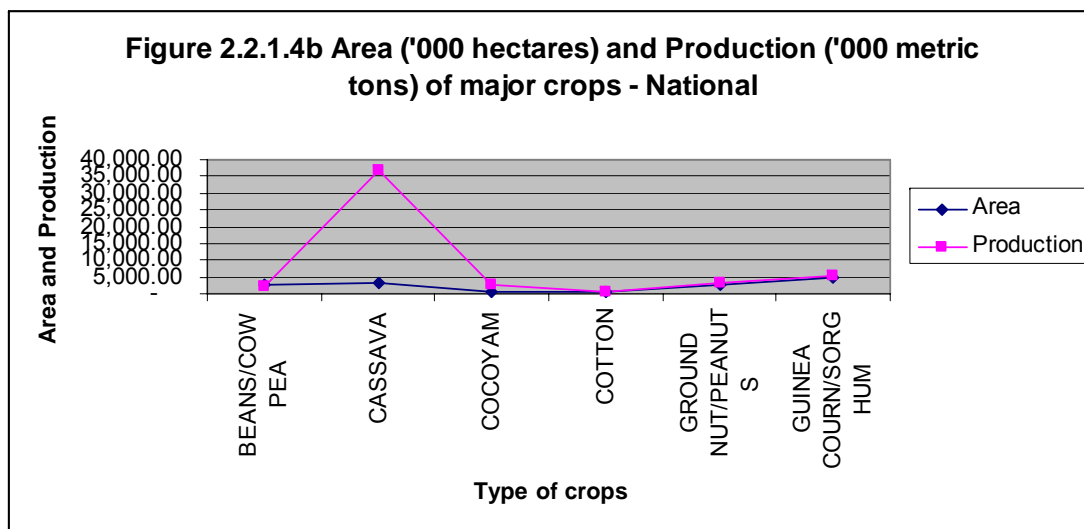
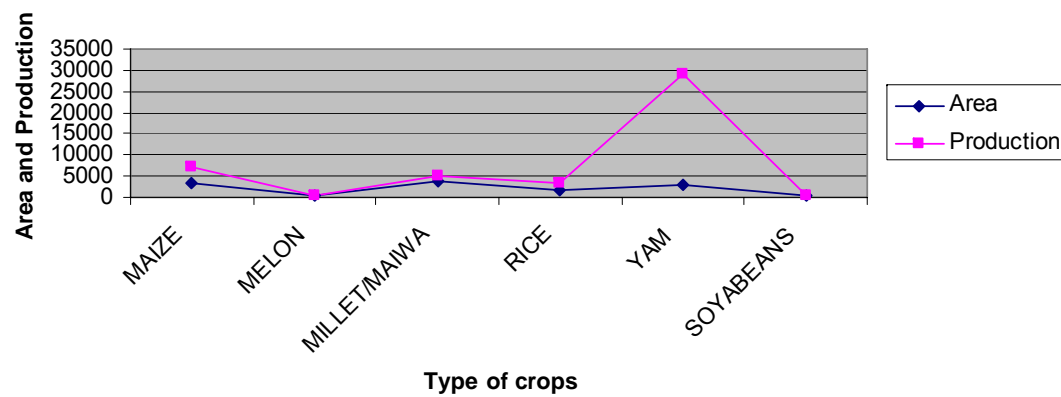


Figure 2.2.1.4b Area ('000 hectares) and Production ('000 metric tons) of major crops - national

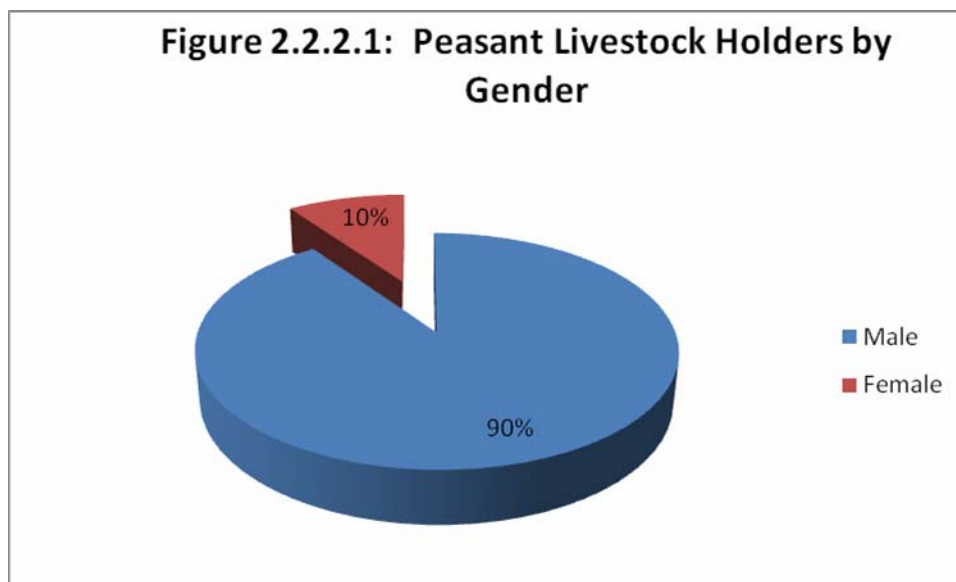


2.2.2.0 LIVESTOCK

2.2.2.1 Distribution of Livestock Holders by State and Gender

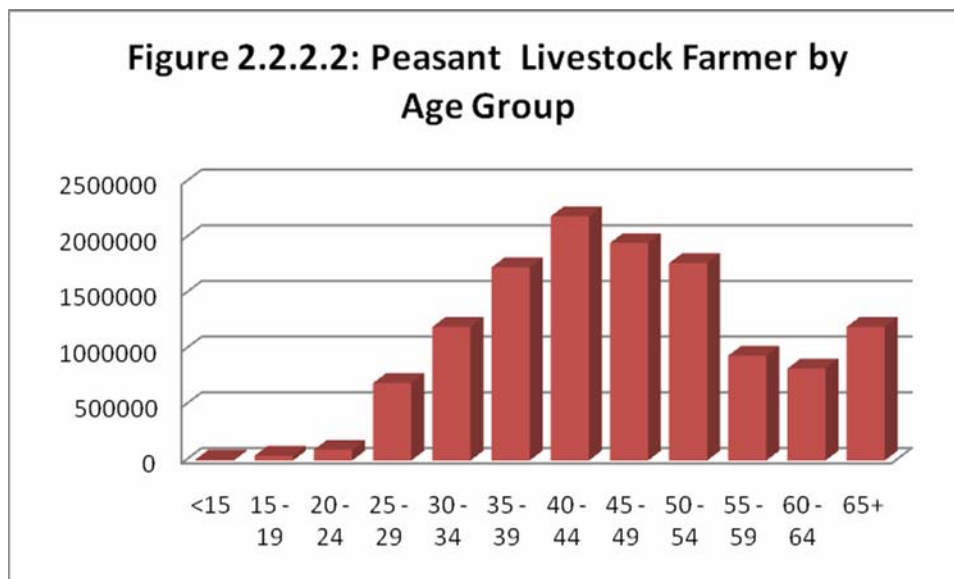
A total of 12,670,016 livestock holders were recorded in Nigeria during 2009/2010 survey year. Of this figure, 11,437,122(90 percent) were male holders. This was 2.1 percent less when compared with 2008/2009 figure and by implication, the female livestock holders were 2.1 percent more in 2009/2010 survey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

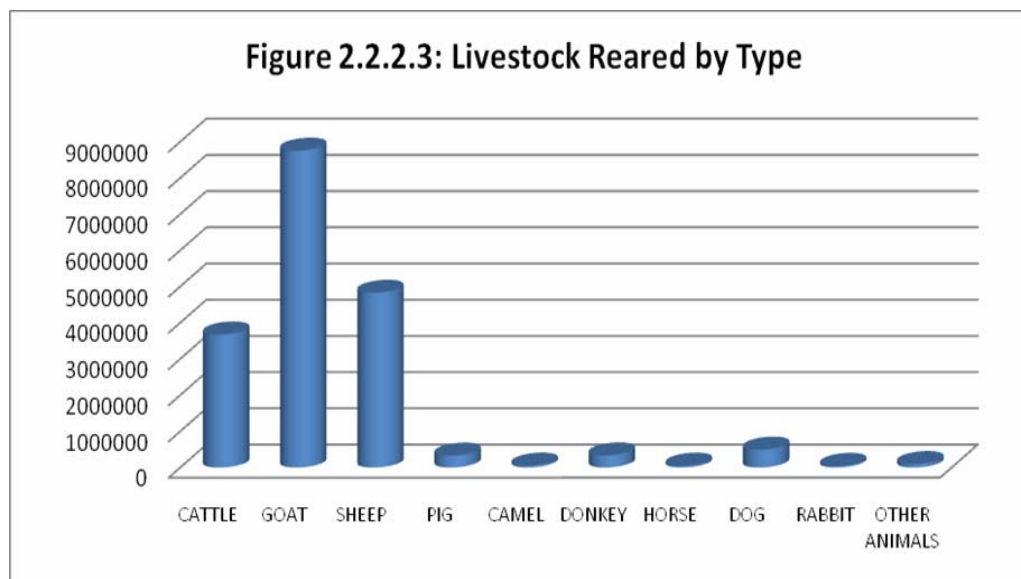


2.2.2.3

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

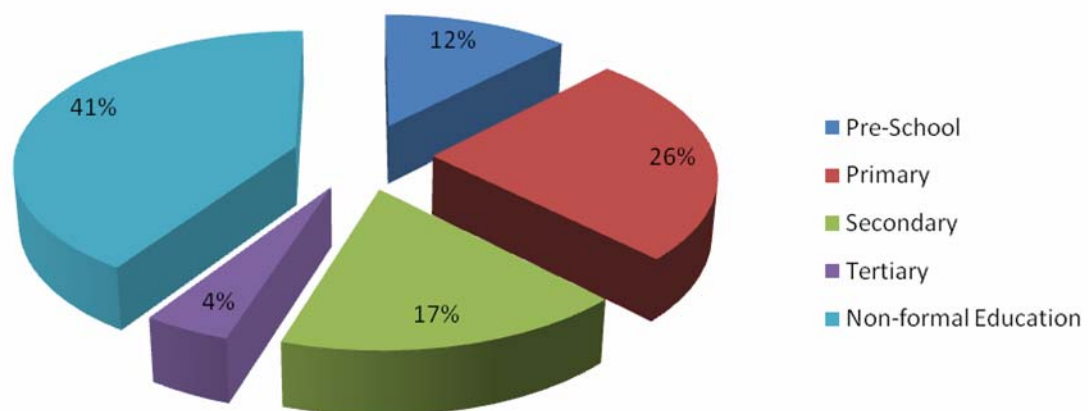
A total of 32,270,676 persons were employed in livestock farming in the first quarter of the survey year 2009/2010. Out of this, male workers accounted for 23,541,670(73 percent) while female workers constituted 8,729,006(27 percent).

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.

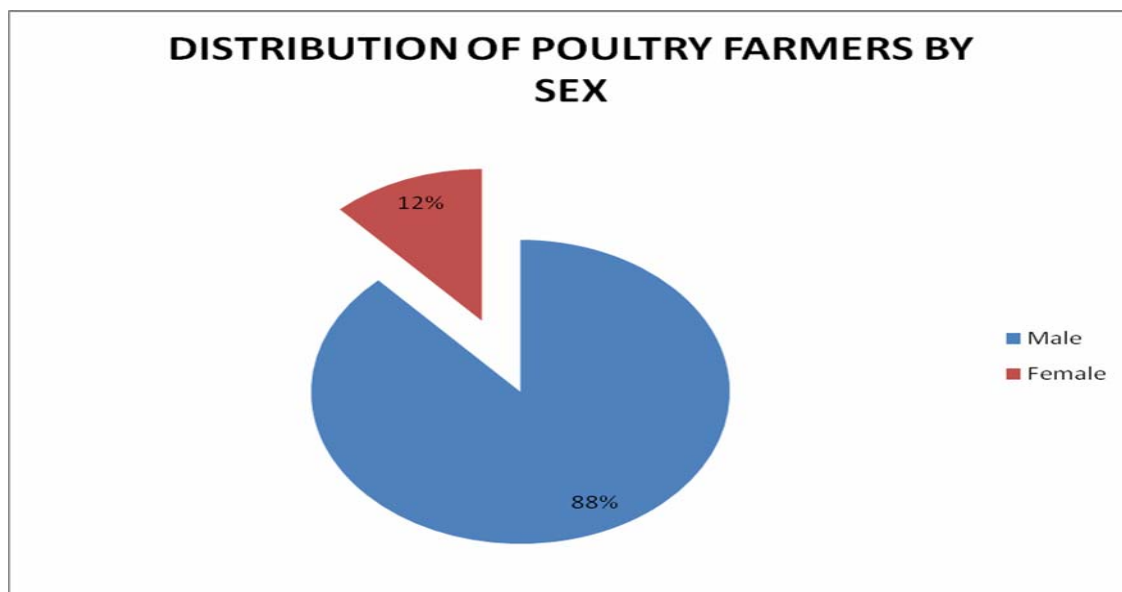
Fig. 2.2.2.22: Distribution of Holders by Level of Education



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.

1st quarter (April – June)

The table showed the total number of persons engaged in poultry farming quarterly. In the **1st 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).

2nd 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).

3rd Quarter (Oct – Dec.)

The 3rd 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).

4th 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).

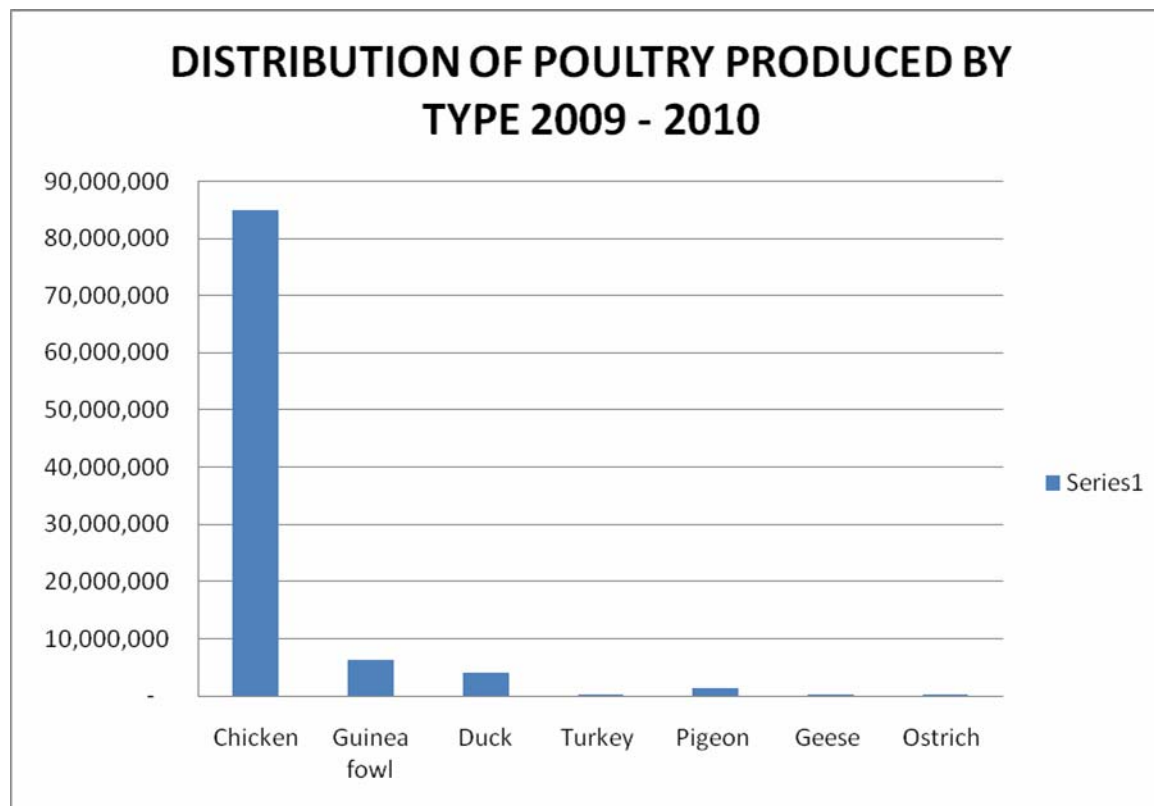
Unpaid family member on the first quarter showed that male had 8,633,372 (51.16percent) and female 8,242,055 (48.84 percent), second quarter recorded male as 8,556,167 (52.94 percent) and female 7,606,909 (47.06 percent), 3rd quarter showed that male had 8,262,903 (52.08 percent) and female 7,602,369 (47.92 percent), while 4th 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), 2nd quarter male recorded 2,119,343 (60.32 percent) and female 1,393,903 (39.68 percent) and 3rd quarter male had 2,113,692 (59.55 percent) and female 1,435,551 (40.45 percent) while 4th 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

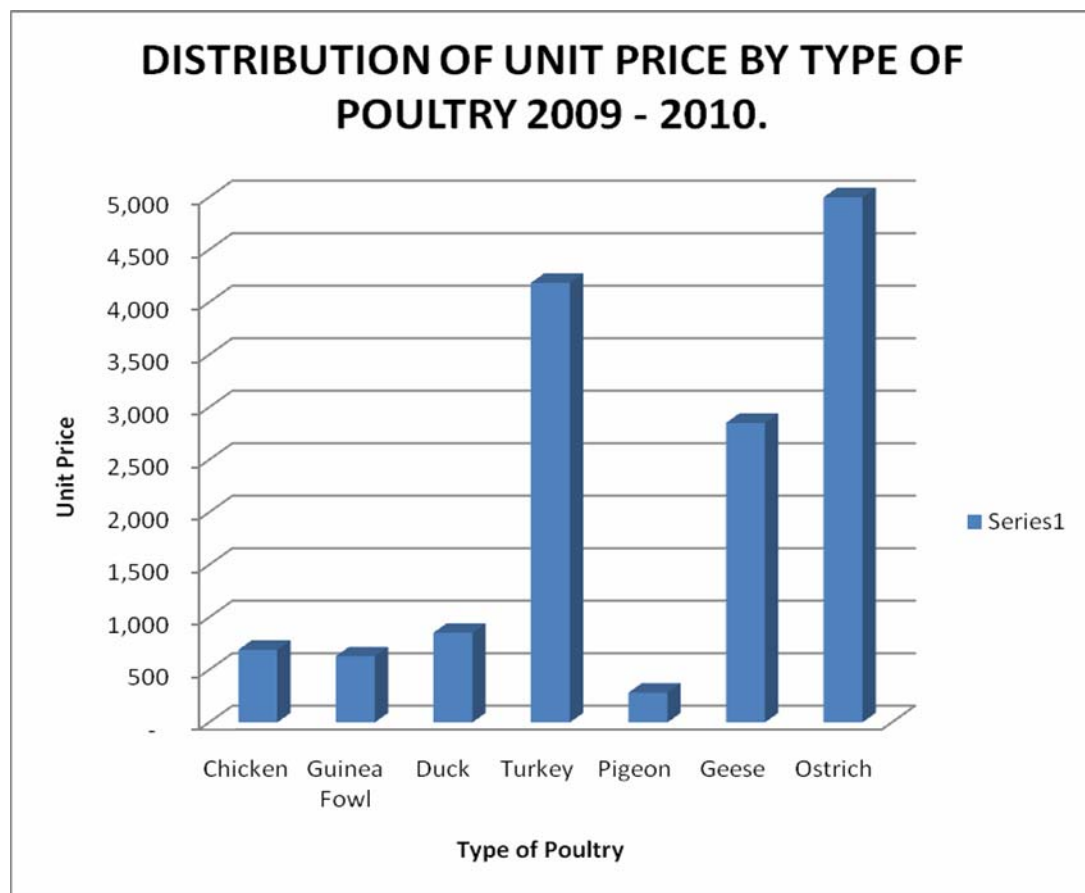
The table showed that in this survey year Chicken recorded a total of 84,980,568 birds, followed by Guinea fowl with 6,243,040 birds while Ostrich recorded the least with 26,960 birds.

Across states Jigawa recorded the highest in Chicken production with 9,668,389 birds (11.38 percent) followed by Sokoto with 6,937,427 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 percent). Turkey production showed only thirteen states (Abia, Anambra, Bauchi, Edo, Ekiti, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Ondo, Oyo, Plateau 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 ₦ 691.65, for Guinea fowl had ₦630.01, for Duck ₦ 853.79, and Turkey ₦ 4,185.25, while Geese and Ostrich recorded 2,852.24 and 5,000.00 respectively.



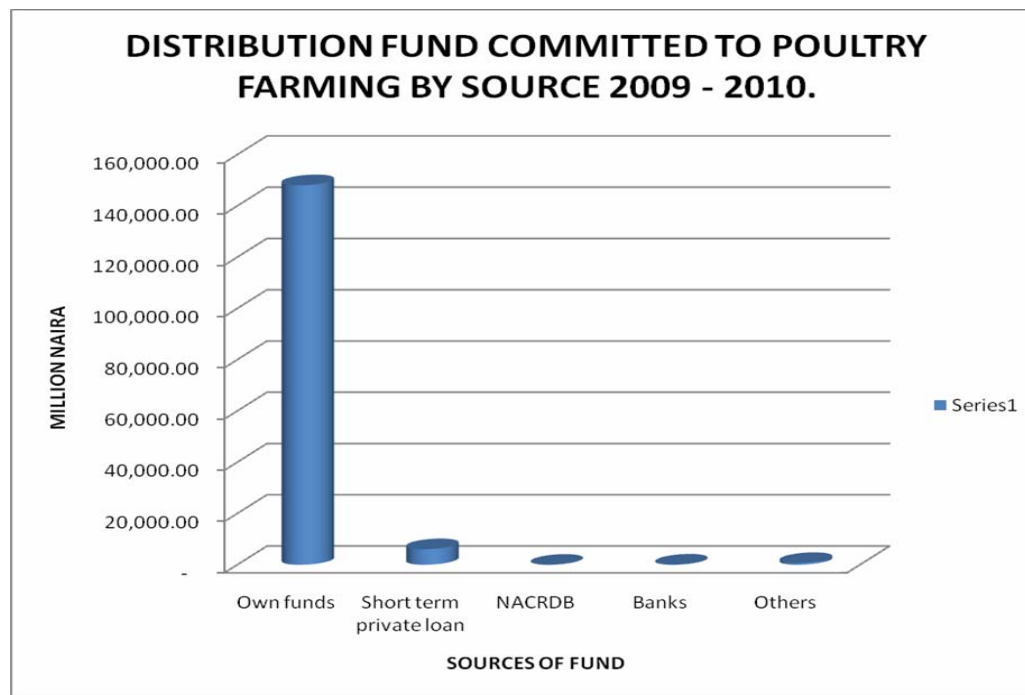
The unit price of chicken across the country showed that Bayelsa state recorded the highest with ₦ 1176.74, followed by Rivers state with ₦ 1,092.76, and Delta state ₦ 1,034.28 while the least unit price recorded was from Bauchi state with ₦ 531.31. Guinea fowl showed that Ogun state had the highest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

with ₦550.99. Turkey recorded the highest unit price in Imo ₦ 5,072.73, Zamfara, Plateau, Ondo, Bauchi and Abia states with ₦ 5,000.00 respectively, while the least unit price was recorded in Ekiti and Kano states with 1,200.00 and ₦ 2,500.00 respectively.

2.2.3.12 Funds committed To Poultry Farming by Source and State.

The table 2.2.3.12 showed that the total fund committed into poultry farming for the survey Year was ₦154,908.07 million. Out of the total amount, Own fund had the largest with ₦148,054.15 million (95.58)percent, short term fund followed with ₦ 6,075.70 million (3.92 percent) while NACRDB recorded the least with ₦20,758 (0.00001 percent). On the Own funds Katsina State committed the highest with ₦22,404.51 million (15.13 percent) followed by Sokoto State with ₦ 18,450.32 million (12.46 percent) while Bayelsa had the least with ₦ 41.58 million (0.03 percent).

Other sources of fund to poultry farmers were recorded in 11 States. Kano States led with ₦ 327.93 million (46.52 percent) followed by Kogi and Plateau States with ₦118.20 million (16.77 percent) and ₦115.33 million (16.36 percent) respectively. The least figure was in Ogun State with ₦ 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).

**Figure 2.2.4.1: Distribution of fish holders (farmers and hunters)
by gender - National**

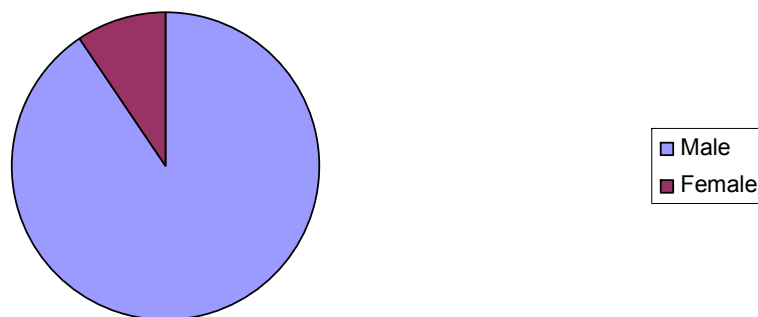


Table 2.2.4.2 depicted both fish captured & farming holders by age-group and State. The result showed that the age-group 35 – 39 had the highest percentage of 20.1, followed by 45 – 49 with 16.0 percent and the least age-group was less than 15 years with 0.01 percent.

Fig. 2.2.4.2 Percentage Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by Age group

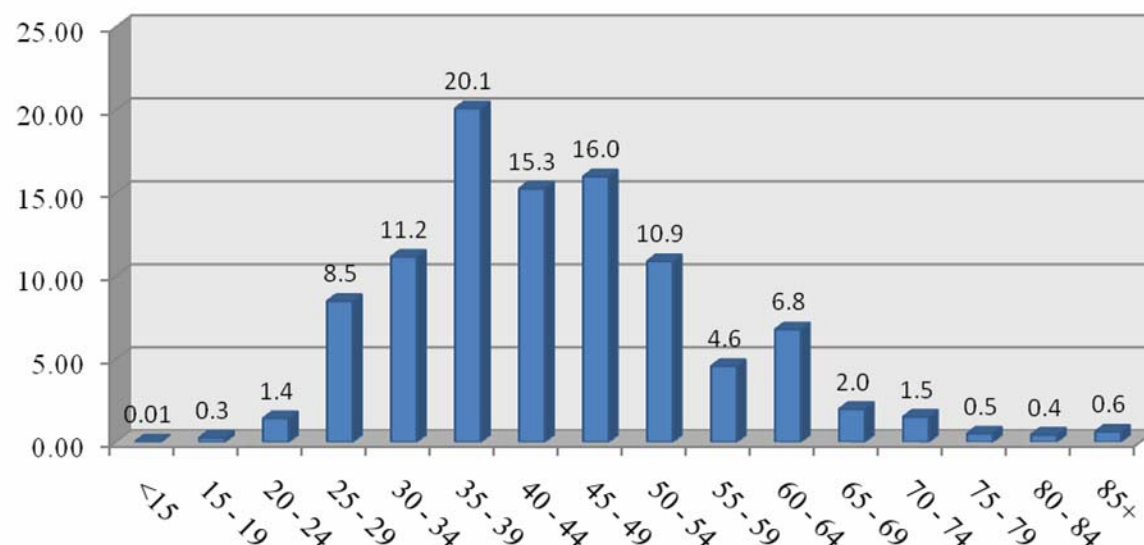


Table 2.2.4.3 showed the three types of ownership, individual, jointly with another member of his household, and jointly with members of other household.

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.

Fig. 2.2.4.3 Percentage Distribution of Fish (Captured & Farming) Holders by Ownership

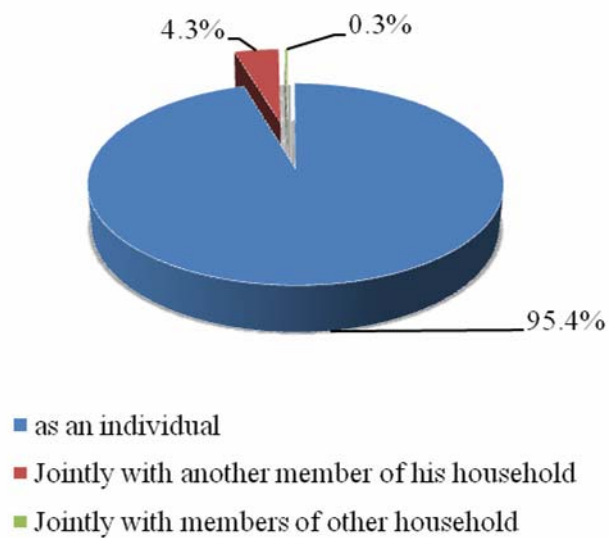


Table 2.2.4.4 depicted the types of water body. Inland Rivers was the most commonly used with 528,660 (51.7 percent) holders followed by Lake/Dam/Reservoir with 163,129 (16.0 percent) holders while the least is others with 27,101 (2.7 percent).

Fig. 2.2.4.4 Percentage distribution of Fish (Captured) Holders by water body

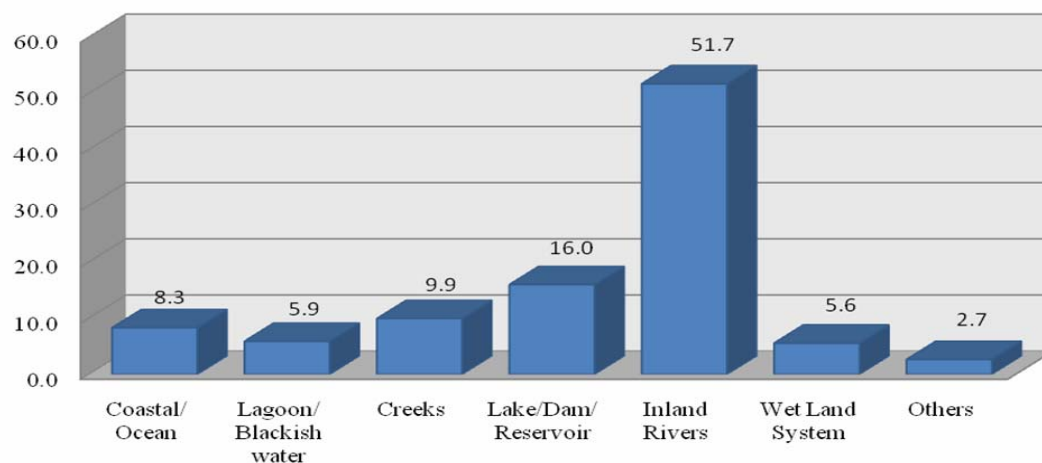


Table 2.2.4.5 showed that among the current assets Net had the highest cost of ₦12,325 million (64.5 percent) of the total cost nationally followed by Hook/Line with a cost of ₦3,046 million (15.9 percent) while the least asset in terms of cost is Others with ₦132 million (0.7 percent).

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

Fig. 2.2.4.7 Percentage Distribution of Fish (Farming) Holders by Ponds

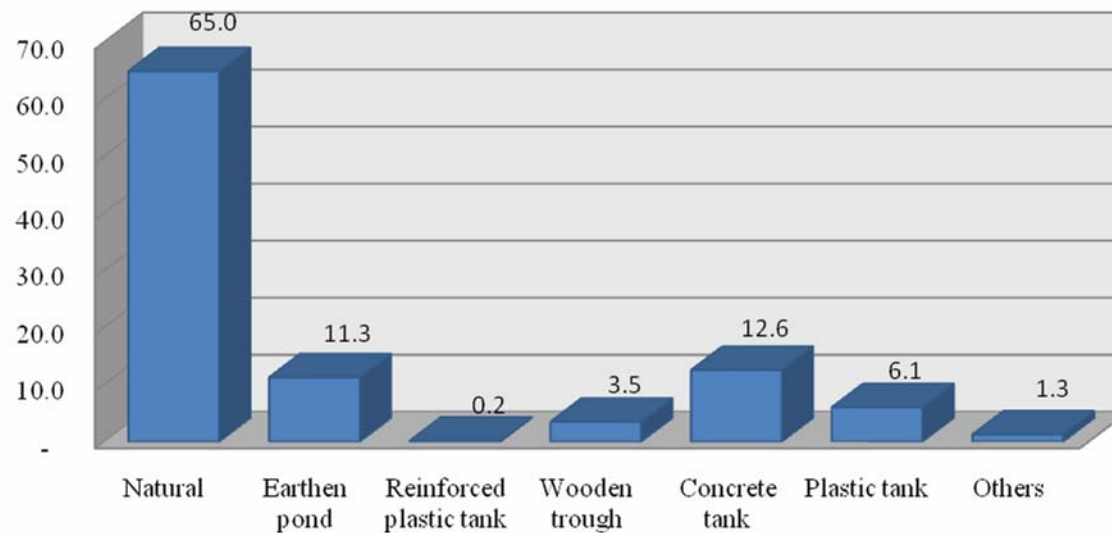


Table 2.2.4.9 revealed that Basket recorded the highest in terms of number with 7,839,993 (60.8 percent) and value at ₦6.08 billion respectively, followed by Bag with 1,254,271 (9.7 percent) and value at ₦2.63 billion, while Others was the least with 179,474 (1.4 percent) and value at ₦191.91 billion.

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).

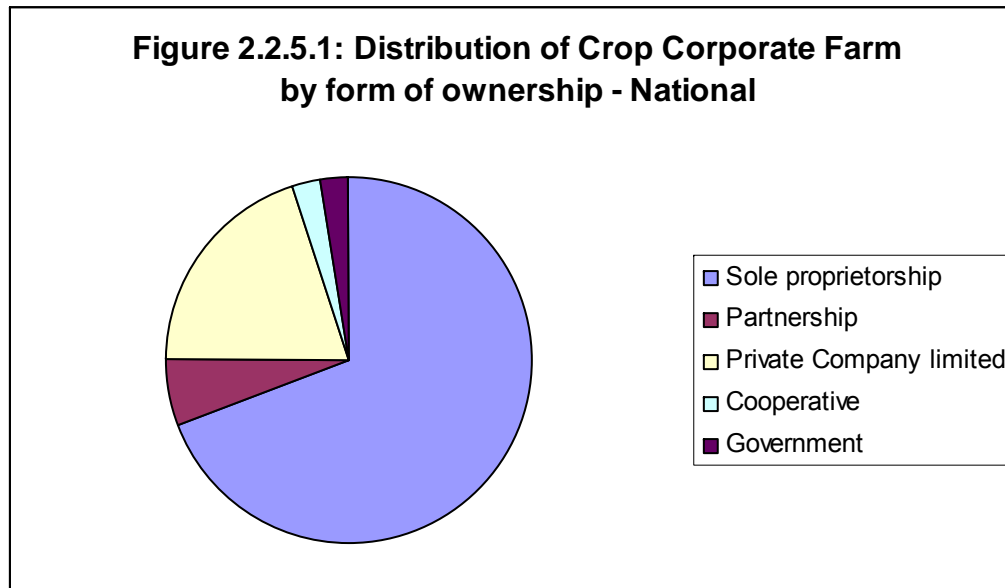


Table 2.2.5.2: Distribution of Funds by Source in Crop Corporate Farm (Naira)

The table depicted that a total of six hundred and fifty six million, nine hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and thirty three Naira (N656,909,533) 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 (N522,342,733) 80 percent, next source of fund was commercial bank with sixty two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand naira (N62,750,000) 9.6 percent, the least source was cooperative society with five hundred thousand naira (N500,000) 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 (N522,342,733) out of which Adamawa State had the largest share of one hundred and forty million, two hundred thousand naira only (N140,,200,000) 26.8 percent followed by Kaduna State with ninety two million, two hundred and fifty thousand naira (N92,250,000) 18 percent and Kebbi State eighty seven million naira (N87,000,000) or 17 percent while Anambra State had the least amount of ninety thousand naira (N90,000) .

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.

