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Comparative Analysis of Commercial Banking Activities in the 19 States of the Nigerian Federation 1977-1980*

Introduction

In an earlier article¹, titled "A comparative analysis of the structure of commercial bank credit operations in Nigerian states 1972 - 1975", we analysed in a comparative manner the banks' credit operation activities in the then twelve states of the Federation. Seven additional states were created in the country in 1976, bringing the total number of states to 19. There is thus a need not only to up-date the earlier analysis but also to include the new states in the analysis.

Therefore, the objective of this paper is to examine the distribution of some commercial banking facilities and services among the 19 states of the Federation. It provides inter-state as well as intra-state comparative analysis of commercial banking activities during the period 1977 to 1980. In order to meet, particularly the needs of state governments that bombard the Research Department of the Central Bank with requests for banking statistics in respect of their states, detailed statistical data are provided.

However, individual state statistics must be interpreted with caution, since the states are not in water-tight compartments. For instance, credit granted in one state could be used in one or more other states; companies that have branches in several states or that operate all over the country may obtain credit in one state (usually at the headquarters) to finance their operations in other states. Thus the statistics of loans and advances granted in each state do not necessarily give a complete picture of the amount of bank credit used in the state.

This analysis appears particularly opportune in view of the on going rural banking programme which the Central Bank designed and initiated in 1977. The rural banking programme was designed to fill yawning gaps in the provision of banking facilities with regard to rural areas. It had long been felt that the rural areas were denied banking facilities and that such denial constituted a serious constraint on rural development.

Right from the colonial time commercial banking activities were concentrated in the big cities while the rural areas were almost completely neglected. The expatriate banks which controlled the bulk of the banking business in the country being more concerned with the finance of import/export business mostly expatriate enterprises, had concentrated their banking facilities in Lagos metropolis and a few other major towns. Though the indigenous banks tried to redress the gross imbalance by opening branches in some rear rural areas they were too weak to be effective. They lacked the necessary finance, trained and experienced staff and competent management. For instance, all the indigenous banks combined accounted for only 18 per cent of bank deposits and 24 per cent of loans and advances in 1965. By 1975, their share in banking business in terms of deposits and loans was 31 and 28 per cent respectively. Why did the expatriate banks which had the means and capability to penetrate into the rural areas fail to do so? They lacked foresight and were only

interested in making quick and easy profit, hence they concentrated on financing only import and export trade and the few expatriate businesses that existed.

The explanation given by the banks themselves was that there was no effective demand for banking services in the vast areas outside the cities. They argued that the very fact that they did not establish branches in the rural areas was an evidence of the lack of demand for banking services in the areas. This has always been the argument even within some academic circles. The argument is that where enterprise leads, finance follows. That the creation of modern financial institutions, their assets and liabilities and related financial services, is in response to the demand for these services by investors and savers in the real economy. The nature of the demand for financial services depends on the growth of real output and upon the commercialization and monetization of agriculture and other traditional subsistence sectors. As the growth and transformation are under the way, financial intermediation follows to transfer savings from households and other surplus units to support and sustain the leading sectors in the process of growth. The argument assumes that the response of the financial system to demand for financial services in any part of a country comes about more or less automatically, implying that finance is essentially passive and permissive in the growth process.

This argument though appears logically sound and accords with reality and experience in some parts of the world, the experience of many developing countries including Nigeria shows that it is not universally valid. In the first place, there is nothing automatic in the response of the financial system in providing financial services to meet evident demand all over the country. In fact, the response may be so slow that it fails to have the expected impact. Secondly, for many reasons such as the imperfection in the operation of the market mechanism, socio-political, religious and environmental obstacles, the financial system may not respond to evident and growing demand for financial services in vast areas of a country. For instance, in the case of Nigeria, the commercial banking system failed to respond to demand for banking services in the vast areas outside Lagos metropolis and other major cities of the country. Its failure was due to a combination of inertia, lack of dynamic entrepreneurship, and absence of keen competition on the part of the expatriate banks. As for the indigenous banks, the main obstacle was lack of financial and manpower resources.

Thus if the vast rural areas of the country were to be provided with banking facilities, the authorities had to do something. It was in recognition of this that Central Bank prepared a master plan banking expansion programme in 1977 to direct commercial banks to extend banking facilities. This was followed by a second phase ~~operation~~ (1980-1983) which began in August, 1980. Under the first phase, 200 rural centres were identified and allocated to the commercial banks for opening bank branches. In selecting the centres for this phase, priority was given to local government headquarters so as to ensure that each local government headquarters had at least a bank branch. Under the second phase, 266 centres were designated and allocated to the banks to open and operate branches. In identifying the centres in the second phase, emphasis was shifted from local government

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¹See Central Bank of Nigeria, Economic and Financial Review, Vol. 16, No. 2 of December, 1978 pp 34-56.

headquarters to areas of relatively large population, with industrial and commercial activities.

By the end of 1980, 194 commercial bank branches were opened and put into operation in rural areas all over the country. This rose to 237 at the end of 1981. What impact have this and other developments in the commercial banking system since 1976 had on the distribution of banking facilities among the states of the Federation? The analysis that follows will throw some light on this question.

The paper is divided into three parts. Part I examines the inter-state distribution of bank facilities – branches, credit and deposits; analysis of intra-state sectoral credit distribution and loan maturity are discussed in part 2; while part 3 is the conclusion.

I. INTER-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF BANKING FACILITIES

(i) Branches

Commercial bank branches and offices in the country totalled 507 at the end of 1977. This rose to 880 by the end of 1981, a rise of 73.6 per cent during the period. Table 1 shows the spread of these branches among the 19 states of the Federation. It reveals still a very high concentration of commercial bank branch network in Lagos state which of course is a reflection of the concentration of banks in Lagos metropolis. However, there have been significant shifts away from Lagos to some other geographical areas or states of the Federation. For instance, of the 507 branches in 1977, Lagos state alone had 102 or 20 per cent. But thereafter, though the number of bank branches in Lagos state increased persistently to 135 at the end of 1981, the state's relative share showed a downward trend from 20 per cent in 1977 to 15.3 per cent in 1981. Oyo state, though very far behind, was next to Lagos, followed by Bendel, Anambra, Imo, Kaduna, Ondo, and Kano in that order. Like Lagos, the relative shares of Oyo, Bendel, Kaduna and Cross River fell. In contrast, some states including Gongola, Niger, Bauchi, Benue, Sokoto, Kwara, Ondo, and Plateau increased their proportionate shares in the number of bank branches. These shifts towards more even spread in commercial banking institutions in the country is attributable to government rural banking programme and the gradual integration of all parts of the country into the national economy.

(ii) Deposits

The commercial banks aggregate deposit liabilities rose from ₦5,200.4 million on 31st December, 1977 to ₦9,486.4 million at the end of 1980 – a rise of 82.4 per cent in the three-year period. The expansion of deposits was concentrated in 1979 and 1980 when growth rates were 35.6 per cent and 30.6 per cent respectively, compared with 1978 when an increase of only 3.0 per cent was recorded.

