

2023 SOCIAL STATISTICS REPORT



March 2024

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMAC	Abuja Municipal Area Council
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CCB	Code of Conduct Bureau
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COF	Certificates of Occupancy
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
FCCPC	Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission
FCTA	Federal Capital Territory Administration
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMBN	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MC	Motorcycle
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
M&DCN	Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria
MV	Motor Vehicle
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NBC	National Broadcasting Commission
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCC	National Communication Commission (NCC)
NCOS	Nigerian Correctional Service
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NEXIM	Nigerian Export-Import Bank
NFVCB	National Film and Video Censors Board
NHF	National Housing Fund
NIPOST	Nigerian Postal Services
NMEP	National Malaria Elimination Programme
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPA	Nigeria Port Authority
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NRC	Nigerian Railway Corporation
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
NSS	National Statistical System
PCC	Public Complaints Commission
PMBs	Private Mailbox Services
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Scale Development Agency of Nigeria
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
TRCN	Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria
WAEC	West African Examinations Council
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination

PREFACE

The widespread application of statistics has become instrumental in fostering economic development, and in recent times, social statistics have garnered increased attention from policymakers, investors, businesses, and the public in Nigeria. As the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the authoritative purveyor of official statistics in the country, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) holds the statutory responsibility of fulfilling the demand for accurate, timely, and reliable official statistics. The Social Statistics Report 2023 builds upon previous endeavours to assess socio-economic indicators in Nigeria, examining developments over the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. The report comprises a Summary Report and a Statistical Appendix. The Summary Report is structured into thirteen chapters, encompassing topics such as education and empowerment, health, communication, transportation, culture and tourism, public finance, justice, youth and sports, corruption, power and energy, internal security, the federal executive arm of government, and information. While acknowledging that the report does not cover the entirety of available social statistics, it presents a diverse range of crucial social and economic statistics that can serve as valuable inputs for decision-making. The data for this publication primarily originate from administrative sources, routinely collected from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) at the federal level. Our appreciation goes to the Planning, Research, and Statistics Department of the relevant MDAs for their support in supplying data for the compilation of this report. It is anticipated that this publication will play a significant role in meeting the data requirements of policymakers, researchers, students, international agencies, and other important stakeholders in Nigeria.

Prince Adeyemi Adeniran

Statistician-General of the Federation/CEO

March 2024

CHAPTER ONE: EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT

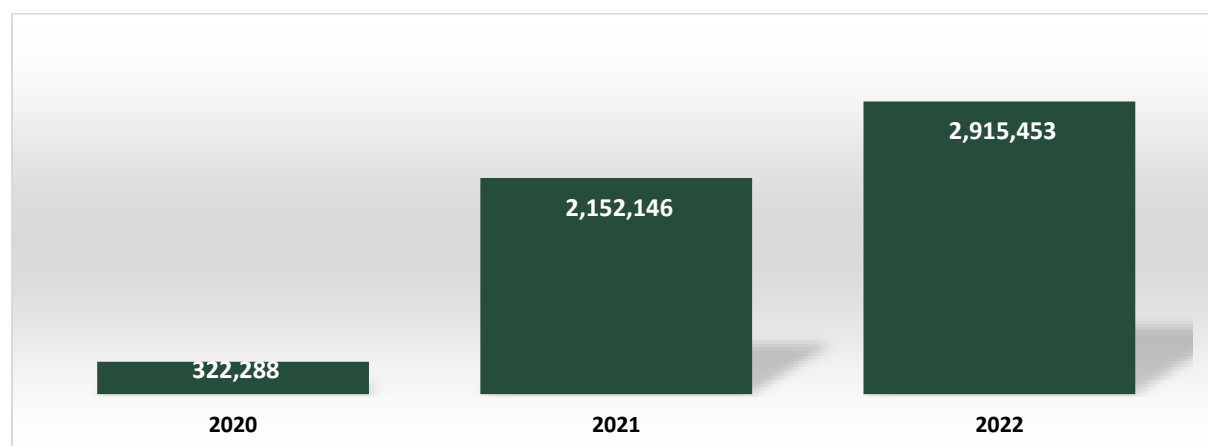
Education continues to be the key to advancing human growth. This is essential to the development of social structures that transcend all kinds of interpersonal relationships. Education enlightens people's minds and imparts the knowledge needed to build the society. It has an architectural framework that provides a platform for building the society in terms of its mental, social, physical, political, and economic dimensions. Empowering the youth through programmes proves highly beneficial, fostering skill development, boosting confidence, and offering essential support for success in various aspects of life. Such initiatives enable young individuals to unlock their complete potential, encouraging active participation in society as self-sufficient, involved, and accountable citizens. Empowerment, on the other hand, enhances individuals' capacity to be economically and financially independent through capacity development and acquisition of skills.

1.1 National Commission for Mass Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education

1.1.1 Adult Literacy Education

The figure below shows that the total number of enrolments in adult literacy education in 2020 was 322,288. It increased significantly to 2,152,146 in 2021 and 2,915,453 in 2022.

Fig. 1.1: Total Enrolment in Adult Literacy Education by Year

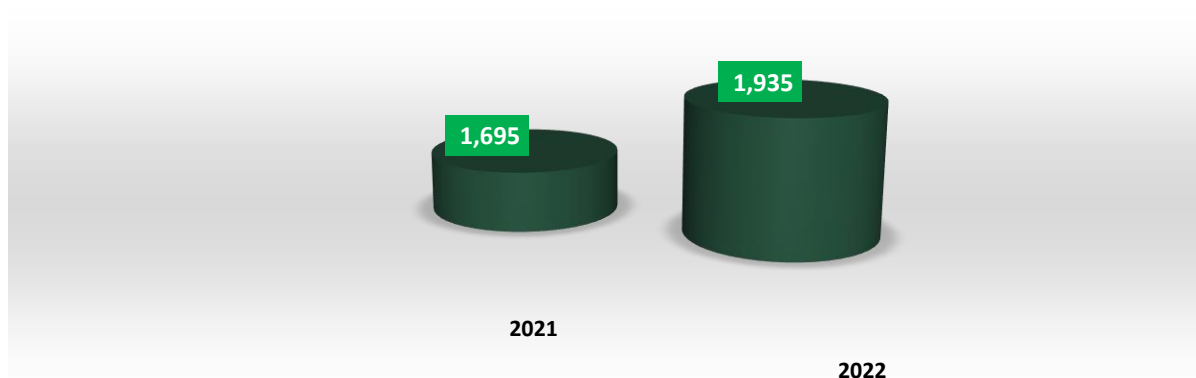


1.2 National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

1.2.1 Trained Youths Provided with Tools and Equipment to Establish and Run Their Own Businesses

The figure below shows the number of trained youths provided with tools and equipment to establish and run their own businesses. In 2021, the figure was 1,695, but increased to 1,935 in 2022.

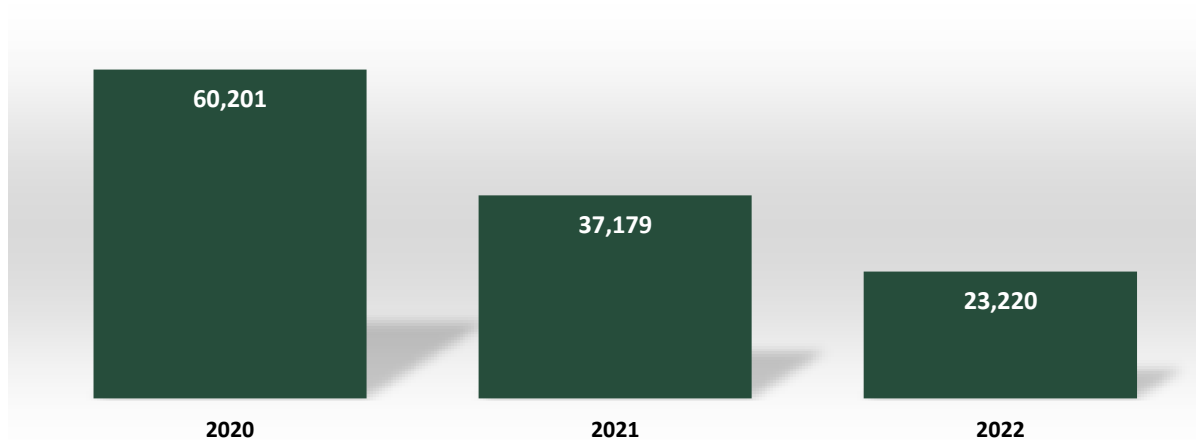
Fig. 1.2: Total Number of Trained Youths Provided with Tools and Equipment to Establish and Run Their Own Businesses by Year



1.3 Participants of the National Open Apprenticeship Scheme

The figure below shows the number of participants in the apprenticeship scheme. In 2020, the number of participants stood at 60,201 but reduced to 37,179 in 2021. It further reduced to 23,220 in 2022.

Fig. 1.3: Total Number of Participants in National Open Apprenticeship Scheme by Year

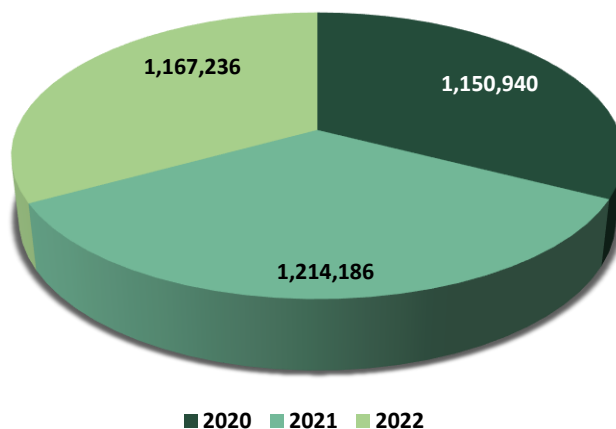


1.4 National Commission for Nomadic Education

1.4.1 Nomadic Primary School Pupils Enrolment

The total number of nomadic primary school pupil enrolment increased from 1,150,940 in 2020 to 1,214,186 in 2021 but decreased to 1,167,236 in 2022.

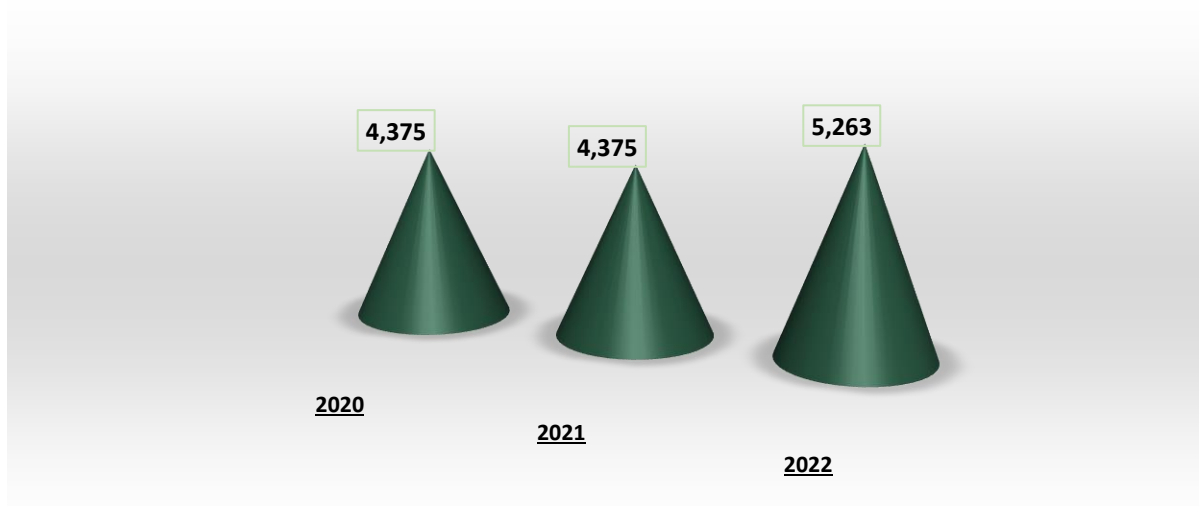
Fig. 1.4: Total Number of Nomadic Primary School Pupils Enrolment by Year



1.4.2 Number of Nomadic Primary Schools

The total number of nomadic primary schools in Nigeria stood at 4,375 in 2020 and 2021. However, this number increased to 5,263 in 2022, indicating a growth rate of 20.30%.

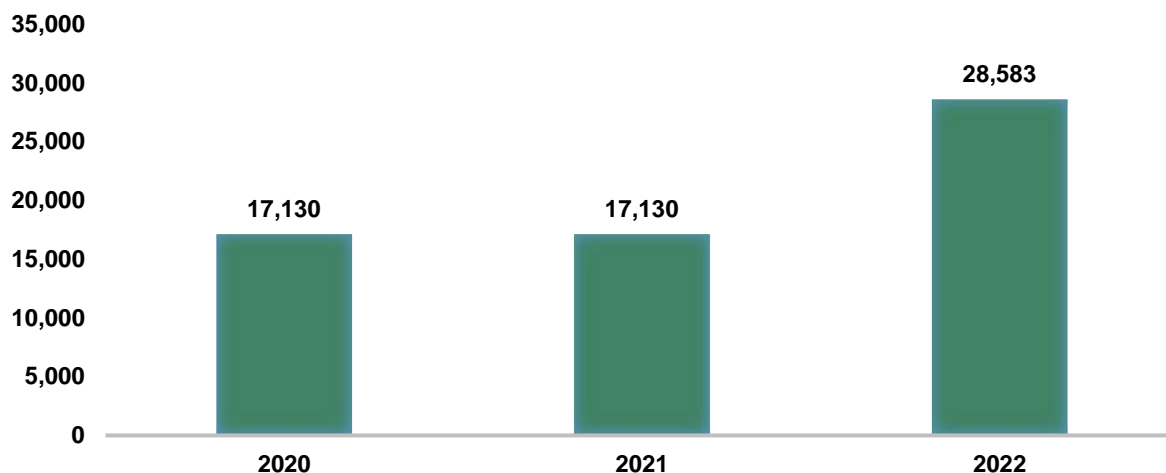
Fig. 1.5: Total Number of Nomadic Primary Schools by Year



1.4.3 Number of Nomadic School Teachers

The total number of nomadic primary school teachers in 2020 and 2021 stood at 17,130 each, this rose significantly to 28,583 in 2022.

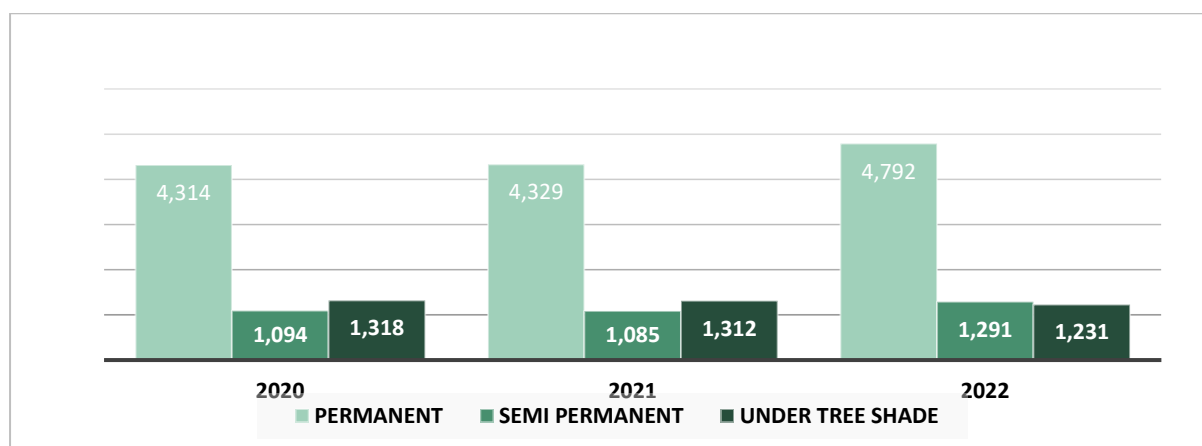
Fig. 1.6: Total Number of Nomadic School Teachers by Year



1.4.4 National Summary of Nomadic School Classroom

The permanent structures for nomadic schools in 2020 were 4,314, this increased to 4,329 and 4,792 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. The Semi-Permanent structures decreased from 1,094 in 2020 to 1,085 in 2021 and increased to 1,291 in 2022, while Under Tree Shade recorded 1,318 in 2020, 1,312 in 2021, and 1,231 in 2022.

Fig. 1.7: National Summary of Nomadic School Classrooms by Year

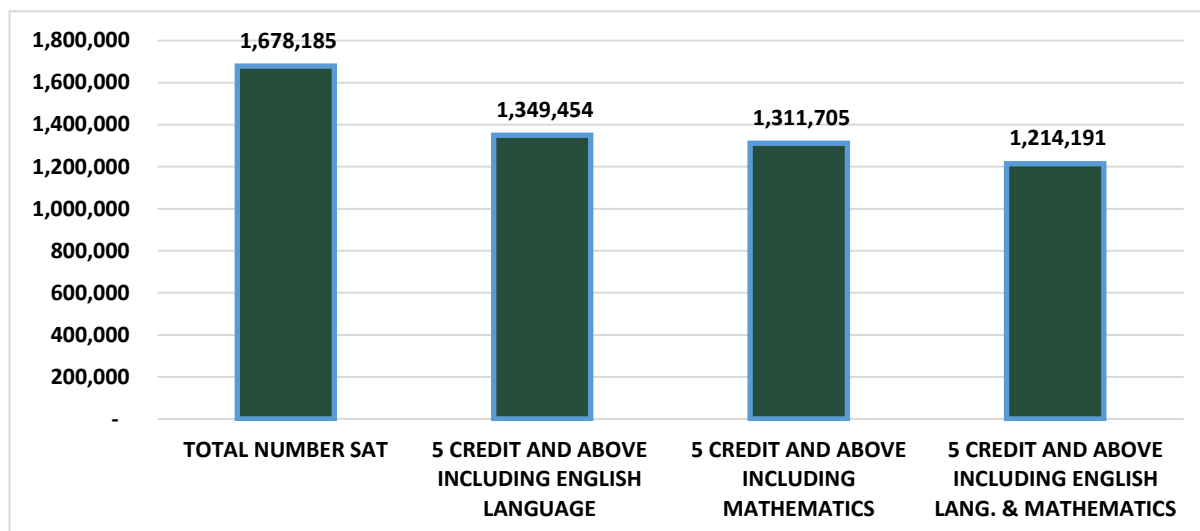


1.5 The West African Examinations Council (WAEC)

1.5.1 Performance Statistics of Candidates in Nigeria for WASSCE (2022)

The figure below shows the performance of candidates in WASSCE for 2022. Out of the total number of 1,678,185 that sat for the exam, 1,349,454 had five credits and above including English Language, 1,311,705 also had five credits and above including Mathematics whereas 1,214,191 recorded five credits and above including English Language and Mathematics.

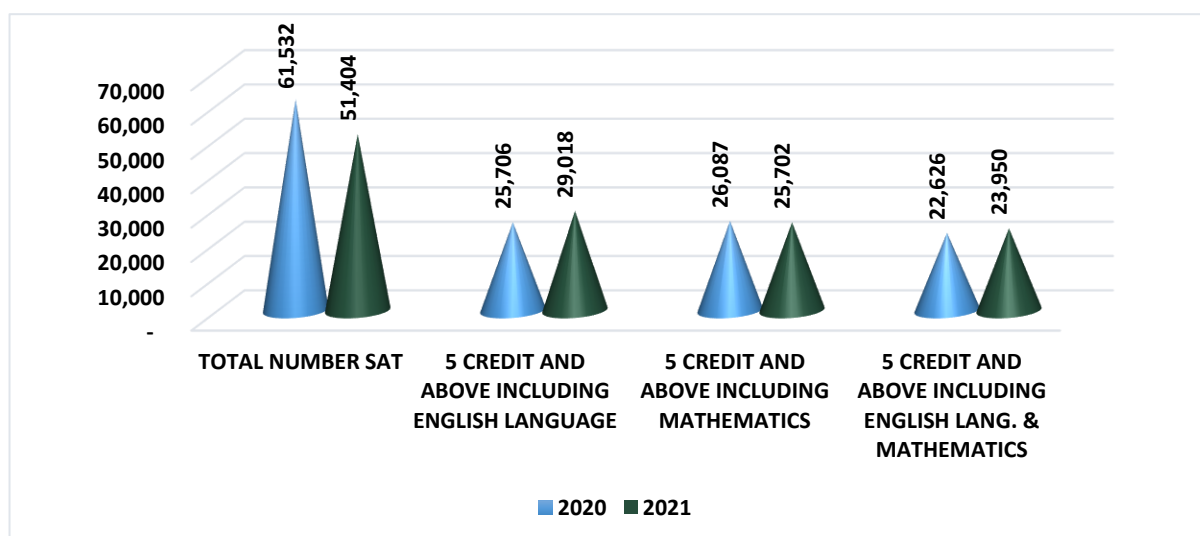
Fig. 1.8: Performance Statistics of Candidates in Nigeria for WASSCE by Year (2022)



1.5.2 Performance Statistics of Candidate in Nigeria WASSCE (Private-2020 & 2021)

The figure below shows the performance statistics of private candidates in WASSCE. In 2020, a total of 61,532 sat for the exam, 25,706 and 26,087 got five credits and above including English Language, and five credits and above including Mathematics respectively. However, those that got five credits and above including English Language and Mathematics were 22,626. In 2021, the total number of candidates that sat for the exam was 51,404, those that had five credits and above including, English Language were 29,018, those with five credits and above including Mathematics stood at 25,702, while 23,950 got five credits and above including English Language and Mathematics.