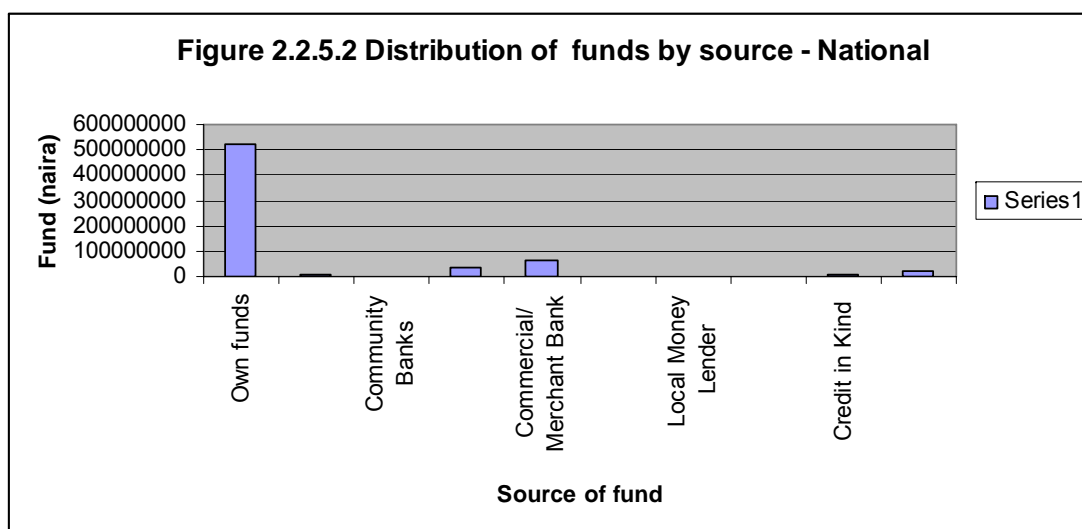
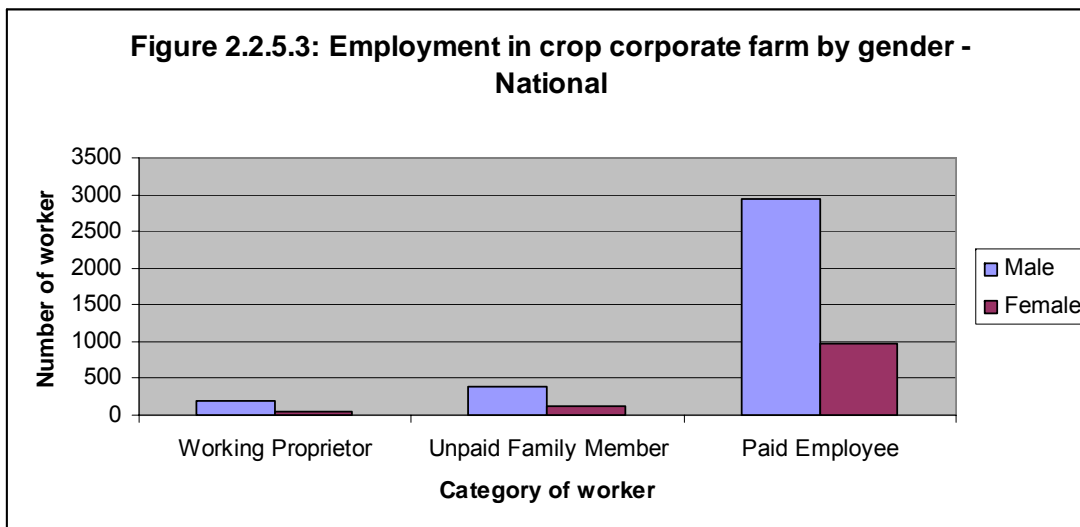


Table 2.2.5.3: Employment/Wages in Crop Corporate Farm, 2009/2010

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 (N366,691,890), the male had three hundred and eight million, seven hundred and eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty four naira (N 308,708,954) 84.2 percent and female had fifty seven million, nine hundred and eighty two

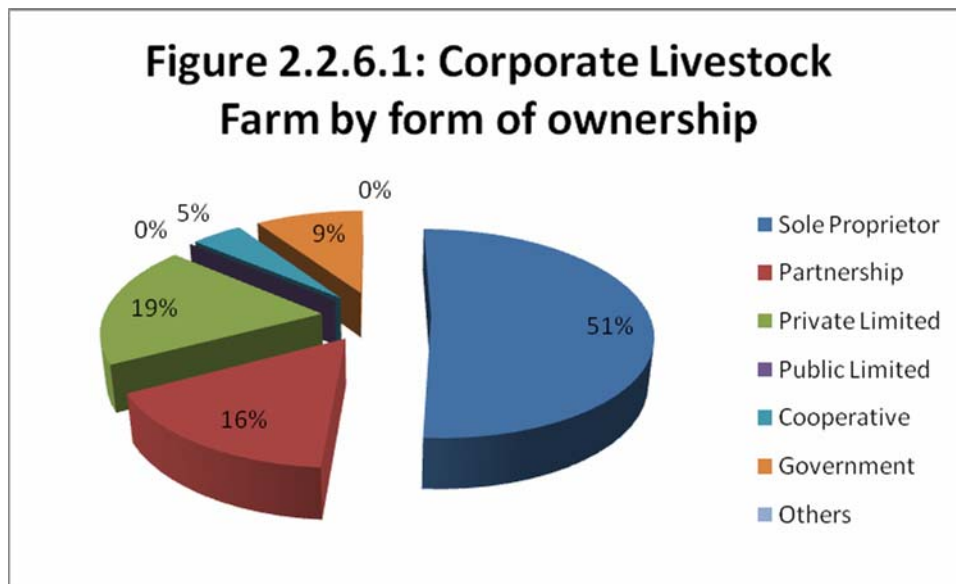
thousand, nine hundred and thirty six naira (~~N~~57,982,936) 15.8 percent. The average national salary/wage was seventy eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty thousand naira (~~N~~78,960), the national average for male was eighty seven thousand, nine hundred and one naira (~~N~~87,901) while female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



2.2.6.0 LIVESTOCK

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

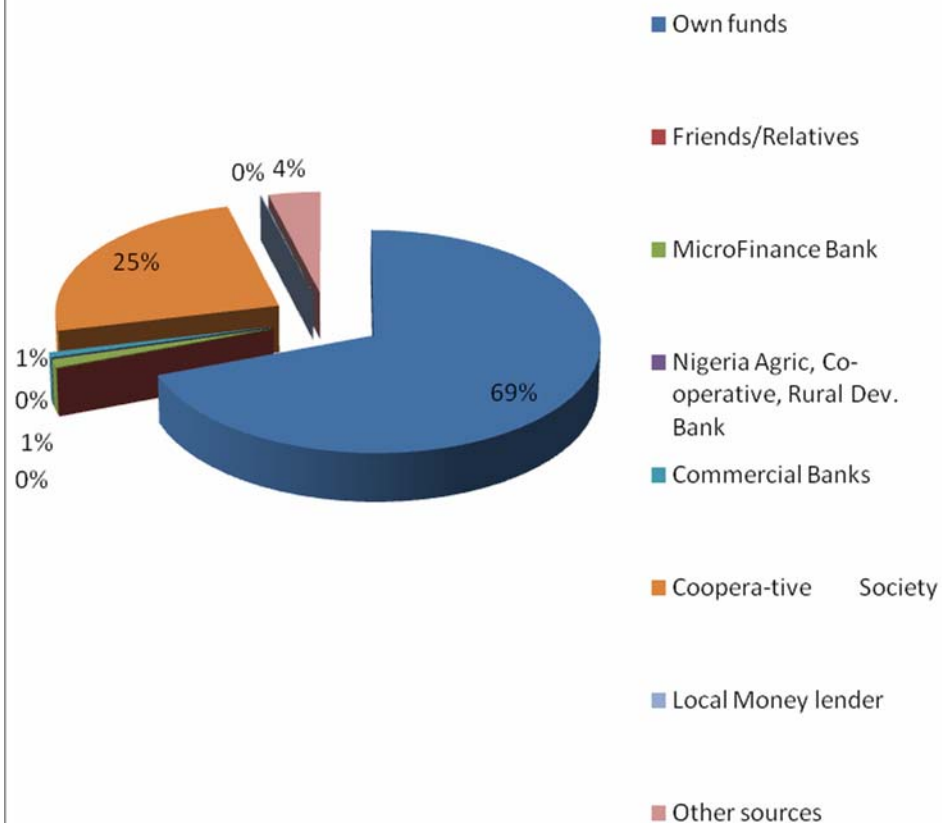
Of the total corporate livestock farms covered during 2009/2010 survey year, Sole proprietor form of ownership constituted 51 percent, next to this was private limited with 19 percent and Partnership accounted for 16 percent. Table 2.2.6.1 also revealed that no public limited company was involved in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

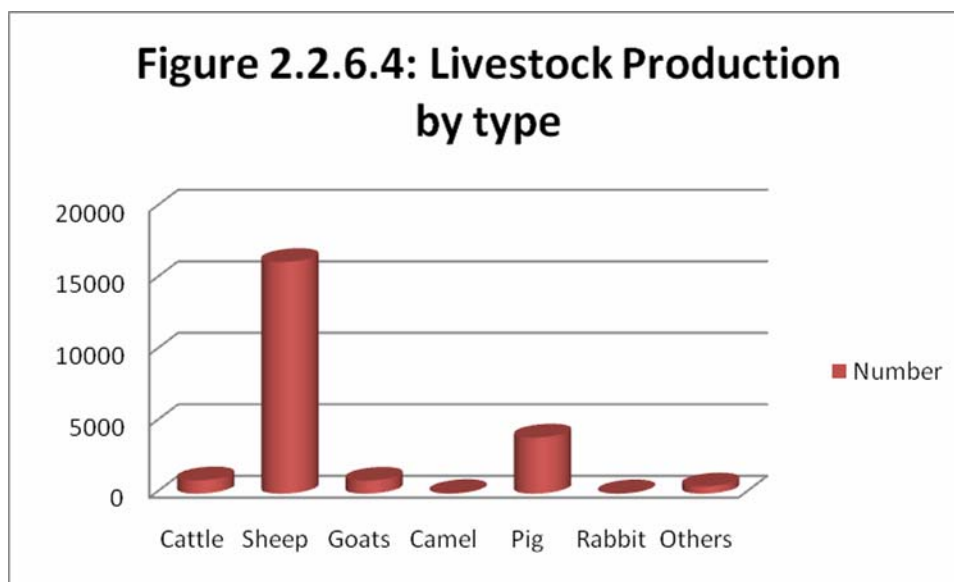
Table 2.2.6.2: Fund Committed to Corporate Livestock Farming by Source



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.

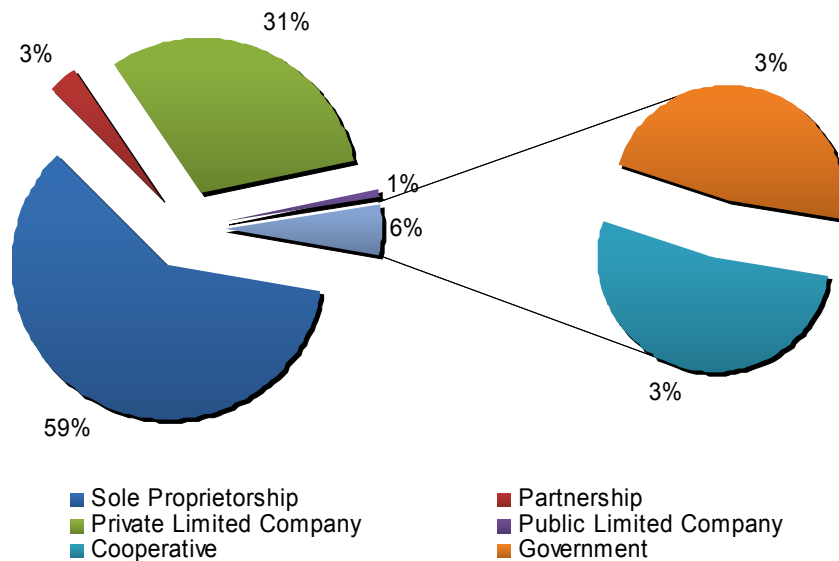
A total of 865 persons were employed in corporate livestock farm during the year under review. Of this figure, the working proprietor accounted for 5.7 percent while unpaid family workers recorded 22.5 percent. Out of the working proprietors, 3 persons (0.35 percent) were foreigners.

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%).

Fig. 1.1: Corporate Poultry Farms by type of Ownership



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 ₦23,316,000.00 (67.7%) and ₦11,124,000.00 (32.3%) respectively.

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%).

Fig. 1.2a Employment of Nigerian Working Proprietors

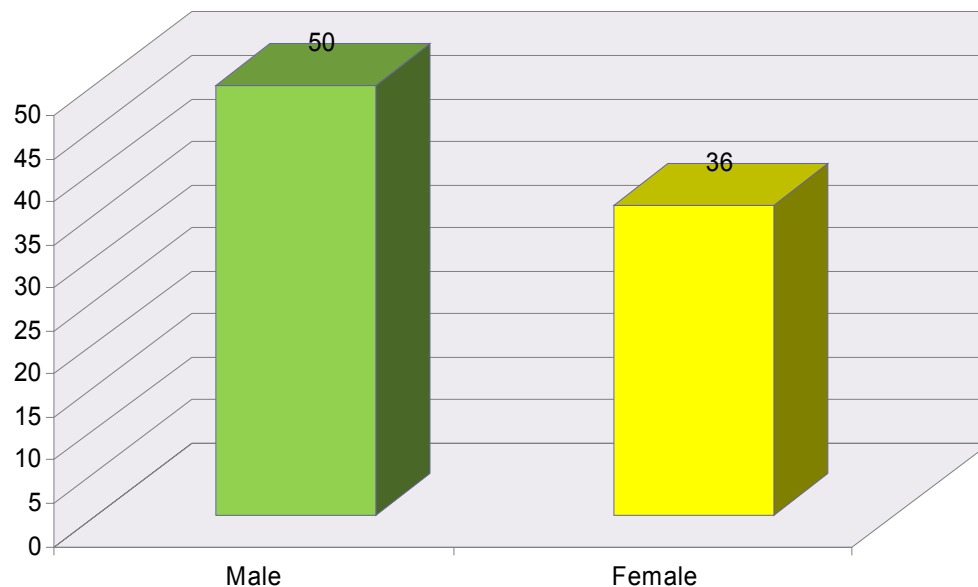
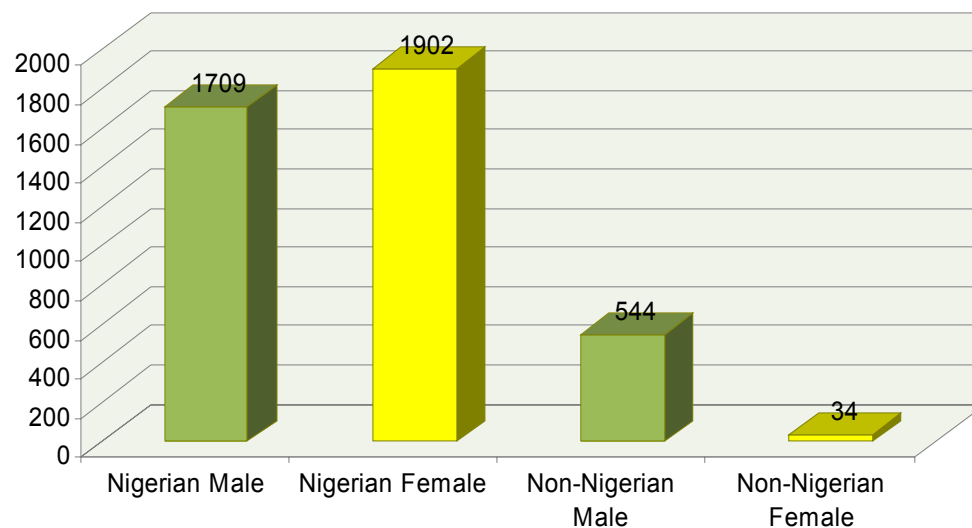
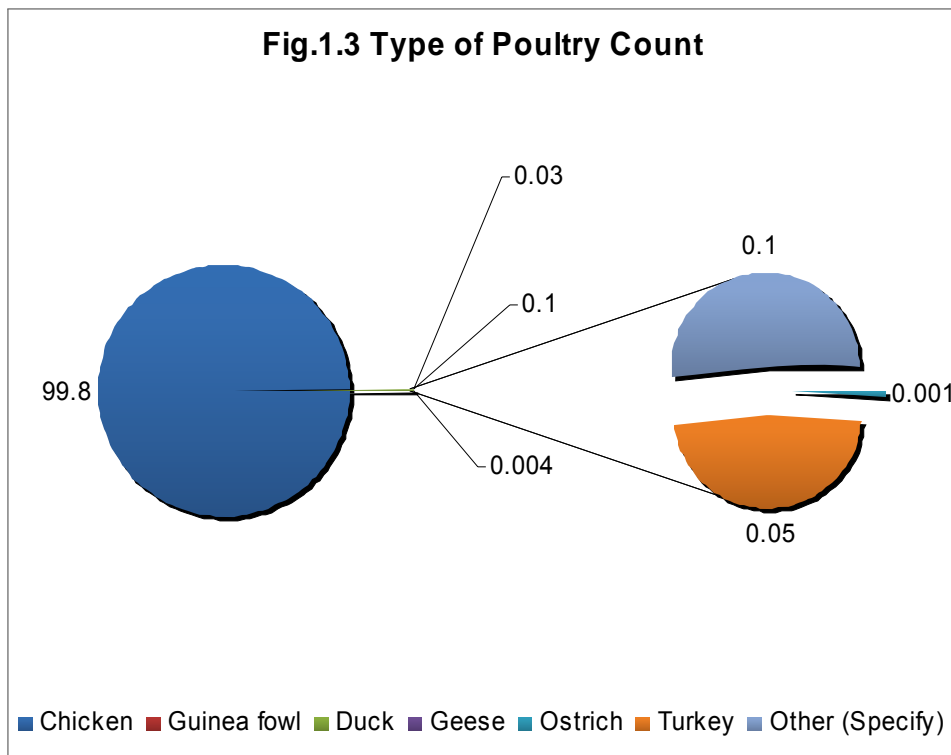


Fig. 1.2b Employment of Nigerian & Non-Nigerian Paid Workers



2.2.7.3 Poultry Count

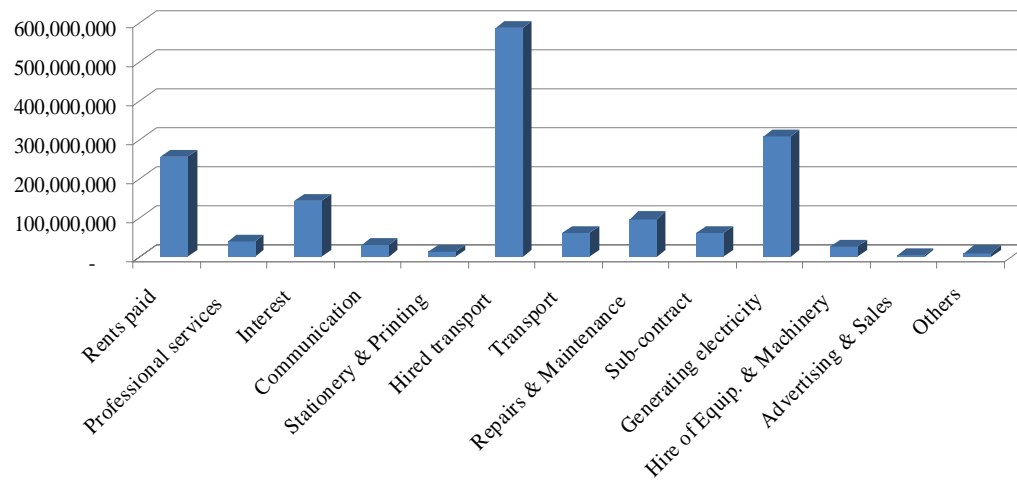
Types of poultry covered include the following; Chicken, Guinea Fowl, Ducks, Geese, Ostrich, Turkey and Others not specified. The total count of the poultry birds was 1,926,255 out which Chicken accounted for 1,922,141 (99.8%) followed by Duck with 1,600 (0.08%) while the least was Ostrich 22 (0.001%). 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%).

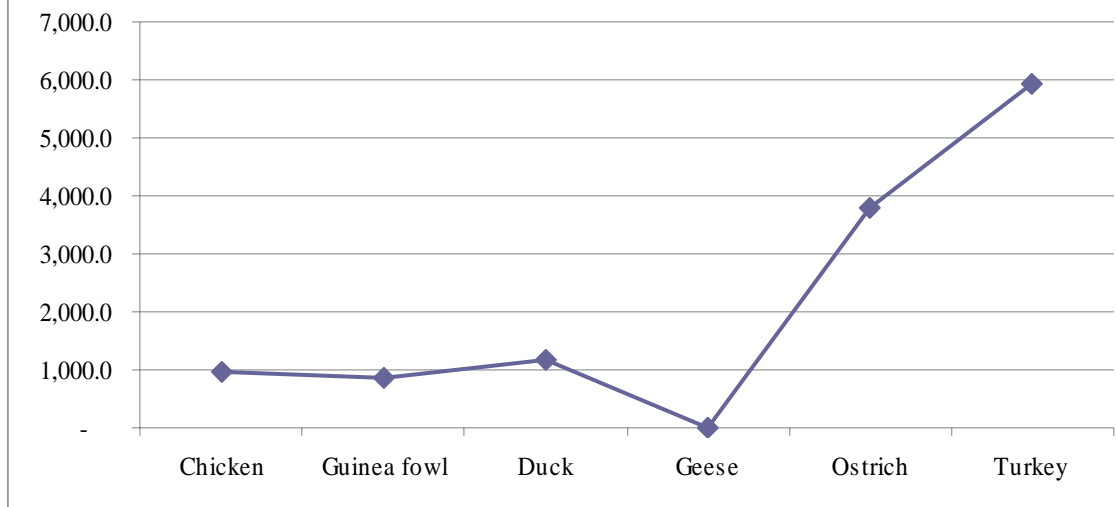
Fig. 1.4 Operating Expenses



2.2.7.5 Poultry Sales

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

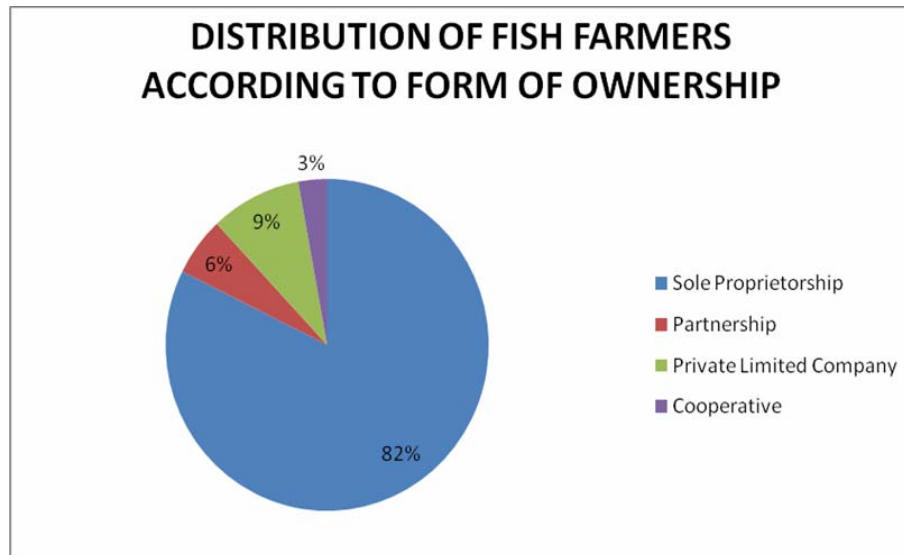
Fig. 1.5 Poultry Sales (Unit Price)



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.

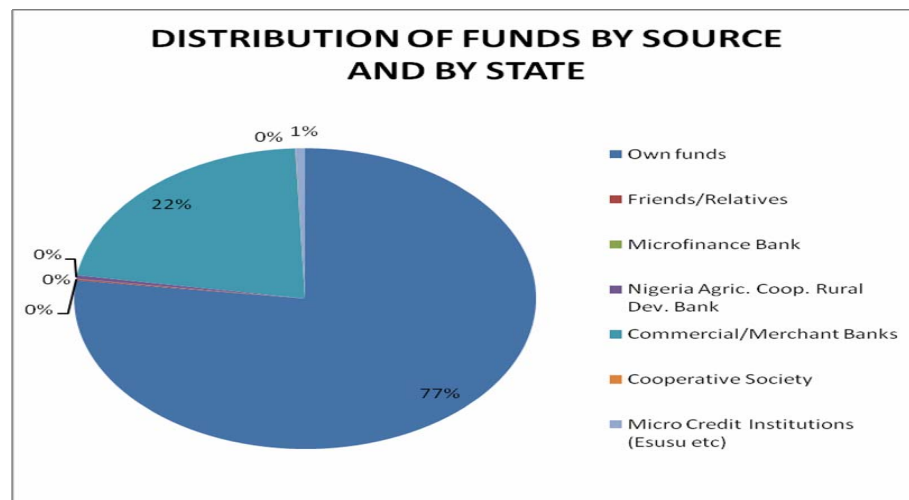


On State basis FCT recorded the highest with 13 farmers (18 percent) followed by Lagos State 7 farmer (10 percent) and Oyo State recorded 5 farmers (7percent) while the least States were Benue, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Niger, Ondo and Plateau that recorded 1 farmer (1 percent) respectively.

2.2.8.2: Distribution of Funds By Source and by State

Table 2.2.8.2 deal with the fund and source during the agricultural season covered, the total fund invested in fish farming stood at ₦1,515,435,071 nationally. From this amount, own fund recorded the highest ₦1,166,038,404 (76.9 percent) followed by Commercial/ Merchant Banks ₦330,796,667 (21.83 percent) while the least came from Cooperative Society with ₦400,000 (0.03 percent).

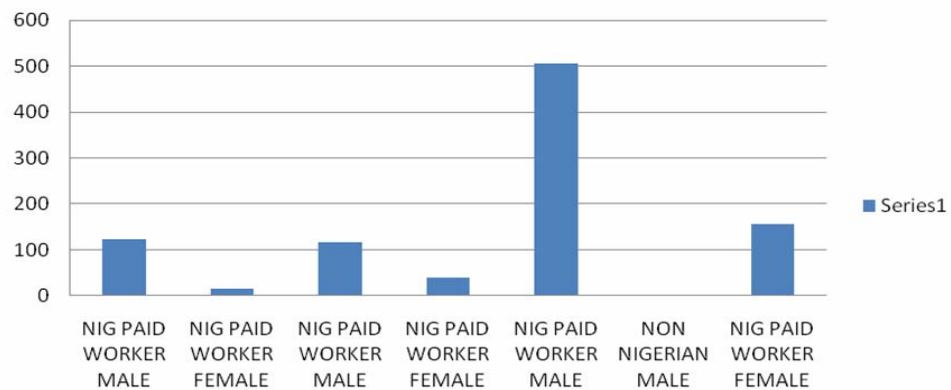
Ekiti State recorded the highest among other States with ₦725,750,039 (47.89 percent) followed by Bayelsa State with 185,500,016 (12.24 percent) and Ogun State with ₦145,850,012 (9.62 percent), while Niger State had the least with 500, 000 (0.03 percent).



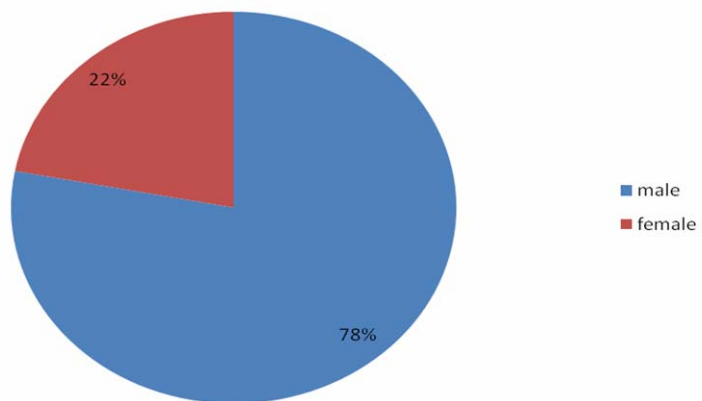
2.2.8.3: Distribution of Workers and Wages by Country and By State 2009-2010.

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 female 210 persons (21.99 percent). 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 (16.1 percent), 115 males while 38 are females. Paid employee recorded 663 persons (69.51 percent), 507 males while 157 females.

DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE FISH FARMERS BY TYPE OF WORKERS AND BY SEX 2009-2010.

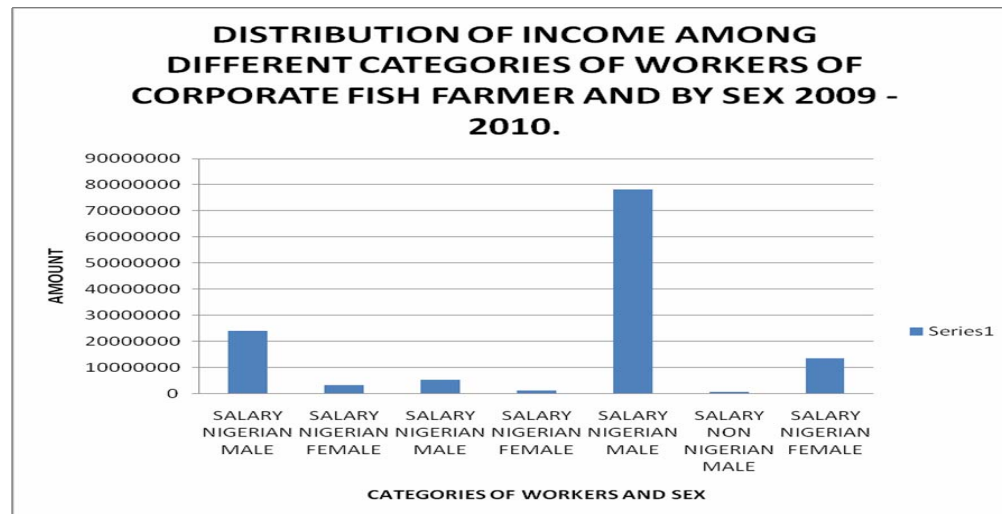


DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE FISH FARMERS WORKERS BY SEX 2009 2010.

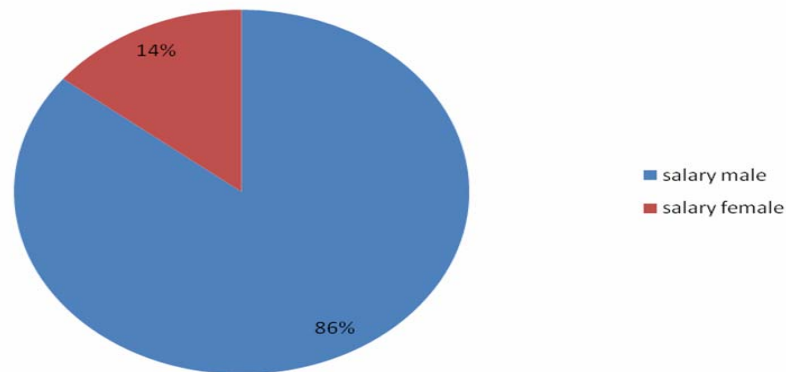


The total salaries paid to workers stood at ₦126,653,450 nationally. Among these the males received ₦108,143,783 (85.66 percent) while females received ₦18,109,667 (14.11 percent). Looking at the distribution among States the salaries received by FCT workers recorded the highest with ₦36,840,250 (29.18 percent) followed by Kogi State with ₦13,632,000 (10.8 percent and Ekiti State had ₦12,778,000 (10.12 percent), while Niger recorded the least ₦240,000 (0.19 percent).

The working proprietors earned the sum of ₦27,288,000 as salary; unpaid family members earned 6,606,000; while the employees earned the sum of ₦91,699,450. The only non Nigerian earned ₦660,000 as salary in the year under consideration in corporate fish farming.

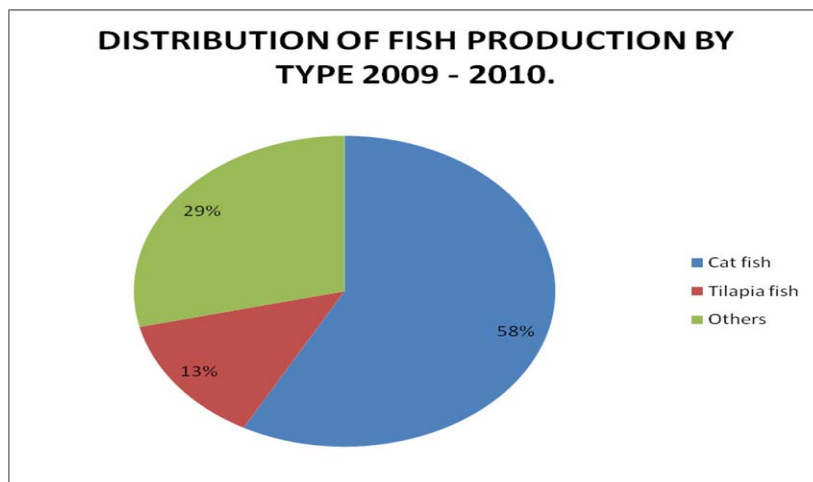


**DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AMONG
CORPORATE FISH WORKERS BY SEX 2009-
2010.**



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

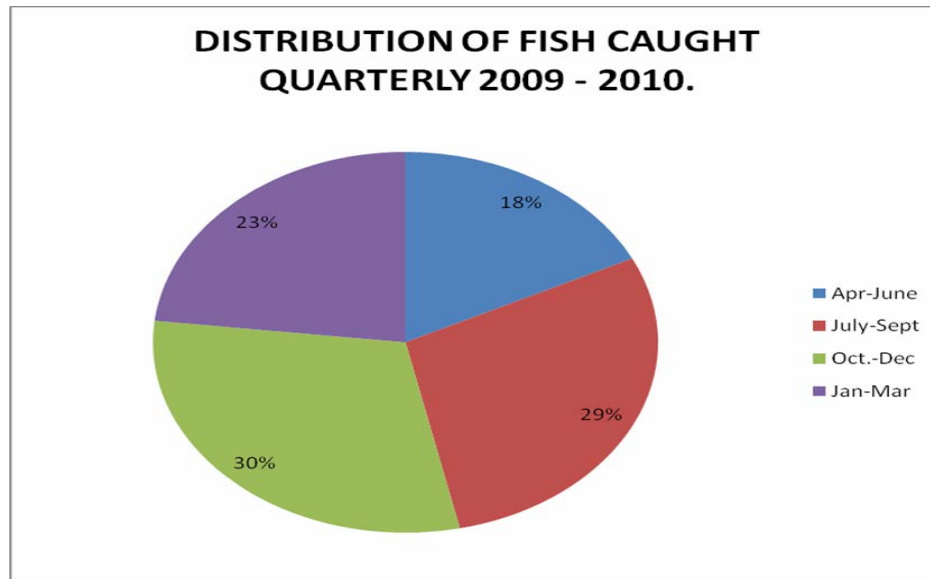
This table showed national production of fish from corporate farm as 8, 112, 235.67 kg. Among this total Cat fish recorded the highest with 4,701,100.67 kg (57.95 percent) followed by Tilapia fish with 1,083,706.67 kg (13.36 percent) and others 2,327,428.33kg (28.69 percent). The distribution of these 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.

Fig. 2.2.9.1. Distribution of Forestry Holders by Ownership

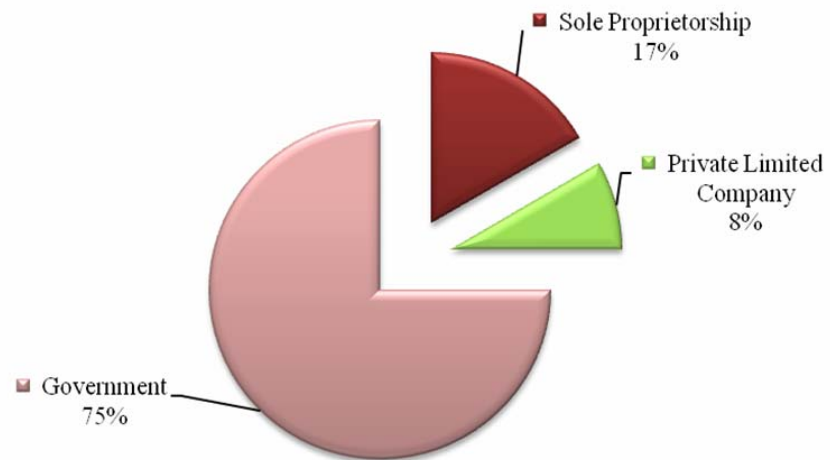


Table 2.2.9.2 showed that two types of forest, Natural and Plantation were covered during the survey period. It further revealed that Plantation represented 66.7 percent and Natural was 33.3 percent respectively.

Fig. 2.2.9.2. Distribution of Forestry Holder by type of Forest

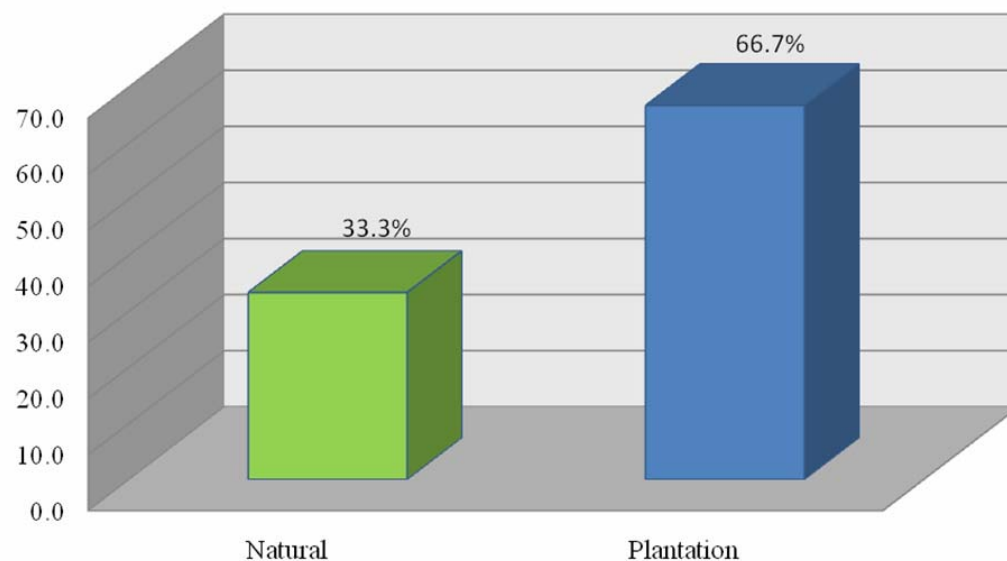


Table 2.2.9.3 revealed that Forestry research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) was the highest source of input with 33.3 percent, followed by State Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources with 29.2 percent and others not specify with 20.8 percent. The least was Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Water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

Fig. 2.2.9.3 Distribution of Forestry Holders by Source of Input

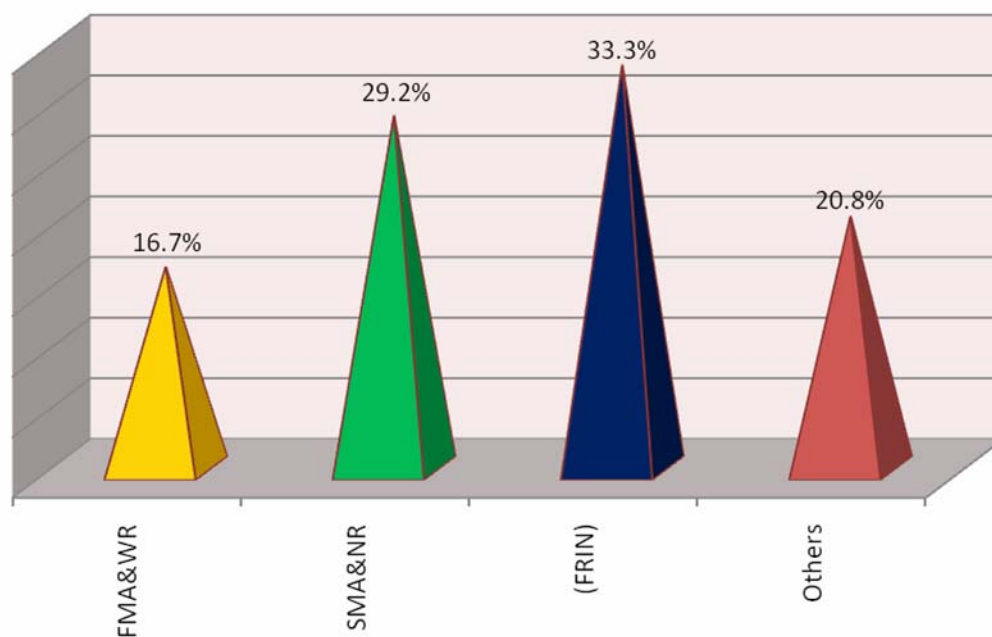


Table 2.2.9.4 showed a total quantity of 314,970 input valued ₦69,898,000 been consumed. Graft had the highest share of 91,500 (29.1%) valued at ₦1,400,000.00, this was followed by Seedling with 65,400 (20.1%) valued at ₦8,075,000.00 while the least input was Preservative with 1,000 (0.3%) valued at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

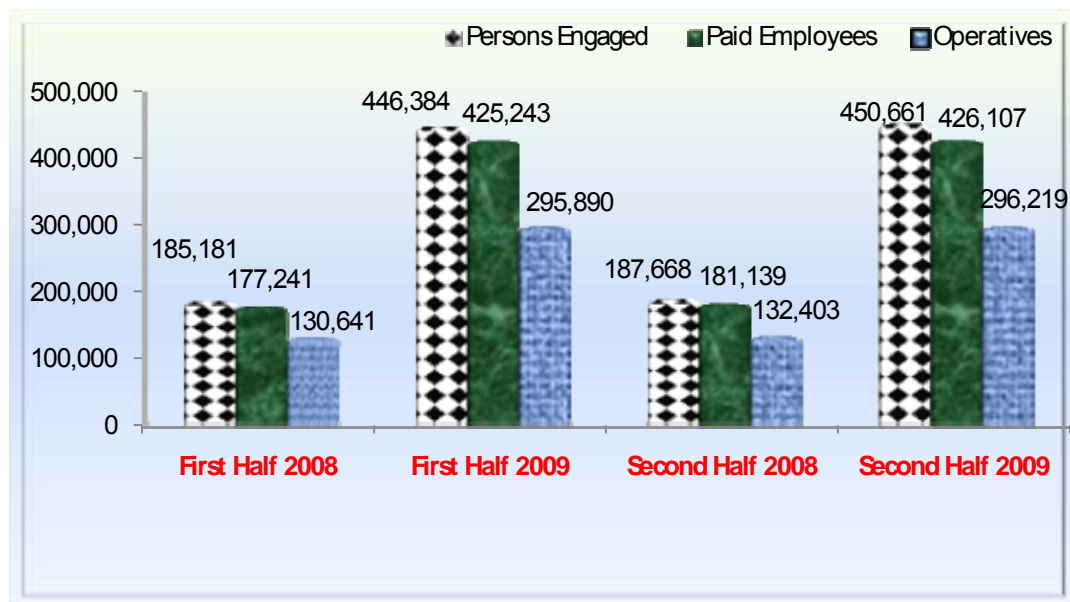
CHAPTER THREE

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 185,181 in 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 ₦79.60 billion in the first half of 2009 to ₦91.63 billion in the second half of 2009. In 2008, the emolument of employees was ₦25.73 billion and ₦27.82 billion respectively.

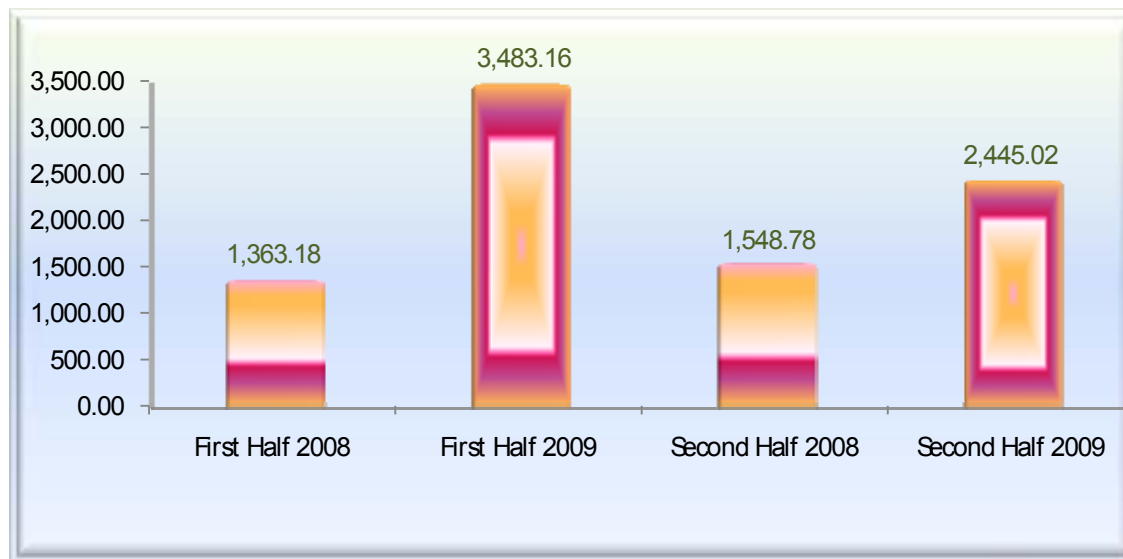
The average monthly emolument per employee was ₦31,197.72 in the first half 2009 and but it was ₦ 23,858.83 in the same period in 2008.

About ₦35, 839.20 was paid to employees in the second half of 2009 while it was ₦25, 601.74 in the second half of 2008. This indicated 30.75 percent and 40.0 percent increase in the emolument of employees in 2009 against 2008.