As regards the distribution of the banks deposits among the states, Lagos state had by far the largest share. On the average, over 46 per cent of the deposits was in Lagos state. The state did not only have a lion share of the deposits, but also increased its relative share during the period (see Table 2). Though very far behind, Oyo state was next to Lagos with an annual average share of 6.7 per cent followed by Anambra (6.1), Kaduna (5.5), Bendel (5.2), Kano (4.2) and Imo (3.7) per cent in that order. Next to these states were Sokoto with 2.8 per cent, Rivers 2.6 per cent, Cross River 2.5 per cent, Borno 2.3 per cent, and Ogun 2.1 per cent. Each of the remaining states had an average share of less than 2.0 per cent as follows: Ondo 1.8 per cent, Plateau 1.7 per cent,

Niger 1.6 per cent, Kwara 1.6 per cent, Gongola 1.3 per cent, Bauchi 1.2 per cent, and Benue 1.0 per cent.

Some of the states increased their relative shares in total bank deposits during the period. For instance, Lagos state's share rose from 42.5 per cent in 1977 to 47.2 per cent in 1980, while that of Rivers state increased from 1.7 to 3.1 per cent. Others that recorded notable, though not significant, increases in their shares were Imo (from 3.2 to 4.0 per cent), Niger (from 1.5 to 2 per cent), and Anambra (from 5.7 to 6.0 per cent). In contrast, the proportionate shares of some states showed declines. The share of Oyo state fell by 1.8 percentage points, that is from 7.4 per cent in 1977 to 5.6 per cent in 1980; the share of Sokoto state declined from 3.5 to 2.0 per cent, that of Borno from 3.4 to 1.9 per cent and Kaduna from 6.1 to 4.9 per cent. Other states that recorded marginal declines in their percentage shares of deposits include Ogun, Ondo, Bendel and Bauchi states.

It might be instructive to look at the growth pattern of deposits in the various states during the review period. Majority of the states (10 out of 19) recorded declines in the level of bank deposits in 1978 compared with the level in 1977 (see Table 3). This remarkable down-ward movement was attributable to the economic recession of that year following the first glut in the international oil market and the consequent fall in the country's foreign exchange earnings and deceleration in general economic activities.

However, following the recovery in the oil market in 1979 and 1980, significant increases in deposits were recorded for many states in these two years especially in 1980. For the whole period 1978 to 1980, the highest percentage increase in bank deposits was recorded for Benue where deposits rose by an annual average of 57.1 per cent. This position was achieved mainly because of a very sharp rise (161.7%) of deposits in the state in 1980. Rivers state had the next highest annual average deposit expansion (50.4 per cent) followed by Niger (39.4 per cent), Plateau (32.7 per cent), Kwara (32.6 per cent) Imo (32.2 per cent) and Kano (28.0 per cent). Sokoto state recorded the lowest percentage increase in bank deposits during the period. Deposits in the state fell in 1978 and 1979 and recorded an increase only in 1980. The average annual increase was 0.7 per cent. Other states that recorded relatively low average annual increase were Ogun (8.6 per cent) Borno (5.8 per cent), and Bauchi (3.6 per cent). The low average increase in Borno and Bauchi resulted from the substantial declines in deposits in the two states in 1978.

(iii) Loans and Advances

Aggregate commercial banks' loans and advances outstanding totalled ₦3,213.0 million at the end of 1977, and rose un-interruptedly to ₦6,139.6 million on 31st December, 1980 — showing a rise of ₦2,926.6 million or 91 per cent in the three year period.

Lagos state had a lion's share of the total outstanding loans and advances during the period 1977 to 1980. Its share alone during the period averaged 57.5 per cent, while the shares of the remaining 18 states put together average 42.5 per cent. In monetary terms the share of Lagos state amounted to ₦1,946.9 million in 1977, this rose to ₦2,283.1 million in 1978 and to ₦2,676.7 million and ₦3,397.2 million in 1979 and 1980 respectively (see Table 5). It is, however, remarkable that while the share of the state is absolute monetary terms was by far the largest, and maintained an upward trend, its share in percentage terms maintained a persistent downward trend throughout the period. In 1977, loans and advances outstanding in Lagos state constituted

60.6 per cent of the total loans and advances in the country. The ratio fell to 57.5 per cent in 1978, and further declined to 56.6 and 55.3 per cent in 1979 and 1980 respectively. All the other states were very far behind Lagos state. Oyo state was next to Lagos with an annual average share of 6.5 per cent followed by Anambra state with 5.0 per cent, Kano 4.8 per cent and Bendel 4.3 per cent. Kaduna and Imo states had 3.6 per cent each of the total loans and advances. Rivers state had 2.9 per cent and Plateau state 2.3 per cent. Bauchi, Benue, Gongola, Ogun and Niger states had less than one per cent each. (for the rest see Table 5).

Some of the states increased their percentage shares in total loans and advances between 1977 and 1980. These include Rivers state whose share rose from 1.9 per cent in 1977 to 3.5 per cent in 1980, Oyo state from 5.4 to 6.2 per cent, and Kano from 4.8 to 5.3 per cent. Other states whose percentage shares increased, though marginally include Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gongola, Imo, Kwara, Niger, Ogun, Ondo and Sokoto. The gains made by these states were got mainly from Lagos state whose proportionate share fell from 60.6 per cent in 1977 to 55.3 per cent in 1980. Other states that recorded declines in their shares were Anambra, Bendel and Plateau. The heavy decline in the percentage share of Lagos state in total loans and advances during the period is noteworthy because it is a reflection of increasing geographical spread of banking facilities away from the concentration in Lagos to the rest of the country. This development may be attributable to two main factors: one is Federal Government deliberate policy of spreading banking facilities to the hinterland especially rural areas which was concretised in the Central Bank's Rural Banking Programme embarked upon in 1977. The other is the spreading of industrial projects and general economic development to all parts of the country.

It will be instructive to look at the rates of expansion of loans and advances in the various states of the Federation during the review period. The states which recorded the lowest level of loans and advances at the beginning of the period (1977), had the highest expansion rates. For instance, Gongola accounted for only ₦2.8 million, or 0.1 per cent, of the total loans and advances in 1977. This rose by an annual average of 107.8 per cent between 1977 and 1980. Bauchi and Niger accounted for 0.3 per cent of each total loans and advances in 1977. Between that year and 1980, loans and advances in Bauchi expanded on a yearly average by 111.0 per cent while those in Niger grew by 68.9 per cent.

Other states in which loans and advances recorded remarkable rates of expansion were Rivers state 54.4 per cent, Benue 53.9 per cent, Sokoto 51.8 per cent, Borno 42.9 per cent and Kwara 35.6 per cent. Following these high rates of expansion, the states increased their proportionate shares (albeit marginal) in total loans and advances in the economy. Also, significant rates of expansion 34.0, 31.4, 31.0 and 30.0 per cent were recorded for Oyo, Ondo, Kano and Imo respectively. The lowest expansion rates were recorded for Plateau state 18.5 per cent, Lagos 20.5 per cent, Anambra 21.1 per cent, Bendel 21.8 per cent, and Kaduna 22.5 per cent. The rates of expansion in these five states were below the national average of 24.2 per cent.

