

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The findings of the 2007 Annual Socio-Economic Survey are presented based on the three survey infrastructures of 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 surveyed households.

Household Population Composition and Demography:

The weighted population of households covered was 32,711,251.

The Characteristics of household respondents showed that male-headed households constituted 83.7 percent compared to 83.5 percent of previous year, while female heads rose to 16.3percent from 16.5 percent in 2006.

Population Distribution:

Persons aged 0-9 years constituted the highest population of 31.1 percent.

Economically active persons in age group 15-64 years constituted 52.6 percent.

Elders in age group 65 years and above constituted 4.0 percent of the national figure. Average persons per household was 4.4

Marital Status:

The results indicated that 61.9 percent of the covered population was married while 30.8 percent were never married.

Water and Sanitation

Major source of Water for Drinking and Cooking: The study showed that 55.9 percent of the covered households had access to safe water.

Refuse Disposal:

The results showed that 9.7 percent of all households had access to satisfactory refuse Disposal System.

Toilet Facility

Above fifty-seven percent of the households used conventional toilets, while unconventional toilets constituted 42.7 percent.

Type of fuel used for cooking:

About seventy-four percent of the households used firewood for cooking, while 0.7 percent used gas cooker and kerosene (22.9 percent)

holds had access to electricity supply by Power Holding

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

The results showed that 72.9 percent of the households in Nigeria owned radio set, while 88.0 percent had access to radio. Similarly, 36.6 percent of the households owned Television, while 51.0 percent had access to it.

The survey also revealed that about 1.0 percent owned Fixed Line Telephone, while 6.5 percent had access. It was shown that 44.3 percent of the households owned Mobile Telephone, while 66.2 percent had access to it.

From the survey, about 1.4 percent of the households owned personal Computer, while 8.3 percent actually had access to it. Only 0.2 percent owned Internet Service, while 6.5 percent had access to it.

1.2 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

There are two sources, Private Farmers and Modern Agricultural Holdings. Private farmers are those who employ traditional methods for farming activities while modern agricultural holdings are those that use modern agricultural equipments, keep records and are registered with Corporate Affairs Commission.

Both private farmers and modern agricultural holdings sources are classified into Crops; Livestock; Poultry and Fishing while modern agricultural holdings has Forestry data as an addition.

PRIVATE FARMER

CROP FARMING

There were 15,732,850 holders in the crop farming season out of which 14,153,509 (89.96 percent) were male and 1,579,341 (10.04 percent) were female.

From private farming activities, Cassava had the highest production amongst crops produced in 2007 with 39.1 million tonnes from 2.85 million hectares of land. Yam production was second with 26.8 million tonnes from 2.3 million hectares of land. Cotton came a distant third with production figure of 6.5 million tonnes from 0.3 million hectares of land.

LIVESTOCK FARMING.

In livestock farming 11,915,314 holders were recorded during the year under study. 94.1 percent of this figure was male holders while the remaining 5.9 percent were female. Kano state recorded the highest number of Livestock farmers with a figure of 1,445,168. This was closely followed by Katsina with 1,103,945 Livestock farmers while Borno state came third with 938,981 livestock farmers. The total livestock kept was 122,491,600 out of which goat had 57,416,281 (46.87 percent) followed by sheep 35,827,308 (29.25 percent) and cattle 25,019,700 (20.42 percent).

are engaged in poultry farming in the country in 2007.

Amongst this, 10.3 million (91 percent) were male, while 1.0 million (9 percent) were female poultry farmers. A total of 84,768,375 poultry were kept out of which chicken had 75,075,565 (88.57 percent)

FISHING

During the survey year, 1,725,969 holders were engaged in fishing activities. The male holders accounted for 1,566,859 (90.78 percent) while the female holders accounted for 159,110 (9.22 percent). In disaggregating into States, Delta State had the highest number of holders with 280,547 (18.02 percent), followed by Cross River State with 170,825 (9.90 percent) and Akwa Ibom State with 142,411 (8.25 percent) holders.