3.1.5 Value of Sales (Income)

The value of sales in the first half of 2009 was ₦3,483.16 billion while it was ₦1,363.19 billion in first half 2008. The value for second half of 2009 fell to ₦2,445.02 billion but it was 1,548.79 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 ₦3,116.58 billion in the first half of 2009 decreased to ₦2,143.48 billion in the second half of 2009. In the first half and second half of 2008, the cost of goods sold was ₦ 1,190.84 billion and ₦1,308.60 respectively.

3.1.7 Gross Margin

The Gross Margin of sales in the first half and second half of 2009 was ₦366.58 billion and ₦301.55 billion respectively. In the first half of 2008 it was ₦178.18 billion and ₦253.13 billion in the second half of 2008.

3.1.8 Cost of Operations

In the first half of the year 2009, the cost of operations was ₦3,235.09 billion, it was ₦1,290.34 billion in the same period in 2008. The value decreased to ₦2,052.24 billion the second half of 2009 but it was ₦1,411.05 billion in the second half of 2008.

Figure 3.3: Cost of Operation in Wholesale & Retail Trade (Billion Naira)

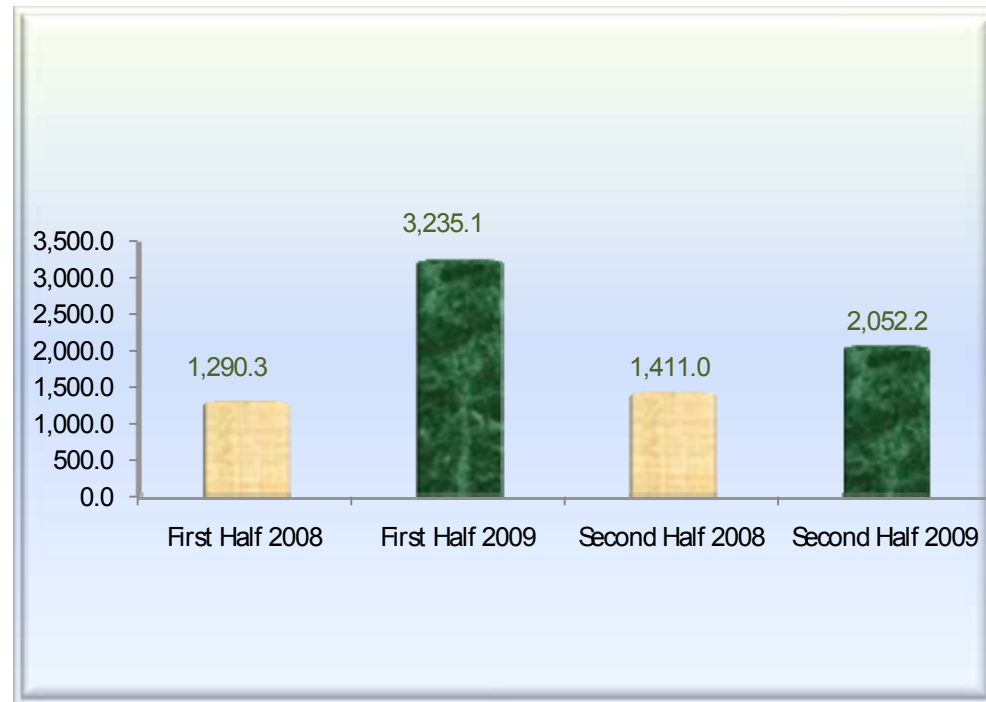


Table 3.1: Wholesale and Retail Trade

| ITEM | FIRST HALF YEAR 2009 | | | | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | | ANNUAL TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----|---------|---------|-----------------------|----|---------|---------|---------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 363,055 | 446,384 | Male | N | 363,918 | 450,661 | 450,661 |
| | | NN | 4,648 | | | NN | 5,100 | | |
| | Female | N | 78,229 | | Female | N | 81,191 | | |
| | | NN | 452 | | | NN | 452 | | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 347,384 | 425,243 | Male | N | 348,207 | 426,107 | 426,107 |
| | | NN | 4,607 | | | NN | 4,648 | | |
| | Female | N | 72,923 | | Female | N | 72,923 | | |
| | | NN | 329 | | | NN | 329 | | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 242,955 | 295,890 | Male | N | 243,284 | 296,219 | 296,219 |
| | | NN | 864 | | | NN | 864 | | |
| | Female | N | 51824 | | Female | N | 51,824 | | |
| | | NN | 247 | | | NN | 247 | | |
| Emolument of Employees (N'000) | 79,598,232 | | | | 91,628,002 | | | | 171,226,234 |
| Cost of Goods sold (N'000) | 3,116,577,686 | | | | 2,143,477,672 | | | | 5,260,055,358 |
| Value of Sales (N'000) | 3,483,158,509 | | | | 2,445,023,341 | | | | 5,928,181,850 |
| Gross Margin (N'000) | 366,580,823 | | | | 301,545,669 | | | | 668,126,492 |
| Cost of Operation (N'000) | 3,235,094,852 | | | | 2,052,241,154 | | | | 5,287,336,006 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital Expenditure (N'000) | 188,826,026 | 234,343,774 | 423,169,800 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Note:-

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

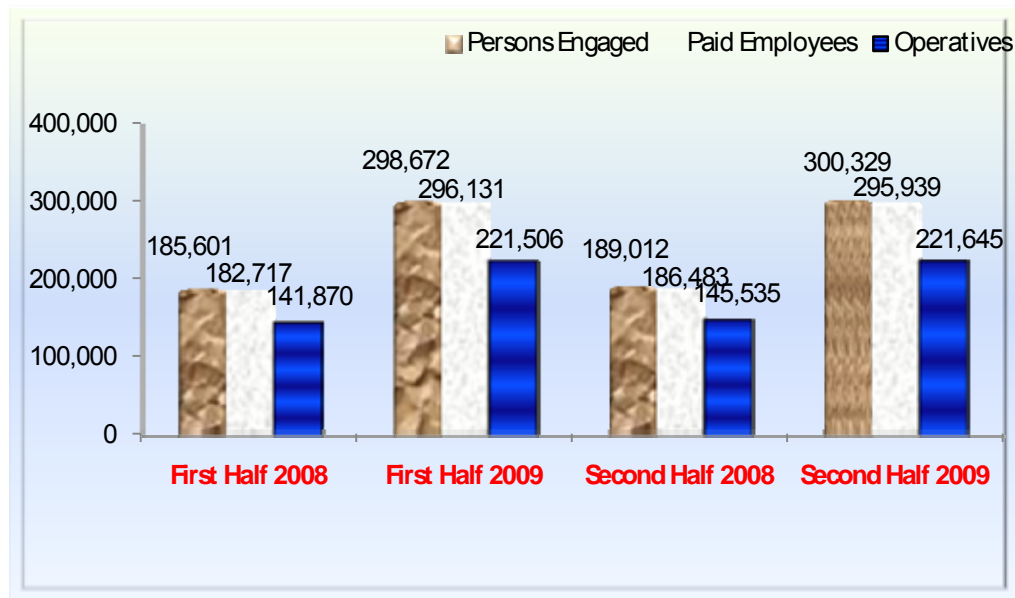
3.2 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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.

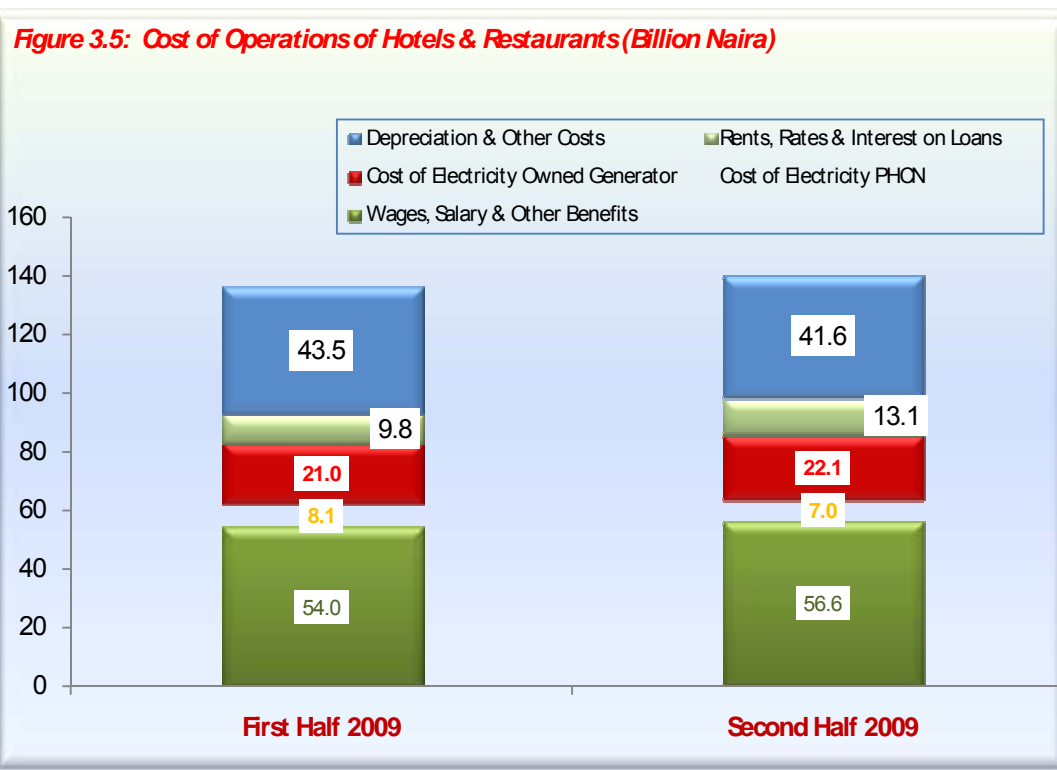
3.2.4 Emolument of Employees

A total emolument of ~~N~~54.02 billion was paid to workers in first half 2009 while in the same period in 2008, the total emolument was ~~N~~39.59 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 ~~N~~56.58 billion while it was ~~N~~42.14 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 ~~N~~30, 404.18 and ~~N~~31, 863.34 were paid to employees in the first half 2009 and second half of 2009 respectively, while in first and second halves of 2008 it was 36,110.83 and 37,658.21 respectively. This showed a decrease in the emolument of employees in first and second halves of 2009 by 15.80 percent and 15.39 percent respectively.

3.2.5 Cost of Operation

The cost of operation for the first half of 2009 was ~~N~~136.37 billion but it was ~~N~~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 ~~N~~140.22 billion respectively, while in second half 2008 it was ~~N~~159.47billion showing a decrease of about 12.07 percent in second half 2009.

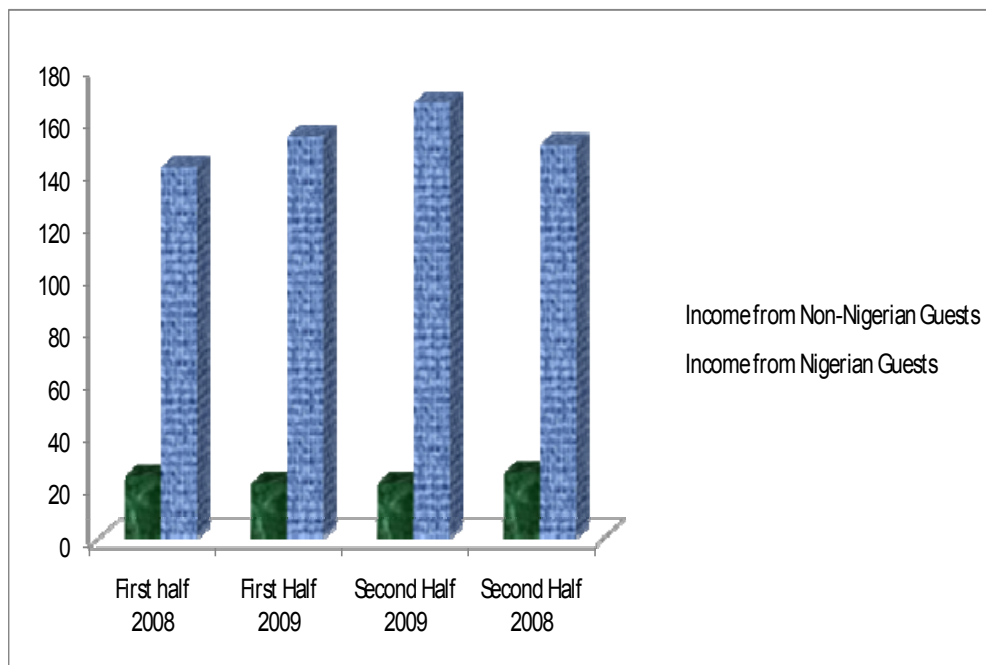


3.2.6 Income from Nigerian Guests

The total income from Nigerian Guests in the first half of 2009 was ₦154.10 billion while in first half of 2008 it was ₦142.23 billion indicating 8.35 percent increases in income from Nigerian Guest in first half of 2009. In the second half of 2009 it was ₦166.85 billion and it was ₦150.84 billion in the same period in 2008, this shows a percentage increase of 10.61 percent.

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

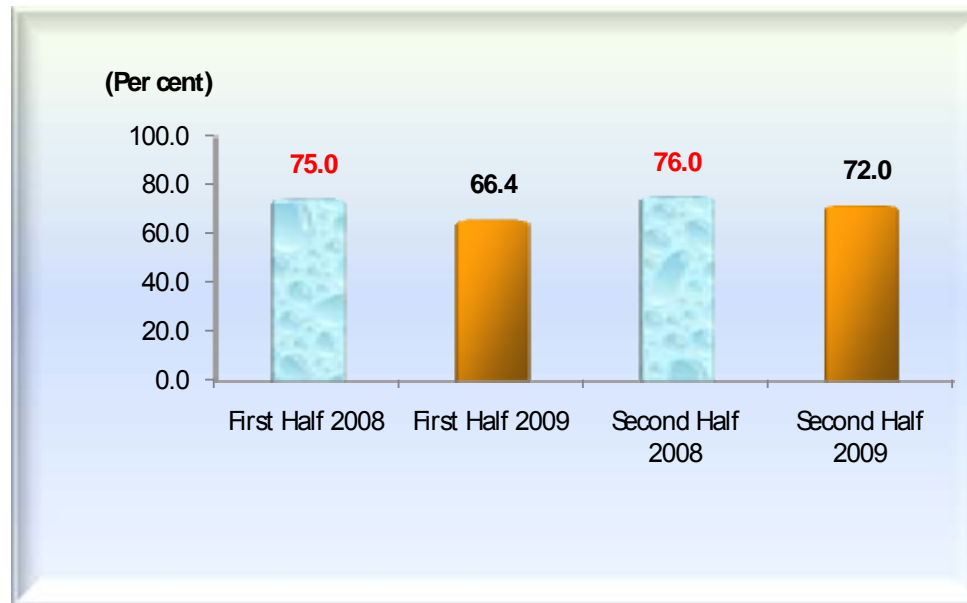
The income from Non-Nigerian Guests was about ~~N~~20.90 billion in first half 2009 while it was 23.59 billion in first half 2008 showing 11.40 percent decrease in income from Non-Nigerian Guest in the first half of 2009. In the second half 2009 it was ~~N~~20.90 billion and it was ~~N~~25.03 billion 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 HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL |
|---|----------------------|----|---------|---------|-----------------------|----|---------|-------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 192,915 | 298,672 | Male | N | 193,041 | 300,329 |
| | | NN | 778 | | | NN | 616 | |
| | Female | N | 104,868 | | Female | N | 106,561 | |
| | | NN | 111 | | | NN | 111 | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 190,666 | 296,131 | Male | N | 191,091 | 295,939 |
| | | NN | 529 | | | NN | 518 | |
| | Female | N | 104,834 | | Female | N | 104,228 | |
| | | NN | 102 | | | NN | 102 | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 144,078 | 221,506 | Male | N | 142,117 | 221,645 |
| | | NN | 122 | | | NN | 133 | |
| | Female | N | 77,249 | | Female | N | 79,338 | |
| | | NN | 57 | | | NN | 57 | |
| Emolument of Employees (N'000) | 54,021,715 | | | | 56,577,632 | | | 110,599,347 |
| Cost of Operation (N'000) | 136,373,601 | | | | 140,220,923 | | | 276,594,524 |
| Income from Nigerian Guests (N'000) | 154,103,013 | | | | 166,850,043 | | | 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 | | | | 72.0 | | | 69.2 |
| Number of Rooms | 620,531 | | | | 610,715 | | | 1,231,246 |
| Number of Lodger Nights | 32,795,087 | | | | 37,815,071 | | | 70,610,158 |
| Number of Lodger | 49,411,202 | | | | 52,198,599 | | | 101,609,801 |

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

Note: - N = Nigerian
NN = Non Nigerian

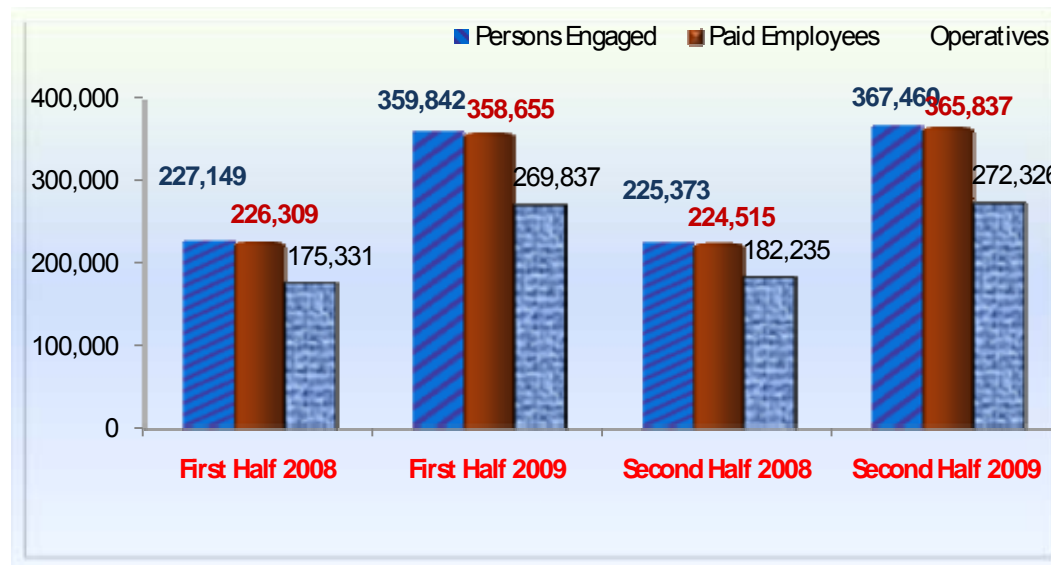
3.3 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

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 ~~N~~59.41billion in the first half of 2009; while, that of 2008 recorded ~~N~~53.25 billion. There was an increase in the first half of 2009 which was represented by 11.67 percent.

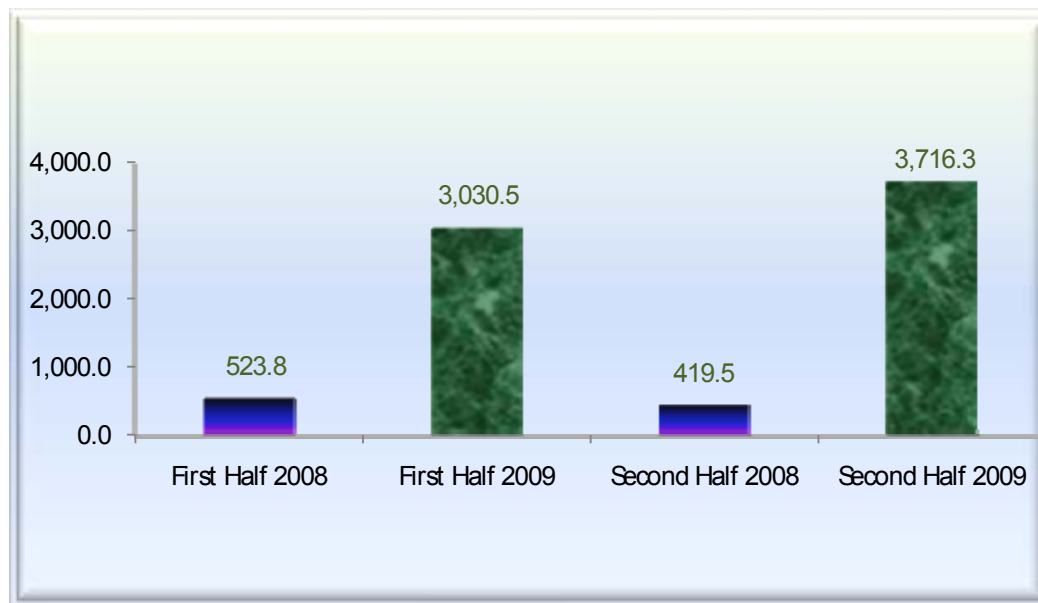
The second half of 2009 was ~~N~~58.74 billion while that of 2008 stood at ~~N~~56.04 billion. An increase occurred in the second half of 2009 which was represented by 4.80 percent.

3.3.5 Value of Work done:

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

In the second half of 2009, ~~N~~3.72 trillion was recorded as value of work done, while that of 2008 recorded ~~N~~419.50 billion. There was an increase with the difference of ~~N~~3.30 billion in the second half of 2009 compared to value of work done in 2008.

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

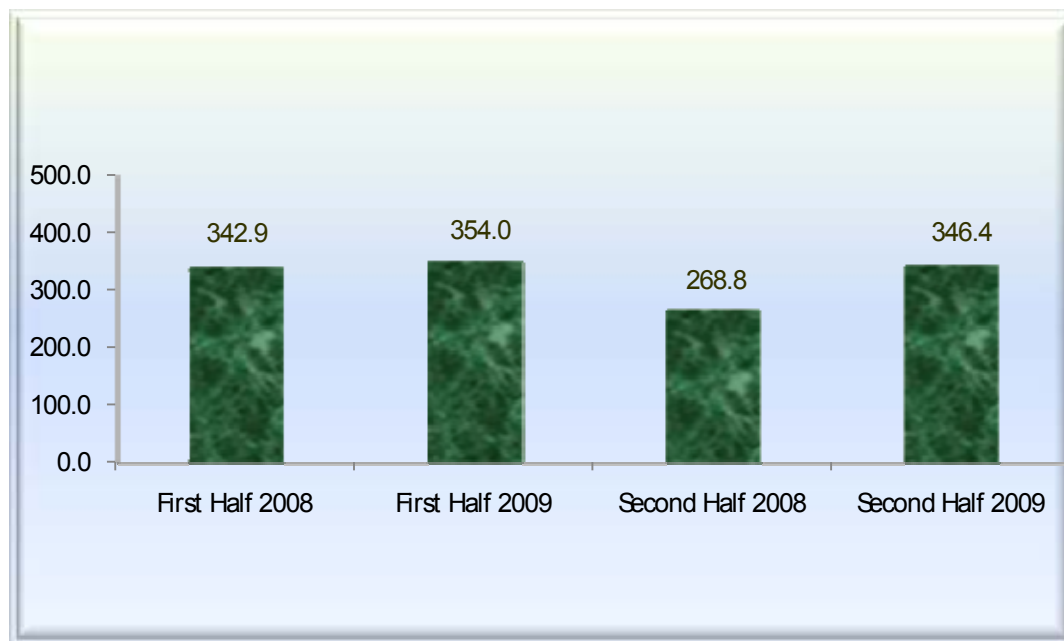


3.3.6 Cost of Operation

The total cost of operation in the first half of 2009 was ~~N~~353.96 billion and, that of 2008 was ~~N~~342.86 billion. There was an increase of 3.24 percent in 2009 compared with that of 2008 on the cost of operation in the construction industry.

The second half of 2009 showed that, ~~N~~346.35 billion was recorded as cost of operation while, that of 2008 was ~~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 ₦613.33 billion and that of the second half valued at ₦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 HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----|---------|---------|--------------------------|----|---------|---------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 334,627 | 359,842 | Male | N | 341,937 | 367,460 |
| | | NN | 9,677 | | | NN | 9,791 | |
| | Female | N | 15,450 | | Female | N | 15,651 | |
| | | NN | 88 | | | NN | 81 | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 333,509 | 358,655 | Male | N | 340,697 | 365,837 |
| | | NN | 9,657 | | | NN | 9,593 | |
| | Female | N | 15,408 | | Female | N | 15,472 | |
| | | NN | 81 | | | NN | 75 | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 254,637 | 269,837 | Male | N | 256,981 | 272,326 |
| | | NN | 5,440 | | | NN | 5,403 | |
| | Female | N | 9,701 | | Female | N | 9,890 | |
| | | NN | 59 | | | NN | 52 | |
| Emolument of Employees (N'000) | 59,409,790 | | | | 58,737,430 | | | 118,147,220 |
| Value of Work (N'000) | 3,030,488,317 | | | | 3,716,271,110 | | | 6,746,759,427 |
| Cost of Operation (N'000) | 353,963,810 | | | | 346,347,888 | | | 700,311,698 |
| Total Net Assets (N'000) | 613,328,176 | | | | 640,406,403 | | | 1,253,734,579 |

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

3.4 MANUFACTURING

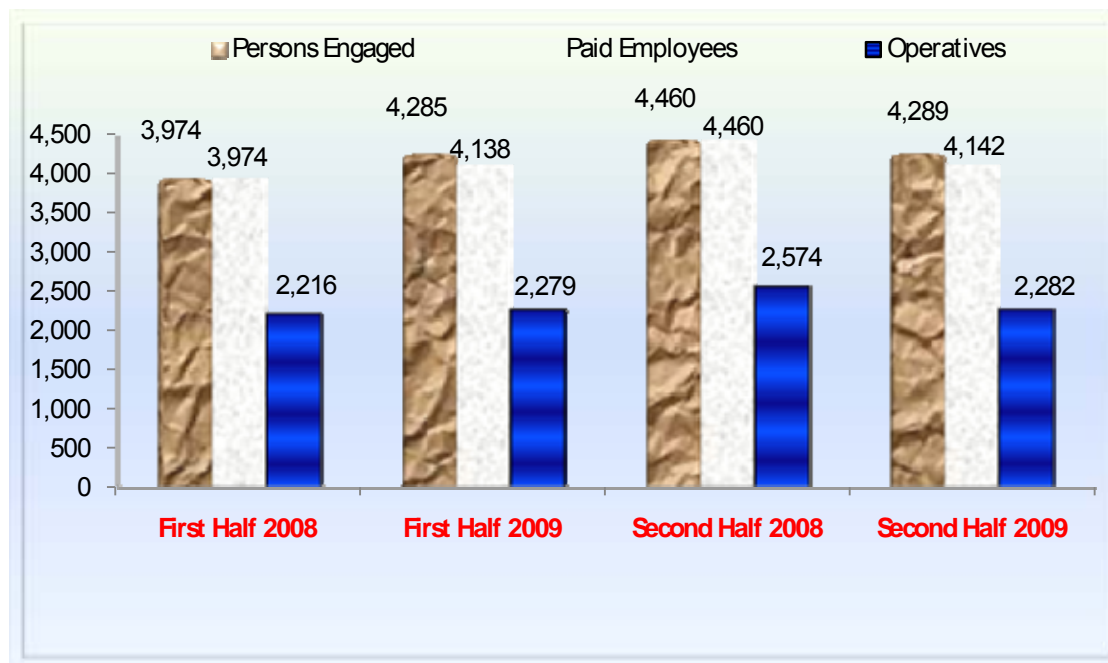
3.4.1 CEMENT MANUFACTURING

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 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

3.4.1.4 Emolument of Employees

A total of ₦1.2 billion was paid to workers in the first half of 2008 as against ₦4.51 billion paid in the first half of 2009. In the second half of the year a total of ₦1.57 billion was paid to workers in 2008 as against ₦4.75 billion in 2009.

3.4.1.5 Cost of Operation

A total of ₦36.57 billion was incurred as cost of operation in the first half 2008 while that of the first half 2009 was ₦35.49 billion showing a decrease of 2.95 percent. A total of ₦49.43 billion was incurred as cost of operation in the first half 2008 while that of the second half 2009 was ₦40.11 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.

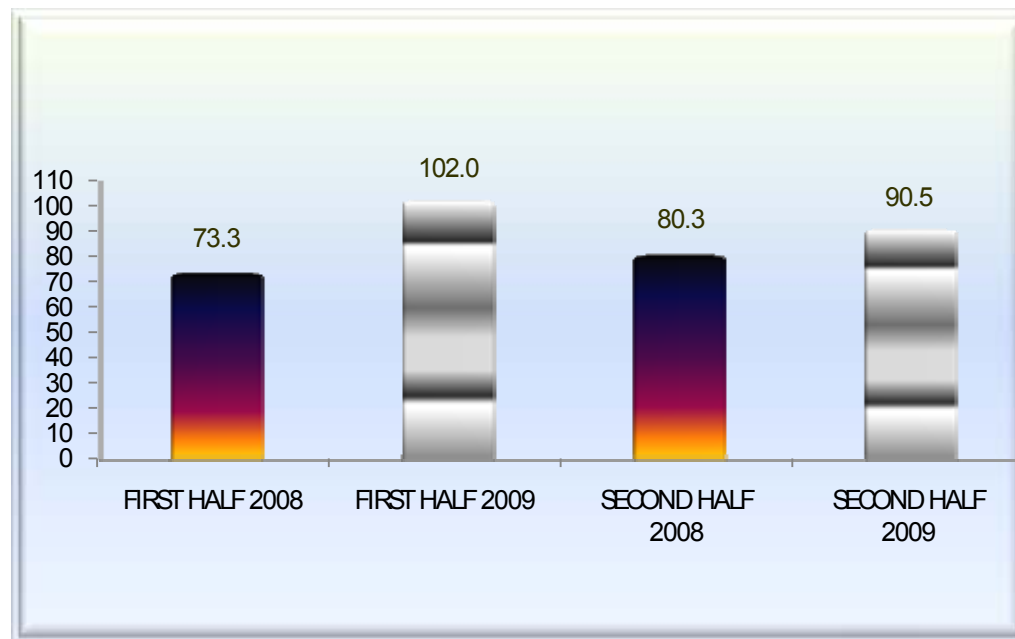
3.4.1.7 Value of Production

The total value of production of cement in the first half 2008 which was ₦60.33 billion increase to ₦110.41 billion in the first half 2009 by 83.01 percent. The total value of production of cement in the second half 2008 which was ₦66.03 billion increase to ₦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 ₦73.32billion while that of the first half 2009 was ₦102.06 billion showing an increase of 39.02 percent. The total value of sales in the second half 2008 was ₦80.31 billion while that of the second half 2009 was ₦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 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----|------|-------|-----------------------|----|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 3907 | 4,285 | Male | N | 3,913 | 4,289 | 4,289 |
| | | NN | 170 | | | NN | 170. | | |
| | Female | N | 208 | | Female | N | 206 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 3774 | 4,138 | Male | N | 3780 | 4,142 | 4,142 |
| | | NN | 194 | | | NN | 172 | | |
| | Female | N | 170 | | Female | N | 190 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 2227 | 2,279 | Male | N | 2229 | 2,282 | 2,282 |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| | Female | N | 52 | | Female | N | 53 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Emolument of Employees (₦'000) | 4,516,412 | | | | 4,757,405 | | | 9,273,817 | |
| Cost of Operation (₦'000) | 35,492,707 | | | | 40,109,340 | | | 75,602,047 | |
| 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:-

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

3.4.2 OTHER MANUFACTURING

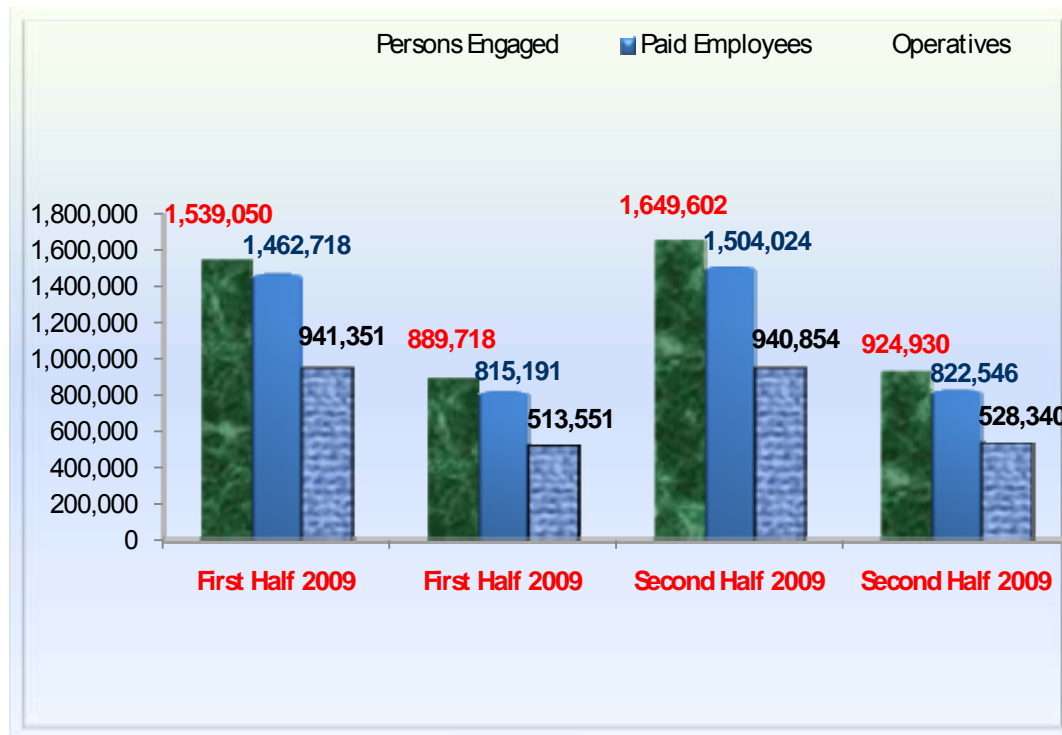
3.4.2.1 Number of Persons Engaged

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 815,191 in the first half of 2009, this indicated 44.27 percent decrease respectively. In the second half the number of paid employees was 1,504,024 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 941,351 in 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

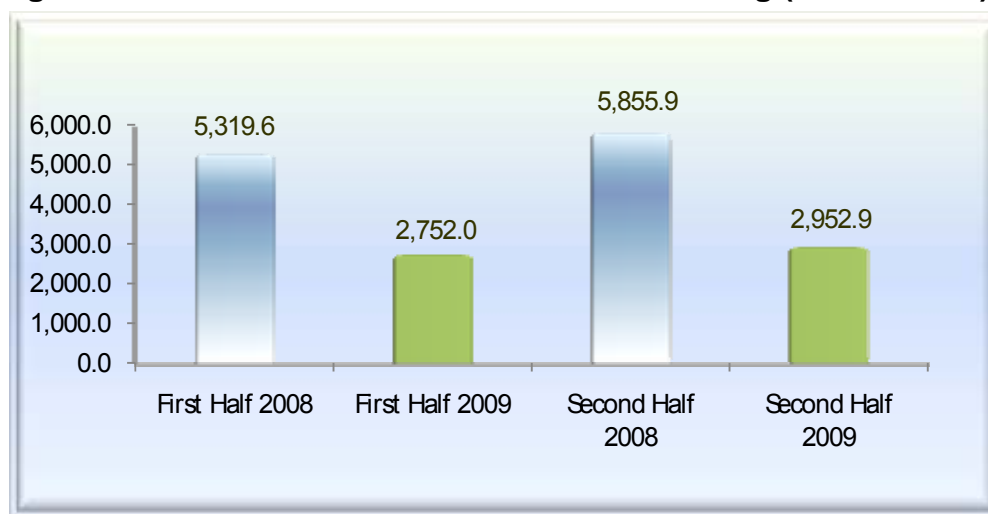
3.4.2.4 Emolument of Employees

A total of ₦737.08 billion in the first half of 2008 and ₦196.08 billion in the first half of 2009 was paid to employees in this sector, indicating about 73.4 percent decrease. A total of ₦781.24 billion in the second half of 2008 and ₦201.81 billion in the second half of 2009 was paid to employees in this sector, indicating about 74.17 percent increase.

3.4.2.5 Value of Sales

The total value of sales in the first half of 2008 was ₦5.31 trillion and decreased to ₦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 ₦5.85 trillion and decreased to ₦2.95 trillion in the second half of 2009, this indicate about 49.57 percent decrease.

