

Chapter One

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of the Government of Nigeria's reform, to revitalize the economy, the economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was established in 2004. The EFCC is a statutory authority that coordinates at the Federal levels the investigation and enforcement of all laws against economic and financial crimes.

Despite the great potentials and endowments of Nigeria, the country remains under developed due to long years of corruption and mismanagement. Section 2 of the corrupt practices and other related offences act 2000 defines corruption to include bribery, fraud and other related offences but in its simplest terms, it means the abuse/misuse of power or position of trust for personal or group benefit. It is believed that the way the citizens perceive and react to the Anti-corruption laws and the machineries established to operationalize them will determine the effectiveness of their implementation.

The project, Business Survey on Crimes, Corruption and Awareness of EFCC in Nigeria is designed primarily at supporting the Government in combating economic and financial crimes and assessing the perception of corruption and awareness of EFCC in Nigeria. In September 2005, Nigeria hosted a round table conference on Crime and Drugs in Africa. The outcome showed that crime and drugs were impediments to security and Development in Africa and that lack of data also compounded efforts to tackle the problem. The conduct of the surveys is aimed to principally assist Nigeria in providing indicators for monitoring and evaluation of crimes and corruption and also formulation of corruption and crime policies.

The 2007 Business survey on crime, corruption and Awareness of EFCC in Nigeria is the first and also Nigeria's formal participation in the global survey programme thereby indicating the commitment of Nigeria Government towards combating Business Crimes and Corruption in Nigeria. The Business Survey is a collaborative programme between National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Economic and Financial Crimes and other related offences Commission, with the United Nations office of Drugs and Crime (UNIDC) providing the technical guidance. The overriding purpose of the programme is to regularly collect data on the impact of Crime and Corruption Businesses.

1.1 Economic Performance of Nigeria Environment

Table 1.1.1 revealed that the overall GDP growth rate rose sharply from 3.49 percent in 2002 to 10.23 percent in 2003 and then declined sharply too to 6.09 percent in 2004. A marginal increase (6.51 percent) was observed in 2005 which dropped slightly to 6.03 percent in 2006.

**Table 1.1.1 Gross Domestic Production Growth Rate (percent)
in Real Terms 2002 –2006**

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture | 4.25 | 6.47 | 6.5 | 7.06 | 7.40 |
| Oil & Gas | -5.71 | 23.9 | 3.3 | 0.50 | -4.51 |
| Distributive Trade | 6.48 | 5.76 | 9.7 | 13.51 | 15.26 |
| Manufacturing | 10.07 | 5.66 | 10 | 9.61 | 9.39 |
| Others | 17.67 | -1.34 | 7.2 | 8.34 | 9.54 |
| GDP | 3.49 | 10.23 | 6.09 | 6.51 | 6.03 |

Source: NBS

Note: + Others include solid mineral mining, Utilities, Hotel & Restaurants, Transportation, communication. Finance & Insurance, Business Services and Government Services. It is imperative to note that three key sectors drive the Nigeria economy.

However, agriculture showed a steady increase over the period from 4.25 percent in 2002 to 7.40 percent in 2006. Distributive trade revealed a very string performance from 6.48 percent (2002) to 15.26 percent (2006). Manufacturing required a boost to grow between 20 and 30 percent annually in order to make impressive contribution to growth of GDP.

Figure 1.1.1 showed the trend figures of Gross Domestic Production Growth rate (percent) in real terms 2002 -2006.

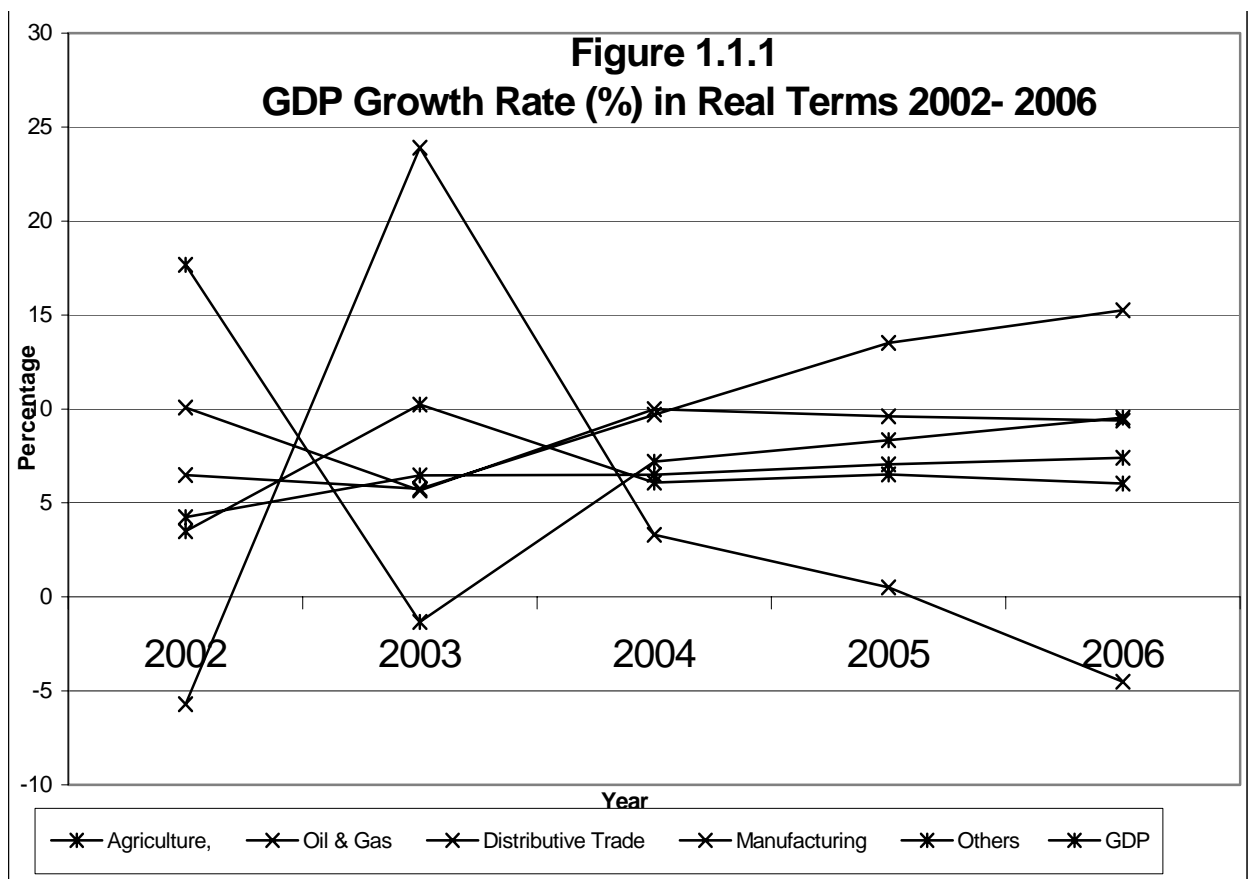


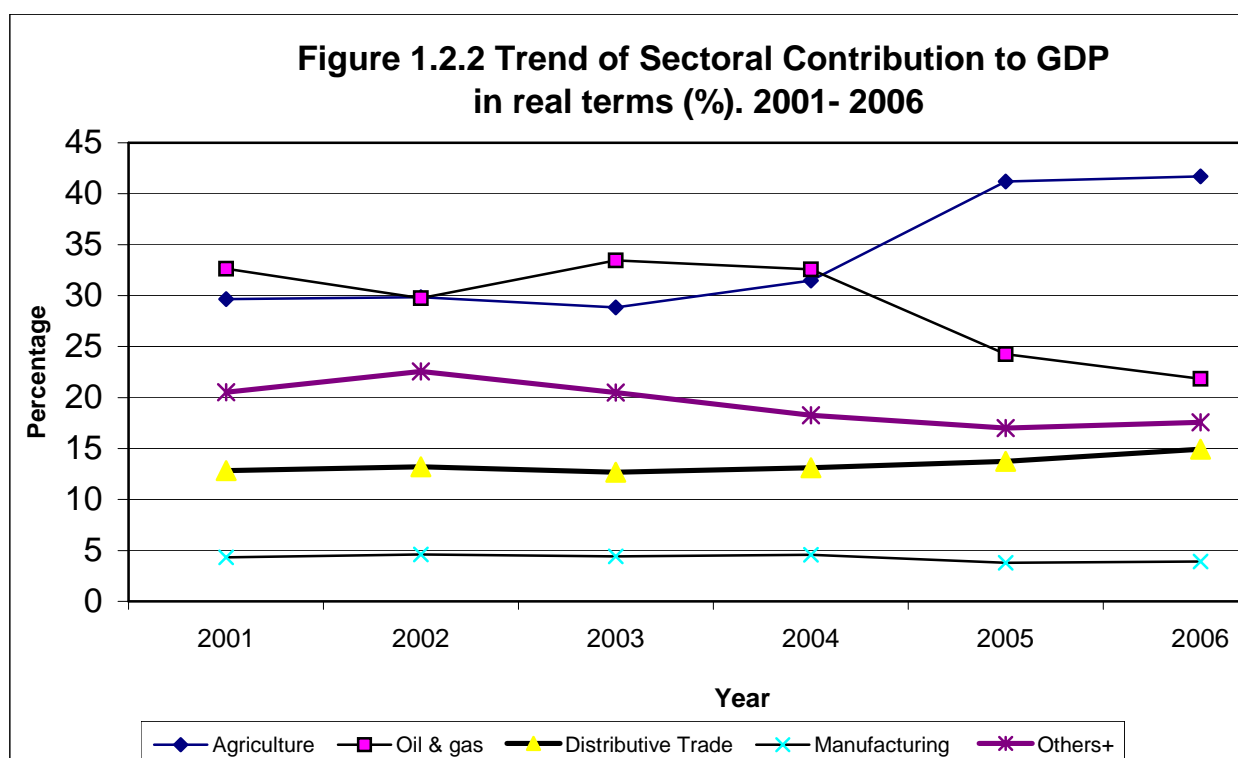
Table 1.1.2 and figure 1.1.2 depicted trend figures of percentage distribution of sectoral contribution to GDP in real terms 2001 to 2006.

Table 1.1.2: Percentage Distribution of Sectoral Contribution to GDP in Real terms 2001-2006

| Sectors | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture | 29.66 | 29.85 | 28.85 | 31.46 | 41.19 | 41.72 |
| Oil and Gas | 32.65 | 29.75 | 33.44 | 32.56 | 24.26 | 21.85 |
| Distributive Trade | 12.85 | 13.22 | 12.68 | 13.12 | 13.75 | 14.95 |
| Manufacturing | 4.33 | 4.62 | 4.41 | 4.59 | 3.79 | 3.91 |
| Others + | 20.51 | 22.56 | 20.49 | 18.27 | 17.00 | 17.56 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: NBS

Note: Other include Solid mineral mining, Utilities, Hotel & Restaurant Transportation, Communication, Finance & Insurance, Business Services and Government Services, since 2003, there has been decline Contribution of these sectors to real GDP.



Oil and gas had the highest contribution of about one-third each year through the period followed closely by Agriculture. The combination of oil and gas and Agriculture accounted for almost two-third of the contribution each year. Manufacturing contributed less as shown in table 1.1.2 which further highlighted the need to boost manufacturing sector. The distributive trade only contributed slightly above 10.0 percent in each year.

Table 1.1.3 revealed the inflation figures over the years (2002 to 2006). The 12-month average showed a steady increase from 12.2 percent in 2002 to 17.9 percent in 2005 but dropped drastically to 8.2 percent in 2006. This is very impressive because the target of the government policy is to achieve one digit inflation rate.

Table 1.1.3 Inflation Rate

| Inflation rate | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| - 12 month average | 12.2 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 17.9 | 8.2 |
| - Year on year | 12.9 | 23.8 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 8.5 |

Source: NBS

The year on year showed a fluctuating trend but also fell to one-digit in 2006. In general, the economy had to grow at a faster pace in order to boost the economy, thereby discouraging, sharp practices in the economy.

1.2 Social Performance

Table 1.2.1 below indicated the social indicators for Nigeria during the period specified based on survey findings by National Bureau of Statistics and National Population Commission. The table showed that indicators of social performance were not impressive for Nigeria. The under five and infant mortality rates although showed a decline but the figures were still considered high. The under-five mortality rate was 201/100 in 2003 but declined to 138/1000 in 2007. The same declining trend was observable for infant mortality rate from 113/1000 in 2003 to 86/1000 in 2007. However, a marked difference was observed on sectoral disaggregation for the under five mortality rate. The rural rates were almost one and half times more than that of the urban rates.

The nutritional indices only showed marginal decline for some indices while others stagnated. The Nutritional indices were equally high. The stunting (34.2 percent), wasting (10.8 percent) and underweight (35.3 percent) were high. The Maternal Mortality rates were equally not impressive. In general, the array of figures on social performance in Nigeria gave a gloomy picture which had to be tackled to address poverty and also the negative spiral effects on crime and corruption.

Table 1.2.2 to 1.2.4 depicted poverty figures for Nigeria. The national poverty rates showed some fluctuations over the years. The poverty incidence increase between 1980 and 1985 and between 1992 and 1996 and dropped appreciable in 2004. The national rates were 28.1 percent (1980), 46.3 percent (1985), 42.7 percent (1992), 65.6 percent (1969) and 54.4 percent (2004). Despite the drop in poverty rates, the population in poverty maintained a steady rise from 18.3 million in 1980 to 68.7million in 2004.

Table 1.2.1 Social Indicators for Nigeria

| S/N | Indicators | MICS 1999 | NDHS 2003 | CWIQ 2006 | MICS 2007 |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Under-five mortality rate | 178/1000 | 201/1000 | | 138/1000 |
| 2. | Urban | 129/1000 | 153/1000 | | 96/1000 |
| 3. | Rural | 192/1000 | 243/1000 | | 152/1000 |
| 4. | Infant mortality rate | 105/1000 | 113/1000 | | 86/1000 |
| 5.i | Stunting prevalence | 34.0 percent | 38.3 percent | | 34.3 percent |
| 5.ii | Wasting prevalence | 16.0 percent | 9.2 percent | | 10.8 percent |
| 5.iii | Under weight | 31.0 percent | 28.7percent | | 25.3 percent |
| 6. | Access to safe water | 54.2 percent | 42.0percent | 51.4 percent | 49.1 percent |
| 7.i. | Adult Literacy rate | 52.7 percent | 60.4 percent | 65.7 percent | |
| 7. ii. | Youth literacy rate (Male) | | | 85.0 percent | |
| 7.iii | Youth literacy rate (Female) | | | 75.3 percent | 56.3 percent |
| 8. | Contraception Prevalence | 8.6 percent | 13.0 percent | | 14.6 percent |
| 9. | Net primary school enrolment rate | 56.8 percent | 60.1 percent | 61.5 percent | 60.5 percent |
| 10. | Maternal mortality rate | 704/100,000 | | | |
| 10.i. | North east | 1,549/100,000 | | | |
| 10.ii | North west | 286/100,000 | | | |
| 10.iii | South east | 286/100,000 | | | |
| 10.iv | South west | 165/100,000 | | | |
| 10.v | Urban | 351/100,000 | | | |
| 10.vi | Rural | 828/100,000 | | | |
| 11. | Total fertility rate | 5.2 | 5.7 | | |
| 12. | Prevalence of family planning | 8.6 | 13.0 | | 14.6 |

Source: Combination of NDHS 2003 (National Population Commission), MICS 1999, 2007 and CWIQ 2006 (National Bureau of Statistics)

Table 1.2.2: Poverty Head Count by Year:

| Year | Poverty Incidence (percent) | Est. Pop (Million) | Pop. In Poverty (Million) |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1980 | 28.1 | 65 | 18.3 |
| 1985 | 46.3 | 75 | 34.7 |
| 1992 | 42.7 | 91.5 | 39.1 |
| 1996 | 65.6 | 102.3 | 68.7 |
| 2004 | 54.4 | 126.3 | 68.7 |

Source: NBS Poverty profile in Nigeria, 2004.

Table 1.2.3 revealed further disaggregation of the poor into moderate and core poor. The table showed increasing trend of poverty for both levels from 1980 to 1996 but dropped a little in 2004.

Table 1.2.3: The Poor and the Core Poor by Year

| Year | Non Poor (percent) | Mod. Poor (percent) | Core Poor (percent) |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1980 | 71.9 | 21.0 | 7.1 |
| 1985 | 53.7 | 34.2 | 12.1 |
| 1992 | 57.3 | 28.9 | 13.8 |
| 1996 | 34.4 | 36.3 | 29.3 |
| 2004 | 45.6 | 32.4 | 22.0 |

Source: NBS Poverty profile in Nigeria, 2004.

The sectoral disaggregation (Table 1.2.4) revealed higher rates for the rural sector compared with urban sector throughout the period which showed the ruralization of poverty. As at 2004 the rural population had a poverty rate of 63.3 percent compared with 43.2 percent of urban population

Table 1.2.4: Poverty Trend by Sector

| Year | Urban (percent) | Rural (percent) |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1980 | 17.2 | 28.3 |
| 1985 | 37.8 | 51.4 |
| 1992 | 37.5 | 46.0 |
| 1996 | 58.2 | 69.8 |
| 2004 | 43.2 | 63.3 |

Source: NBS Poverty Profile in Nigeria, 2004.

Despite all government efforts at reducing poverty through a number of intervention programmes, Nigeria still remain poor based on the poverty figures and other indices of socio-economic performances. These situations can influence harsh business environment and hence encourage sharp practices in the conduct of businesses and fertile environment for crimes and corruption to thrive.

However, the Democratic dispensation of the present government is making efforts to reverse all the negative trends through the socio-economic reform programme of the government the National Economic empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) which started in 2004 and the new 7-point agenda (revised NEEDS) of the present government (2007-2011). The NEEDS is a home-grown poverty reduction strategy and is premised on wealth creation, employment generation value re-orientation and poverty reduction. In conclusion, the marginal impact of the recent government anti-poverty reforms must be sustained and also accelerated to really be felt by the populace generally. This will greatly help combat economic and financial crimes at all levels.

1.2 Description of Justice System

Justice system can be described as an-establishment and organizations of courts, judicial personnel and legal practitioner, machinery for law enforcement as well as a concise procedure whereby individuals could lay their disputes, conflicts or controversies before the courts of law or administrative body for settlement and resolution. In Nigeria, we have the hierarchy of courts, having the Supreme Court at the apex, tribunals and arbitration for the administration of justice and these are described as follows:

The Tribunal: It is saddled with the responsibilities of administering justice; it can try both civil and criminal cases and can impose fines and terms of imprisonment on offenders found guilty. Appeal lies from tribunals to Court of Appeal.

Arbitration: This is an Alternative Dispute Resolution concept. It is a reconciliation or mediation between parties in dispute. It doesn't impose punishment, but where arbitration fails, parties are referred to the regular court.

Area Court: These are courts of first instance, empowered to hear all land cases or disputes arising from the areas where the court is located, also matters relating to ownership and acquisition of property under the Native Law and Custom. It hears and determines disputes in respect of marriage and its dissolution, guardianship and paternity of children under Native Law and Custom. So also are criminal cases. Appeal lies to the Upper Area Court.

Upper Area Court: This court has the same jurisdictions like that of the Area Court and also hears and determines appeals from Area Court. Its appeal lies to the Magistrate Court.

Magistrate Court: It is presided over by a legal practitioner of at least 5years post call to the Bar. It hears both civil and criminal cases, its appeal lies to the high court.

Customary Court of Appeal of a State: Is an appellate court conferred with the jurisdiction to hear appeals from the upper area court of a state in matters relating to customary law.

Sharia Court of Appeal of a State: This has jurisdiction to hear and determine matters involving people of Islamic faith in respect of guardianship of infants, marriage and inheritance. It also hears appeals from Upper Area Court of a state in Islamic matters.

The High Court of a State: It is headed by a Chief Judge. It hears and determines any civil proceedings in which the existence or extent of a legal right, power, duty, liability, privilege, interest, obligation or claim is

in issue or any criminal proceedings involving or relating to any penalty, forfeiture, punishment or other liability in respect of an offence committed by any person. It hears and determines appeals from magistrate court.

Customary Court of Appeal of Federal Capital Territory: Its jurisdiction are conferred on it by an Act of the National Assembly, in addition, it hears and determines any civil proceedings involving question of customary law. Its appeal goes to the Court of Appeal.

Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory: It exercises appellate jurisdiction in addition to other jurisdictions that the National Assembly shall confer on it in matters:

- i. Questions of Islamic personal law regarding marriage.
- ii. " relating to wake, gift, will, or succession where the donor is a Muslim.
- iii. Questions relating to infants who are a Muslim, who is of unsound mind or mentally infirmed.
- iv. Where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic personal law.

The Federal High Court: This court has jurisdictions on the following matters to the exclusion of other courts in civil causes and matters:

- i. Revenue of the Federal Government.
- ii Taxation of companies.
- iii Customs and excise and export duties.
- iv Banking, banks and other financial institutions.
- v. Operation of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.
- vi Federal enactment in relation to copyright, patent, designs, trademarks and passing off, industrial designs etc.
- vii Admiralty: shipping and navigation etc.
- viii Diplomatic, consular and trade representations.
- ix Citizenship etc.

The Court of Appeal: this court has 2 jurisdictions, namely:

- (a) **Original Jurisdiction** to the exclusion of other courts on matters of:
 - i. Election of the President or Vice President under the Constitution.
 - ii. Terms of Office of the President or Vice President have been vacant.
- (b) **Appellate Jurisdiction** to appeals on matters from:
 - i. The Federal High Court.
 - ii. The High Courts of both FCT and the States.
 - iii. Customary Court of States.
 - iv. Sharia Court of Appeal of FCT.
 - v. The High Court of States.
 - vi. Decisions of Court Martial.

- vii. Other Tribunals as maybe prescribed by an Act of National Assembly.

The Supreme Court: This is the apex court in the hierarchy of courts. It has original jurisdiction on disputes between Federal Government and State Government or between a State Government and another. It also has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determines appeals in both civil and criminal cases from the Court of Appeal.

Commercial Laws in Nigeria

Commercial laws are laws that govern the relationship between two parties or more in business transactions; this covers a wide range of commercial transactions and areas such as:

Law of Contract:

This law binds parties in a contractual agreement. This law is enforceable on parties, both during the enforcement and breach of terms of such agreement.

Law of Agency:

This is the relationship which subsists between one person called "the principal" and another called "the agent" by which the latter is by law invested with legal authority to affect the relationship of the former with a third party. Any contract entered into by the agent on behalf of his principal will have the same effect as if the principal personally entered into the contract with the third party. In the event of any breach as regards the relationship, this law provides for penalty (ies).

Sale of Goods:

This is also defined as contract of sale which is "a contract whereby the sellers transfers or agree to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a money consideration called the price". There are provisions in this law that takes care of breaches of the contract etc.

Law of partnership:

This is the relationship which subsists between persons carrying on business in common with a view of profit. Business includes every trade, occupation or profession and the business must be carried by or on behalf of the partners. Provisions are also stated in cases of breaches of such relationships.

Hire Purchase:

Is a transaction involving hiring with an option to purchase under which the owner of the chattel undertakes to sell it to or that it shall become the property of the hirer conditionally on his making a certain number of payments. Until the making of the last payment, however, no property in the chattel is owned by the hirer. In the event of any breach, this law also provides for penalties as regards this transaction.

Law of Insurance:

Law of Insurance is applicable whereby a person called "the Insurer" in consideration of the payment of money undertakes to pay a certain sum of money to another person called "the Insured" upon the happening of uncertain event (a risk apprehended by the Insured). The money paid in consideration for the insurance is called the "premium" while the document containing the term of the insurance is called the "policy" of the insurance. This law also takes care of breach of such transactions by parties involved.

Chapter Two

2.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction:

It has been established that the citizens attitude to a particular law would affect the implementation of such law, hence the citizen perception and to reaction to the anti-corruption laws and the machineries established to operationalise them would determine the effectiveness of their implementation.

The project titled "business survey on crime, corruption and Awareness of EFCC in Nigeria" aimed principally at supporting the government in combating economic and financial crimes and assessing the perception of corruption and awareness of EFCC in Nigeria.

This Crime and Corruption Business Survey (CCBS) was carried out by the EFCC and NBS, under the technical guidance of UNODC, and was part of a larger international CCBS programme which aims at regularly collecting data on and generating a set of indicators on the impact of crime and corruption on businesses for the purpose of obtaining crime/corruption indicators as an accompanying tool in implementation of the UN convention against corruption and to provide a baseline for the promotion of joint prevention measures against corruption in industry/businesses.

Finally, the importance of data collection on crime issues was acknowledged during a round table conference hosted in Abuja by the Government in Nigeria in September 2005. The rationale for collecting data on crime and corruption was that Crimes and Drugs were two phenomena that hindered security and development, but lack of data on these issues made it difficult to adequately tackle the problems.

2.2 Objectives of the Survey

The objectives of the survey included the followings:

- (i) To obtain baseline data on the prevalence and nature of corruption in Nigeria's business and industry.
- (ii) To provide information on the experience, perception and reaction of Nigeria's business community to crime and corruption
- (iii) To obtain data for the promotion of joint prevention measures against corruption in business/industry
- (iv) To support the Government in combating economic and financial crime in Nigeria
- (v) To provide crime/corruption indicators as an accompanying tool in the

implementation in Nigeria of UN convention against corruption.

(vi) To assess the level of awareness of the work of EFCC by the
business
community.

2.3 Coverage and Scope

The survey was carried out in all the states in the federation including Federal Capital Territory (FCT), on the Business community. A total of 2,775 establishments/Agencies/ Parastatals at federal, state and local government levels which were in accordance with UNIDO ISIC classification were covered. Information were collected from fourteen (14) economic sectors which covered the following areas: Establishment/Business Characteristics; Crimes; Bribery and Corruption; Intimidation/Extortion; Access to Justice system; Crime prevention; Awareness of EFCC.

2.4 Sample Design

2.4.1 Sample frame

The establishments frame used for selection were:

- (i) Frame of Establishments from Economic Survey and Census Division of NBS
- (ii) Frame of Establishments from National Quick Employment Generation survey (NQEGS) conducted by NBS in 2006.
- (iii) Frame of Establishments from NBS/CBN/NCC Collaborative Economic Survey conducted by NBS in 2006.

2.4.2 Selection Procedure

In order to select the require number of establishments, some parameters were considered which included;

- (i) Employment size, that is strata of 10 and above
- (ii) Contribution of the sector to GDP
- (iii) Purposive or prior knowledge of performance of sectors in the economy

2.4.3 Estimation Procedure

The weight for each sector was equal to the reciprocal of the probabilities of selection of the sample establishments in that sector multiplied by an adjustment/correction factor. These weights were used to multiply sample values to obtain the population totals.

The calculation and formulae for the survey estimation (total and rations) and variance estimations are contained in (Appendix 2.1).

2.4.4 Sample size and Allocation

The economic sectors that were studied based on the United Nations International standard of industrial classification (ISIC-Rev3) including their sartorial allocation were as follows:

- (i) Agriculture (163), (ii) Fishing (10), (iii) Mining and Quarrying (75), (iv) Manufacturing (474), (v) Electricity, Gas and Water (66), (vi) Building and Construction(137), (vii) Wholesale and Retail Trade (450), (viii) Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism (155), (ix) Transport

(200), (x) Communication (92), (xi) Financial Intermediation (233), (xii) Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (480), (xiii) Public Administration (Government)(77), (xiv) Education(163) and (xv) others. A total of 2,775 establishments were canvassed which were distributed to all the fourteen (14) sectors.

The states covered for the survey including number of establishments are contained in (Table 2.4.4.1).

2.5 Survey instruments

Two types of survey instruments were used for this survey. There included Questionnaires and Manual of Instructions for field work/editing specification. The questionnaire was jointly developed and harmonized by NBS and EFCC to meet stated survey objectives while instruction manual acted as reference material for interviewers and supervisors.

2.6 Training

Two levels of training were conducted for the business survey.

2.6.1 First Level Training

This is the training of trainers (TOT) which involved the headquarters staff of both NBS and EFCC. About fifty-one (51) trainees were trained which comprised of six (6) coordinators, twelve (12) trainers/monitors and thirty-three (33) monitors.

The training was conducted at the EFCC training centre at Karu, Abuja and it lasted for two (2) days.

At the end of training twelve (12) officers were selected to train at the six (6) NBS zonal offices.

2.6.2 Second Level Training

The training were conducted at the six (6) NBS zonal headquarters (Ibadan, Calabar, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, and Maiduguri).

An average of seven (7) officers was trained per state while a total of 250 officers were trained in all. The training lasted for three (3) days. The training at both levels covered discussion on:

- (i) Rights and obligations of interviewers by ensuring respondent anonymity.
- (ii) Overview of the CCBS sample and the implementation of the sampling plan
- (iii) Overview of the structure CCBS of the questionnaire: main sections, the logical structure of each section, approaches to be used in establishing the contact with the respondent.
- (iv) Definitions of the different groups of crimes included in the CCBS questionnaire.
- (v) Working with per-coded and open ended questions
- (vi) Skip patterns
- (vii) e.t.c

The training techniques adopted included:

- (i) Presentation and discussion on all sections of the questionnaire
- (ii) Practical sessions
- (iii) Questions and answers and
- (iv) Tests

2.7 Data Collection

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) permanent field staff and some out-sourced personnel were used for data collection. The workload included lodgment and retrieval of questionnaires. The number of staff per state varied in line with the total establishments studied. (See Table 2.7.1).