Fig. 1.9: Performance Statistics of Candidate in Nigeria WASSCE (Private) by Year

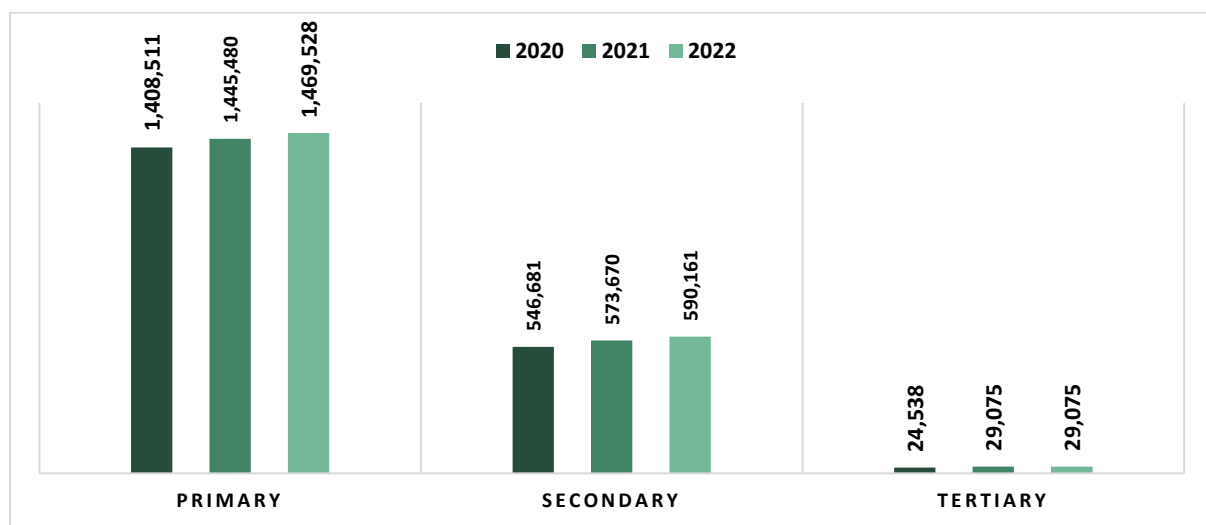


1.6 Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN)

1.6.1 Registered Teachers in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Schools

The figure below shows the total registered teachers in primary, secondary, and tertiary educational institutions in 2020, 2021, and 2022. In 2020, registered primary school teachers were 1,408,511, which subsequently rose to 1,445,480 in 2021 and further to 1,469,528 in 2022. Secondary school teachers stood at 546,681 in 2020 and increased to 573,670 in 2021 and 590,161 in 2022. Moreover, tertiary school teachers were 24,538 in 2020, and 29,075 each in 2021 and 2022.

Fig. 1.10: Total Number of Registered Teachers in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Schools by Year



CHAPTER TWO: HEALTH

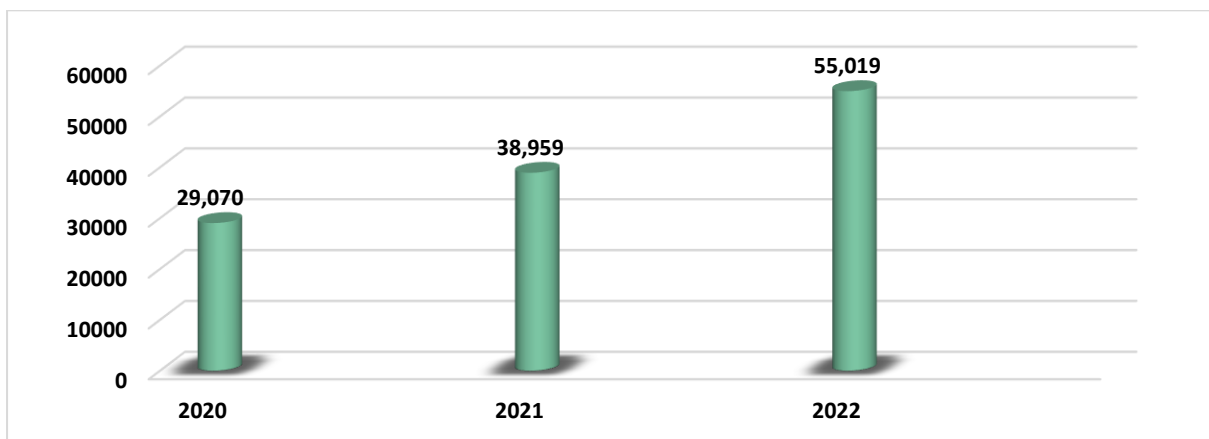
Health serves as an asset that enables individuals to actively participate in broader societal functions. Adopting a healthy lifestyle becomes the means to live a rich and meaningful life, encompassing complete emotional, mental, and physical well-being. The concept of health care emerges as a support system designed to assist individuals in maintaining wellness across these essential dimensions of life. Responsibility for health care provision is shared between national and sub-national governments and private individuals who play crucial roles in delivering health services. An effective and well-streamlined healthcare delivery system is instrumental in enhancing the overall lifespan of a population. In essence, health represents the overall state of the body and mind, reflecting robustness and vitality.

2.1 Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria (M&DCN)

2.1.1 Doctors Registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria

The total number of doctors registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria was 29,070 in 2020, it increased to 38,959 and 55,019 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

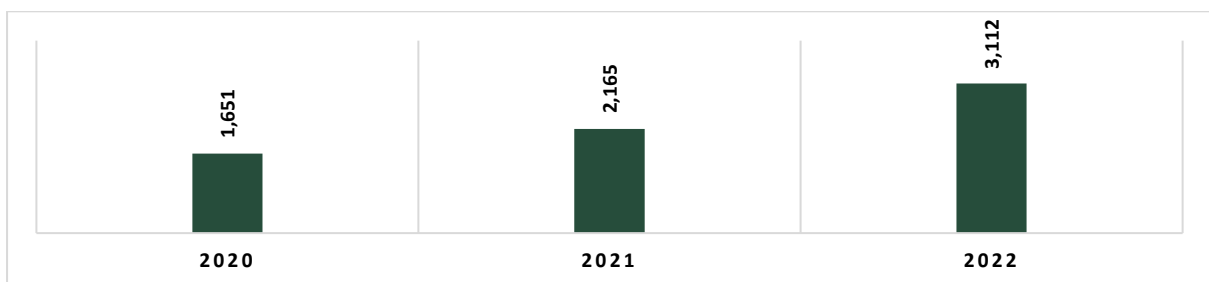
Fig. 2.1: Total Number of Doctors Registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria by Year



2.1.2 Dentists Registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria

The total number of dentists registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria was 1,651 in 2020, it increased to 2,165 and 3,112 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Fig. 2.2: Total Number of Dentists Registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria by Year

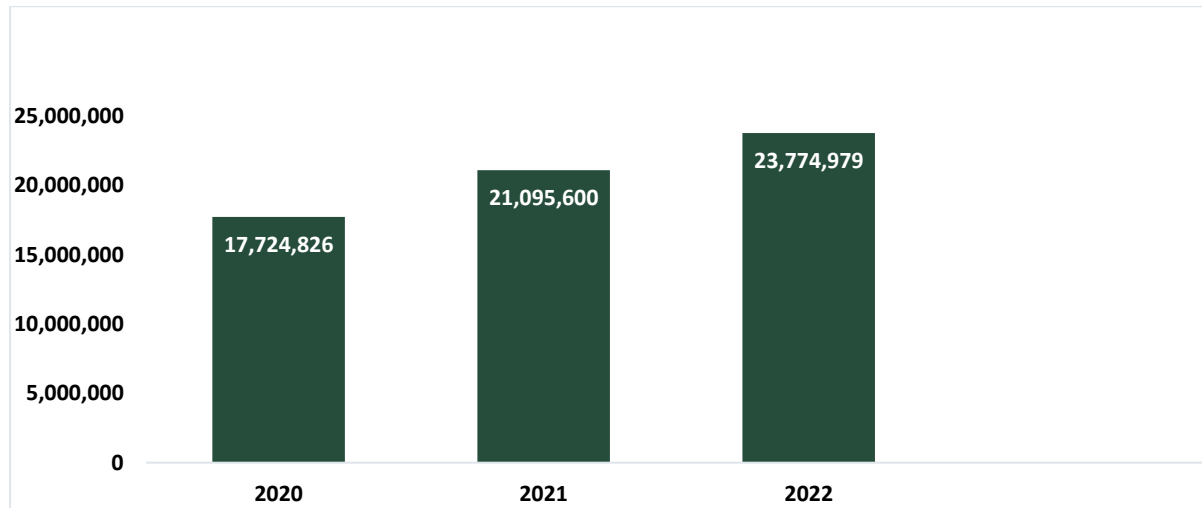


2.2 National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP)

2.2.1 People with Confirmed Uncomplicated Malaria

The figure below shows the total number of persons with confirmed uncomplicated malaria. This stood at 17,724,826 in 2020 and rose to 21,095,600 and 23,774,979 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

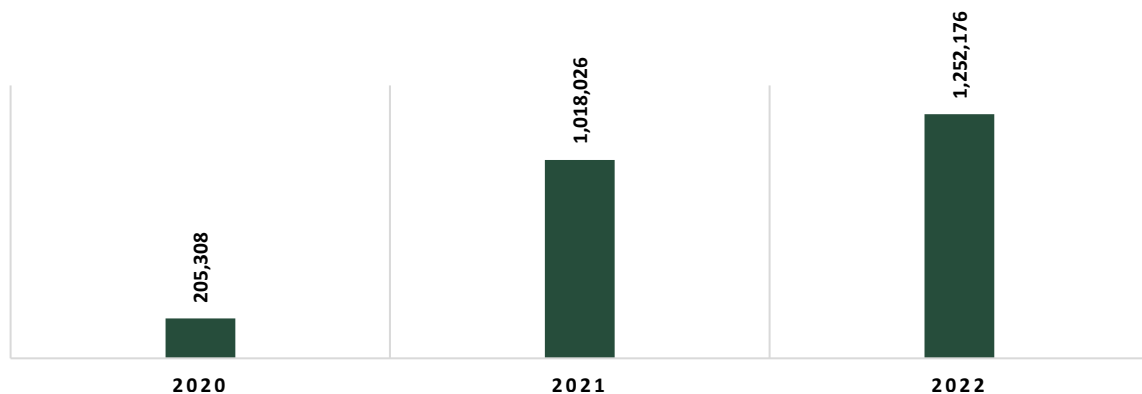
Fig. 2.3: Total Number of Persons with Confirmed Uncomplicated Malaria by Year



2.2.2 Pregnant Women with Confirmed Uncomplicated Malaria

The number of pregnant women with confirmed uncomplicated malaria was 205,308 in 2020, it increased to 1,018,026 in 2021 and 1,252,176 in 2022.

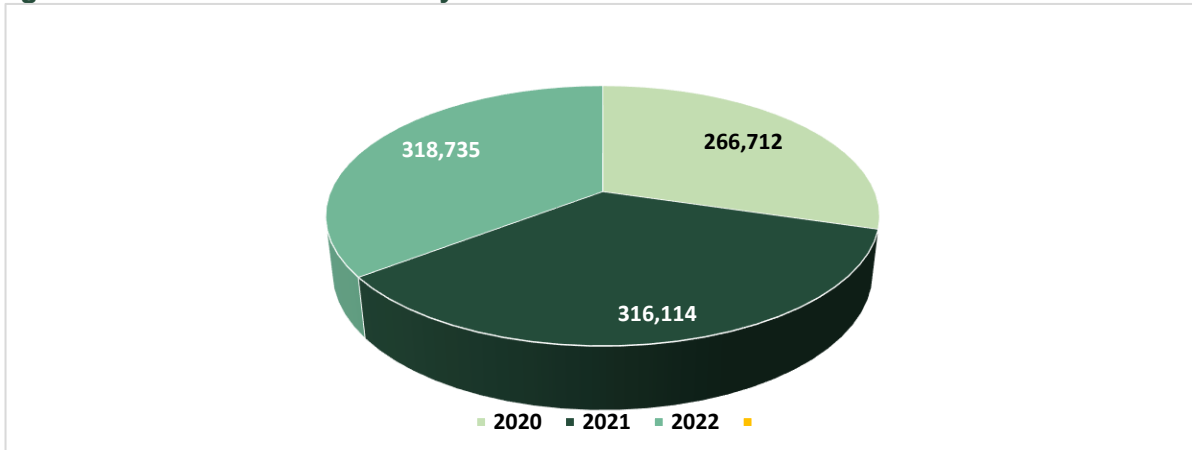
Fig. 2.4: Total Number of Pregnant Women with Confirmed Uncomplicated Malaria by Year



2.2.3 Number of Severe Malaria Cases

The total number of severe malaria cases in Nigeria in 2020 was 266,712, while it rose to 316,114 and 318,735 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

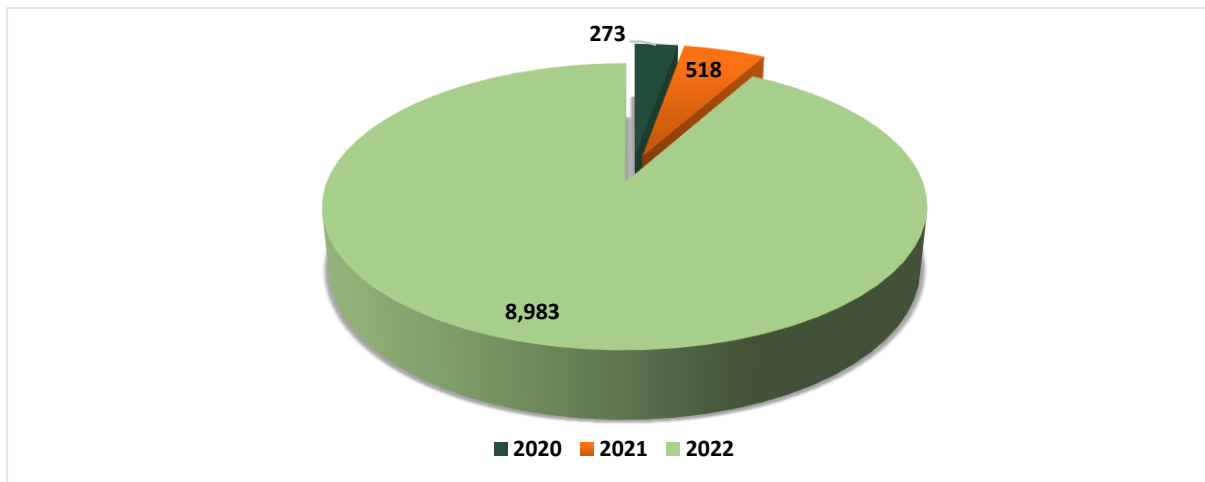
Fig. 2.5: Severe Malaria Cases by Year



2.2.4 Death Caused by Severe Malaria

The total number of deaths caused by severe malaria in Nigeria was 273 in 2020, it increased to 518 in 2021 and rose significantly to 8,983 in 2022.

Fig. 2.6: Total Number of Deaths Caused by Severe Malaria by Year

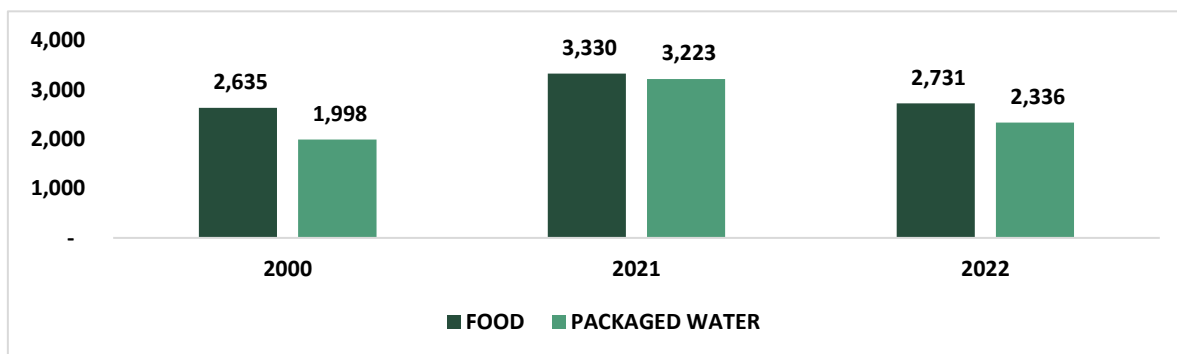


2.3 National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC)

2.3.1 Food and Package Water

The figure below shows that food products registered with NAFDAC in 2020 were 2,635 in 2020, increased to 3,330 in 2021 and decreased to 2,731 in 2022, while Packaged Water recorded 1,998 in 2020, increased to 3,223 in 2021 and reduced to 2,336 in 2022.

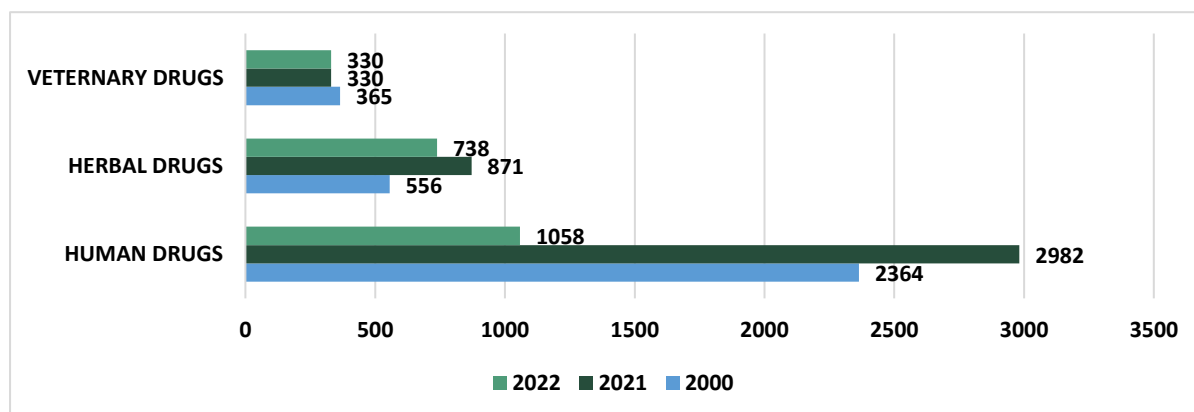
Fig. 2.7: Total Number of Food and Package Water Products Registered with NAFDAC by Year



2.3.2 Human, Herbal and Veterinary Drugs

The figure below shows the comparison between Human, Herbal, and Veterinary drug products that were registered with NAFDAC in the three years under review. Human drugs had the highest with 2,364 in 2020; they rose to 2,982 in 2021 and decreased to 1,058 in 2022. Herbal drugs ranked second with 556 in 2020, it increased to 871 in 2021 and decreased in 2022 to 738. In addition, veterinary drugs had the lowest with 365 in 2020, and 330 each in 2021 and 2022.