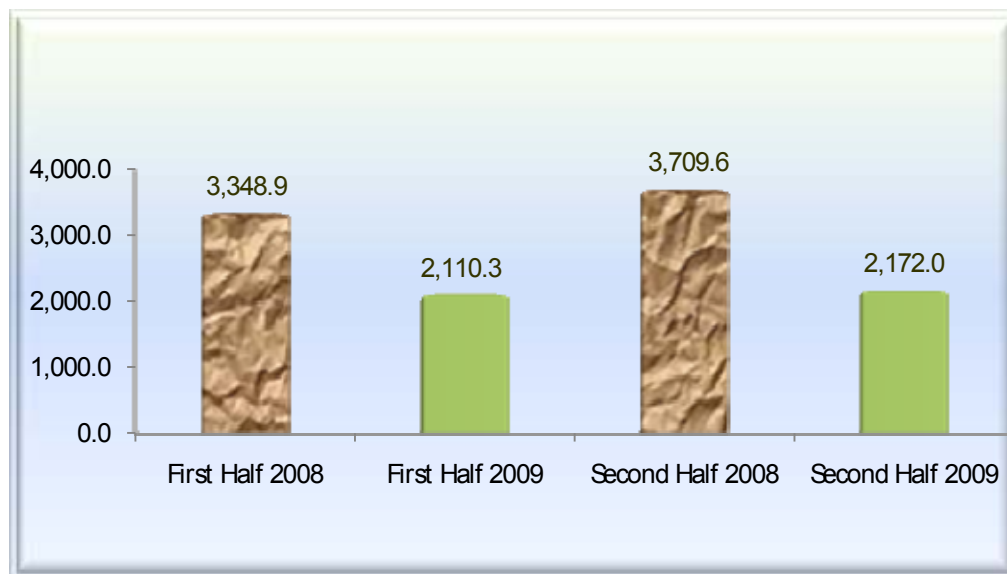
Figure 3.15: Value of Sales in Other Manufacturing (Billion Naira)



3.4.2.6 Cost of Operation

The operating cost for first half of 2008 was about ₦3.34 trillion decreased to ₦2.11 trillion in the first half 2009, indicating 36.83 percent decrease. In the second half the operating cost of 2008 was about ₦3.70 trillion and decreased to ₦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 ~~N~~367.93 billion was expended on building, equipment, etc. in the first half 2008 while that of the first half 2009 was ~~N~~39.02 billion, this showed an decrease of 89.39 percent. A total of ~~N~~460.75 billion was expended on building, equipment, etc. in the second half 2008 while that of the second half 2009 was ~~N~~47.03 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)

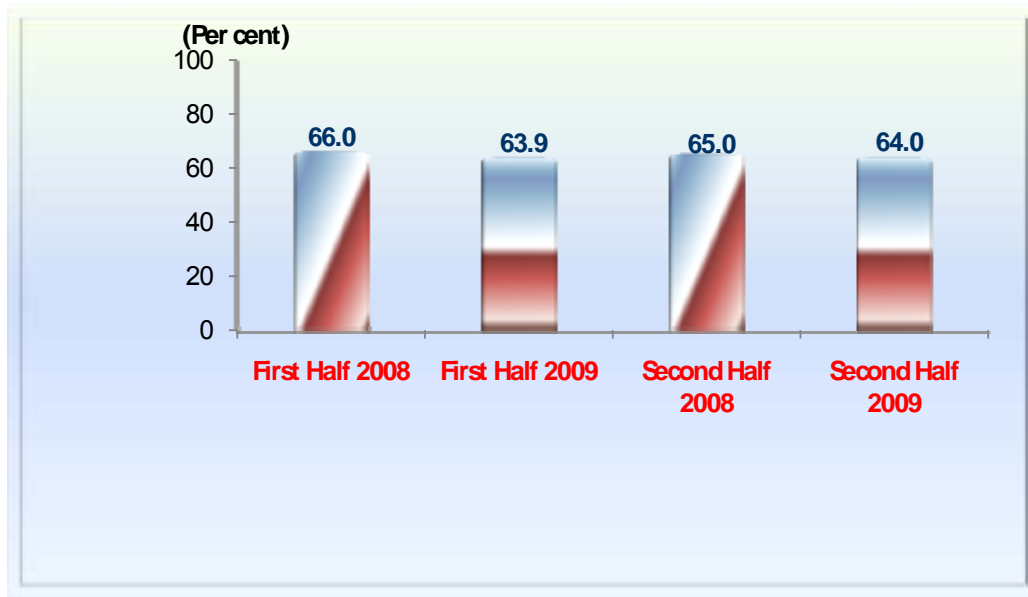


Table 3.4.2: Other Manufacturing

| ITEM | FIRST HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----|---------|---------|-----------------------|----|---------|---------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 667,939 | 889,718 | Male | N | 696,881 | 924,930 |
| | | NN | 5,771 | | | NN | 5615 | |
| | Female | N | 215,361 | | Female | N | 221,822 | |
| | | NN | 647 | | | NN | 612 | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 610,343 | 815,191 | Male | N | 615,928 | 822,546 |
| | | NN | 3,539 | | | NN | 3,515 | |
| | Female | N | 200,945 | | Female | N | 202,833 | |
| | | NN | 364 | | | NN | 270 | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 400,242 | 513,551 | Male | N | 413,871 | 528,340 |
| | | NN | 718 | | | NN | 716 | |
| | Female | N | 112,376 | | Female | N | 113,627 | |
| | | NN | 215 | | | NN | 126 | |
| Emolument of Employees (N'000) | 196,086,449 | | | | 201,814,479 | | | 397,900,928 |
| Value of Sales (N'000) | 2,752,030,811 | | | | 2,952,893,851 | | | 5,704,924,662 |
| Operating Cost (N'000) | 2,110,298,278 | | | | 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:-
N = Nigerian
NN = Non-Nigerian
N.A. = Not Available

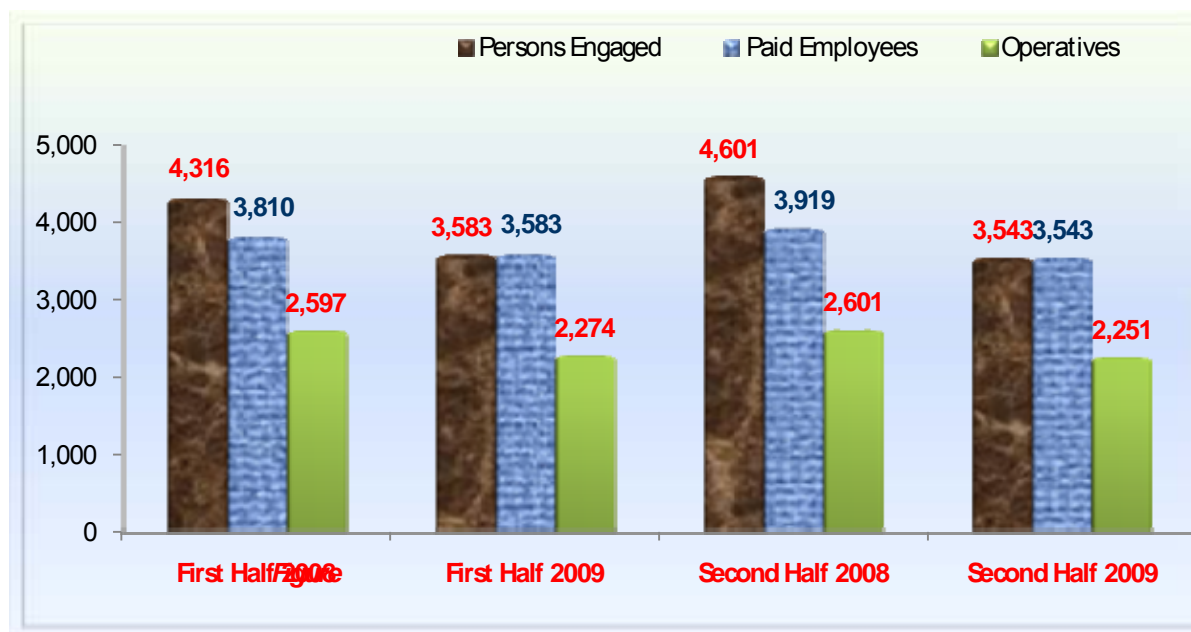
3.4.3 Manufacturing - Oil Refining

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 half 2009, 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 ₦4.88 billion to ₦65.99 billion in the first half of 2009. The cost of operation increased in the second half of 2008 from ₦5.46 billion to ₦23.42billion 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)

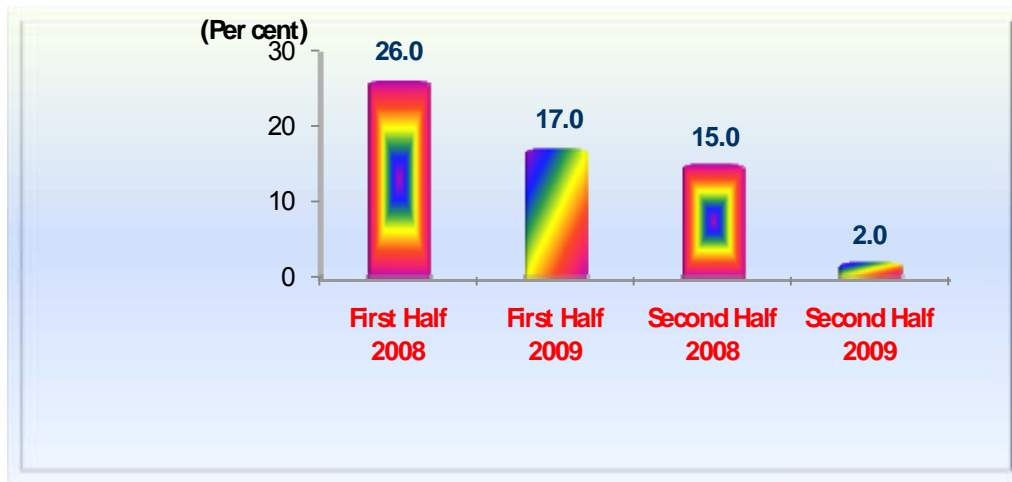


Table 3.4.3: Manufacturing – OIL REFINING

| ITEM | FIRST HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | ANNUAL TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|-------|-------|--------------------------|----|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 3,306 | 3,583 | Male | N | 3,270 | 3,543 | 3,543 4444 |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| | Female | N | 277 | | Female | N | 273 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 3,306 | 3,583 | Male | N | 3,270 | 3,543 | 3,543 |
| | | NN | N/A | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| | Female | N | 277 | | Female | N | 273 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 2,134 | 2,274 | Male | N | 2,121 | 2,251 | 2,251 |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| | Female | N | 130 | | Female | N | 130 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | 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 | | | | 83 |

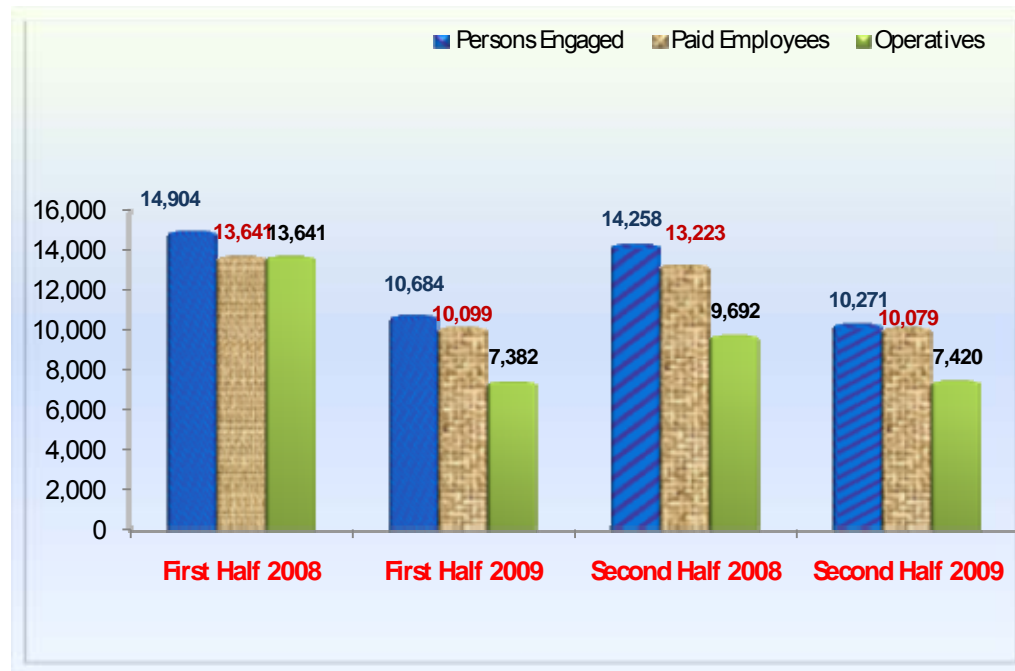
Note:-
N = Nigerian
NN = Non-Nigerian
N.A. = Not Available

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 29 percent. See Table 3.5.

3.5.4 Emolument of Employees

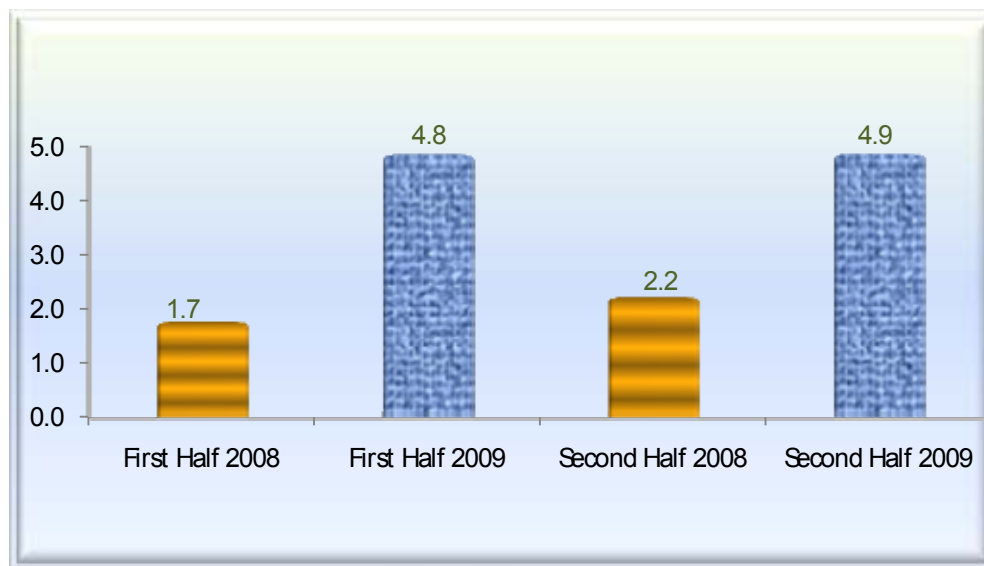
A total of about ₦2.83 billion was paid as emolument (Wages and Salaries and Other Benefit) to employees in the first half 2009 and ₦2.85 billion in second half 2009 but in 2008 the total emolument was ₦682, 167 million in the first half and ₦685, 880 million in the second half which shows that the emolument for 2008 was decrease compared to 2009. This shows that the average monthly emolument per employee in the first half of 2009 was ₦46. 768billion while that of the second half of 2009 was ₦46. 982billion. See Table 3.5.

The total wages and salaries paid to workers in this sector in 2009 was ₦ 5.54 billion. The professional shared 60 percent followed by Operatives (20 percent). The least was Technical/ Executive which was 6 percent. See Table 3.5.1

3.5.5 Operating Expenses

The total operating expenses in the first half 2009, was ₦4.84 billion and ₦4.85 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 ₦1.74billion and ₦2.19 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)

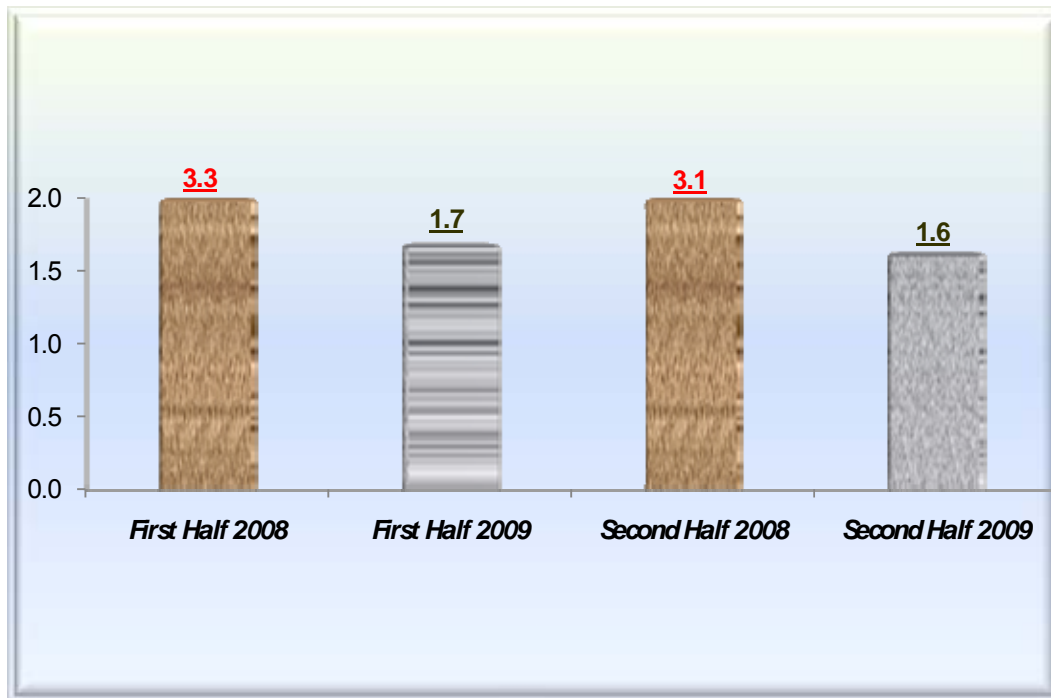


Table 3.5: Mining and Quarrying

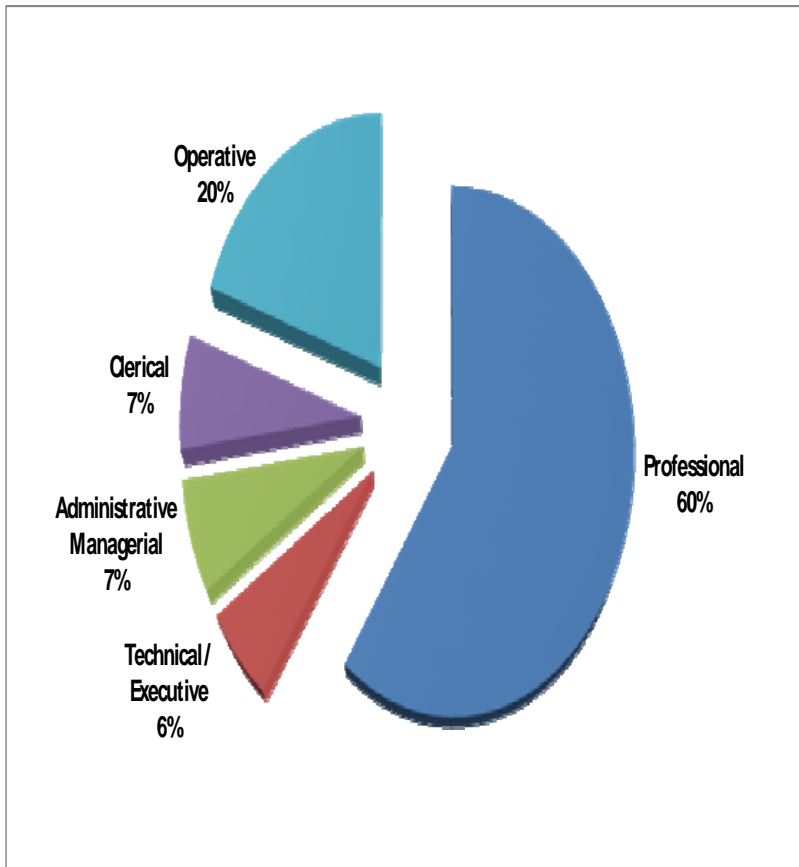
| ITEM | FIRST HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | ANNUAL TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----|-------|--------|--------------------------|----|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 7,331 | 10,684 | Male | N | 6,849 | 10,271 | 10,271 |
| | | NN | 122 | | | NN | 113 | | |
| | Female | N | 3,186 | | Female | N | 3,270 | | |
| | | NN | 45 | | | NN | 39 | | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 7,076 | 10,099 | Male | N | 6,965 | 10,079 | 10,079 |
| | | NN | 85 | | | NN | 76 | | |
| | Female | N | 2,896 | | Female | N | 3,002 | | |
| | | NN | 42 | | | NN | 36 | | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 5,267 | 7,382 | Male | N | 5,255 | 7,420 | 7,420 |
| | | NN | 38 | | | NN | 38 | | |
| | Female | N | 2,077 | | Female | N | 2,127 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Emolument of Employees (N'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 (N'000) | 1,687,442 | | | | 1,628,088 | | | | 3,315,530 |

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

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

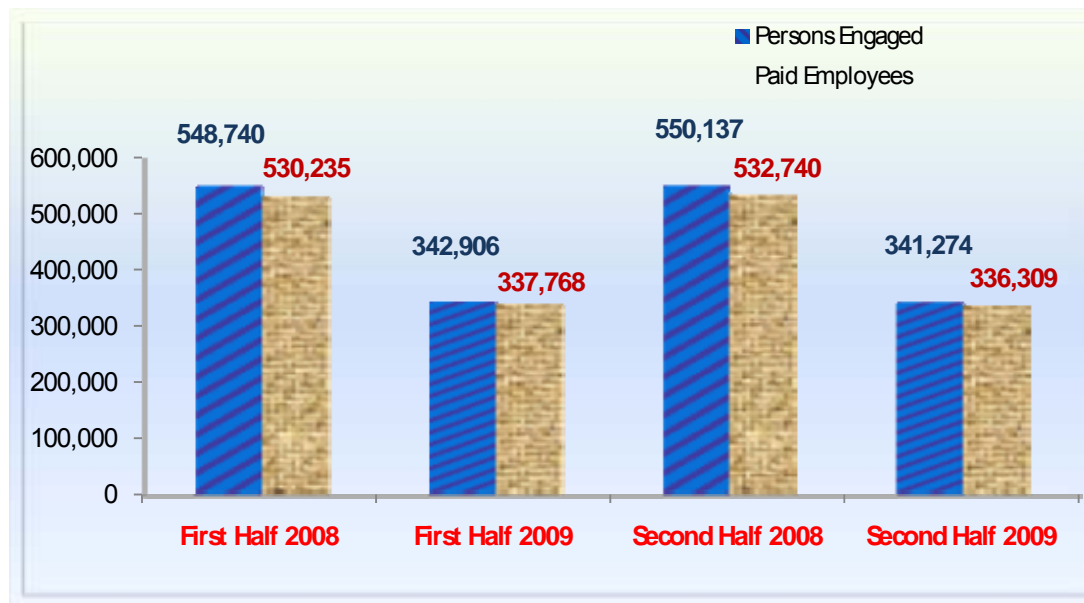


3.6 PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

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 halves of 2009 showed a decrease of 37.97 percent over that of 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 of 2008 was ₦50.56 billion. This showed an increase of 18.20 percent (₦9.2 billion), in first half 2009. The total emolument of employees in second half 2009 was ₦72.90 and that of 2008 was ₦54.13 billion. This showed a decrease of ₦18.77 billion representing 34.68 percent.

3.6.4 Cost of Operation

A total of ~~N~~94.51 billion was recorded in first half 2009 as cost of operation, while that of 2008 was N57.38 billion. This showed an increase of ~~N~~37.13 billion, representing 64.71 percent. The cost of operation in second half 2009, was ~~N~~111.76 billion, while that of 2008 was ~~N~~57.89 billion, indicating an increase of ~~N~~53.87 billion , representing 93.06 percent

3.6.5 Total Amount Invested

The total amount invested was ~~N~~5,691.96 billion in the first half 2009 and that of 2008 first half was ~~N~~204.41 billion. In the second half of 2009, the total amount invested was ~~N~~5,645.45 billion and that of 2008 was ~~N~~216.06 billion.

3.6.6 Total Receipt

The total receipt for first half of 2009, was ~~N~~1294.68 billion while that of 2008, was ~~N~~299.57 billion. The total income for second half of 2009, was ~~N~~1330.29 billion while that of 2008 was ~~N~~285.4 billion.

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

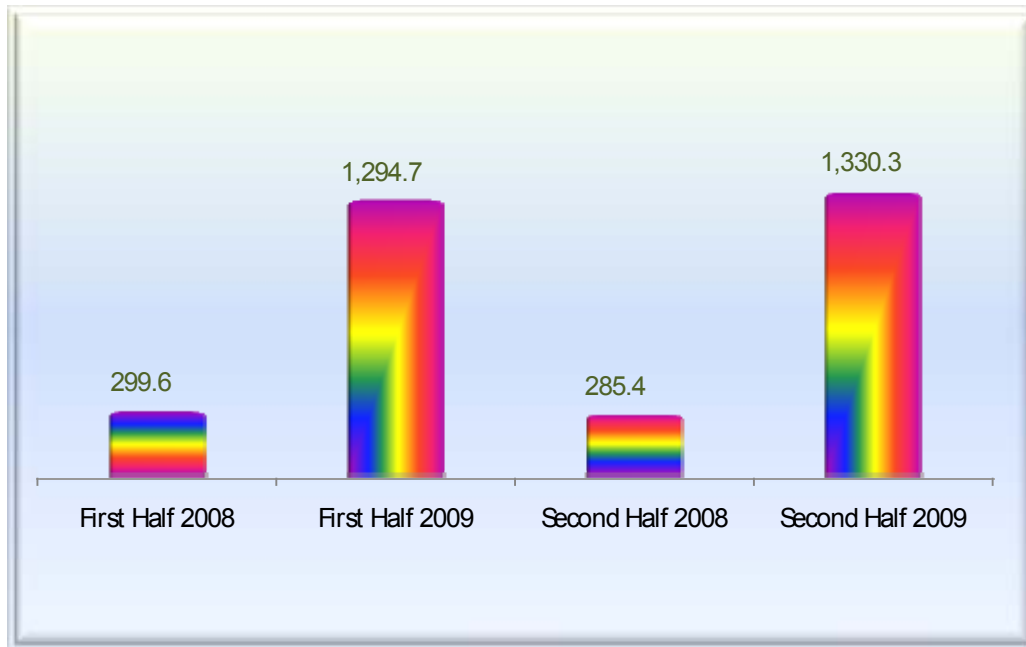


Table 3.6 Private Professional Services

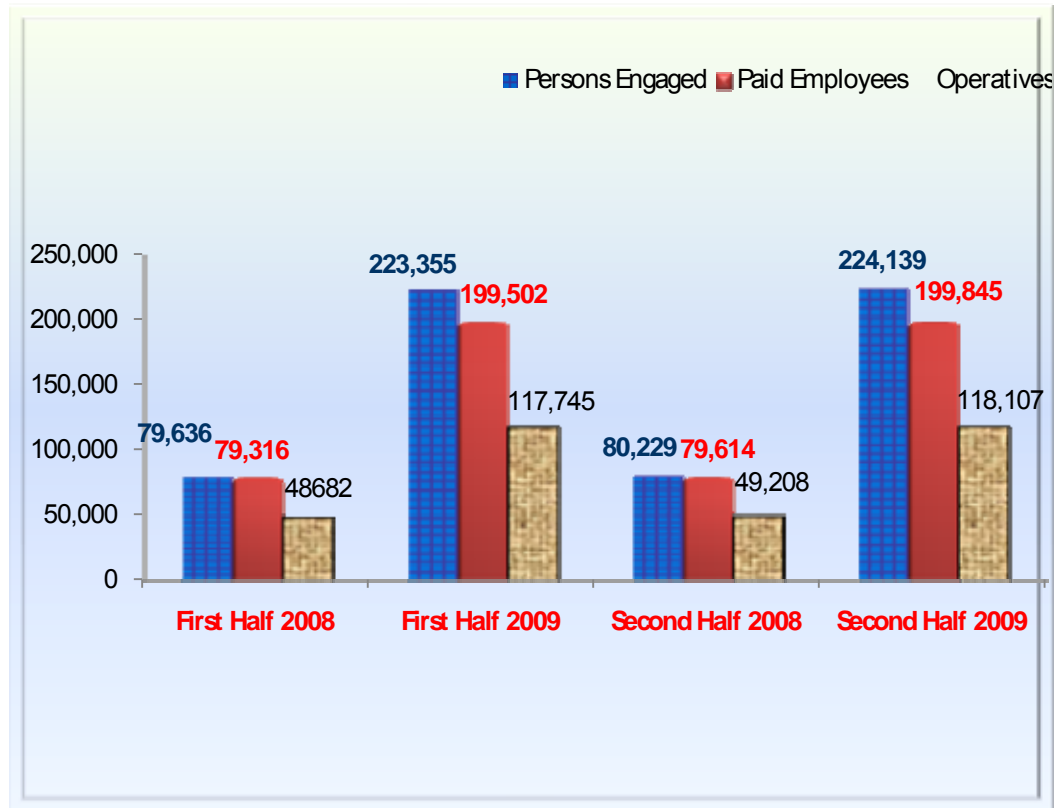
| ITEM | FIRST HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | ANNUAL TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|---------|---------|--------------------------|----|---------|---------|-----------------|
| No. of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 216,510 | 342,906 | Male | N | 215,681 | 341,274 | 341,274 |
| | | NN | 373 | | | NN | 431 | | |
| | Female | N | 125,985 | | Female | N | 125,124 | | |
| | | NN | 38 | | | NN | 38 | | |
| No. of Paid Employees | Male | N | 212,473 | 337,768 | Male | N | 212,510 | 336,309 | 336,309 |
| | | NN | 319 | | | NN | 366 | | |
| | Female | N | 124,938 | | female | N | 123,395 | | |
| | | NN | 38 | | | NN | 38 | | |
| Emolument of Employees (N'000) | 59,764,697 | | | | 72,895,612 | | | | 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 ~~N~~14.87 billion was paid to employees in the first half while ~~N~~9.39 billion was paid in 2008 showing 58.36 percent increase in 2009. In the second half of 2009 amount paid to employees was about ~~N~~15.15 billion but it was ~~N~~14.32 billion in the same period in 2008 indicating 5.80 percent increase in 2009. There was an increase of ~~N~~0.28 billion (1.88 percent) from the first half to second half of the same year. See Table 3.7

The average monthly emolument per employee was ~~N~~12,425 in the first half 2009 and but it was ~~N~~19,729.77 in the same period in 2008. About ~~N~~12, 631 was paid to employees in the second half 2009 while it was ~~N~~29,982.50 in the second half of 2008.

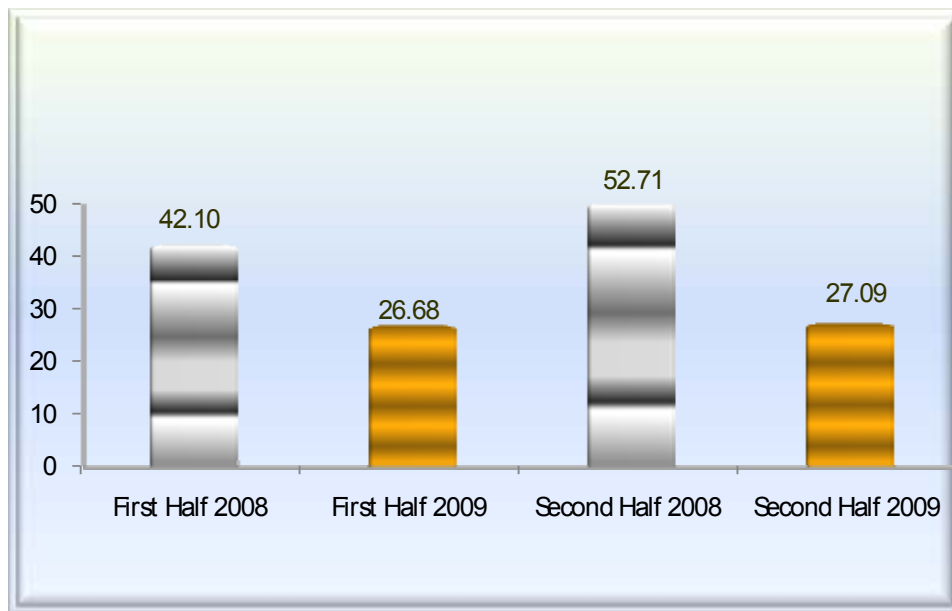
3.7.5 Gross Addition to Fixed Assets

A total of ~~N~~43.79 billion was spent on acquiring more new fixed assets in the first half of 2009; in the same period in 2008 it was ~~N~~17.40 billion while the amount spent in the second half of 2009 was ~~N~~54.40 billion, in the second half of 2008 it was ~~N~~25.52 billion.

3.7.6 Operating Cost

The total cost of operation in the first half of 2009 was ~~N~~26.68 billion but this increased to ~~N~~ 27.09 in the second half 2009. In 2008 total cost of operation for first and second halves was ~~N~~42.10 billion and ~~N~~52.72 billion respectively. This shows that in first half and second half of 2009 there was 36.63 percent and 48.62 percent decrease in the amount spent on acquiring more fixed asset respectively, comparing to the same periods in 2008. See Table3.7

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



3.7.7 Total Receipts

The total income of ~~N~~43.86 billion was realized in the first half 2009 while it was ~~N~~73.18 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 ~~N~~46.21 billion while it was ~~N~~110.66 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 HALF YEAR 2009 | | | TOTAL | SECOND HALF YEAR 2009 | | TOTAL | ANNUAL TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----|---------|------------|-----------------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 213,812 | 223,355 | Male | N | 214,632 | 224,139 |
| | | NN | 108 | | | NN | 108 | |
| | Female | N | 9,206 | | Female | N | 9,170 | |
| | | NN | 229 | | | NN | 229 | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 190,356 | 199,502 | Male | N | 191,152 | 199,845 |
| | | NN | 108 | | | NN | 108 | |
| | Female | N | 9038 | Female | N | 8,585 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 112,409 | 117,745 | Male | N | 112,824 | 118,107 |
| | | NN | 65 | | | NN | 65 | |
| | 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 (N'000) | 26,683,451 | | | 27,091,377 | | | 53,774,828 | |
| Total Receipt (N'000) | 43,857,413 | | | 46,208,946 | | | 90,066,359 | |
| Total Fleet (Number) | 49,460 | | | 55,697 | | | 55,697 | |

Note:-

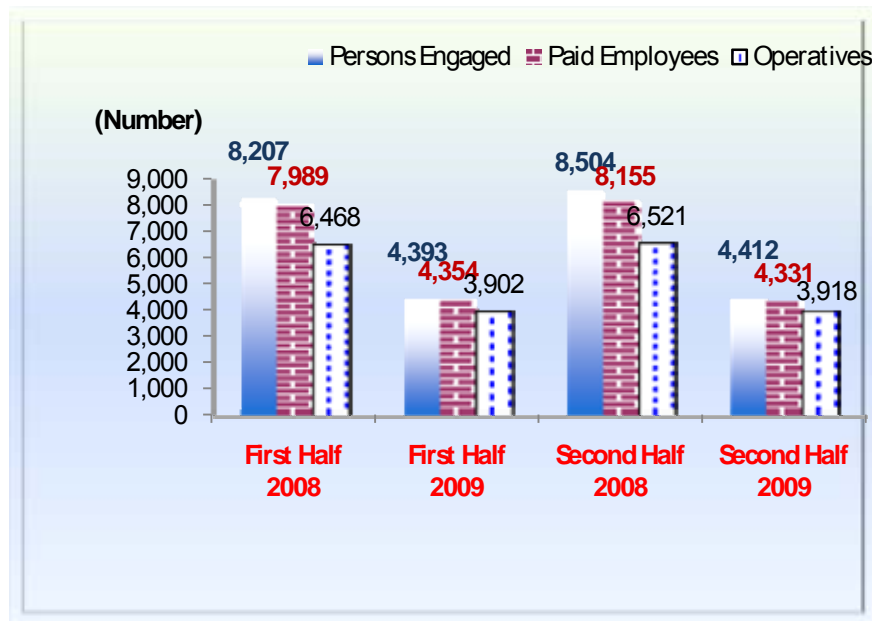
| | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| N | = | Nigerian |
| NN | = | Non-Nigerian |
| N.A. | = | Not Available |

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 ₦131.7 million was paid in the first half of 2009, while ₦347.50 million was paid in 2008. In the second half of 2009, ₦134.50 million was paid as emolument to all employees while that of 2008 was ₦354.05

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

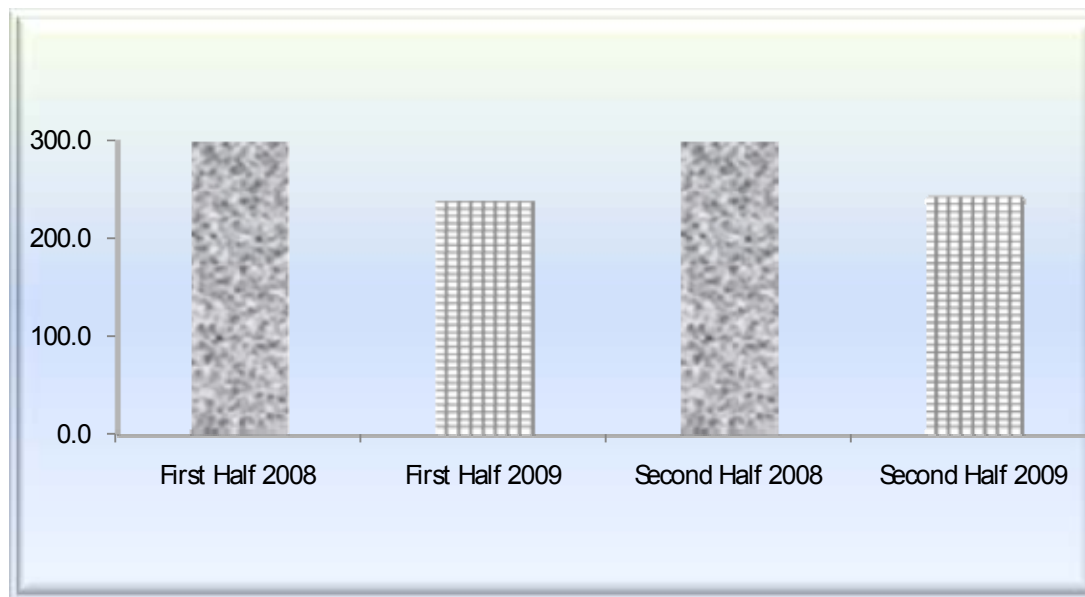
3.8.5 Income

The total income accrued to the sector in the first half 2009, was ~~N~~549.0 million and ~~N~~1,246.71million in 2008. In the second half of 2009, ~~N~~ 547.22 million realized and the same half year 2008 was ~~N~~1288.19. There was decrease in income of both halves of 2009.

3.8.6 Cost of Operation

The operating cost was ~~N~~238.7 million for first half of 2009 while 317.07 was spend on first halve of 2008. The total operating cost for second half 2009 stood at ~~N~~243.64 million while 2008 was ~~N~~330.48 of the same year. This shows all in cost of operation in both halves of 2009 over both halve of 2008.

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 ~~N~~87.6 million in first half 2009, while that of second half of the same year was about ~~N~~81.1. 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 | | | TOTAL | ANNUAL TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----|-------|-------|-----------------------|----|-------|-------|--------------|
| Number of Persons Engaged | Male | N | 3,095 | 4,393 | Male | N | 3,096 | 4,412 | 4,412 |
| | | NN | 3 | | | NN | 3 | | |
| | Female | N | 1,295 | | Female | N | 1,313 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Paid Employees | Male | N | 3,057 | 4,354 | Male | N | 3,065 | 4,331 | 4,331 |
| | | NN | 3 | | | NN | 3 | | |
| | Female | N | 1,294 | | Female | N | 1,263 | | |
| | | NN | N.A. | | | NN | N.A. | | |
| Number of Operatives | Male | N | 2,867 | 3,902 | Male | N | 2,871 | 3,918 | 3,918 |
| | | 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 | | | | 266,151 |
| Income (N'000) | 549,039 | | | | 547,216 | | | | 1,096,255 |
| Cost of Operation (N'000) | 238,667 | | | | 243,639 | | | | 482,306 |
| Total source of Fund Invested (N'000) | 87,577 | | | | 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 ~~N~~3.69 billion in 2009 but it was ~~N~~35.87 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 ~~N~~11.57 billion was spent on ICT in 2009 while it was ~~N~~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 ~~N~~46,795 but it was ~~N~~20,321 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

| Sector | Amount Expended On ICT Domestic Source (N'000) | | Number of Employees Using PC | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | 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

3543 employees. See table 3.10.1.0

3.10.1 EMPLOYMENT 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

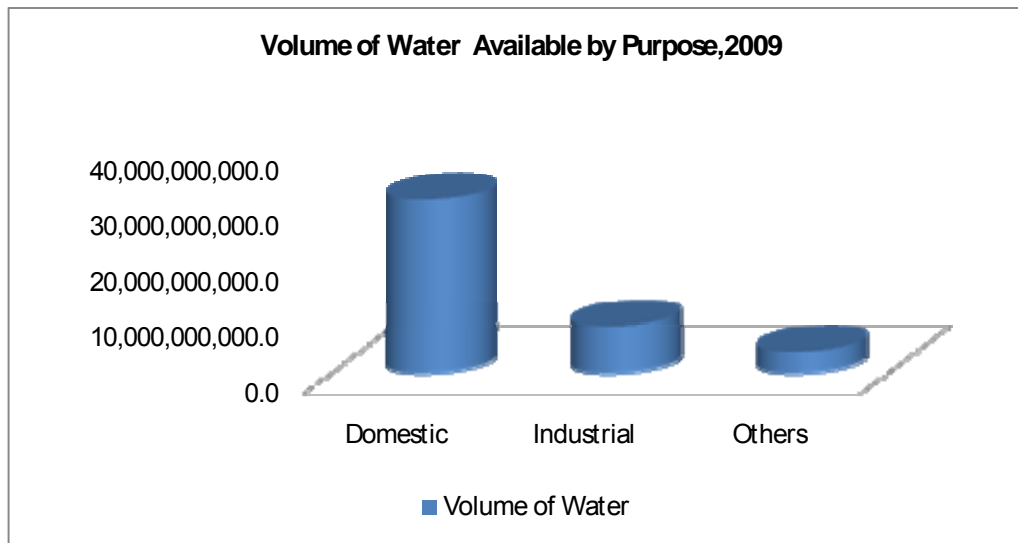


Table showed that a total of 43,804,590,912.0 Cubic metre of water was supplied in 2009 compared to the previous year see. An astronomical increase of 128 percent was recorded as against the previous year. The table also showed that 31,424,695,975 cubic metre of water was supplied in 2009 as against 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

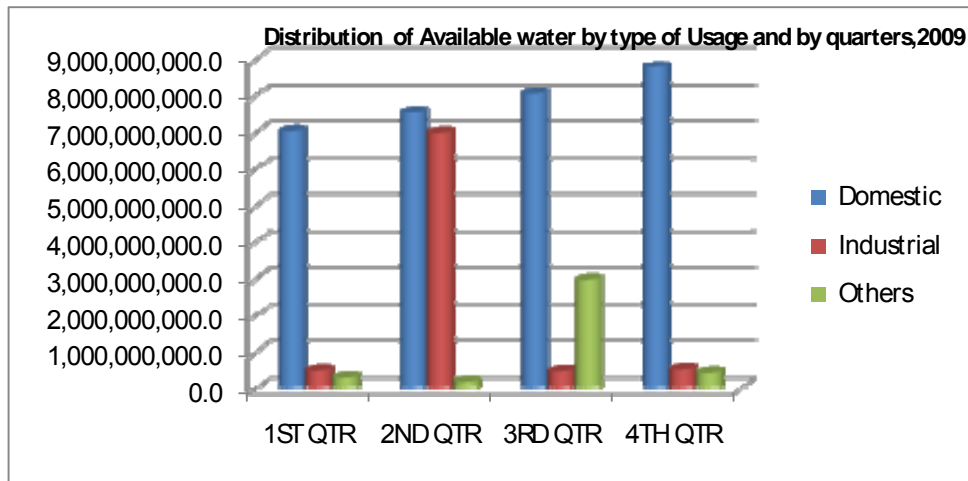


Table 4.1.2 Receipts for Revenue Generated

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

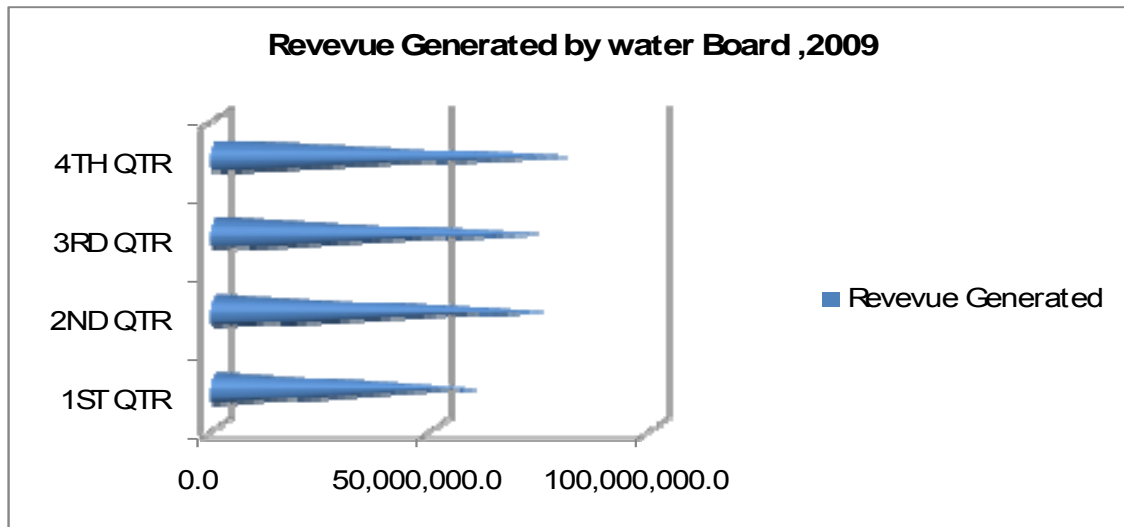


Table 4.1.3: The State Government Allocation

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

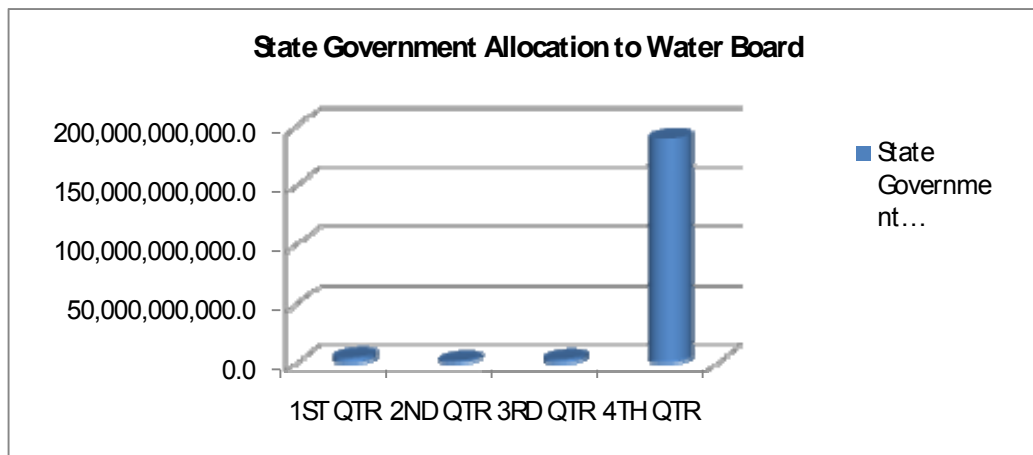


Table 4.1.4 Cost of Operation

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

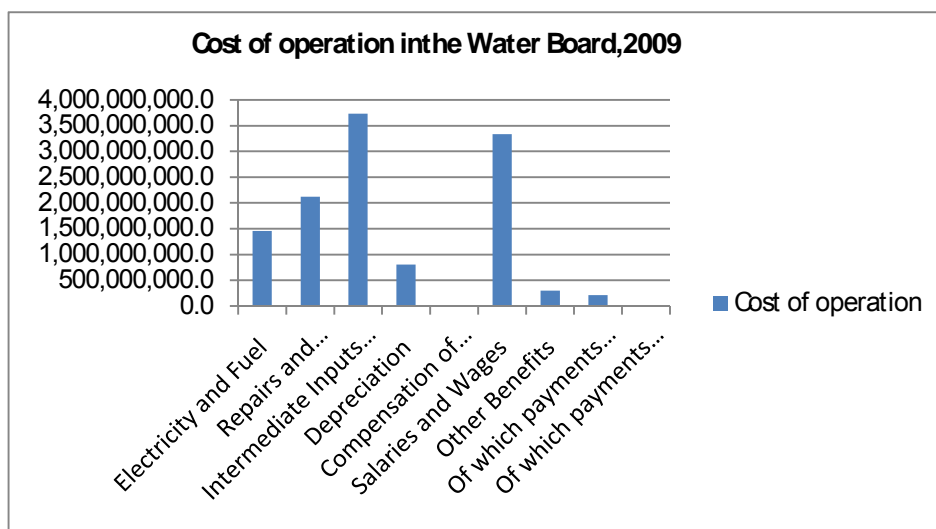


Table 4.1.5. Water Tariff

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.