The duration for the fieldwork was fifteen (15) days.

2.7.1 Data Collection Problems

Some of the problems encountered during the data collection exercise are highlighted below;

- (i) The fund allocated for the survey particularly the fieldwork was not adequate.
- (ii) Some establishments located outside the state capitals and its environment was not easily contacted because of high cost of transportation.
- (iii) Communication with the remote areas was very difficult because of poor telephone network.
- (iv) There was a lot of wrong classification of establishments into sectors.
- (v) Some top government officials and traditional rulers refused to accept and completed the questionnaires.
- (vi) There was lack of adequate publicity.

2.8 Monitoring and coordination

This was a programme designed to control the quality of records from the field. A high level monitoring and coordination teams were constituted at NBS headquarters (Abuja) to coordinate, monitor, spot-check and cross check for completeness, accuracy and reliability of data collected from the selected establishments all over the federation.

As part of the quality assurance measures, field supervisors also edited completed questionnaires before sending them for processing. In the end, a team of manual editors was set up to edit and scrutinize the questionnaires before computer data entry. The coordination and monitoring exercise lasted for ten (10) days.

2.8.1 Retrieval of Records

The completed records were retrieved by the monitoring officers who brought them to NBS headquarters, Abuja after the monitoring exercise. Records were batched by economic sectors. The retrieval position is as shown in table 2.8.1.1. Out of 2,775 establishments selected for study, only 2,215 establishments were successfully canvassed. This represents 79.8 percent of total establishments studied. Returns of 2,110 establishments were analyzable (95.3 percent). While 560 establishments, account for 20.2 percent of total refusal.

2.9 Data Processing and Analysis

The data processing and analysis for this survey involved four main stages: development of data entry program; data entry and; computer editing, and table generation.

Integrated Microcomputer processing systems (IMPS) was one of the specialized statistical packages used to develop the data entry program.

The indicators on establishments covered were obtained using MS-ACCESS and MS-EXCEL. The tabulation and analysis of the survey was implemented by diligent and capable staff of NBS.

2.10 Report Writing

A core team of NBS seniors officers from Censuses and Surveys Department (CSD), Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) and Field Services and Methodology (FSM) departments worked together to produce the draft report for finalization. There were different commentaries on each sector and the survey reports were based on State and National domains.

2.11 Work Plan

A joint Time-line detailing the scheduling of the activities was developed (Table 2.11.1). 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 two collaborating agencies in order to ensure effective statistical delivery.

Chapter Three

3.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

- 3.1 Samples studied, were selected based on fifteen economic sectors as classified or described by the United Nations International Standard of Industrial classification (ISIC) revision 3 (ISIC-Rev 3) which included

Agriculture; Fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity; Gas and Water; Building and Construction; Wholesale and Retail trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport and Communication; Financial Intermediation; Public Administration (Govt); Education; Real Estate Renting and Business Activity; Health and Social work and other Community and Social work.

A total of 2,775 establishments were selected and distributed among the economic sectors in each state of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The distribution by sector and state is as shown in table 3.1.1

3.2 Status Report by Sector at National Level

About eighty-one percent response rate was achieved in the survey nationwide. It was also observed that Public Administration and Defence sector had hundred percent response, followed by Electricity, Gas and Water sector with 98.5 percent. While Mining and Quarrying sector had the lowest response rate of 66.7 percent.

3.3 Sample Achieved by Sector

About ninety-eight percent of the questionnaires retrieved nationwide were analyzable. Fishing, Building and Construction, Hotel and Restaurants, and Other Community Social and personal services sectors were hundred percent analyzable, followed by Agriculture and Forestry sector with 99.2 percent analyzable. Financial Intermediation sector recorded the lowest of 94.6 percent analyzable. The analyzable rate achieved was generally above average in each sector.

About nineteen percent of refusal was recorded nationwide. When compared sector by sector, Mining and Quarrying sector had the highest refusal rate of one-third (33.3 percent), followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade sector with 32.0 percent. The lowest Refusal rate of 1.5 percent was recorded in Electricity, Gas and Water sector. See Table 3.1.1

TABLE 3.1.1.0 STATUS REPORT BY SECTOR

| SECTOR | NO EXPECTED | NO RETRIEVED | NO ACHIEVED (ANALYSABLE) |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture & Forestry | 163 | 125 | 124 |
| Fishing | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 75 | 50 | 49 |
| Manufacturing | 474 | 346 | 340 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water | 66 | 65 | 63 |
| Building and Construction | 137 | 108 | 108 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 450 | 304 | 298 |
| Hotel and Restaurants | 155 | 138 | 138 |
| Transport, Storage and Communication | 292 | 248 | 245 |
| Financial Intermediation | 233 | 167 | 158 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activity | 85 | 63 | 62 |
| Public Administration and Defence | 77 | 77 | 74 |
| Education | 163 | 158 | 156 |
| Health and Social Work | 235 | 231 | 228 |
| Other Community Social and Personal Service | 160 | 151 | 151 |
| TOTAL | 2775 | 2240 | 2203 |

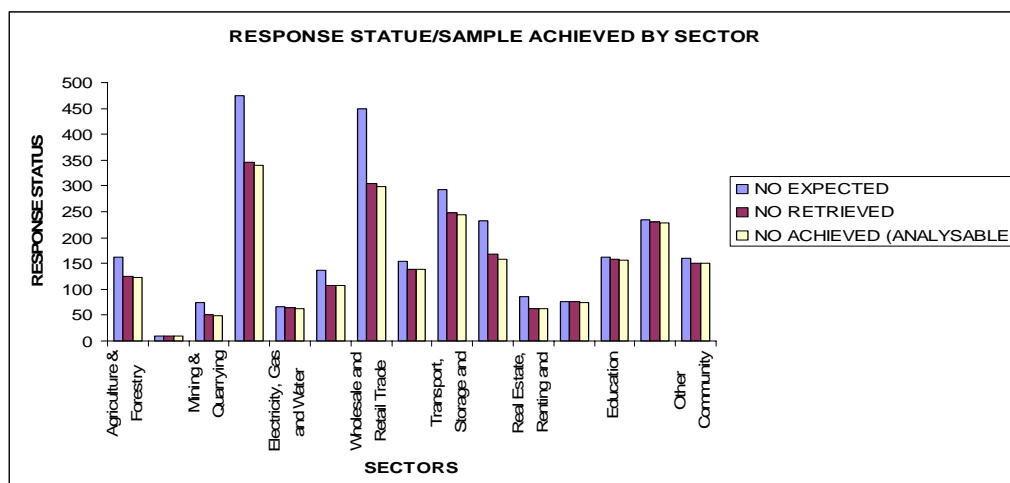


Figure 3.1.1.0

3.4 Sample Achieved by Zone

South West Zone achieved the highest response rate of 32.2 percent nationwide, while the lowest of 9.9 percent was recorded in North East Zone. When compared zone by zone, North East Zone had the highest retrieval rate of 96.0percent, followed by North Central Zone with 87.0 percent. The lowest Zonal retrieval of 75.6 percent was recorded in South West Zone.

South West Zone recorded the highest refusal rate of 24.4 percent, followed by North Central Zone with about 23 percent. The lowest refusal rate of 4.0 percent was recorded in North East Zone. See Table 3.1.2

TABLE 3.1.2.0 STATUS REPORT BY ZONE

| ZONE | NO EXPECTED | NO RETRIEVED | NO ANALYSABLE |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| North Central | 361 | 314 | 312 |
| North East | 226 | 217 | 217 |
| North West | 503 | 388 | 383 |
| South East | 351 | 302 | 295 |
| South South | 371 | 291 | 287 |
| South West | 963 | 728 | 709 |
| TOTAL | 2775 | 2240 | 2203 |

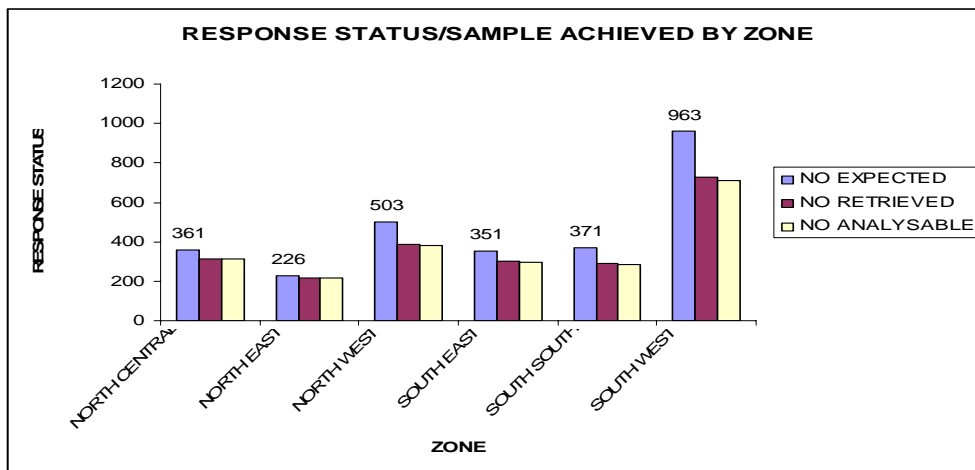


Figure 3.1.2.0

3.5 Status Report by State

About ninety-eight percent of the questionnaires retrieved nationwide were analysable. When compared State by State, it was seen that Kebbi, Nasarawa, Niger, Sokoto, Taraba and Yobe States achieved one hundred percent response, followed by Abia State with 97.7 percent. The lowest response rate of 57.2 percent was recorded in Katsina State. Lagos State led nationwide with 22.1percent in the overall retrieval, next to it was Kano State with 4.8 percent. The lowest contributor was Kebbi State with 0.9 percent. Table 3.1.3

Chapter Four

4.0 SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Introduction

This section deals with the Identification of Establishment including Type of Ownership and Year of Commencement.

The report was on the analyzable questionnaires i.e. Out of 2239 questionnaires retrieved 2203 were analyzable.

4.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Establishment by Type of Ownership National

About thirty-six percent, 794 of the establishments in the country were owned by Cooperative Venture followed by Sole Proprietorship which was about 28 percent (615). The least Ownership of Establishments was Public Limited Company which was 0.8 percent (18). See Table 4.1.2.0

Table 4.1.2.0 Percentage Distribution of Type of Ownership

| TYPE OF OWNERSHIP | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| Sole Proprietorship | 615 | 27.9 |
| Private Limited Company | 121 | 5.5 |
| Cooperative | 794 | 36.0 |
| Government Owned | 204 | 9.3 |
| Partnership | 41 | 1.9 |
| Public Limited Company | 18 | 0.8 |
| Statutory Corporation | 375 | 17.0 |
| Other | 35 | 1.6 |
| Total | 2,203 | 100.0 |

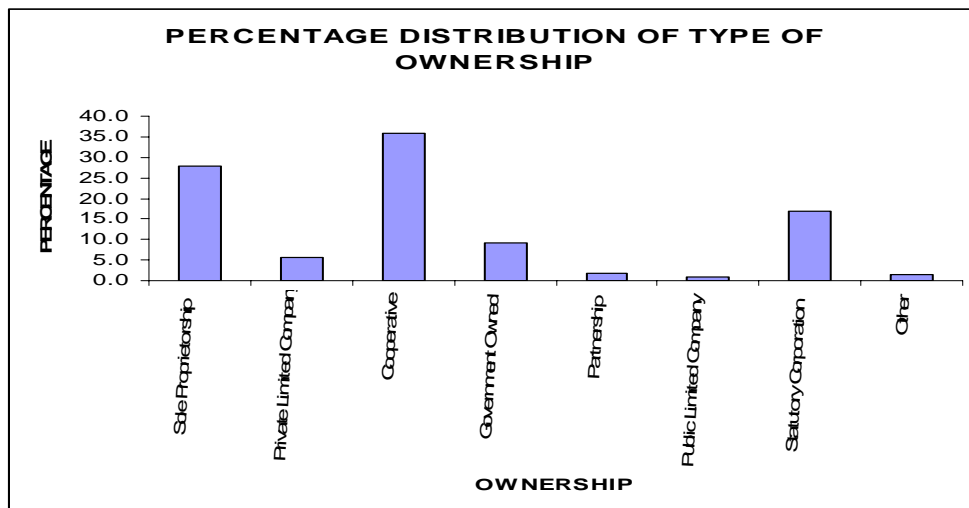


Figure 4.1.2.0

Out of the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria, South West had the highest percentage of about 39.3 percent of establishments that were owned by Cooperation Ventures followed by Government Owned

Enterprises with 39.2 percent (80) in the same zone, these were due to the fact that South West Zone had the highest number of establishment compared to other zones. While the least came from North East about (5 percent) from Partnership Ownership of establishment. However, North West records 0.0 percent (0) for Public Limited Company. See Table 4.1.2.1

In Niger State about 37 percent of Establishment in the state were owned by Partnership followed by Lagos State which was 32 percent owned by Cooperative Venture. The establishment in Kebbi State had the least ownership of Sole Proprietorship with 0.3 percent See Table 4.1.2.2

Percentage Distribution of Type of Ownership of Establishment by Sector (National)

Building and Construction sector had the highest of about 66 percent of establishments that are owned by cooperative venture next to it was Manufacturing sector (about 55 percent) which was also owned by cooperative venture. Only 0.3 percent of Wholesale and Retail trade were under statutory corporation. See table 4.1.2.0.1

4.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Longevity of Business

Less than two-third (61.0 percent) of establishment in Nigeria were established between 1976 - 2000, next to it was 2001 – 2025 which about 22 percent. Only 1percent of establishments were established between 1900 – 1925. See Table 4.1.3.0

The highest number of establishment was established mostly in North East Zone and North Central Zone with about 68 percent of the establishments established between 1976 – 2000. Also it was recorded that about 64 percent in North Central & North West Zone were established between 1976 – 2000. See Table 4.1.3.1

Kebbi State had the highest percentage of 80 percent reported for longevity in business (1996 – 2000) followed by Ogun State which recorded 77 percent between the same period. About 1 percent of establishments in Abia, Katsina, Edo, were established between 1900 – 1925 & 1926 - 1950. See Table 4.1.3.2

4.2 SECTION B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION

4.2.1 Introduction

This section gave the summary information about respondent decision to participate and cooperate in completing the questionnaire.

4.2.2 Percentage Distribution of Cooperation of Respondents to the Establishment Questionnaire

The level of cooperation of respondent to the questionnaire in the country was very good with 70 percent while only 1 percent of the respondents' cooperation was bad. See Table 4.2.2.0

Table 4.2.2.0 Percentage Distribution of Cooperation of Respondents

| RESPONSE | Percent |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Very good | 70.0 |
| Good | 29.0 |
| Bad | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 |

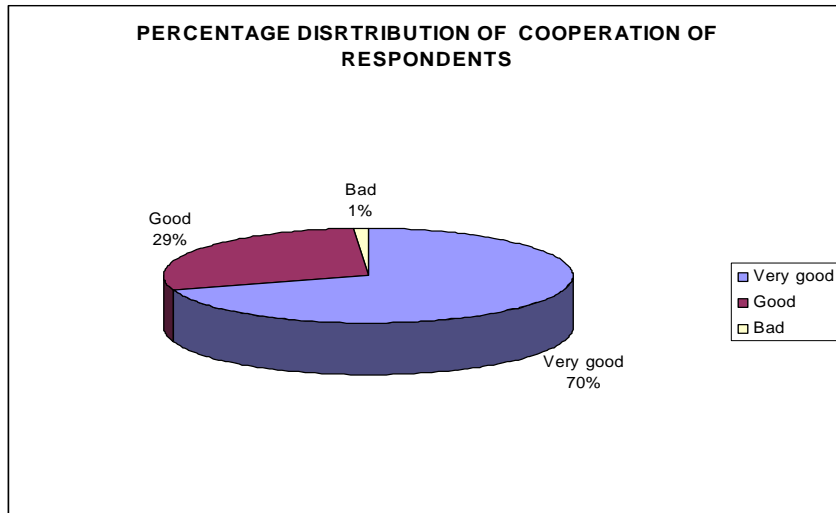


FIGURE 4.2.2.0

In South West Zone there was about 34 percent good cooperation by the respondents, that was the highest in that category. North West and South West recorded about 32 percent of bad cooperation.

Also, the level of cooperation by the respondent in Lagos State had the highest of 20 percent very good and about 27 percent good, however, it was recorded the highest bad cooperation which was 27.3 percent. See Table 4.2.2.2

Percentage Distribution of Level Cooperation of Respondents to the Establishment Questionnaires by Sector (National)

The respondents in Fishing sector had the highest level of cooperation of about 89 percent Very good followed by Electricity, Gas and Water with 81 percent Very good. Generally the level of cooperation in all the sectors "Very good" were above average while "Bad" was below 5 percent in all the sectors. See table 4.2.2.0.1

4.2.4 Percentage Distribution of Position of Respondents in the Establishments

Out of 2203 analysable questionnaire, 772 respondents to the questionnaire are Managing Director, Chief Executive and Owner which was 35 percent next to the above was Trade/Market Director,

Main Manager of these premises which recorded 25 percent. The least was Dealer which was 0.0 percent (1). See Table 4.2.4.0

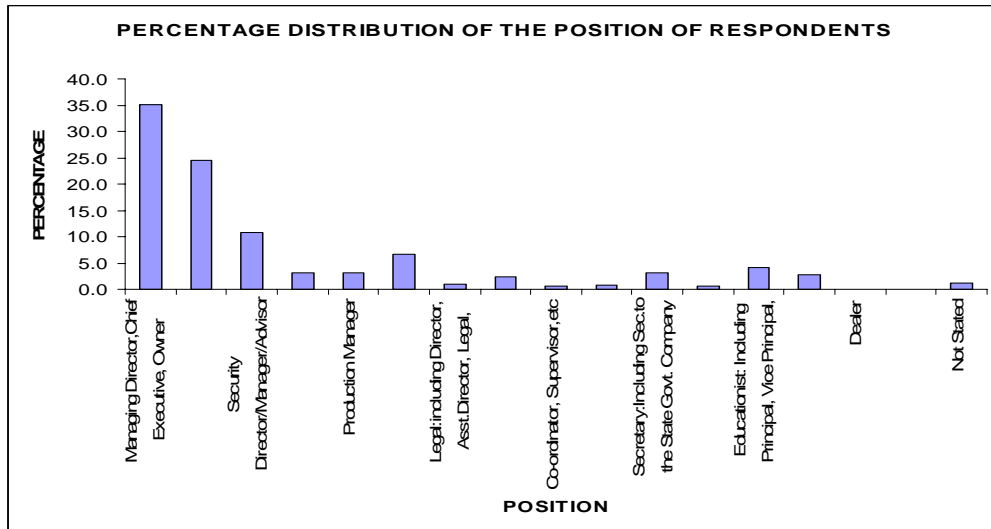


Figure 4.2.4.0

In North West Zone about 67 percent of the respondents to the questionnaire were Surveyor (Estate and Quantity) which was the highest in all the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria, the next was about 54 percent in which the respondents were Researcher (Consultant, Research Officer etc) from South East Zone, while the least was about 3 percent from North East Zone. About fifty-six percent (56 percent) of the establishment did not report for the position of the respondent in the establishment from North West Zones. See Table 4.2.4.1

In Lagos State about 38 percent of the respondents that reported for their position in their establishment were Legal Practitioner, followed by Surveyor (Estate and Quantity) which was 33 percent in Ebonyi, Kano and Zamfara State.

In Kano States about 44 percent of the respondent did not give their position in the establishments while about 11 percent of the respondents in Lagos State did not state their position too. See Table 4.2.4.2

Percentage Distribution of Gender of Respondents

About Eighty-Nine percent, 89 percent (1957) of the respondents to the questionnaire were male while about 11 percent were female (246). See Table 4.2.5.0

Table 4.2.5.0: Percentage Distribution of Gender of Respondents

| | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 1,957 | 88.8 |
| Female | 246 | 11.2 |
| Total | 2,203 | 100.0 |

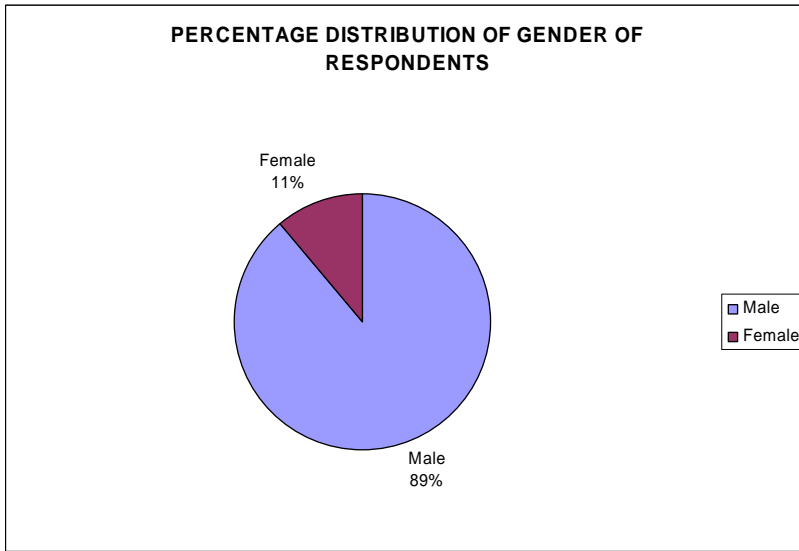


Figure 4.2.5.0

Among the Zones, South West Zone had the highest male respondent 30 percent while the least respondents (male) was about 10 percent from North East. Also, South West Zone recorded about 48 percent of female respondents, while the least female respondents were about 5 percent from North West. See Table 4.2.5.1

In Lagos State about 20 percent of male respondents to the interview which was the highest among the state of the federation followed by Kano State which was about 50 percent while the least respondent male was 0.9 percent from Yobe State. Lagos State recorded the highest female respondents which were about 36 percent followed by Abia State about 6 percent while No respondents female in Gombe & Sokoto State.

Lagos State gave the highest respondents to gender which was 22 percent, however; Kebbi State recorded the least respondents about 1 percent. See Table 4.2.5.2.

4.3 SECTION C

4.3.1 General Information

This section was to get information about the main activity, number of staff employed, foreign capital participation and subscription of companies to insurance.

Percentage Distribution of Main Activity of Establishment

In all the 36 states and FCT about 15 percent were Manufacturing Companies which was the highest compared to other sectors, the next to it was Wholesale/Retail Trade which was about 13 percent, while Fishing Sector recorded less than 1 percent (0.4 percent). See Table 4.3.1.0

Table 4.5.1.0 Percentage Distribution of Obstacles for Business (National)

| SECTOR | Number | Percent |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Agriculture | 124 | 5.6 |
| Fishing | 9 | 0.4 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 49 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing | 340 | 15.4 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water | 63 | 2.9 |
| Building and Construction | 108 | 4.9 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 298 | 13.5 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | 138 | 6.3 |
| Transport, Storage and Communication | 245 | 11.1 |
| Financial Intermediation | 158 | 7.2 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | 62 | 2.8 |
| Public Administration and Defence | 74 | 3.4 |
| Education | 156 | 7.1 |
| Health and Social Work | 228 | 10.3 |
| Other Community, Social and Personal Services | 151 | 6.9 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |

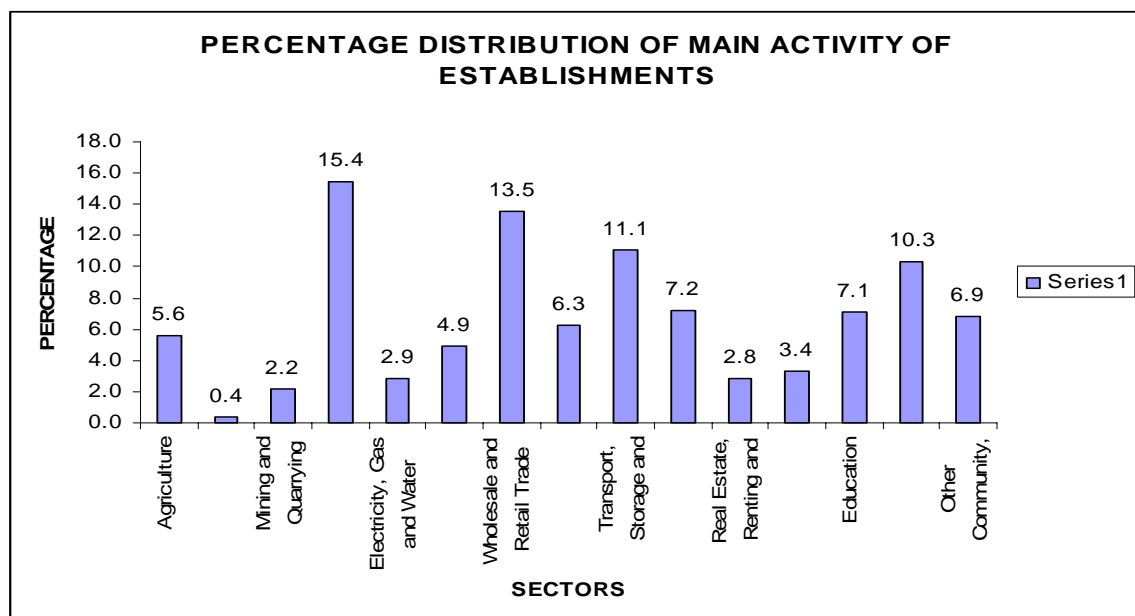


Figure 4.3.1.0

South West Zone recorded the highest percentage of establishment that are Manufacturing Companies i.e. about 50 percent. South South Zone had about 7percent which was the least compared to other zones in the same sector. Forty-four percent of companies were into fishing in South South zone while North Central and North East Zone where not engaged in Fishing activities at all (0 percent) See Table 4.3.1.1

Lagos State had the highest Manufacturing Activity which was about 40 percent followed by other community, social and personal services

(about 36 percent), Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities and Health and, Social Work were about 36 percent and 25 percent respectively.

Out of 36 states and FCT in Nigeria only 9 states were recorded been engaged in Fishing activity and it was about 11 percent. The state are: Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta, Imo, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Rivers and Zamfara State. See Table 4.3.1.2

Percentage Distribution of Category of Employees

Majority of the establishments in Nigeria employed less than 50 persons which was about 63 percent. About 15 percent of the establishments employed over 250 persons under category 50 – 100 and 100 – 250; establishments employed about 11 percent of employees. See Table 4.3.2.0

Table 4.3.2.0 Percentage Distribution of Category of Employees

| Category of Employment | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Less than 50 | 1,393 | 63.2 |
| 50 – 100 | 240 | 10.9 |
| 100 – 250 | 236 | 10.7 |
| Over 250 | 334 | 15.2 |
| Total | 2,203 | 100.0 |

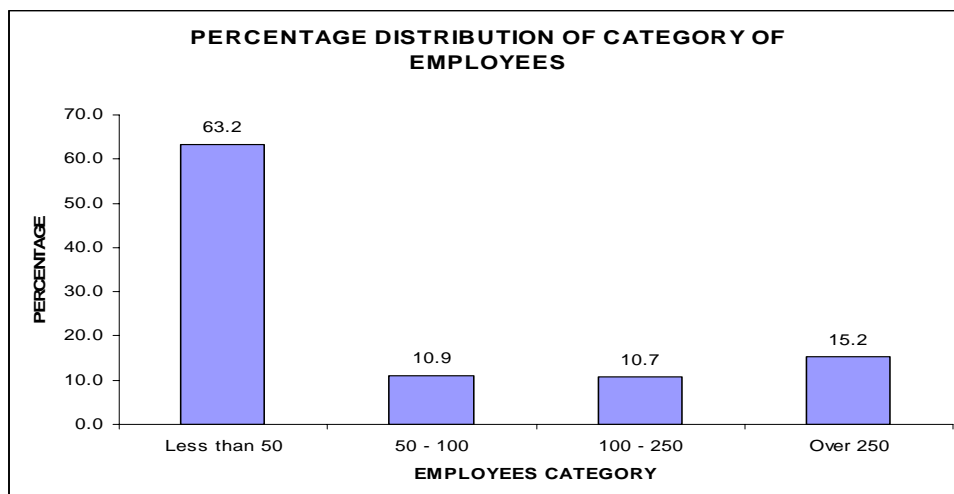


Figure 4.3.2.0

South West Zones employed the highest percentage of about 39 percent on 100 – 250 category of employment. The zone also recorded about 36 percent of employment under 50 – 100 category. North East Zone employed about 9 percent employee under 50 - 100. Table 4.3.2.1

In Lagos State, establishments employed about 28 percent under 50 – 100 persons, followed by 100 – 250 category which was 25 percent.