A total of 725.99 thousand tons of fish was produced either through fish framing or fish capture during the survey year. Of the total, 557.69 thousand tonnes (76.82 percent) were captured while 168.3 thousand tonnes (23.18 percent) were farmed. Also cat fish was the most produced 219.58 thousand tonnes (39.37 percent) followed by tilapia fish 121.29 thousand tons (21.75 percent)

MODERN AGRICULTURAL HOLDING (MAH)

CROP FARMING

In modern agricultural holding, 873 establishments were covered out of which 597 (68.35 per cent) establishments were owned by sole proprietor and 162 establishments (18.56 per cent) were owned by cooperative society while other forms of ownership accounted for (13.09 per cent). In terms of land area cultivated, oil palm recorded the largest land area of 16,117.52 hectares followed by maize, with 14,384.42 hectares.

LIVESTOCK FARMING

A total of 107 establishments were canvassed, 51 (47.66 per cent) of the establishments were owned by sole proprietor while 20 (18.69 per cent) establishments were owned by private limited liability company while (33.65 per cent) accounted for other forms of ownership.. A total of 6,517 livestock were kept, cattle had the highest figure of 2,834 (43.49 percent) and 21 (19.63 per cent) of the establishments were owned by government while 14.02 per cent accounted for other forms of ownership.

POULTRY FARMING

The number of establishments recorded was 207 out of which 121 (58.45 per cent) were owned by private limited company and 60 (28.98 percent) owned by sole proprietor. The total poultry kept was 4,266,450 and chicken had the highest figure 4,104,737 (96 percent).

ists involved in fishing, 37 (35.79 per cent) of the sole proprietor and 34 (36.84 per cent) by private limited liability company while (27.37 per cent) accounted for other forms of ownership. Of the methods of preservation, smoke dry was the most popular.

FORESTRY

A total of 441 people, from managerial to Lumberjack-man, fellers/Loggers etc were engaged in the forestry sector during the year. Of this figure, only 27 persons representing 6.1 percent of the total engaged were female.

There were 20 establishments into forestry. Also, there are two types of forest; natural forest had 11 establishments and plantation had 8 establishments.

1.3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

The key findings in the establishment component of the 2007 Collaborative Survey covering the stated economic sectors/sub-sectors in the country are summarized below.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:

The number of persons engaged in the first half of the year, 2007 was 132, 717 workers. This rose to 136,367 in the second half of the year, giving an increase of 2.75 per cent. Most people were engaged in the first quarter of the year relative to other three quarters. The sex ratio of total persons engaged (female/male) remained at 1:4 in both halves of the year.

The emolument of employees rose from ₦17.6 billion in the first half to ₦18.5 billion in the second half.

On the other hand, the cost of operations increased from ₦232.5 billion in the first half to ₦237.05 billion in the second half.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS:

Employment in Hotels and Restaurants showed that the number of workers engaged in the first half of the year was 134,388 as against 132,613 in the second half. This showed a reduction by 1.34 per cent. The gender ratio of employment remained the same at 3:7 in both halves of the year, 2007.

The emolument paid in the first half of the year rose from ₦11.41 billion to ₦11.78 billion in the second half, representing 3.22 per cent.

The total income from Nigerian guests in the first half was ₦70.05 billion as against ₦81.86 billion in the second half, an increase of 16.86 per cent. Total income from Non-Nigerian guests also increased from ₦9.64 billion to ₦14.71 billion in the second half of 2007, showing an increase of 15.24 per cent.



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CONSTRUCTION:

In the construction industry, the number of persons engaged in the first half of the year was 60,666 persons. This figure fell by 1.42 per cent to 58,244 in the second half of the year.

Emoluments paid to workers, on the other hand, rose from ₦10.01 billion in the first half of the year to ₦16.89 billion in the second half, an increase of 68.71 per cent.