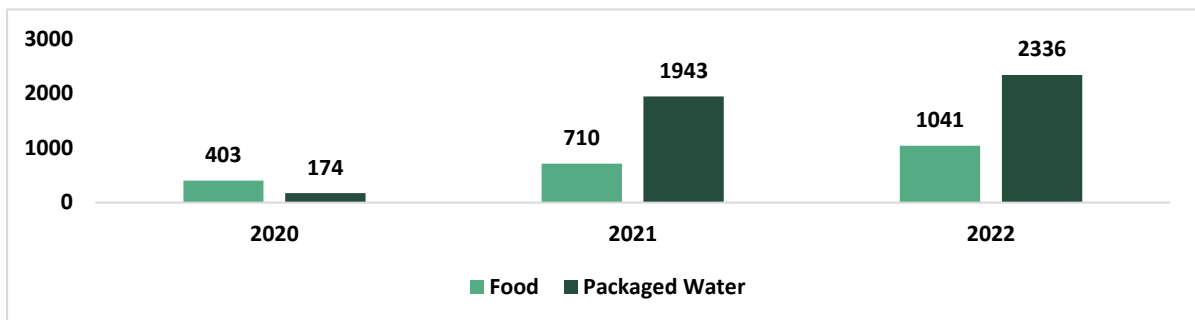
Fig. 2.8: Total Number of Human, Herbal, and Veterinary Drug Products Registered with NAFDAC by Year



2.3.3 Completed Application Forms Received by NAFDAC for Registration of Food and Package Water Products

The figure below shows that Packaged Water recorded 174 in 2020, which increased significantly to 1,943 and 2,336 in 2021 and 2022 respectively, while Food Products recorded 403 in 2020, which increased to 710 in 2021 and further increased to 1,041 in 2022.

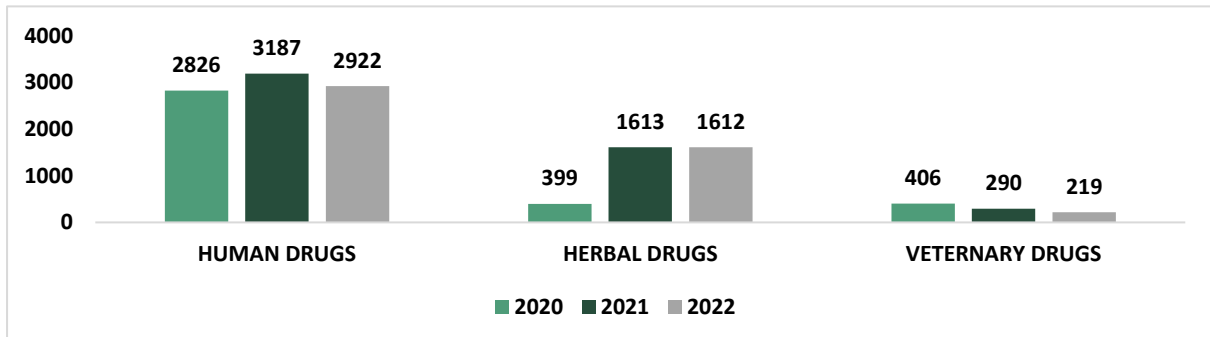
Fig. 2.9: Number of Completed Application Forms Received by NAFDAC to Register Food and Package Water Products by Year



2.3.4 Completed Application Forms Received by NAFDAC for Registration of Human, Herbal, and Veterinary Drug Products

The figure below shows the number of completed forms received by NAFDAC for registration of some drugs. Human drugs recorded 2,826 in 2020, it rose to 3,187 in 2021 and decreased to 2,922 in 2022. Herbal drugs recorded 399 in 2020, this increased to 1,613 in 2021 and slightly decreased to 1,612 in 2022. Veterinary drugs had 406 in 2020 and decreased to 290 and 219 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Fig. 2.10: Number of Completed Application Forms Received by NAFDAC To Register Human, Herbal and Veterinary Drug Products by Year



CHAPTER THREE: COMMUNICATION

One of the sectors that enhances and facilitates development in the country is the telecommunication sector. Telecommunication transmits signs, signals, messages, words, writings, images, sounds, or information of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems. It occurs when there is an exchange of information between communication participants through the use of technology. This has brought about an immense transformation to Nigeria's economy as information is easily disseminated both locally and globally. The communication sector in Nigeria comprises radio, television, fixed and mobile telephones, Nigerian Postal Services (NIPOST), and the Internet. Telecommunication facilities constitute critical parts of the infrastructure in Nigeria and determine the efficiency of the communication system. This chapter presents data on both the accessibility and usage of telecommunication via phone calls and the use of the internet.

3.1 National Communication Commission (NCC)

3.1.1 Active Mobile (GSM) Communication Data in Nigeria

The table below shows that in 2020, the total number of active voice subscribers was 204,601,313, which declined to 195,463,898 in 2021 but rose to 222,571,568 in 2022. Active Internet subscribers were 154,301,195 in 2020 but declined to 141,971,560 in 2021 and increased to 154,847,901 in 2022.

Table 3.1: Active Mobile (GSM) Communication Data in Nigeria by Year

Year	Active Voice Subscribers	Active Internet Subscribers	Teledensity
2020	204,601,313	154,301,195	107.18
2021	195,463,898	141,971,560	102.4
2022	222,571,568	154,847,901	116.6

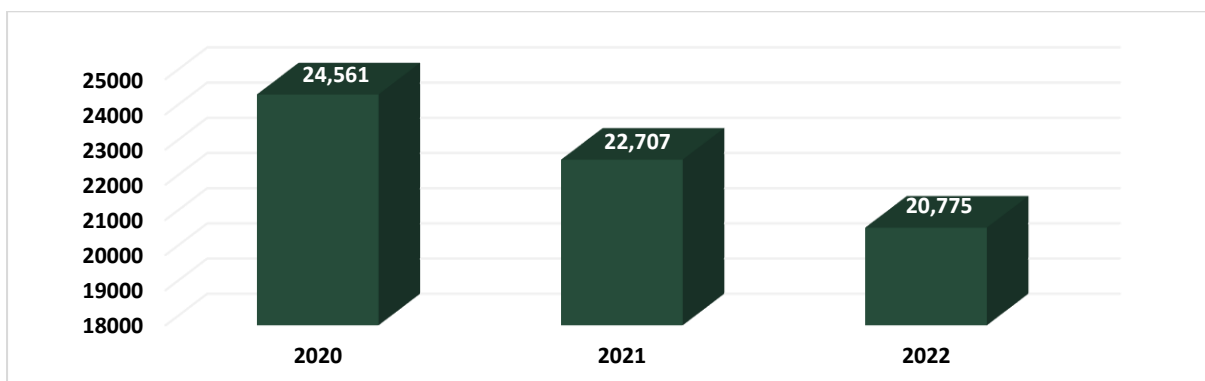
Source: National Communication Commission (NCC)

3.2. Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST)

3.2.1 Total Number of Private Mailbox Services (PMBs) Available by Year

In 2020, the number of private mailbox services available was 24,561. It decreased steadily to 22,707 in 2021 and 20,775 in 2022.

Fig. 3.1: Total Number of Private Mailbox Services (PMBs) Available by Year



CHAPTER FOUR: TRANSPORTATION

Transportation entails the movement of goods and persons from one location to another. It is an essential aspect of human activity, all forms of interaction of socio-economic activities are made easy through transportation. Transport statistics are grouped into four basic forms - Road, Rail, Air, and Water transportation. A good transport system contributes to the growth and development of the economy.

4.1 Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

4.1.1 Vehicle Plate Numbers Produced

The table below shows the total plate numbers produced between 2020 and 2022. Motor Vehicle (MV) recorded the highest with 653,330 in 2020, 767,927, and 740,525 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. Motorcycle (MC) also shows the same trend over the period with 335,600 in 2020, 386,249, and 344,528 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Vehicle Plate Numbers Produced by Type and Year

Year	Type	
	Motor Vehicle	Motorcycle
2020	653,330	335,600
2021	767,927	386,249
2022	740,525	344,528

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

4.1.2 Driver Licences Processed

The table below shows that 2022 recorded the highest number of driver's license processed with 1,007,948, followed by 2021 with 828,189, while 2020 recorded the least with 534,496.

Table 4.2: Total Number of Driver Licences Processed by Year

Year	Number of Licenses
2020	534,496
2021	828,189
2022	1,007,948

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

4.1.3 Collision Type of Road Traffic Crashes

The table below shows that Motor Vehicle Overtaking recorded the highest number during the period under review, followed by Hit and run, and Fatigue.

Table 4.3: Collision Type of Road Traffic Crashes by Year

Type	2020	2021	2022
MV/MV HEAD ON	3	10	5
MV/MV REAR END	0	1	0
MV/MV INTERSECTING	0	0	0
MV/MV OVERTAKE	952	1137	999
MV/MV TURN	1	3	3
SINGLE MV HIT OBJECT	0	0	0
SINGLE MV RUN-OFF	0	0	0
SINGLE MV FALLING OFF	0	0	0
MV/PEDESTRIAN	9	10	5
MV/BICYCLIST	24	19	30
ARMED ROBBERY	5	2	0
FIRE	15	3	13
FATIGUE	48	129	28
HIT/RUN	113	138	237
KIDNAPPER	1	0	1

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

4.1.4 Type of Injury Sustained as a Result of Road Traffic Crashes

Across the type of injury sustained, Bruises and Laceration recorded the highest in 2022 with 1,270 and 458 respectively. The number of persons who sustained various degrees of injuries through road crashes was 1,955 in 2022, an increase from 1,454 recorded in 2021.

Table 4.4: Type of Injury Sustained as a Result of Road Traffic Crashes by Year

Type of Injury	2020	2021	2022	Total
HEAD INJURY	47	49	66	162
FRACTURE	88	92	59	239
BURNS	0	0	1	1
SCALDING	0	0	2	2
SPINAL CORD INJURY	0	0	0	0
LACERATION	587	428	458	1,473
BRUISES	878	794	1,270	2,942
DISLOCATION	115	71	90	276
CHEST /ABDOMINAL	26	20	9	55
Total	1,741	1,454	1,955	5,150

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

4.1.5 Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Road Traffic Crashes

The table below shows the number of vehicles involved in road traffic crashes by ownership from 2020 to 2022. Commercial vehicle ownership recorded the highest with 11,898 in 2020, while 2021 and 2022 had 13,611 and 14,246 respectively.

Table 4.5: Ownership of Vehicles Involved in Road Traffic Crashes by Year

Year	Private	Commercial	Government	Others
2020	6,634	11,898	208	3
2021	6,810	13,611	159	4
2022	4,906	14,246	269	4

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

The table below shows that in 2020 money recovered at the crash scene worth N21.50 million, it increased to N5.44 billion in 2021, while in 2022 it decreased to N10.58 million. The vehicles that were recovered in 2020 were 1,485, which decreased to 1,227 in 2021 but rose to 2,060 in 2022. Personal effects recovered stood at 1,790 in 2020, it decreased to 1,377 in 2021, while 2022 recorded 2,083.

Table 4.6: Total Number of Items Recovered at the Scene of Road Traffic Crashes by Year

Year	Perishable	Electronic Device	Personal Effects	Mobile Phone	Household Items	Build Materials	Stationary	Money	Vehicle	Others
2020	626	373	1,790	554	589	134	1,215	21,502,514	1,485	896
2021	357	237	1,377	427	518	89	279	5,438,928,400	1,227	948
2022	529	296	2,083	758	723	110	204	10,576,617	2,060	7,602

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FSRC)

4.1.6 Number of Traffic Crashes

The table below shows the total number of road traffic crashes. In 2020, the number of people involved was 72,796, this increased to 83,390 in 2021 and further rose to 89,143 in 2022.

Table 4.7: Total Number of Traffic Crashes by Year

Year	Fatal Crashes	Crashes with Serious Injuries	Crashes with Slight Injuries	Total Cases	Number Injured	Number Killed	Total Casualty	People Involved
2020	2,961	7,627	1,347	11,875	33,311	5,601	38,885	72,796
2021	3,218	8,324	1,485	13,027	38,075	6,205	44,275	83,390
2022	3,309	8,953	1,394	13,656	38,930	6,456	45,386	89,143

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FSRC)

4.1.7 Causes of Road Traffic Crashes

The table below shows the causes of road traffic crashes during the period under review. Speed Violation (SPV) recorded the highest with 5,472 in 2020, 6,336 in 2021 and 6,578 in 2022. However, Poor Weather recorded the least with 14 in 2020, it decreased to 7 in 2021 and increased to 11 in 2022.

Table 4.8: Road Traffic Crashes by Cause and Year

Causes	2020	2021	2022
Speed Violation (SPV)	5,472	6,336	6,578
Loss of Control (LOC)	3,465	2,673	3,646
Dangerous Driving (DGD)	955	1,008	1,042
Wrongful Overtaking (WOT)	207	276	1,031
Sign/Light Violation (SLV)	1,039	1,495	1,460
Tyre Burst (TBT)	676	737	915
Route Violation (RTV)	531	548	877
Brake Failure (BFL)	590	623	666
Mechanical Deficient Violation (MDV)	338	392	464
Road Obstruction Violation (OBS)	198	280	139
Dangerous Overtaking (DOT)	39	40	49
Bad Road (BRD)	196	128	119
Overloading (OVL)	132	143	161
Sleeping on Steering (SOS)	67	66	52
Fatigue (FTQ)	70	118	261
Driving under Alcohol/Drug Influence (DAD)	37	35	39
Use of Phone while Driving (UPWD)	41	33	68
Poor Weather (PWR)	14	7	11
Others (OTH)	401	398	741

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

4.1.8 Death Due to Road Traffic Injuries

The table below shows the incidence of death due to road traffic injuries during the period under review. 2022 recorded the highest with 6,456, followed by 2021 with 6,205, while 2020 had the lowest with 5,574.

Table 4.9: Total Number of Deaths Due to Road Traffic Injuries by Year

Year	Number of Death
2020	5,574
2021	6,205
2022	6,456

Source: Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)

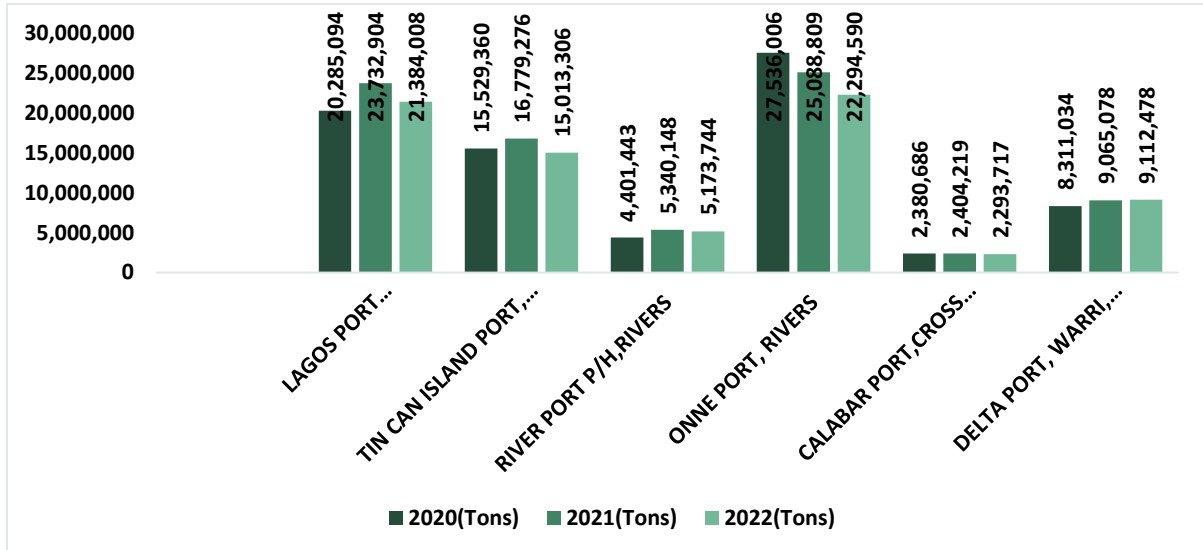
4.2 Nigeria Port Authority (NPA)

4.2.1 Freight Volume (Tons)

In 2020, Onne Port had the highest freight volume with 27,536,006 tons; followed by Lagos Port with 20,285,094 tons, while the least was Calabar Port with 2,380,686 tons. The same

Onne Port recorded the highest freight for 2021 and 2022 with 25,088,809 and 22,294,590 tons respectively

Fig. 4.1: Total Number of Freight Volume (Tons) by Seaport and Year

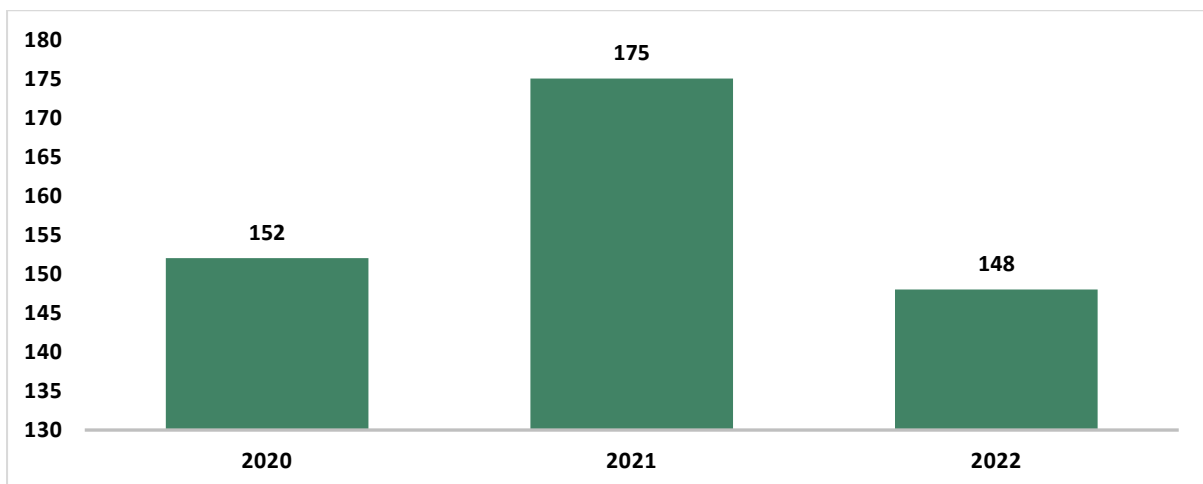


4.3 Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC)

4.3.1 Number of Train Accidents in Nigeria

In 2020, total number of accidents by train was 152, it increased to 175 in 2021 and decreased to 148 in 2022. The number of train accidents that occurred in 2021 was higher than the other years during the period under review.

Fig. 4.2: Total Number of Train Accidents by Year

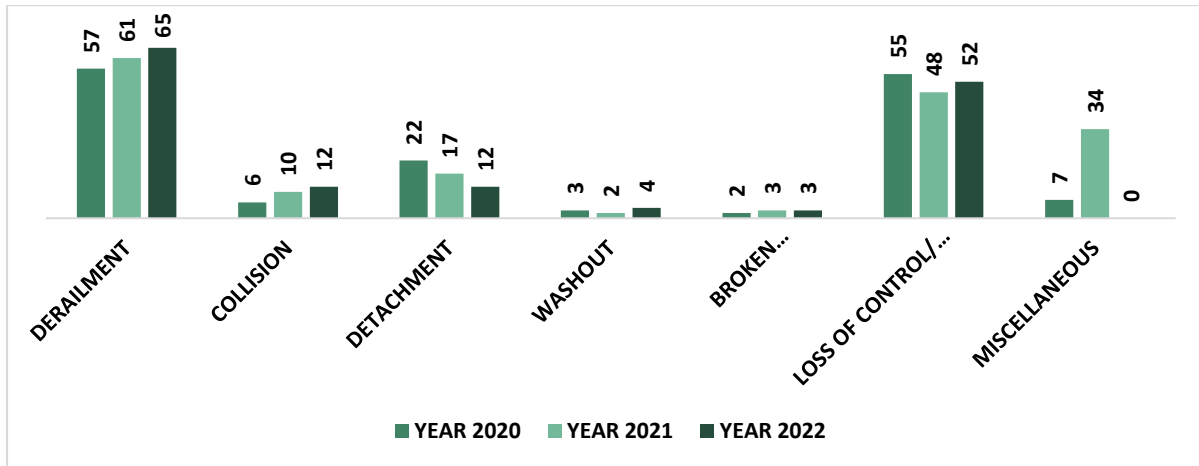


4.3.2 Type of Train Accidents in Nigeria

During the period under review, 2022 recorded the highest number of train accidents caused by derailment with 65; followed by 2021 and 2020 with 61 and 57 respectively. Loss of

Control/Loco Failure recorded 55 in 2020; this decreased to 48 in 2021 but increased to 52 in 2022.