The establishments in Bayelsa State did not have employees under 100 – 250 category. Table 4.3.2.2

Percentage Distribution Of Category Of Employees By Sector (National)

Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities sector employed about 90 percent under less than 50 persons followed by Education sector which employed 66 percent of employees under employment size of over 250 persons. In Fishing sector no employment was made under categories 50-100 and 100-250 persons. See table 4.3.2.0.1

Percentage Distribution of Foreign Capital Participation in Establishments

Eighty-seven percent of establishments in Nigeria did not have Foreign Capital Participation while only 13 percent had. See Table 4.3.3.0

Table 4.3.3.0 Percentage Distribution of Foreign Capital Participation in Establishments

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 291 | 13.2 |
| No | 1,912 | 86.8 |
| Total | 2,203 | 100.0 |

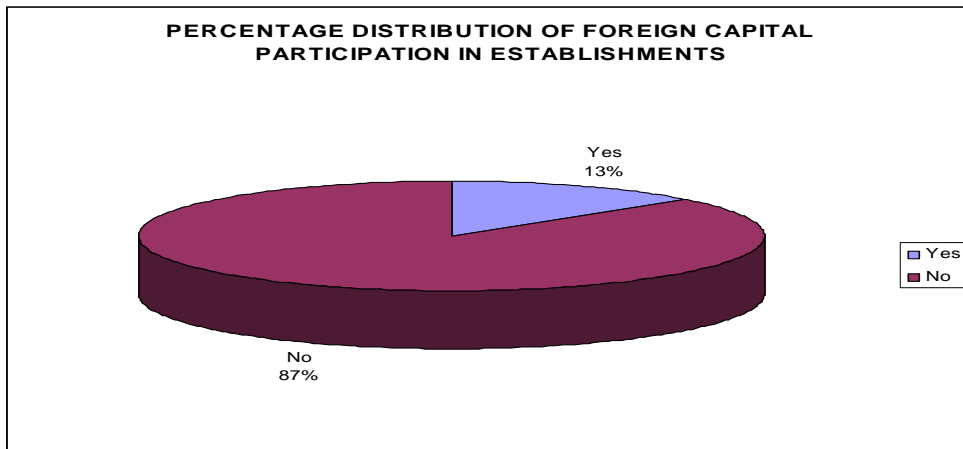


Figure 4.3.3.0

In South West Zone 44 percent of establishments had foreign capital participation in their businesses followed by North West which was about 17 percent. About thirty percent of establishments did not have foreign capital participation in South West Zone compared to other zones in the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. See Table 4.3.3.1

Establishments in Lagos State compared to other states in the federation had the highest percentage of less than forty percent (36.8 percent) foreign capital participation and about 20 percent did not

have. In Adamawa State and FCT (Abuja) only 3 percent of establishments had foreign capital participation. See Table 4.3.3.2

Percentage Distribution of Approximate Percentage of Foreign Capital Participation in Establishments

Thirty percent of establishments in Nigeria had foreign capital participation of more than 50 percent, while about 25 percent had less than 25percent foreign capital participation. About 27 percent did not know. See Table 4.3.4.0

Table 4.3.4.0 Percentage Distribution of approximate percentage of Foreign Capital participation in Establishments

| Approximate Percentage of Foreign Capital Participation | Frequency | Percent |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Less than 25 percent | 72 | 24.6 |
| More than 25 percent, less than 50 percent | 55 | 18.8 |
| More than 50percent | 88 | 30.0 |
| Don't Know, no answer | 78 | 26.6 |
| TOTAL | 293 | 100.0 |

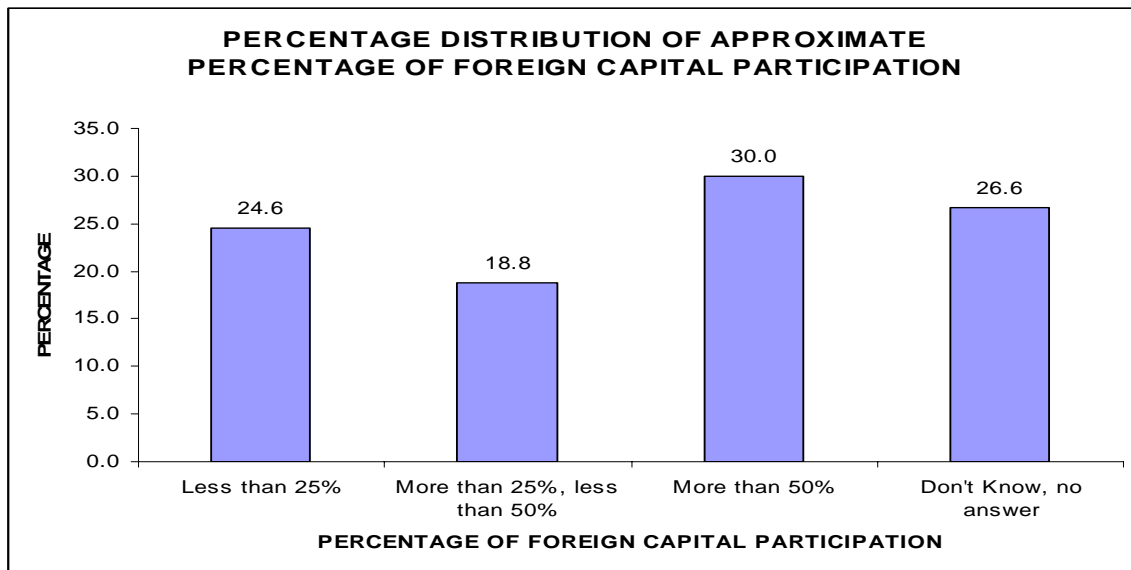


Figure 4.3.4.0

In South West, establishment that had more than 25 percent, less than 50 percent foreign capital participation was about 51 percent which was the highest in the six geopolitical zone in Nigeria, the next to it was about 40 percent under less than 25 percent in the same zone. In North East Zone 3 percent of establishments was recorded to have more than 50 percent foreign capital participation. See Table 4.3.4.1

Establishment in Lagos State had the highest percentage of about 47 percent under establishment that had more than 25 percent, less than 50 percent foreign capital participation in their businesses. Also, in the same state about 42 percent was recorded under more than 50 percent category. Next to Lagos State was Plateau State, about 6 percent was recorded under more than 25 percent, less than 50 percent category of foreign capital participate.

Establishments in Adamawa State did not have any foreign capital participation in their businesses. Lagos State had the highest percentage of Don't know, No answer (about 27 percent) followed by Kaduna state and FCT (Abuja) 7.7 percent respectively. See Table 4.3.4.2

Percentage Distribution of Company Subscribe to any Kind of Insurance

In Nigeria, over 50 percent of the establishments reported that they are subscribing to any kind of Insurance. Only about 39 percent did not subscribe to any kind of insurance at all, while about 6 percent reported don't know. See Table 4.3.5.0

Table 4.3.5.0 Percentage Distribution of Company Subscribe to any kind of Insurance

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 1,205 | 54.7 |
| No | 856 | 38.9 |
| Don't Know, no answer | 142 | 6.4 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |

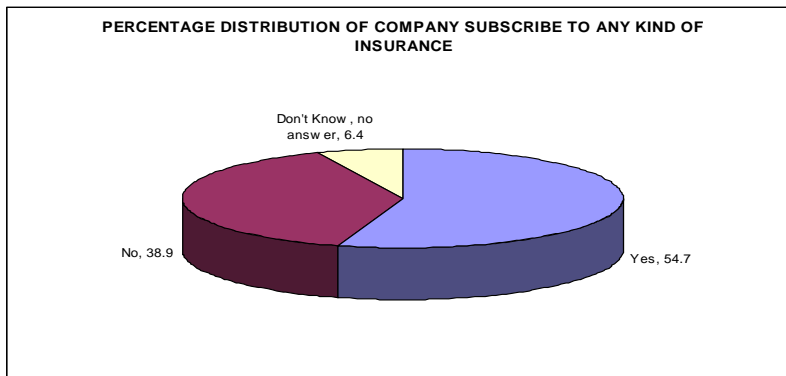


Figure 4.3.5.0

In South West Zone, about 39 percent of establishments were subscribing to any kind of Insurance followed by North West Zone that had about 17 percent. North East Zone had the lowest percentage of about 8 percent of company subscription to any kind of Insurance.

South West Zone still had the highest percentage of Don't Know, no answer about 32 percent. See Table 4.3.5.1

Lagos State had the highest percentage of company subscribe to any kind of Insurance (26 percent) next to it was Kano State, only about 6 percent of establishments were subscribe to any kind of Insurance. Less than one percent of establishments in Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Jigawa and Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara State subscribed to any kind of insurance. Also in Lagos State about one quarter (25 percent) of the establishment don't know if there companies are subscribe to any kind of Insurance. See Table 4.3.5.2

Percentage Distribution of Reasons why Company was not Insured.

About 18 percent of establishment in Nigeria had the opinion that to insure their establishment was too expensive and cannot afford it. Also, about 15 percent did not think property is at risk. Only 0.5 percent of establishment reported that the process was in progress and that they have too many bottlenecks. See Table 4.3.6.0

Table 4.3.6.0 Percentage Distribution of Reasons why Company was not Insured

| Reasons why company was not insured | Frequency | Percent |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Too expensive to insure/can't afford it | 180 | 17.9 |
| Don't think property is at risk | 151 | 15.1 |
| Refused insurance by insurance company | 7 | 0.7 |
| Don't have anything worth insuring | 77 | 7.7 |
| Haven't got time to arrange/renew the insurance | 52 | 5.2 |
| Can't be bothered | 117 | 11.7 |
| Don't Believe, Unreliable, Fraud, etc | 62 | 6.2 |
| What I met on ground | 3 | 0.3 |
| Yet to take decision | 10 | 1.0 |
| No insurance Company nearby | 6 | 0.6 |
| Gov't Owned Establishment | 35 | 3.5 |
| In Progress | 5 | 0.5 |
| Religious Belief | 13 | 1.3 |
| Ignorant, No Enlightenment | 14 | 1.4 |
| Too many bottlenecks | 5 | 0.5 |
| Not Stated | 266 | 26.5 |
| TOTAL | 1,003 | 100.0 |

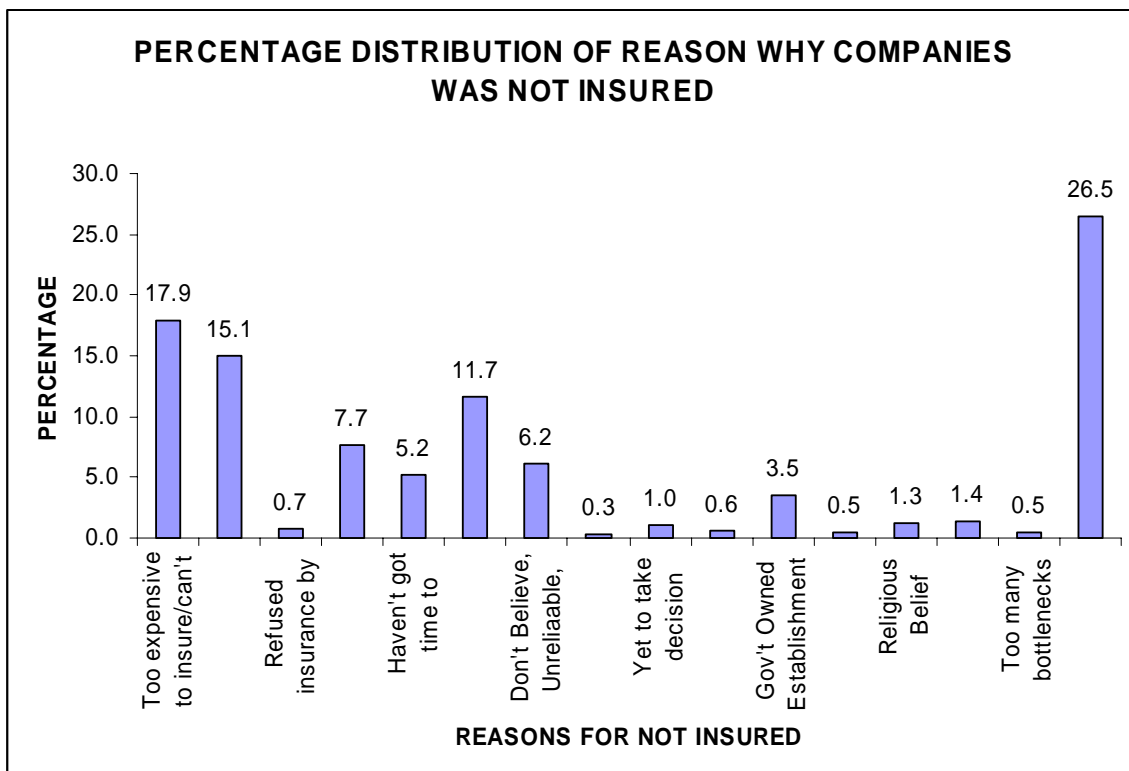


Figure 4.3.6.0

In South West Zone, about 67 percent of establishments responded that they were not insured due to what they meet on ground. Also about 67 percent of establishment in North Central did not have insurance company nearby.

In North West Zone about 54 percent did not insure their establishments due to their religion's belief.

In North East and North West Zones, 40 percent of establishment recorded that the process for their companies to be insured were in progress. About 44 percent of establishment in North Central Zone were not insured due to don't believe, unreliable, fraud etc. About twenty-six percent (26 percent) of the respondent establishments in South West did not state the reasons why they are not insured, followed by North West (about 19 percent) & North East about 18 percent. See Table 4.3.6.1

About 67 percent of establishments in Lagos State were not insured due to what they met on ground in their establishments. Also in the same state about 43 percent of establishment did not insure their company's due to "refused insured insurance by insurance company". Twenty-one percent of establishment in Abia and Gombe State were ignorant/no enlightenment on insurance. See Table 4.3.6.2.

Percentage Distribution of Establishment Using Security Service

In Nigeria about 49 percent of the establishments are using private security company for their security while about 34 percent are organized by paid employees. Only 2.1 percent of establishments were using Civil Defence as securities while 0.9 percent reported don't know, no answer. See Table 4.3.7.0.

Table 4.3.7.0 Percentage Distribution of Establishment using Security Service

| Security service | Frequency | Percent |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes, Private security company | 880 | 39.9 |
| Yes, MOPOL (Mobile Police) | 190 | 8.6 |
| No, but security is organized by paid employees | 740 | 33.6 |
| No, no security company or personnel | 239 | 10.8 |
| Vigilante, Local Security | 88 | 4.0 |
| Civil Defence | 47 | 2.1 |
| Don't Know, No answer | 19 | 0.9 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |

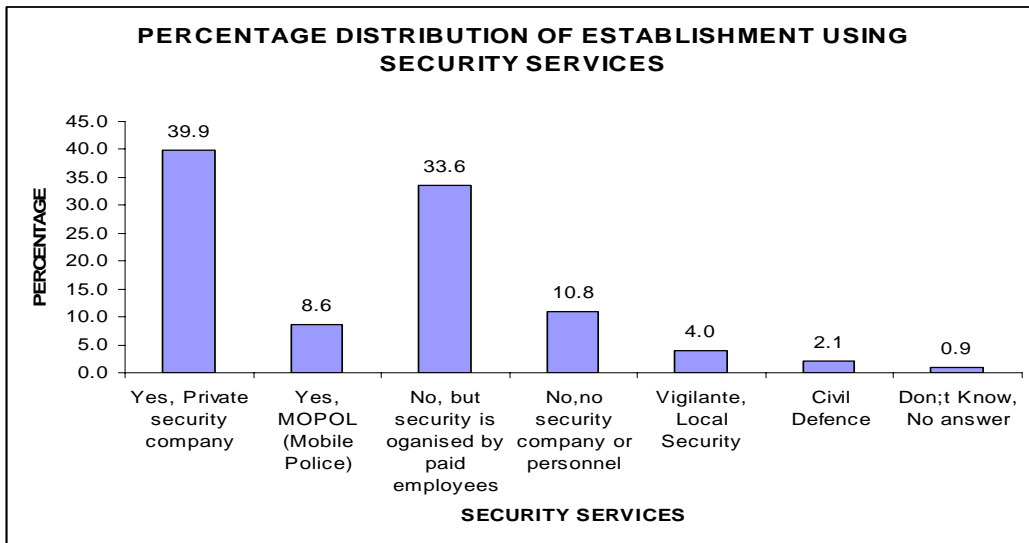


Figure 4.3.7.0

In South West Zone about 53 percent of the establishments used Civil Defence as security and 42.0 percent and 38 percent used Vigilantes, Local Security and Private Security Company respectively. About thirty-two percent of the establishment did not state the type of security been used. About 24 percent of establishments in South East did not use any security services. About 32 percent & 26 percent of establishments in North West and South West respectively reported Don't Know, no answer. See Table 4.3.7.1.

In Lagos State about 45 percent of the establishments used Civil Defence as their security followed by Private Security Company (about 28 percent) and about 25 percent reported "No, no Security Company or Personnel". In Kaduna State about 6 percent of the establishments use Private Security Company. In Osun State about 21 percent respondents don't know, no answer, No answer. See Table 4.3.7.2.

4.4 SECTION D

Percentage Distribution of Prevalence of Crime

Burglary accounted for the highest percentage and theft of vehicles. The lowest

7.4 percent and 29.6 percent of the crime among establishments in 2006. See Table 4.4.1.0.1

Table 4.4.4.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Prevalence of Crime

| Crime | Yes | | No | | Don't know/ No answer | | Total |
|--------------------|------|---------|-------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Freq | Percent | Freq | Percent | Freq | Percent | Freq |
| Burglary | 652 | 29.6 | 1,549 | 70.3 | 2 | 0.1 | 2,203 |
| Vandalism | 352 | 16.0 | 1,771 | 80.4 | 80 | 3.6 | 2,203 |
| Theft of Vehicle | 163 | 7.4 | 1,958 | 88.9 | 82 | 3.7 | 2,203 |
| Theft from Vehicle | 232 | 10.5 | 1,852 | 84.1 | 119 | 5.4 | 2,203 |
| Robbery | 258 | 11.7 | 1,861 | 84.5 | 84 | 3.8 | 2,203 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| Assault | 301 | 13.7 | 1,811 | 82.2 | 91 | 4.1 | 2,203 |
| Theft/fraud by employees | 476 | 21.6 | 1,612 | 73.2 | 115 | 5.2 | 2,203 |
| Theft/fraud by outsiders | 369 | 16.7 | 1,696 | 77.0 | 138 | 6.3 | 2,203 |

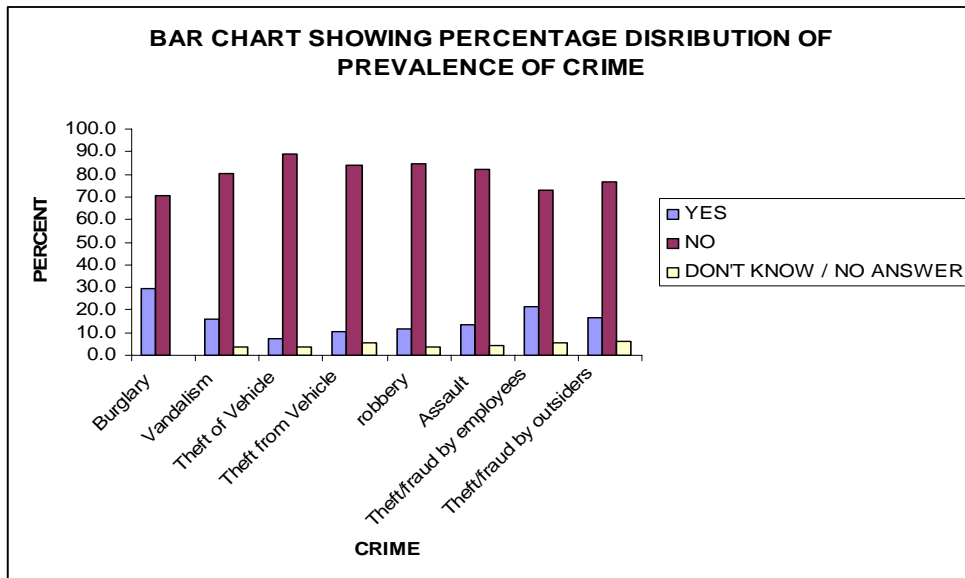


Figure 4.4.4.0.1

In the zonal Distribution South West Zone had the highest percentage of burglary 29.6 Percentage while North East Zone recorded the lowest of 9.2 percent. Table 4.4.1.1.1

Among the state, Lagos state recorded the highest cases of burglary of 21.0 percent. While Kebbi state recorded the lowest of 0.6 percent. Table 4.4.1.2.1

Percentage Distribution of Prevalence of Use of Guns/Weapons

The use of gun and other weapons were mostly used in Burglary (28.6 percent and 26.0 percent). The least use of gun and other weapons were from crime involving theft from vehicles 6.4 percent and 4.7 percent respectively. Table 4.4.2.0.1

Table 4.4.2.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Prevalence of Use of Guns/Weapons

| CRIME | A Gun | | Other Weapon | | No Gun/Weapon | | Don't know/ No answer | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | percent |
| Burglary | 193 | 28.6 | 99 | 26.0 | 239 | 38.7 | 123 | 42.4 |
| Vandalism | 108 | 16.0 | 98 | 25.7 | 86 | 13.9 | 60 | 20.7 |
| Theft of Vehicle | 97 | 14.3 | 18 | 4.7 | 28 | 4.5 | 23 | 7.9 |
| Theft from Vehicle | 43 | 6.4 | 32 | 8.4 | 103 | 16.7 | 54 | 18.6 |
| Robbery | 143 | 21.2 | 63 | 16.5 | 35 | 5.7 | 18 | 6.2 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Assault | 92 | 13.6 | 71 | 18.6 | 126 | 20.4 | 12 | 4.1 |
| Total | 676 | 100.0 | 381 | 100.0 | 617 | 100.0 | 290 | 100.0 |

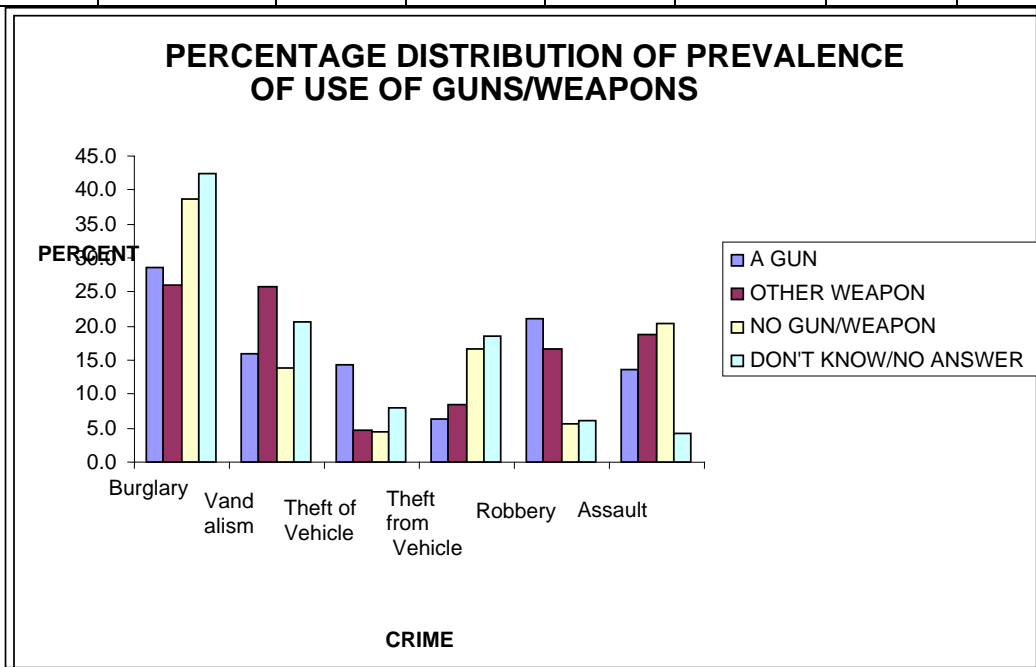


Figure 4.4.2.0.1

South West Zone recorded the highest percentage use of guns and other weapons in all the different types of crime. Table 4.4.2.1.1

Lagos state from the South West Zone recorded the highest percentages across all the different types of crime. Table 4.4.2.2.1

Percentage Distribution of Crime Reported to the Police

Burglary reported the highest percentage of crime reported, not reported and Don't know, No answer with 32.9, 33.5 and 40.9 percent respectively while theft from vehicle accounted for the lowest percentage (9.1 percent) of crime reported, to the police.

Theft of vehicle had the highest percentage of crime not reported and Don't know, No answer with 2.3 and 4.5 percent respectively. Table 4.4.3.0.1

Table 4.4.3.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Crime Reported to the Police

| Crime | Yes | | No | | Don't know/ No answer | |
|--------------------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | No. | Percent | No. | Percent | No. | Percent |
| Burglary | 467 | 32.9 | 160 | 33.5 | 27 | 40.9 |
| Vandalism | 256 | 18.0 | 86 | 18.0 | 10 | 15.2 |
| Theft of Vehicle | 151 | 10.6 | 11 | 2.3 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Theft from Vehicle | 130 | 9.1 | 93 | 19.5 | 10 | 15.2 |
| Robbery | 218 | 15.3 | 32 | 6.7 | 10 | 15.2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|
| Assault | 199 | 14.0 | 96 | 20.1 | 6 | 9.1 |
| TOTAL | 1,421 | 100.0 | 478 | 100.0 | 66 | 100.0 |

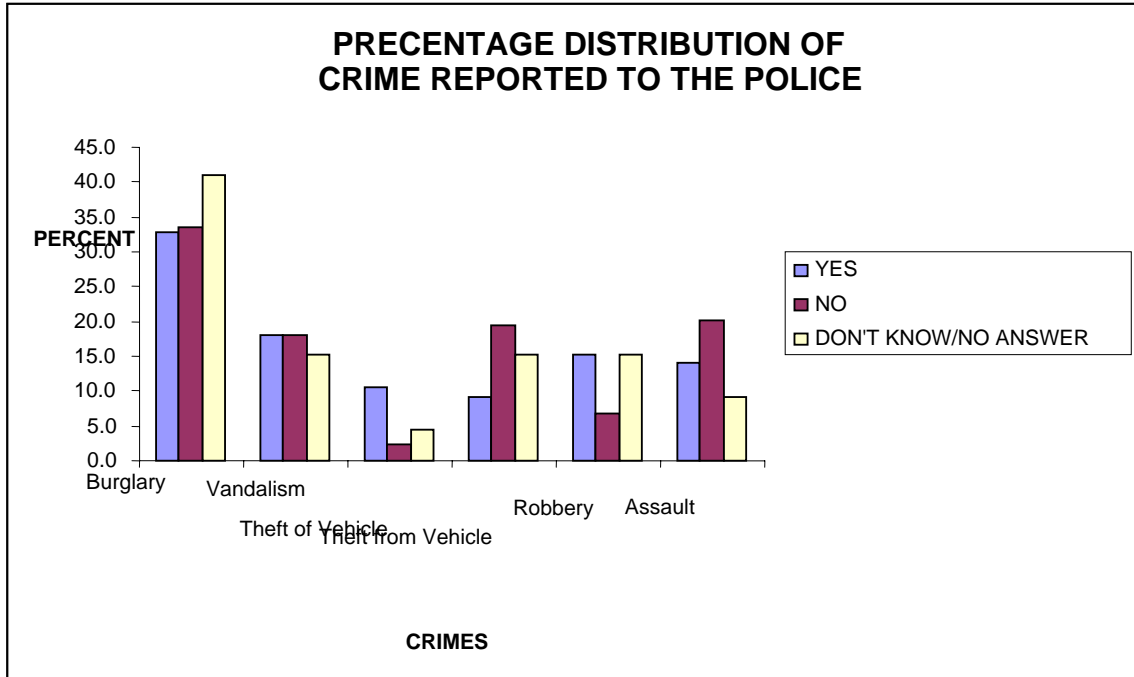


Figure 4.4.3.0.1

South West recorded the highest percentage of crime reported to the police for all categories of crime except assault while North East recorded the lowest percentage of crime reported to the police except assault. Table 4.4.3.1.1

Looking at the state table, Lagos state had the highest percentage for all the different types of crime. Table 4.4.3.2.1

Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Reporting Crime to the Police

To recover property as reason for reporting to the Police recorded the highest percentage of 24.5 the second place went to stop it happening again with 17.5 percent. Other reasons not stated recorded the lowest of 2.2 percent (Table 4.4.4.0.1). While the next to it was "to stop it happening again" with 17.5 percent. Other reasons not stated recorded 2.2 percent. See Table 4.4.4.0.1

Table 4.4.4.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Reporting Crime to the Police

| CRIME | No. | percent |
|------------------------------|-----|---------|
| To recover property | 102 | 24.5 |
| For insurance purposes | 40 | 9.6 |
| Crime should be reported | 72 | 17.3 |
| Wanted offender to be caught | 58 | 13.9 |
| To stop it happening again | 73 | 17.5 |
| To get compensation | 15 | 3.6 |
| Others | 9 | 2.2 |
| No/Answer / Not stated | 47 | 11.3 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Total | 416 | 100.0 |
|-------|-----|-------|

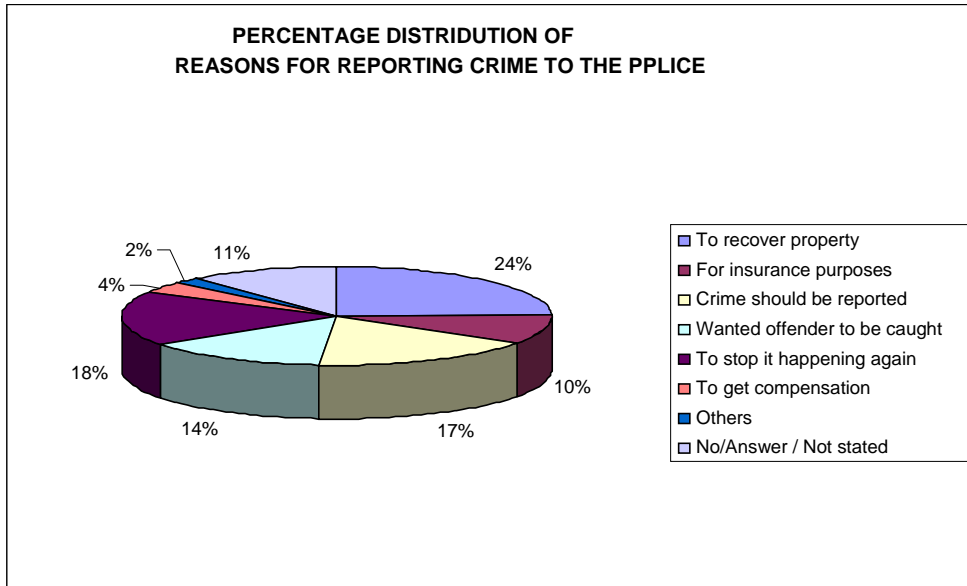


Figure 4.4.4.0.1

South West zone accounted for the highest percentage of all types of reasons given for reporting Crime to Police. See Table 4.4.4.1.1

Lagos State recorded the highest percentages for all the reasons for reporting Crime to the Police. See Table 4.4.4.2.1

Percentage Distribution of Reasons for not Reporting Crime to the Police

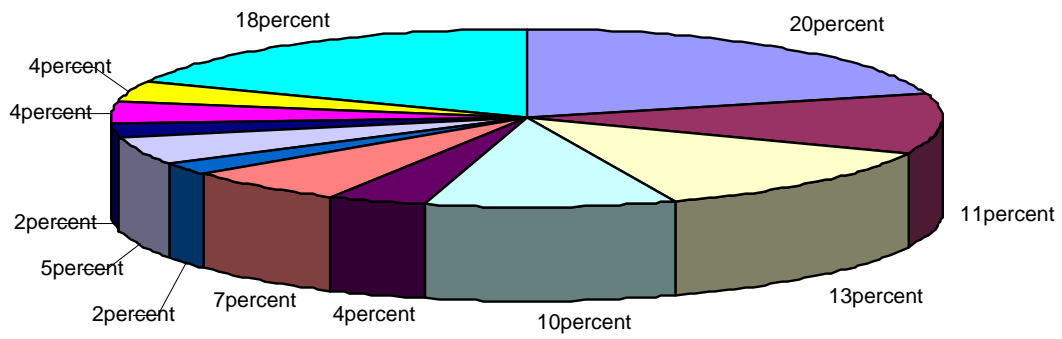
The dominant reasons given for not reporting crime to the police on National level was that the crime was not worth reporting, not serious enough/Not significant amount of damage. This reason accounted for 21.1 percent followed by Don't know, No answer with 18.8 percent and police wouldn't have been able to do anything/slight chance of success with 13.0 percent.