MANUFACTURING:

CEMENT:

The number of persons engaged and paid employees remained constant at 8,785 persons for both halves of year 2007. The operatives on the other hand decreased from 3,530 persons in the first half to 3,525 in the second half of the same year showing a marginal decrease of 0.14 per cent.

The Nigerian gender breakdown showed a ratio of 1:19 for female and male in the number of persons engaged, and paid employees data for the two halves of the year while that of the operatives' show 1:77 for the same period of the year.

The installed capacity utilized in the Cement industry dropped significantly from 64 per cent in the first half to 45 per cent in the second half 2007, showing 19 percentage point decline.

OTHER MANUFACTURING:

Other Manufacturing sector findings showed that the number of persons engaged increased from 545,367 in the first half to 553,929 in second half of year 2007 showing an increase of 1.57 per cent.

Paid employees constitute 97.15 and 95.40 per cent of the persons engaged in the first half and second half of 2007.

The female to male data for persons engaged, paid employees and operatives showed a ratio of 1:4 in both halves of the year.

The installed capacity utilized increased from 52 per cent in the first half 2007 to 55 in the second half 2007, showing 3.0 percentage point increase.

MINING:

This sector recorded a total of 14,120 persons engaged in the first half 2007, which increased by 1.76 per cent to 14,369 in the second half 2007. The number of paid employees also increased by 0.95 per cent in the first half to 13,255 in the second half of year 2007, while the number of operatives increased from 10,777 to 11,018 in the same period.

The female to male ratio for Nigerian remained constant at 3:7 in the two halves of the year for paid employees, while that of the operatives stood at 1:4 for the same period of the year.

from ₦2.14 billion in the first half to ₦2.28 billion in the second half, an increase of 6.56 per cent.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

In the Private Professional Services sector, a total number of persons engaged was 419,704 in the first half of 2007, which increased to 455,519 workers in second half. This reflected an increase of 8.53 per cent.

The total receipts of the Private Professional Services sector was ₦235.91 billion in first half of 2007 and increased by 25.90 per cent to ₦297.00 billion approximately in the second half of the year.

ORGANISED ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS:

It was revealed in this sector that, 83,290 persons as against 103,401 persons were engaged in the first half and second half of year 2007 respectively. This represented an increase of 24.15 per cent.

The total income of ₦67.81 billion was realized in the first half 2007, but increased significantly by 71.32 per cent to ₦116.17 billion in the second half of 2007.

OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES:

The total number of persons engaged in first half 2007 was 38,364 workers but increased marginally by 0.57 per cent in the second half to 38,584 workers.

The total income of ₦6.51 billion was accrued to the sector in the first half of 2007, which increased by 11.98 per cent to ₦7.29 billion in the second half of the year.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INDICATORS BY SECTOR:

The major findings in the establishments, by sector, showed that Hotels and Restaurants expended the highest amount of ₦6.29 billion, representing 43.19 per cent in ICT. The sector also ranked third with 17,039 employees using Personal Computers (PCs) or 13.20 per cent.

The Private Professional Services sector had the highest number of employees using Personal Computers (PCs), reflecting 51.95 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR:

The highest employment of 562,714 was recorded in the Manufacturing sector (i.e. Cement and Other Manufacturing) followed by Private Professional Services sector with 455,520 workers.

EMPLOYMENT OF NIGERIANS BY GENDER:

The Private Professional Services sector employed the highest number of 193,609 females as against 260,247 males.

services sector employed the highest number of 1,663 foreigners as against 453,856 Nigerians in 2007.

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, SEX AND NATIONALITY:

The Private Professional Services sector employed the highest number of foreigners, precisely 850 female workers and 788 male foreign workers in 2007.