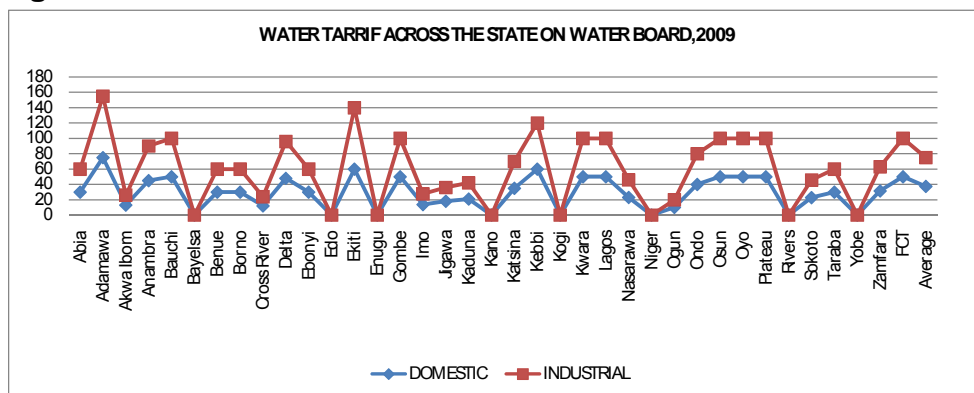


Table 4.1.6: Employment size by Cadre and gender, 2009.

| Gender | Professional | Technical/ Executive | Adm/ Manageria | Clerical Workers | Opera 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 outnumbered females in all cadres.

Fig. 4.1.6.1

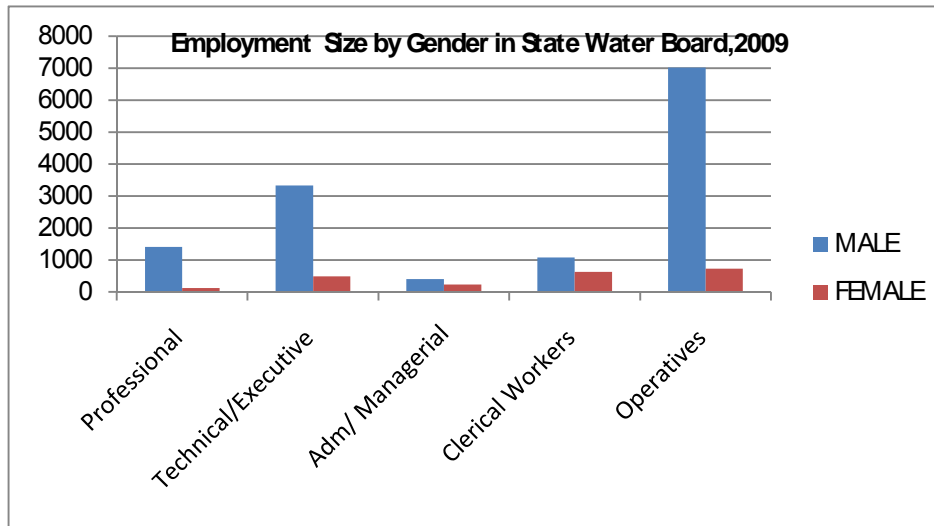
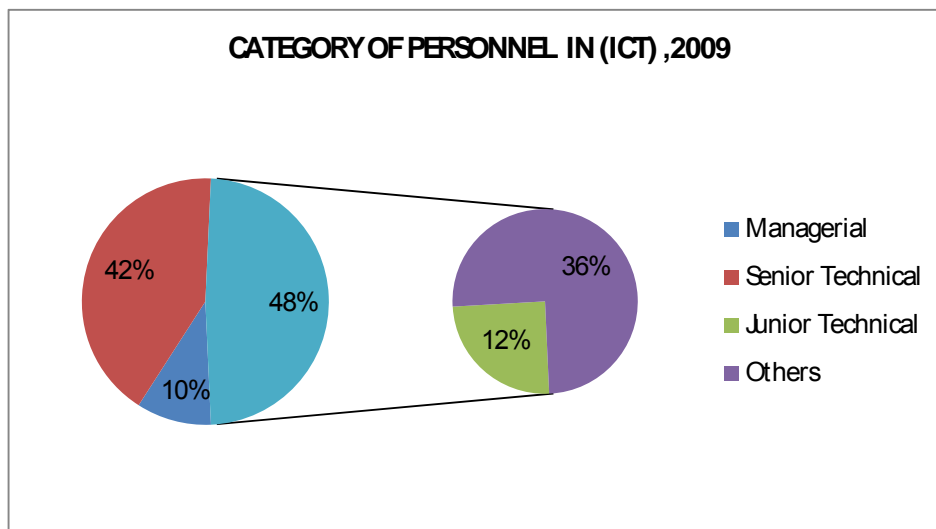


Table 4.1.7. ICT Employment Size

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 ₦26.06 billion. Of this figure, the tax revenue was ₦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 ₦23.82 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 N9.4 billion 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.

Table 4.2.4 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 ₦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)

Table 4.2.5 Overhead Cost

The total overhead cost to the local governments was ₦328.7 billion. The largest part of this cost N136.01 billion or 41.4 percent was credited to The Council, followed by Personnel Management with N46.65 billion or 14.2 percent. The least of the cost was accredited to Other Costs with N1.85 billion or 0.6 percent.

Table 4.2.6 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.

Table 4.2.7 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 ₦306.25 billion was expended on goods and services. Cost incurred on Medical and Health Services accounted for the largest of the personnel cost with 23.7 percent. This was followed by Personnel Management with 17.2 percent of the cost, while Office of Chairmen took 11.7 percent, Education took 10.4 percent, Finance received 9.4 percent, The Council 8.9 percent, Works 7.3 percent, Agric 5.6 percent Traditional Offices 2.9 percent, Secretary to LG 2.2 percent while the balance of 0.8 percent was expended by others (table 4.2.7.1)

4.3: STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Table 4.3.1 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)

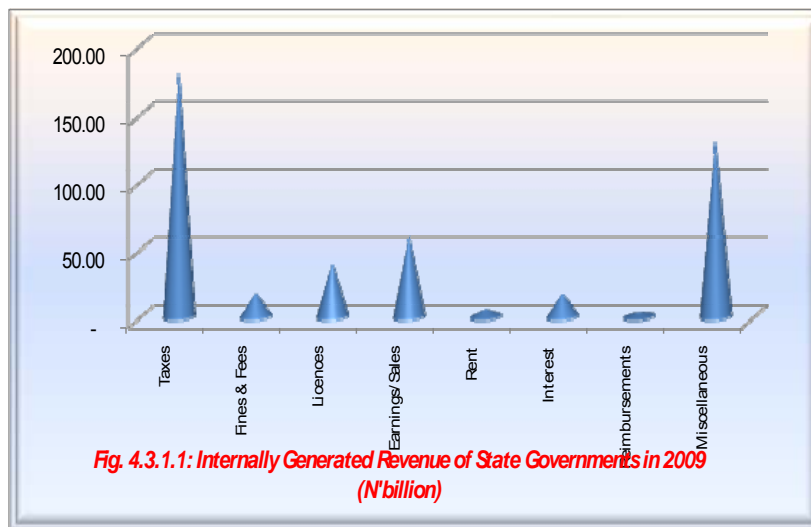


Table4.3.2 Statutory Allocation

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.

Table4.3.3 Grants

The bulk of the grants in 2009 came from Other Sources at N80.9 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 ₦170.3 billion was received as Loans/Other Receipts in the fiscal year. These consist of Internal, External and other receipts to the State Government. Loans were equally obtained from Banks, Development Loan Stock and Other Financial Institutions. The largest sum was from Banks with ₦134.3 billion representing 78.9 percent, while the smallest was from Other Sources with ₦738.6 million representing 0.4 percent.

Table4.3.5 Recurrent Expenditure

The sum of ₦1.43 trillion was expended on recurrent expenditure. This represented 15.6 percent increase above the N1.23 trillion spent in 2008. Of the N1.43 trillion spent, 70.83 percent or N1.01 trillion was spent on Recurrent Goods and Services. Of the expenditure on Goods and Services 43.4 percent was on Personnel Cost, Overhead Cost accounted for 35.0 percent, Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges took 14.3 percent, while Pensions accounted for 7.3 percent.

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.

Table 4.3.7 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 ₦159.9 billion representing 12.45 percent, while the smallest of ₦6.6 billion was from Ogun State representing 0.51 percent. The 2nd quarter expenditure was the highest with ₦373.3 billion representing 29.1 percent. The least was in the 4th quarter with ₦299.3 billion representing 23.3 percent.

Table 4.3.8 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 ₦1,246.7 billion was reported as Recurrent Expenditure (functional) disaggregated by Sectors. ₦321.6 billion was on Administration. (22.6 percent); ₦486.4 billion on Economic Sector (34.1 percent); ₦381.5 billion on Social Services representing 26.8 percent. While Transfers was ₦236.5 billion (16.6 percent)

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

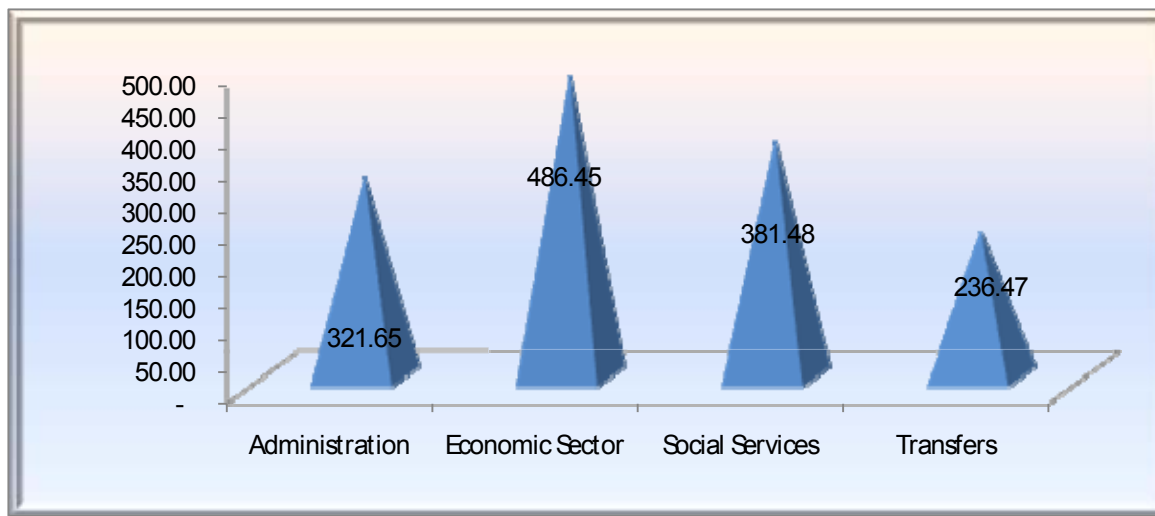
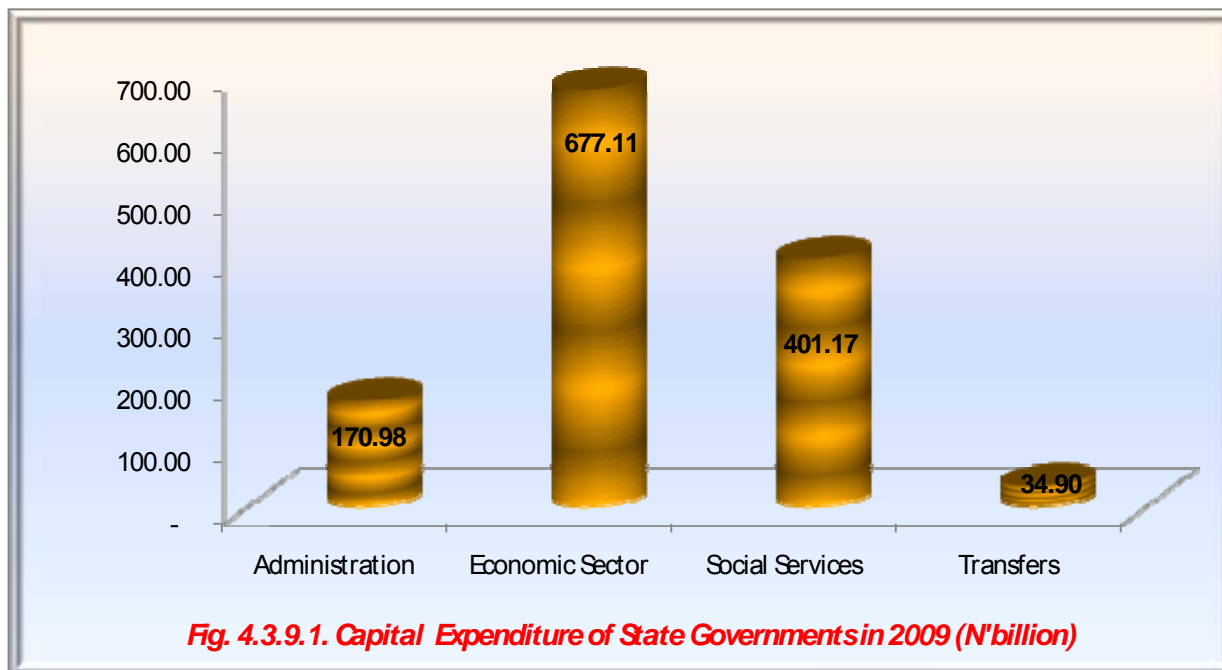


Table 4.3.9 Capital Expenditure

This is the amount spent on Capital projects in different sectors such as Administration, Economic Sector, Social Services and Transfers. A total of ₦1,284 billion was spent on Capital Expenditure, ₦170.98 billion was earmarked for Administration (i.e. 13.3 percent), ₦677.11 billion on Economic Sector (i.e. 52.7 percent), ₦401.17 billion on Social Services representing 31.2 percent, while ₦34.9 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.

Table4.4.1: 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 90,27 representing 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 15,225,987,351. 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 3rd quarter with 547,671,500 or 23.3 percent. See table 4.4.3a.

Table 4.4.4: 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 3rd quarter with 2,500,253 hectares or 37.1 percent while the least yield of rice was in the 1st 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 4th quarter of the year had the largest yield of 4,017,212 tons or 31.9 percent. The least was in the 2nd quarter with 2,619,520 or 20.8 percent. Cassava planted on 2,175,023 hectares of land in the 3rd quarter had the largest yield of 1,099,362 tones. Irish potato planted on 79,846 hectares of land in the 2nd 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 3rd quarter with 10,312,996 or 32 percent. The Born and Bred for poultry chicken in the 4th 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 3rd quarter. In the same vein, the highest approvals were in the 3rd 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 4th 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 ~~Naira~~). In all the quarters, the highest expenditure was made on the residential buildings (~~N~~20.7 billion). In the same analogy, machinery and equipment came second in all the quarters with a total of (521 million ~~Naira~~). The least expenditure was on unclassified items that attracted about (92 million ~~Naira~~).

Table 4.5.6 Employment Size

The total number of persons employed in 2009 in the housing sector was 13,048. The 1st 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 1st quarter with 323 males and 116 females.

The least number of employees was recorded in the 3rd 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 1st 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 4th quarter, the least cost was in both the 2nd and 3rd 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 Prosthetist/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

Fig 4.6.1.1

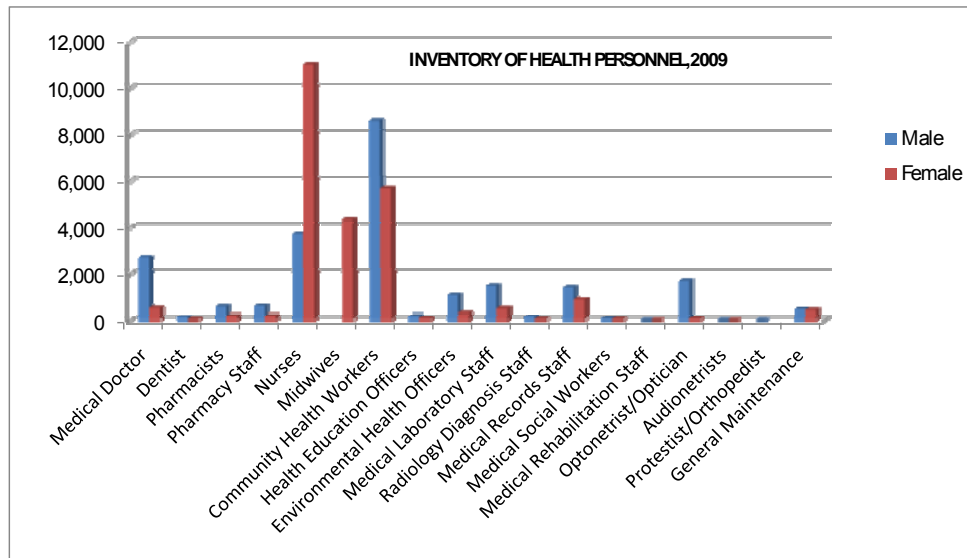


Table 4.6.2: Number of Hospitals:

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

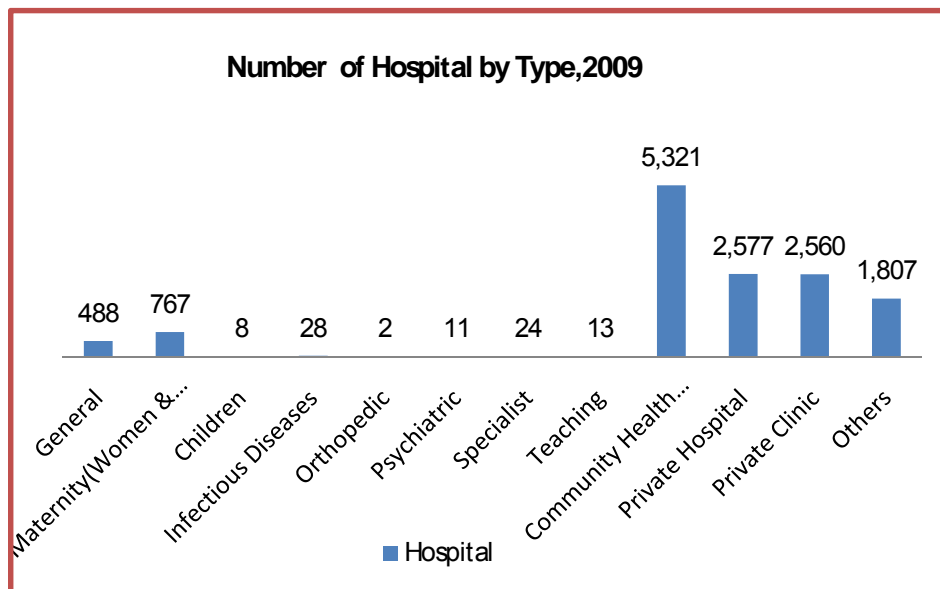


Table 4.6.3: Hospital Beds by type of Hospital

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

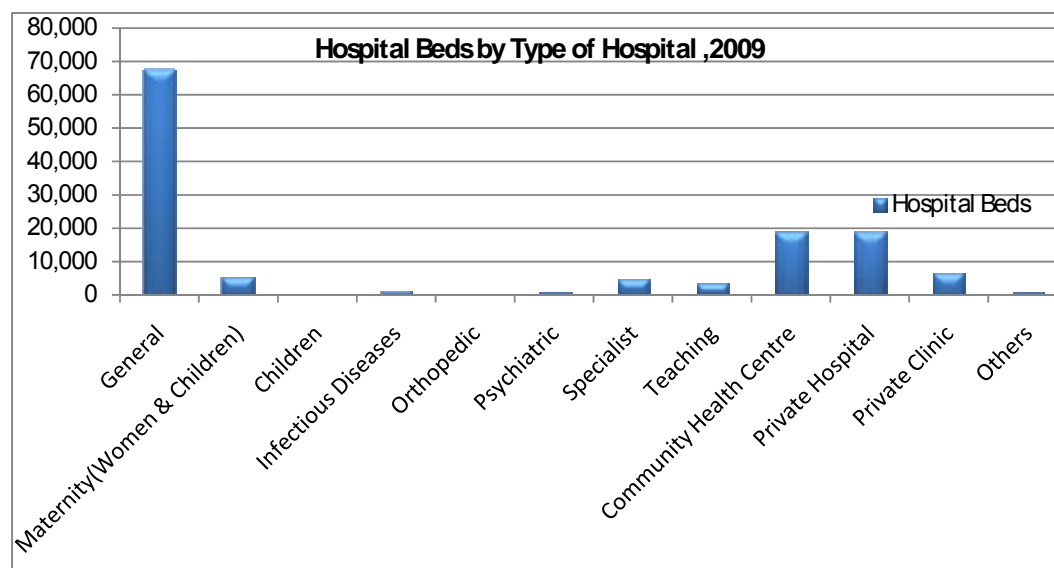


Table 4.6.4: Distribution of Patients by Type, 2009.

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

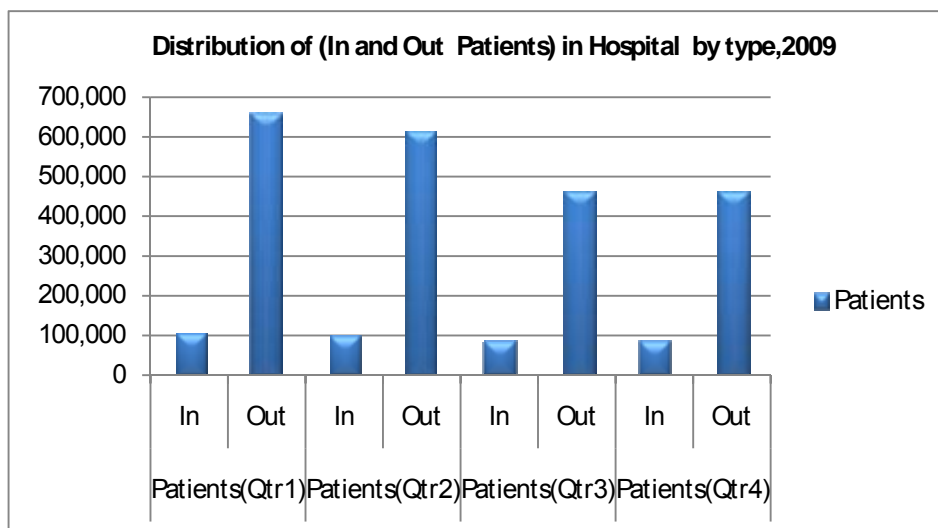


Table 4.6.5: Children Immunization

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

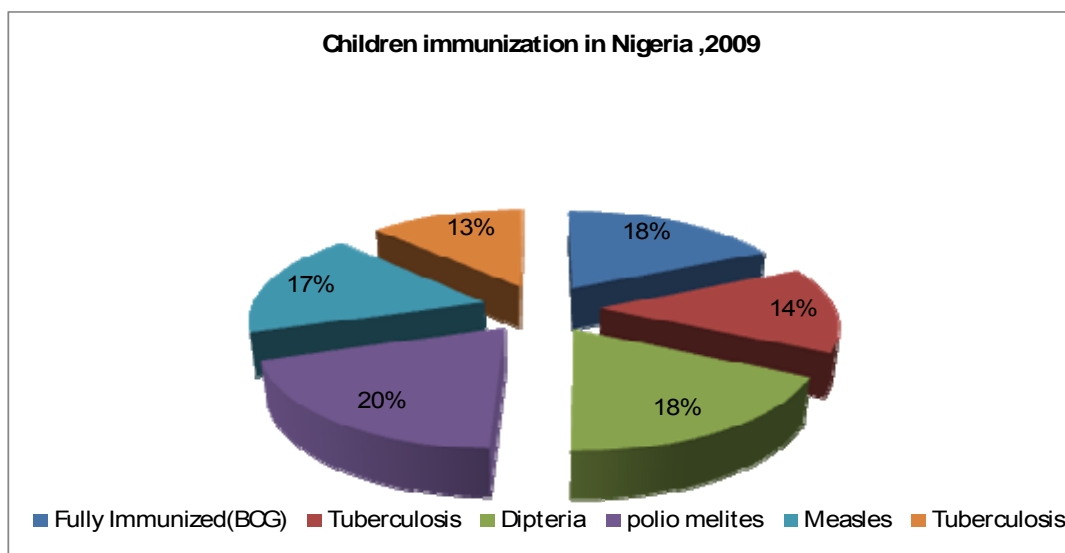


Table 4.6.6: Capital Expenditure, 2009

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

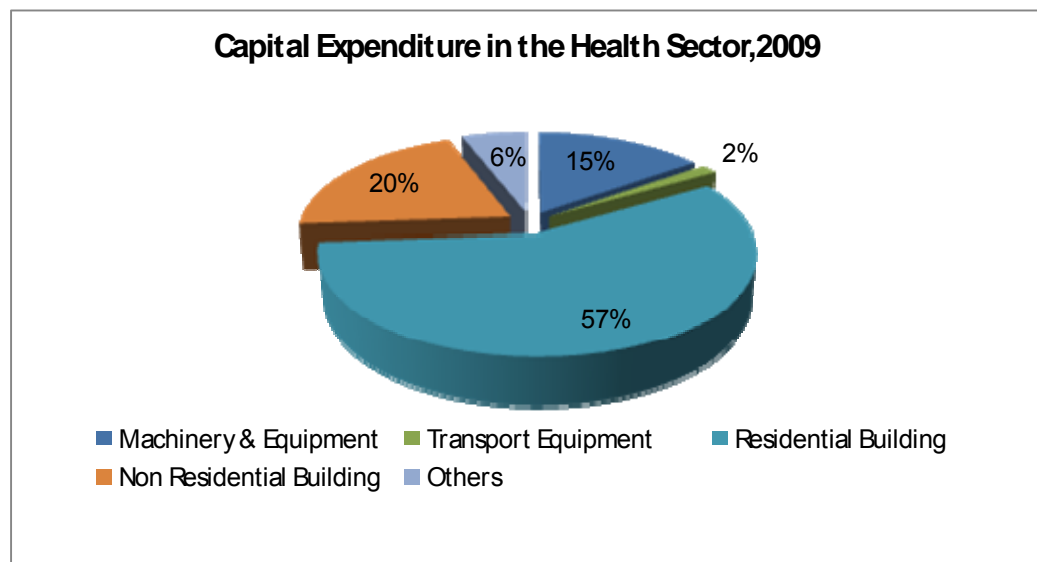


Table 4.6.7: Recurrent expenditure, 2009

The above table shows that N11.75 billion 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

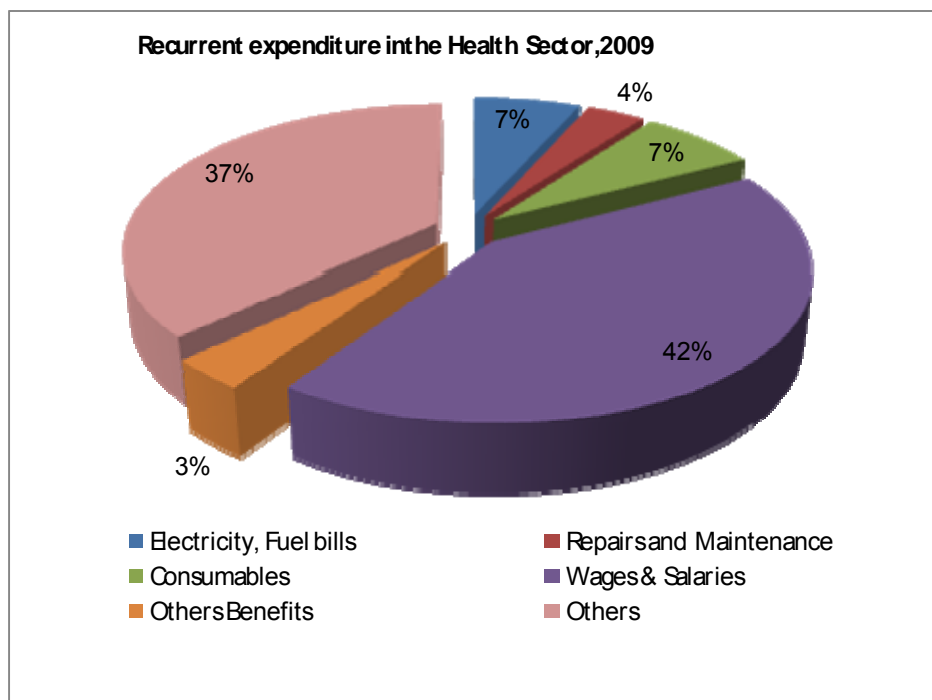


Table 4.6.8: Sources of Fund:

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

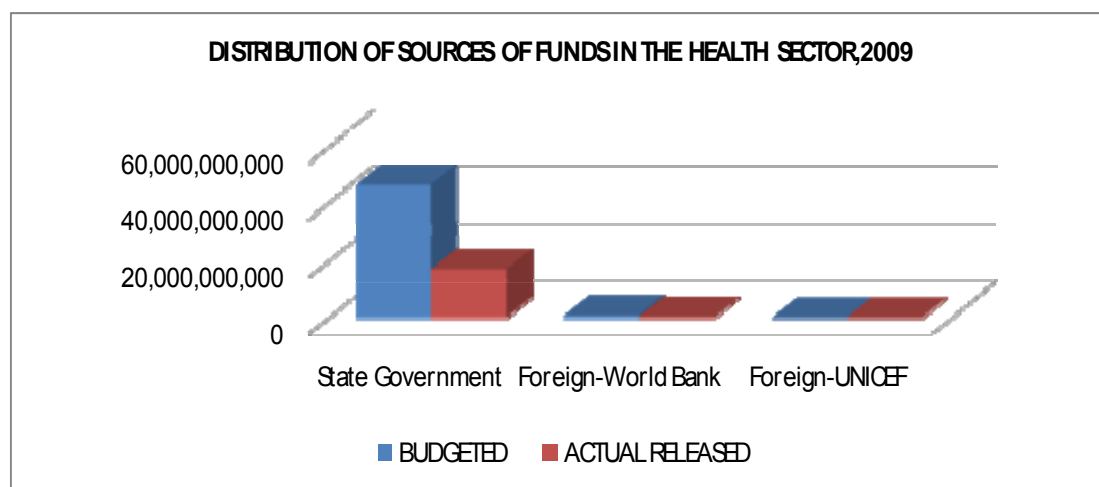


Table 4.6.9: Employment Size

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

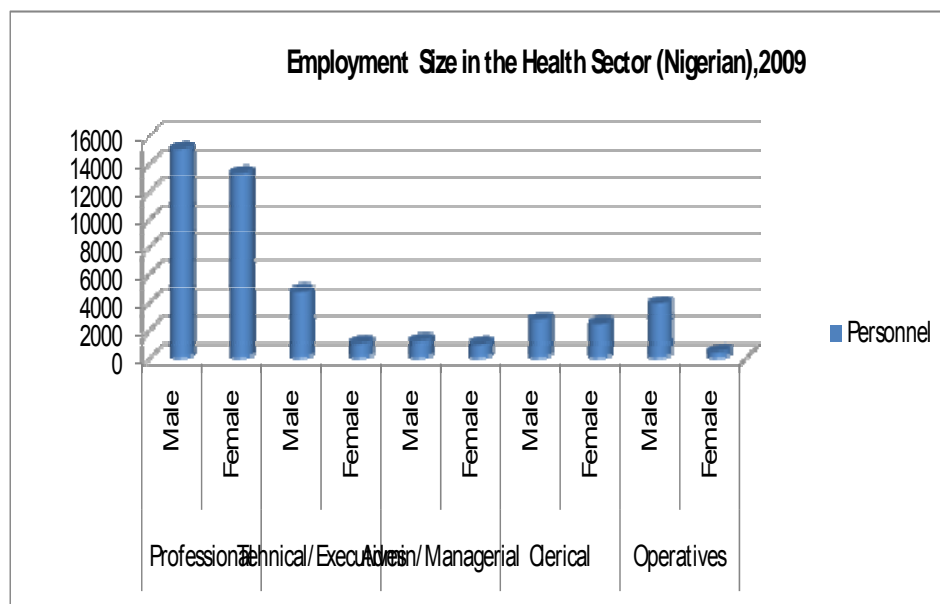
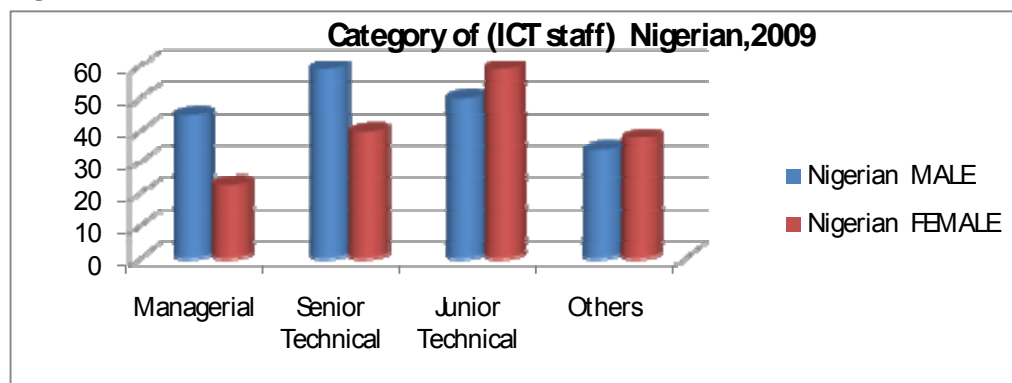


Table 4.6.10: Category of (ICT Staff)

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

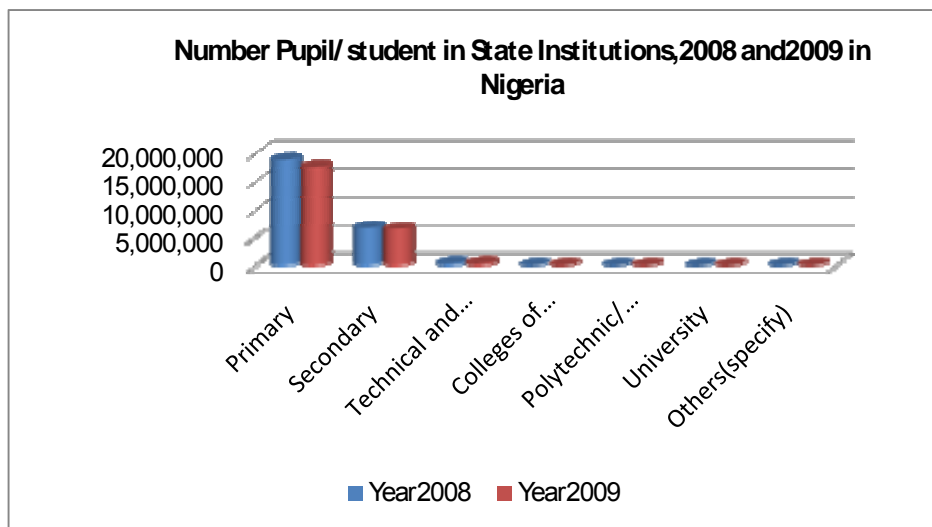


Table 4.7.3: Number of Teachers In State

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

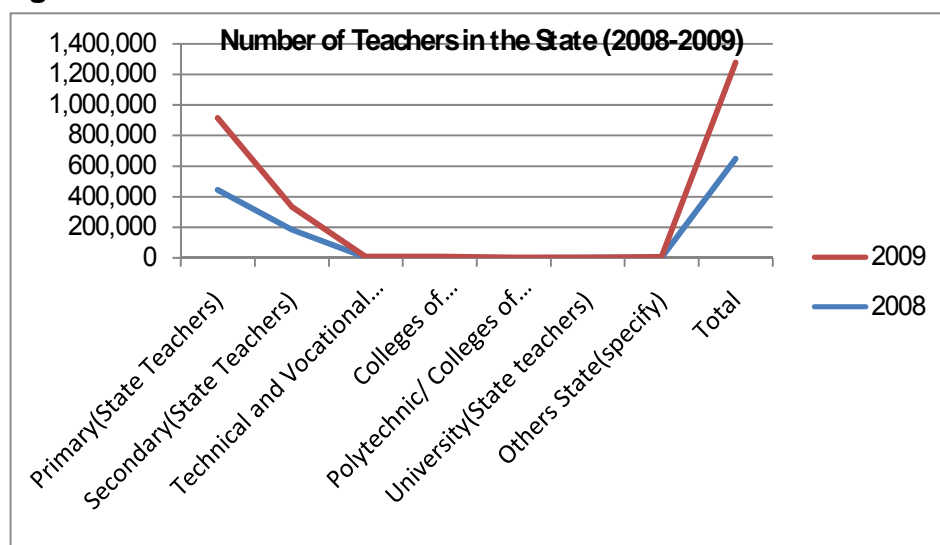


Table 4.7.4: Number of Enrolment in Secondary Schools, Repeaters, Drop-Outs and Number Completed (States)

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 up-surge 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.