The least reason given for not reporting the police was "Didn't bother because no Insurance was involved/Insurance deductible greater than the loss" with 2.2 percent. See Table 4.4.5.0.1.

Table 4.4.5.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Reasons for not reporting Crime to the Police

| CRIME | Freq | percent |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| Not worth reporting, not serious enough/not significant amount of damage | 76 | 21.1 |
| Police wouldn't have done anything/ wouldn't have been interested | 40 | 11.1 |
| Police wouldn't have been able to do anything/slight chance of success | 47 | 13.0 |
| Involving the police was not appropriate / it was an internal matter / not sure it was theft, items could have been misplaced | 36 | 10.0 |
| Fear of reprisals | 14 | 3.9 |
| Fear of negative publicity | 24 | 6.6 |
| Didn't bother because no insurance claim was involved /insurance deductible greater than the loss | 8 | 2.2 |
| Lack of time / too much trouble | 19 | 5.3 |
| Not company policy | 9 | 2.5 |
| Lack of proof / evidence / witnesses | 15 | 4.2 |
| Religious belief | 13 | 3.6 |
| Don't know, no answer | 68 | 18.8 |
| TOTAL | 361 | 100.0 |

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS NOT REPORTING CRIME TO THE POLICE



- Not Worth Reporting, Not Serious Enough/Not Significant Amount of Damage
- Police wouldn't have done anything/ wouldn't have been interested
- Police wouldn't have been able to do anything/Slight Chance of Success
- Involving the Police was Not Appropriate/It was an Internal Matter/Not Sure It was theft, items could have been misplaced
- Fear of Reprisals
- Fear of Negative Publicity
- Didn't bother because No Insurance claim was involved/Insurance deductible greater than the loss
- Lack of Time / Too Much Trouble
- Not Company Policy
- Lack of Proof/Evidence/Witnesses
- Religious Belief
- Don't Know, No Answer

Figure 4.4.5.0.1

On the Zonal level, South West, South East, North West recorded the highest percentages of 34.2, 25.0, 29.8 for 'Not worth reporting' "Police wouldn't have been able to do anything and "Police wouldn't have done anything" respectively. See Table 4.4.5.1.1

At the state level, Lagos state recorded the highest percentages for all the options given for all reasons for not reporting to the police. See Table 4.4.5.2.1.

4.5 SECTION E

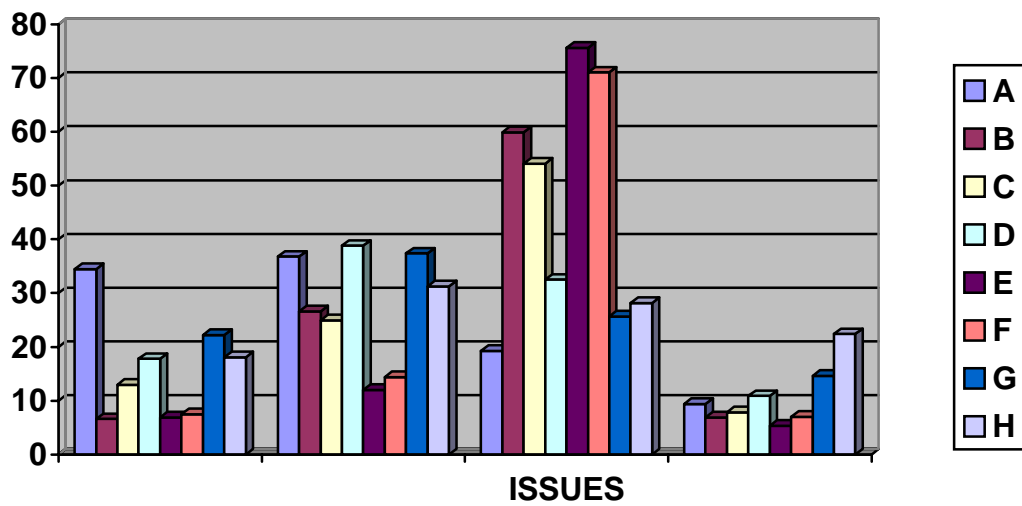
4.5.1 Percentage Distribution of Obstacles to Business

In the national table, tax regulations recorded the highest percentage of 34.5 as no obstacle to business while changes in laws and regulations accounted for 38.5 percent as moderate obstacles to business.

In the case of very strong obstacles to business, crime and insecurity top the table with 75.6 percent and was closely followed by corruption which recorded 71.0 percent. See Table 4.5.1.0

Table 4.5.1.0 percentage distribution of obstacles for Business (National)

| Obstacles | No Obstacle | | Moderate Obstacle | | Very Strong Obstacle | | Don't Know, No answer | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | NO. | percent | NO. | percent | NO. | percent | NO. | percent | NO. | percent |
| Tax regulations | 761 | 34.5 | 811 | 36.8 | 425 | 19.3 | 206 | 9.4 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Inflation | 145 | 6.6 | 585 | 26.6 | 1,320 | 59.9 | 153 | 6.9 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Political instability | 287 | 13.0 | 550 | 25.0 | 1,192 | 54.1 | 174 | 7.9 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Changes in laws and regulations | 393 | 17.8 | 854 | 38.8 | 715 | 32.5 | 241 | 10.9 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Crime and insecurity | 153 | 6.9 | 265 | 12.0 | 1,665 | 75.6 | 120 | 5.4 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Corruption | 166 | 7.5 | 318 | 14.4 | 1,565 | 71.0 | 154 | 7.0 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Complicated business registration | 489 | 22.2 | 825 | 37.4 | 567 | 25.7 | 322 | 14.6 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| Unclear laws | 398 | 18.1 | 690 | 31.3 | 621 | 28.2 | 494 | 22.4 | 2,203 | 100.0 |



Where:

- A = Tax Regulations
- B = Inflation
- C = Political instability
- D = Changes in laws and regulations
- E = Crime and insecurity
- F = Corruption
- G = Complicated business registration
- H = Unclear laws

The zonal table shows that south west zone reported that crime and insecurity as very strong obstacle to doing business at 31.4 percent. (Table 4.5.1.1.1)

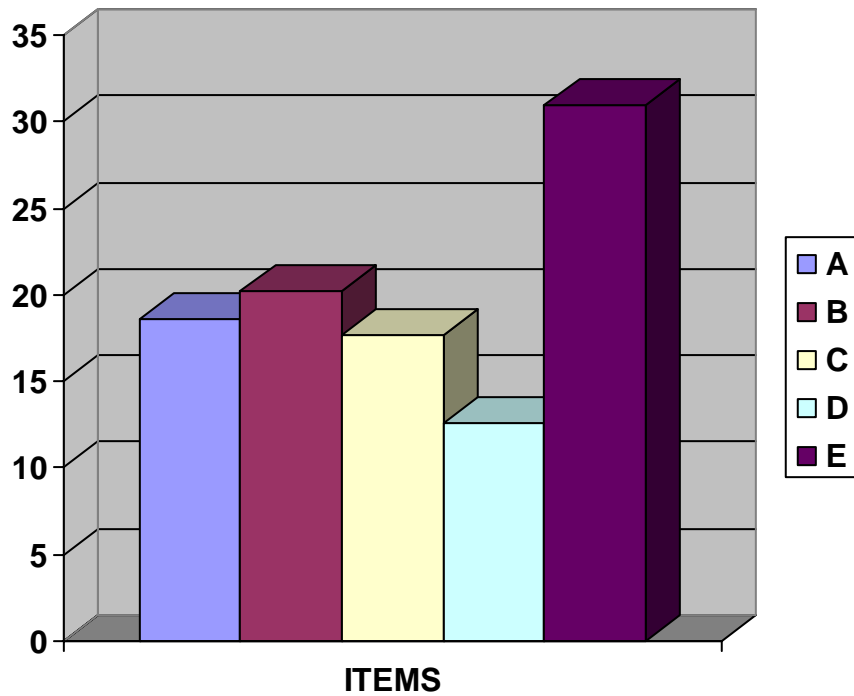
At the state level, Lagos state recorded the highest percentages for all the obstacles on all issues relating to business transaction in the country Table 4.5.1.2.1

Percentage Distribution of Perception of Advantage of Informal Over Formal Business

Looking at the national table most of the establishments reported don't know, no answer (31.0per cent) as their opinion on whether establishment doing business in the informal ways had advantages over the ones doing it the formal way. This is followed by the option that business done in the informal way had significant advantages in relation to costs/risks with 20.2 percent over the one done in the formal way. Table 4.5.2.0.1

Table 4.5.2.0 Percentage Distribution of Advantage of Informal over Informal Business

| Item | NO. | percent |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Highly Significant Advantages in relation to costs/risks | 409 | 18.6 |
| Significant advantages in relation to costs/risks | 444 | 20.2 |
| Rather insignificant advantages in relation to costs/risks | 390 | 17.7 |
| Irrelevant advantages in relation to costs/risks | 277 | 12.6 |
| Don,t know, No answer | 683 | 31.0 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |



Where:

- A = Highly significant advantages in relation to costs/risks
- B = Significant advantages in relation to costs/risks
- C = Rather insignificant advantages in relation to costs/risks
- D = Irrelevant advantages in relation to costs/risks
- E = Don't know/no answer

South west zone recorded the highest percentage of 30.3 and north east zone the lowest 11.1 for don't know, no answer in respect of the advantages establishments doing business in the formal way had over the ones doing it in the informal way

South west also had the highest of 38.7 per cent recorded for significant advantages in relation to costs/risks for informal business over the formal one. See Table 4.5.2.1.1

Lagos state recorded the highest percentages for categories of (Highly significant, significant, Insignificant and Irrelevant) all the advantages and was also responsible for the highest response of don't know, no answer at 22.1 per cent. See Table 4.5.2.0.1

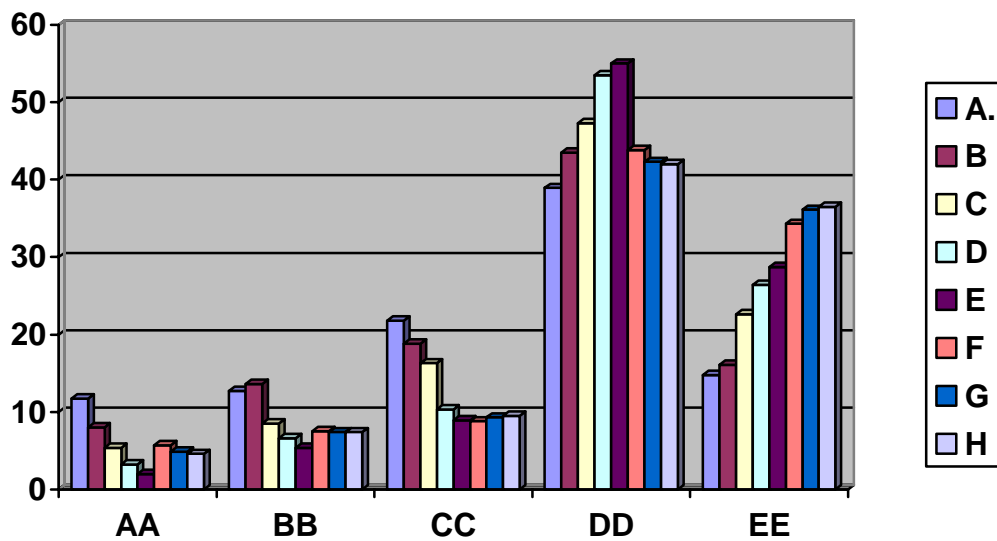
Percentage Distribution of Attitude towards Business Offering Bribe to a Public Official

The national table shows that 38.9 per cent of the companies reported that the practice of offering bribe never occurred in their establishments while only 11.7 percent of them claimed that the practice was very frequent.

In the same vein, about 43.5 percent establishments reported that the practice of public officials asking for bribe from them never happens while only 8.0 per cent reported that the practice was very frequent in their establishments. See Table 4.5.3.0.1

Table 4.5.3.0 Percentage Distribution of Attitude towards Business offering Bribe to a Public Official

| Scenario | Very Frequent | | Fairly Frequent | | Not very frequent but not unusual | | Never Happens | | Don't know, No answer | | Total | |
|----------|---------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| A. | 258 | 11.7 | 279 | 12.7 | 481 | 21.8 | 858 | 38.9 | 327 | 14.8 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| B | 177 | 8.0 | 300 | 13.6 | 414 | 18.8 | 958 | 43.5 | 354 | 16.1 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| C | 118 | 5.4 | 188 | 8.5 | 359 | 16.3 | 1,041 | 47.3 | 497 | 22.6 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| D | 70 | 3.2 | 146 | 6.6 | 228 | 10.3 | 1,178 | 53.5 | 581 | 26.4 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| E | 43 | 2.0 | 119 | 5.4 | 197 | 8.9 | 1,212 | 55.0 | 632 | 28.7 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| F | 125 | 5.7 | 166 | 7.5 | 193 | 8.8 | 964 | 43.8 | 755 | 34.3 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| G | 109 | 4.9 | 163 | 7.4 | 205 | 9.3 | 931 | 42.3 | 795 | 36.1 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| H | 101 | 4.6 | 163 | 7.4 | 210 | 9.5 | 925 | 42.0 | 804 | 36.5 | 2,203 | 100.0 |



Where:

A = A company offers gifts or money to a public official, directly or indirectly, in order that the official, in the exercise of his/her official duties, behave in a way to facilitate the obtaining of what the company desire

B = A public official asks a company for gifts, money or career advantages for him/her relatives, in order to depart from his/her normal behaviour in the exercise of his/her official duties

C = A company in your line of business knows in advance how much extra money they should pay to public officials to get things done.

D = A company offers gifts or money to foreign public official, directly or indirectly, in order that the official, in the exercise of his/her duties, behave in a way to facilitate the obtaining of what the company desires

E = A foreign public officials asks a company for gifts, money or career advantages for him/her or his/her relatives, in order to depart from his/her normal behaviour in the exercise of his her official duties.

F = A foreign/multi-national company gets involved in bribery with politicians

G = A foreign/multi-national company gets involved in bribery with the public Administration.

H = A foreign/multi-national company gets involved in bribery with national companies (private and state owned local companies)

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| AA | = | very frequent |
| BB | = | fairly frequent |
| CC | = | Not very frequent but not unusual |
| DD | = | Never Happens |
| EE | = | Don't know, No answer |

In the zonal table, South west reported highest percentage of 33.7 per cent for the offering of bribe to as fairly frequent while the asking for bribe by public officials was reported equally at 32.8 per cent each for very frequent and never happens.(Table 4.5.3.1.1)

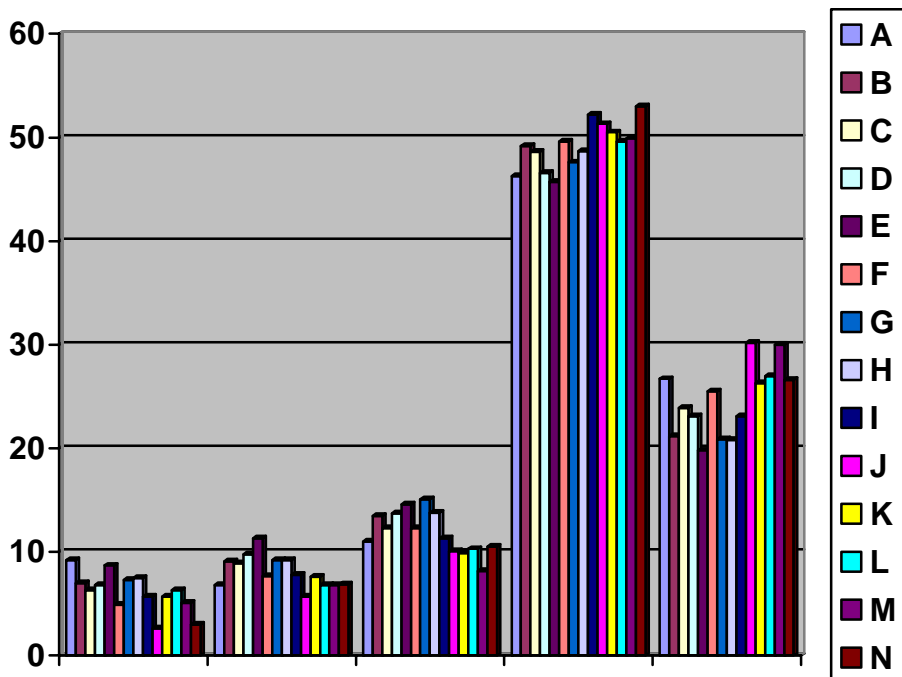
At the state level, Lagos state reported highest percentage of 26.4 for very frequent but not unusual for the offering of bribe and 26.0 percent for very frequent for public officials asking for bribe (Table 4.5.3.2.1)

Percentage Distribution of Corruption by Type of Business Scenario

The issue of corruption in business scenario was reported to be very frequent with very low percentages ranging from clearing goods with customs 9.2 per cent to 2.6 percent for Arbitration/Litigation (Table 4.5.4.0.1)

Table 4.5.4.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Corruption by type of Business Scenario

| Scenario | Very Frequent | | Fairly Frequent | | Not very frequent but not unusual | | Never Happens | | Don't know, No answer | | Total No. by Scenario | |
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| | NO. | Per-cent | NO | Per-cent | NO. | Per-cent | NO. | Per-cent | NO. | Per-cent | NO. | Per-cent |
| A | 202 | 9.2 | 149 | 6.8 | 243 | 11.0 | 1,021 | 46.3 | 588 | 26.7 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| B | 154 | 7.0 | 200 | 9.1 | 298 | 13.5 | 1,084 | 49.2 | 467 | 21.2 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| C | 139 | 6.3 | 197 | 8.9 | 270 | 12.3 | 1,071 | 48.6 | 526 | 23.9 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| D | 150 | 6.8 | 216 | 9.8 | 301 | 13.7 | 1,027 | 46.6 | 509 | 23.1 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| E | 191 | 8.7 | 248 | 11.3 | 321 | 14.6 | 1,006 | 45.7 | 437 | 19.8 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| F | 107 | 4.9 | 169 | 7.7 | 272 | 12.3 | 1,093 | 49.6 | 562 | 25.5 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| G | 161 | 7.3 | 202 | 9.2 | 332 | 15.1 | 1,048 | 47.6 | 460 | 20.9 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| H | 165 | 7.5 | 203 | 9.2 | 305 | 13.8 | 1,072 | 48.7 | 458 | 20.8 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| I | 125 | 5.7 | 171 | 7.8 | 249 | 11.3 | 1,149 | 52.2 | 509 | 23.1 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| J | 58 | 2.6 | 126 | 5.7 | 222 | 10.1 | 1,131 | 51.3 | 666 | 30.2 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| K | 126 | 5.7 | 167 | 7.6 | 219 | 9.9 | 1,112 | 50.5 | 579 | 26.3 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| L | 138 | 6.3 | 150 | 6.8 | 227 | 10.3 | 1,093 | 49.6 | 595 | 27.0 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| M | 113 | 5.1 | 149 | 6.8 | 181 | 8.2 | 1,099 | 49.9 | 661 | 30.0 | 2,203 | 100.0 |
| N | 67 | 3.0 | 152 | 6.9 | 231 | 10.5 | 1,167 | 53.0 | 586 | 26.6 | 2,203 | 100.0 |



Where:

- A = Clearing goods with customs
- B = Obtaining a vehicle fitness certificate
- C = Procurement of goods and services from government councils
- D = Obtaining authorizations from municipalities and district
- E = Obtaining business licenses and permits
- F = Procurement of goods and services from private companies
- G = Environmental regulations and compliance
- H = Sanitary regulations compliance
- I = Work safety regulations compliance
- J = Arbitration/litigation
- K = Obtaining residence and work permits
- L = Public procurements (Obtaining contracts with state institutions)
- M = Obtaining import and export permits and licenses
- N = Dealing with the courts (justice system)

Most of the establishments reported that the issue of corruption never happens in business scenario with percentages ranging from 53.0 per cent in dealing with courts (justice system) to 4.5 per cent for obtaining business licenses and permits.

At the zonal level, South west recorded the highest percentages for all the categories of frequency of corruption (very frequent, fairly frequent, etc) by type of business scenario (Table 4.5.5.1.1)

The state table (Table 4.5.4.2.1) shows that Lagos state from south west zone reported higher percentages like that of the south west zone

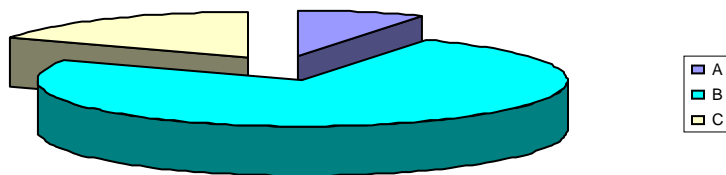
Percentage Distribution of Making of Investment Because of Corruption

In line with what was reported in Table 4.5.4.0.1 that the issue of corruption was not much of a problem in business scenario, table 4.5.5.0.1 further confirmed this assertion with 74.6 per cent of the establishments reporting that issue of corruption did not prevent them from making. Only 7.7 percent reported that they did not make investment because of corruption (See Table 4.5.5.0.1)

Table 4.5.5.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Investment Because of Corruption

| Response | No. | Percent |
|----------|-------|---------|
| A | 169 | 7.7 |
| B | 1,644 | 74.6 |
| C | 390 | 17.7 |
| Total | 2,203 | 100.0 |

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT BECAUSE OF CORRUPTION



Where: A = Yes the company did not make an investment
 B = No, the company did make an investment
 C = Don't know, no answer

In the zonal table south west recorded the highest percentage of 32.1 for the option that corruption did not prevent them from making investment. Out of the establishments that reported that they did not make investment because of corruption South west zone also topped the list with 33.1 percent (See Table 4.5.5.1.1)

In the state table, Lagos state recorded the highest percentage of 21.9 for corruption did not prevent investment and 20.7 percent for 'Yes, the company did not make an investment because of corruption (See table 4.5.5.2.1)

Percentage Distribution of Experience of Corruption

Looking at the table 4.5.6.0.1, it could be observed that 76.4 percent of the establishments reported that they did not experience corruption

while only 9.4 per cent claimed that they experienced corruption in 2006.

In the zonal table, South west reported the highest percentage of 43.3 and 36.4 for "Don't know, no answer" and 'Yes' respectively for the experience of corruption (See table 4.5.6.1.1)

In the same vein, Lagos recorded the highest percentage of 43.3 and 36.4 for 'Don't know, no answer' and "yes" respectively for the experience of corruption. See Table (4.5.6.2.1)

Percentage Distribution of Operation Performed by Companies

In the table on the distribution of operations performed by companies vehicle registrations recorded the highest percentage of 16.0 and contact with the court lowest of 6.2 per cent (See table 4.5.7.0.1)

| Operation | Yes | | No | | Don't know / No Answer | |
|---|-----|----------|-------|----------|------------------------|---------|
| | NO. | perc ent | NO. | perce nt | NO. | percent |
| Clearing goods through customs | 166 | 6.8 | 1,672 | 9.3 | 365 | 9.6 |
| Obtaining road worthy certificates | 285 | 11.7 | 1,596 | 8.9 | 322 | 8.5 |
| Procurement of goods and services for government | 151 | 6.2 | 1,661 | 9.2 | 391 | 10.3 |
| Obtaining business licenses and permits | 294 | 12.1 | 1,583 | 8.8 | 326 | 8.6 |
| Procurement of goods and services for private companies | 157 | 6.5 | 1,662 | 9.2 | 384 | 10.1 |
| Getting clearance for environmental or sanitary regulations | 250 | 10.3 | 1,603 | 8.9 | 350 | 9.2 |
| Residence and work permits | 181 | 7.5 | 1,646 | 9.1 | 376 | 9.9 |
| Vehicle registrations | 353 | 14.6 | 1,569 | 8.7 | 281 | 7.4 |
| Police investigations | 225 | 9.3 | 1,660 | 9.2 | 318 | 8.4 |
| Traffic offences | 227 | 9.4 | 1,644 | 9.1 | 332 | 8.7 |
| Contact with the court | 137 | 5.6 | 1,706 | 9.5 | 360 | 9.5 |

South west zone had the highest percentages of 33.7 and 24.8 for vehicle registrations and contact with the courts respectively in terms of operations performed by companies. (See table 4.5.7.1.1)

Lagos state recorded the highest percentages for all the different types of operations performed by companies. (See table 4.5.7.2.1)

Percentage Distribution of Company Experience in Corruption in Specific Business Operation

At the national level, traffic offences recorded the highest percentage of 62.7 as the business operation that companies paid bribe for procurement goods and services for private companies had the lowest of 15.7 per cent.

For the businesses that did not pay bribe in carrying out their operations vehicle registration had the highest percentage of 22.3 while clearing goods through the customs had the lowest of 5.4 percent (see Table 4.5.8.0.1)

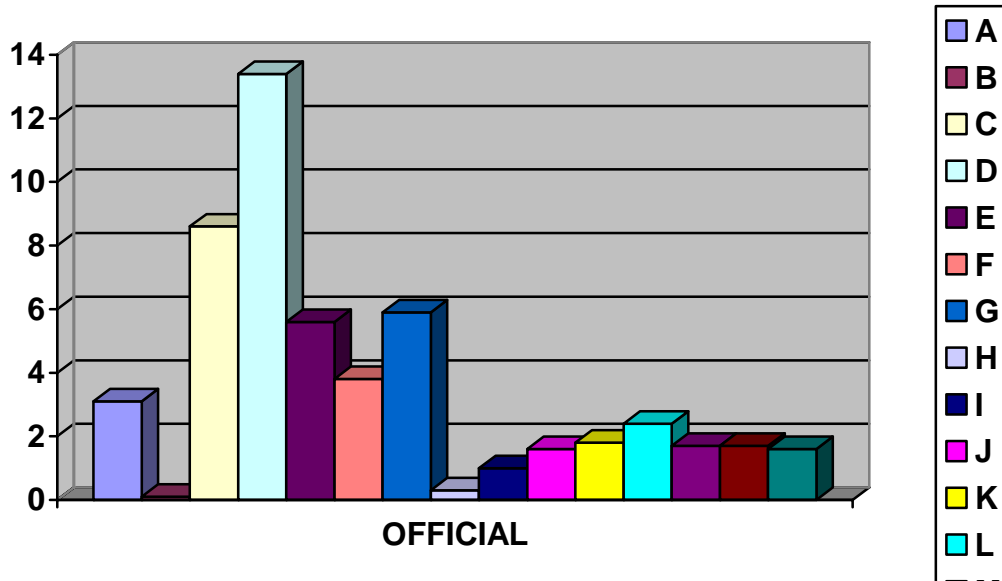
At zonal level, the payment of bribe was highest in Traffic offences in south west with 34.6 percent and lowest in North West with 5.0 percent. South west zone equally recorded the highest percent of 41.0 for not paying bribe and south west the lowest with 2.6 percent in the procurement of goods and services for private companies (See table 4.5.8.1.1)

The state table shows that Lagos had the highest percentages for paying bribe and not paying bribe for all the business operations. See table 4.5.8.2.1

The National table showed that, the percentage distribution of officials involved in the collection of bribe proved that, police personnel who scored 12.2 percent of involvement recorded the highest in the ranking. Government officials recorded 9.3percent whereas, the least officials involved in the collection of bribe indicated EFCC official with 0.3 percent. (See table 4.5.9.0.1) which showed the percentage distribution of involvement of officials in the collection of bribe in the Country.