(iv) Loan to Deposit Ratio

Loan to deposit ratio is usually applied to measure, in a very rough manner, the proportion of a bank's deposits that have been used in granting loans and advances. In this analysis, loan/deposit ratio may give additional information. By relating the loans and advances outstanding in each state

to the level of deposits in the state, some light will be shed on the extent to which the loans and advances granted in that state were financed from deposits derived from within the state. In other words, it will indicate whether the state is a net receiver of funds generated in other states of the federation or a net giver of deposit funds to other states.

In Table 4, the loan to deposit ratios for the various states are shown. Plateau recorded the highest loan/deposit ratio with an average of 90 per cent for the period, followed by Lagos and Kano states whose ratios average 80 per cent each. These ratios are by any standard very high. Loans in these states could not have been financed exclusively from deposits acquired from within the states. The banks must hold part of their funds in cash to meet depositors demand for withdrawal and some other proportion in investments such as in treasury bills, treasury certificates and development stocks. In 1980–1982, over 12 per cent of deposits was held in cash, while another 27 per cent was deployed in investments. However, experience shows that bank branches do not normally hold investments. After making provision for cash necessary to meet depositors demand for withdrawal, a branch can lend virtually all other deposit funds available. It can in fact lend more than its deposit resources since extra funds can easily and quickly be transferred to it from head office or from another branch. In 1978, banks in Plateau state recorded collectively a loan-deposit ratio of 130 per cent, and Lagos state recorded 97 per cent. These would not have been possible if funds were not sent from other states to meet loan demand in these two states. Kano is another state with a very high loan/deposit ratio that showed that funds were probably brought in from other states to meet loan demand in the state. The lowest loan/deposit ratios were recorded in Gongola (10 per cent), Niger (10 per cent), Bauchi (30 per cent), and Sokoto (30 per cent). These very low ratios indicate that banks in these states collected deposits far in excess of the loans and advances granted in the states. Some of the excess must have been transferred to those states where loans and advances granted exceeded the amount of deposits collected from the states.

II INTRA-STATE ANALYSIS

(i) Sectoral Distribution of Credit

The commercial banks' credit operation during the review period, was done under Central Bank of Nigeria Credit Guidelines which were designed to induce the banks to allocate their loans and advances to the various sectors of the economy in line with Government economic priorities. The objective was to ensure that the bulk of the increase in the banks' loans and advances each year went to the high priority (or more preferred) sectors of the economy, which include agriculture, manufacturing, mining, construction, and services. To each of these sectors/sub-sectors, the banks were directed individually to allocate not less than a prescribed minimum percentage of their loans and advances. On the other hand the banks were directed to minimise their allocation of credit to the less preferred sectors of the economy such as general commerce, and for consumption purposes. The target figures set for the preferred sectors were regarded as minima which the banks must make efforts to reach and possibly exceed, while for the less preferred (or lower priority) sectors the prescribed ratios were maxima which must not be exceeded. In order to induce the banks to raise the level of credit to the preferred sectors the prescribed minimum ratios for these sectors were gradually raised during the review period while those of the less preferred

sectors were lowered. For instance, in 1977, the banks were directed to channel to the preferred sectors not less than 58 per cent of their total credit. This was raised to 60 per cent in 1978, to 70 per cent in 1979 and to 75 per cent in 1980. Minimum allocation to agriculture was fixed at 6 per cent in 1977, and raised to 8 per cent in 1980. In 1977 it was stipulated that credit allocation to the manufacturing sector should not be less than 30 per cent. This was raised to 36 per cent in 1979. (See below).

PRESCRIBED RATIOS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Preferred Sectors (A)				
Production	48	50	53	56
agriculture	6	6	6	8
mining	2	2	2	2
manufacturing	30	32	36	36
construction	10	10	9	10
(residential)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)
(others)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)
Services	10	10	11	12
Public Utilities	2	2	2	3
Transportation and Communications	8	8	9	9
Exports	—	—	6	5
Dev. Fin. Insts.	—	—	—	2
Total Preferred Sectors (A)	58	60	70	75
Less Preferred Sector (B)				
General Commerce	30	28	18	17
Others	12	12	12	8
Total Less Preferred Sectors (B)	42	40	30	25
Total A + B	100	100	100	100

The banks were not expected to meet these sectoral allocation requirements on state by state basis. They were to meet the requirements on a national basis. However, it will be interesting to find out the pattern of sectoral distribution of credit within the various states because it will reveal the geographical areas of the country in which the banks' credit operations were in line with, or closer to, policy directives. It will also reveal the extent to which activities in the various sectors in the states depend on bank credit. Tables 7 to 10 deal with inter-state credit distribution on sectoral basis, while 11 to 12 show intra-state distribution on sectoral basis. The analysis here is concerned with intra-state sectoral distribution, and focuses attention on how the aggregate loans granted in each state during the review period was distributed among the various sectors/sub-sectors in the state; this is compared with the position in the other states and with the credit guideline requirements. The distributions are shown in both monetary and percentage terms. Table 12 gives a summary of the percentage distribution on an annual average basis. The comments that follow are based on this table.

On the basis of credit allocation to the preferred sectors of the economy, the bank's performance was best in Plateau state. In that state, the banks allocated 84 per cent of the credit granted to the preferred (or high priority) sectors on annual average basis during the years 1977–1980. This means that only 16 per cent of the credit granted in the state went to the less preferred (or low priority) sectors. Credit allocation to the preferred sectors in some other states was also in line with policy directives. The states include Benue, Niger, and Rivers where the preferred sectors received 79.8, 75.9, and 74.9 per cent respectively. Others are Sokoto 73.8 per cent, Borno 72.6 per cent, Kaduna 72.5 per cent, Kano 69.2 per cent, Lagos 68.3 per cent and Cross River 67.8 per cent. Thus

as far as allocations of credit to the preferred sectors is concerned, the commercial banks can be said to have met the minimum credit guideline requirement on yearly average basis in ten states—Plateau, Benue, Niger, Rivers, Sokoto, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos and Cross River states. In the remaining states, the banks' allocation of credit to the preferred sectors fell short of the average minimum requirement (66 per cent). Allocations of credit to the preferred sectors in Ogun and Gongola states (64.7 and 64.4 per cent respectively) fell short of the minimum requirement by small margins. Allocation of credit to the preferred sectors was poorest in Imo and Kwara states. In Imo state only 47.6 per cent of total bank credit granted (on an annual average basis) went to the preferred sectors, while in Kwara state only 53.9 per cent was made available to these sectors.

Within the preferred sectors, we now look at credit allocations to a few specific sectors that are of special significance. These are agriculture, manufacturing, and residential building construction. These sectors especially agriculture and residential building construction have been declared to be of special priority in the socio-economic development programme of the Federal Government. *Agriculture:* The commercial banks in 1977 were directed under the CBN Credit Guidelines, to grant individually not less than 6 per cent of their total loans and advances to farmers for agricultural production. This ratio was raised to 8 per cent in 1980. Thus from 1977 to 1980, the banks were required to grant on the average not less than 6.5 per cent of their total loans and advances to agriculture. Many years before the inception of the credit guidelines, the Central Bank had used mainly moral suasion appealing to the banks to increase their lending to the agricultural sector which had been virtually neglected by the banks in their allocation of credit. They showed great reluctance to lend to the farmers because, according to the banks, most of the farmers had no collateral securities with which to back up their credit demand. The banks argued that it would be a great risk lending to the peasant farmers scattered all over the country without security. In order to minimise the banks fear of risk, the Federal Government and the Central Bank jointly set up an Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme in 1977 under which all commercial banks loans to farmers for agricultural production were guaranteed up to 75 per cent. A further step was taken in that year to induce the banks to pay due attention to the agricultural sector in their distribution of loans and advances: it was stipulated that any bank whose lending to the agricultural sector fell below the prescribed minimum ratio would deposit the short-fall with the Central Bank interest free. The Central Bank was to lend such money deposited with it to the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank for on lending to farmers.