Table4.7.5: 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)

Table 4.7.8: 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

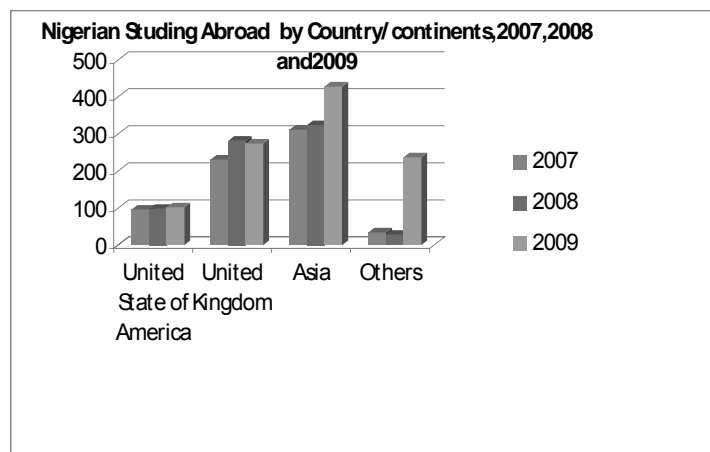


Table 4.7.10: Source of Funds

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.

Table 4.7.11: 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.

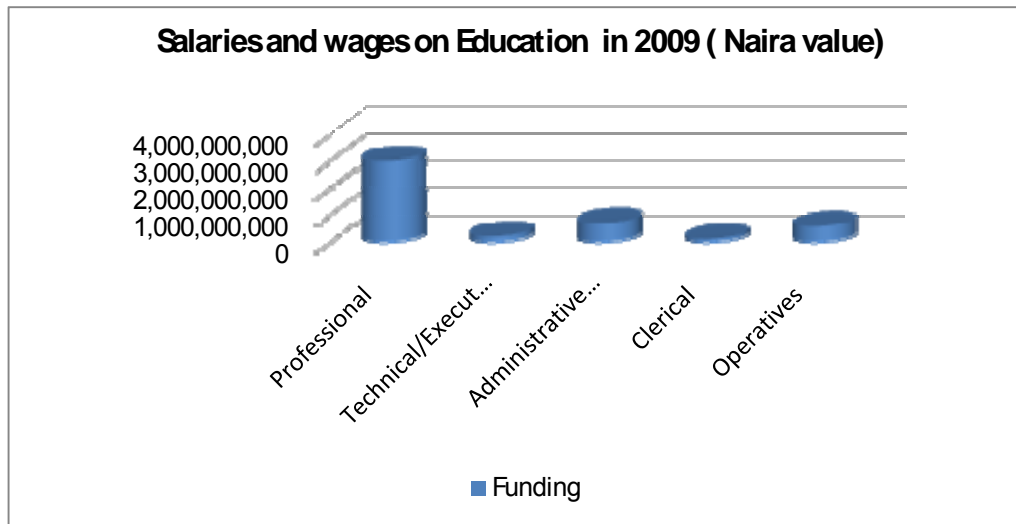
Those of clerical cadre increased by 28.56 percent and operatives declined by 65 percent in 2009 for Resident Nigerians. For non-Resident there were changes during the period

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.

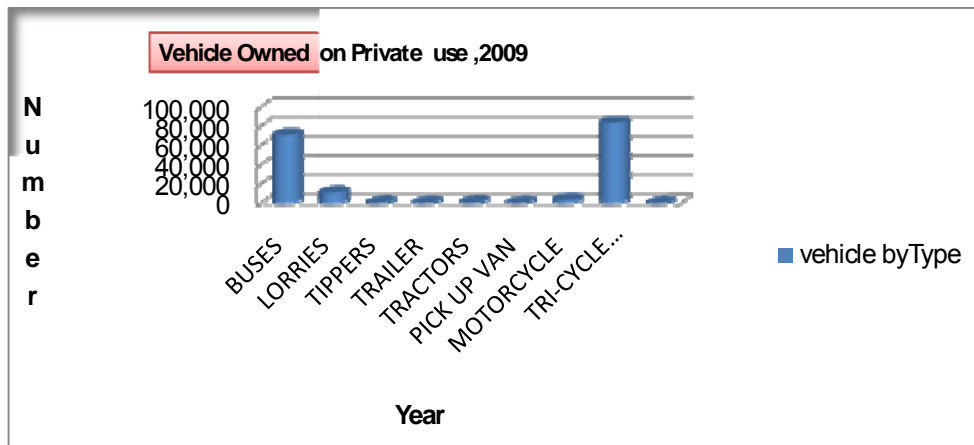
FIG 4.7.12.1



4.8 VEHICLE REGISTRATION

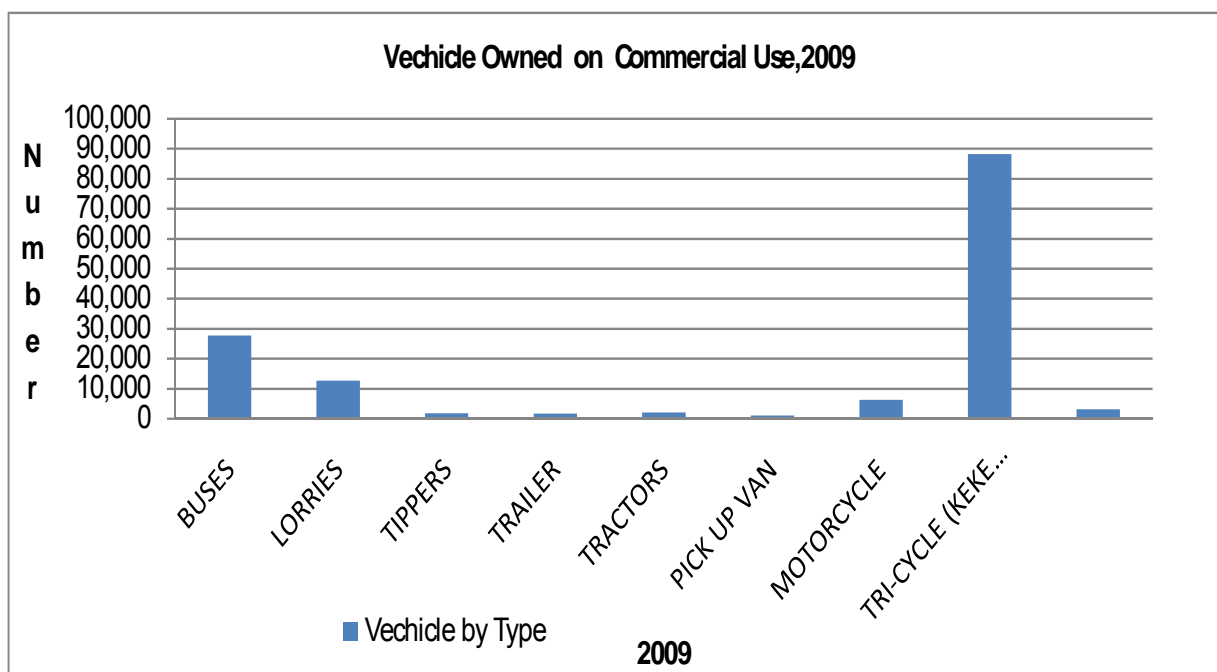
Table 4.8.1 Reported a total of 324,767 registered vehicles in 2009 as against 196,117 in 2008, representing 65.5 percent under the private use, out of a total of 173,662, registered motorcycles had the highest with 83,698. This was followed by cars with 71,180 while the least registered was tractors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

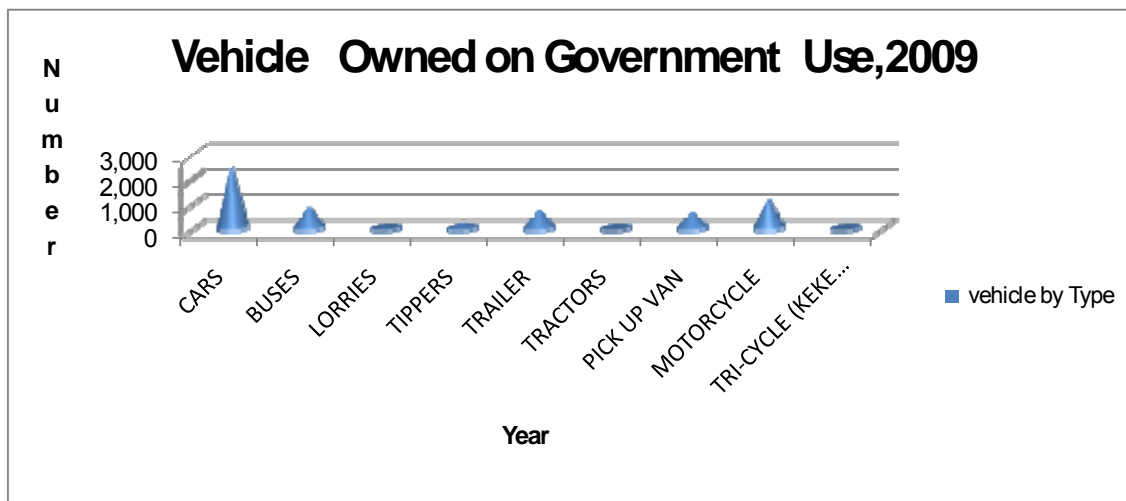


Table 4.8.2: Employment Size

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

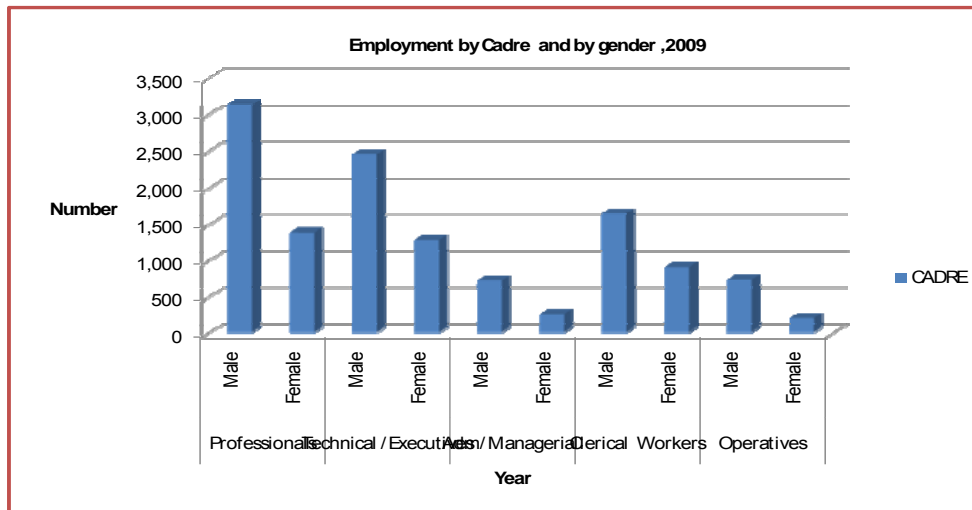


Table.4.8.3: Recurrent Expenditure

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

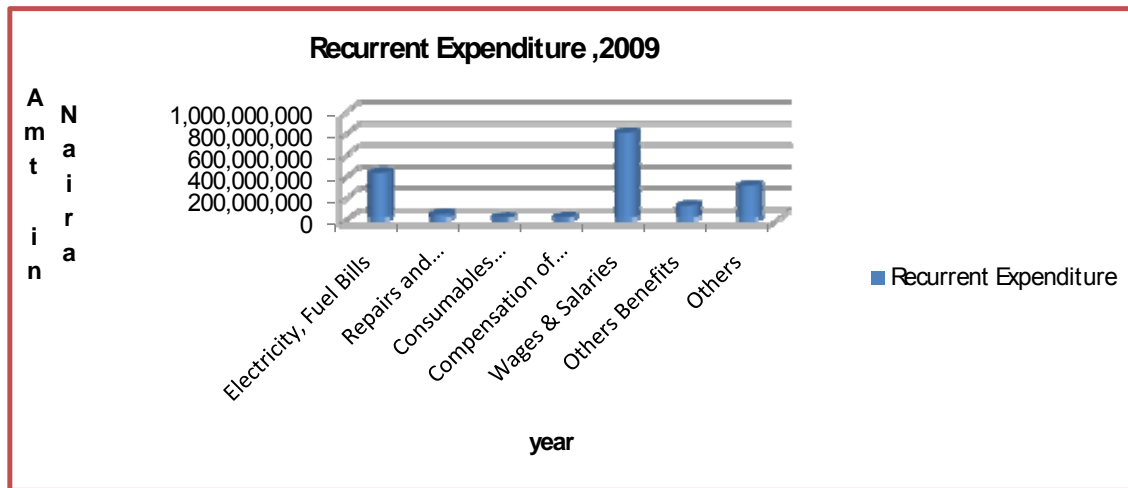
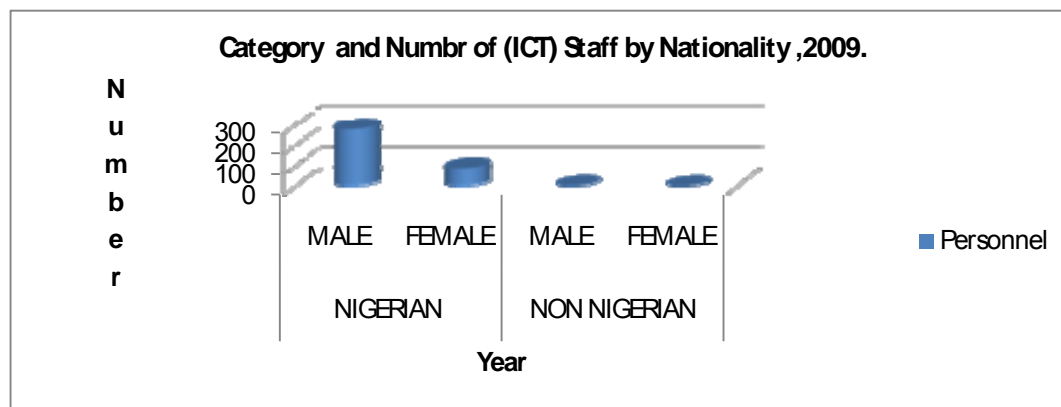


Table 4.8.4: Category of Employment in (ICT)

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 1st quarter than in any other quarter, with males accounting for 52.3 percent of placement. 2nd quarter had the highest percent of males, 58.5% while the least was in the 3rd quarter, 36.7%. However, the highest placement was recorded for females in the 3rd 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 1st quarter had the highest number of trade disputes. Out of the total 123 trade disputes, those of 1st 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 3rd quarter of the year and the least in the 4th 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 1st quarter with 46 percent (89,597), while the least, 2.7 percent (5298) was recorded in the 4th 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 4th quarter with a total cost of N126, 451,050.00, while the least was recorded in the 1st 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 4th quarter, 70 percent (N789, 396,321.00) while the least was in the 2nd 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 1st quarter, 25.6 percent (13,702), while the least was in the 3rd 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

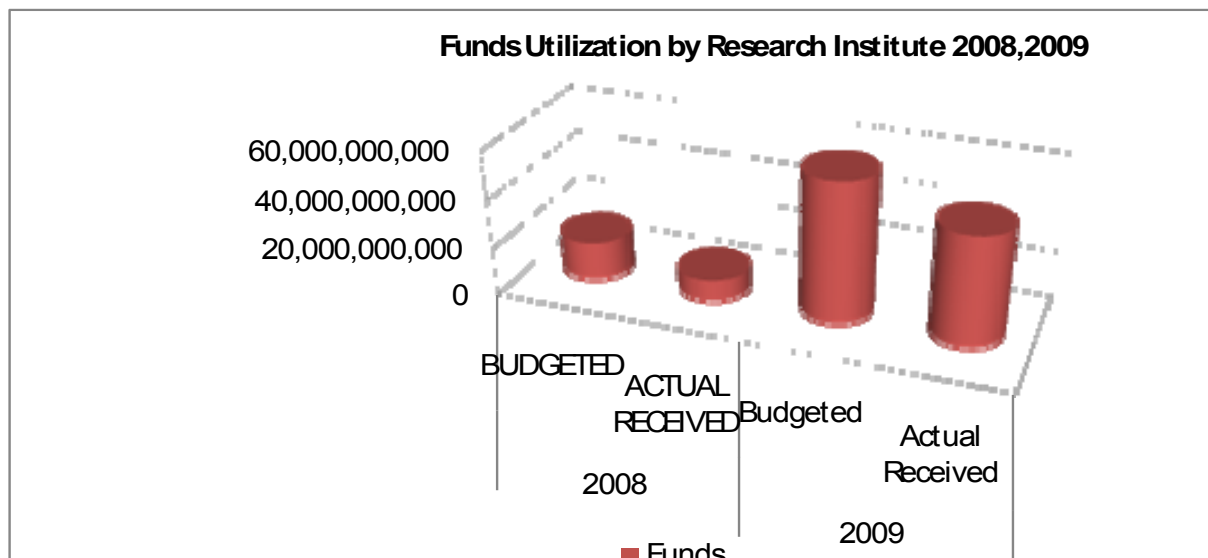


Table 4.10.4: EMPLOYMENT SIZE (NIGERIANS)

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 1st quarter (2,033) had the largest number of employment with 698 female. The least employment was in the 4th 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 , 40.81percent(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(41,410),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

Fig4.13.1.1-4.13.2.1

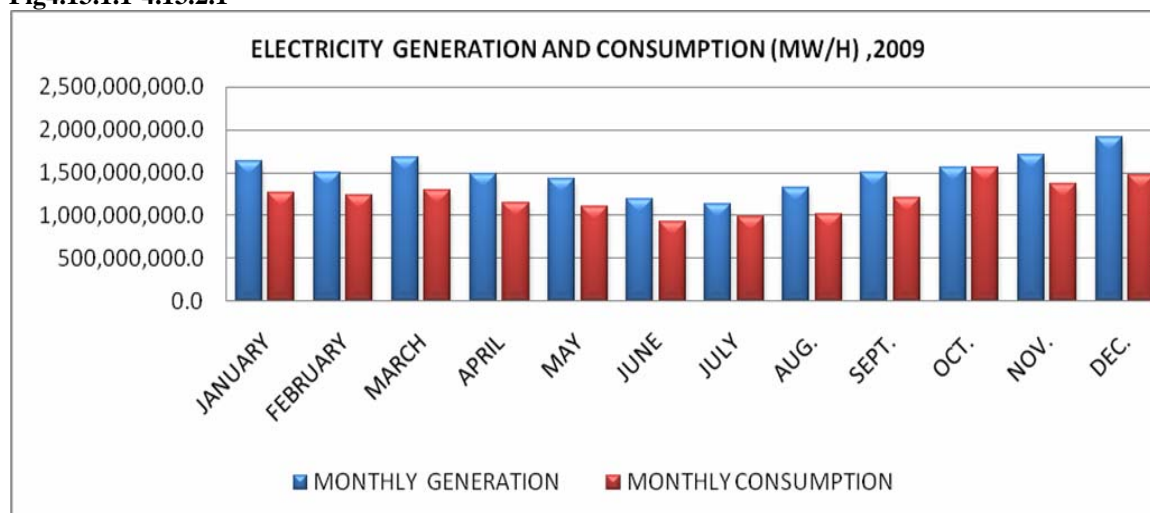


Table 4.14: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJET (ADP)

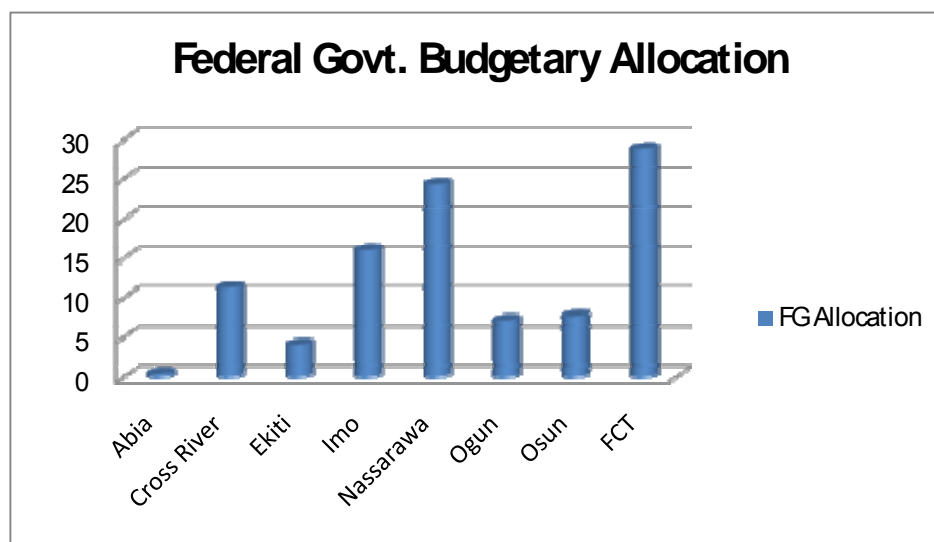
Table 4.14.1: Sources of fund:

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 2020 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 in2009

Fig 4.14.2.2

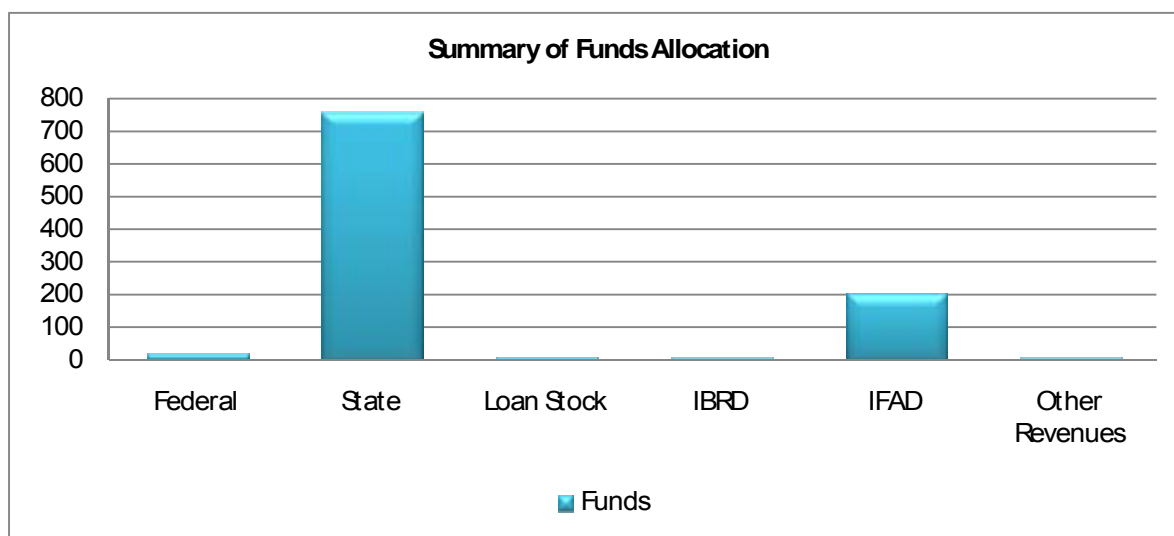


Table 4.14.3: Analysis of Cost of Operation (Recurrent Expenditure), 2009

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 4th 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 4th 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 2nd quarter with 21.9 percent.

Table 4.15.3: 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 4th quarter of 2009 recorded the highest of the dispatched mails abroad.

This was followed by 21.8 percent record in the 2nd quarter, while the least was recorded in the 1st 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 4th quarter of the year, accounting for 36.9 percent of the total, while the least was in the 1st 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 1st quarter of 2009 than in the other 3 quarters, with 31.6 percent of the total. The 2nd quarter followed with 25.1 percent, while the 3rd 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 2nd quarter of the year with over N1.6 billion, translating to 44.5 percent of the total. The 2nd quarter revenue was also a 53.1 percent increase over the 1st 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 4th 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 1st quarter of the year (2009) accounted for the largest with 49.9 percent. This was followed by the 4th quarter that accounted for 25.4 percent of the total. The least of the expenditure was however, made in the 3rd quarter with 12.2 percent.

The general trend of the expenditure was a steady decrease between the 1st and the 3rd quarters, 750 percent in the 2nd quarter and 2.6 percent in the 3rd quarter. It only increased in the 4th quarter by 109.4 percent even the 3rd 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

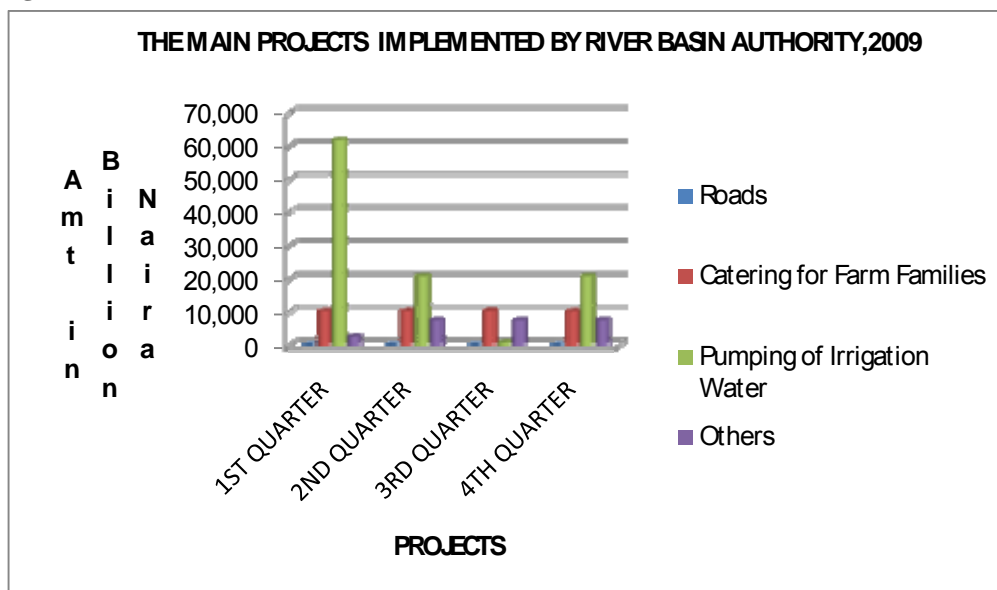


Table 4.16.3: Recurrent Expenditure

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

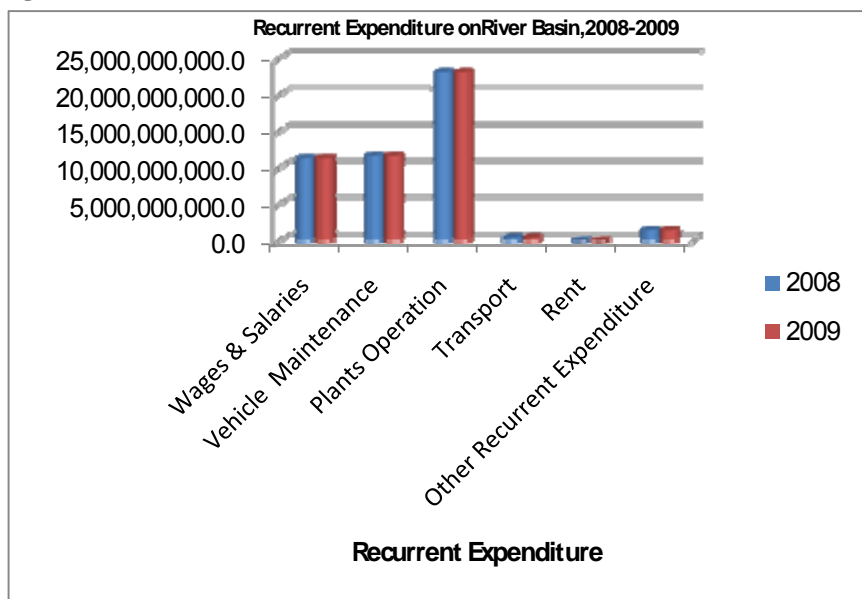


Table 4.16.4: Employment Size

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:

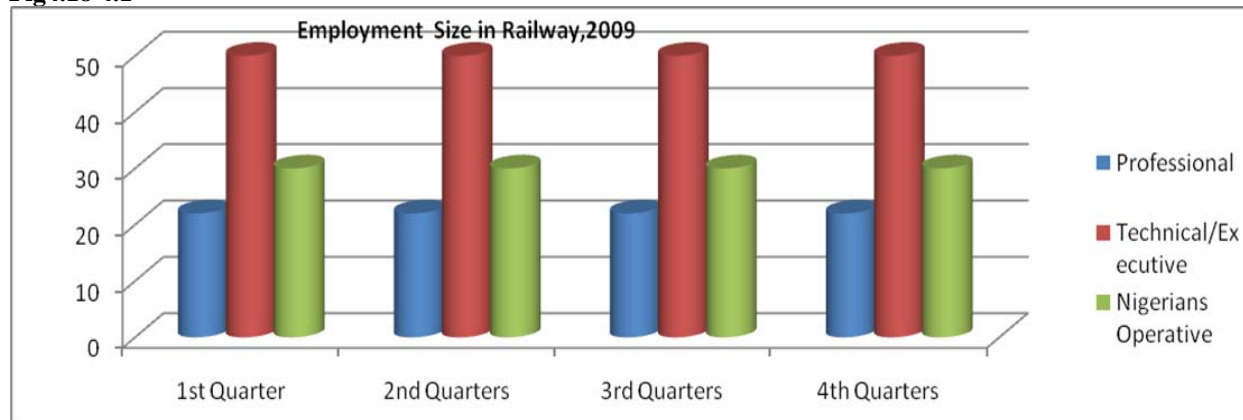
Table 2.3.2 showed that a total of 43361 metric tons of goods was hauled within the period and this came only from Lagos and Plateau states. Most of the haulage was recorded in Lagos state with 40590 metric tons representing 93.6 percent of the total

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 table 2.2. 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

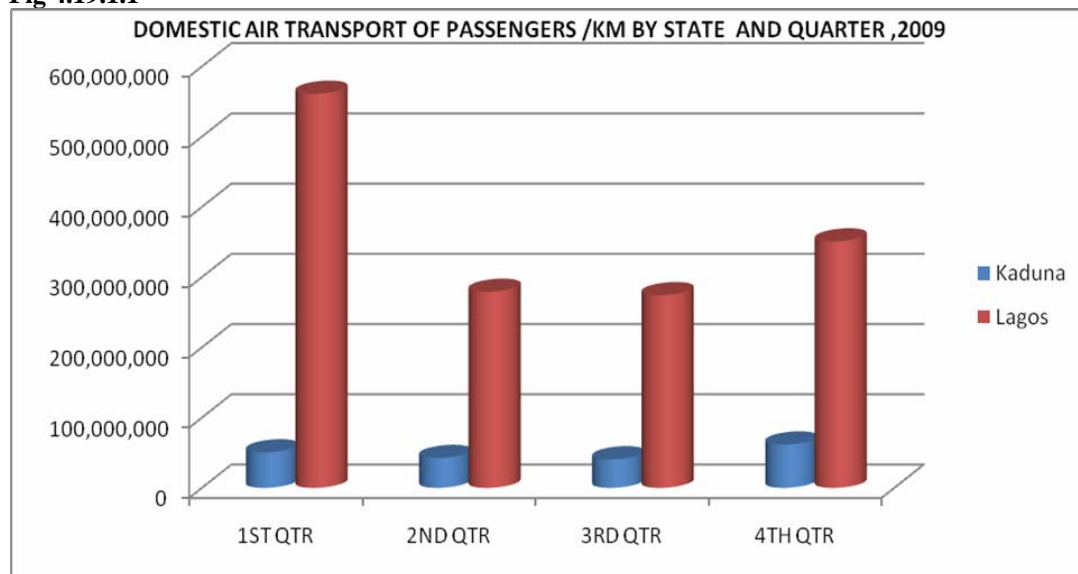
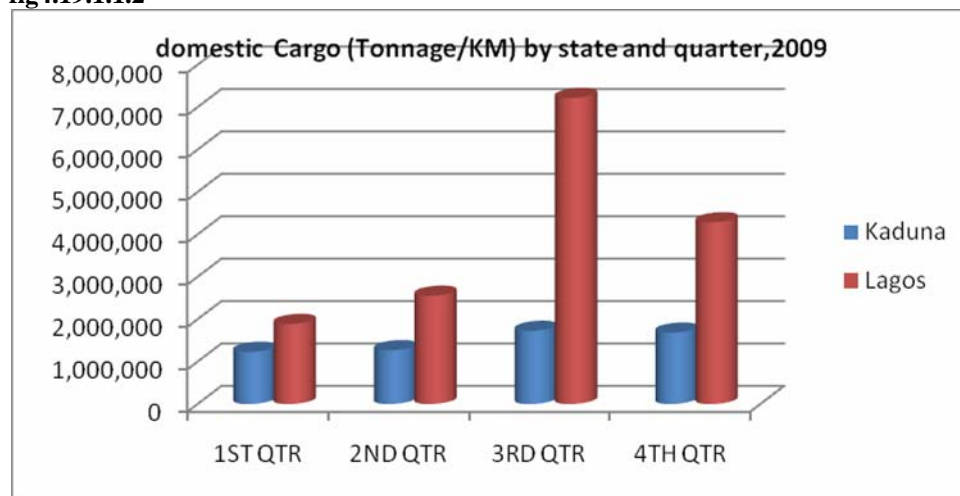


Table 4.19. 2: Domestic Cargo (Tonnage/km) by State and Quarter:

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



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 counterpart 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

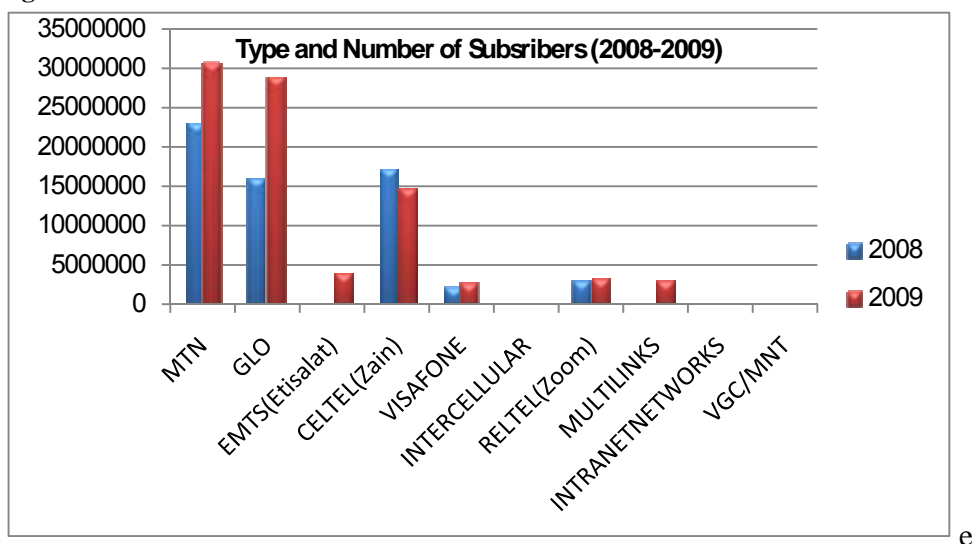


Table 4:21.2: Prepaid Subscribers

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

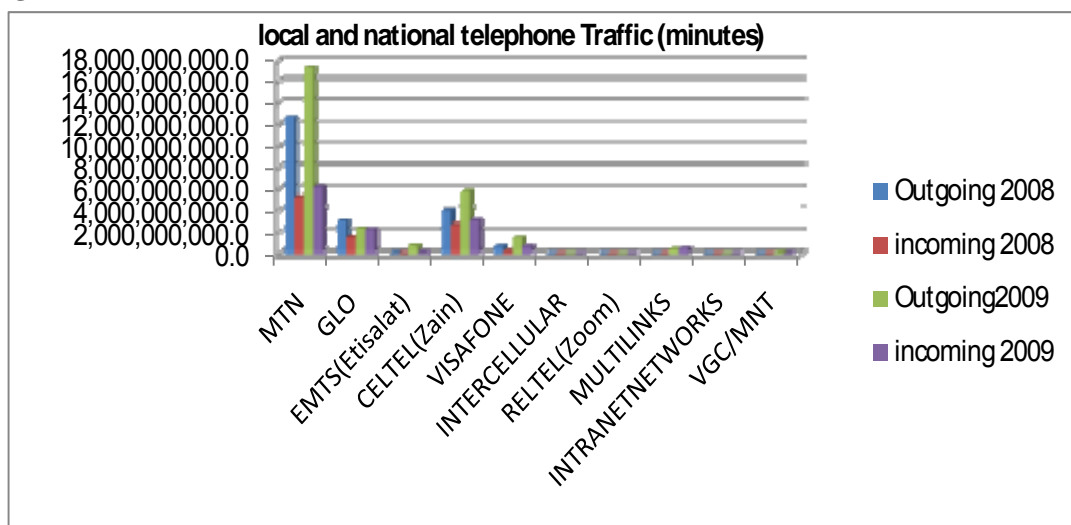


Table 4.21.9: Total International Telephone Traffic

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.