Table 4.5.9.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Involvement of Public Officials in Bribery

| Category | Yes | Percent |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Elected officials | 36 | 3.1 |
| Government officials | 1 | 0.1 |
| NEPA/PHCN/Water board | 98 | 8.6 |
| Police personnel | 154 | 13.4 |
| Customs officials | 64 | 5.6 |
| Court officials | 44 | 3.8 |
| Tax/revenue officials | 68 | 5.9 |
| EFCC officials | 4 | 0.3 |
| Doctors/Nurses | 11 | 1.0 |
| Bank officials | 18 | 1.6 |
| Teachers/professors | 21 | 1.8 |
| Security guards | 27 | 2.4 |
| Traditional authorities | 20 | 1.7 |
| Private sector officials | 20 | 1.7 |
| Others | 18 | 1.6 |
| Not stated | 541 | 47.2 |



Where:

- A = Elected officials
- B = Government Officials
- C = NEPA/PHCN/Water Board
- D = Police Personnel
- E = Customs Officials
- F = Court Officials
- G = Tax/Revenue Officials
- H = EFCC Officials
- I = Doctors/Nurses
- J = Bank Officials
- K = Teachers/Professors
- L = Security Guards
- M = Traditional Authorities
- N = Private Sector Officials
- O = Others

The zonal report showed that, elected officials in the South-West accounted for 30.6percent bribe that the company paid. North West recorded 19.4percent.The least was North East with 8.3percent. Government officials in the South–West recorded 33.3percent, North West and South – South zone recorded 17.1 percent respectively.

The least was North East with 2.6 percent NEPA/PHCN/Water Board, in the south west recorded 36.6percent, south east recorded 20.4percent and the lowest came from North East with 1.0percent. Police personnel recorded 29.2percent from South–West 25.3percent from South East and the least from North East with 3.9percent.

Customs officials in the South West accounted for 35.9percent, South- East 20.3percent and the lowest came from North–East with 4.7percent Court officials in the South East recorded 29.5percent, South–South 20.55 and the least from North East zone.

Tax/Revenue officials the south – west recorded 36.8percent, North–West 19.1percent, south East and South–South 16.2percent respectively.

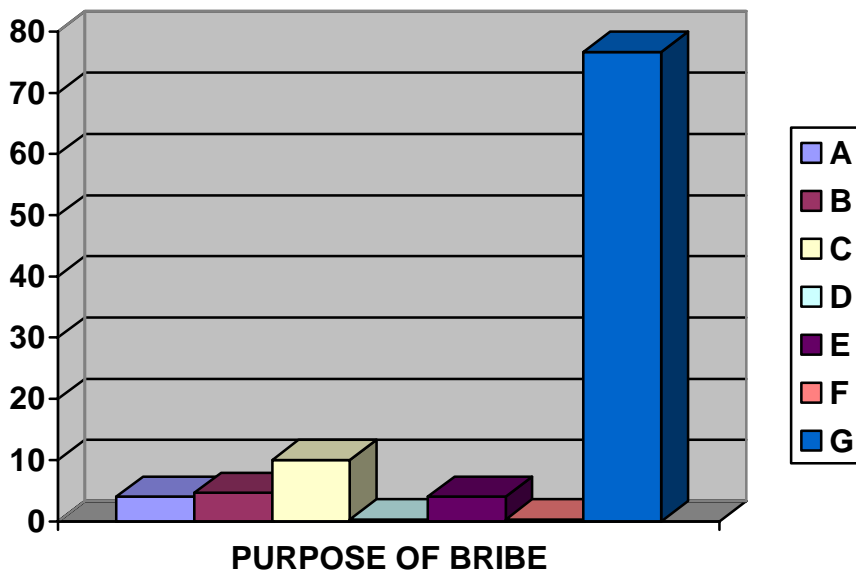
EFCC officials in the North Central recorded the highest bribe collected by businesses with 75.0percent, followed by South East with 25.0percent. Other zones like North East, North West, South- South and south west recorded zero percent involvement. (See table 4.5.9.1.1)

In the state report, tax/Revenue officials recorded 33.3percent involvement in the collection of bribe at the state level mostly in Lagos state. Customs officials 31.3percent and NEPA/PHCN/Water recorded 30.6 percent. (See table 4.5.9.2.1).

On the purpose for which bribes were asked nationally, it was to have a better treatment which accounted for 10.0percent, to access some information 4.6percent and, for nothing, it was impossible to avoid paying bribe recorded 4.0percent (See table 4.5.10.0.1)

Table 4.5.10.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Purpose of Bribe

| PURPOSE OF BRIBE | NO. | Percent |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| To speed up the proceeding | 82 | 4.0 |
| To access some information | 93 | 4.6 |
| To have a better treatment | 204 | 10.0 |
| To win the case | 7 | 0.3 |
| For nothing, it was impossible to avoid paying a bride | 82 | 4.0 |
| Other | 7 | 0.3 |
| Don't Know, no answer | 1,568 | 76.7 |
| TOTAL | 2,043 | 100.0 |



Where:

- A = To speed up the proceeding
- B = To access some information
- C = To have a better treatment
- D = To win the case
- E = For nothing, it was impossible to avoid paying a bribe
- F = Other
- G = Don't Know, no answer

The surveys result should that, 58.8percent was recorded to south – west zone for the purpose to have a better treatment. To win the case was the purpose of asking for bribe with 42.9percent from North West. (See table 4.5.10.1.1)

On the state level, to have a better treatment with 58.3percent was the purpose of asking for a bribe in Lagos state. (Table 4.5.10.2.1).

The last time bribe was paid on the national average was N5, 666.00 (Table 4.5.11.0.1)

On the zonal average was N18,820.00 from North East and the least was from North Central with N1, 417.00 (Table 4.5.11.1.1)

The average state level bribe paid stood at N81, 095.00 from Gombe state, Adamawa recorded N25, 143.00 as the average amount paid as bribe. (Table 4.5.11.2.1.).

The reported case of any incident of corruption to the police or an anti- corruption body was 8.4percent in the nation. (Table 4.5.12.0.1).

The zonal report showed that, south west had incident of corruption reported to police or an anti- corruption body with 81.4percent. North Central recorded 7.0percent (Table 4.5.12.1.1).

In the states, Lagos state recorded 79.7 percent, Anambra 2.9 percent. (Table 4.5.12.2.1).

The place of reporting of incidence of corruption in the national report was to the court according to the report of the survey as 50.0percent. Reporting of incidence of corruption to the police on the second ranking with 44.2percent Table 4.5.13.0.1)

On the geo-political zones, south –west recorded 95.3percent as reporting the incidence of corruption to the court. North Central reported incidence of corruption to his/her superior which accounted for 66.7percent. (Table 4.5.13.1.1)

The state level report on incidence of corruption was Lagos state with 72.4percent which reported the case to the police, Niger state reported to Economic and Financial Crimes Commission which accounted for 66.7percent. (Table 4.5.13.2.1)

The Company or anyone in the company suffer reprisal in connection with reporting the corruption incident in the Country which accounted for 80.0percent (Table 4.5.14.0.1)

On suffering reprisal in connection with reporting the corruption incident, South-West recorded 90.6percent, North Central 3.1percent (Table 4.5.14.1.1.)

Suffering reprisal in the state level in connection with reporting the corruption incident was Lagos state with 89.1 percent, Abia state 1.6percent (Table 4.5.14.2.1)

The main reason for not reporting corruption practices in the nation indicated that, No action wouldn't have taken /slight chances of success as one of the reasons which recorded 8.1percent. Not worth reporting, not serious enough accounted for 5.1percent as reason for not reporting corruption practices. (Table 4.5.15.0.1)

On the zonal report, it is observed that the main reason for not reporting corruption incident to the police or an Anti- corruption body should in the south west the highest with 69.7percent on complain that, no action wouldn't have been taken/slight chances of success would have been the result.

North Central with 25.0percent recorded that, it was an internal matter as the main reason for not reporting incident of corruption. North East as fear of reprisals was the reason of not reporting incident of corruption (Table 4.5.15.1.1).

The State level report showed that in Lagos state, the reason for not reporting incident of corruption which accounted for 80.0percent was, it wasn't company policy. Abia state 20.0percent on the same reason. (Table 4.5.15.2.1)

Obstacles for Business by Sector

Levels of Crime are high throughout the country and across all business sectors. Therefore obstacle for doing good business in the sectors indicated that, Tax regulations which recorded 24.5 per cent was very strong obstacle to do good business in Mining and Quarrying Sector while, Hotels and Restaurants recorded 23.9 per cent.

Inflation was very strong obstacle for doing good business in the following sectors, fishing 66.7 per cent Hotels and Restaurants 65.2 per cent, Manufacturing 60.0 per cent.

Political instability with 60.8 per cent showed very strong obstacle for a good Public Administration and Defence.

Changes in Laws and Regulations was very strong obstacle for doing good business in financial Intermediation sector with 38.6 per cent. Crime and insecurity with 88.5 per cent was very strong obstacle in education sector.

Corruption was highly noticed as very strong obstacle in fishing sector with 88.9 per cent, education 79.5 per cent, Electricity Gas and water recorded 79.4 per cent. (See Table 4.5.1.0.2 for more details)

Company Experience in Corruption in Specific Operation by Sector

Company paid a bribe on clearing goods through customs with 6.6 per cent and manufacturing sector, wholesale and Retail Trade with 5.2

per cent and the least bribe paid was in Agriculture sector with 0.8 per cent.

Building and Construction paid a bribe for obtaining Road Worthy Certificates of 6.5 per cent. The least paid bribe was in Education sector for obtaining road worthy certificates.

For procurement of Goods and services for Private Companies, Wholesale and Retail Trade recorded 4.2 per cent. (See Table 4.5.8.0.2)

Involvement of Public Officials in Bribery by Sector

Elected officials were involved in bribery and Building and Constructions sector with 4.6 per cent, Manufacturing Sector 3.0 per cent, Education 2.6 per cent involvement.

Government Officials with 10.5 per cent involved in bribery in Manufacturing sector, Building and construction 11. 1 per cent.

Custom officials recorded 7.4 per cent involvement on bribery in Building and Construction, Manufacturing 6.8 per cent and the least involvement was in Financial Intermediation.

Tax/Revenue officials involved and bribery in Building and Construction sector with 9.3 per cent, manufacturing 7.2 per cent.

EFCC officials involvement on bribery was in Electricity Gas and water sector with 1.6 per cent (See Table 4.5.9.0.2 for more details)

4.6 SECTION F: INTIMIDATION/EXTORTION AND PROTECTION MONEY

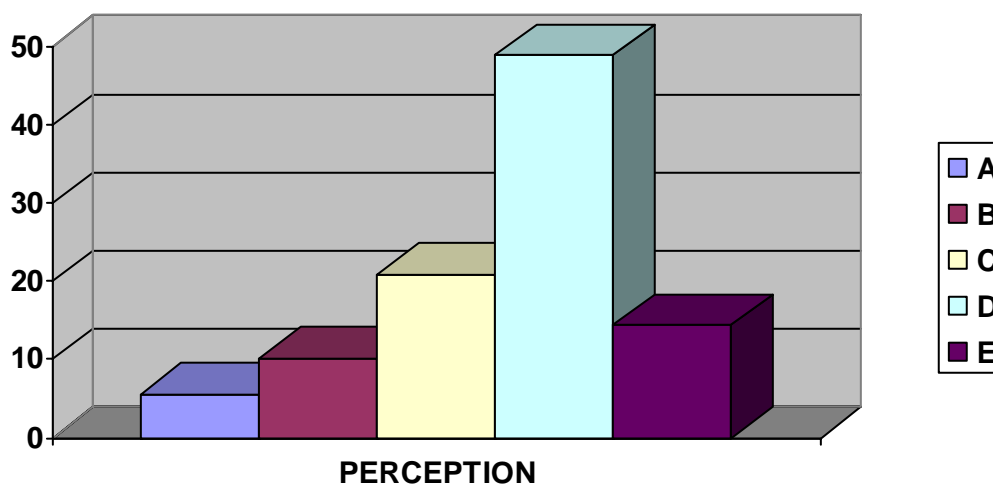
On the aspect of intimidation/extortion and protection money which included actual incidents or attempts to extort money from company, threatening and intimidating managers and/or employees, threatening product contamination and, anyone requesting money in exchange for his/her services to protect establishment from robbery, further extortion, acts of vandalism or further request of bribe.

Such practices were not common at all as the report accounted for 1078 times with 48.9 percent from the National survey report. Not very common but not unusual occurrence on cases of intimidation/extortion and protection money occurred 460 times with 20.9 percent on different instances. See table 4.6.1.0.1

Table 4.6.1.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Intimidation/Extortion Money (National)

| Perception of Intimidation/Extortion Money | Frequency | Percent |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Very Common | 123 | 5.6 |
| Fairly Common | 224 | 10.2 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Not Very Common but not unusual | 460 | 20.9 |
| Not Common at all | 1,078 | 48.9 |
| Don't know, no answer | 318 | 14.4 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |



A = Very Common
 B = Fairly Common
 C = Not Very common but not unusual
 D = Not Common at all
 E = Don't Know/No answer

On the Zonal occurrence, very common and fairly common recorded 30.1 and 36.2 percent respectively from South – West geo-political zone. The least occurrence with very common and fairly common with 9.8 and 5.8 percent respectively occurred in the North West geo – Political zone. See table 4.6.1.1.1

At the State level, Lagos recorded the highest very and fairly common with 24.4 and 29.9 percent respectively in occurrence of intimidation / extortion and protection money on establishments. See table 4.6.1.2.1

On trying to intimidate managers and or employees by asking for bribe, the National report recorded no experience of intimidation/ extortion money with 83.6 percent. See table 4.6.2.0.1

Table 4.6.2.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Experience of Intimidation/Extortion money (national)

| Experience of Intimidation/ Extortion Money | Frequency | Percent |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 172 | 7.8 |
| No | 1,842 | 83.6 |
| Don't know, No answer | 189 | 8.6 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |

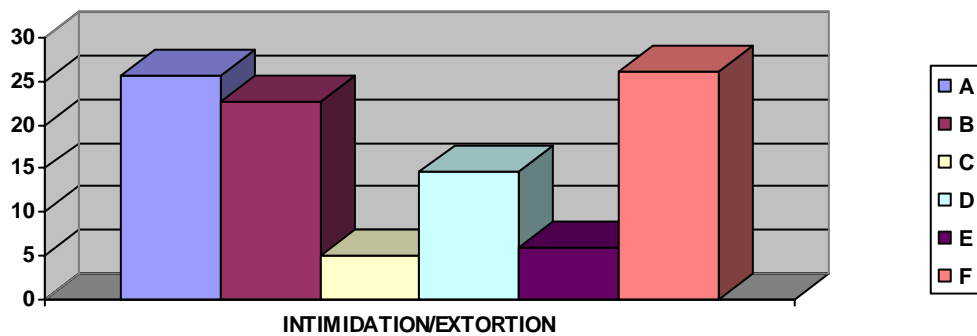
The zonal report on this aspect was very much experience in South west zone which reported 27.9percent occurrence. The least experience on this was from South East zone which recorded 11.6 percent. See table 4.6.2.1.1

On the State level, Lagos had the highest experienced of intimidation / extortion and protection money which recorded 25.6 percent. See table 4.6.2.2.1.

The frequent practice of intimidation/ extortion and protection money which occurred at the National level could be noted that extorting money from establishment recorded 25.6percent and that of threatening and intimidating managers and / or employees recorded 22.7 percent. See table 4 .6.3 .0.1

Table 4.6.3.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Practice of Intimidation/ Extortion Money (National)

| Intimidation / Extortion | Frequency | Percent |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Extorting money from your establishment | 107 | 25.6 |
| Threatening and intimidating managers and/or employees | 95 | 22.7 |
| Threatening product contamination | 21 | 5.0 |
| Requesting protection money | 61 | 14.6 |
| Others | 25 | 6.0 |
| Not Stated | 109 | 26.1 |
| TOTAL | 418 | 100 |



- A = Extorting m money from your Establishment
- B = Threatening and Intimidating Managers and/or employees
- C = Threatening protection money
- D = Requesting protection money
- E = Others
- F = Not stated

South west zone recorded the highest practice of intimidation/extortion money with 32.7, 29.5 and 33.3percents on different practices. The second highest came from South East with 19.6percent on extorting money; South-South with 18.9percent on threatening and intimidating managers/ employees. 28.6percent

practice was experienced in North East on threatening product contamination and requesting protection money practice experience came from South East with 24.6 percent. See table 4.6.3.1.1

On the state report, Lagos recorded the highest practice experience with 30.8percent on extortening money, threatening and intimidating, product contamination and requesting protection money respectively. See table 4.6.3.2.1

Intimidation/Extortion and Protection Money

| Zone | A percent | B percent | C Percent | D percent |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NC | 8.4 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| NE | 12.1 | 15.8 | 28.6 | 11.5 |
| NW | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 11.5 |
| SE | 19.6 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 24.6 |
| SS | 16.8 | 18.9 | 9.5 | 18.0 |
| SW | 32.7 | 29.5 | 33.3 | 29.5 |

- A = Extorting money from establishment.
- B = Threatening and intimidating managers and /employees.
- C = Threatening product contamination.
- D = Requesting protection money.

The National report on practice of methods used for intimidation/extortion money reported that walk –in into the premises was more frequent which recorded 27.6percent whereas; E-mails or other written communication recorded least practice method with 6.8percent. See table 4.6.4.0.1

Table 4.6.4.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Practice of Methods used for Intimidation /Extortion Money (National)

| Offence Committed | Frequency | Percent |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Walk-in into the premises | 98 | 27.6 |
| Face-to-face contact in some other location | 75 | 21.1 |
| Telephone calls | 36 | 10.1 |
| E-mails or other written communications | 24 | 6.8 |
| Others | 13 | 3.7 |
| Not Stated | 109 | 30.7 |
| TOTAL | 355 | 100.0 |

On the zonal report for the offence committed, South -West recorded 29.6percent on walk –in into the premises and other practices. Other zones like South–East and South-South 20.4, 21.3 and 16.0 percent respectively on face to face contact. South –South recorded 25.0percent on committing the offence by E-mail or other written communication. See Table 4.6.4.1.1

Lagos state recorded the highest on frequency of methods used with 26.5percent. See Table 4.6.4.2.1

Offence Committed

| ZONE | A percent | B Percent | C Percent | D percent |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NC | 7.1 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 8.3 |
| NE | 11.2 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 4.2. |
| NW | 11.2 | 16.0 | 13.9 | 8.3 |
| SE | 20.4 | 21.3 | 13.9 | 8.3 |
| SS | 20.4 | 16.0 | 22,2 | 25.0 |
| SW | 29.6 | 25.3 | 30.6 | 45.8 |

- A = Walk-in into the premises
- B = Face- to – face contact in some other location
- C = Telephone calls
- D = E-mail or other written communications.

The frequency of use of weapons for business intimidation recorded 19.9percent on the Nation’s experience. See Table 4.6.5.0.1

Table 4.6.5.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Use of Weapons for Business Intimidation (National)

| Use of Weapons for business intimidation | Frequency | Percent |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Yes | 34 | 19.9 |
| No | 124 | 72.5 |
| Don't know, No answer | 13 | 7.6 |
| TOTAL | 171 | 100.0 |

The zonal report on the use of weapons for business intimidation was from South–West with 26.5percent, while South-South recorded 23.5percent and the least came from North Central with 8.8 percent. See table 4.6.5.1.1

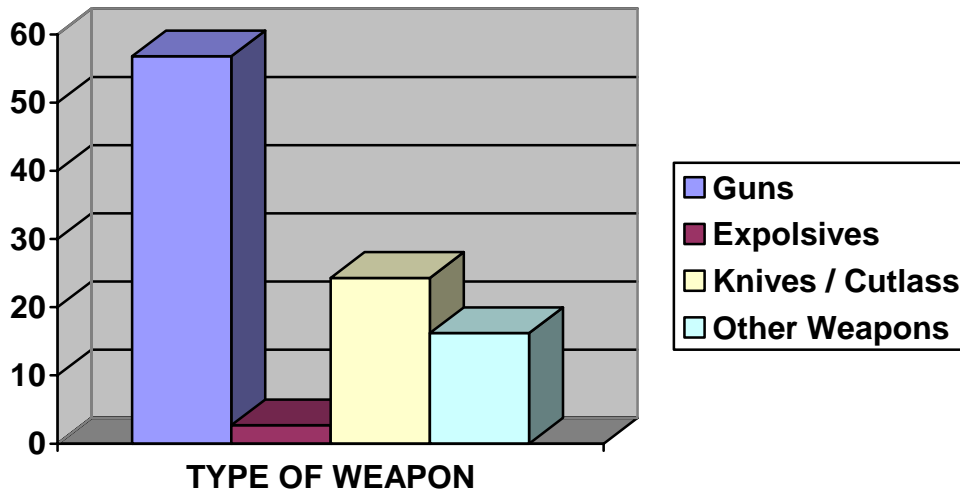
Lagos State recorded 26.5percent on the use of weapons for business intimidation as the highest in the states. See table 4.6.5.2.1

The National report on the type of weapons used for business intimidation showed that the use of guns scored 56.8percent as the highest, seconded by the use of knives/ cutlass. See table 4.6.6.0.1

Table 4.6.6.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Type of Weapons Used for Business Intimidation (National)

| Type of Weapons used for | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|

| business intimidation | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------|
| Guns | 21 | 56.8 |
| Explosives | 1 | 2.7 |
| Knives/Cutlass | 9 | 24.3 |
| Other Weapons | 6 | 16.2 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |



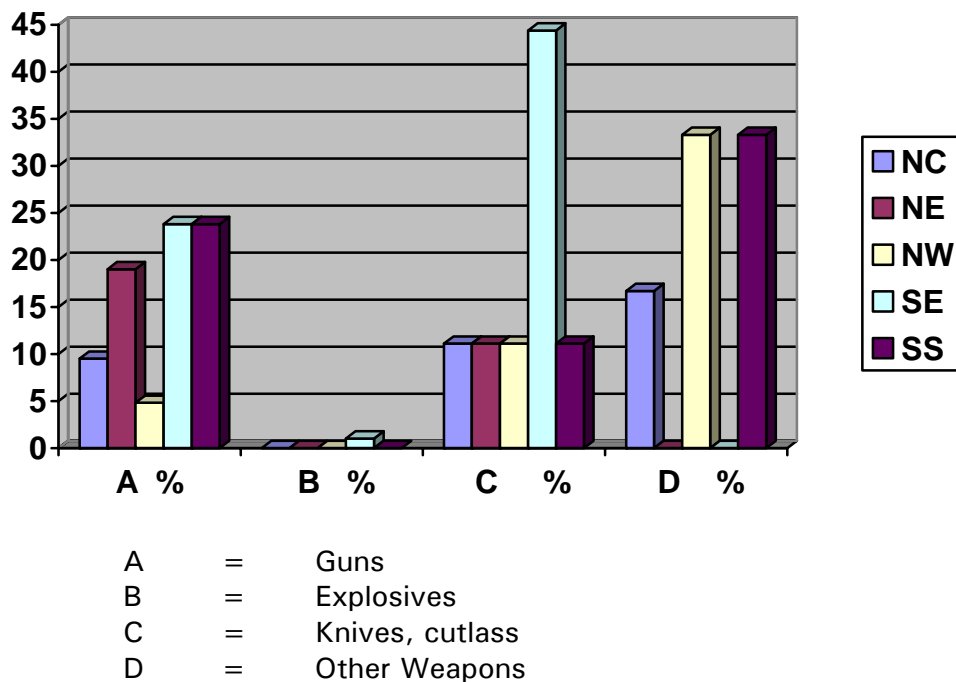
On the Zonal report on the type of weapons used for business intimidation, South-East and South –South recorded 23.8percent respectively on the use of guns as; North East and South-West recorded 19.0percent respectively on the use of guns as the second largest.

The use of knives/ cutlass came from South-East which recorded 44.4percent. These weapons were mostly used in the zones for business intimidations. See table 4.6.6.1.1

The use of guns for business intimidation mostly occurred in Lagos state with 19.0percent. Abia state followed with 22.2percent with the use of knives/ cutlass on business intimidation. See Table 4.6.6.2.1

Weapons Used

| ZONE | A percent | B percent | C percent | D percent |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NC | 9.5 | 0 | 11.1 | 16.7 |
| NE | 19.0 | 0 | 11.1 | 0.0 |
| NW | 4.8 | 0 | 11.1 | 33.3 |
| SE | 23.8 | 1 | 44.4 | 0.0 |
| SS | 23.8 | 0 | 11.1 | 33.3 |



On the type of offenders with use of weapons on committing crime at the National level, organized crime, cults, Area Boys, militant youths recorded 30.0percent whereas; Security agents recorded 26.0percent of the offenders involved on intimidation with the use of weapons. See table 4.6.7.0.1

The zonal reports showed that, organized crime, cults, area boys, militant youths from south–South contributed 33.35, while South-East recorded 26.7percent as the highest on the type of offenders. The security agents from North Central, North East and North West recorded 15.4percent respectively as type of offenders involved on intimidation with use of weapons. The least came from South East with 7.7 percent. See table 4.6.7.1.1

In the States, Abia, Akwa-Ibom and Bayelsa recorded 23.3 percent respectively on the use on weapons by organized crime, cults, area boys and militant youths to intimidate businesses.

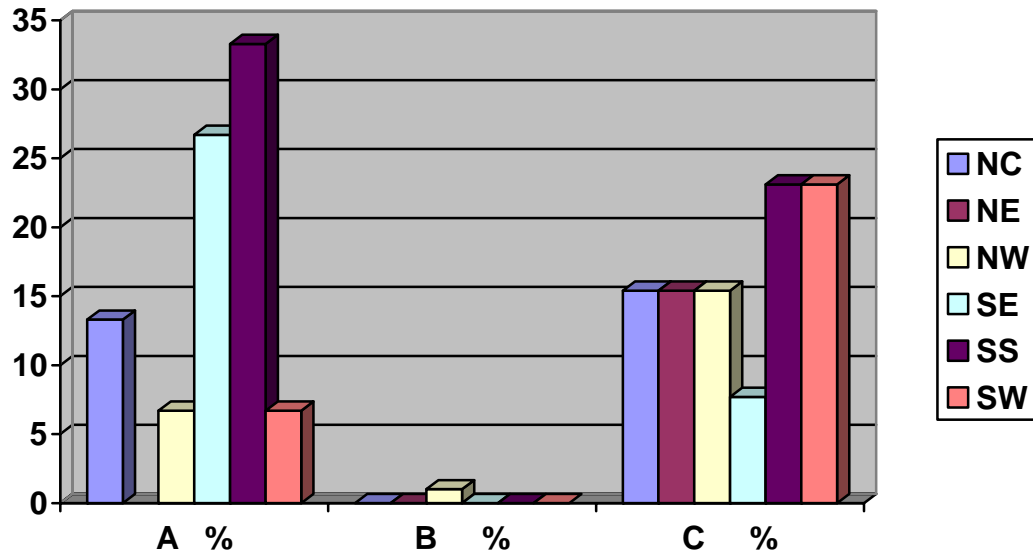
Security agents from Lagos state recorded 23.1percent, while Akwa-Ibom and Enugu states recorded 15.4percent respectively as type of offenders involved intimidation with weapons. The least came from South East with 7.7 percent.

In the states, Abia, Akwa –Ibom and Bayelsa recorded 13.3 percent respectively on the use of weapons by organized crime, cults, area boys and militant youths to intimidate business.

Security agents from Lagos recorded 23.1 percent, Akwa-Ibom and Enugu States recorded 15.4percent respectively in committing the offence.(See table 4.6.7.2.1)

Offenders

| ZONE | A percent | B percent | C percent |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NC | 13.3 | 0 | 15.4 |
| NE | 13.3 | 0 | 15.4 |
| NW | 6.7 | 1 | 15.4 |
| SE | 26.7 | 0 | 7.7 |
| SS | 33.3 | 0 | 23.1 |
| SW | 6.7 | 0 | 23.1 |



- A = Organized crime, cults, area boys, militant youths
- B = Rival business
- C = Security agents

The National level frequency of reporting all incidents to the police showed that 15.2 percent most incidents were reported to police. Only some incidents were reported which scored 18.7 percent.

No incident had been reported which recorded 43.9percent with reasons whereas; all incident were reported to with record of 9.4 percent. See Table 4.6.8.0.1

The geo- political zonal report showed that, in the North East, 37.5percent was reported as; all incidents were reported to the police. Most incidents were reported the police which accounted for 42.3percent in the South West zone, as well as only some incidents were reported with 34.4 percent. See table 4.6.8.1.1

In Lagos, Kaduna and Taraba states, all incidents were reported to the police which recorded 12.5percent for Lagos and Kaduna; and 18.8percent for Taraba state.