1.4 SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

In the System of Administrative Statistics, 17-sectors were treated, including Water Board, Fiscal Operation of Sub-national Governments, Housing Statistics among others. In summary components are worthy to be highlighted on the sectors, as thus,

Water Board

The total volume of water supplied in 2007 for various purposes was a little above 7 billion cubic litres. Domestic purpose dominated the usage with 74.7 per cent of the total, industrial purpose accounted for 13.8 per cent, while other purposes had the least amounting to 11.5 per cent. Overall allocation to Water Boards was ₦106.04 billion

Fiscal Operations of Sub-national Governments:

Aggregate tax revenue to the Local Governments in 2007 was ₦3 billion of which tax on property accounted for 43.61 per cent; tax on community 36.50 per cent; Poll Tax, 3.08 per cent. Non-tax revenue totalled ₦20.02 billion. Revenue from Licences made up of 45.92 per cent of this Earnings/sales resulted to 19.26 per cent, while rent was 5.30 per cent of the total governments was ₦743.40 billion, while grants and loans stood at ₦30.40b. The Local Governments expenditure was ₦843.15 billion out which the recurrent expenditure accounted for 41.12 per cent, and capital expenditure took 58.88 per cent. State governments recorded internal revenue of ₦305.7 billion in 2007

Cooperative Society

A total of 349577 cooperative societies existed throughout the country in 2007 out of which 97.03 per cent were registered. The total internally generated fund to the societies was ₦36.38 billion

Housing Statistics

The total applications for all types of buildings (private, commercial, government and others) were 8,306, of which females accounted for 10.13 per cent.

Approval was given to 84.13 per cent out of which construction work had started for 65.44 per cent of those approved. Applications for land allocation were 4,888, out of 98.71 per cent received approval. Female applicants accounted for 19.01 per cent.

Health Statistics

General Hospitals in year 2007 were 677 in number with 2,197 medical personnels, out of which males accounting for 88.12 per cent. A total number of 2,651,254

In almost all the states, about 5 per cent of their the health sector.

A total of 73,490 institutions was recorded in year 2007, indicating 4.6 per cent increase above the previous year's figure. The number of teaching staff stood at 893,648. Cost of operation of the institutions stood at ₦23.0 billion, with an increase of about 25 per cent over the figure of year 2006.

Vehicle Registration

Registration of vehicles was done on three categories of usages (private, commercial and government) with 472,700. Cars registered for private usage had 56.73 per cent, and government registration 1.64 per cent.

Unemployment Statistics

Registered unemployment stood at 63,498 in 2007 out of which 25,353 were professionals and executives, while 38,145 were registered as lower grade applicants.

Research Institutes

The Federal government released 95.39 per cent of the total budget earmarked for Research Institutes in 2007.

Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB)

The only source of fund for (NACRDB) in 2007 was internally generated.

Reported Road Accident

Of the 17,094 road accidents reported during the year, 5,648 were fatal. It was also noticed that most of the cases reported occurred during the last 4 -months of the year. The fatal case represented 33.04 per cent of the total cases.

Electricity Generation and Consumption

There was a record of 12 power generating stations in 2007, which included independent power producers. The monthly power generation was highest in September with consumption of 2,553.2 MW/H out of the total of 26,830.8 MW/H in 2007.

Agricultural Development Project (ADP)

The Federal budget to the ADP project in 2007 was ₦581.17 million which was substantially higher than the previous year's budget of

Receipts from other sources of fund amounting to ₦759,092,767.4 of the grand total of ₦1,340,261,822.

POSTAL SERVICES (NIPOST)

All the different types of mails posted and delivered within Nigeria in 2007 occurred mostly within the 3rd quarter of the year. Sales of stamps topped the list of internally generated revenue.

carried out in 2007, including land developments, scheme, etc. About ₦37.30 billion was disbursed to River Basin from both Federal and State governments. The internally generated revenue was about ₦15.1 billion spent on both capital and recurrent expenditures.