Since the time these measures were adopted, available statistics show that there has been some improvement in the flow of bank credit to the agricultural sector, though the level of such flow has generally been below the prescribed minimum target. Having sketched this background, we can now have a look at the pattern of allocation of bank credit to the agricultural sector during the period 1977–1980 in the various states of the Federation. Considered against the background of the minimum requirement by the credit guidelines, allocation of credit to the agricultural sector was, on the average, in line with policy directives in nine states—Ondo, Gongola, Ogun, Cross River, Sokoto, Oyo, Bendel, Bauchi and Anambra. The share of agriculture in bank credit was highest in Ondo state. On the average, about 20.5 per

cent of the total credit granted in the state during the period went to the agricultural sector compared with the average of the prescribed minimum of 6.5 per cent. In Gongola state, 14.3 per cent of the banks' credit went to agriculture. This was followed by Ogun state 13.6 per cent, and Cross River state 12.6 per cent. Allocation for agricultural production in Sokoto, Oyo, Bendel, Bauchi, Plateau and Anambra states were 11.0, 10.0, 9.8, 8.1, 7.2 and 6.6 per cent respectively. Allocation of credit to agriculture in the remaining states fell below minimum policy set targets. In particular the share of agriculture in bank credit in Niger, Rivers, Kwara, Lagos and Imo states was poor. In Niger state, the share of agriculture was only 2.3 per cent, in Rivers state 2.7 per cent, Kwara 3.2 per cent, Lagos 3.2 per cent and Imo 4.6 per cent. The insignificant share of agriculture in total bank credit in some of the states might be attributable to two main reasons. (i) agriculture might have constituted a relatively small proportion of the economy of the state, or (ii) it might be that agriculture in the state was organised largely on peasant basis and therefore depended very little on bank credit. The first reason most probably applies to Lagos state while the second was true of the other states where the share of agriculture in bank credit was very small.

Available information does not indicate the shares of the various sub-sectors of agriculture in the agricultural credit. The only information available is on the share of poultry in total agricultural credit in the various states in 1980, and this is shown in Table 13. Though in recent years, there has been a wide-spread interest and growth in poultry farming all over the country, poultry still forms a relatively small proportion of the Nigerian agriculture. However, the share of poultry in agricultural credit in several states of the Federation was out of proportion with its size. In fact, in two states Sokoto and Benue, poultry accounted for the bulk of the agricultural credit granted in 1980 (see Table 13). In Sokoto state, 60.5 per cent of the commercial banks' credit to agriculture went to poultry, and in Benue state poultry got 57.7 per cent of the agricultural credit in that state. In Niger, Kwara, Bendel, and Bauchi states, the shares of poultry in agricultural credit were 42.9, 42.3, 35.0 and 33.0 per cent respectively. While the relatively large share of poultry in agricultural credit in several of the states might indicate the importance of poultry in the agricultural set up in the states concerned, it also most probably reflects the capital intensive nature of poultry farming. Another reason for the relatively large share of poultry is that poultry being a fast moving enterprise with short-gestation period is generally favoured by banks for granting credit. The share of poultry in agricultural credit in Cross River state with only 1.2 per cent, followed by Plateau 2.3 per cent and Lagos 4.6 per cent.

With regard to the *manufacturing sector*, the minimum proportion of the banks' credit that should be made available to the sector was fixed at 30 per cent in 1977, but raised to 32 per cent in 1978, and to 36 per cent in 1979. For the four-year period, this gives an average of 33.5 per cent. It was only in Lagos and Kano states that the banks' allocation of credit to the sector ever reached the minimum guideline credit allocation requirement. In Kano, loans and advances to the manufacturing sector accounted on the average for 34.5 per cent of the total credit granted in the state during the four year period, in Lagos state the ratio was 33.6 per cent. These are the two most industrially advanced states in the country, and it is therefore not surprising that the share of the manufacturing sector in bank credit in the states was higher than in any other states. In Kaduna state another state with

relatively high level of industrialisation, the manufacturing sector received 32.2 per cent of the bank credit granted in the state. Other states where manufacturing received sizeable proportions of bank credit granted in the states were Rivers 29.4 per cent, Plateau 28.9 per cent, Cross River 28.8 per cent, Anambra 28.7 per cent, Ogun 28.0 per cent, Oyo 24.8 per cent, and Bendel 24.6 per cent. The share of the manufacturing sector in bank credit was lowest in Niger and Benue states where manufacturing enterprises received only 0.9 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively of the credit granted in the states. Other states where the manufacturing sector has relatively very low share of bank credit were Gongola 3.9 per cent, Kwara 8.6 per cent and Bauchi 10.4 per cent.

Construction is a business activity that appears important in all the states of the Federation. The Share of credit by this sector was relatively significant in virtually all the states. Moreover, the minimum policy target which was 10 per cent was exceeded in all the states. In Benue, construction alone received over 47 per cent of the total credit granted in the state and in Niger it accounted for 43.4 per cent. In Plateau, Kwara and Borno, it accounted for 37.7, 37.9 and 36.2 per cent respectively. Within the construction industry, residential building construction is specially favoured by Federal Government credit policy. One of the cardinal programmes of the Government is to provide the people with decent and cheap housing accommodation. This programme is being pursued and implemented in several ways. One way is by trying to ensure that residential housing builders could obtain bank credit on reasonably cheap terms. Thus Central Bank credit guidelines apart from directing the banks to give not less than 5 per cent (6 per cent in 1981) of their total loans and advances to residential building construction, it limits the maximum interest rate chargeable on such loans to 6 per cent. It also stipulates that such loans shall be for a minimum period of 15 years, except at the instance of the borrowers.

While these regulations would certainly have encouraged more people to seek bank loans to erect residential buildings, evidence show, however, that the banks were very unenthusiastic to lend to this sector on these conditions. In order to further induce the banks to lend for residential housing construction it was stipulated in 1977 that any bank that failed to meet the minimum lending requirement for this sector must (like the agricultural sector) deposit the shortfall with the Central Bank interest free. Such funds deposited with the Central Bank were lent to the Federal Mortgage Bank to finance some of its mortgage loans.

With regard to lending for residential housing construction in the various states, it can be seen on Table 12 that in eight states, the banks lending for this activity was in line with policy requirement, in the sense that on the average the banks gave 5 per cent or more of their loans in the states to residential housing construction. The states are Kwara (14.1 per cent), Bauchi (12.6 per cent), Imo (8.8 per cent), Benue (8.7 per cent), Kaduna (8.1 per cent), Plateau (5.1 per cent) and Borno (5.0 per cent). In the remaining seven states, residential housing construction received between 1.8 per cent in Ogun state and 4.8 per cent in Kano state.