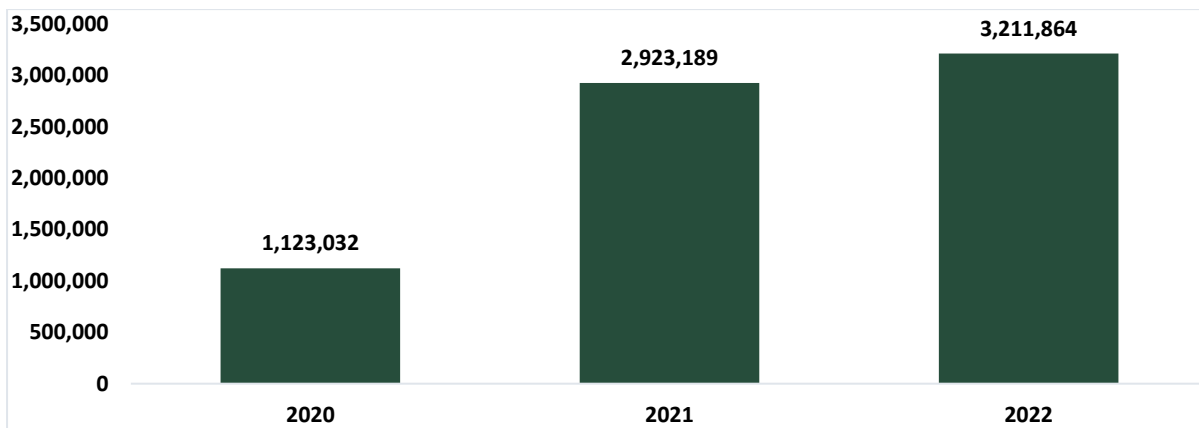
Fig. 4.3: Total Number of Train Accidents in Nigeria by Type and Year



4.3.3 Passengers that Boarded the Train

The total number of passengers that boarded the train in 2020 was 1,123,032; it increased in 2021 and 2022 to 2,923,189 and 3,211,864 respectively. The data shows that 2022 had the highest number of passengers.

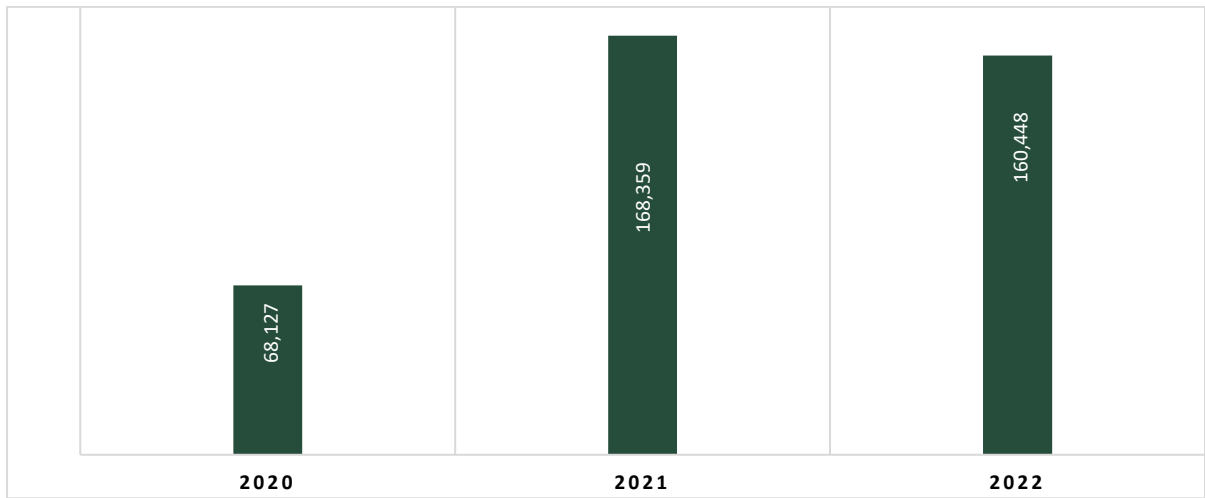
Fig. 4.4: Total Number of Passengers Boarded Train by Year



4.3.4 Volume of Freight in Tones (Train)

The figure below shows that 2021 recorded the highest volume of freight (tons) transported by train during the period under review. The volume of freight in 2020 was 68,127 tons, this increased to 168,359 tons in 2021 and declined to 160,448 tons in 2022.

Fig. 4.5: Total Volume of Freight (Tons) by Train and Year



CHAPTER FIVE: CULTURE AND TOURISM

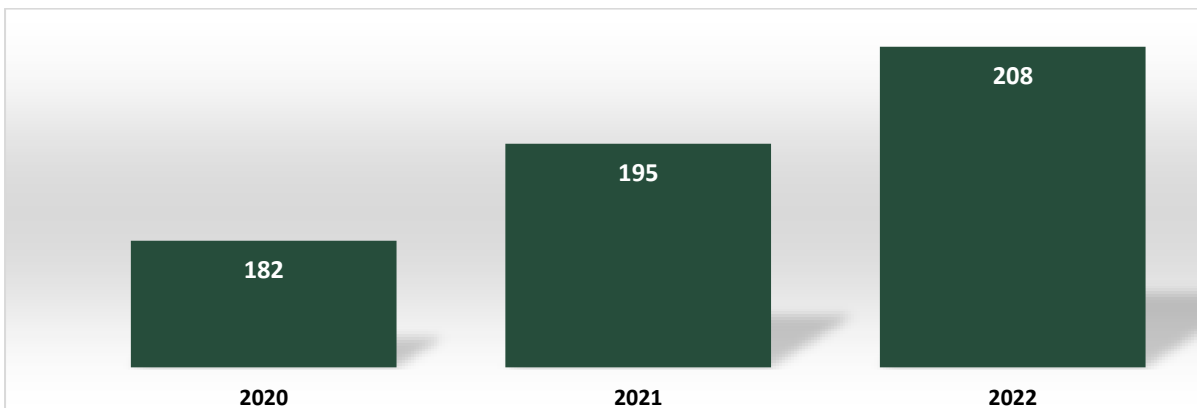
Culture refers to the beliefs, customs, arts, and way of life of a particular group of people. Tourism, on the other hand, involves the activities of people visiting and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes. Culture and tourism often intersect when people travel to experience and appreciate the unique aspects of a destination's heritage, traditions, and artistic expression. This connection enhances the cultural exchange between visitors and local communities. Culture and tourism have a significant impact on Nigeria, contributing to both the economic and social aspects of the country.

5.1 National Film and Video Censors Board (NFVCB)

5.1.1 Number of Movie Cinema in Nigeria by Year

The total number of movie cinema in 2020 was 182, it rose to 195 in 2021 and 208 in 2022.

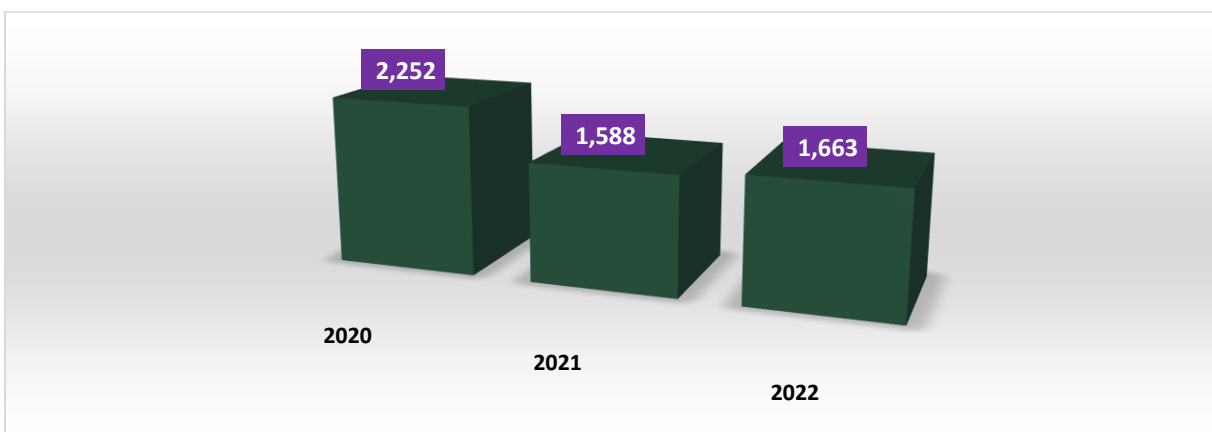
Fig. 5.1: Total Number of Movie Cinema in Nigeria by Year



5.1.2 Numbers of Films Censored

The figure below shows the total number of films censored from 2020-2022. In 2020, films censored stood at 2,252, it decreased to 1,588 in 2021 and increased to 1,663 in 2022.

Fig. 5.2: Total Number of Films Censored by Year



5.2 Tourism

5.2.1 Tourist/Recreational Centres in Nigeria

The figure below shows the total number of tourist/recreational centres over the three years. The number of tourist/recreational centres was the same for the three years with 325 and 55 for tourist and recreational centres respectively.

Fig. 5.3: Total Number of Tourist and Recreational Centres by Year



5.2.2 Revenue Generated from Tourist and Recreational Centres

The figure below shows the total amount of revenue generated from the various tourist and recreational centres across the country. In 2020, the amount generated was N3,123,100, this increased significantly to N6,298,500 and N6,551,044 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. Moreover, revenue from recreational centres stood at N1,421,050 in 2020, N2,847,200 in 2021, and N2,710,300 in 2022.

Fig. 5.4: Total Revenue Generated on Tourist Centres and Recreational Centres/Amusement Parks by Year



CHAPTER SIX: PUBLIC FINANCE

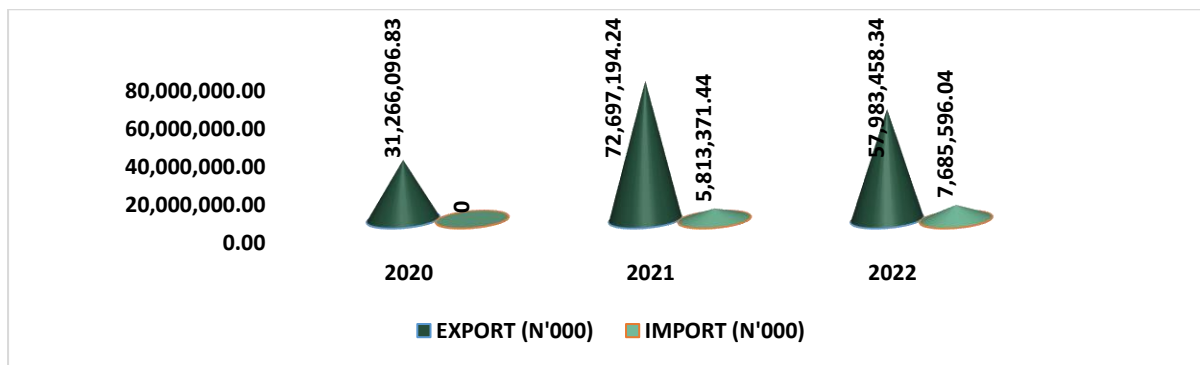
Public finance is the strategic management of a nation's economic resources. It significantly influences both domestic and international aspects of a country's growth and development. Attaining economic sustainability has consistently been a priority for successive Nigerian governments. Public finance, encompassing fiscal policies, delineates the government's strategy for revenue generation through taxation and other avenues, as well as determines the allocation of expenditures. This chapter presents comprehensive data on government expenditure, revenue, and loans, while also evaluating key indicators from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) within the financial sector.

6.1 Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM)

6.1.1 Amount of Money Given Out as Loans for Import/Export

In 2020, the total amount of money given out as loans for export was N31.27 million. It increased to N72.70 million in 2021 and decreased to N57.98 million in 2022. The loan given for Import was N5.81 million in 2021 and increased to N7.69 million in 2022.

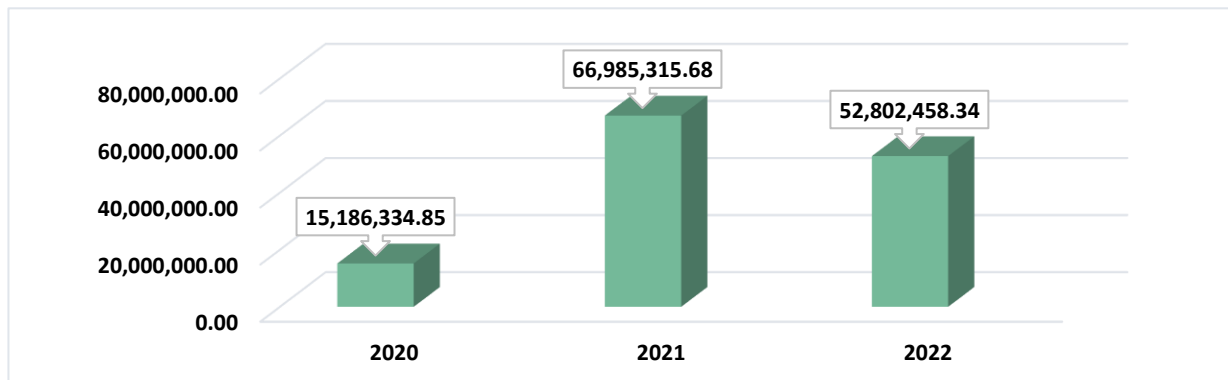
Fig. 6.1: Total Amount of Money Given Out as Loans for Import/Export by Year



6.1.2 Amount of Money Given as Short-Term Loan for Export

Short-term loans given out for exports in 2020 were N15.19 million, this amount increased to N66.99 million in 2021 but decreased to N52.80 million in 2022.

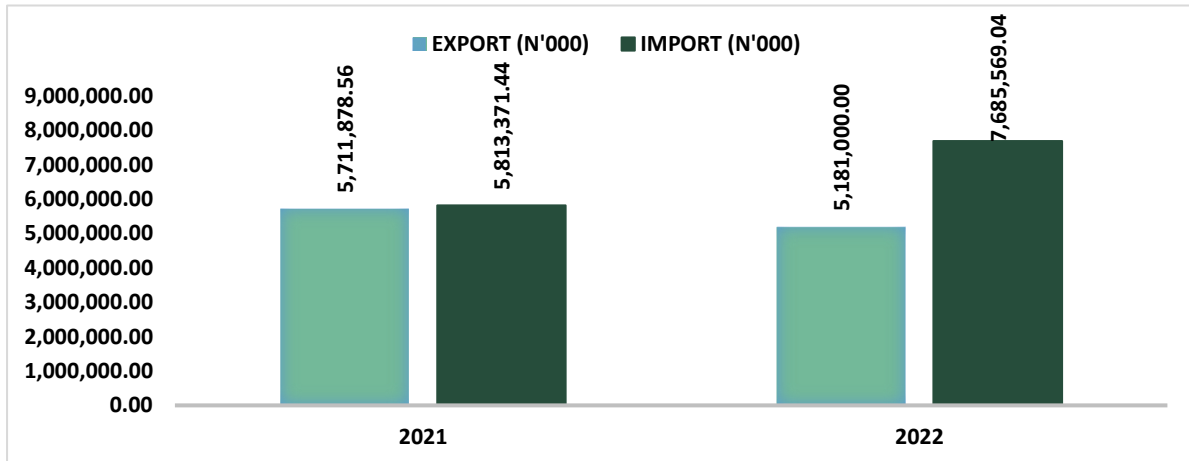
Fig. 6.2: Total Amount of Short-Term Loan Given Out for Export by Year



6.1.3 Amount of Money Given as Medium-Term Loans for Import /Export

The total amount given for medium-term loans for exports in 2021 was N5.71 million, while imports for the same year were N5.81 million. However, exports decreased to N5.18 million and imports increased to N7.69 million in 2022.

Fig. 6.3: Total Amount of Money Given as Medium-Term Loans for Import/Export by Year

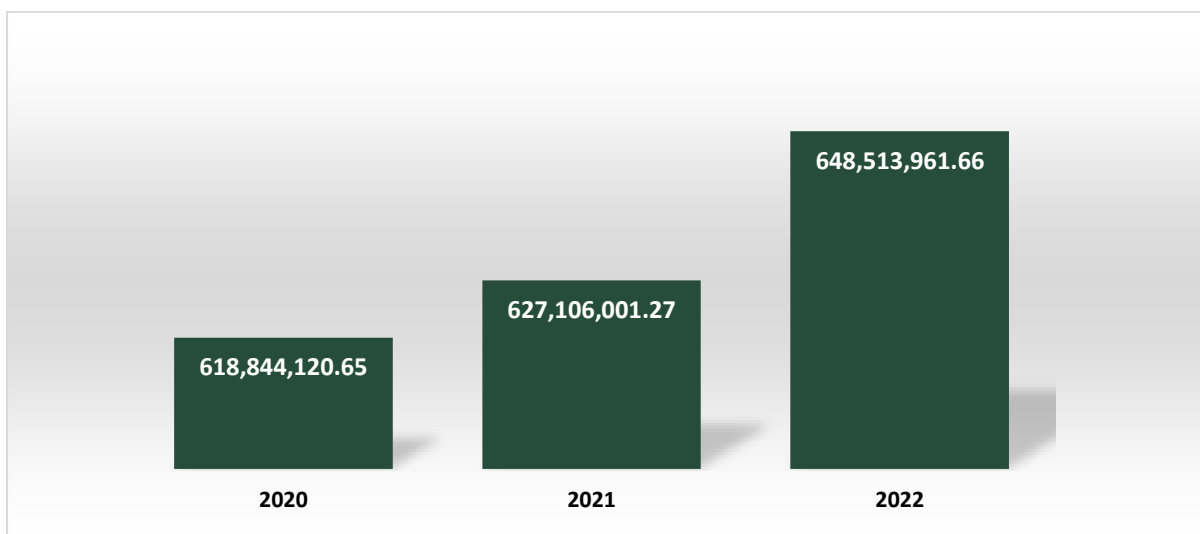


6.2 National Salaries, Incomes and Wages Commission

6.2.1 Total Number of Money Paid as Wages to Civil /Public Servants by Year

There was a continuous increase in wages paid to civil /public servants over the reporting period under review. In 2020, N618.84 million was reported, it rose to N627.11 million and N648.51 million in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Fig. 6.4: Total Number of Money Paid as Wages to Civil /Public Servants by Year

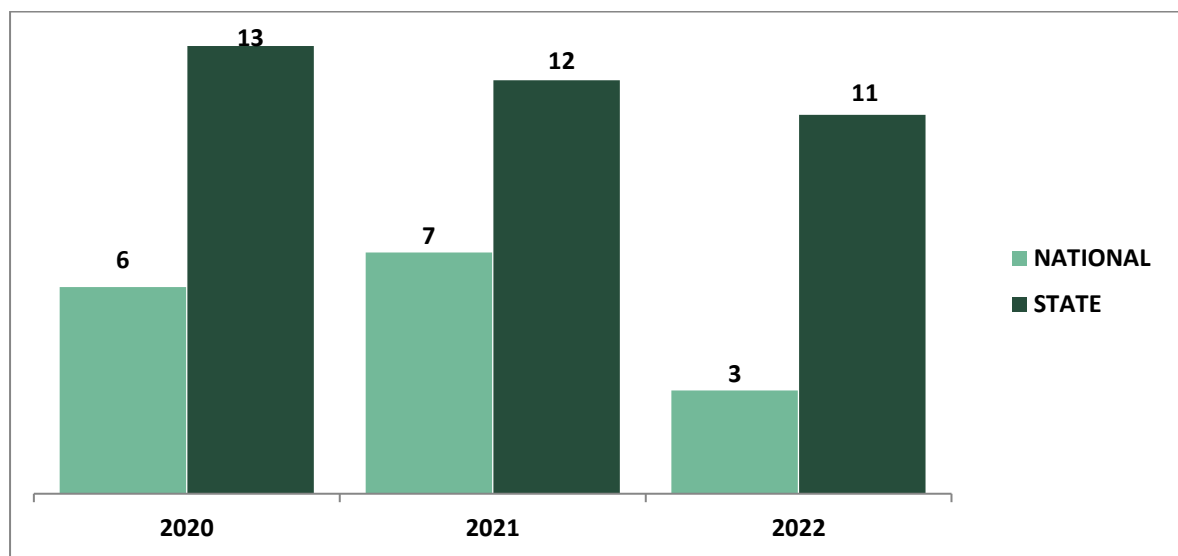


6.3 Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN)

6.3.1 Primary Mortgage Bank Providers (Accredited)

The figure below shows that the number of Primary Mortgage Banks Providers granted accreditation to operate at the national level was 6 in 2020, it increased to 7 in 2021 and decreased to 3 in 2022. Moreover, those granted accreditation at the state were 13 in 2020, 12 in 2021, and 11 in 2022.