Table 4.21.13: 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

Table 4.21.14: 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:

$$L_i = 100 \times \frac{\sum Q_0 P_i}{\sum Q_0 P_0}$$

P_0 is the base year Unit prices

P_i is the current unit price

Q_0 is the base year Quantities

5.4.1 Imports:

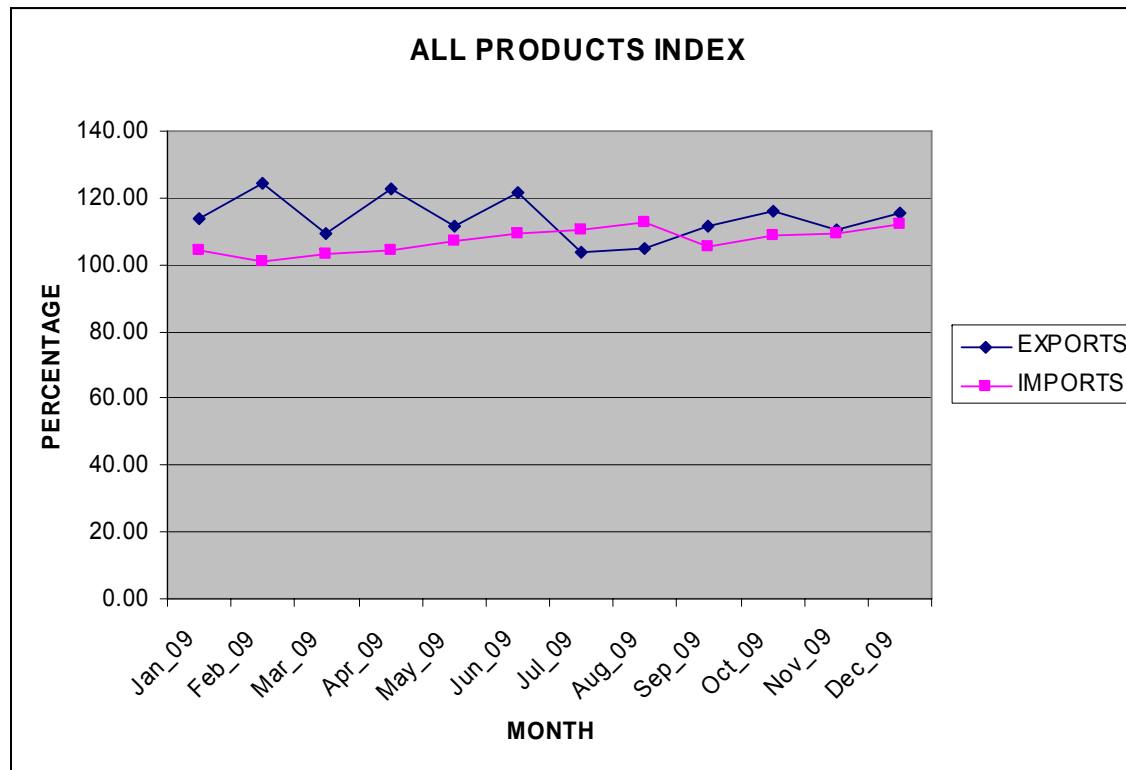
While Jan 2009 was taken to be the current month, January 2005 was taken as the base month in the computation of the Trade Price Indices (see Table 5.1.1),. Import Index appreciated between 100.04 percent and 125.89 percent during the year 2009. Minimum value occurred within section 1 (Live animals; 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:

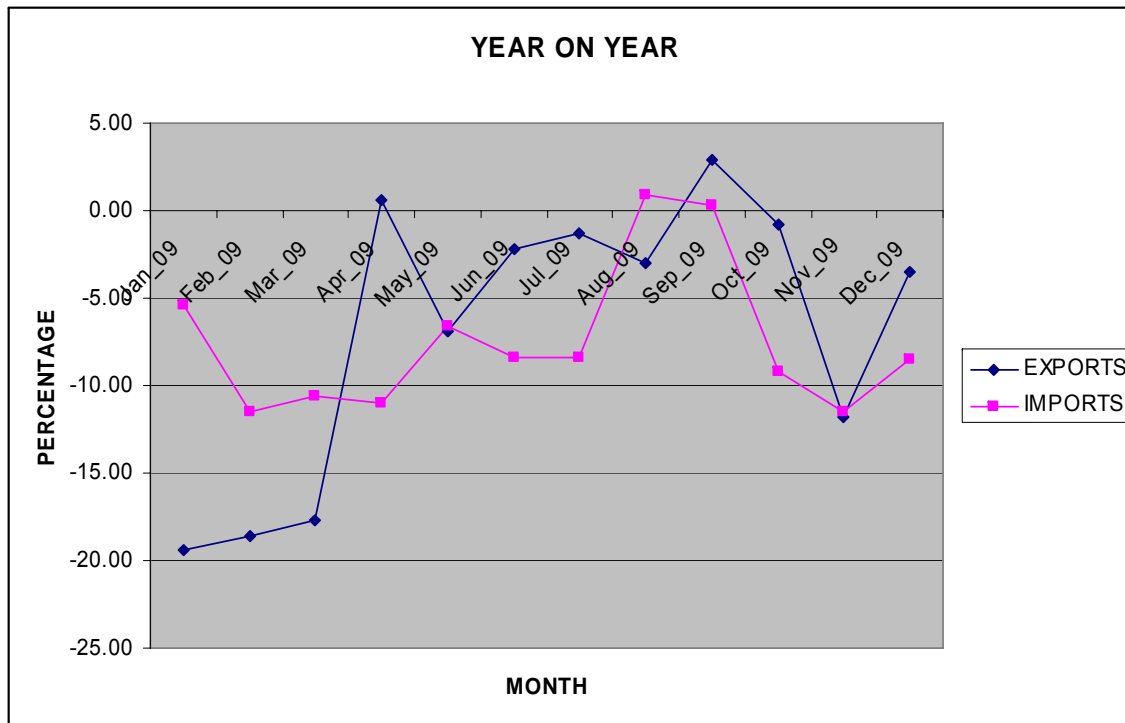
This Value gave a general picture of the price movement across all the commodities in Imports and Exports. All sections products for imports fluctuated between 108.56 percent and 117.99 percent through the months of January to December 2009 (see table 5.1.1). From the table, it was observed that imports 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

$$\frac{\text{Index of export prices}}{\text{Index of import prices}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

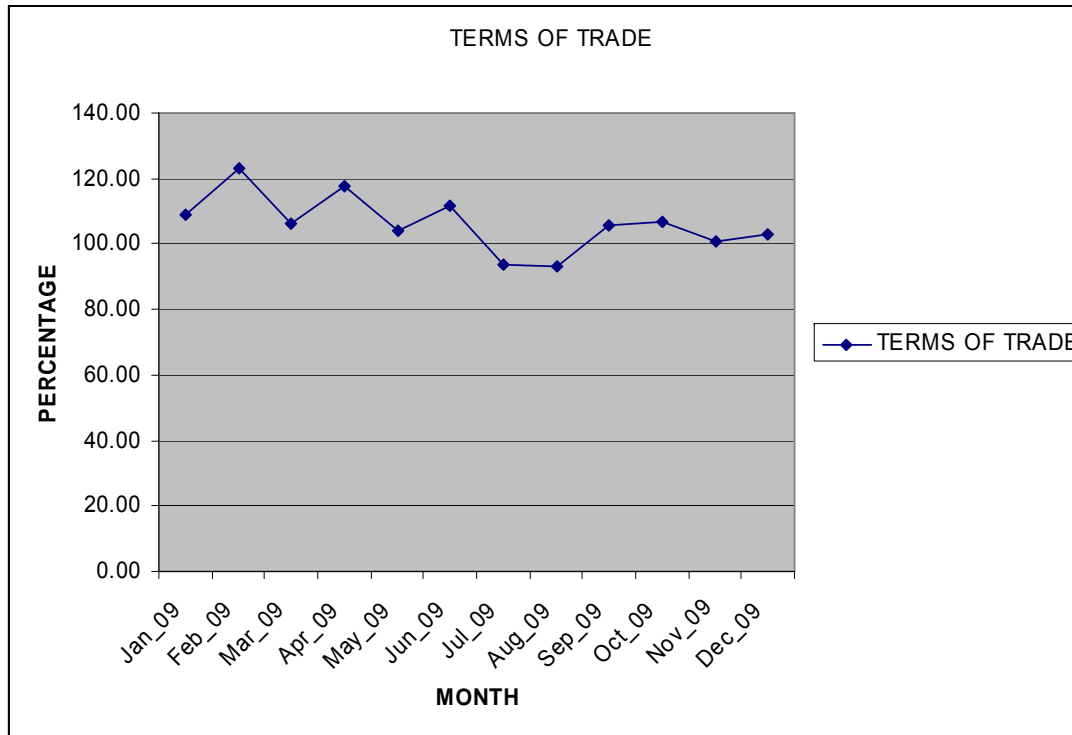
Even though it takes a plural form, Terms of Trade is a single number that represents the ratio of the relative prices. When this ratio is falling, the country is said to have deteriorating terms of trade. Because the Imports of one country become the Exports of the other country, terms of trade for any two countries are the reciprocal of each other. Applying the above formulae to the attached data for 2009, we have.

$$(120.94 \times 100) / 113.31 = 106.73 \text{ percent.}$$

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

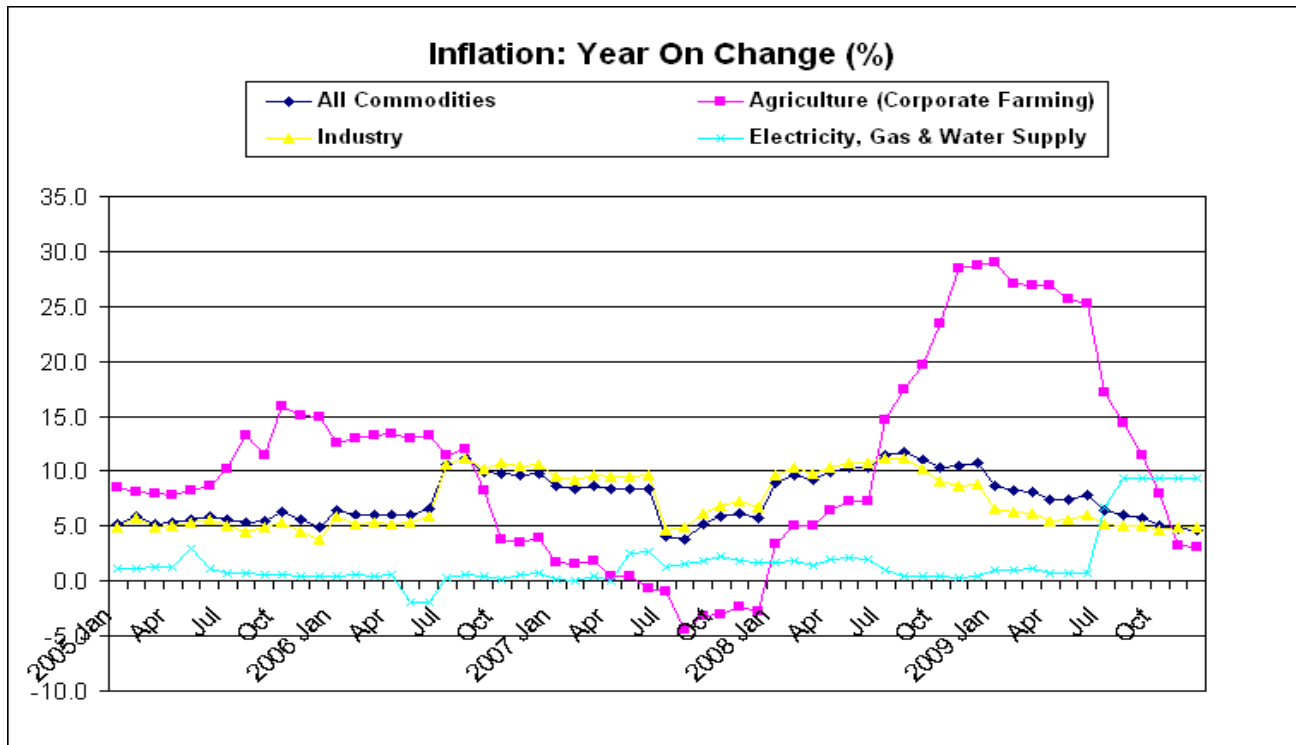
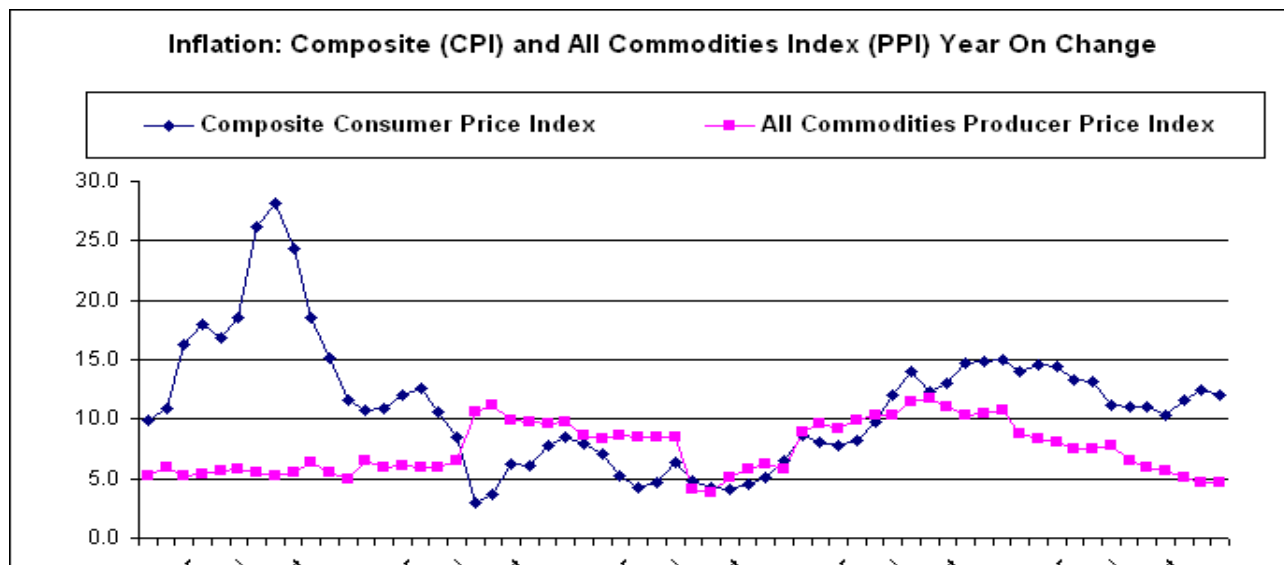


Fig. 6.2



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:

- (i) 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 ~~N~~5,536.0 billion, ~~N~~5,720.2 billion, ~~N~~6,461.9 billion, and ~~N~~6,578.2 billion, in 2008 to ~~N~~5,460.8 billion, ~~N~~5,872.7 billion, ~~N~~6,608.4 billion, ~~N~~6,852.3 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.

The GDP for the Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas sector at current basic price declined from a level of ~~N~~9,097.8 billion in 2008 to ~~N~~7,418.1 billion in 2009 representing an annual growth of -18.46 percent. The quarterly GDP levels stood at ~~N~~2,456.4 billion, ~~N~~2,092.5 billion, ~~N~~2,183.5 billion, and ~~N~~2,365.4 billion in 2008 and ~~N~~1,893.7 billion, ~~N~~1,728.4 billion, ~~N~~1,765.8 billion, and ~~N~~2,030.2 billion respectively in 2009. This sector accounted for 37.44 percent of the GDP at Current prices in 2008 and 29.92 percent in 2009 (see Table 7.4.1).

On the other hand, the Gross Domestic Product at 1990 Basic Price increased from a level of ~~N~~672.2 billion in 2008 to ~~N~~719.0 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 ₦142.1 billion, ₦150.9 billion, ₦183.7 billion, and ₦195.6 billion in 2008 to ₦149.2 billion, ₦162.1 billion, ₦197.1 billion, and ₦210.6 billion, respectively in 2009. This shows an overall corresponding quarterly growth rate in 2009 as 5.01 percent, 7.45 percent, 7.30 percent and 7.67 percent respectively (See Table 7.4.2). The primary sector consisting of crop production, livestock, forestry and fishing accounted for about 42.13 percent of the overall GDP at constant prices in 2008 and 41.70 percent in 2009. Also 36.18 percent, 43.67 percent, 45.21 percent and 41.17 percent represent the primary sector quarterly GDP share at constant prices in 2008 and 36.34 percent, 43.06 percent, 45.81 percent and 41.80 percent in 2009 respectively (See Table 7.4.2).

The GDP for the Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas sector at constant prices (See table 7.4.2) increased slightly from a level of ₦116.6 billion in 2008 to ₦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.

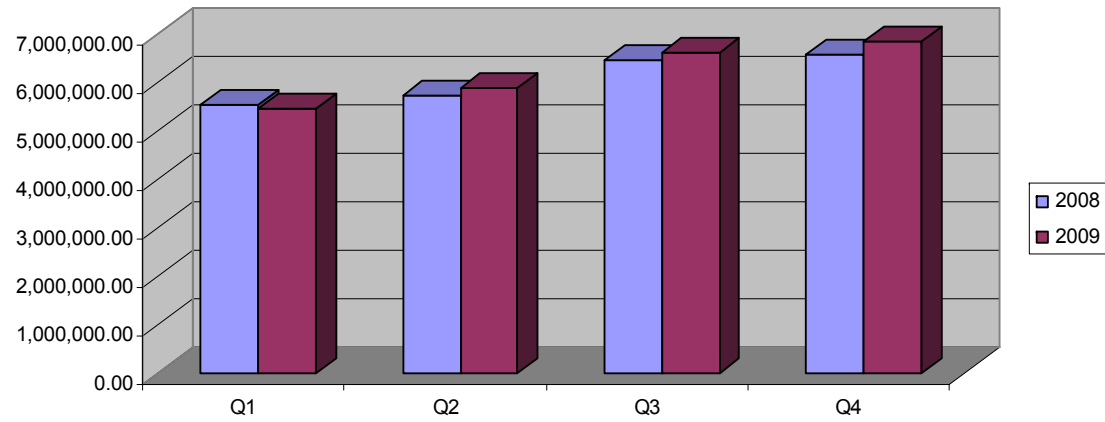
The implicit deflator of the gross domestic product (See table 7.4.3) declined from a level of 3,614.44 in 2008 to 3,448.54 in 2009 resulting in a growth of -4.59 percent.

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.

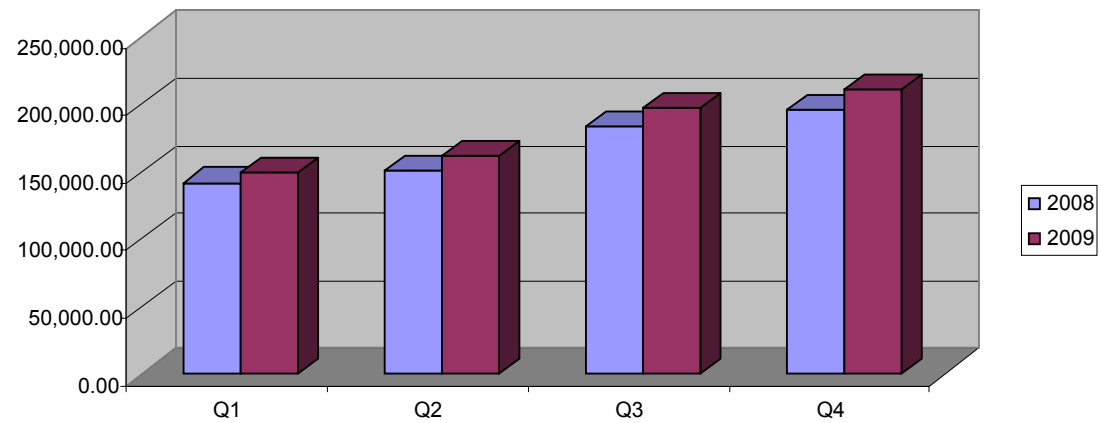
The non-oil GDP in nominal terms (See table 7.4.1) increased from a level of ₦15,198.6 billion in 2008 to ₦17,376.1 billion in 2009 representing a growth of 14.33 percent in 2009. The non oil sector share of the overall GDP in 2008 and 2009 stood at 62.56 percent and 70.08 percent respectively.

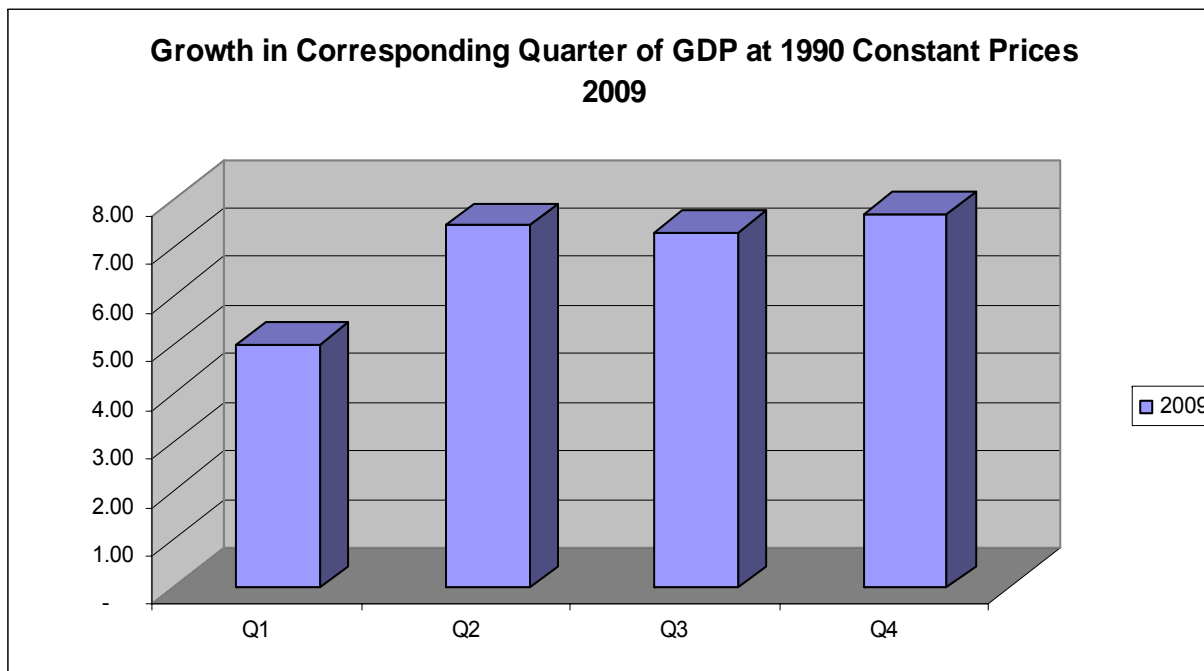
The non-oil sector real GDP (See table 7.4.2) rose from a level of ₦555.6 billion in 2008 to ₦601.9 billion in 2009 resulting to a growth rate of 8.32 percent.

Level of Quarterly GDP at Current Prices 2008-2009



Level of Quarterly GDP at 1990 Constant Prices 2008-2009





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 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 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**

| ZONE | S/NO. | STATE LABEL | SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | | MINING & QUARRYING | | | MANUFACTURING | | | HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS | | | BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | | | WHOLESALE / RETAIL TRADE | | | PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES / FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION | | |
| | | | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPO NS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPO NS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPO NS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPO NS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPO NS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPO NS E RATE |
| SOUTH EAST | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 | 80.0 |
| 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 |
| SOUTH SOUTH | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| SOUTH WEST | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 EAST | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| NORTH WEST | 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 |
| | SUB - 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 |
| | 01 | ADAMAWA | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 8 | 100.0 | 10 | 10 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 5 | 83.3 | 10 | 8 | 80.0 |
| | 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 |
| SOUTH WEST | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 06 | YOBE | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 7 | 87.5 | 7 | 6 | 85.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 4 | 80.0 | 10 | 8 | 80.0 |
| | 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 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|---------|------------------------------|----|-------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|
| NORTH WEST | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | | | RESPONSE RATE (ALL SCTORS) = | | | | | | | | 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)

| ZONE | S/NO. | STATE LABEL | SECTOR | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | ORGANISED ROAD TRANSPORT | | | OTHER COMM., SOC. AND PERSONAL SERV | | | TOTAL | | |
| | | | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPOS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPOS E RATE | NO. EXPEC- TED | NO. RETRIE- VED | REPOS E RATE |
| SOUTH EAST | 01 | ABIA | 10 | 8 | 80.0 | 6 | 4 | 66.7 | 125 | 83 | 66.4 |
| | 02 | ANAMBRA | 8 | 5 | 62.5 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 110 | 76 | 69.1 |
| | 03 | EBONYI | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 | 91 | 56 | 61.5 |
| | 04 | ENUGU | 6 | 2 | 33.3 | 5 | 3 | 60.0 | 64 | 31 | 48.4 |
| | 05 | IMO | 8 | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 72 | 50 | 69.4 |
| SUB - TOTAL | | | 36 | 21 | 58.3 | 23 | 14 | 60.9 | 462 | 296 | 64.1 |
| SOUTH SOUTH | 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 |
| | 03 | CROSS RIVER | 11 | 7 | 63.6 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 | 82 | 45 | 54.9 |
| | 04 | DELTA | 8 | 3 | 37.5 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 102 | 43 | 42.2 |
| | 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 - TOTAL | | | 46 | 25 | 54.3 | 23 | 17 | 73.9 | 513 | 299 | 58.3 |
| SOUTH WEST | 01 | EKITI | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 55 | 34 | 61.8 |
| | 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 |
| | 04 | ONDO | 5 | 3 | 60.0 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 | 73 | 53 | 72.6 |
| | 05 | OSUN | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 91 | 61 | 67.0 |
| | 06 | OYO | 11 | 7 | 63.6 | 6 | 6 | 100.0 | 146 | 74 | 50.7 |
| SUB - TOTAL | | | 45 | 16 | 35.6 | 32 | 29 | 90.6 | 1664 | 901 | 54.1 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | 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 |
| | 04 | KWARA | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 56 | 27 | 48.2 |
| | 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 - TOTAL | | | 40 | 28 | 70.0 | 30 | 26 | 86.7 | 481 | 313 | 65.1 |
| NORTH EAST | 01 | ADAMAWA | 6 | 6 | 100.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 44 | 41 | 93.2 |
| | 02 | BAUCHI | 10 | 8 | 80.0 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 | 85 | 58 | 68.2 |
| | 03 | BORNO | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 55 | 39 | 70.9 |
| | 04 | GOMBE | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 76 | 45 | 59.2 |
| | 05 | TARABA | 5 | 4 | 80.0 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 | 39 | 27 | 69.2 |
| | 06 | YOBE | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 36 | 31 | 86.1 |
| SUB - TOTAL | | | 29 | 24 | 82.8 | 25 | 24 | 96.0 | 335 | 241 | 71.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|------|------|------|
| NORTH WEST | 01 | JIGAWA | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 46 | 27 | 58.7 |
| | 02 | KADUNA | 6 | 1 | 16.7 | 9 | 5 | 55.6 | 219 | 104 | 47.5 |
| | 03 | KANO | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 2 | 22.2 | 248 | 70 | 28.2 |
| | 04 | KATSINA | 5 | 3 | 60.0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 74 | 47 | 63.5 |
| | 05 | KEBBI | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 | 40 | 27 | 67.5 |
| | 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 – TOTAL | | | 28 | 10 | 35.7 | 38 | 25 | 65.8 | 765 | 368 | 48.1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 224 | 124 | 55.4 | 171 | 135 | 78.9 | 4220 | 2418 | 57.3 |

RESPONSE RATE (ALL SECTORS) =

57.30%

| Private Farmer - Retrieval status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| S/No | Crop | | | Livestock | | | Poultry | | | Fishing | | | Total | | |
| | Expected | Retrieved | Response Rate | Expected | Retrieved | Response Rate | Expected | Retrieved | Response Rate | Expected | Retrieved | Response Rate | Expected | Retrieved | Response 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 | 1 | 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 |

| Table 1.8 NBS/CBN/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY, 2009 CORPORATE FARM PHASE II DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED FRAME BY STATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| S/N | STATE | ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CROP | | FISHING | | FORESTRY | | LIVESTOCK | | POULTRY | | Grand Total | |
| | | EXPEC TED | RETRI EVED | EXPEC TED | RETRI EVED | EXPEC TED | RETRI EVED | EXPEC TED | RETRI EVED | EXPEC TED | RETRI EVED | 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 | | 5 | 3 | 18 | 5 |
| Grand Total | | 111 | 72 | 77 | 45 | 15 | 9 | 55 | 40 | 120 | 67 | 378 | 233 |

| Table 1.9 Producer Price Survey Establishments by Sector & Retrieval (2009) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| S/N | STATE | Agricul- ture | Manufac- turing | Mining & Quarring | Elect, Gas & Water | Total Expected | Total 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/CBN/NCC SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY RETRIEVAL STATUS (FOREIGN TRADE RECORDS) _ Phase 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| ZONE | STATE | EXPORT | | | IMPORT | | |
| | | EXPEC- TED | RETRI EVED | RESPONSE RATE (%) | EXPE CTED | RETRIE VED | RESPONSE 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 COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS RETRIVAL STATUS 2009/10 | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Zone | State | Expected | Received | Retrival Rate % |
| South East | ABIA | 17 | 13 | 76 |
| | ANAMBRA | 18 | 13 | 72 |
| | EBONYI | 17 | 3 | 18 |
| | ENUGU | 17 | 10 | 59 |
| | IMO | 18 | 8 | 44 |
| | Sub-total | 87 | 47 | 54 |
| South South | AKWA-IBOM | 17 | 10 | 59 |
| | BAYELSA | 18 | 11 | 61 |
| | C/RIVER | 19 | 14 | 74 |
| | DELTA | 18 | 7 | 39 |
| | EDO | 18 | 7 | 39 |
| | RIVERS | 19 | 9 | 47 |
| | Sub-total | 109 | 58 | 53 |
| South West | OGUN | 17 | 9 | 53 |
| | ONDO | 18 | 9 | 50 |
| | OSUN | 17 | 17 | 100 |
| | OYO | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| | EKITI | 17 | 10 | 59 |
| | LAGOS | 23 | 10 | 39 |
| | Sub-total | 110 | 59 | 54 |
| North Central | KOGI | 13 | 9 | 69 |
| | KWARA | 17 | 5 | 29 |
| | NASSARAWA | 16 | 4 | 25 |
| | NIGER | 19 | 8 | 42 |
| | PLATEAU | 18 | 17 | 94 |
| | BENUE | 17 | 5 | 29 |
| | ABUJA(FCT) | 18 | 2 | 11 |
| | Sub-total | 118 | 50 | 42 |
| North East | ADAMAWA | 19 | 16 | 84 |
| | BAUCHI | 16 | 9 | 56 |
| | BORNO | 16 | 15 | 94 |
| | GOMBE | 16 | 10 | 63 |
| | TARABA | 17 | 17 | 100 |
| | YOBE | 13 | 13 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 97 | 80 | 82 |
| North West | JIGAWA | 16 | 8 | 44 |
| | KADUNA | 19 | 16 | 84 |
| | KANO | 17 | 11 | 35 |
| | KATSINA | 16 | 11 | 38 |
| | 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 HOSEHOLD SURVEY (GHS) COMPLETED RECORDS | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ZONE | S/N | STATE | No of EA Expec Ted | No of EA Covered | Respo nse Rate (%) | No of HH Expect ed | No of HH Cover ed | Respo nse Rate (%) |
| SOUTH WEST | 1 | Ekiti | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 2 | Lagos | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 3 | Ogun | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 4 | Ondo | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 5 | Osun | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 6 | Oyo | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | 180 | 180 | 100 | 2700 | 2700 | 100 |
| SOUTH SOUTH | 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 |
| | 10 | Delta | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 11 | Rivers | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 12 | Edo | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | 180 | 180 | 100 | 2700 | 2700 | 100 |
| SOUTH EAST | 13 | Abia | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 14 | Enugu | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 15 | Anambra | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 16 | Imo | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 17 | Ebonyi | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | 150 | 150 | 100 | 2250 | 2250 | 100 |
| NORTH WEST | 18 | Kaduna | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 19 | Kano | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 20 | Katsina | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 21 | Kebbi | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 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 |
| NORTH EAST | 25 | Taraba | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 26 | Yobe | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 27 | Bauchi | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 28 | Borno | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 29 | Gombe | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 30 | Adamawa | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | 180 | 180 | 600 | 2700 | 2700 | 100 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | 31 | Plateau | 30 | 30 | 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 |
| | 35 | Benue | 30 | 30 | 100 | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| | 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 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 1110 | 1110 | 100 | 16650 | 16650 | 100 |

Table 1.13**RETRIEVAL STATUS (FOREIGN TRADE RECORDS) _ Phase 2**

| ZONE | STATE | EXPORT | | | IMPORT | | |
|------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | EXPEC- TED | RETRIEVED | RESPONSE RATE (%) | EXPECTED | RETRI EVED | RESPONSE 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 |
| | CROSS RIVER | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | BAUCHI | 13 | | 0.00 | 23 | | 0.00 |
| | BORNO | 10 | | 0.00 | 15 | 1 | 6.67 |
| | GOMBE | 15 | | 0.00 | 25 | | 0.00 |
| | 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 |
| | KADUNA | 50 | | 0.00 | 82 | 3 | 3.66 |
| | KANO | 70 | | 0.00 | 100 | | 0.00 |
| | KATSINA | 17 | | 0.00 | 20 | | 0.00 |
| | KEBBI | 9 | | 0.00 | 14 | | 0.00 |
| | SOKOTO | 11 | | 0.00 | 20 | | 0.00 |
| | ZAMFARA | 10 | | 0.00 | 20 | | 0.00 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 177 | | 0.00 | 268 | 3 | 1.12 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 979 | 3 | 0.31 | 1347 | 12 | 0.89 |

| TABLE 2.1.1.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY STATE AND SEX | | |
|---|------|--------|
| State | Sex | |
| | 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 |
| Imo | 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 |
| Lagos | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Nassarawa | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| Niger | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Ogun | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| Ondo | 49.2 | 50.8 |
| Osun | 48.3 | 51.7 |
| Oyo | 50.2 | 49.8 |
| Plateau | 51.1 | 48.9 |
| Rivers | 50.6 | 49.4 |
| Sokoto | 50.2 | 49.8 |
| Taraba | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Yobe | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| Zamfara | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| FCT | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Sector | | |
| Urban | 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 | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| State | Distance to Source of Water | | | |
| | 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 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| State | DISTANCE TO TOILET | | | |
| | Inside Dwelling | Within 500m | 500m - 1km | 1km or more |
| Abia | 23.3 | 68.9 | 7.8 | |
| Adamawa | 56.4 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| Akwa Ibom | 24.7 | 63.1 | 9.1 | 3.2 |
| Anambra | 26.8 | 70.0 | 3.2 | |
| Bauchi | 90.4 | 9.2 | 0.3 | |
| Bayelsa | 15.9 | 76.0 | 6.1 | 2.0 |
| Benue | 20.7 | 61.8 | 17.6 | |
| Borno | 93.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Cross River | 14.7 | 65.2 | 19.9 | 0.3 |
| Delta | 22.0 | 72.9 | 5.1 | |
| Ebonyi | 11.6 | 84.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Edo | 30.9 | 66.1 | 3.0 | |
| Ekiti | 35.0 | 53.3 | 10.9 | 0.8 |
| Enugu | 35.8 | 60.4 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| Gombe | 98.3 | 1.7 | | |
| Imo | 41.1 | 45.5 | 13.2 | 0.1 |
| Jigawa | 84.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 0.7 |
| Kaduna | 88.4 | 9.6 | 2.0 | |
| Kano | 87.6 | 12.4 | 0.1 | |
| Katsina | 75.5 | 23.6 | 0.9 | |
| Kebbi | 66.9 | 27.0 | 5.6 | 0.5 |
| Kogi | 44.2 | 36.1 | 18.9 | 0.8 |
| Kwara | 26.6 | 49.6 | 23.8 | |
| Lagos | 72.4 | 25.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| 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 | 56.6 | 27.0 | 1.9 |
| 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 | 18.8 | 8.1 | |
| Zamfara | 79.5 | 18.5 | 2.0 | |
| FCT | 48.1 | 31.7 | 19.9 | 0.2 |
| Sector | | | | |
| Urban | 53.1 | 44.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 33.3 | 57.2 | 8.7 | 0.9 |
| National | 40.6 | 52.6 | 6.2 | 0.6 |

TABLE 2.1.3.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT

| State | Type of Housing Unit | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Single room | Flat | Duplex | Whole Building | Other Types |
| Abia | 44.1 | 6.3 | | 49.3 | 0.3 |
| Adamawa | 89.2 | 0.8 | | 9.9 | |
| Akwa Ibom | 39.0 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 52.6 | |
| Anambra | 43.7 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 44.7 | 0.2 |
| Bauchi | 96.7 | 1.0 | | 2.3 | |
| Bayelsa | 57.3 | 13.5 | 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 | |
| Delta | 69.8 | 10.7 | | 18.9 | 0.6 |
| Ebonyi | 18.6 | 2.8 | | 78.0 | 0.6 |
| Edo | 66.1 | 9.6 | | 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**

| State | Fuel for Cooking | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 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 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| State | Electricity Supply | | | | | | |
| | PHCN (NEPA) only | IPP/Rural Electrification only | Private Generator only | PHCN (NEPA)/Generator | IPP/Rural Electrification/Generator | 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 Percentage Distribution of Households by Hours of Electricity Supply | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| State | Hours of Electricity Supply | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 |
| Imo | 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 |
| Oyo | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |

| Table 2.1.4.1: Percentage Distribution of Income/Allowances 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 |
| Bayelsa | 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 |
| Imo | 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 | | | |
| 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: ADULT LITERACY IN ANY LANGUAGE BY STATE AND SEX | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| State | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| 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 |
| Jigawa | 14.3 |
| Kaduna | 12.4 |
| Kano | 14.7 |
| Katsina | 11.0 |
| Kebbi | 10.7 |
| Kogi | 9.5 |
| 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 |

| State | Table 2.1.7.2: Birth Weight of Children by 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: Children Immunization 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 |
| Imo | 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 of Children who did not get First 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 |
| Imo | 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 |

| TABLE 2.1.8.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 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**

| State | Foundation level | Window 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**

| State | Access | | | None |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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**

| State | Access | | | None |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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 | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| State | Access | | | None |
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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 OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| State | Access | | | None |
| | Own Only | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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 | | | | |
| 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

| State | Access | | | None |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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 | 0.8 | 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**

| State | Access | | | None |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|--------------|------|
| State | Access | | | None |
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| Abia | 16.8 | 79.3 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Adamawa | 12.2 | 84.5 | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| Akwa Ibom | 4.2 | 74.3 | 78.5 | 21.5 |
| Anambra | 43.3 | 53.2 | 96.5 | 3.5 |
| Bauchi | 22.8 | 75.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Bayelsa | 10.8 | 81.0 | 91.8 | 8.2 |
| Benue | 17.8 | 64.2 | 82.0 | 18.0 |
| Borno | 18.0 | 56.8 | 74.8 | 25.2 |
| Cross River | 3.2 | 76.8 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Delta | 3.1 | 93.0 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Ebonyi | 3.7 | 89.0 | 92.7 | 7.3 |
| Edo | 1.4 | 93.3 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| Ekiti | 0.4 | 96.5 | 96.9 | 3.1 |
| Enugu | 0.7 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 4.1 |
| Gombe | 19.9 | 68.7 | 88.5 | 11.5 |
| Imo | 3.1 | 86.6 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Jigawa | 33.1 | 47.8 | 81.0 | 19.0 |
| Kaduna | 30.4 | 58.4 | 88.7 | 11.3 |
| Kano | 62.8 | 31.4 | 94.2 | 5.8 |
| Katsina | 45.5 | 40.0 | 85.4 | 14.6 |
| Kebbi | 39.2 | 40.5 | 79.7 | 20.3 |
| Kogi | 42.0 | 48.6 | 90.7 | 9.3 |
| Kwara | 33.9 | 53.9 | 87.8 | 12.2 |
| Lagos | 0.5 | 89.2 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Nassarawa | 29.5 | 53.6 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| Niger | 40.1 | 59.5 | 99.6 | 0.4 |
| Ogun | N/A | N/A | 93.3 | 6.7 |
| Ondo | 10.5 | 77.8 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| Osun | 2.9 | 90.4 | 93.3 | 6.7 |
| Oyo | 8.6 | 77.4 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| Plateau | 35.7 | 52.6 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| Rivers | 5.8 | 87.7 | 93.6 | 6.4 |
| Sokoto | 41.7 | 49.8 | 91.5 | 8.5 |
| Taraba | 13.7 | 69.9 | 83.6 | 16.4 |
| Yobe | 8.4 | 64.3 | 72.7 | 27.3 |
| Zamfara | 47.1 | 45.3 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| FCT | 46.1 | 51.2 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 41.5 | 48.9 | 90.3 | 9.7 |
| Female | 16.7 | 69.5 | 86.2 | 13.8 |
| Sector | | | | |
| Urban | 29.1 | 63.6 | 92.7 | 7.3 |
| Rural | 30.7 | 56.2 | 86.9 | 13.1 |
| National | 30.3 | 58.1 | 88.4 | 11.6 |

TABLE 2.1.9.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO TELEVISION

| State | Access | | | None |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Own | Access Only | Total Access | |
| 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: Distribution of Holders by Sex and by State - 2009 | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| STATE | SEX OF HOLDER | | |
| | 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 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| STATE | 15 - 29 | 30 - 49 | 50 - 64 | 65 and 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 | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| PRIVATE FARMERS - MAJOR CROPS IN NIGERIA | | | | | | | | |
| | AREA ('000 HECTRE) AND PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONNES) OF MAJOR CROPS BY STATE | | | | | | | |
| | BEANS/COWPEA | | CASSAVA | | COCOYAM | | COTTON | |
| | Area | Production | 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 | | | | | | |
| 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) NBS/CBN/NCC COLLABORATIVE SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|
| PRIVATE FARMERS - MAJOR CROPS IN NIGERIA | | | | | | | | |
| | AREA ('000 HECTRE) AND PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONNES) OF MAJOR CROPS | | | | | | | |
| | GROUND | | GUINEA | | MAIZE | | 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 | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| STATE | AREA ('000 HECTRE) AND PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONNES) OF MAJOR CROPS BY STATE (contd) | | | | | | | |
| | BEANS/COWPEA | | CASSAVA | | COCOYAM | | COTTON | |
| | 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 | | | 1.22 | 2.56 | 86.53 | 825.91 | | |
| Bauchi | 216.26 | 295.20 | 40.56 | 42.36 | | | 3.72 | 1.94 |
| Bayelsa | | | | | 25.18 | 189.43 | | |
| Benue | | | 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 | | | 14.67 | 36.38 | 177.31 | 2,696.16 | | |
| Gombe | 157.29 | 380.73 | 37.54 | 82.38 | | | | |
| Imo | | | | | 56.65 | 564.05 | | |
| Jigawa | 540.94 | 309.17 | 22.75 | 53.83 | | | | |
| Kaduna | 269.51 | 451.47 | 277.27 | 574.22 | 147.85 | 1,956.08 | 77.63 | 177.47 |
| 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 | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | SEX OF HOLDER | | |
| 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 | 371533 | 21785 | 393318 |
| Zamfara | 548389 | 19254 | 567643 |
| FCT Abuja | 80685 | 1596 | 82281 |
| Total | 11437122 | 1232894 | 12670016 |

Table 2.2.2.3: Distribution of Holders by State and Type of Livestock Reared , 2009

| STATE | CATTLE | GOAT | SHEEP | PIG | CAMEL | DONKEY | HORSE | DOG | RABBIT | OTHER ANIMALS |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 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 |
| Imo | 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

| STATE | QUARTERS | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 1ST QTR (April - June) | | | | | | | |
| | WORKING PROPRIETORS | | UNPAID FAMILY MEMBERS | | PAID EMPLOYEES | | TOTAL | |
| | 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)

| | QUARTERS | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 2 ND QTR (July - Sept) | | | | | | | |
| | WORKING PROPRIETORS | | UNPAID FAMILY MEMBERS | | PAID EMPLOYEES | | TOTAL | |
| | 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 |
| Ebonyi | 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)

| | QUARTERS | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 3RD QTR (Oct - Dec) | | | | | | | |
| | WORKING PROPRIETORS | | UNPAID FAMILY MEMBERS | | PAID EMPLOYEES | | TOTAL | |
| | 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-Ibom | 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 |
| Imo | 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)

| | QUARTERS | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 4TH QTR (Jan - Mar) | | | | | | | |
| | WORKING PROPRIETORS | | UNPAID FAMILY MEMBERS | | PAID EMPLOYEES | | TOTAL | |
| | 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

| STATE | HIGHEST EDUCATION | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| | 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: Distribution of Poultry Holders by Age Group and By + States, 2009 | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| STATE | Age Group | | | | |
| | 15 - 29 | 30 - 49 | 50 - 64 | 65 and above | Total |
| 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 |
| NBSCBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009 | | | | | |

| TABLE 2.2.3.8A: EMPLOYMENT IN POULTRY FARMING BY + STATES, 2009 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| STATE | 1st Quarter April- June | | 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 |
| | Working proprietor Male Number | Working proprietor Female number | | | | | | |
| 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