National Telecommunication Statistics

The total number of telephone subscribers as at the end of the year 2007 was 41.98 million, representing an increase of 23.98% over the 2006 figure of 33.85 million. Estimated private sector investment in 2007 was about 11.5 billion US Dollar. Total outgoing national traffic for the mobile sector in 2007 was about 14.50 billion minutes and in-coming traffic 16.40 minutes. International traffic for mobile outgoing services was estimated at about 581.14 million minutes and incoming traffic at about 1.31 billion minutes during the same period.

1.5 PRICES AND TRADE

External Trade Price Indices

In computing the Trade Price Indices, January 2005 was taken as the base month. All sections products for imports price indices fluctuated between 103.90 and 114.06 through the months of January, 2007 to December, 2007. The Export Trade Price Indices also fluctuated between 102.30 and 116.19 during the same period.

The year-on-year change in the Import Price Index was 2.3 percent in January 2007 but in December of the same year import prices were 0.2 percent below their corresponding levels in December 2006. The year-on-year export price index fluctuated for most part of the year and was about 7.0 percent in December 2007.

1.6 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

The year-on-year rate of change in the Producer Price Index (PPI) was 4.1 percent in January 2007. A rate of 4.6 percent was recorded in February but went up to 5.1 percent in March 2007. It did not exceed 10 percent throughout the year 2007 except for the last three months of the year.

The level of the PPI in October 2007 was 10.7 percent above the corresponding level in October 2006. Thereafter, the year – on – year rate showed increased rates of 12.3 and 12.6 percent in November and December 2006 respectively.

For the period under review (Year 2007), the year-on year change recorded by the CPI was 6.6 percent while the corresponding change for the PPI was 12.6, that is, at the month that ends December 2007. The average price changes for CPI and PPI in 2007 were 5.42 and 6.64 percent respectively.

ESTIMATION OF QUARTERLY GDP (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 2007 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 2007 recorded an overall GDP growth at current prices of 11.27 percent as against 27.40 percent recorded in 2006.

The quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices rose from a level of ~~₦3,986.5 billion~~, ~~₦4,426.1 billion~~, ~~₦4,986.5 billion~~, ~~₦5,165.7 billion~~, in 2006 to ~~₦4,740.8 billion~~, ~~₦4,853.8 billion~~, ~~₦5,524.4 billion~~, and ~~₦5,538.3 billion~~, respectively in 2007 representing quarterly growth rate of 18.92 percent, 9.66 percent, 10.79 percent and 7.21 percent respectively for the four quarters in 2007.

Gross Domestic Product At Constant (1990) Prices

The GDP constant at (1990) Prices increased from a level of ~~₦595.8 billion~~ in 2006 to ~~₦634.3 billion~~ in 2007 showing an annual growth rate of 6.45 percent as against 6.03 percent recorded in 2006.

The quarterly GDP estimates at constant prices rose from the levels of ~~₦128.6 billion~~, ~~₦135.4 billion~~, ~~₦162.5 billion~~, and ~~₦169.3 billion~~, in 2006 to ~~₦135.8 billion~~, ~~₦142.8 billion~~, ~~₦173.1 billion~~, and ~~₦182.6 billion~~, respectively in 2007 representing a quarterly growth of 5.60 percent, 5.43 percent, 6.50 percent and 7.86 percent respectively in 2007.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas (Real)

The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas sector at constant prices fell slightly from a level of ~~₦130.2 billion~~ in 2006 to ~~₦124.3 billion~~ in 2007 representing an annual growth of -4.54 percent in 2007 against -4.51 percent recorded in 2006. This sector accounted for 21.85 percent of the GDP at Constant prices in 2006 and 19.60 percent in 2007.



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terms increased from a level of ₦11,581.7 billion in 2006 to ₦13,124.3 billion in 2007 representing a growth of 13.32 percent in 2007 as against 30.03 percent in 2006. Its contribution to the overall GDP in 2006 and 2007 stood at 62.39 percent and 63.53 percent respectively.

The real GDP rose from a level of ₦465.6 billion in 2006 to ₦510.0 billion in 2007 representing a growth rate of 9.52 percent as against 9.41 percent recorded in 2006.