Fig. 6.5: Total Number of Primary Mortgage Bank Providers (Accredited) by Year



6.3.2 Total Amount of Money Given Out as Loans for Mortgage by Year

The total amount of money given out as a loan for a mortgage in 2020 was N29.34 billion, this increased to N41.44 billion in 2021 and decreased to N33.15 billion in 2022.

Table 6.1: Total Amount of Money Given Out as Loans for Mortgage by Year

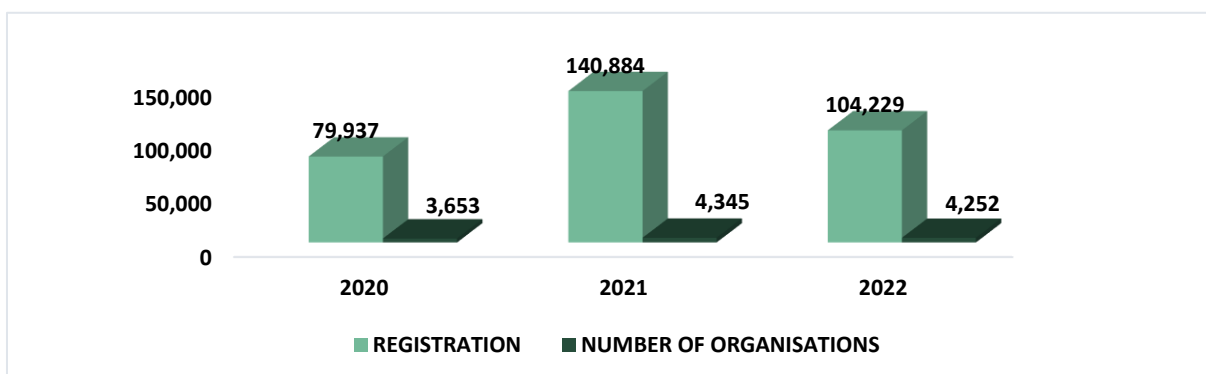
Year	Amount (N)
2020	29,340,535,424,.65
2021	41,438,902,665,.95
2022	33,150,188,560.45
TOTAL	103,929,626,651,.05

Source: Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria

6.3.3 Registered Members of National Housing Fund (NHF)

The figure below shows that in 2020, the total number of registered members of the National Housing Fund was 79,937. This increased to 140,884 in 2021 and decreased to 104,229 in 2022. However, the number of organizations increased from 3,653 in 2020 to 4,345 in 2021 and decreased to 4,252 in 2022.

Fig. 6.6: Number of Registered Members for National Housing Fund by Organization and Year

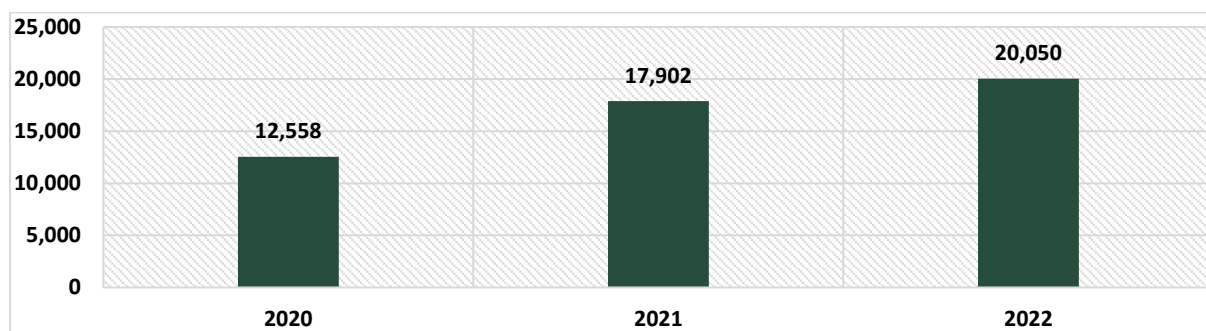


6.4 Industry, Trade, and Investment

6.4.1 Total Number of Exports

The total number of exports carried out in the three years under review increased consistently annually. In 2020, 12,558 exports were reported, while 2021 and 2022 recorded 17,902 and 20,050 respectively.

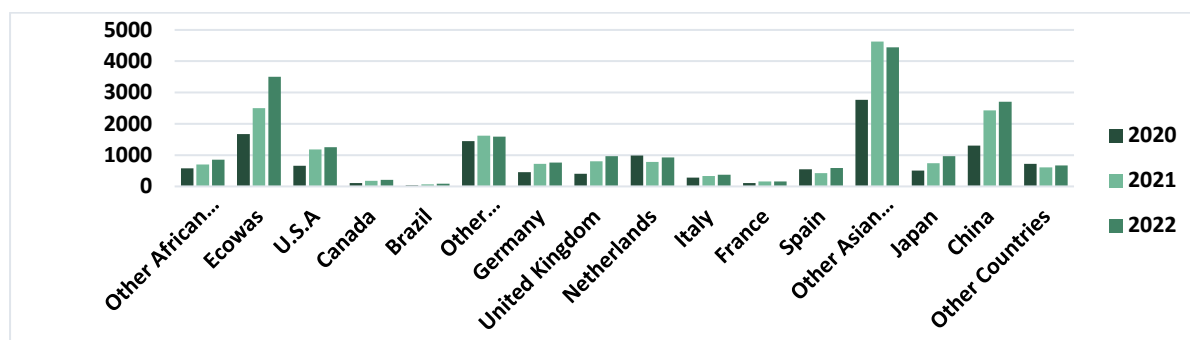
Fig. 6.7: Total Number of Exports by Year



6.4.2 Exports by Region/Major Trading Partners

The figure below indicates that other Asian Countries had the highest number of exports during the period under review with 2,763 in 2020. It increased to 4,633 in 2021 and decreased to 4,443 in 2022. ECOWAS on the other hand, recorded a continuous increase in the number of exports from 1,672 in 2020 to 2,505 in 2021 and 3,507 in 2022.

Fig. 6.8: Number of Exports by Region/Major Trading Partners and Year

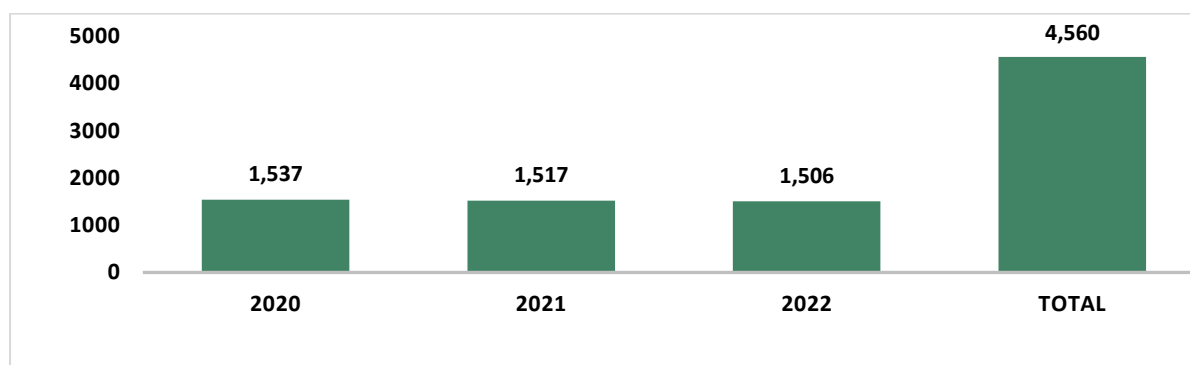


6.5 Office of the Auditor General of the Federation

6.5.1 Total Number of MDAs Audited by Year

The figure below shows that in 2020, a total of 1,537 MDAs were audited. This number decreased to 1,517 in 2021 and further decreased to 1,506 in 2022. For the three years, a total of 4,560 MDAs were audited.

Fig. 6.9: Total Number of MDAs Audited by Year

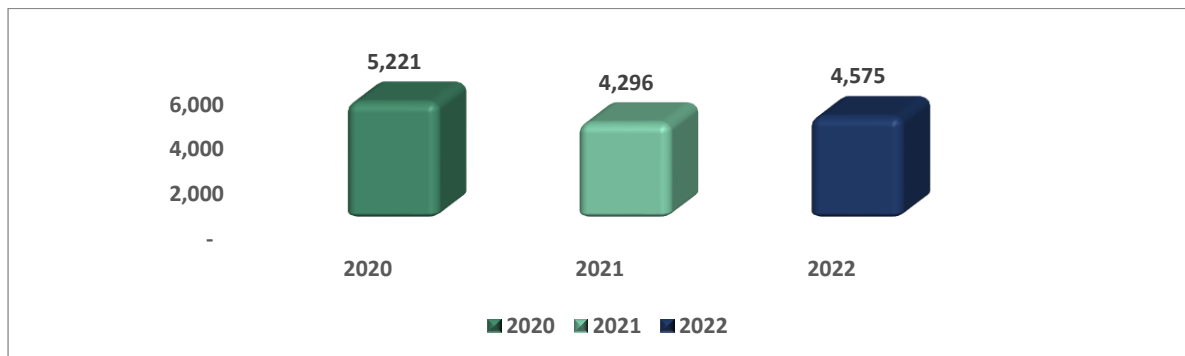


6.6 Small and Medium Scale Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN)

6.6.1 Manufacturing Sector

The figure below shows a significant decline in the total number of persons trained within the manufacturing sector of small medium enterprises (SMEs), dropping from 5,221 in 2020 to 4,296 in 2021. It subsequently increased to 4,575 in 2022. This fluctuation is a signal of a potential shift in market dynamics, economic conditions, or industry during the period under review.

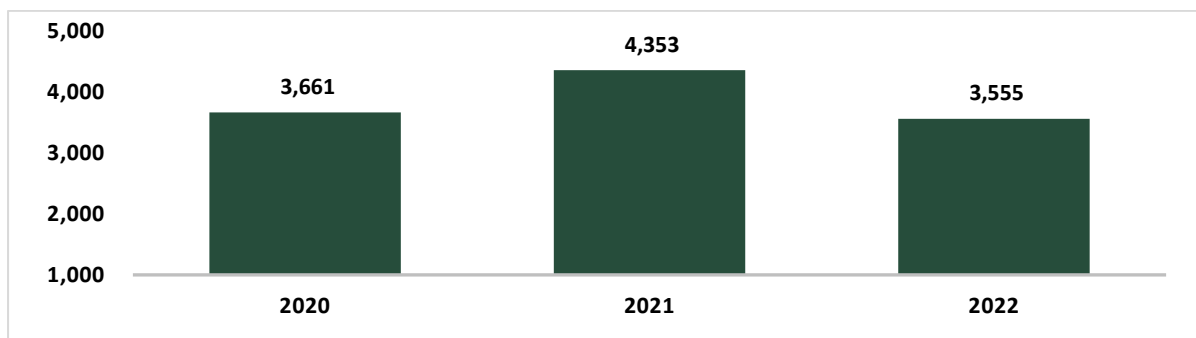
Fig. 6.10: Total Number of Persons Trained in the Manufacturing Sector of SMEs by Year



6.6.2 Mining Sector

The figure below reveals the total number of persons trained in the Mining sector of SMEs during the period under review. About 3,661 persons were trained in 2020, while 4,353 and 3,555 were trained in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

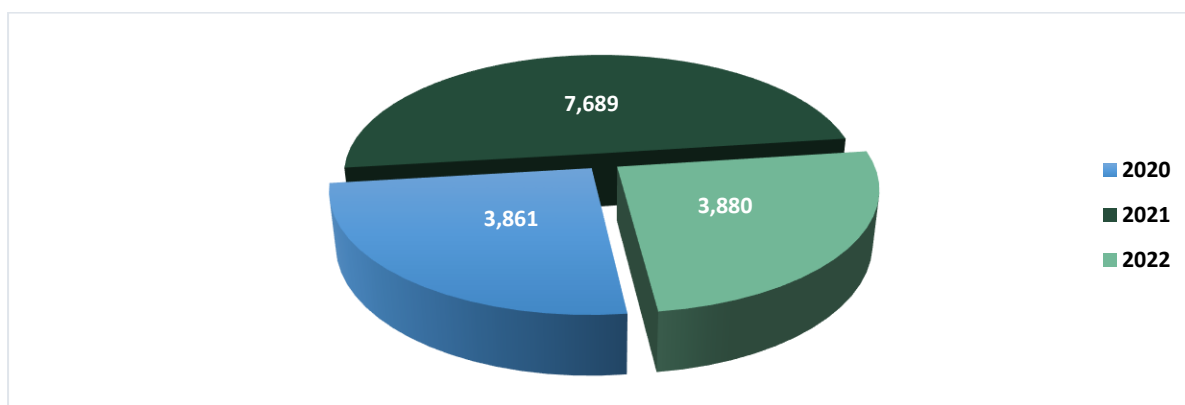
Fig. 6.11: Total Number of Persons Trained in the Mining Sector of SMEs by Year



6.6.3 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Sector

The figure below shows the number of persons trained in the ICT sector of SMEs over the reporting period. In 2020, 3,861 persons were trained, it increased to 7,689 in 2021 but fell significantly to 3,880 in 2022.

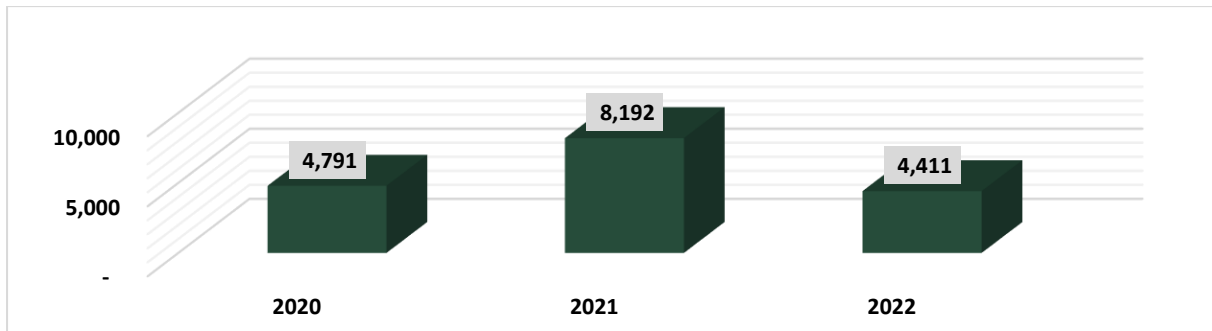
Fig. 6.12: Total Number of Persons Trained in the ICT Sector of SMEs by Year



6.6.4 Education Sector

The figure below reveals a substantial rise from 4,791 persons trained in 2020 in the education sector of SMEs to 8,192 in 2021. However, this declined significantly to 4,411 in 2022. The figure also shows that 2022 recorded the least number of persons trained.

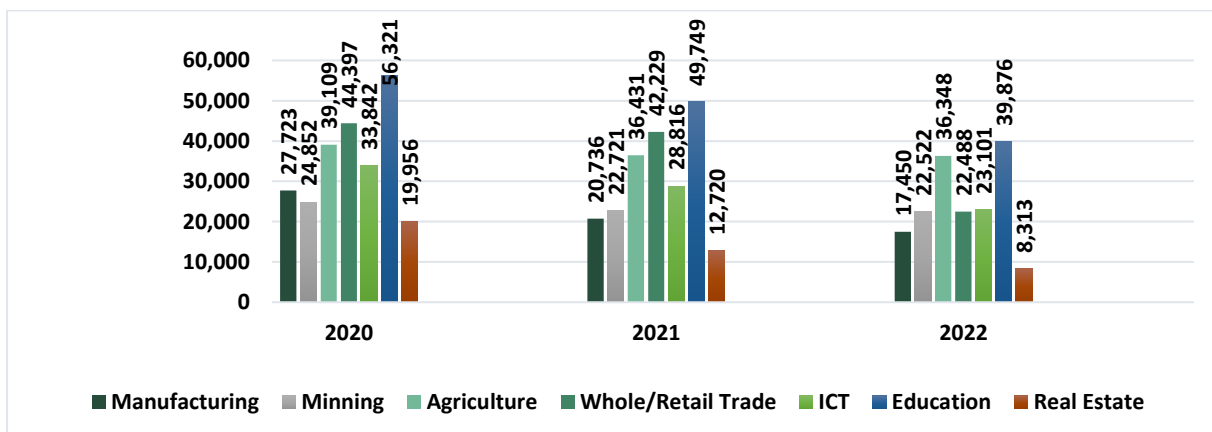
Fig. 6.13: Total Number of Persons Trained in the Education Sector of SMEs by Year



6.7 Small Scale Industrialist

The figure below shows the total number of persons operating as small-scale industrialists by economic sector. The education sector recorded the highest number of small-scale industrialists across the years with 56,321 in 2020, 49,749 in 2021, and 39,876 in 2022. In the real estate sector, the number of small-scale industrialists was 19,956 in 2020, 12,720 in 2021, and 8,313 in 2022.

Fig. 6.14: Number of Persons Operating as Small-Scale Industrialists by Economic Sector and Year

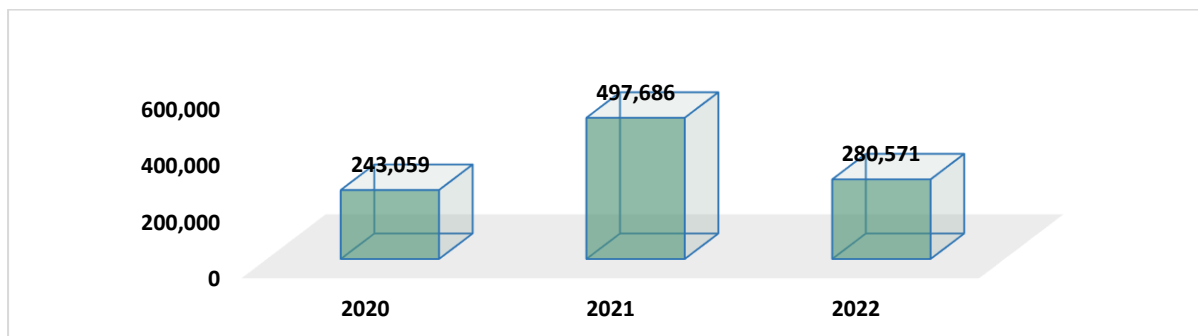


6.8 Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)

6.8.1 Number of Business Names Registered

The number of Business names registered was 243,059 in 2020, this increased to 497,686 in 2021 and decreased to 280,571 in 2022.

Fig. 6.15: Number of Business Names Registered by State and Year



6.8.2 Number of Registered Companies

The table below shows that private companies accounted for the highest number of registered companies during the period under review. In 2020, 96,801 companies were recorded, this increased to 128,212 and 133,982 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Table 6.2: Number of Registered Companies by Category and Year

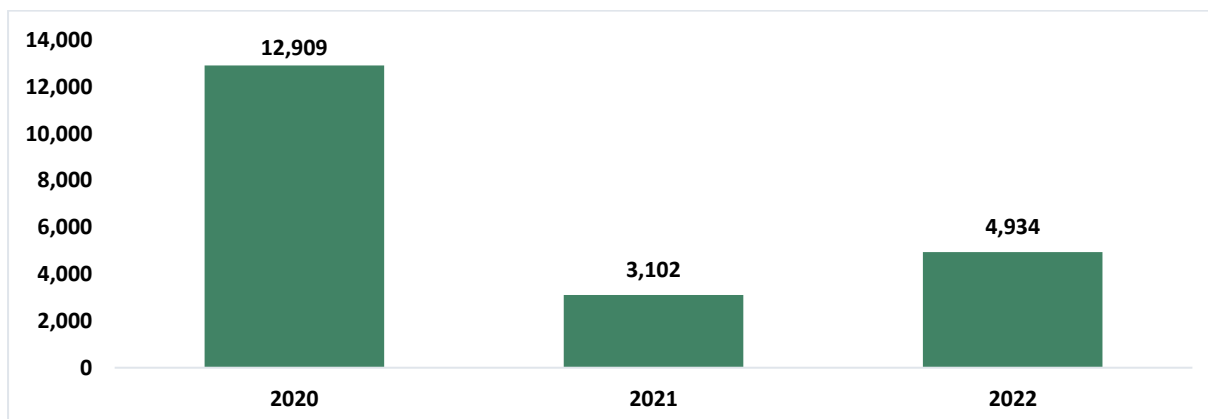
Year	2020	2021	2022
Public	45	99	105
Private	96,801	128,212	133,982
Limited by Guarantee	154	416	628
Unlimited Company	1	8	28

Source: Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)

6.8.3 Number of Registered Incorporated Trustees

The figure below depicts the total number of registered incorporated Trustees in Nigeria from 2020 to 2022. In 2020, 12,909 trustees were registered, the number decreased significantly to 3,102 in 2021 and increased to 4,934 in 2022.