As regards lending to the *less preferred (or low priority) sectors*, the objective of policy was to minimise the volume of bank credit that flow to these sectors. Hence the maximum ratio of the banks' total loans and advances that should go to these sectors was reduced from 42 per cent in 1977 to 40 per cent in 1978, 30 and 25 per cent respectively in 1979 and 1980. This gives a yearly average of 34.0 per cent. During the

period under discussion, the banks' lending to the less preferred sectors was within the guidelines in 10 states in the sense that the shares of these sectors in the banks' credit were not on the average higher than the maximum ratio (34.0 per cent) stipulated. In the remaining 9 states, the banks gave to the less preferred sectors greater proportions of their loans and advances than they were permitted to do under the credit guidelines. The position was worst in Imo state where 52.4 per cent of the banks loans and advances went to the low priority sectors. The others were Kwara (46.1 per cent), Ondo (39.5 per cent), Bendel (39.3 per cent), Bauchi (38.8 per cent), Oyo (37.7 per cent), Gongola (35.6 per cent), Anambra (35.8 per cent) and Ogun (35.3 per cent).

(ii) Maturity of Loans and Advances

For purpose of convenience, the maturities of the banks' loans and advances are divided into four categories: (a) those maturing within six months, (b) those maturing within twelve months, (c) maturing between one and five years, and (d) those maturing after five years. This categorisation in percentage terms is shown on Table 16 which is a summary of Table 15.

Table 15 shows clearly that in all the states the bulk of the banks loans and advances was of short-term nature. In all the states except in Plateau and Niger states, loans and advances maturing within 6 months on the average accounted for over 50 per cent of the loans outstanding during the period 1977 to 1980. This nature of loan maturity was more pronounced in Cross River and Rivers states. In Cross River state, loans and advances maturing within 6 months accounted for 84.9 per cent of the total credit granted in the state during the review period while in Rivers state, such loans and advances accounted for 80.7 per cent of the total credit granted in that state. Other states in which the banks' lendings were overwhelmingly concentrated on the short-end of the loans market were Lagos, Oyo and Ondo states. In these states, 77.6, 70.7 and 70.2 per cent respectively of loans granted by the banks matured within 6 months. In Bauchi state, loans and advances maturing within 6 months accounted for 69.5 per cent of total loans granted in the state, in Bendel such loans accounted for 68.4 per cent, Benue 63.1 per cent, Sokoto 62.8 per cent, and Kwara 61.1 per cent.

When we look at the proportion of loans maturing within 12 months, we see a further confirmation that overwhelmingly high proportion of the banks loans and advances is of short-term maturity. This pattern of loan maturity was particularly overwhelming in seven of the states where loans maturing within 12 months accounted for 80 per cent or more of the loans. The states are Cross River 89.8 per cent, Rivers 87.2 per cent, Oyo 87.1 per cent, Lagos 85.0 per cent, Kano 84.0 per cent, Ondo 83.4 per cent, Bendel 82.3 per cent, and Bauchi 81.3 per cent. In the remaining states, the ratios were lower. For instance, in Plateau state, loans maturing within 12 months accounted for a yearly average of 57.9 per cent; while in Benue, Gongola, and Niger such ratios were 67.1, 68.7, and 69.3 per cent respectively. The proportion of loans that had a maturity of between one and five years was very small in all the states. However, in this regard, the banks did a little bit better in Plateau, Niger and Benue states where such loans accounted for up to 32.9, 29.0 and 28 per cent respectively. Loans maturing after 5 years formed negligible proportions of the loans granted in the various states during the period. In all the states, loans of this maturity accounted for less than 5 per cent except in Gongola, Imo, Kaduna, Anambra, and Plateau where they accounted for 16.0, 13.2,

9.8, 9.4, and 9.2. per cent respectively. In this regard, the banks' performance was poorest in Oyo, Kwara and Niger states, where loans of this maturity accounted for only 1.1, 1.5, and 1.7 per cent respectively.

The maturity of loans and advances is an aspect of the banks' credit operations that has been a subject of public criticism in this country. The criticism has been that the bulk of the banks' credit is of short-term nature, and that this type of credit is suitable mainly for commercial undertaking with short gestation period. If the banks want to assist in financing productive investments in industry and agriculture, it is argued, they should go boldly into medium and long-term lending. The banks on their part, have argued that their sources of financing loans, their deposit liabilities, are of short-term nature and are therefore not suitable for medium and long-term lending.

The government has always frowned at the overwhelmingly short term nature of the banks lending. However, so far, the government has not taken steps to regulate the maturity pattern of commercial bank loans and advances generally. It is only the banks' lending for construction of residential houses that has been regulated in terms of maturity. The regulation is contained in the credit guide-lines which the Central Bank of Nigeria issues annually to the commercial banks. In the guidelines there is a clause which says that loans for residential building construction shall be for a period of not less than 15 years except at the instance of the borrower. This regulation is a reflection of the desire of the authorities to lessen the burden of mortgage loans repayment and thereby encourage private individuals and organisations to participate in an effort to expand residential housing accommodation in the country. It is also a reflection of the high priority which the Federal Government attached to residential housing accommodation since 1979/80 when the regulation was first made. There has been an effort also to encourage the banks to grant medium and long-term loans through favourable interest rates. For granting loans to enterprises in the preferred (high priority) sectors of the economy, the banks are directed to charge relatively lower rates of interest. But if such loans have maturity of 3 years or above, then the banks can charge the maximum interest rate permissible under the guidelines. For instance, in the current guidelines, the maximum interest rate the banks can charge for loans is 13 per cent. But for loans to organisations or enterprises in the preferred sectors, the maximum interest permissible is 11½ per cent. However, if such a preferred sector loan has a maturity of 3 years or above, the lending bank is allowed to charge up to 13 per cent.

The commercial banks in Nigeria appear to strongly wedded to the traditional banking principles and practices that it will yet take them sometime to break away from the out-moded orthodoxy. Under certain circumstances, there are some merits in adopting traditional banking practices. But in the circumstances of the Nigerian economy today, strict adherence to the traditional banking principles is a luxury the economy can ill afford. What is required is aggressive and innovative banking. The banks can, and should, expand their role as financial intermediary by moving from passive to highly aggressive intermediation. They should design banking techniques and practices more suitable for an under-developed country like Nigeria which is in a hurry to develop.

III CONCLUSION

This paper has examined briefly the distribution of commercial banking facilities and services among the 19

states of the Nigerian Federation. The main finding is that Lagos state, due to the influence of Lagos metropolis, continued to have overwhelming dominance in the distribution of the banks' facilities and services.

However, there have been significant shifts in favour of the other states especially with regard to branches and credit distributions. For instance, loans and advances granted in Lagos state accounted for 61 per cent of the banks total loans and advances outstanding for the whole country in December 1977. Thereafter, the percentage share of the state showed a persistent downward movement, and stood at 55 per cent at the end of 1980. This was in contrast to the development in the preceeding six years when the relative share of the state rose from 54 per cent to 61 per cent. Also, the share of the state in the distribution of branches declined from 20 per cent in 1977 to 16 per cent in 1980.

Among the other states of the Federation there were also significant disparities. In particular most of the newly created states lagged far behind in the sharing of banking facilities and services. It is encouraging to note, however, that some of these states increased their relative shares during the period. The disparities in the distribution of banking facilities noted above are attributable mainly to differences in the levels of economic and social development.