TABLE 2.2.3.8B: EMPLOYMENT IN POULTRY FARMING BY + STATES, 2009

| STATE | 2nd Quarter July - Sept | | | | | | | Total Persons Engaged Female |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | |
| 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 |

NBSBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009

TABLE 2.2.3.8C: EMPLOYMENT IN POULTRY FARMING BY + STATES, 2009

| STATE | 3rd Quarter Oct – Dec | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | 50,285 | 129,590 | 176,915 | - | - | 202,524 | 227,200 |
| Adamawa | 217,774 | 4,375 | 194,629 | 169,741 | - | - | 412,403 | 174,116 |
| Akwa-Ibom | 78,727 | 35,549 | 24,120 | 115,101 | 6,255 | - | 109,102 | 150,650 |
| Anambra | 117,470 | 119,016 | 58,735 | 134,472 | 11,136 | 1,643 | 187,341 | 255,131 |
| Bauchi | 354,224 | 27,688 | 157,670 | 174,100 | - | - | 511,894 | 201,788 |
| Bayelsa | 2,012 | 304 | 1,404 | 702 | 1,404 | - | 4,819 | 1,006 |
| Benue | 171,832 | 26,445 | 118,027 | 245,291 | - | - | 289,859 | 271,736 |
| Borno | 231,671 | 762 | 208,815 | 205,767 | 16,571 | 16,571 | 457,057 | 223,100 |
| Cross River | 84,311 | 26,493 | 83,504 | 86,496 | 17,045 | - | 184,860 | 112,989 |
| Delta | 73,653 | 39,338 | 46,286 | 47,725 | 5,348 | 10,128 | 125,287 | 97,191 |
| Ebonyi | 263,587 | 38,362 | 293,199 | 171,926 | 14,860 | - | 571,646 | 210,287 |
| Edo | 97,941 | 47,299 | 86,739 | 110,804 | - | - | 184,680 | 158,103 |
| Ekiti | 46,295 | 23,687 | 18,844 | 49,923 | - | - | 65,140 | 73,610 |
| Enugu | 125,545 | 46,346 | 24,339 | 108,321 | 4,199 | 3,266 | 154,084 | 157,933 |
| Gombe | 92,624 | - | 141,487 | 122,274 | - | - | 234,111 | 122,274 |
| Imo | 201,902 | 152,056 | 247,216 | 387,550 | 29,467 | 1,258 | 478,585 | 540,864 |
| Jigawa | 1,370,252 | - | 1,271,223 | 1,061,928 | 476,884 | 457,219 | 3,118,360 | 1,519,147 |
| Kaduna | 435,094 | - | 419,477 | 350,351 | 117,671 | 117,671 | 972,242 | 468,022 |
| Kano | 594,849 | 16,134 | 1,155,412 | 499,758 | 403,154 | 118,183 | 2,153,414 | 634,075 |
| Katsina | 1,050,009 | 103,557 | 633,004 | 594,413 | 128,822 | 128,822 | 1,811,835 | 826,792 |
| Kebbi | 223,267 | 11,505 | 257,319 | 320,031 | 43,554 | 38,213 | 524,140 | 369,749 |
| Kogi | 114,188 | 7,851 | 70,410 | 73,703 | 6,804 | 4,362 | 191,403 | 85,916 |
| Kwara | 57,482 | 20,619 | 46,734 | 78,010 | - | - | 104,216 | 98,629 |
| Lagos | 10,778 | 4,146 | 1,658 | 4,146 | - | - | 12,437 | 8,291 |
| Nasarawa | 147,861 | 683 | 107,140 | 50,767 | 21,599 | - | 276,600 | 51,450 |
| Niger | 184,035 | 16,719 | 74,848 | 97,161 | - | - | 258,883 | 113,880 |
| Ogun | 20,052 | 25,522 | 17,515 | 22,319 | 595 | 425 | 38,163 | 48,267 |
| Ondo | 86,597 | 15,427 | 23,749 | 134,758 | - | - | 110,347 | 150,185 |
| Osun | 191,413 | 50,163 | 47,428 | 139,694 | - | - | 238,841 | 189,857 |
| 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 | 134,394 | 184,577 | - | - | 222,912 | 228,353 |
| Sokoto | 889,844 | 5,538 | 1,021,894 | 646,617 | 395,297 | 234,282 | 2,307,035 | 886,437 |
| Taraba | 150,152 | 7,128 | 130,367 | 110,522 | 25,198 | - | 305,717 | 117,649 |
| Yobe | 232,270 | 30,091 | 254,362 | 119,990 | 12,310 | 18,154 | 498,942 | 168,234 |
| Zamfara | 434,379 | 19,694 | 423,263 | 283,934 | 198,384 | 104,303 | 1,056,025 | 407,932 |
| FCT | 53,581 | 5,206 | 9,330 | 63,591 | - | - | 62,911 | 68,797 |
| Total | 8,930,829 | 1,032,704 | 8,262,903 | 7,602,369 | 2,113,692 | 1,435,551 | 19,307,424 | 10,070,624 |

NBSCBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009

| TABLE 2.2.3.8D: EMPLOYMENT IN POULTRY FARMING BY + STATES, 2009 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| STATE | 4th Quarter Jan – March | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | 72,162 | 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 |
| Imo | 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 | - | - | 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 |
| NBSCBNNCC SURVEY POULTRY 2009 | | | | | | | | |

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 | - | - | - |
| 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**

| | Age Group | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| State | <15 | 15 - 19 | 20 - 24 | 25 - 29 | 30 - 34 | 35 - 39 | 40 - 44 | 45 - 49 | 50 - 54 |
| Abia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 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/Brackish 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

| PERSONS ENGAGED | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| State | Working Proprietors | | | | Unpaid Family Members | | | |
| | Employment/Wages - Nigerians | | | | Employment/Wages – Nigerians | | | |
| | Employment | | Wages | | | | | |
| | 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 Employment/Wages in Crop Corporate Farming, 2009/2010 (Contd) | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| State | Paid Employees | | | | | |
| | Employment/Wages | | | | | |
| | Nigerians Male | Nigerians Female | Non-Nigerian male | Nigerians Male Salary | Nigerians Female Salary | Non-Nigerian Male 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 |

| TABLE 2.2.6.2: FUNDS COMMITTED TO CORPORATE LIVESTOCK FARMING BY STATE AND SOURCE | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| State | Sources of funds (N'000) | | | | | | | | |
| | Own funds | Friends / Relatives | MicroFinance Bank | Nigeria Agric, Co-operative, Rural Dev. Bank | Commercial Banks | Cooperative Society | Local Money lender | Other 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 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Kebbi | 5,500 | . | . | . | 3,000 | . | . | . | 8,500 |
| Kogi | 14,000 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14,000 |
| Kwara | 3,000 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3,000 |
| Lagos | 4,100 | . | . | 150 | . | 20 | . | . | 4,270 |
| Nasarawa | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Niger | 3,145 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3,145 |
| Ogun | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ondo | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Osun | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oyo | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Plateau | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rivers | 1,360 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 300 | 1,660 |
| Sokoto | 30,500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30,500 |
| Taraba | 3,663 | . | . | . | 625 | . | . | 18,750 | 23,038 |
| Yobe | 25,000 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25,000 |
| Zamfara | 5,000 | . | 6,000 | . | . | . | . | . | 11,000 |
| FCT Abuja | 20,500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20,500 |
| 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

| Type of Poultry | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Chicken | | | | | | | |
| State | Dead | Chicks | Growers | Layers | Broilers | Breeders | Cockerels |
| Abia | 96 | 740 | 1100 | 500 | | | |
| Adamawa | 1740 | 36,300 | 200 | 415 | 15,580 | | 200 |
| Akwa Ibom | 980 | ,340 | 5,820 | 5,540 | 2,200 | | 2,600 |
| Anambra | 632 | 2,128 | 865 | 599 | 758 | 1,064 | 532 |
| Bauchi | 1,293 | 300 | . | 8,007 | | 250 | |
| 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 | | 15,530 | 21,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| Plateau | 6,300 | | | | 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 | | | |
| FCT Abuja | 217 | 5,094 | 3,674 | 24,716 | 5,344 | 3,758 | 1,670 |
| 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

| Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| State | Rents/rates paid | Fees for professional services (legal, audit accounting, ban | Interest payments (for instance, on loans) | Communication , related expenses (telephone, telegraph, postal | Stationery and Printing | Cost of hired transport | Cost of running own transport (fuel, maintenance, licensing |
| | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ |
| 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 | . | 100,000 | 110,000 | 50,000 | 12,000 | 150,000 | 185,000 |
| FCT Abuja | . | 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

| Operating Expenses in Poultry Corporate Farm by Type and State | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| State | Cost of repairs and maintenance | Cost of work given out on sub-contract | Cost of generating electricity with own equipment | Expenses related to the hire of equipment and machinery | Advertising and sales promotion | Other (specify) | Total |
| | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ |
| Abia | 100,000 | . | 140,000 | . | . | . | 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 | . | . | 13,124,000 |
| Anambra | 113,050 | . | 170,506 | . | . | 25,071 | 660,412 |
| Bauchi | 513,000 | . | 690,000 | 357,000 | 100,000 | . | 4,632,000 |
| 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 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 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 | . | . | . | 3,140,101 |
| Sokoto | 20,000 | 40,000 | . | . | . | . | 180,000 |
| Taraba | 50,000 | 52,500 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 39,700 | . | 12,488,100 |
| Yobe | 3,090,000 | . | 67,001,130 | 9,000,000 | . | . | 82,220,130 |
| Zamfara | 140,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | . | . | . | 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 |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ | ₦ |
| 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 OF AVAILABLE WATER (UBIC METRE) | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| STATE | Domestic Purposes | | | | Industrial Purposes | | | |
| | 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 | Other 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

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Cash Balance | | | Opening | 88,273,010,914.12 | 125,009,858,320.71 | 181,408,229,959.11 | 195,937,219,518.40 | |
| | | | Closing | 125,009,858,320.71 | 181,408,229,959.11 | 195,937,219,518.40 | 118,974,311,287.85 | |
| B. Total Revenue and Receipts | Table 4.3.1: Internally-Generated Revenue | | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | Rent | 806,707,491.76 | 995,146,109.54 | 1,103,970,735.31 | 1,665,107,958.38 | 4,570,932,294.99 |
| | | | Interest | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | Table 4.3.2: Statutory Allocations | | 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 | 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 |
| | | | Total Federation 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | Ecology etc | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | Table 4.3.3: Grants | | 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 |
| | | | Foreign Govt. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | 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 |
| | Table 4.3.4: Loans | Internal | 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 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | | Others | 208,000,000.00 | 118,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 399,000,000.00 | 725,000,000.00 |
| | | | 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 |
| | | 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 (Revenue, Grants and 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 |
| Total Expenditure and Transfers (Economic Classification) | TABLE4.3.5: Recurrent Expenditure | C1.1 Goods & Services | | 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 |
| | | | | Overhead | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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. Interest 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 |
| | | | C1.3 Others | 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 | |
| | | | Total Recurrent Expenditure (Economic) | 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 Expenditure (Economic) | | | | 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 |
| | Transfers | | Recurrent Grants & Subventions | 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 | |
| | | | Transfer to Local Governments | 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 | |
| | | | Total Transfers | 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 | |
| | Extra-Budgetary Expenditure | | 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 | |
| | | | 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 | |
| | | | 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 | |
| | | | 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 | |
| | Table 4.3.6:Total Expenditure & Transfers (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 | | | | 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 BALANCE | | | | -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 | |
| D1 Expenditure & Transfers (Functional Classification) | Table 4.3.6:Recurrent Expenditure | D1.1 Admin istration | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | State Jud. | 7,511,376,669.38 | 5,389,265,877.43 | 27,616,017,561.29 | 11,326,253,528.99 | 51,842,913,637.10 |
| | | | | Others | 7,512,831,229.71 | 5,679,575,467.31 | 18,228,932,491.35 | 14,255,428,504.46 | 45,676,767,692.83 |
| | | | | Total Recurrent (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 Econo mic Sector | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 (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 |
| | | | D1.3 Social Services | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | Housing | 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 |
| | | | | Urban & Reg. 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 |
| | | | D1.4 Transfers | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 Recurrent Expenditure (Functional) | 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: Capital Expenditure | | D2.1 Administration | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | Others | 877,266,023.71 | 355,629,940.79 | 698,050,245.71 | 553,739,773.72 | 2,484,685,983.93 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | D2.2 Economic Sector | 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 |
| | | | | Livestock, Vet., 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | Transport | 21,633,107,283.58 | 53,747,409,619.76 | 25,109,872,970.30 | 31,163,768,319.84 | 131,654,158,193.48 |
| | | | | Cooperatives | 230,988,500.00 | 3,513,898,530.00 | 168,965,780.00 | 543,166,664.00 | 4,457,019,474.00 |
| | | | | Power | 5,466,725,113.87 | 21,789,368,346.78 | 12,276,974,018.82 | 15,255,020,510.81 | 54,788,087,990.28 |
| | | | | Roads & Constr. | 122,376,254,497.92 | 79,074,295,514.80 | 71,329,536,131.95 | 83,000,881,274.04 | 355,780,967,418.71 |
| | | | | Others | 2,772,288,551.73 | 187,765,760.36 | 40,914,375,892.06 | 1,777,306,099.47 | 45,651,736,303.62 |
| | | | | Total Capital (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 |
| | | | D2.3 Social Services | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | Housing | 7,209,181,600.75 | 6,525,639,353.15 | 6,639,607,322.49 | 12,907,586,098.23 | 33,282,014,374.62 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | D2.4 Transfers | 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 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | Others | 5,134,810,904.43 | 2,184,369,253.35 | 951,062,331.00 | 1,075,209,240.42 | 9,345,451,729.20 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | Total Capital Expenditure (Functional) | 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 |
| ; | | | | | 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 |
| | Table 4.3.8: Outstanding Debt | | Domestic Debt | 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 |
| | | | | Staff Pension/Gratuities | 392,091,284.00 | 570,720,570.00 | 651,103,749.00 | 4,247,819,411.60 | 5,861,735,014.60 |
| | | | | Others | 636,086,935.15 | 0.00 | 235,771,078.74 | 1,803,710,306.44 | 2,675,568,320.33 |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | Foreign 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 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 |

Table4.6.4:SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL AND QUARTERS

| TYPE OF HOSPITAL | Patients(Annual Total) 2008 | | Patients(Qtr1) | | Patients(Qtr2) | | Patients(Qtr3) | | Patients(Qtr4) | | Patients(Annual Total) 2009 | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | In Patient | Out Patient | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | In | 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 | | TOTAL |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 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: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 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(Pprimary) | 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 ENROLMENT IN – SECONDARY SCHOOL (JUNIOR & SENIOR) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | JSS1 | | JSS2 | | JSS3 | | SS1 | | SS2 | | SS3 | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Total Enrolment(Secondary) | 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(Secondary) | 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(Secondary) | 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: Professionals and Executives | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| ITEM | 1st Quarter | | 2nd Quarter | | 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 Quarter | | 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

| TABLE4.19.1 AIR TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| DOMESTIC AIR DISTRIBUTION OF PASSENGER/KM BY STATE AND QUARTER,2009 | | | | | |
| State | Passenger/ km | | | | 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 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| TABLE4.19.2 : DOMESTIC CARGO (TONNAGE/KM) BY STATE AND QUARTER, 2009 | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| TABLE4.19.3 : AIRCRAFT KILOMETER FLOW, 2009 | | | | | |
| State | Aircraft Kilometer 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 |

Table 4..20.1:NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF PROJECT SCHEME,2009

| PROJECT SCHEME | Graduate MALE | Graduate FEMALE | Non - Graduate MALE | Non- Graduate FEMALE | LOANS MALE | LOANS 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 OF STAFF | MALE (Nigerian) | FEMALE (Nigerian) | MALE (Non-Nigerian) | FEMALE (Non-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 4.20.3: EMPLOYMENT SIZE BY GENDER AND CADRE, (Nigerian),2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| QUARTERLY CODE | PROFESSIONAL | | TECHNICAL/EXECUTIVE MALE | | ADMIN/MANAGERIAL | | CLERICAL WORKER | | OPERATIVES | |
| GENDER | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | 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: COMMUNICATION BY TYPE AND NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS,2009 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| S/N. | TABLE 1: TYPE & NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS | : | | | | | |
| | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
| | | 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 |

| TABLE 4.21. 2: COMMUNICATION BY PREPAID SUBSCRIBERS (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 |
| RETEL | 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 4.21.3: COMMUNICATION BY POST- PAID SUBSCRIBERS(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 |
| RETEL | 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: 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 |
| RETEL | 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: COMMUNICATION BY VOICEMAIL(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 |
| RETEL | 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 |
| RETEL | 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) | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 |
| 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 |
| RETEL | 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 |

| TABLE 4.21 9:TOTAL INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE TRAFFIC, (2008-2009) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 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 | 22,010,656.90 |
| 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 | ENTOUCHE NETWORKS (NIG) | LAYERS | 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 INTERGRATED SERVICES LIMITED | GATEWAY TELECOMS INTERGRATED SERVICES LTD | IPNX NIG LTD | ENTOUCHE NETWORKS (NIG) | LAYERS | HYPERIA |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| 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 SERVICES LTD | 1,766,779 | 2,489,736 |
| 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 | 6,657,323,558 |

Table 5.1.1: IMPORTS

| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
|----------|------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 01 | 0303500000 | Frozen herrings (excl. livers and roes) | 107.10 | 99.78 | 109.72 | 107.70 | 128.88 | 116.17 |
| | 0303740000 | Frozen mackerel | 90.41 | 101.59 | 100.81 | 100.66 | 111.11 | 101.75 |
| | 0303790000 | Frozen fish, nes | 90.42 | 97.11 | 92.62 | 96.15 | 107.46 | 109.10 |
| | 0305100000 | 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 | 98.36 | 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 | 100.53 | 112.68 | 93.43 | 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 | 110.24 | 84.11 | 108.64 | 109.57 | 116.83 |
| | 1001900000 | Spelt, common wheat and meslin | 101.76 | 50.49 | 90.05 | 114.98 | 88.20 | 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 | 94.99 | 111.48 | 104.29 | 112.72 | 125.30 |
| | 1006300000 | Semi-milled or wholly milled rice | 103.10 | 99.18 | 106.42 | 103.49 | 109.56 | 106.77 |
| | 1108120000 | Maize (corn) starch | 114.37 | 108.35 | 116.61 | 104.23 | 100.68 | 109.92 |
| 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 | 99.92 | 119.14 | 111.64 | 115.95 | 109.14 |
| | 1517100000 | Margarine (excl. liquid) | 96.47 | 107.31 | 111.91 | 115.80 | 116.85 | 120.43 |
| | 1517900000 | Edible preparations of fats and oils, nes | 110.31 | 106.93 | 114.02 | 108.60 | 126.38 | 111.50 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JUL_09 | AU_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 | FEB_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 | 99.56 | 96.34 | 98.73 | 103.53 |
| | 1901900000 | Food prep's of goods of hdgs 0401-0404/of flour,meal,etc not | 105.44 | 107.79 | 103.29 | 104.50 | 100.19 | 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_09 | DEC_09 |
| 05 | 2715000000 | Bituminous mixt.based on nat.asphalt,bitumen..(eg. cut-backs) | 115.60 | 126.05 | 105.54 | 124.47 | 113.78 | 112.70 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descreptions | JAN_09 | FEB_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 | 90.69 | 94.02 | 97.20 | 90.70 | 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 | 118.01 | 118.63 | 118.66 | 106.04 | 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 | 116.06 | 115.51 | 116.01 | 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 | AU_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 | 105.40 | 101.99 | 104.64 | 111.26 | 104.84 |
| | 2903120000 | Dichloromethane (methylene chloride) | 111.11 | 114.28 | 111.07 | 111.15 | 104.44 | 104.35 |
| | 2903420000 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 90.62 | 105.19 | 97.61 | 97.98 | 105.05 | 97.96 |
| | 2903490000 | Oth. halog.deriv.of acyclic hydrocarbons nes contg.>=2 halogen | 109.22 | 111.76 | 111.04 | 110.91 | 114.44 | 112.15 |
| | 2903610000 | Chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene and p-dichlorobenzene | 102.53 | 103.37 | 102.60 | 109.02 | 101.00 | 108.48 |
| | 2905110000 | Methanol (methyl alcohol) | 93.73 | 101.66 | 114.01 | 100.44 | 102.94 | 102.29 |
| | 2905170000 | Dodecan-1-ol, hexadecan-1-ol and octadecan-1-ol | 112.32 | 106.36 | 105.82 | 99.79 | 113.12 | 106.59 |
| | 3204160000 | Reactive dyes and preparations based thereon | 106.30 | 111.81 | 103.08 | 85.08 | 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 | 77.51 | 85.10 | 108.08 | 113.19 | 109.86 |
| | 3906900000 | Acrylic polymers prepared, in primary forms, nes | 109.40 | 109.80 | 111.12 | 110.93 | 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 | 95.15 | 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 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 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 | 93.90 | 103.44 | 103.07 | 96.20 | 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 | 114.74 | 85.63 | 111.15 | 116.89 | 111.88 |
| | 3906900000 | Acrylic polymers prepared, in primary forms, nes | 118.32 | 125.42 | 124.20 | 117.99 | 118.04 | 119.29 |
| | 3907200000 | Other polyethers, in primary forms, nes | 101.94 | 102.99 | 108.45 | 107.89 | 104.46 | 95.22 |
| | 3907910000 | Unsaturated polyesters, in primary forms, nes | 97.03 | 108.83 | 102.77 | 103.23 | 92.04 | 97.72 |
| | 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 | 92.91 | 102.07 | 90.48 | 101.36 | 89.13 |
| | 3923500000 | Stoppers, lids, caps and other closures of plastics | 124.17 | 127.81 | 121.89 | 115.63 | 116.63 | 121.26 |
| | 4009100000 | Tubes..., of vulcanized rubb., not reinforced, without fitts. | 111.01 | 105.67 | 115.55 | 123.76 | 104.73 | 150.97 |
| | 4009400000 | Tubes..., of vul. rubber, reinforced with mat., no fittings | 93.35 | 102.82 | 102.41 | 78.65 | 87.68 | 74.02 |
| | 4013200000 | Inner tubes, of rubber of a kind used on bicycles | 127.17 | 110.88 | 110.13 | 108.74 | 126.76 | 127.65 |
| | 4013900010 | Of a kind used on motor cycles | 137.30 | 143.59 | 137.01 | 142.36 | 142.14 | 140.62 |
| | 4016990000 | Articles of vulcanized rubber, nes | 95.09 | 104.74 | 104.51 | 96.29 | 104.26 | 95.57 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| 10 | 4802520000 | Paper... (excl. mech. fibers), weighing >=40g/m2 but <=150g/m2 | 111.59 | 108.99 | 107.30 | 98.09 | 102.70 | 88.28 |
| | 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, etc, weighing >150g/m2 | 81.37 | 108.44 | 92.35 | 106.15 | 100.23 | 98.13 |
| | 4911990000 | Other printed matter, nes | 127.53 | 117.64 | 111.84 | 115.67 | 115.18 | 111.17 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JUL_09 | AU_09 | SEP_09 | OCT_09 | NOV_09 | DEC_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 | 101.77 | 105.41 |
| | 4804110000 | Unbleached kraftliner, uncoated, in rolls or sheets | 103.52 | 102.01 | 102.65 | 97.98 | 101.75 | 102.48 |
| | 4804190000 | Kraftliner, uncoated (excl. unbleached), in rolls or sheets | 112.27 | 109.22 | 95.79 | 106.66 | 113.57 | 114.40 |
| | 4810110000 | Paper..., coated with kaolin, etc, weighing =<150g/m2 | 97.00 | 92.67 | 89.40 | 104.75 | 106.23 | 103.22 |
| | 4810120000 | Paper..., coated with kaolin, etc, weighing >150g/m2 | 100.99 | 100.67 | 108.80 | 107.96 | 104.09 | 99.89 |
| | 4911990000 | Other printed matter, nes | 108.67 | 100.17 | 109.04 | 94.47 | 109.77 | 109.11 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| 11 | 5903900000 | Textile fabrics impregnated... with plastics, nes | 99.52 | 101.64 | 80.78 | 97.72 | 103.13 | 102.69 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JUL_09 | AU_09 | SEP_09 | OCT_09 | NOV_09 | DEC_09 |
| 11 | 5903900000 | Textile fabrics impregnated... with plastics, nes | 81.77 | 106.08 | 80.62 | 105.81 | 80.92 | 105.33 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| 12 | 6402990000 | Footwear, nes, not covering the ankle, of rubber or plastics | 97.25 | 94.38 | 92.71 | 98.35 | 103.18 | 93.25 |
| | 6406200000 | Outer soles and heels of rubber or plastics | 105.50 | 101.29 | 102.33 | 104.96 | 101.26 | 97.69 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JUL_09 | AU_09 | SEP_09 | OCT_09 | NOV_09 | DEC_09 |
| 12 | 6402990000 | Footwear, nes, not covering the ankle, of rubber or plastics | 92.97 | 98.62 | 98.48 | 99.00 | 103.72 | 97.89 |
| | 6406200000 | Outer soles and heels of rubber or plastics | 102.13 | 101.69 | 96.09 | 102.29 | 104.56 | 103.52 |
| Sections | HS10 | Descriptions | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| 13 | 6802930000 | Worked granite | 104.92 | 105.85 | 103.49 | 103.10 | 105.61 | 107.14 |
| | 6804220000 | Millstones, etc, of oth. agglomerated abrasives or of ceramics | 85.84 | 86.13 | 87.42 | 86.39 | 87.20 | 86.64 |
| | 6809190000 | Boards..., of plaster or compositions based on plaster, nes | 103.04 | 102.84 | 102.62 | 103.76 | 102.71 | 103.87 |
| | 6908900000 | Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, etc, nes | 114.61 | 117.90 | 120.52 | 119.17 | 120.12 | 124.17 |
| | 6911100000 | Tableware and kitchenware, of porcelain or china | 109.45 | 110.38 | 109.25 | 107.66 | 110.55 | 112.73 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 6912000000 | Ceramic tableware... oth household art.(excl. porcelain/china) | 114.30 | 115.19 | 119.22 | 121.14 | 119.64 | 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 | 88.63 | 87.67 | 89.70 | 89.20 | 89.59 |
| | 6809190000 | Boards..., of plaster or compositions based on plaster, nes | 103.02 | 104.10 | 103.10 | 104.41 | 104.67 | 104.59 |
| | 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 l | 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 | 125.91 |
| 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 | 100.25 | 106.49 | 104.10 | 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 | 95.25 | 98.75 | 97.11 | 98.96 | 98.69 |
| | 7309000000 | Reservoirs, tanks...(excl.for gas)of iron/steel,>=300 l | 119.91 | 117.51 | 111.20 | 112.58 | 115.07 | 120.89 |
| | 7607190000 | Aluminum foil, =<0.2mm thick, not backed (excl. rolled) | 108.64 | 107.69 | 111.75 | 106.88 | 102.56 | 114.25 |
| | 7607200000 | Aluminum foil, =<0.2mm thick, backed with paper, plastics... | 105.86 | 107.39 | 107.67 | 105.21 | 108.02 | 109.08 |
| | 8204110000 | Hand-operated spanners and wrenches, non-adjustable | 118.58 | 126.20 | 128.15 | 137.84 | 137.15 | 120.43 |
| 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 | 95.31 | 97.55 | 96.75 | 98.00 | 97.70 |
| | 8407900000 | Spark-ignition recipro./rotary internal combustion eng., nes | 98.13 | 100.37 | 100.38 | 98.40 | 101.37 | 102.24 |
| | 8409910010 | For internal combustion engines for motor vehicles | 96.27 | 94.33 | 97.70 | 95.57 | 100.18 | 100.61 |
| | 8442200000 | Mach., apparatus & equipment for type-setting/composing, nes | 99.03 | 99.56 | 101.64 | 99.74 | 101.78 | 101.73 |
| | 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 | 108.39 | 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 | 99.50 | 101.51 | 100.77 | 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 | 103.71 | 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 | 106.96 | 102.61 | 103.83 | 106.11 | 102.65 |
| | 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 | 99.25 | 103.66 | 108.72 | 99.29 | 103.88 | 97.47 |
| | 8703220019 | Vehicles engine capacity 1000-1500cc of less than 8 years | 104.46 | 105.61 | 107.59 | 113.74 | 105.98 | 96.12 |
| | 8703220029 | Vehicles engine capacity 1000-1500cc of more than 8 years | 107.16 | 112.47 | 107.94 | 115.51 | 106.63 | 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 | 104.69 | 111.34 | 108.93 | 110.31 | 112.88 | 99.68 |
| | 8703220019 | Vehicles engine capacity 1000-1500cc of less than 8 years | 98.92 | 102.15 | 104.27 | 104.62 | 105.93 | 105.16 |
| | 8703220029 | Vehicles engine capacity 1000-1500cc of more than 8 years | 104.14 | 103.98 | 104.47 | 103.98 | 104.31 | 104.79 |
| IMPORT PRICE INDEX (BASE: JAN 2005=100 AT 10-DIGIT LEVEL OF HS CODE | | | | | | | | |
| SECTIONS | WEIGHT | DESCREPTIONS | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| 01 | 78.55 | Live animals; animals products | 102.12 | 100.60 | 109.58 | 100.04 | 116.89 | 110.12 |
| 02 | 71.83 | Live trees & other plant ,Blb, Root, Cut flowers etc | 109.27 | 100.60 | 100.60 | 115.12 | 104.94 | 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 | 113.67 | 108.23 | 106.97 | 106.69 | 112.25 | 125.87 |
| IMPORT PRICE INDEX (BASE: JAN 2005=100 AT 10-DIGIT LEVEL OF HS CODE | | | | | | | | |

| SECTIONS | | DESCREPTIONS | JUL_09 | AU_09 | SEP_09 | OCT_09 | NOV_09 | DEC_09 |
|-------------|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 01 | 78.55 | Live animals; animals products | 109.66 | 100.74 | 107.54 | 115.10 | 118.62 | 122.15 |
| 02 | 71.83 | Live trees & other plant, Blb, Root, Cut flowers etc | 107.92 | 100.12 | 105.75 | 104.77 | 107.04 | 110.50 |
| 03 | 2.01 | Animals and vegetable fats and oil and other cleavage products | 123.63 | 103.23 | 108.56 | 107.99 | 112.53 | 118.64 |
| 04 | 63.57 | Prepared of meat, fish or Crustaceans, Molluscs etc | 119.88 | 118.56 | 106.68 | 119.08 | 119.87 | 112.28 |
| 05 | 78.05 | Mineral Products | 113.07 | 100.10 | 107.67 | 118.77 | 117.88 | 112.70 |
| 06 | 80.32 | Inorganic chem; composites of prec met radioact elements etc | 121.30 | 105.27 | 112.91 | 106.07 | 107.76 | 122.31 |
| 07 | 75.45 | Plastics and articles thereof | 120.85 | 104.68 | 112.98 | 123.50 | 121.16 | 111.43 |
| 10 | 92.35 | 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 | 2.34 | Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Whips etc | 119.88 | 107.46 | 111.19 | 117.29 | 113.27 | 121.71 |
| 13 | 11.57 | Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, 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 | 119.88 | 121.44 | 120.29 |
| 16 | 177 | Nuclear reactors boilers mchy & appliance, parts | 118.99 | 110.20 | 107.04 | 112.79 | 119.07 | 123.80 |
| 17 | 137.09 | Rail, tramw locom; rolling stock & parts thereof | 117.89 | 112.23 | 106.50 | 115.44 | 110.94 | 118.21 |
| Table 5.1.2 | | EXPORT PRICE INDEX (BASE: JAN 2005=100 AT 10-DIGIT LEVEL OF HS CODE) | | | | | | |
| SECTIONS | | DESCREPTIONS | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| 01 | | Live animals; animals products | 108.13 | 130.07 | 125.14 | 122.49 | 112.23 | 110.09 |
| 05 | | Salt; sulphur, earth & stone; plastering Mat; lime & cem | 130.20 | 109.76 | 117.52 | 111.48 | 109.30 | 117.83 |
| 06 | | Inorganic chem; composites of prec met radioact elements etc | 140.82 | 138.48 | 139.82 | 128.79 | 127.75 | 137.72 |
| 11 | | Silk | 108.00 | 123.55 | 130.00 | 125.58 | 107.99 | 109.19 |

| Table 5.2.2 | | EXPORT PRICE INDEX (BASE: JAN 2005=100 AT 10-DIGIT LEVEL OF HS CODE) | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 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 | 130.77 | 136.32 | 139.48 | 141.70 |
| 11 | | Silk | 111.96 | 109.73 | 111.16 | 108.17 | 107.96 | 121.23 |
| Table 5.2.3 | | ALL COMMODITY INDEX | | | | | | |
| | | | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| | | All Imports Index | 104.21 | 101.12 | 102.96 | 104.33 | 107.35 | 109.20 |
| | | All Exports Index | 113.61 | 124.38 | 109.54 | 122.97 | 111.46 | 121.83 |
| | | | 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 | -18.55 | -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 |
| Table 5.4.1 | | TERMS OF TRADE | | | | | | |
| | | | JAN_09 | FEB_09 | MAR_09 | APR_09 | MAY_09 | JUN_09 |
| | | TERMS OF TRADE | 109.01 | 123.00 | 106.39 | 117.86 | 103.83 | 111.56 |
| | | | JUL_09 | AUG_09 | SEP_09 | OCT_09 | NOV_09 | DEC_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)

| YEAR | All Commodities Index | | | Agriculture(Corporate Farming) | | | Industry | | | Electricity, Gas & Water Supply | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Month ly | Month-on change (%) | Year-on change (%) | Month ly | Month-on change (%) | Year-on change (%) | Month ly | Month-on change (%) | Year-on change (%) | Month ly | Month-on change (%) | Year-on change (%) |
| 2005 Jan | 104.3 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 107.4 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 104.0 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 101.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Feb | 105.1 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 107.1 | -0.3 | 8.1 | 105.0 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 101.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Mar | 105.0 | -0.1 | 5.2 | 106.8 | -0.2 | 8.0 | 104.8 | -0.1 | 4.9 | 101.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Apr | 105.3 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 106.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 105.2 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 101.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| May | 105.6 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 107.3 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 105.4 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 101.3 | -0.1 | 3.0 |
| Jun | 105.8 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 108.6 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 105.6 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 101.1 | -0.1 | 1.1 |
| Jul | 106.5 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 110.7 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 106.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 101.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Aug | 106.4 | -0.1 | 5.3 | 114.4 | 3.3 | 13.3 | 105.6 | -0.4 | 4.4 | 101.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Sep | 107.3 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 117.5 | 2.7 | 11.4 | 106.3 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 101.0 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Oct | 108.1 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 122.7 | 4.5 | 15.9 | 106.6 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 101.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Nov | 108.3 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 122.9 | 0.1 | 15.1 | 106.7 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 101.0 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| Dec | 108.4 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 123.0 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 106.9 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 101.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 2006 Jan | 111.1 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 120.9 | -1.7 | 12.6 | 110.1 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 101.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Feb | 111.4 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 121.0 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 110.4 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 101.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Mar | 111.4 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 121.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 110.4 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 101.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Apr | 111.6 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 121.1 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 110.7 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 101.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| May | 111.9 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 121.3 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 111.0 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 99.2 | -2.6 | -2.0 |
| Jun | 112.7 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 123.0 | 1.4 | 13.3 | 111.7 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 99.2 | 0.0 | -1.9 |
| Jul | 117.8 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 123.3 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 117.4 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 101.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| Aug | 118.3 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 128.0 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 117.4 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 101.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Sep | 118.0 | -0.3 | 9.9 | 127.2 | -0.6 | 8.3 | 117.1 | -0.2 | 10.2 | 101.5 | -0.3 | 0.4 |
| Oct | 118.8 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 127.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 118.0 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 101.1 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Nov | 118.7 | -0.1 | 9.6 | 127.2 | -0.1 | 3.5 | 117.9 | -0.1 | 10.5 | 101.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Dec | 119.1 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 127.8 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 118.3 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 101.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| 2007 Jan | 120.6 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 123.0 | -3.7 | 1.7 | 120.6 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 101.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 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
Table 6.1 Producer Price Index (Base June 2004 = 100)

| | | All Commodities Index | | | Agriculture(Corporate Farming) | | | Industry | | | Electricity, Gas & Water Supply | | |
|------|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| YEAR | | Month ly | Month - on chang e(%) | Year-on change (%) | Monthly | Month - on chang e(%) | Year- on chan ge(%) | Monthl y | Month- on change (%) | Year-on change (%) | Monthly | Month- on change (%) | Year-on change (%) |
| 2009 | Jun | 145.4 | 1.0 | 7.8 | 164.2 | -0.1 | 25.2 | 143.7 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 104.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| | 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 QUARRYING | 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 |

Table 3 Producer Price Index (Base: June 2004 = 100)

| | CROPS, HUNTING AND FORESTRY | | FISHING | | MINING AND QUARRYING | | MANUFACTURING | | COMPOSITE PRICE INDEX | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 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 7.4.1: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic 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 Trade | 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 |
| 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 Health or education) | 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 |
| 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 Organisations | 45.77 | 45.77 | 45.77 | 50.83 | 188.13 | 52.85 | 51.32 | 50.89 | 56.93 | 211.99 |
| 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 Price | 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 |

Table 7.4.2: Gross Domestic Product At 1990 Constant Basic Prices (=N=Million)

| ACTIVITY SECTOR | 2008 | | | | | 2009 | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 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 & Natural Gas | 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 |
| 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 Trade | 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 |
| 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 Health or education) | 198.38 | 209.58 | 199.98 | 191.98 | 799.94 | 208.70 | 221.95 | 213.36 | 205.42 | 849.44 |
| 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 Organisations | 6.22 | 6.25 | 6.30 | 6.32 | 25.09 | 6.91 | 6.91 | 7.02 | 7.05 | 27.90 |
| 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 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 7.4.3: Implicit Price Deflators

| 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 | 2008 | | | | | 2009 | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total | Q1 | Q2 | 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 | 2.14 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 2.25 | 2.11 | 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 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 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: Gross Domestic Product At 1990 Basic Prices
Percentage Distribution**

| ACTIVITY SECTOR | 2008 | | | | | 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 $f = f_j f_k = \frac{1}{W_{jk}}$ where $f_j = \frac{n}{N}$ and $f_k = \frac{h}{H}$.

For GHS:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Y}_i &= \frac{N}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{H}{h} \sum_{k=1}^h X_{ijk} \\ &= \frac{N}{n} \frac{H}{h} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^h X_{ijk} \\ &= W_{ijk} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^h X_{ijk} \quad (\text{Note: } W_{ijk} = \frac{N}{n} \cdot \frac{H}{h})\end{aligned}$$

Where:

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| \hat{Y}_i | = | Estimate for states |
| N | = | Total Number of EAs in i^{th} state |
| n | = | Selected number of EAs in i^{th} state |
| H | = | Total number of Households listed in the j^{th} EA |
| h | = | Selected number of Households in the j^{th} EA |
| X_{ijk} | = | Value of the element in the k^{th} households of j^{th} EA in i^{th} state |
| W_{ijk} | = | Weight of the element in k^{th} households of the j^{th} EA in i^{th} state |

For NASS (Private Farmers)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Y}_i &= \frac{N}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{E_H}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m X_{ijk} \\ &= \frac{N}{n} \frac{E_H}{m} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m X_{ijk} \\ &= W_{ijk} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m X_{ijk}\end{aligned}$$

Where

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| \hat{Y}_i | = | Estimate for states |
| N | = | Total number of EAs in the i^{th} State |
| n | = | Selected number of EAs in the i^{th} State |
| E_H | = | Total number of farming households listed |
| m | = | Selected number of farming households |
| X_{ijk} | = | Value of the element in the k^{th} households of j^{th} EA in the i^{th} state |
| W_{ijk} | = | Weight of the element in k^{th} housing unit of the j^{th} EA in the |

i^{th} state

National Estimate:

$$\hat{Y}_N = \sum_{i=1}^{37} \hat{Y}_i$$

Where \hat{Y}_N is the National Estimate and \hat{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

$$\text{Var}(r) = (\text{Se})^2 = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

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

$$P_i = \frac{M_i}{M_0} \text{ and } M_0 = \sum M_i$$

$$M_0$$

then the unbiased estimate of population (all establishments) total is given by:

$$\hat{y}_{pps} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{P_i}$$

and the estimate of the variance is given by:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{y}_{pps}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \left[\frac{y_i}{P_i} - \hat{y}_{pps} \right]^2$$

The unbiased estimator of the variance of the above estimator is given by:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{y}_{pps}) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{y_i}{P_i} \right)^2 - n \hat{y}_{pps}^2 \right]$$

Appendix IV

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) Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Benefits:

Include compensation paid to workers.

(iii) **Operatives:**

These relate 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.