Fig. 6.16: Total Number of Registered Incorporated Trustees by Year



CHAPTER SEVEN: JUSTICE

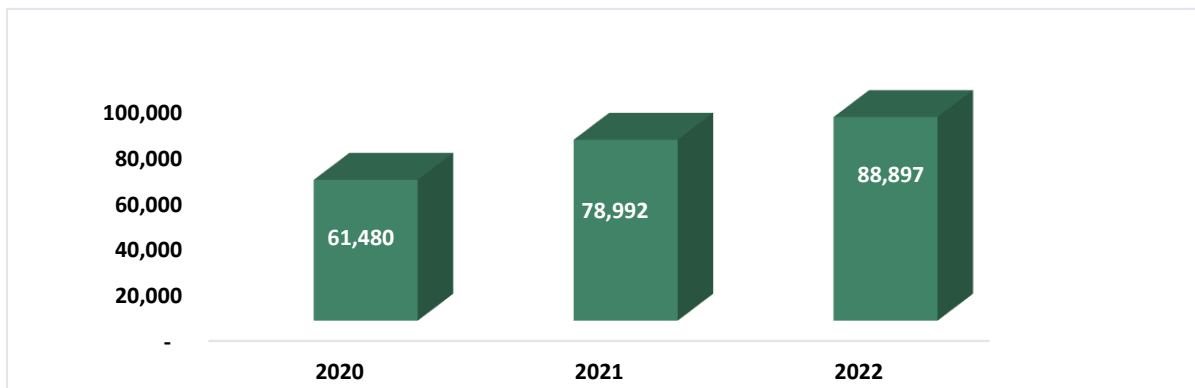
The concept of justice holds a prominent position in discussions related to ethics, law, and politics. Regarded as one of the fundamental virtues, it is often considered the most significant among them. Justice can be defined as fairness and moral correctness, encompassing a framework or legal system that ensures equitable treatment for all individuals, encompassing both their natural and legal rights. This chapter focuses on gathering information from institutions centered on justice, such as the Public Complaints Commission.

7.1 Public Complaints Commission (PCC)

7.1.1 Number of Complaints Received on Goods and Services

The number of complaints on goods and services increased continuously over the years reported. It was 61,480 in 2020, 78,992 in 2021 and 88,897 in 2022.

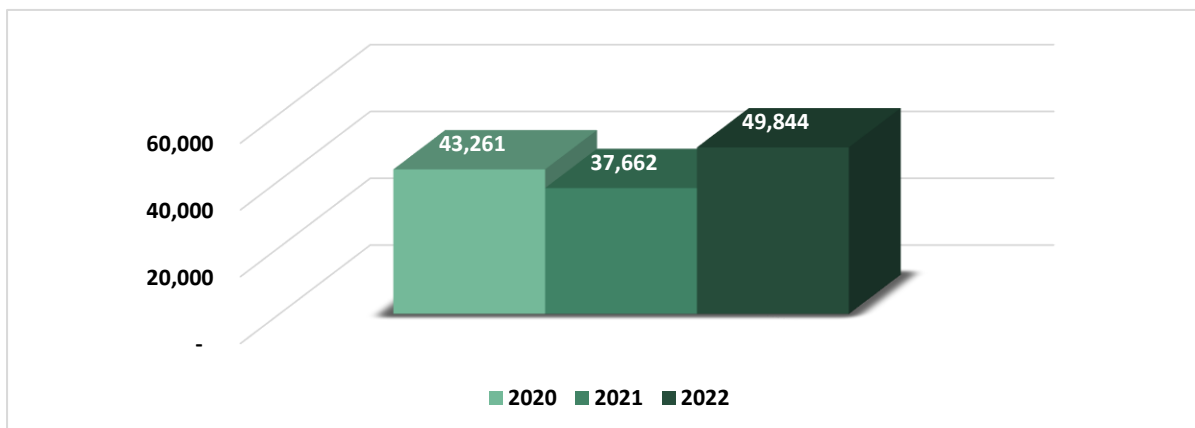
Fig. 7.1: Total Number of Complaints Received on Goods and Services by Year



7.1.2 Complaints Received on Goods and Services Pending Investigation

The figure below shows that there were 43,261 complaints on goods and services pending investigation in 2020, this decreased to 37,662 in 2021 and increased to 49,844 in 2022.

Fig. 7.2: Total Number of Complaints Received on Goods and Services Pending Investigation by Year

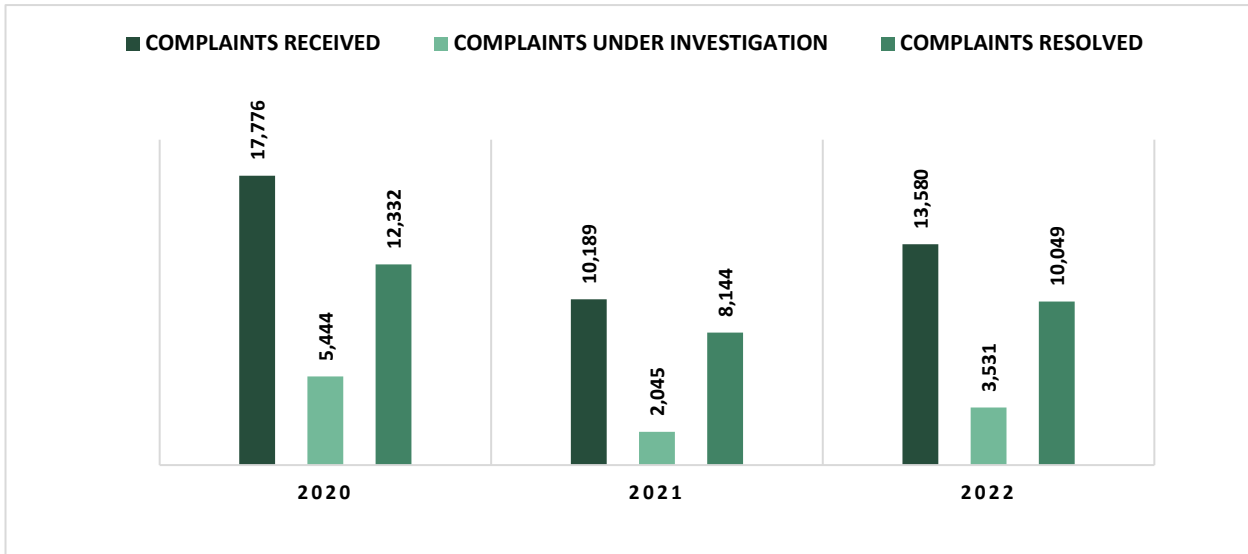


7.2 Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC)

7.2.1 Complaints Received, Investigated and Resolved

In 2020, complaints received by the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC) were 17,776, with 5,444 under investigation and 12,332 resolved. In 2021, the complaints received reduced to 10,189 with 2,045 under investigation and 8,144 resolved. In addition, complaints received in 2022 increased to 13,580, with 3,531 under investigation and 10,049 resolved.

Fig. 7.3: Total Number of Complaints Received, Investigated and Resolved by Year



CHAPTER EIGHT: YOUTH AND SPORTS

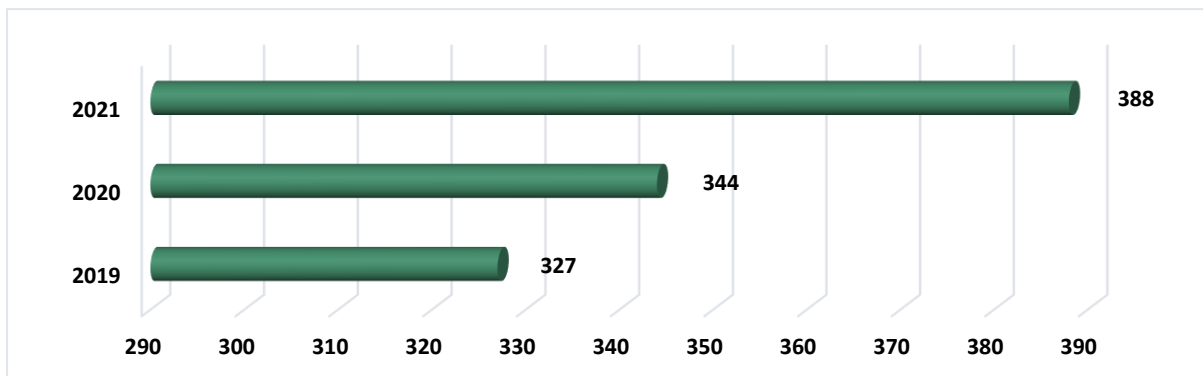
In Nigeria, Youths include citizens of the country aged 18–35 years and are considered an important part of the population. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with one of the largest populations of youth in the world and this comes with its peculiar social and economic implications. The government characterizes youth as ambitious, enthusiastic, energetic, and promising. They are considered vulnerable in society because of the rapid pace of change they experience at this time in their lives. Sports include all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organized participation, aim to use, maintain, or improve physical ability and skills, while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Sport is an integral activity that unites Nigerians together despite their diversity in culture, tradition, and politics.

8.1 Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development

8.1.1 Number of Persons Involved in Amputee Football by Year

The figure below shows a consistent increase in the number of persons involved in Amputee football over the reporting period. In 2019, the number was 327, this rose to 344 and 388 in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

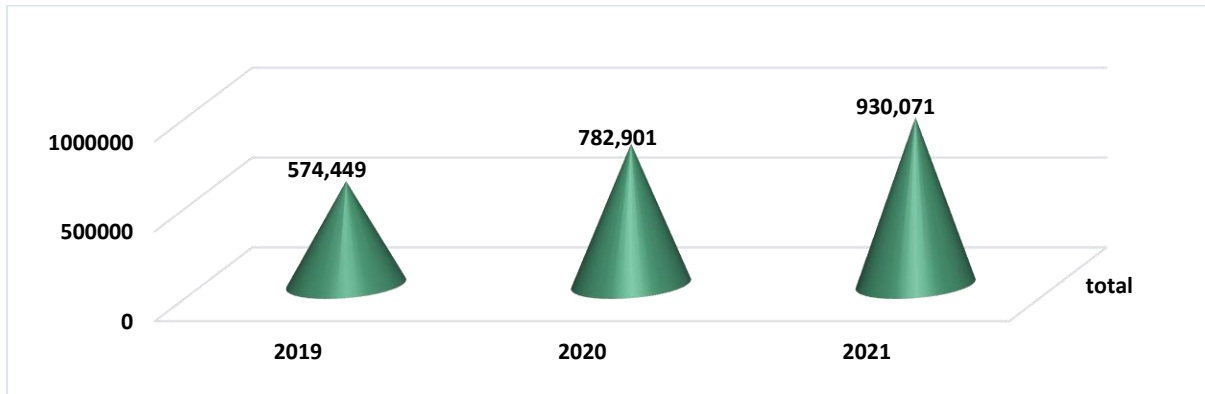
Fig. 8.1: Total Number of Persons Involved in Amputee Football by Year



8.1.2 Able-Bodied Persons Involved in Sports

The total number of Able-Bodied Persons involved in sports increased consistently from 2019 to 2021. It recorded 574,499 in 2019, increased to 782,901 in 2020, and further rose to 930,071 in 2021.

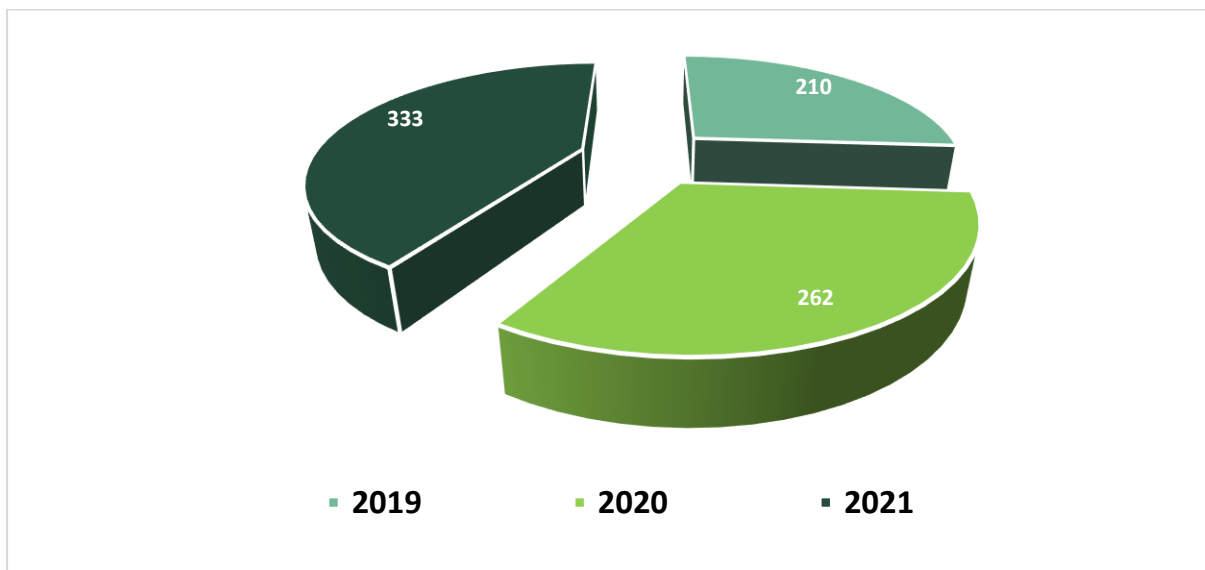
Fig. 8.2: Total Number of Able-Bodied Persons Involved in Sports by Year



8.1.3 Number of Physically Challenged Persons Involved in Para-Athletics by Year

During the period under review, the number of physically challenged Persons involved in Para-Athletics was 210 in 2019, it increased to 262 and 333 in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Fig. 8.3: Number of Physically Challenged Persons Involved in Para-Athletics by Year



CHAPTER NINE: CORRUPTION

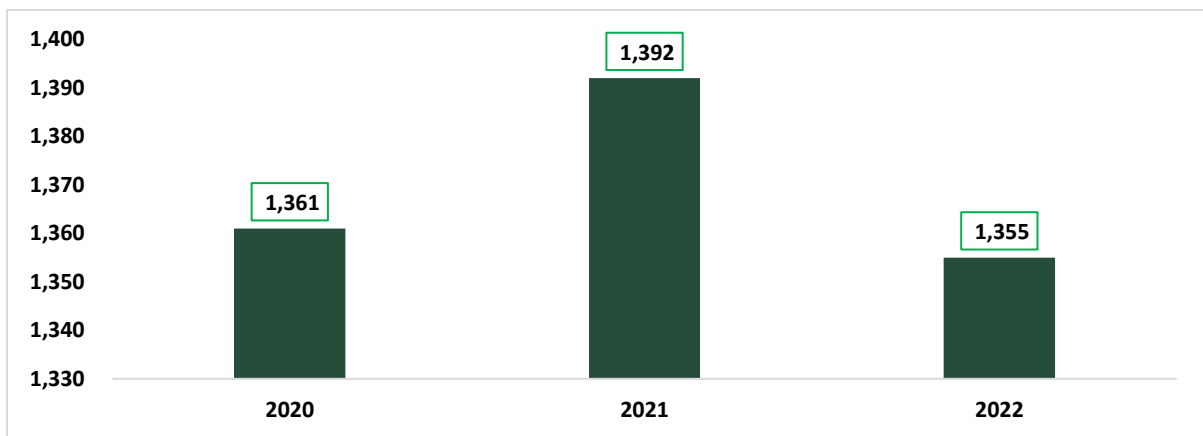
Corruption is a multifaceted term that generally denotes dishonest or immoral behaviour deviating from accepted societal norms and values. Officially, corruption can be defined as the exploitation of a trusted position for personal gain or the misuse of an office to obtain undeserved advantages. In Nigeria, as in other countries, corruption takes various forms and is widespread in both public and private sectors, including formal and informal aspects of the economy. It poses a significant threat to sustainable development, influencing both specific sectors and institutions, and acts as a strong deterrent to foreign investment. This chapter focuses on corruption-related data in Nigeria, sourced from the activities of key institutions such as the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), and the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB).

9.1 Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)

9.1.1 Reported Cases of Corruption

The figure below shows the total number of reported corruption cases from 2020 to 2022. In 2020, the number of cases stood at 1,361, while 2021 and 2022 had 1,392 and 1,355 respectively. The data also indicates that 2021 recorded the highest number of reported corruption cases.

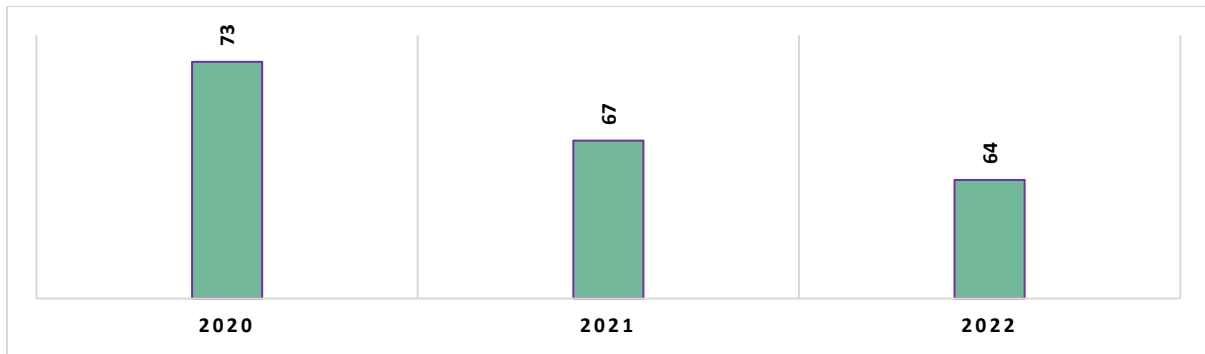
Fig. 9.1: Total Number of Reported Corruption Cases by Year



9.1.2 Number of Cases Charged to Court for Corruption

The figure below indicates the number of cases charged to court for corruption during the period under review. In 2020, 73 cases were charged to court for corruption, this fell to 67 cases in 2021, while in 2022 64 cases were recorded. The data also shows a consistent decline in the cases charged to court for corruption over the three years.

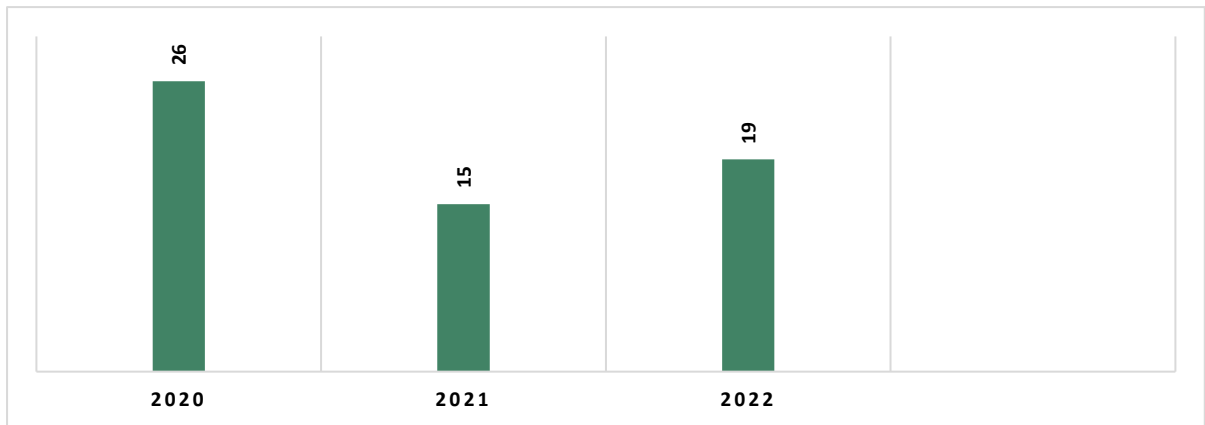
Fig. 9.2: Total Number of Cases Charged to Court for Corruption by Year



9.1.3 Number of Convictions Secured

The figure below represents the data from ICPC showing records of the number of convictions from 2020 to 2022. In 2020, 26 convictions were recorded, while 2021 and 2022 had 15 and 19 respectively.