Significant similarities were observed with regard to the

sectoral distribution and maturity pattern of loans and advances. With regard to maturity, the bulk of the loans and advances in all the states was of short-term nature. In spite of this general similarity there were, however, differences from state to state. For instance, while loans and advances maturing within 6 months accounted for 44 per cent of total loans granted in Plateau state, such loans and advances accounted for 48 per cent in Niger state, 68 per cent in Bendel state and as much as 81 per cent and 85 per cent in Rivers state and Cross River state respectively. These differences are probably a reflection of differences in local environment and business structure.

The findings in this analysis especially as regards the distribution of banking facilities and services, point to the need to continue and intensify the ongoing rural banking programme so as to ensure that sooner or later every state in the Federation is provided with at least a minimum of banking facilities and services necessary to support and promote its economic growth and development.

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COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS BRANCHES AND OFFICES BY STATE: 1977-1981
(figures as at end of December)

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
1. Anambra	38	7.5	52	8.4	55	7.9	60	7.7	63	7.1
2. Bauchi	10	1.9	11	1.8	15	2.2	18	2.3	22	2.5
3. Bendel	48	9.5	55	8.9	57	8.2	59	7.5	62	7.0
4. Benue	10	1.9	13	2.1	16	2.3	18	2.3	22	2.5
5. Borno	16	3.2	22	3.6	23	3.4	28	3.6	31	3.5
6. Cross River	21	4.1	22	3.6	24	3.4	29	3.7	30	3.4
7. Gongola	5	1.0	10	1.6	13	1.9	21	2.7	26	3.0
8. Imo	34	6.7	46	7.4	51	7.3	56	7.2	59	6.7
9. Kaduna	32	6.3	35	5.6	39	5.6	41	5.3	53	6.0
10. Kano	24	4.7	31	5.0	39	5.6	42	5.4	51	5.8
11. Kwara	15	3.0	20	3.2	24	3.4	28	3.6	33	3.8
12. Lagos	102	20.1	111	17.9	118	17.0	123	15.8	135	15.3
13. Niger	6	1.2	9	1.4	10	1.4	17	2.2	20	2.3
14. Ogun	17	3.4	22	3.5	25	3.6	32	4.1	33	3.8
15. Ondo	24	4.7	36	5.8	42	6.0	46	5.9	52	5.9
16. Oyo	55	10.9	64	10.3	69	9.9	77	9.9	88	10.0
17. Plateau	13	2.6	17	2.7	13	2.6	24	3.1	28	3.2
18. Rivers	25	4.9	27	4.3	37	5.3	38	4.9	45	5.1
19. Sokoto	12	2.4	18	2.9	21	3.0	22	2.8	27	3.1
Total	507	100	621	100	696	100	779	100	880	100

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION AS AT END OF DECEMBER 1977-1980

States	1977		1978		1979		1980		1977-1980
	Deposits ₦ million	% of total	Deposits ₦ million	% of total	Deposits ₦ million	% of total	Deposits ₦ million	% of total	% of total Average
1. Anambra	297.6	5.7	*343.2	6.4	440.3	6.1	576.4	6.0	6.1
2. Bauchi	86.6	1.7	51.8	1.0	83.4	1.1	91.0	1.0	1.2
3. Bendel	310.9	6.0	278.0	5.2	317.4	4.4	504.3	5.3	5.2
4. Benue	53.7	1.0	40.5	0.8	**54.3	0.7	142.1	1.5	1.0
5. Borno	174.9	3.4	108.7	2.0	143.2	2.0	177.0	1.9	2.3
6. Cross River	140.5	2.7	143.0	2.7	148.1	2.0	225.2	2.4	2.5
7. Gongola	82.2	1.6	61.5	1.1	85.4	1.2	131.7	1.4	1.4
8. Imo	167.3	3.2	208.5	3.9	**266.1	3.7	384.4	4.0	3.7
9. Kaduna	318.7	6.1	342.3	6.4	351.5	4.8	460.1	4.9	5.5
10. Kano	203.2	3.9	235.7	4.4	284.9	3.9	424.1	4.5	4.2
11. Kwara	90.3	1.7	68.9	1.3	104.3	1.4	177.4	1.9	1.6
12. Lagos	*2208.0	42.5	2360.3	44.0	3691.3	50.8	4475.8	47.2	46.1
13. Niger	80.5	1.5	81.7	1.5	98.5	1.4	193.1	2.0	1.6
14. Ogun	121.6	2.3	120.8	2.2	159.7	2.2	150.4	1.6	2.1
15. Ondo	**111.9	2.2	89.8	1.7	108.1	1.5	172.9	1.8	1.8
16. Oyo	**383.4	7.4	**414.3	7.7	448.2	6.2	533.5	5.6	6.7
17. Plateau	96.9	1.9	77.9	1.5	92.2	1.3	183.8	1.9	1.7
18. Rivers	*88.2	1.7	151.1	2.8	213.8	2.9	295.7	3.1	2.6
19. Sokoto	184.1	3.5	180.3	3.4	173.3	2.4	187.5	2.0	2.8
Total	5,200.4	100	5,358.3	100	7,264.0	100	9,486.4	100	100

*March figures

**September figures

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 3

GROWTH IN THE LEVEL OF DEPOSITS IN EACH STATE OF THE FEDERATION 1977-1980 (Per Cent)

States	1977	1978	1979	1980	Yearly Average
1. Anambra		15.4	28.3	30.9	24.9
2. Bauchi		-59.8	61.6	9.1	3.6
3. Bendel		-10.6	14.2	58.9	20.8
4. Benue		-24.6	34.1	161.7	57.1
5. Borno		-37.9	31.7	23.6	5.8
6. Cross River		1.8	3.6	52.1	19.2
7. Gongola		-25.2	38.9	54.2	22.6
8. Imo		24.6	27.6	44.5	32.2
9. Kaduna		7.4	2.7	30.9	13.7
10. Kano		16.0	20.9	48.9	28.6
11. Kwara		-23.7	51.4	70.1	32.6
12. Lagos		6.9	56.4	21.3	28.2
13. Niger		1.5	20.6	96.0	39.4
14. Ogun		-0.7	32.2	-5.8	8.6
15. Ondo		-19.7	20.4	59.9	20.2
16. Oyo		8.1	8.2	19.0	11.8
17. Plateau		-19.6	18.4	99.3	32.7
18. Rivers		71.3	41.5	38.3	50.4
19. Sokoto		-2.1	-3.9	8.2	0.7
All States		3.0	35.6	30.6	23.1

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 4

LOAN/DEPOSIT RATIO IN EACH STATE OF THE FEDERATION 1977-1980 (Per Cent)

States	1977	1978	1979	1980	Average 1977-1980
1. Anambra	60	60*	50	50	55
2. Bauchi	10	30	20	60	30
3. Bendel	50	60	60	50	55
4. Benue	40	60**	50**	40	48
5. Borno	20	50	50	50	40
6. Cross River	40	50	60	50	50
7. Gongola	3	9	9	20	10
8. Imo	70	70	60**	60	65
9. Kaduna	40	40	50	40	40
10. Kano	80	70	90	80	80
11. Kwara	30	60	40	30	40
12. Lagos	90*	97	70	80	80
13. Niger	10	10	10	20	10
14. Ogun	20	20	20	30	20
15. Ondo	50	60	90	70	68
16. Oyo	40**	70**	70	70	60
17. Plateau	90	130	90	70	90
18. Rivers	70*	70	80	70	70
19. Sokoto	20	20	30	50	30