See table 4.6.8.2.1

On satisfaction with the way police dealt with the report, 27.4percent was recorded as satisfaction while dissatisfaction experienced 67.1percent on the National level. See table 4.6.8.0.1

At the zonal level, satisfaction with the way police dealt with the report recorded 30.0percent from South-South. The least satisfaction came from North East, North West and South East with 10percent recorded respectively.

Dissatisfaction with the way police dealt with report came from South West with 36.7percent as the highest and the least from North central with 4.1 percent. See table 4.6.8.1.1

On the state levels, satisfaction mostly came from Lagos with 15.0percent highest and dissatisfaction with 36.7percent with the way police dealt with reports. See table 4.6.8.2.1

Reasons for dissatisfaction with the way police dealt with report on the National level showed that didn't find or apprehend the offender recorded 12.6percent as the most reasons. Another aspect of dissatisfaction was that police didn't do enough which recorded 12.1percent. Police were slow to arrived recorded 3.9percent as one of the reasons for dissatisfaction. See table 4.6.9.0.1

The experience on the zones showed that South West with 24.0 percent, North West and South East with 20.0 percent respectively were not satisfied because police didn't do enough when the crime cases were reported to them.

Police were not interested recorded 30.8 percent from North-East, Didn't find or apprehend the offender with 23.1 percent from North West and didn't keep us properly informed from South East which recorded 29.4 percent were reasons for dissatisfaction. See 4.6.9.1.1

Reasons for dissatisfaction on the way police dealt with the report recorded highest in Lagos State with 24.0 percent. See table 4.6.9.2.1

Dissatisfaction with the way Police Dealt with the Report

| ZONE | A percent | B percent | C percent | D percent | E percent | F percent | G Percent | H percent | I percent |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NC | 4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 11.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| NE | 16 | 30.8 | 15.4 | 27.8 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 16.7 |
| NW | 20 | 7.7 | 23.1 | 11.1 | 23.5 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 23.1 | 16.7 |
| SE | 20 | 23.1 | 19.2 | 27.8 | 29.4 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 23.1 | 22.2 |
| SS | 16 | 7.7 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 23.1 | 5.6 |
| SW | 24 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 19.0 | 26.3 | 15.4 | 33.3 |

Reasons for not reporting incident to police on the National level showed that, Police wouldn't have done anything/wouldn't have been interested recorded 15.6percent as the highest, Not worth reporting, not serious enough recorded the second highest with 12.3percent whereas, lack of time/too much trouble recorded 3.6percent as the least of reasons for not reporting incident to police. See table 4.6.10.0.1

The Zonal report showed that, not worth reporting, not serious enough scored 36.6percent from South West. Police wouldn't have done anything/wouldn't have been interested recorded 26.9percent from South-East. Fear of reprisal with 19.2percent from South-East and lack of proof/evidence/witnesses from South-South 33.3percentof reasons for not reporting to the police. See table 4.6.10.1.1

On the State level report, Lagos State recorded 31.7percent for not worth reporting, not serious enough as one of the reasons for not reporting incident to police, followed by Kano, Imo and Akwa-Ibom states with 7.3percent.

Ebonyi, Abia and Rivers States recorded 5.8percent to indicate that, Police wouldn't have anything/ wouldn't have been interested. For fear of reprisals, Bauchi and Taraba States recorded 11.5percent respectively as reasons for not reporting incident to the police. See table 4.6.10.2.1

Type of Weapons used for Business Intimidation by Sector

On the average, each business sector experienced one or more forms of crime that weapons were used for business information. The use of guns experienced by these sectors included, Real Estate, Renting and Business activities 100 per cent , transport, storage and communication 72.7 per cent, Manufacturing 66.7 per cent . Explosives recorded 33.3 per cent from Health and Social work. The use of knives/cutlass occurred in Health and social work and manufacturing with 33.3 per cent respectively. 50 per cent was recorded in Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities.

The use of other weapons occurred in Building and Construction sector which recorded 100 per cent. (See table 4.6.6.6.0.2) for more information.

Offenders Involves in Committing Crime by Sector

Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities, Other Community, Social and Personal Service sector recorded 50 per cent which the offenders involved in committing crime were organized crime, cults, Area boys, Militant Youths.

Rival Business occurred only in Transport, storage and communication with 6.3 per cent. Security Agents involved in committing crime in Hotel and Restaurants sector which recorded 36.4 per cent, financial intermediation recorded 31.3 per cent and the least were Health and Social work and other community, social and personal services with 25.0 per cent respectively. (See Table 4.6.7.0.2)

4.7 SECTION G: ACCESS TO THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

4.7.1 Percentage distribution of establishments experience with the courts

Table 4.7.1.0 Indicate that in 2006 about 75.7percent of the respondents nationwide did not have experience with the court which constituted the highest, those who had experienced with the courts were next with 19.8percent while respondents with No answer recorded the lowest of 4.5percent.

At zonal level, South West recorded the highest rate (31.8 percent) of respondents that did not have experience with the courts compared with North East (10.1 percent) that recorded the least. See Table 4.7.1.1 on state basis, only 0.7 percent in Sokoto state reported that their establishment did not have experience with the courts compared with Lagos state which was 21.8 percent. See table 4.7.1.2

Table 4.7.1.0 Percentage Distribution of Establishments Experience with the Courts (National)

| Opinion | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Yes | 436 | 19.8 |
| No | 1668 | 75.7 |
| Don't know | 99 | 4.5 |
| TOTAL | 2203 | 100.0 |

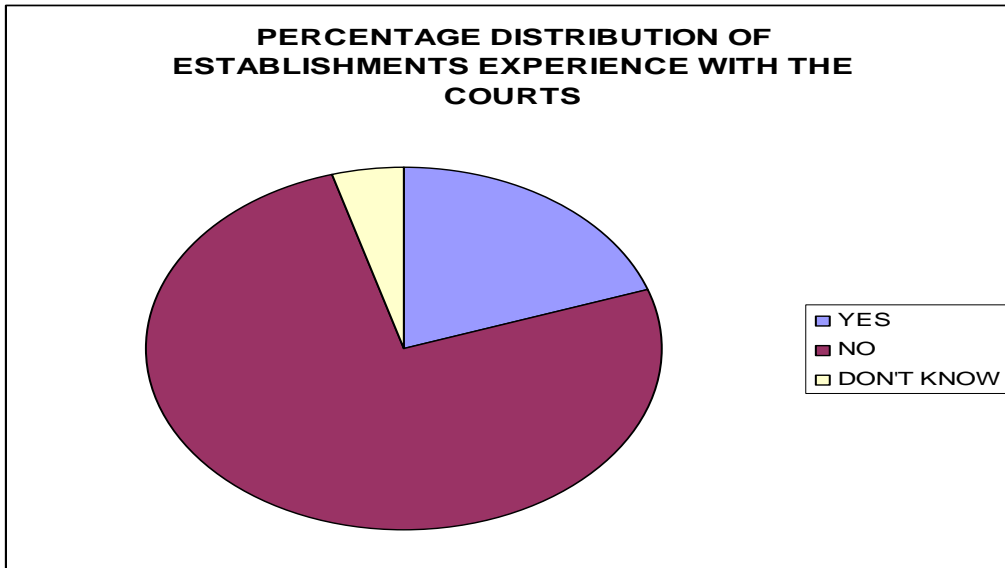


FIGURE 4.7.1.0

Percentage Distribution of Establishments Using Courts again after First Experience

From the Table 4.7.2.0 Across the country those establishments who want to use the courts again to solve future disputes or problems formed the largest with 33.5percent while only 3.7percent indicate they don't know.

As shown in table 4.7.2.1 Respondents from south west had the highest percentage (33.0percent) of those establishments who want to use the courts again to solve future disputes or problems, the lowest percentage emerging from North East (9.1 percent).

Table 4.7.2.2 Indicates that the highest percentage of establishments that want to use the courts again to solve future disputes or problems were from Lagos State (21.7 percent), with the least from Bayelsa State (0.3 percent)

Percentage Distribution of Reasons for not Using Courts Again

From the Table 4.7.3.0: 50.7percent of the respondents who used the courts in 2006 nationwide agreed that 'the courts were too slow' while 4.1percent believed that the courts are too expensive and not accessible.

At zonal level, 66.7 percent of the respondents who used the courts in 2006 in South west agreed that "the courts were not accessible" see table 4.7.3.1

On state basis in Lagos state (33.3 percent) of the respondent who used the courts in 2006 reported that the courts are too expensive.

Percentage Distribution of Outcome of Case Resolved

As shown in Table 4.7.4.0 the respondent using the courts in 2006 whose case is still pending constituted the highest (50.0percent) nationwide while “don’t know” recorded the lowest of 7.3 percent.

By geo-political zone table 4.7.4.1 showed that “the company who won” in south west had the highest percentage (31.4percent) while north east reported the lowest (11.1 percent)

Across the states, Lagos state reported the highest percentage of companies whose cases were won (19.0percent). See table 4.7.4.2

Percentage Distribution of Outcome of Case Resolved by Sector

Table 4.7.4.0.1 shows the distribution of sector on how cases were resolved. Real Estate, Renting and Business activities had the highest percentage of companies who won cases with 84.2 percent. The table also revealed that Mining and Quarrying also recorded the highest percentage of the company who lost with 25.0 percent. However wholesale and retails recorded 63.6 percent whose case is still pending.

Percentage Distribution of Time Necessary for Case Conclusion

Table 4.7.5 .0 Indicates that the respondents who had a court case resolved in 2006 between 6 and 12 month to conclude it had the highest percentage 30.9percent followed by ‘less than 6 month while don’t know No answer ‘recorded the lowest of 8.5percent

At the zonal level, south west recorded the highest percentage of respondents (34.5 percent) whose cases to be resolved “between 6 and 12month” while South South reported the least (6.9 percent). See table 4.7.5.1

At state level, Lagos state had the highest percentage (20.7 percent) whose cases to be resolved “between 6 and 12 month. See Table 4.7.5.2

Percentage Distribution of Time Case Pending

In table 4.7.6.0 about 38.5percent of the respondents did not know how many month ago the case was filed while ‘less than 6 month ‘recorded the lowest percentage (8.3percent) of the months the case is still pending.

At zonal level table 4.7.6.1 showed that respondents in south west recorded the highest percentage (22.2 percent) of “less than 6 months” which the case is still pending while North East recorded the least of 8.3 percent.

At the state level, the highest comes from Lagos state (19.4 percent) Whose cases still pending for the period of less than 6 months. See Table 4.7.6.2

Percentage Distribution of how Difficult to Obtain Information from the Courts

As shown in Table 4.7.7.0 “neither difficult nor easy” formed the highest percentage (22.9percent) of obtain information from courts, “very easy” was next with 20.9percent while very difficult recorded the lowest percentage 8.7percent.

Respondents from south west had the highest percentage (32.0percent) of establishments “neither difficult nor easy” to get information from the courts while the lowest percentage emerging from north east (10.0 percent). See table 4.7.7.1

Across the states, Lagos state had the highest (26.3 percent) of establishments that obtain information from the courts very difficult. See Table 4.7.7.2.

Percentage Distribution of Acceptance to Pay a Bribe in Courts Case

78.2percent of the respondent “never ” accept to pay a bribe in relate to courts case “usually and always” to pay bribe for courts recorded the lowest of 0’7percent. See Table 4.7.8.0

As shown in table 4.7.8.1.at the zonal level, the highest percentage of respondents that always pay bribe for courts comes from North central (66.7 percent).

At the state level, Lagos had the highest percentage (18.2 percent) of respondent that never pay bribe for courts. See Table 4.7.8.2

Percentage Distribution of Not Using the Court

Looking at Table 4.7.9.0 Indicate that no problem to be solved by the courts was much popular with 70.5 percent don’t know followed it with 24.5percent while decided not to use the courts system recorded 4.8percent across the country

At zonal level, south west recorded the highest rate (30.2 percent) of establishments that have no problem to solved by the courts compared with north east (10.2 percent) that recorded the least. See Table 4.7.9.1.

On state basis, only 0.8 percent in both Sokoto and Kebbi states reported that their establishments don’t have problems to be solved by the courts compared with Lagos state which was 20.5 percent. See Table 4.7.9.2

Table 4.7.9.0 Percentage Distribution of not Using Court (National)

| Reasons for not using the court | Frequency | Percent |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| No problem to be solved by the courts | 1554 | 70.5 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Should have used the court system, but decided not | 109 | 4.9 |
| Don't know | 540 | 24.5 |
| TOTAL | 2203 | 100.0 |

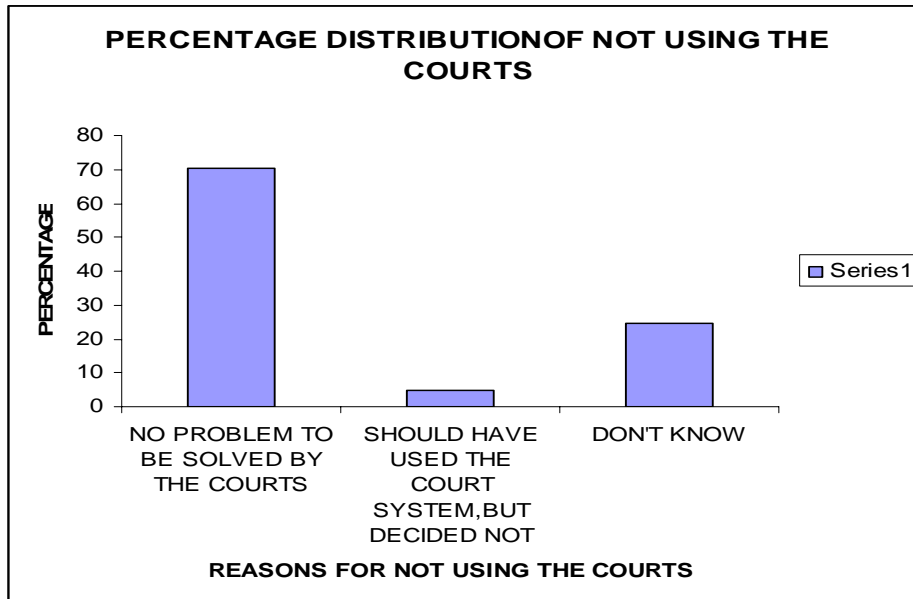


FIGURE 4.7.9.0

Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Deciding not to Use the Courts

No Answer constituted the main reason for not using the court with 42.1 percent the courts are too expensive followed it with 16.7 percent while the courts are too not competent recorded the lowest percentage of 1.8 percent. See Table 4.7.10.

As shown in table 4.7.10.1 Respondents from south west had the highest percentage (62.5 percent) of those establishments who believed that the courts are too far.

Table 4.7.10.2: Indicates that the highest percentage of establishments which reported the courts are too expensive were from Lagos with 52.6 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Efficiency of Justice System

Majority of respondent nationwide have No Answer 35.8 percent for ability of the courts to punish criminals and protect company while "Much worse" constituted the least percentage 1.9 percent of perception on justice system in Nigeria. See Table 4.7.11.0

At zonal level, 50.6 percent of the respondents reported that ability of the courts to punish criminals and protects company is worse while South South reported the least of 6.2 percent. See table 4.7.11.1

On state basis, in Lagos state (33.3 percent) of respondents reported that the ability of courts to punish criminals and protect companies is much worse. See table 4.7.11.2

Table 4.7.11.0 Percentage Distribution of Efficiency of Justice System (National)

| Opinion | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Much worse | 42 | 1.9 |
| Worse | 81 | 3.7 |
| The same | 314 | 14.3 |
| Better | 669 | 30.4 |
| Much better | 308 | 14.0 |
| Don't know | 789 | 35.8 |
| TOTAL | 2203 | 100.0 |

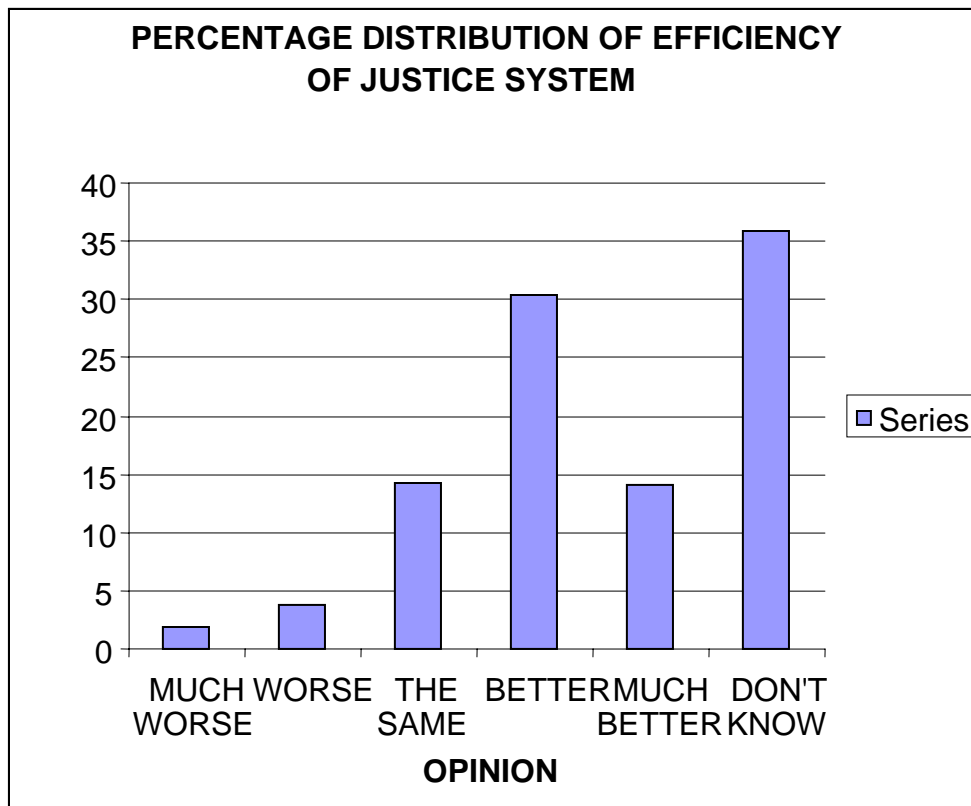


Figure 4.7.3

4.8 SECTION H:

Table 4.8.1.0 The study revealed that the government had sufficient power and law to control and eradicate the corruption in Nigeria with 72.2 percent. The least was 8.7 with "don't know".

The South West Zone recorded the highest response with 32.3 percent acknowledging capacity of the Nigerian with the necessary laws to combat corruption. The state table also revealed that 21.8

from Lagos say yes in support and the least one come from Kebbi with 0.9 percent.

Table 4.8.1.0: Percentage Distribution of Opinion on the Existence of Corruption Laws

| Item | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 1704 | 77.4 |
| No | 313 | 14.2 |
| Don't know, no answer | 186 | 8.4 |
| Total | 2203 | 100.0 |

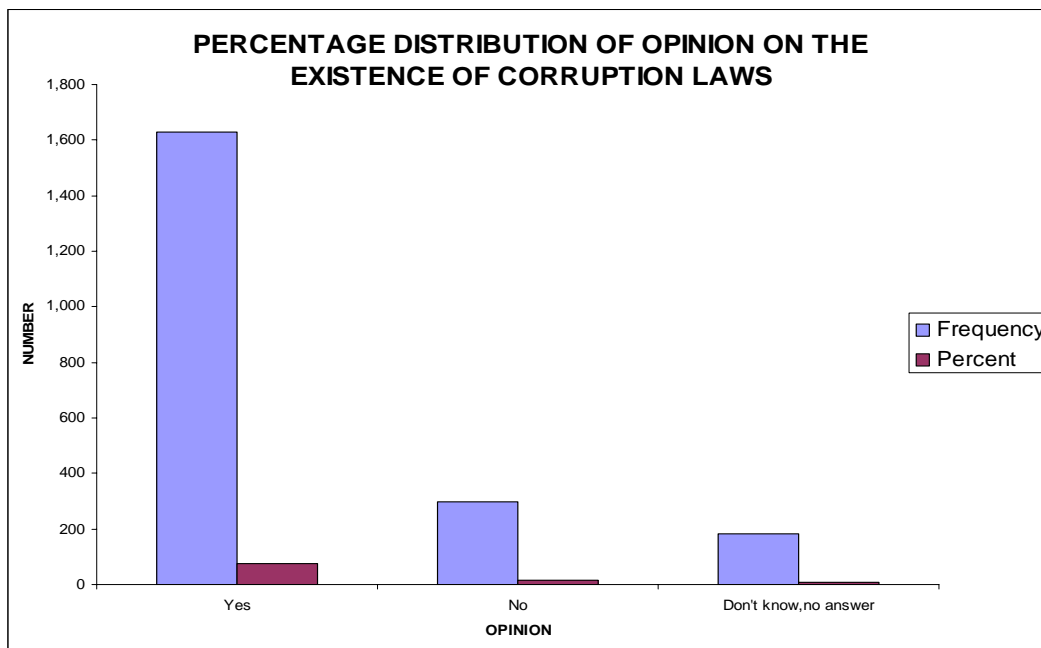


Figure 4.8.1.0

Table 4.8.2.0 The percentage distribution of Opinion on the existence of necessary capacity to fight corruption. National, 69.9 was recorded as yes, 19.2 for No and 10.9 percent for don't know. From the zone level, it revealed that the South –West recorded the highest with 31.1 percent.

Federal Republic of Nigeria is equipped with the necessary capacity to implement the existing anti-corruption law. From the zone, the South West had the highest figure with 30.4 percent by saying 'yes' and the lowest from North East with 10.6 percent. The state report also revealed Lagos state recorded 20.4 percent.

Table 4.8.3.0: The table showed that 98.5 percent were aware about EFCC nationally, and from the zone, South West recorded the highest with 32.0 percent and the least came from North East with 9.9 percent. Ninety eight (98) percent at the state level acknowledged the existence of EFCC as a tool to fight corruption in Nigeria.

Table 4.8.4.0: Showed nationally that newspaper was the major source of information on the work of EFCC with 42.0 percent, followed by television with 26.9 percent. The zonal level also revealed that 37.8 percent was from the newspaper. South West recorded 31.9 percent as the leading zone and the least comes from the North East with 9.9 percent. The major sources of awareness of EFCC came from the Nigerian News Paper with 42 percent following by Television by 27 percent.

Table 4.8.5.0: The table revealed the performance of the EFCC, with 47.7 and 43.2 percent respectively giving fairly well and very good result about the perception of being informed about EFCC. The zone, recorded 50 percent appreciated the work of EFCC to fight corruption in the country. It could also be said that 50 percent of the population were aware of the work done by the EFCC.

Table 4.8.6.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Perception of EFCC Performance (National)

| OPERATION OF EFCC | VERY BADLY | | FAIRLY BADLY | | FAIRLY WELL | | VERY WELL | | HAVEN'T HEARD ENOUGH | |
|---|------------|------|--------------|------|-------------|------|-----------|------|----------------------|------|
| | No | % | No. | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Investigation of advance free fraud (419) fraudsters | 32 | 1.5 | 65 | 3 | 858 | 38.9 | 1014 | 46 | 205 | 9.3 |
| Unsolicited Business fraud Contrast scam | 49 | 2.2 | 105 | 4.8 | 720 | 41.8 | 736 | 33.4 | 364 | 16.5 |
| B anti frauds (Forgery of financial instruments issuance of dud cheques | 40 | 1.8 | 138 | 6.3 | 793 | 36 | 853 | 38.7 | 350 | 15.9 |
| Illegal Money charging | 88 | 4 | 195 | 8.9 | 738 | 33.5 | 671 | 30.5 | 482 | 21.9 |
| Money Laundering from corrupt proceeds | 63 | 2.9 | 119 | 5.4 | 723 | 32.8 | 1092 | 49.6 | 177 | 8 |
| Misappropriation of funds | 95 | 4.3 | 164 | 7.4 | 770 | 35 | 959 | 43.5 | 186 | 8.4 |
| Investigation of the privatization process | 175 | 7.9 | 323 | 14.7 | 694 | 31.5 | 485 | 22 | 497 | 22.6 |
| Investigation on the major contrasts awarded by the previous military regimes | 333 | 15.1 | 293 | 13.3 | 543 | 24.6 | 427 | 19.4 | 578 | 26.2 |
| Asset/Funds recovery | 127 | 5.8 | 186 | 8.4 | 799 | 36.3 | 759 | 34.5 | 303 | 13.8 |

Table 4.8.6.0: The sample population revealed that ½ or 50 percent applaud the work of EFCC in handling different sectors of the economy with very well or fairly well. The EFCC performance can also be noticed under money laundering from corrupt proceeds with 49.6 percent very well and 31.1 from the zone level.

Another notable area is in the field of misappropriation of funds and unsolicited business fraud with 43.3and 41.8percent respectively from the national figure.

Table 4.8.6.0: Percentage Distribution on Investigation of Advance Fee Fraud (National)

| Item | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very badly | 32 | 1.5 |
| Fairly badly | 65 | 3.0 |
| Fairly well | 858 | 38.9 |
| Very well | 1014 | 48.3 |
| Haven't heard enough/don't know | 205 | 9.3 |
| TOTAL | 2,174 | 100.0 |

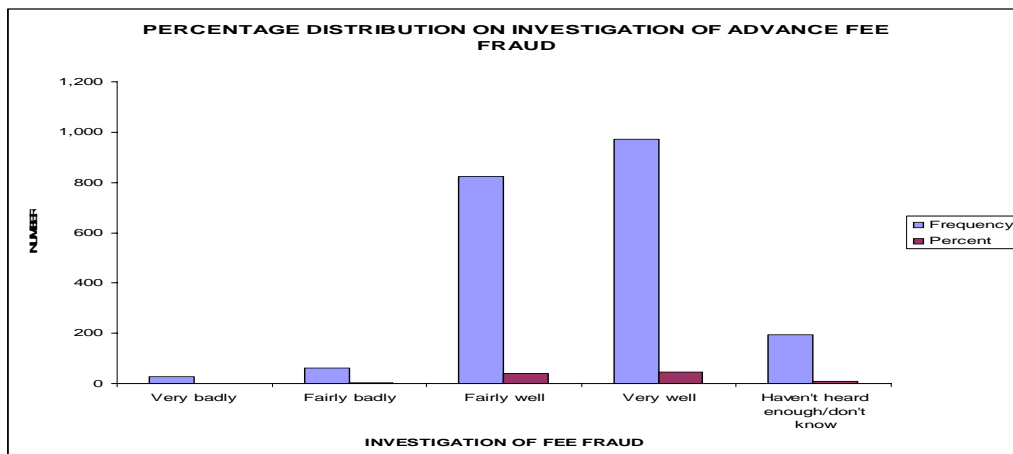


Figure 4.8.6.0

Table 4.8.7.0: The table revealed how institution performed their job during 2006. The institution can be group into two. Group A comprise (ICPC), EFCC, Code of conduct bureau, Media, Non government organisation and courts performed averagely with 44.5 and 50.3 percent nationally with very good and fairly good.

Table 4.8.7.0: Percentage Distribution of how Institutions Perform their job by EFCC

| Item | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Very good | 1,098 | 49.8 |
| Fairly good | 865 | 39.3 |
| Fairly poor | 69 | 3.1 |
| Very poor | 54 | 2.5 |
| Haven't heard enough, don't know | 87 | 3.9 |
| TOTAL | 2,080 | 100.0 |

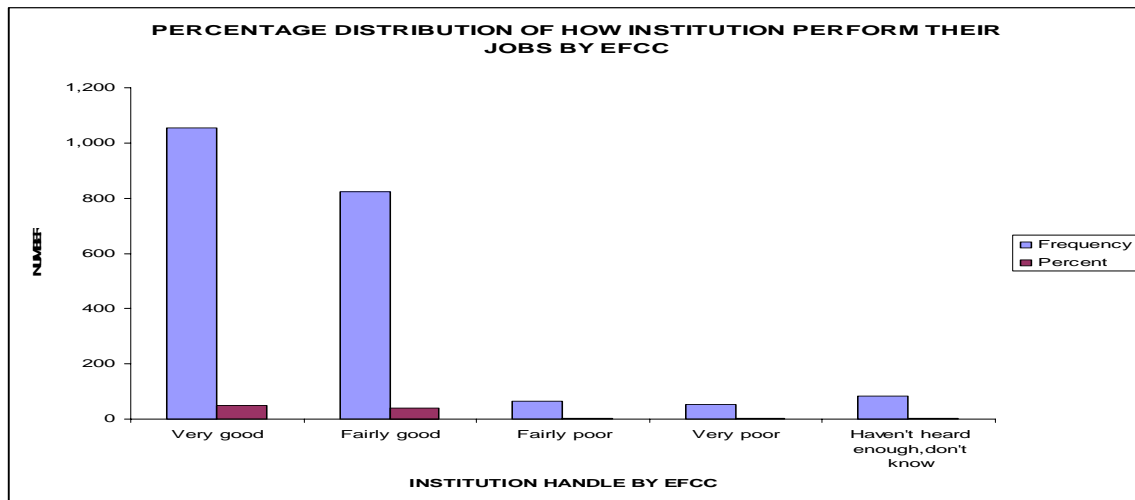


Figure 4.8.7.0

Table 4.8.7.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Performance of institutions (National)

| GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION | Very good | | Fairly Good | | Fairly Poor | | Very Poor | | Haven't heard enough | |
|---|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) | 375 | 17 | 973 | 44.2 | 281 | 12.8 | 176 | 8 | 388 | 16.7 |
| Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) | 1098 | 49.8 | 865 | 39.3 | 69 | 3.1 | 54 | 2.5 | 87 | 3.9 |
| Code of Conduct Bureau | 306 | 13.9 | 902 | 40.9 | 389 | 17.7 | 169 | 7.7 | 407 | 18.5 |
| Police Force | 154 | 7 | 738 | 33.5 | 582 | 26.4 | 635 | 18.8 | 64 | 2.9 |
| Traffic Police | 223 | 10.1 | 857 | 38.9 | 567 | 25.7 | 436 | 19.8 | 90 | 4.1 |
| Media | 917 | 41.6 | 1006 | 45.7 | 116 | 5.3 | 62 | 2.8 | 72 | 3.3 |
| Non-Government ORGANIZATION | 605 | 27.5 | 1106 | 50.2 | 161 | 7.3 | 55 | 2.5 | 246 | 11.2 |
| Courts | 541 | 24.6 | 1181 | 53.6 | 204 | 9.3 | 125 | 5.7 | 122 | 5.5 |
| NITEL | 68 | 4 | 405 | 18.4 | 566 | 25.7 | 970 | 44 | 144 | 6.5 |
| NEPA (PHCN) | 51 | 2.3 | 353 | 16 | 485 | 22 | 1221 | 55.4 | 63 | 2.9 |
| Political Parties | 77 | 3.5 | 552 | 25.1 | 566 | 25.7 | 816 | 37 | 162 | 7.4 |

Table 4.8.8.0.1 It showed how honest and dishonest the institution handling their performance during the particular year. We could appreciate the institutions such as ICPC, EFCC, Code of conduct, Media and non Government organization as somewhat honest.