Fig. 9.3: Total Number of Convictions Secured by Year



CHAPTER TEN: POWER AND ENERGY

Energy is essential for the growth and development of Nigeria's economy. The country predominantly generates power through thermal and hydro sources, with fossil fuels, coal, and natural resources serving as principal energy sources. The electricity produced in Nigeria plays a crucial role in powering industries, supporting infrastructure, and enhancing overall socio-economic progress.

10.1 Distribution Company of Nigeria

10.1.1 Electricity Data

The table below shows electricity data for 2021 and 2022 with different variables. In 2021, the total customer numbers stood at 10,514,582 and increased to 11,058,265 in 2022. Number of customers metered was 4,773,217 in 2021 and 5,125,009 in 2022. Estimated bill customers stood at 5,741,365 in 2021 and 5,933,256 in 2022. Revenue collected was N761.17 billion in 2021 and N828.09 billion in 2022. Energy billed/Electricity supply was 23,361 Gwh in 2021 and 21,817 Gwh in 2022.

Table 10.1: Electricity Data by Year

Electricity Data	2021	2022
Total Number of Customers	10,514,582	11,058,265
Number of Customers Metered	4,773,217	5,125,009
Number of Estimated Bill Customers	5,741,365	5,933,256
Revenue Collected (Million Naira)	761,166.25	828,085.88
Energy Billed/Electricity Supply (Gwh)	23,360.59	21,817.10

Source: Transition Company of Nigeria (TCN)

CHAPTER ELEVEN: INTERNAL SECURITY

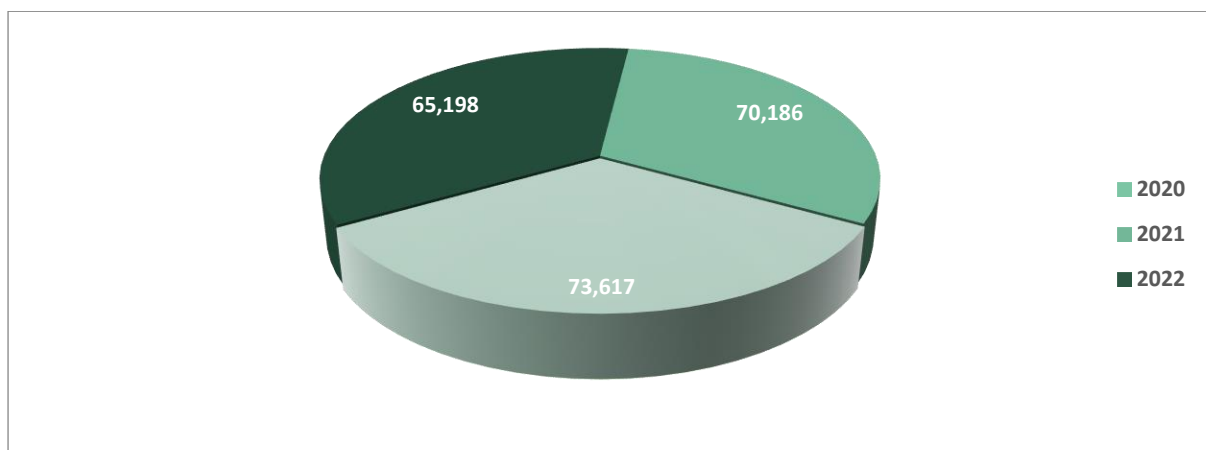
Internal security plays a vital role in maintaining the peace and order of a sovereign state or nation, while crime constitutes actions subject to legal consequences by the state or statutory authorities. Nigeria has been grappling with a series of crimes and security challenges, encompassing terrorism, rape, robbery, kidnapping, banditry, corruption, etc. This chapter predominantly focuses on the records of some security organizations in Nigeria.

11.1 Nigerian Correctional Service (NCOS)

11.1.1 Custodial Centre Inmates

The total number of Custodial Inmates in 2020 stood at 65,198. This increased to 70,186 in 2021 and further to 73,617 in 2022.

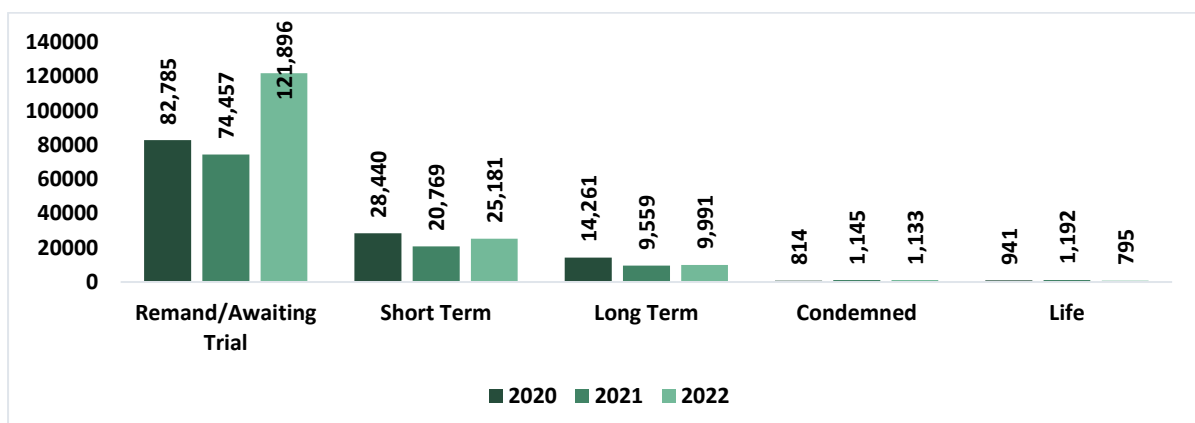
Fig. 11.1: Total Number of Custodial Centre Inmates by Year



11.1.2 Custodial Centre Admissions by Term of Imprisonment

Custodial admission of inmates by terms of imprisonment for the three-year reporting period shows that Remand/Awaiting Trials recorded the highest in 2020 with 82,785, while 74,457 and 121,896 were recorded in 2021 and 2022 respectively. The inmates condemned to death were 814 in 2020, this increased to 1,145 in 2021 and decreased to 1,133 in 2022.

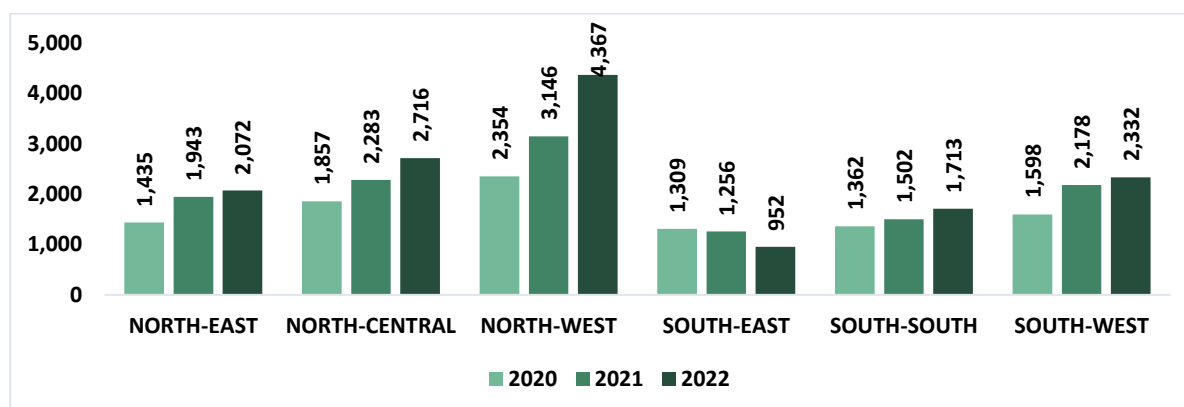
Fig. 11.2: Total Number of Inmate Admissions by Term of Imprisonment and Year



11.1.3 Drug Cases by Geo-Political Zones

The figure below shows drug cases by geo-political zones. The North-West had the highest number of drug cases during the period under review with 2,354 in 2020, this increased to 3,146 in 2021, and further increased to 4,367 in 2022. The least cases were reported in the South-East with 1,309 in 2020, 1,256 in 2021, and 952 in 2022.

Fig. 11.3: Total Number of Drug Cases by Geo-Political Zone and Year

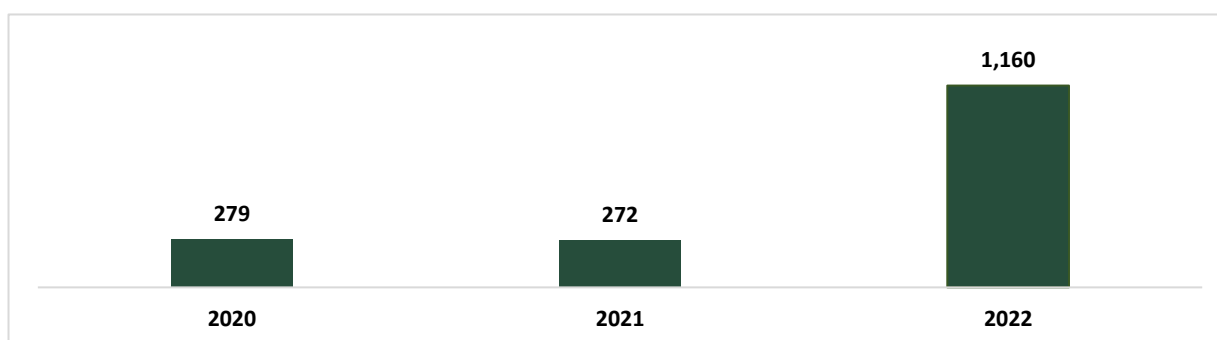


11.2 National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)

11.2.1 Victims of Trafficking for Forced Labour

The total number of persons identified as victims of trafficking for forced labour in 2020 was 279, it decreased to 272 in 2021 and increased significantly to 1,160 in 2022. This reveals that 2022 had more victims of trafficking for forced labour compared to other years.

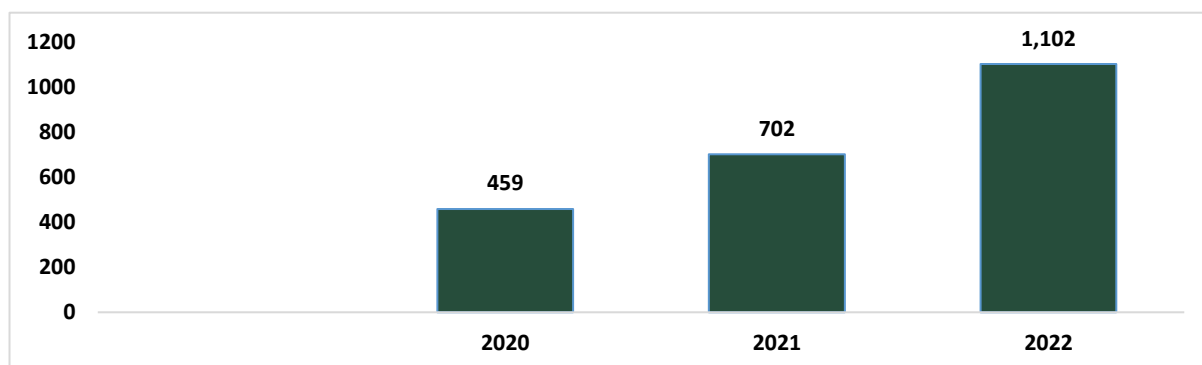
Fig. 11.4: Total Number of Victims of Trafficking for Forced Labour by Year



11.2.2 Identified Victims of Trafficking for Prostitution

In 2020, 459 victims of trafficking for prostitution were reported, this increased to 702 and 1,102 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. It shows that 2022 had the highest number of victims of trafficking for prostitution during the period under review.

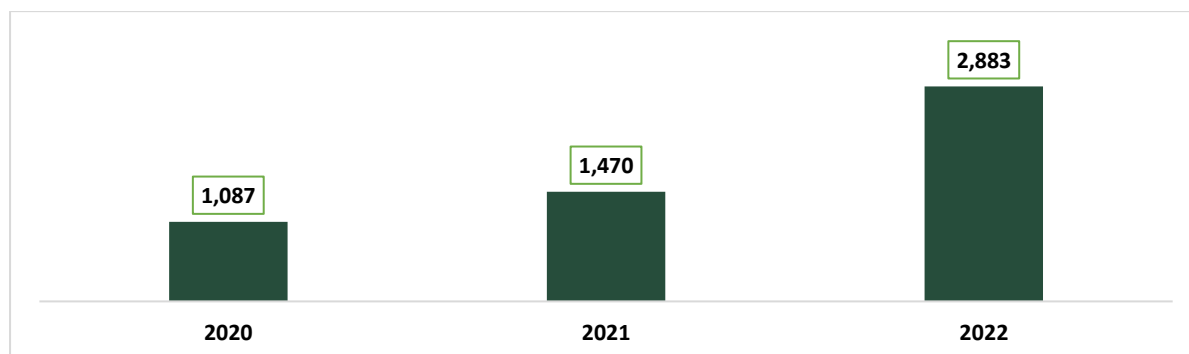
Fig. 11.5: Total Number of Identified Victims of Trafficking for Prostitution by Year



11.2.3 Number of Trafficked Persons

In 2020, the number of trafficked persons was 1,087, it increased in 2021 and 2022 to 1,470 and 2,883 respectively. The figure below shows that 2022 recorded the highest number of trafficked persons than other years reported.

Fig. 11.6: Total Number of Trafficked Persons by Year

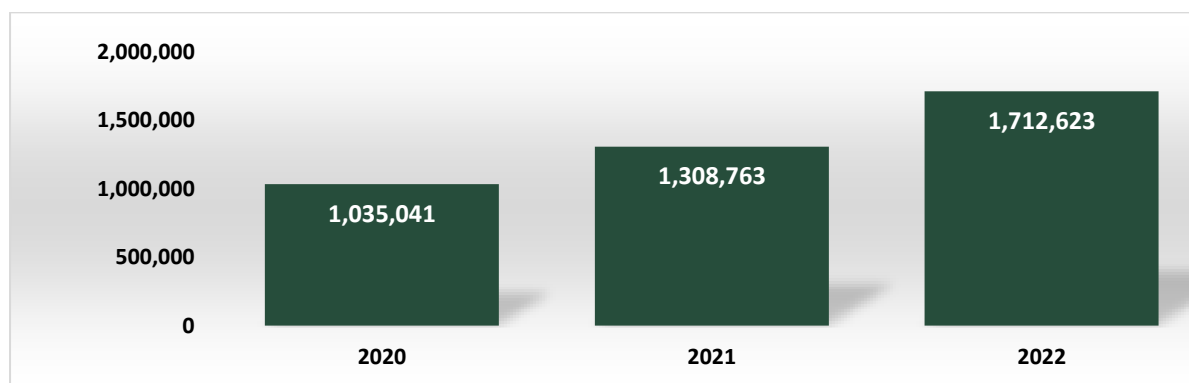


11.3 Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)

11.3.1 Employees of Private Guards Under the Supervision of NSCDC

The total number of employees under the supervision of NSCDC increased from 1,035,041 in 2020 to 1,308,763 and 1,712,623 in 2021 and 2022 respectively.

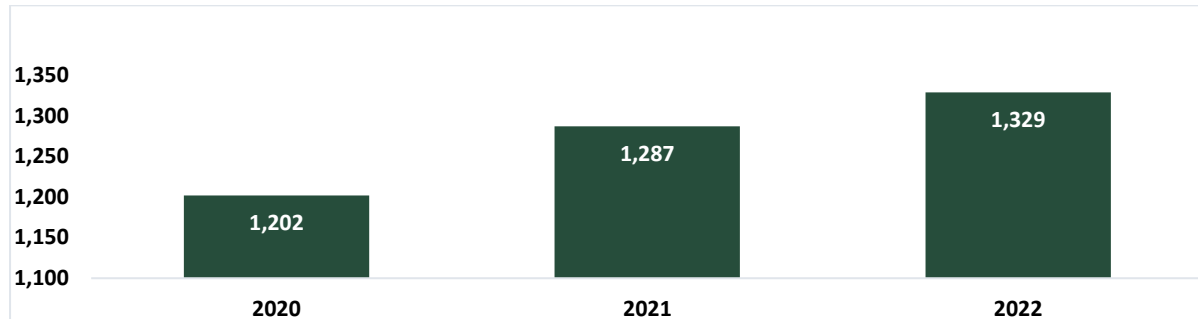
Fig. 11.7: Total Employees of Private Guards Under the Supervision of NSCDC by Year



11.3.2 Private Guard Companies Registered with NSCDC

In 2020, the number of registered private guard companies was 1,202, this increased to 1,287 in 2021 and further rose to 1,329 in 2022.

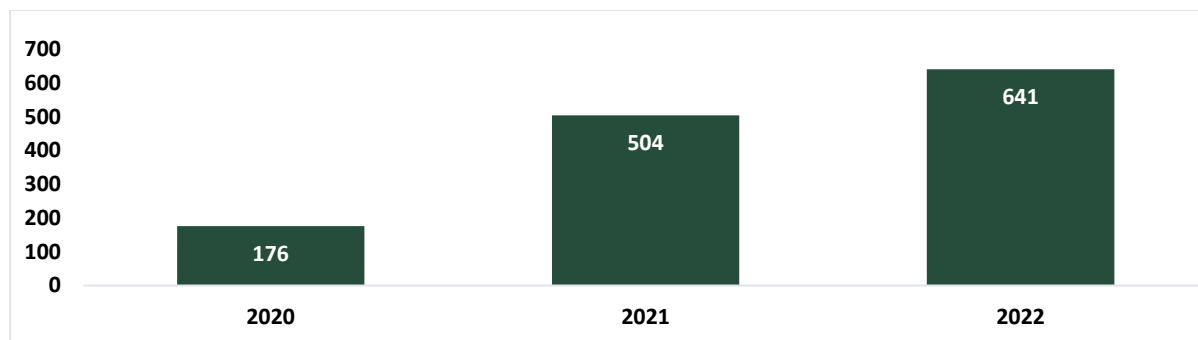
Fig. 11.8: Total Number of Private Guard Companies Registered with NSCDC by Year



11.3.3 Reported Cases of Vandalization of Government Property

In 2020, the total number of reported cases of vandalization was 176, it increased to 504 in 2021 and further rose to 641 in 2022.

Fig. 11.9: Total Number of Reported Cases of Vandalization of Government Property by Year

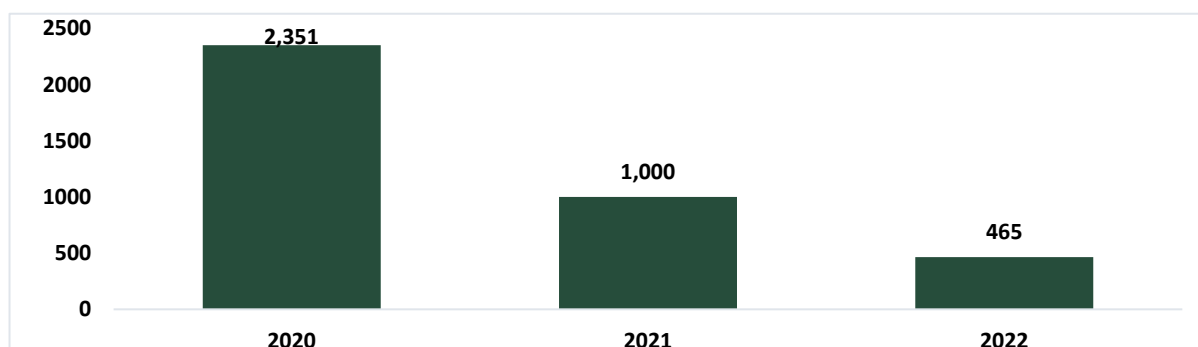


11.4 Nigeria Police Force (NPF)

11.4.1 Criminal Cases Adjudged at the Instance of Police in Nigeria

The total number of criminal cases adjudged at the instance of police in 2020 was 2,351, this decreased to 1,000 in 2021 and further decreased to 465 in 2022.