*March figures

**September figures

**DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION.
AS AT END OF DECEMBER, 1977-1980**

States	1977		1978		1979		1980		Annual Average Per cent
	Loans & Advances (₦ million)	Per cent of total	Loans & Advances (₦ million)	Per cent of total	Loans & Advances (₦ million)	Per cent of total	Loans & Advances (₦ million)	Per cent of total	
1. Anambra	169.7	5.3	205.3*	5.2	223.7	4.7	298.4	4.9	5.0
2. Bauchi	8.7	0.3	13.8	0.3	16.4	0.3	58.3	0.9	0.5
3. Bendel	142.7	4.4	172.9**	4.4	201.3	4.3	257.4	4.2	4.3
4. Benue	20.5	0.6	22.9	0.6	26.0	0.5	61.5	1.0	0.7
5. Borno	30.6	1.0	55.1	1.4	74.3	1.6	84.6	1.4	1.3
6. Cross River	58.6	1.8	74.0	1.9	83.6	1.8	109.4	1.8	1.8
7. Gongola	2.8	0.1	5.5	0.1	8.2	0.2	22.8	0.4	0.2
8. Imo	109.8	3.4	144.8	3.7	158.8**	3.4	235.7	3.8	3.6
9. Kaduna	112.5	3.5	146.6	3.7	179.9	3.8	206.2	3.4	3.6
10. Kano	155.0	4.8	156.0	3.9	258.5	5.5	327.2	5.3	4.9
11. Kwara	25.3	0.8	42.8	1.1	44.7	0.9	59.5	1.0	1.0
12. Lagos	1,946.9*	60.6	2,283.1	57.5	2,676.7	56.6	3,397.2	55.3	57.5
13. Niger	10.0	0.3	10.8	0.3	14.7	0.3	38.6	0.6	0.4
14. Ogun	20.4	0.6	27.9	0.7	31.8	0.7	44.0	0.7	0.7
15. Ondo	52.8	1.6	56.0	1.4	92.8	2.0	113.7	1.9	1.7
16. Oyo	172.0*	5.4	307.6**	7.8	323.1	6.8	381.8	6.2	6.5
17. Plateau	82.6	2.6	103.6	2.6	87.0	1.8	127.2	2.1	2.3
18. Rivers	61.2*	1.9	99.6	2.5	178.7	3.8	216.3	3.5	2.9
19. Sokoto	30.9	1.0	35.3	0.9	50.0	1.0	99.8	1.6	1.1
Total	3,213.0	100	3,963.6	100	4,733.3	100	6,139.6	100	100.0

*March figures

**September figures.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 6

**GROWTH IN THE LEVEL OF LOANS AND ADVANCES IN EACH STATE OF THE FEDERATION
1977-1980
(Per Cent)**

States	1977	1978	1979	1980	Yearly Average
1. Anambra		21.0	9.0	33.4	21.1
2. Bauchi		58.6	18.8	255.5	110.9
3. Bendel		21.2	16.4	27.9	21.8
4. Benue		11.7	13.5	136.5	53.9
5. Borno		80.1	34.8	13.9	42.9
6. Cross River		26.3	13.0	30.9	23.4
7. Gongola		96.4	49.1	178.0	107.8
8. Imo		31.9	9.7	48.4	30.0
9. Kaduna		30.3	22.7	14.6	22.5
10. Kano		0.6	65.7	26.6	31.0
11. Kwara		69.2	4.4	33.1	35.6
12. Lagos		17.3	17.2	26.9	20.5
13. Niger		8.0	36.1	162.6	68.9
14. Ogun		36.8	14.0	38.4	29.7
15. Ondo		6.1	65.7	22.5	31.4
16. Oyo		78.8	5.0	18.2	34.0
17. Plateau		25.4	-16.0	46.2	18.5
18. Rivers		62.7	79.4	21.0	54.4
19. Sokoto		14.2	41.6	99.6	51.8
All States		23.4	19.4	29.7	24.2

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES WITH EACH STATE: 1977
(₦ Million)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufacturing (3)	Residential Construction (4)	Other Construction (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Communications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sector (10+11) (12)	Total (9+12)
1. Anambra	8.5	13.7	45.4	3.6	28.6	7.1	5.8	0.8	113.5	26.9	29.3	56.2	169.7
2. Bauchi	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.01	5.7	1.9	1.1	3.0	8.7
3. Bendel	9.2	3.6	27.2	7.1	22.1	0.6	9.2	9.8	88.9	26.1	27.7	53.8	142.7
4. Benue	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	7.1	5.0	4.4	0.1	17.5	1.7	1.3	3.0	20.5
5. Borno	0.5	0.0	6.9	1.5	10.0	0.3	1.8	0.3	21.3	7.5	1.8	9.3	30.6
6. Cross River	5.5	0.6	13.3	0.8	10.0	0.4	4.3	3.4	38.3	10.0	10.3	20.3	58.6
7. Gongola	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.02	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.8
8. Imo	4.4	0.2	8.5	9.1	19.6	0.3	5.5	5.7	53.3	30.3	26.2	56.5	109.8
9. Kaduna	5.3	0.02	32.5	4.4	25.3	2.6	12.1	1.3	83.6	10.0	18.9	28.9	112.5
10. Kano	8.5	0.02	46.1	3.4	22.5	0.6	15.8	17.2	114.0	30.8	10.2	41.0	155.0
11. Kwara	0.4	0.01	2.0	7.8	3.7	0.05	0.6	0.3	14.8	5.8	4.7	10.5	25.3
12. Lagos*	68.0	17.2	642.8	96.1	342.1	23.5	129.8	21.7	1341.2	416.5	189.2	605.7	1,946.9
13. Niger	0.1	0.01	0.04	0.2	3.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	8.3	0.5	1.3	1.8	10.0
14. Ogun	1.1	1.0	5.8	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.5	2.3	13.5	4.0	2.9	6.9	20.4
15. Ondo	4.6	0.0	10.8	1.8	4.2	0.01	4.4	14.7	40.5	8.9	3.4	12.3	52.8
16. Oyo**	12.9	0.01	35.0	4.7	21.0	2.7	14.8	16.3	107.4	32.0	32.4	64.4	172.0
17. Plateau	3.0	1.4	22.6	3.8	32.2	0.06	8.2	1.0	72.3	6.2	4.1	10.3	82.6
18. Rivers*	0.9	0.3	26.0	1.4	18.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	48.1	7.8	5.3	13.1	61.2
19. Sokoto	1.3	0.0	6.6	1.1	4.8	7.7	2.5	1.0	25.0	2.3	3.6	5.9	30.9
Total	134.7	38.3	932.04	149.2	579.0	51.2	227.8	96.2	2,208.6	630.0	374.3	1004.3	3213.0

*March Figures

**September Figures.



COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 7(a)