Other institution such as NITEL PHCH, police force were rated as very dishonest with 20.6 and 37.6 percent. It also showed the integrity of how dishonest the institution during the particular year.

Table 4.8.8.0: Percentage Distribution of Integrity by Police Force (National)

| Item | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very Dishonest | 674 | 32.4 |
| Somewhat dishonest | 439 | 21.1 |
| Neither honest nor dishonest | 390 | 18.8 |
| Somewhat honest | 401 | 19.3 |
| Very Honest | 89 | 4.3 |
| Haven't heard enough/Don't know | 87 | 4.2 |

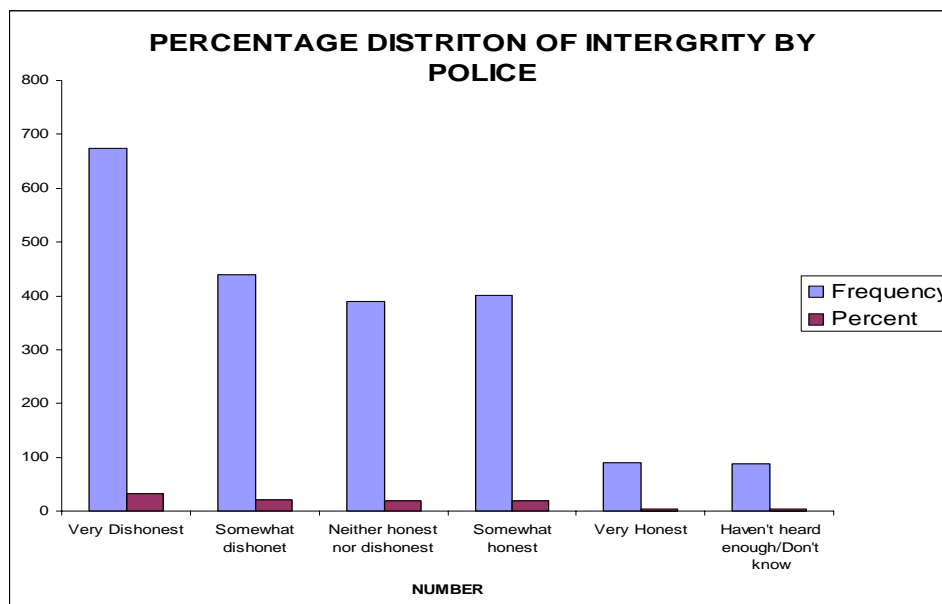


Figure 4.8.8.0

Table 4.8.8.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Rating of Integrity of Institutions (National)

| GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION | Very Dishonest | | Some what dishonest | | Neither Honest Non Dishonest | | Some What Honest | | Very Honest | | Haven't heard enough/Dont Know | |
|---|----------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------|------------------|------|-------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) | 46 | 2.1 | 129 | 5.9 | 345 | 15.7 | 820 | 37.2 | 405 | 18.4 | 428 | 19.4 |
| Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) | 42 | 1.9 | 111 | 5 | 194 | 8.8 | 902 | 40.9 | 819 | 37.2 | 105 | 4.8 |
| Code of Conduct Bureau | 64 | 2.9 | 109 | 4.9 | 403 | 18.3 | 801 | 36.4 | 327 | 14.8 | 469 | 21.3 |
| Police Force | 700 | 31.8 | 465 | 21.1 | 403 | 18.3 | 418 | 19 | 91 | 4.1 | 96 | 4.4 |
| Traffic Police | 437 | 19.8 | 481 | 21.8 | 428 | 19.3 | 572 | 25.9 | 141 | 6.4 | 116 | 5.2 |
| Media | 55 | 2.4 | 127 | 5.7 | 360 | 16.3 | 983 | 44.6 | 549 | 24.8 | 100 | 4.5 |
| Non-Government Organization | 50 | 2.2 | 109 | 4.9 | 276 | 12.5 | 924 | 41.9 | 538 | 24.4 | 276 | 12.5 |
| Courts | 74 | 3.3 | 173 | 7.8 | 300 | 13.6 | 1026 | 46.5 | 441 | 20 | 159 | 7.2 |
| NITEL | 454 | 20.6 | 452 | 20.5 | 447 | 20.2 | 418 | 18.9 | 126 | 5.7 | 276 | 12.5 |
| NEPA (PHCN) | 830 | 37.6 | 495 | 22.4 | 352 | 15.9 | 317 | 14.3 | 73 | 3.3 | 106 | 4.8 |
| Political Parties | 743 | 33.7 | 459 | 20.8 | 389 | 17.6 | 341 | 15.4 | 80 | 3.6 | 161 | 7.3 |

Table 4.8.9.0.1 It revealed how corruption could be reduced through two major weapons such as improvement on education with 29.0 percent and job security with 25.1 percent The least measure was on improvement on social amenities with 1.0 percent.

North west also recorded highest with 33.6 percent on improvement on education and lowest comes from the North East with 1 percent.

Table 4.8.9.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Suggestions to Reduce Corruption (National)

| MEASURES | No. | % |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Improve Education | 639 | 29 |
| Increase Salaries | 179 | 8.1 |
| Issues Additional or tougher laws | 188 | 8.5 |
| More Police in the street | 8 | 0.4 |
| More Foreign Aid | 9 | 0.4 |
| More Jobs Security | 553 | 25.1 |
| More Power to EFCC | 347 | 15.1 |
| More Political Will | 159 | 7.2 |
| Don't know no answer | 55 | 2.5 |
| Improved Agriculture | 22 | 1 |
| Not Been selfish | 7 | 0.3 |
| Have fear of God (Religious Belief) | 7 | 0.3 |
| Improved Social Amenities | 29 | 1.3 |
| Others | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 2203 | 100 |

4.9 SECTION I: CRIME PREVENTION

Percentage Distribution of Business Cooperative Action Against Crime/Corruption

Table 4.9.1.0 Those establishments that have not taken any kind of cooperation action against crime and corruption or extortion form the largest percentage (42 percent) Nationwide, while those establishments which recorded “Don’t Know” answer has the least (21 percent) .

At the Zonal level, establishments that had taken cooperation action against crime and corruption the highest (33.8percent) was from South West, with the lowest establishments that had taken cooperation action against crime and corruption emanating from North East 8.0percent. See Table 4.9.1.1.

Across the state the highest percentage of establishments that had taken cooperation action against crime and corruption was from Lagos state (22.4 percent) and the least percentage from Borno state (0.2 percent).see Table 4.9.1.2

Table 4.9.1.0 Percentage Distribution of Business Cooperative Action Against Crime/Corruption (National)

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Yes | 814 | 36.9 |
| No | 926 | 42.0 |
| Don:t know | 463 | 21.0 |
| TOTAL | 2203 | 100.0 |

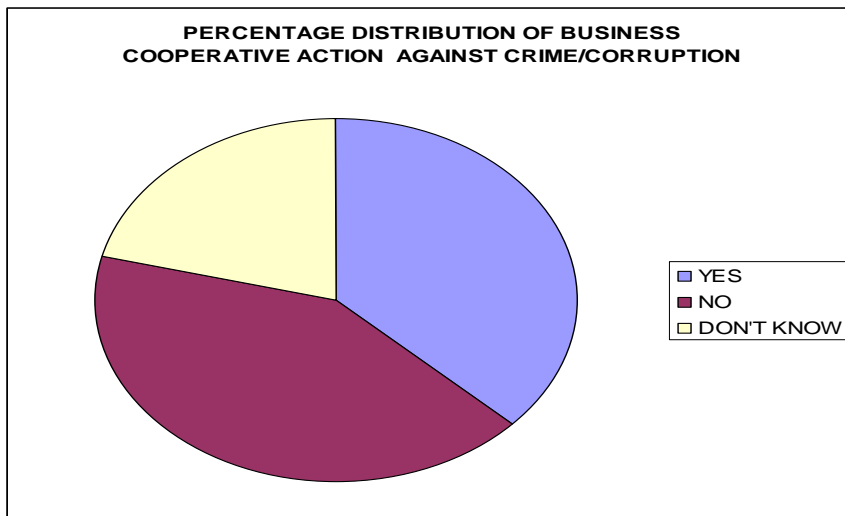


Figure 4.9.1.0

Percentage Distribution of Contact with Police/Law Enforcement

More than three quarter (77 percent) of the establishment Nationwide reported that they had no contact with the police or any other authority about crime while 14.4 percent indicated that they had contact with the police and 8.4percent have No answer. See Table 4.9.2.0.

As shown in table 4.9.2.1 respondents from South West had the highest percentage (32.1percent) of those establishment that have no contact with police or any other authority, the lowest percentage emerging from North East (10.2 percent).

The percentage varied from state to state, with the highest (23.0percent) of those respondents that had contact with police or any other authority emanating from Lagos, while the lowest (0.3 percent) was from Bayelsa state. See Table 4.9.2.2

Table 4.9.2.0 Percentage Distribution of Contact with Police/Law Enforcement

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Yes | 317 | 14.4 |
| No | 1696 | 77.0 |
| Don't know | 190 | 8.6 |
| TOTAL | 2203 | 100.0 |

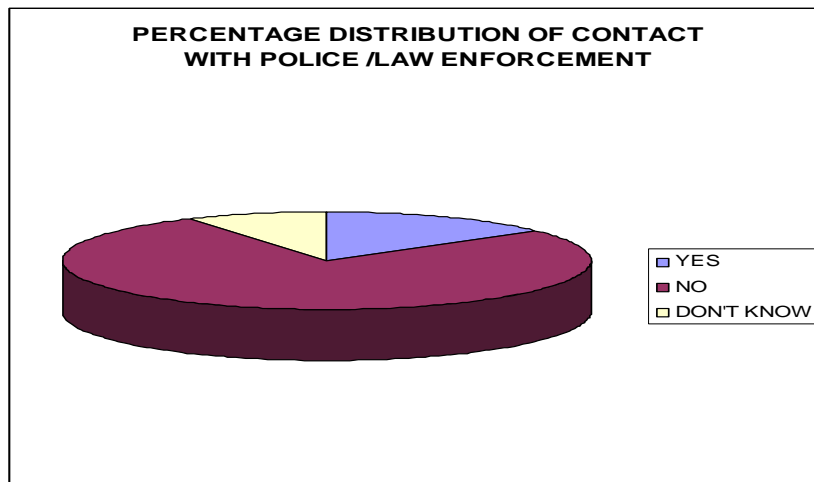


Figure 4.9.2.0

Percentage Distribution of Operating Policies

Table 4.9.4.0.1 Indicated that 56.3percent of the establishments in the country operate policies on interaction with public official, 50.4percent of the establishments in Nigeria operate policies on

interaction with the representatives of other businesses, 28.5 percent of the respondents operate policies with guideline on bribery while 24.3 percent of the establishment use servicom as operating policies.

By geo-political zone Table 4.9.4.1.1 showed that respondents in South west recorded the highest percentage (31.5 percent) of establishment who operate policies on interaction with public officials while north East recorded the least of 12.7 percent.

The highest percentage was from Lagos state (20.9 percent) of establishments that operate policies on interaction with public officials while Zamfara state recorded the lowest of 0.6 percent. See Table 4.9.4.2.1

Table 4.9.4.0.1: Percentage Distribution of Operating Policies

| Operating Policies | Freq. | Percent Yes | Freq. | Percent No | Freq. | Percent Don't know | Freq. | Percent Total |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------|
| Interaction with Public Officials | 1240 | 56.3 | 569 | 25.8 | 394 | 17.9 | 2203 | 100 |
| Interaction with the representative of other business | 1111 | 50.4 | 628 | 28.5 | 464 | 21.1 | 2203 | 100 |
| Guidelines on bribery | 628 | 28.5 | 938 | 42.6 | 637 | 28.9 | 2203 | 100 |
| Servicom | 535 | 24.3 | 899 | 40.8 | 769 | 34.9 | 2203 | 100 |

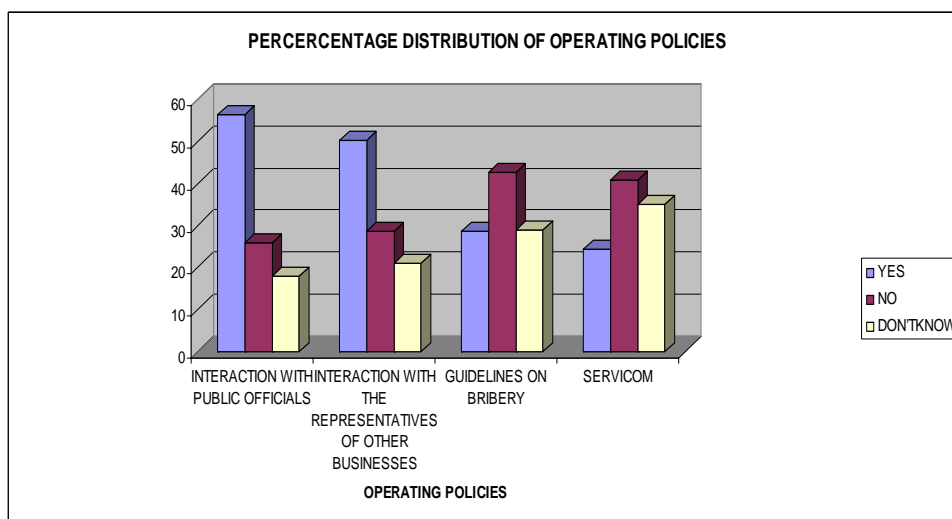


Figure 4.9.4.0.1

Percentage Distribution of Measures taken to Familiarize Employees with Policy

As shown in table 4.9.5.0.1, 45 percent of the establishment in the country used distribution of code to familiarize their employee with policies, 17.5percent of the respondent familiarize their employee with copy of code available on internet ,40percent of the respondent familiarize their employee with special workshop organized, 19.6percent of the establishment use meeting to familiarize their employee,while13.7 percent of the respondent familiarize their employee with memorandum, circular.

At zonal level, in South West zone (34 percent) establishment familiarize employees with distribution of code while 8.3 percent recorded the least from North East. See table 4.9.5.1.1

At the state level, Lagos state reported the highest (23.2 percent) of the establishments that familiarize their employees with distribution of code, while both Benue and Niger recorded the lowest percentage of 0.9. See table 4.9.5.2.1

Table 4.9.5.0.1 Percentage Distribution of Measures taken to Familiarize Employees with Policies

| Measures taken to Familiarize Employees | Freq. | Yes Percent | Freq. | No Percent | Freq. | Don't know Percent | Freq. | Total Percent |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------|
| Distribution of code | 991 | 45.0 | 689 | 31.3 | 523 | 23.7 | 2203 | 100 |
| Copy available on internet | 386 | 17.5 | 1128 | 51.2 | 689 | 31.3 | 2203 | 100 |
| Special workshop | 881 | 40.0 | 738 | 33.5 | 584 | 26.5 | 2203 | 100 |
| Meeting | 432 | 19.6 | 327 | 14.8 | 1444 | 65.5 | 2203 | 100 |
| Memorandum, Circular | 302 | 13.7 | 276 | 12.5 | 1625 | 73.8 | 2203 | 100 |

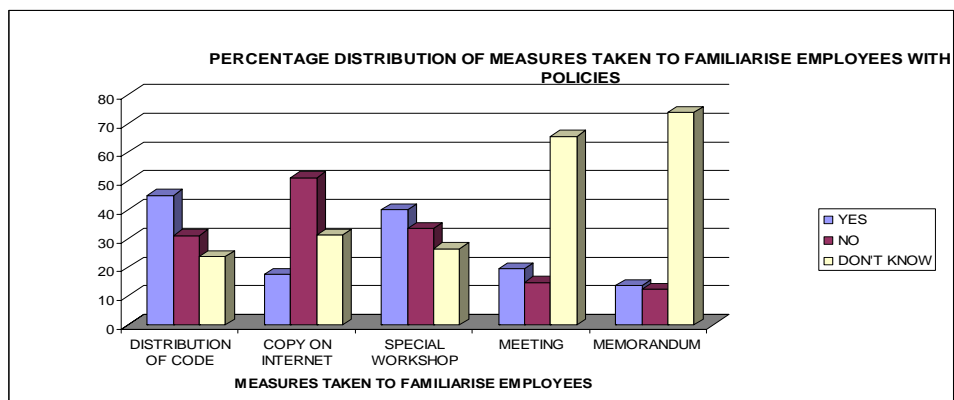


Figure 4.9.5.0.1

4.10.1. SECTION J: CLOSURE

Percentage Distribution of Interviewing the Respondents Again

Table 4.10.1.0 Showed that 83.6 percent of all respondents Nationwide agreed to be interviewed again to ask for additional things. Those who did not agree to be interviewed again followed it, with 13.0 percent while “don’t know” recorded the least of 3.4 percent.

At zonal level, Respondents from South West had the highest percentage (30.7per cent)of those establishments that agreed to be interviewed again while the lowest percentage emerging from North east (10.6 percent).

The percentage varied from state to state, with the highest (19.9 percent) from Lagos of those respondents that agreed to be interview again.

Table 4.10.1.0 Percentage Distribution of Interviewing the Respondents Again

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 1842 | 83.6 |
| No | 286 | 13.0 |
| Don't know | 75 | 3.4 |
| Total | 2203 | 100.0 |

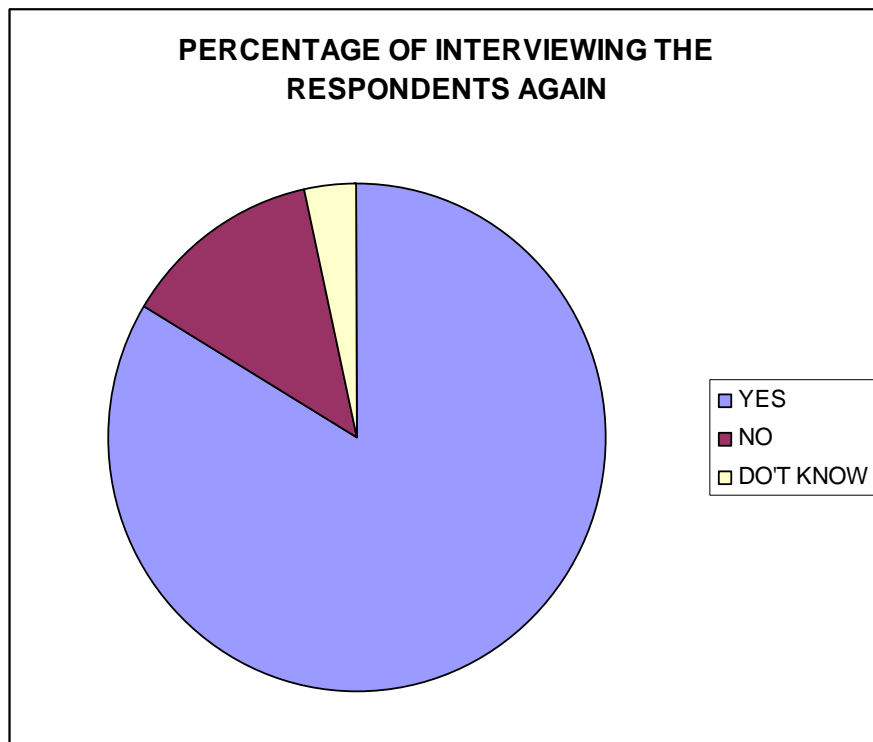


Figure 4.10.1.0

Chapter Five

5.0 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The NBS/EFCC/UNODC 2007 Business Survey on Awareness/Attitudes towards EFCC and Corruption in Nigeria was the first of its kind in the history of this country. The study, through the statistical report made some revelations in corruption assessment at national level, across Zones, States and Economic Sectors in Nigeria.

The synergy achieved through the cooperation of the stakeholders was highly commendable which led to production of good survey instruments, acceptable survey methodology and effective implementation of survey strategy for the survey work. The advantage of availability of survey infrastructure of National Bureau of Statistics, the National Integrated Survey of Establishments (NISE) was utilized to implement the survey.

The different layers of quality training organized and the strong monitoring arrangement for data collection coupled with efficient data collection ensured collection of high quality data with high response rate. A high response rate of 80.6 percent was achieved.

Clients changes or non-conformity with time-line of activities constituted hindrances to delay in execution of the survey operations, thereby leading to shifting of time-line.

Release of funds was not timely and also not compliant with the overlapping nature of survey activities thereby slowed down survey operations.

The survey work revealed the need to regularly update the frame of establishments for Business Survey taking in Nigeria in order to ensure quality, currency and completeness of the frame for a good survey taking.

5.2 Recommendations

- There is need for greater synergy among stakeholders such as NBS, EFCC, UNODC, Security agencies, etc in providing regular adequate information/data in the crusade against corruption, one of the cardinal objectives of NEEDS and MDG in Nigeria.
- Experiences and findings in this survey showed that there was a need to institutionalize this survey at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with the support of EFCC/UNODC. We recommend that the next survey should take place in the year 2008 as a follow-up to the previous round.

- Capacity building on trainings in statistical work on crime and corruption should be instituted, especially for NBS staff and provision of some survey infrastructures required to strengthen the existing ones.
- Adequate budgetary provision, it was observed were not made for publicity of the survey. In future, enough funds should be set aside for publicity in the print and electronic media etc. In addition, timely release of funds should be ensured.
- Timely release of funds, apart from ensuring realistic budget for a national survey must be factored into future survey work.
- Funding support for immediate-review and updating of National frame of Establishments updating of National frame of Establishments is highly recommended.
- The massive set of data provided from the survey should be explored for further studies to come up with sector policy.
- Adequate dissemination of the findings of the survey should be embarked upon to stimulate action programmes, policy and combatation of crimes and corruption in Nigeria.
- An effective advocacy programme is required to further improve awareness of EFCC and the detrimental developmental effects of crime, drugs and corruption.

Chapter Six

6.1

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 2.4.4.1 Distribution of Establishments by State

| S/N | State | Establishment No. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Abia | 88 |
| 2. | Adamawa | 36 |
| 3. | Akwa-Ibom | 52 |
| 4 | Anambra | 75 |
| 5 | Bauchi | 61 |
| 6 | Bayelsa | 31 |
| 7 | Benue | 41 |
| 8 | Borno | 37 |
| 9 | Cross River | 46 |
| 10 | Delta | 84 |
| 11 | Ebonyi | 48 |
| 12 | Edo | 89 |
| 13 | Ekiti | 30 |
| 14 | Enugu | 57 |
| 15 | FCT (Abuja) | 94 |
| 16 | Gombe | 40 |
| 17 | Imo | 83 |
| 18 | Jigawa | 34 |
| 19 | Kaduna | 112 |
| 20 | Kano | 144 |
| 21 | Katsina | 138 |
| 22 | Kebbi | 20 |
| 23 | Kogi | 32 |
| 24 | Kwara | 47 |
| 25 | Lagos | 681 |
| 26 | Nasarawa | 37 |
| 27 | Niger | 46 |
| 28 | Ogun | 58 |
| 29 | Ondo | 56 |
| 30 | Osun | 51 |
| 31 | Oyo | 87 |
| 32 | Plateau | 64 |
| 33 | Rivers | 69 |
| 34 | Sokoto | 22 |
| 35 | Taraba | 31 |
| 36 | Yobe | 21 |
| 37 | Zamfara | 33 |
| TOTAL | | 2,775 |

TABLE 2.7.1 **Distribution of Field Staff by State**

| S/N | State (s) | No of interviewers | No of Supervisors | Total Field Staff | No of Monitors |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Abia | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 2 | Adamawa | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 3 | Akwa-Ibom | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 4 | Anambra | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 5 | Bauchi | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 6 | Bayelsa | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | Benue | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 8 | Borno | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 9 | Cross River | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | Delta | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 11 | Ebonyi | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 12 | Edo | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 13 | Ekiti | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 14 | Enugu | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 15 | FCT (Abuja) | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 16 | Gombe | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 17 | Imo | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 18 | Jigawa | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 19 | Kaduna | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| 20 | Kano | 11 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| 21 | Katsina | 10 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| 22 | Kebbi | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 23 | Kogi | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 24 | Kwara | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 25 | Lagos | 51 | 4 | 55 | 7 |
| 26 | Nasarawa | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 27 | Niger | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 28 | Ogun | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 29 | Ondo | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 30 | Osun | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 31 | Oyo | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 32 | Plateau | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 33 | Rivers | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 34 | Sokoto | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 35 | Taraba | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 36 | Yobe | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 37 | Zamfara | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Total | | 210 | 40 | 250 | 45 |

TABLE 2.11.1

**Work Plan
On Business Survey on Crimes, Corruption
and Awareness of EFCC**

| S/N | ACTIVITIES | TIME FRAME |
|-----|---|---|
| 1.1 | Planning and Preparation | |
| | (i) Composition of CTC | Jan/Feb 2007. |
| | (ii) Meetings of CTC | Jan/Feb 2007 |
| | (iii) Sample Design | Jan/Feb 2007 |
| | (iv) Finalization of Survey Instruments | Jan/Feb/2007 |
| | (v) Printing of Questionnaires | Jan/Feb 2007 |
| | (vi) Production of Project Document | Jan/Feb 2007 |
| 1.2 | Pretest | |
| | 1st Level Training | 21st – 22nd Feb, 2007. |
| | 2nd Level Training and Field Work | 20th – 27th July, 2007 |
| 2.0 | Training for the Main Survey | |
| | (i) Training of Trainers – TOT HQs | Aug 23rd – 24th 2007 |
| | (ii) Zonal Level Training (Field Personnels) | Aug. 27th – 28th 2007 |
| 3.0 | Main Survey | |
| | (i) Data Collection | Aug. 30th – Sept. 13, 2007 |
| | (ii) Monitoring | Aug. 30th – Sept 15, 2007 |
| | (iii) Retrieval of Records | Sept 17th – 21st 2007 |
| 4.0 | Data Processing | |
| | (i) System Development | Aug. 23rd – 30th 2007 |
| | (ii) Training of Data Entry Operators/Editors | Sept 24th – 25th 2007 Sept 27th – Oct. 12th 2007 |
| | (iii) Data Entry | Oct 15th – 19th 2007 |
| | (iv) Data Cleaning | Oct 22nd – 31st 2007 |
| | (v) Analysis | |
| 5.0 | Report Writing | Nov 5th – Dec. 3rd 2007 |
| 6.0 | Dissemination Workshop | 2/3 Week December 2007 |

| TABLE 3.1.1 STATUS REPORT BY SECTOR | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| S/NO | SECTOR | NO EXPECTED | NO RETRIEVED | NO ANALYSABLE | NO NOT ANALYSABLE | NO OF *REFUSAL | PERCENT RETRIEVED | PERCENT ANALYSABLE | PERCENT OF *REFUSAL |
| 1 | Agriculture & Forestry | 163 | 125 | 124 | 1 | 38 | 76.7 | 99.2 | 23.3 |
| 2 | Fishing | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 10.0 |
| 3 | Mining & Quarrying | 75 | 50 | 49 | 1 | 25 | 66.7 | 98.0 | 33.3 |
| 4 | Manufacturing | 474 | 346 | 340 | 6 | 128 | 73.0 | 98.3 | 27.0 |
| 5 | Electricity, Gas and Water | 66 | 65 | 63 | 2 | 1 | 98.5 | 96.9 | 1.5 |
| 6 | Building and Construction | 137 | 108 | 108 | 0 | 29 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 21.2 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade | 450 | 304 | 298 | 6 | 146 | 67.6 | 98.0 | 32.4 |
| 8 | Hotel and Restaurants | 155 | 138 | 138 | 0 | 17 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 |
| 9 | Transport, Storage and Communication | 292 | 248 | 245 | 3 | 44 | 84.9 | 98.8 | 15.1 |
| 10 | Financial Intermediation | 233 | 167 | 158 | 9 | 66 | 71.7 | 94.6 | 28.3 |
| 11 | Real Estate, Renting and Business Activity | 85 | 63 | 62 | 1 | 22 | 74.1 | 98.4 | 25.9 |
| 12 | Public Administration and Defence | 77 | 77 | 74 | 3 | 0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 0.0 |
| 13 | Education | 163 | 158 | 156 | 2 | 5 | 96.9 | 98.7 | 3.1 |
| 14 | Health and Social Work | 235 | 231 | 228 | 3 | 4 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 1.7 |
| 15 | Other Community Social and Personal Service | 160 | 151 | 151 | 0 | 9 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 5.6 |
| TOTAL | | 2775 | 2240 | 2203 | 37 | 535 | 80.7 | 98.3 | 19.3 |