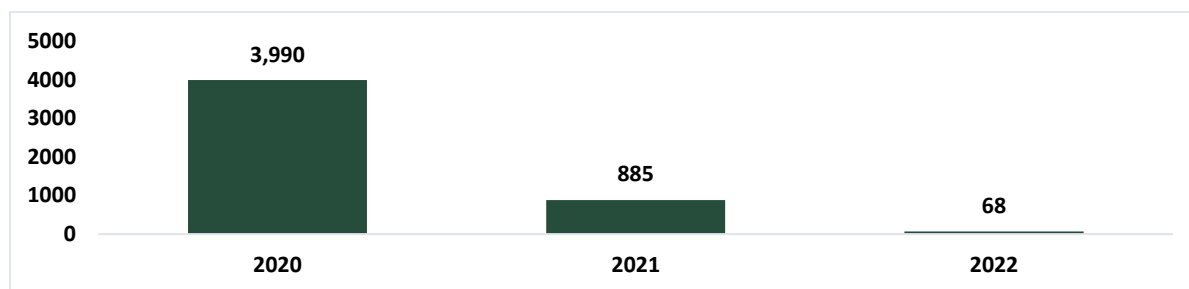
Fig. 11.10: Total Number of Criminal Cases Adjudged at the Instance of Police in Nigeria by Year



11.4.2 Criminal Cases Adjudged at the Instance of Court in Nigeria

The figure below shows that 3,990 criminal cases were adjudged at the instance of the court in 2020, the number declined to 885 and 68 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. This also indicates that adjudged criminal cases at the instance of court decreased consistently.

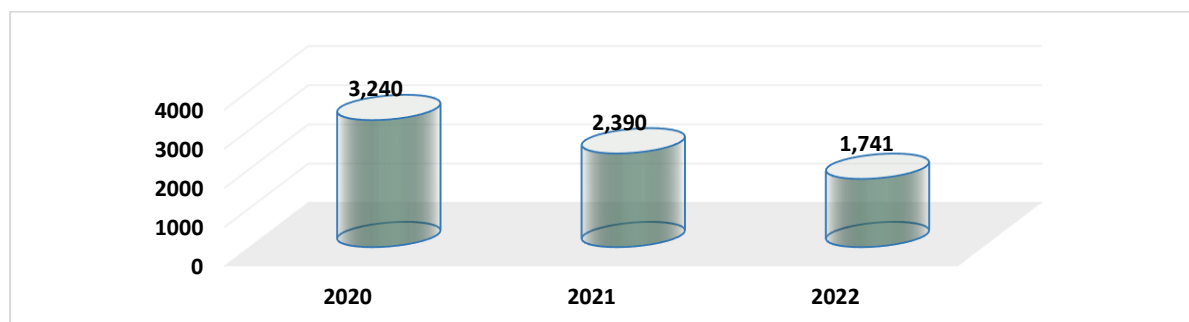
Fig. 11.11: Total Number of Criminal Cases Adjudged at the Instance of Court in Nigeria by Year



11.4.3 Reported Armed Robbery Cases in Nigeria

A total of 3,240 armed robbery cases were reported in 2020. It reduced to 2,390 in 2021 and further fell to 1,741 in 2022.

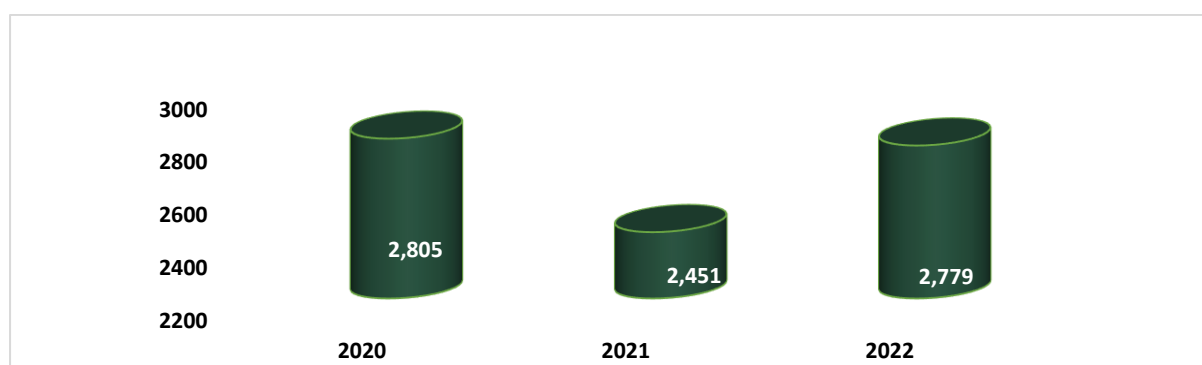
Fig. 11.12: Total Number of Reported Armed Robbery Cases in Nigeria by Year



11.4.4 Number of Rape Incidences

The data from Police Force indicates that the highest number of rape incidences was recorded in 2020 with 2,805. In 2021 and 2022, 2,451 and 2,779 cases were reported respectively.

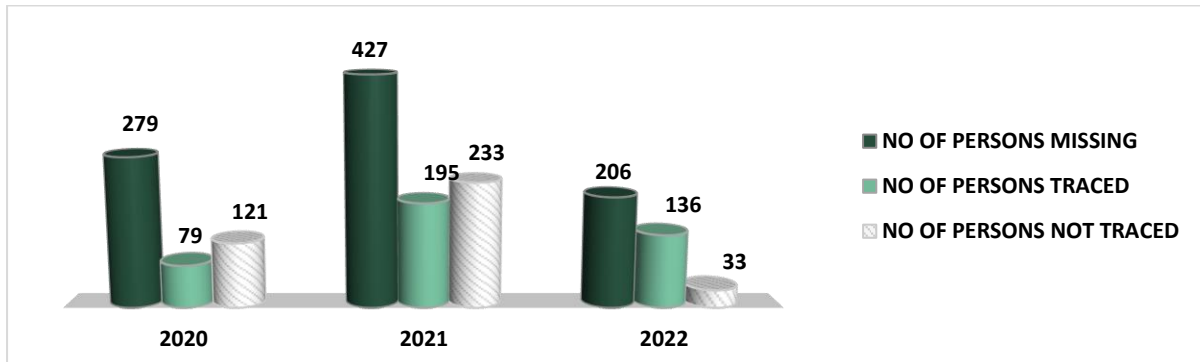
Fig. 11.13: Total Number of Rape Incidences Reported to Police by Year



11.4.5 Cases of Missing Persons in Nigeria

The total number of cases of missing persons reported by the Nigeria Police Force was 279 in 2020, with 79 persons traced, and 121 persons untraced. However, this number increased to 427 missing persons in 2021, with 195 persons traced, and 233 persons untraced. In 2022, missing persons reported fell to 206, with 136 persons traced, and 33 persons untraced.

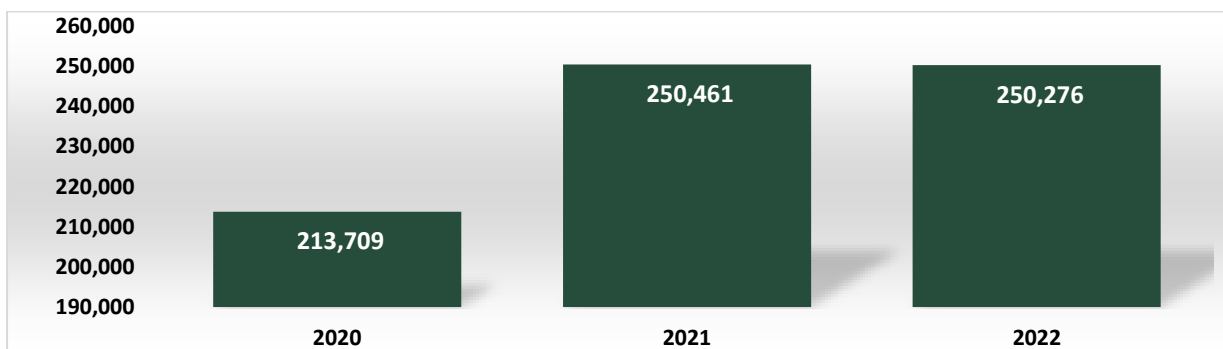
Fig. 11.14: Total Cases of Missing Persons in Nigeria Reported to Police by Year



11.4.6 Number of Police Officers

The total number of police officers in 2020 was 213,709, the number increased to 250,461 in 2021 and decreased to 250,276 in 2022.

Fig. 11.15: Total Number of Police Officers by Year



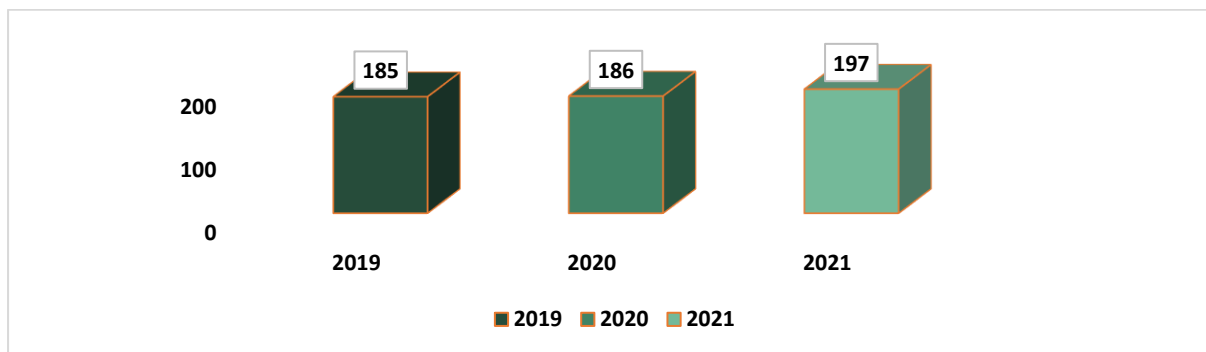
CHAPTER TWELVE: FEDERAL EXECUTIVE ARM OF GOVERNMENT

The Federal Executive Arm of Government is primarily tasked with executing, supporting, and ensuring the enforcement of laws created by the legislative branch and interpreted by the judicial branch. As enshrined in the 1999 constitution, all executive powers of the federation are granted to the president, who can delegate them to the vice president or cabinet members. The key responsibilities of the executive arm of government include enforcing laws, making appointments, overseeing defence, shaping policies, participating in law-making, engaging in treaty-making, and other related functions.

12.1 Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation

The figure below shows the changes in the total number of federal political office positions in Nigeria from 2019 to 2021, encompassing roles such as President, Vice President, Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Ministers, Head of Service, Senior Special Advisers, Special Advisers, Senior Special Assistants, Special Assistants, Director Generals, and other Heads of Parastatals/Agencies. The count increased from 185 in 2019 to 186 in 2020 and rose to 197 in 2021, suggesting potential administrative adjustments or restructuring within the federal government and highlighting the evolving political landscape.

Fig. 12.1: Total Number of Political Office Holders/Positions at the Federal Level by Year



12.2 Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA)

12.2.1 Land Allocation in FCT

The table below shows the land allocations in area councils in Abuja. The allocation in AMAC surged significantly from 547 in 2020 to 1,312 in 2021 and declined to 1,068 in 2022. Abaji had no record of allocations in 2020, 2, and 1 allocation in 2021 and 2022 respectively. Bwari reported 12 allocations in 2020, 4 in 2021, and 15 in 2022. In addition, Kwali had 2 allocations in 2020 and 4 each in 2021 and 2022. Kuje recorded 4 allocations in 2020, 6 in 2021, and 9 in 2022, indicating a sustained rise. Finally, Gwagwalada recorded no allocation in 2020, 10 allocations in 2021 and 4 in 2022.

Table 12.1: Number of Land Allocations Issued within Area Councils by Year

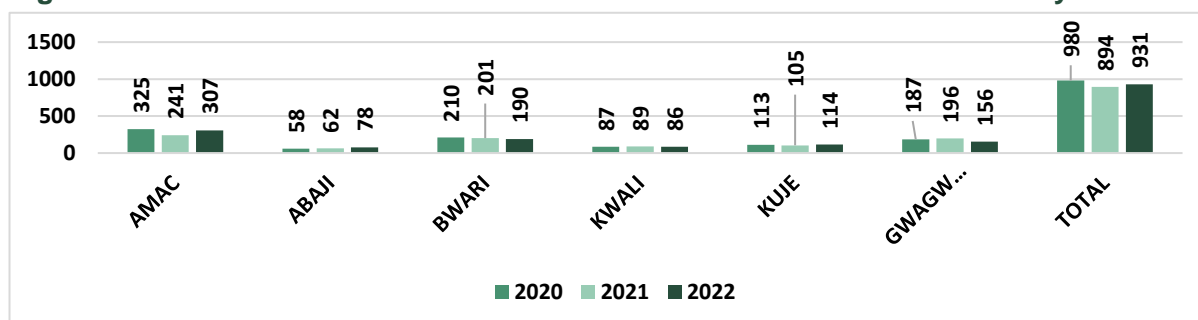
Area Council	2020	2021	2022
AMAC	547	1,312	1,068
Abaji	-	2	1
Bwari	12	4	15
Kwali	2	4	4
Kuje	4	6	9
Gwagwalada	-	10	4
Total	565	1,338	1,201

Source: Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA)

12.2.2 Issuance of Certificate of Occupancy

The figure below provides an in-depth analysis of the number of Certificates of Occupancy (C-of-O) issuance within Area Councils from 2020 to 2022. The total number of C-of-O issued was 980 in 2020, 894 in 2021, and 931 in 2022. The number of C-of-O issued in Abuja suggests a slight decrease looking at the trend from 2020. This decrease could be attributed to a decrease in demand, improved efficiency, or regulatory changes.

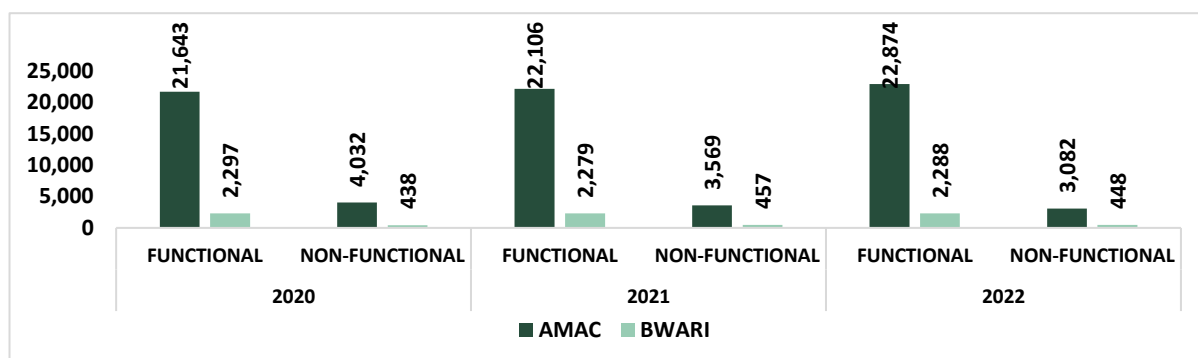
Fig. 12.2: Number of C-of-O Issued to Land Allotees within Area Councils by Year



12.2.3 Streetlights Functionality in AMAC and Bwari Area Councils

Between 2020 to 2022, the functional streetlights infrastructure in AMAC increased from 21,643 in 2020 to 22,106 in 2021 and 22,874 in 2022. Also, functional streetlights in Bwari moved from 2,297 in 2020 to 2,279 in 2021 and 2,288 in 2022. In terms of non-functional streetlights, AMAC recorded 4,032 in 2020, 3,569 in 2021, and 3,082 in 2022, while Bwari recorded 438 in 2020, 457 in 2021 and 448 in 2022.

Fig. 12.3: Total Number of Street Lights that are Functioning in AMAC and Bwari Area Councils by Year (as of Last Quarter of the Project)



CHAPTER THIRTEEN: INFORMATION

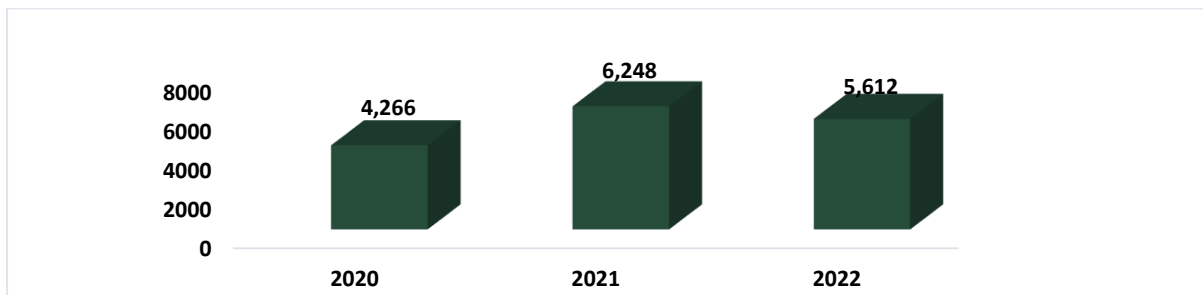
Information encompasses the understanding or awareness of specific details or situations often acquired through various means such as study, communication, research, or instruction. It pertains to the knowledge and facts available about a particular subject or event. For instance, it can include details about a crime, constituting the news surrounding it. The wealth of general information possessed by an individual is indicative of the extensive and diverse knowledge gained through study, communication, research, and instruction. This broader understanding of information underscores its role in shaping our awareness and comprehension of the world around us.

13.1 National Orientation Agency (NOA)

13.1.1 Public Enlightenment

The figure below shows the total number of public enlightenments done by NOA. About 4,266 public enlightenments were conducted in 2020, the number increased to 6,248 in 2021 and decreased to 5,612 in 2022.

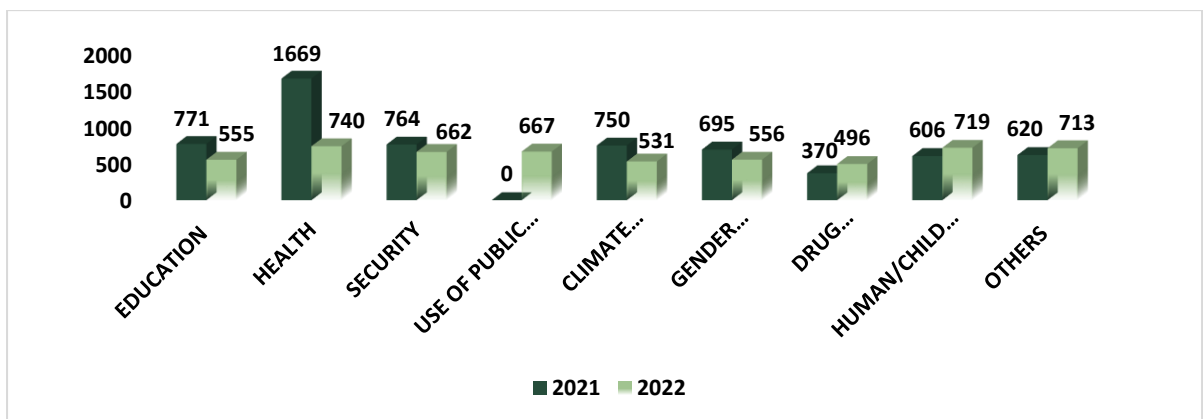
Fig. 13.1: Total Number of Public Enlightenment by Year



13.1.2 Number of Sensitization Carried Out

The figure below presents the categories of sensitization organized by NOA. In 2021, health had the highest number of sensitizations with 1,669, while 740 sensitizations were recorded in 2022. However, drug abuse recorded the least with 370 sensitizations in 2021 and 496 in 2022.

Fig. 13.2: Number of Sensitization Organized by Category and Year



13.2. National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)

13.2.1 Number of Stations that Violated the National Broadcasting Code by Year

The figure below shows the total number of Radio and Television stations that breached the Nigeria broadcasting code in 2020, 2021, and 2022. In 2020, a total of 285 radio stations and 73 television stations breached the broadcasting code. In 2021, 308 radio stations and 78 television stations breached the code, while 296 radio stations and 66 television stations breached the code in 2022.

Fig. 13.3: Total Number of Stations that Violated the National Broadcasting Code by Year