***REFUSAL includes closed down, moved away, not located e.t.c**

TABLE 3.1.2 STATUS REPORT BY ZONE

| S/N | ZONE | NO EXPECTED | NO RETRIEVED | NO ANALY SABLE | NO NOT ANALY SABLE | NO OF *REFUSAL | percent OF OVERALL RETRIEVAL | percent OF ZONAL RETRIEVAL | percent OF *REFUSAL |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | NORTH CENTRAL | 361 | 314 | 312 | 2 | 47 | 11.3 | 87.0 | 13.0 |
| 2 | NORTH EAST | 226 | 217 | 217 | 0 | 9 | 7.8 | 96.0 | 4.0 |
| 3 | NORTH WEST | 503 | 388 | 383 | 5 | 115 | 14.0 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| 4 | SOUTH EAST | 351 | 302 | 295 | 7 | 49 | 10.9 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| 5 | SOUTH SOUTH | 371 | 291 | 287 | 4 | 80 | 10.5 | 78.4 | 21.6 |
| 6 | SOUTH WEST | 963 | 728 | 709 | 19 | 235 | 26.2 | 75.6 | 24.4 |
| TOTAL | | 2775 | 2240 | 2203 | 37 | 535 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 19.3 |

TABLE 3.1.3 STATUS REPORT BY STATE

| S/NO | STATE | NO EXPECTED | NO RETRIEVED | NO ANALYS-ABLE | NO NOT ANALYS-ABLE | NO OF REFUSAL | percent RETRIEVED | percent OF OVERALL RETRIEVAL | percent ANALY-SABLE | percent OF REFUSAL |
|------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | ABIA | 88 | 86 | 85 | 1 | 2 | 97.7 | 3.1 | 98.8 | 2.3 |
| 2 | ADAMAWA | 36 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 97.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2.8 |
| 3 | AKWA IBOM | 52 | 50 | 47 | 3 | 2 | 96.2 | 1.8 | 94.0 | 3.8 |
| 4 | ANAMBRA | 75 | 65 | 61 | 4 | 10 | 86.7 | 2.3 | 93.8 | 13.3 |
| 5 | BAUCHI | 61 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 2 | 96.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 3.3 |
| 6 | BAYELSA | 31 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 93.5 | 1.0 | 96.6 | 6.5 |
| 7 | BENUUE | 41 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 8 | 80.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 19.5 |
| 8 | BORNO | 37 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 3 | 91.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 8.1 |
| 9 | CROSS RIVER | 46 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 15 | 67.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 32.6 |
| 10 | DELTA | 84 | 68 | 68 | 0 | 16 | 81.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 19.0 |
| 11 | EBONYI | 48 | 45 | 44 | 1 | 3 | 93.8 | 1.6 | 97.8 | 6.3 |
| 12 | EDO | 89 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 19 | 78.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 21.3 |
| 13 | EKITI | 30 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 1 | 96.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3.3 |
| 14 | ENUGU | 57 | 44 | 43 | 1 | 13 | 77.2 | 1.6 | 97.7 | 22.8 |
| 15 | FCT(ABUJA) | 94 | 67 | 67 | 0 | 27 | 71.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 28.7 |
| 16 | GOMBE | 40 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 3 | 92.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7.5 |
| 17 | IMO | 83 | 62 | 62 | 0 | 21 | 74.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 25.3 |
| 18 | JIGAWA | 34 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 6 | 82.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 17.6 |
| 19 | KADUNA | 112 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 16 | 85.7 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 14.3 |
| 20 | KANO | 144 | 110 | 105 | 5 | 34 | 76.4 | 4.0 | 95.5 | 23.6 |
| 21 | KATSINA | 138 | 79 | 79 | 0 | 59 | 57.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 42.8 |
| 22 | KEBBI | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 23 | KOGI | 32 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 3 | 90.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 9.4 |
| 24 | KWARA | 47 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 7 | 85.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 14.9 |
| 25 | LAGOS | 681 | 494 | 486 | 8 | 187 | 72.5 | 17.8 | 98.4 | 27.5 |
| 26 | NASARAWA | 37 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 27 | NIGER | 46 | 46 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 97.8 | 0.0 |
| 28 | OGUN | 58 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 6 | 89.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 10.3 |
| 29 | ONDO | 56 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 17 | 69.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 30.4 |
| 30 | OSUN | 51 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 8 | 84.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 15.7 |
| 31 | OYO | 87 | 72 | 61 | 11 | 15 | 82.8 | 2.6 | 84.7 | 17.2 |
| 32 | PLATEAU | 64 | 62 | 61 | 1 | 2 | 96.9 | 2.2 | 98.4 | 3.1 |
| 33 | RIVERS | 69 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 26 | 62.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 37.7 |
| 34 | SOKOTO | 22 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | TARABA | 31 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | YOBE | 21 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------|------|------|----|-----|------|------|-------|------|
| 37 | ZAMFARA | 33 | 32 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 97.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 3.0 |
| | TOTAL | 2775 | 2240 | 2203 | 37 | 535 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 98.3 | 19.3 |

TABLE 3.1.4

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE

| S/N | STATE | ZONE | Agric | | | | | | Fishing | | | | | | M&Q | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|
| | | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Ekiti | SW | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Lagos | SW | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 25 |
| 3 | Ogun | SW | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Ondo | SW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Osun | SW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Oyo | SW | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 21 | 21 | 21 | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 1 | Abia | SE | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 | Anambra | SE | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Ebonyi | SE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 15 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 93 | 93 |
| 4 | Enugu | SE | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | | | | | | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| 5 | Imo | SE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 19 | 18 | 18 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 25 | 18 | 18 | 7 | | |
| 1 | A/Ibom | SS | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Bayelsa | SS | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 3 | C/River | SS | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 4 | Delta | SS | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| 5 | Edo | SS | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 42 | 42 |
| 6 | Rivers | SS | 2 | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 25 | 15 | 15 | 10 | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | 17 | 7 | 7 | 10 | | |
| 1 | Kaduna | NW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | Kano | NW | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Katsina | NW | 48 | 21 | 21 | 27 | 44 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kebbi | NW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Sokoto | NW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Zamfara | NW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 59 | 31 | 31 | 28 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Adamawa | NE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Bauchi | NE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Borno | NE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Gombe | NE | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Jigawa | NE | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Taraba | NE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Yobe | NE | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 16 | 14 | 14 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| 1 | Benue | NC | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | FCT | NC | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Kogi | NC | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | Kwara | NC | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Nassarawa | NC | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Niger | NC | 15 | 15 | 15 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Plateau | NC | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | NIGERIA | | 23 | 23 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 | | |

TABLE 3.1.4 (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE

| S/N | STATE | ZONE | Manufacturing | | | | | | Elect., Water & Gas | | | | | | Building & Construction | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| | | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Ekiti | SW | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Lagos | SW | 250 | 137 | 137 | 113 | 55 | 55 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ogun | SW | 9 | | 9 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Ondo | SW | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Osun | SW | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Oyo | SW | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 64 | 64 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 289 | 169 | 169 | 120 | | | 21 | 21 | 21 | | | | 32 | 31 | 31 | 1 | | |
| 1 | Abia | SE | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 |
| 2 | Anambra | SE | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ebonyi | SE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Enugu | SE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 | Imo | SE | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| Total | | | 26 | 26 | 26 | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | 15 | 8 | 8 | 7 | | |
| 1 | A/lbom | SS | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | Bayelsa | SS | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | C/River | SS | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 |
| 4 | Delta | SS | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Edo | SS | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 |
| 6 | Rivers | SS | 4 | | | 4 | | | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 71 | 71 |
| Total | | | 28 | 23 | 23 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 31 | 25 | 25 | 6 | | |
| 1 | Kaduna | NW | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 | Kano | NW | 29 | 28 | 28 | 1 | 97 | 97 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 67 | 67 |
| 3 | Katsina | NW | 19 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 74 | 74 | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 40 | |
| 4 | Kebbi | NW | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Sokoto | NW | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | |
| 6 | Zamfara | NW | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | |
| Total | | | 68 | 62 | 62 | 6 | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | 30 | 22 | 22 | 8 | | |
| 1 | Adamawa | NE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Bauchi | NE | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Borno | NE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Gombe | NE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Jigawa | NE | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 | Taraba | NE | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Yobe | NE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 33 | 31 | 31 | 2 | | | 11 | 11 | 11 | | | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | |
| 1 | Benue | NC | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | FCT | NC | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| 3 | Kogi | NC | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | |
| 4 | Kwara | NC | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Nassarawa | NC | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 6 | Niger | NC | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Plateau | NC | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| NIGERIA | | | 30 | 29 | 29 | 1 | | | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | 22 | 9 | 9 | 13 | | |

| TABLE 3.1.4 (Contd) | | SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| S/N | STATE | ZONE | Wholesale & Retail | | | | | | Hotels & Restaurants | | | | | | Transport | | | | | |
| | | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Ekiti | SW | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Lagos | SW | 99 | 59 | 59 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | 100 | 100 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 83 | 83 |
| 3 | Ogun | SW | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Ondo | SW | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 |
| 5 | Osun | SW | 11 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 82 | 82 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 |
| 6 | Oyo | SW | 16 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 69 | 69 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 |
| Total | | | 151 | 95 | 95 | 56 | | | 41 | 39 | 39 | 2 | | | 84 | 71 | 71 | 13 | | |
| 1 | Abia | SE | 18 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 83 | 83 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Anambra | SE | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ebonyi | SE | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Enugu | SE | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 63 | 63 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 | Imo | SE | 11 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 72 | 72 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 29 |
| Total | | | 51 | 34 | 34 | 17 | | | 18 | 17 | 17 | 1 | | | 35 | 29 | 29 | 6 | | |
| 1 | A/Ibom | SS | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 80 | 80 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Bayelsa | SS | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | C/River | SS | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 42 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Delta | SS | 9 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 | Edo | SS | 11 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 81 | 81 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 88 | 88 |
| 6 | Rivers | SS | 16 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 56 | 56 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 55 | 55 |
| Total | | | 57 | 41 | 41 | 15 | | | 29 | 26 | 26 | 3 | | | 43 | 35 | 35 | 8 | | |
| 1 | Kaduna | NW | 19 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 84 | 84 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 | Kano | NW | 34 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 55 | 55 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 89 | 89 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Katsina | NW | 15 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 53 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 63 | 63 |
| 4 | Kebbi | NW | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Sokoto | NW | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Zamfara | NW | 12 | 12 | 12 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 87 | 62 | 62 | 25 | | | 25 | 23 | 23 | 2 | | | 56 | 42 | 42 | 14 | | |
| 1 | Adamawa | NE | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Bauchi | NE | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 67 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Borno | NE | 9 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Gombe | NE | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Jigawa | NE | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 |
| 6 | Taraba | NE | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Yobe | NE | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 44 | 21 | 21 | 23 | | | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | | 39 | 38 | 38 | 1 | | |
| 1 | Benue | NC | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | FCT | NC | 14 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 79 | 79 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 | Kogi | NC | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Kwara | NC | 10 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 90 | 90 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| 5 | Nassarawa | NC | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 67 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Niger | NC | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Plateau | NC | 15 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 73 | 73 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 |
| NIGERIA | | | 60 | 45 | 45 | 15 | | | 28 | 19 | 19 | 9 | | | 35 | 30 | 30 | 5 | | |

TABLE 3.1.4 (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE

| SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|
| S/N | STATE | ZONE | Financial Intermediation | | | | | | Real Estate, Rent & Bus. (PPS) | | | | | | Public Admin&Defence | | | | | |
| | | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Ekiti | SW | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Lagos | SW | 61 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 50 | 50 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 94 | 94 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ogun | SW | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Ondo | SW | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Osun | SW | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 42 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Oyo | SW | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 64 | 64 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 97 | 58 | 58 | 39 | | | 23 | 19 | 19 | 4 | | | 12 | 12 | 12 | | | |
| 1 | Abia | SE | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Anambra | SE | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 60 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ebonyi | SE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Enugu | SE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Imo | SE | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 33 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 40 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 29 | 21 | 21 | 8 | | | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| 1 | A/Ibom | SS | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Bayelsa | SS | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | C/River | SS | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Delta | SS | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Edo | SS | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 57 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Rivers | SS | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 26 | 19 | 19 | 7 | | | 20 | 15 | 15 | 5 | | | 12 | 12 | 12 | | | |
| 1 | Kaduna | NW | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 60 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | Kano | NW | 12 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 41 | 41 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Katsina | NW | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Kebbi | NW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| 5 | Sokoto | NW | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Zamfara | NW | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 33 | 19 | 19 | 14 | | | 18 | 17 | 17 | 1 | | | 12 | 9 | 9 | 3 | | |
| 1 | Adamawa | NE | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Bauchi | NE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Borno | NE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Gombe | NE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Jigawa | NE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Taraba | NE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Yobe | NE | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 19 | 18 | 18 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | |
| 1 | Benue | NC | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 33 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | FCT | NC | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 77 | 77 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Kogi | NC | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Kwara | NC | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Nassarawa | NC | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Niger | NC | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Plateau | NC | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| NIGERIA | | | 29 | 23 | 23 | 6 | | | 11 | 4 | 4 | 7 | | | 17 | 17 | 17 | | | |

TABLE 3.1.4 (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE

| SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND ZONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|
| S/N | STATE | ZONE | Other Community, Social and Personal Services | | | | | | Education | | | | | | Health and social work | | | | | |
| | | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Ekiti | SW | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Lagos | SW | 55 | 54 | 54 | 1 | 98 | 98 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | 100 | 100 | 58 | 55 | 55 | 3 | 92 | 92 |
| 3 | Ogun | SW | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| 4 | Ondo | SW | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Osun | SW | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Oyo | SW | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 68 | 66 | 66 | 2 | | | 36 | 35 | 35 | 1 | | | 75 | 71 | 71 | 4 | | |
| 1 | Abia | SE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Anambra | SE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ebonyi | SE | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Enugu | SE | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 57 | 57 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Imo | SE | 17 | 17 | 17 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 31 | 30 | 30 | 1 | | | 28 | 24 | 24 | 4 | | | 43 | 43 | 43 | | | |
| 1 | A/lbom | SS | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Bayelsa | SS | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 3 | C/River | SS | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 |
| 4 | Delta | SS | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Edo | SS | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Rivers | SS | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 |
| Total | | | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1 | | | 24 | 23 | 23 | 1 | | | 34 | 32 | 32 | 2 | | |
| 1 | Kaduna | NW | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 | Kano | NW | 2 | | | 2 | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 92 | 92 |
| 3 | Katsina | NW | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Kebbi | NW | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Sokoto | NW | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Zamfara | NW | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 12 | 9 | 9 | 3 | | | 25 | 25 | 25 | | | | 30 | 28 | 28 | 2 | | |
| 1 | Adamawa | NE | | | | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Bauchi | NE | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Borno | NE | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gombe | NE | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Jigawa | NE | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Taraba | NE | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Yobe | NE | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Total | | | 15 | 15 | 15 | | | | 22 | 22 | 22 | | | | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | |
| 1 | Benue | NC | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | FCT | NC | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 92 | 92 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| 3 | Kogi | NC | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Kwara | NC | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Nassarawa | NC | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Niger | NC | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Plateau | NC | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 |
| NIGERIA | | | 23 | 21 | 21 | 2 | | | 28 | 27 | 27 | 1 | | | 38 | 36 | 36 | 2 | | |

TABLE 3.1.5

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND STATE

| S/N | STATE | Agric | | | | | | Fishing | | | | | | M&Q | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|
| | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Abia | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 | Adamawa | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| 3 | A/Ibom | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Anambra | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Bauchi | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Bayelsa | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 7 | Benue | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Borno | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | C/River | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 10 | Delta | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| 11 | Ebonyi | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 15 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 93 | 93 |
| 12 | Edo | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 42 | 42 |
| 13 | Ekiti | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Enugu | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | | | | | | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| 15 | FCT | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Gombe | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | Imo | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 18 | Jigawa | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Kaduna | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 20 | Kano | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 21 | Katsina | 48 | 21 | 21 | 27 | 44 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Kebbi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Kogi | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| 24 | Kwara | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Lagos | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 25 |
| 26 | Nassarawa | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 27 | Niger | 15 | 15 | 15 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 28 | Ogun | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | |
| 29 | Ondo | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| 30 | Osun | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Oyo | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 32 | Plateau | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 33 | Rivers | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 34 | Sokoto | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Taraba | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Yobe | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Zamfara | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| | NIGERIA | 163 | 124 | 124 | 39 | | | 10 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | | 75 | 50 | 50 | 25 | | |

TABLE 3.1.5 (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND STATE

| STATE | Manufacturing | | | | | | Elect., Water & Gas | | | | | | Building & Construction | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----|-----|-----|-------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| Abia | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 |
| Adamawa | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| A/Ibom | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Anambra | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Bauchi | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Bayelsa | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Benue | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Borno | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| C/River | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 |
| Delta | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | 100 | 100 |
| Ebonyi | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Edo | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 |
| Ekiti | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Enugu | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 17 |
| FCT | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| Gombe | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Imo | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| Jigawa | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Kaduna | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 83 | 83 |
| Kano | 29 | 28 | 28 | 1 | 97 | 97 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 67 | 67 |
| Katsina | 19 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 74 | 74 | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 40 |
| Kebbi | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Kogi | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Kwara | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Lagos | 250 | 137 | 137 | 113 | 55 | 55 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | 100 | 100 |
| Nassarawa | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Niger | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Ogun | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Ondo | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Osun | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Oyo | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 64 | 64 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| Plateau | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| Rivers | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 71 | 71 |
| Sokoto | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| Taraba | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Yobe | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Zamfara | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 474 | 340 | 340 | 134 | | | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | 137 | 101 | 101 | 36 | | |

TABLE 3.1.5. (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND STATE

| S/N | STATE | Wholesale & Retail | | | | | | Hotels & Restaurants | | | | | | Transport | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Abia | 18 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 83 | 83 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Adamawa | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | A/Ibom | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 80 | 80 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Anambra | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Bauchi | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 67 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Bayelsa | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Benue | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Borno | 9 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | C/River | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 42 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Delta | 9 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 |
| 11 | Ebonyi | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | Edo | 11 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 81 | 81 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 88 | 88 |
| 13 | Ekiti | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | Enugu | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 63 | 63 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 |
| 15 | FCT | 14 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 79 | 79 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 70 | 70 |
| 16 | Gombe | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | Imo | 11 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 72 | 72 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 29 |
| 18 | Jigawa | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 |
| 19 | Kaduna | 19 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 84 | 84 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 75 | 75 |
| 20 | Kano | 34 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 55 | 55 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 89 | 89 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 |
| 21 | Katsina | 15 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 53 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 63 | 63 |
| 22 | Kebbi | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 23 | Kogi | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 24 | Kwara | 10 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 90 | 90 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| 25 | Lagos | 99 | 59 | 59 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | 100 | 100 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 83 | 83 |
| 26 | Nassarawa | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 67 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 27 | Niger | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 28 | Ogun | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 29 | Ondo | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 |
| 30 | Osun | 11 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 82 | 82 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 |
| 31 | Oyo | 16 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 69 | 69 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 |
| 32 | Plateau | 15 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 73 | 73 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 |
| 33 | Rivers | 16 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 56 | 56 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 50 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 55 | 55 |
| 34 | Sokoto | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 35 | Taraba | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 36 | Yobe | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 37 | Zamfara | 12 | 12 | 12 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| TOTAL | | 450 | 298 | 298 | 152 | | | 155 | 138 | 138 | 17 | | | 292 | 245 | 245 | 47 | | |

TABLE 3.1.5 (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND STATE

| S/N | STATE | Financial Intermediation | | | | | | Real Estate, Rent & Bus. (PPS) | | | | | | Public Admin. & Defence | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|
| | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Abia | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Adamawa | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | A/Ibom | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Anambra | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 60 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Bauchi | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Bayelsa | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Benue | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 33 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Borno | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | C/River | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Delta | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | Ebonyi | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | Edo | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 57 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | Ekiti | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | Enugu | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 50 | 50 |
| 15 | FCT | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 77 | 77 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 16 | Gombe | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | Imo | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 33 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 40 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 18 | Jigawa | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 19 | Kaduna | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 60 | 60 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| 20 | Kano | 12 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 41 | 41 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 21 | Katsina | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 22 | Kebbi | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| 23 | Kogi | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 24 | Kwara | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 25 | Lagos | 61 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 50 | 50 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 94 | 94 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 26 | Nassarawa | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 27 | Niger | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 28 | Ogun | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 29 | Ondo | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 30 | Osun | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 42 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 31 | Oyo | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 64 | 64 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 32 | Plateau | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 33 | Rivers | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 34 | Sokoto | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 35 | Taraba | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 36 | Yobe | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 37 | Zamfara | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| TOTAL | | 233 | 158 | 158 | 75 | | | 85 | 62 | 62 | 23 | | | 77 | 74 | 74 | 3 | | |

TABLE 3.1.5 (Contd)

SAMPLED ACHIEVED BY SECTOR AND STATE

| S/N | STATE | Other Community, Social and Personal Services | | | | | | Education | | | | | | Health and social work | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|------------|------------|----------|-----|-----|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----|-----|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| | | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A | E | R | A | RE | % R | % A |
| 1 | Abia | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Adamawa | | | | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | A/lbom | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Anambra | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Bauchi | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 6 | Bayelsa | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 7 | Benue | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Borno | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 9 | C/River | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 |
| 10 | Delta | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | Ebonyi | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | Edo | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | Ekiti | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | Enugu | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 57 | 57 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| 15 | FCT | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 92 | 92 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| 16 | Gombe | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | Imo | 17 | 17 | 17 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 |
| 18 | Jigawa | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 |
| 19 | Kaduna | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 92 | 92 |
| 20 | Kano | 2 | | | 2 | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 92 | 92 |
| 21 | Katsina | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 22 | Kebbi | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 23 | Kogi | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| 24 | Kwara | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 100 | 100 |
| 25 | Lagos | 55 | 54 | 54 | 1 | 98 | 98 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | 100 | 100 | 59 | 57 | 57 | 3 | 92 | 92 |
| 26 | Nassarawa | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 27 | Niger | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 28 | Ogun | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 75 | 75 |
| 29 | Ondo | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 30 | Osun | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 31 | Oyo | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 100 | 100 |
| 32 | Plateau | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 100 | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 100 | 100 |
| 33 | Rivers | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 86 |
| 34 | Sokoto | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 35 | Taraba | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 100 | 100 |
| 36 | Yobe | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| 37 | Zamfara | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| | TOTAL | 160 | 151 | 151 | 9 | | | 163 | 156 | 156 | 7 | | | 235 | 225 | 225 | 10 | | |

TABLE 4.1.1.0 SAMPLE SIZE BY REGION

| Zone | State | Gross Sample | Completed Interview | Refusal | % Completed Interview |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| NORTH CENTRAL | Zonal Total | 361 | 312 | 49 | 11.2 |
| | Benue | 41 | 33 | 8 | 1.2 |
| | FCT | 94 | 67 | 27 | 2.4 |
| | Kogi | 32 | 29 | 3 | 1.0 |
| | Kwara | 47 | 40 | 7 | 1.4 |
| | Nasarawa | 37 | 37 | 0 | 1.3 |
| | Niger | 46 | 45 | 1 | 1.6 |
| | Plateau | 64 | 61 | 3 | 2.2 |
| NORTH EAST | Zonal Total | 226 | 217 | 9 | 7.8 |
| | Adamawa | 36 | 35 | 1 | 1.3 |
| | Bauchi | 61 | 59 | 2 | 2.1 |
| | Borno | 37 | 34 | 3 | 1.2 |
| | Gombe | 40 | 37 | 3 | 1.3 |
| | Taraba | 31 | 31 | 0 | 1.1 |
| | Yobe | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0.8 |
| NORTH WEST | Zonal Total | 503 | 383 | 120 | 13.8 |
| | Jigawa | 34 | 28 | 6 | 1.0 |
| | Kaduna | 112 | 96 | 16 | 3.5 |
| | Kano | 144 | 105 | 39 | 3.8 |
| | Katsina | 138 | 79 | 59 | 2.8 |
| | Kebbi | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0.7 |
| | Sokoto | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0.8 |
| | Zamfara | 33 | 32 | 1 | 1.2 |
| SOUTH EAST | Zonal Total | 351 | 295 | 56 | 10.6 |
| | Abia | 88 | 85 | 3 | 3.1 |
| | Anambra | 75 | 61 | 14 | 2.2 |
| | Ebonyi | 48 | 44 | 4 | 1.6 |
| | Enugu | 57 | 43 | 14 | 1.5 |
| | Imo | 83 | 62 | 21 | 2.2 |
| SOUTH SOUTH | Zonal Total | 371 | 287 | 84 | 10.3 |
| | Akwa Ibom | 52 | 47 | 5 | 1.7 |
| | Bayelsa | 31 | 28 | 3 | 1.0 |
| | Cross River | 46 | 31 | 15 | 1.1 |
| | Delta | 84 | 68 | 16 | 2.5 |
| | Edo | 89 | 70 | 19 | 2.5 |
| | Rivers | 69 | 43 | 26 | 1.5 |
| SOUTH WEST | Zonal Total | 963 | 709 | 254 | 25.5 |
| | Ekiti | 30 | 29 | 1 | 1.0 |
| | Lagos | 681 | 486 | 195 | 17.5 |
| | Ogun | 58 | 52 | 6 | 1.9 |
| | Ondo | 56 | 39 | 17 | 1.4 |
| | Osun | 51 | 43 | 8 | 1.5 |
| | Oyo | 87 | 61 | 26 | 2.2 |
| National Total | | 2,775 | 2,203 | 572 | 79.4 |

TABLE 4.1.1.0 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETED INTERVIEW BY SECTOR

| SECTOR | COMPLETED INTERVIEW | % COMPLETED INTERVIEW |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 124 | 5.6 |
| Fishing | 9 | 0.4 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 49 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing | 340 | 15.4 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water | 63 | 2.9 |
| Building and Construction | 108 | 4.9 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 298 | 13.5 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | 138 | 6.3 |
| Transport, Storage and Communication | 245 | 11.1 |
| Financial Intermediation | 158 | 7.2 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | 62 | 2.8 |
| Public Administration and Defence | 74 | 3.4 |
| Education | 156 | 7.1 |
| Health and Social Work | 228 | 10.3 |
| Other Community, Social and Personal Services | 151 | 6.9 |
| Total | 2,203 | 100.0 |

TABLE 4.1.1.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETED INTERVIEW BY ZONE

| ZONE | COMPLETED INTERVIEW | % COMPLETED INTERVIEW |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| NORTH CENTRAL | 312 | 14.2 |
| NORTH EAST | 217 | 9.9 |
| NORTH WEST | 383 | 17.4 |
| SOUTH EAST | 295 | 13.4 |
| SOUTH SOUTH | 287 | 13.0 |
| SOUTH WEST | 709 | 32.2 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |

TABLE 4.1.1.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETED INTERVIEW BY STATE

| STATE | NO. | PERCENT |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Abia | 85 | 3.9 |
| Adamawa | 35 | 1.6 |
| Akwa Ibom | 47 | 2.1 |
| Anambra | 61 | 2.8 |
| Bauchi | 59 | 2.7 |
| Bayelsa | 28 | 1.3 |
| Benue | 33 | 1.5 |
| Borno | 34 | 1.5 |
| Cross River | 31 | 1.4 |
| Delta | 68 | 3.1 |
| Ebonyi | 44 | 2.0 |
| Edo | 70 | 3.2 |
| Ekiti | 29 | 1.3 |
| Enugu | 43 | 2.0 |
| Gombe | 37 | 1.7 |
| Imo | 62 | 2.8 |
| Jigawa | 28 | 1.3 |
| Kaduna | 96 | 4.4 |
| Kano | 105 | 4.8 |
| Katsina | 79 | 3.6 |
| Kebbi | 20 | 0.9 |
| Kogi | 29 | 1.3 |
| Kwara | 40 | 1.8 |
| Lagos | 486 | 22.1 |
| Nasarawa | 37 | 1.7 |
| Niger | 45 | 2.0 |
| Ogun | 52 | 2.4 |
| Ondo | 39 | 1.8 |
| Osun | 43 | 2.0 |
| Oyo | 61 | 2.8 |
| Plateau | 61 | 2.8 |
| Rivers | 43 | 2.0 |
| Sokoto | 22 | 1.0 |
| Taraba | 31 | 1.4 |
| Yobe | 21 | 1.0 |
| Zamfara | 32 | 1.5 |
| FCT Abuja | 67 | 3.0 |
| TOTAL | 2,203 | 100.0 |