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1978 (₦ Million)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufac- turing	Residential Con- struction	Other Con- structions	Public Utilities	Transport & Commu- nications	Exports	Total Preferred Sectors	General Commerce	Others	Total Less Preferred Sector	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(1-8) (9)	(10)	(11)	(10+11) (12)	(9+12)
1. Anambra*	15.9	3.0	59.2	12.9	24.4	4.5	9.7	0.7	130.5	39.1	35.9	75.0	205.3
2. Bauchi	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	7.8	2.2	3.8	6.0	13.8
3. Bendel	13.5	6.0	37.7	7.5	19.5	1.7	10.5	10.1	106.5	33.3	33.1	66.4	172.9
4. Benue**	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	10.5	0.9	4.1	0.0	17.6	3.7	1.6	5.3	22.9
5. Borno	0.9	0.0	12.2	2.1	18.4	3.9	3.1	0.2	40.8	11.9	2.4	14.3	55.1
6. Cross River	8.3	0.2	20.0	1.3	13.7	0.2	6.4	1.9	52.0	11.8	10.2	22.0	74.0
7. Gongola	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	3.6	0.9	1.0	1.9	5.5
8. Imo	6.6	0.4	18.3	7.2	29.7	4.3	6.5	6.5	79.5	34.0	31.0	65.0	144.5
9. Kaduna	8.9	0.0	52.6	9.4	26.5	1.2	11.5	1.6	111.7	13.5	21.4	34.9	146.6
10. Kano	9.8	0.2	51.2	10.3	27.0	1.4	8.5	2.6	111.0	26.3	18.7	45.0	156.0
11. Kwara	1.2	0.0	2.3	2.9	9.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	16.1	7.3	19.4	26.7	42.8
12. Lagos	85.8	19.6	654.9	66.1	356.5	19.5	193.7	22.4	1,418.5	624.3	240.3	864.6	2,283.1
13. Niger	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.1	0.0	4.0	0.1	9.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	10.8
14. Ogun	5.1	1.0	7.0	0.4	2.5	0.5	1.7	1.4	19.6	3.6	4.7	8.3	27.9
15. Ondo	10.6	0.1	14.5	1.4	4.5	0.0	4.0	6.3	41.4	6.2	8.4	14.6	56.0
16. Oyo**	25.5	0.1	74.9	7.8	38.1	6.5	38.8	14.3	206.0	59.1	42.5	101.6	307.6
17. Plateau	4.3	1.8	31.8	5.5	37.7	0.1	7.6	0.8	89.6	8.4	5.6	14.0	103.6
18. Rivers	1.0	3.6	30.4	4.8	30.6	0.1	4.4	0.2	75.1	15.7	8.8	24.5	99.6
19. Sokoto	5.0	0.0	6.1	1.3	7.0	5.3	3.0	3.0	30.7	3.2	1.4	4.6	35.3
Total	203.9	36.0	1,073.8	146.5	663.4	50.4	320.1	73.2	2,567.1	905.1	491.1	1396.2	3963.3

*March Figures

**September Figures.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1979
(N Million)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufacturing (3)	Residential Construction (4)	Other Construction (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Communications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (1-8) (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sector (10+11) (12)	Total (9+12)
1. Anambra	18.3	3.4	62.7	2.5	40.7	4.0	10.3	1.4	143.3	34.8	45.6	80.4	223.7
2. Bauchi	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	9.7	2.6	4.1	6.7	16.4
3. Bendel	28.1	4.9	55.3	5.4	20.1	2.0	17.0	7.9	140.7	30.9	29.7	60.6	201.3
4. Benue**	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.5	7.2	2.4	4.3	0.0	19.2	3.1	3.7	6.8	26.0
5. Borno	8.7	0.0	15.2	3.6	22.9	0.6	3.9	0.7	55.6	14.2	4.5	18.7	74.3
6. Cross River	11.8	0.7	26.2	4.7	10.2	0.0	6.7	1.9	62.2	13.4	8.0	21.4	83.6
7. Gongola	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	5.0	1.5	1.7	3.2	8.2
8. Imo**	7.2	0.4	18.1	21.6	21.0	1.0	6.7	5.2	81.2	40.1	37.5	77.6	158.8
9. Kaduna	9.6	0.4	56.9	18.5	28.7	1.1	9.2	1.3	125.7	18.8	35.4	54.2	179.9
10. Kano	15.9	0.6	100.6	11.2	35.6	2.3	26.9	4.8	197.9	36.9	23.7	60.6	258.5
11. Kwara	2.0	0.0	4.1	4.9	9.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	23.3	7.0	17.4	24.4	47.7
12. Lagos	117.7	19.5	956.5	21.6	513.7	22.6	209.5	18.4	1,979.5	447.8	249.4	697.2	2,676.7
13. Niger	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	6.8	0.0	2.9	0.2	11.4	0.6	2.7	3.3	14.7
14. Ogun	5.6	1.3	8.4	0.5	3.0	0.1	1.8	1.7	22.4	4.3	5.1	9.4	31.8
15. Ondo	22.9	0.2	17.5	2.5	7.9	0.0	5.0	5.5	61.5	7.2	24.1	31.3	92.8
16. Oyo	41.3	0.4	88.7	13.3	42.6	9.6	21.8	30.3	248.0	37.9	37.2	75.1	323.1
17. Plateau	9.3	3.4	34.0	3.1	28.3	0.1	1.2	1.5	80.9	4.8	1.3	6.1	87.0
18. Rivers	7.2	4.9	33.1	9.6	57.3	6.7	9.7	4.2	132.7	26.0	20.0	46.0	178.7
19. Sokoto	5.3	0.0	5.3	2.2	13.9	6.7	2.8	1.8	38.0	3.8	8.2	12.0	50.0
Total	314.0	40.1	1,483.9	231.8	877.5	59.3	344.0	87.6	3438.2	735.7	559.3	1,295.0	4733.2

**September Figures.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 7(c)

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1980 (₦ Million)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac- turing (3)	Residential Con- struction (4)	Other Con- struction (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Commu- nications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (1-8) (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sector (10+11) (12)	Total (9+12)
1. Anambra	16.4	2.2	94.5	17.9	42.3	4.2	12.9	0.7	191.1	61.6	45.7	107.3	298.4
2. Bauchi	8.6	0.0	20.8	4.7	6.0	0.1	2.9	1.3	44.4	5.8	8.1	13.9	58.3
3. Bendel	28.2	5.0	77.1	8.0	28.6	3.9	16.7	10.1	177.6	37.4	42.4	79.8	257.4
4. Benue	9.7	0.0	0.6	5.1	29.2	0.0	6.9	1.0	52.5	4.2	4.8	9.0	61.5
5. Borno	4.9	0.0	14.0	5.3	23.9	7.5	7.2	1.5	64.3	15.9	4.3	20.2	84.5
6. Cross River	17.0	0.7	37.7	4.4	10.2	2.4	6.1	2.0	80.5	16.4	12.5	28.9	109.4
7. Gongola	11.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	4.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	19.1	2.1	1.6	3.7	22.8
8. Imo	12.4	0.6	37.2	19.8	32.9	1.2	10.2	6.8	121.1	74.0	40.6	114.6	235.7
9. Kaduna	15.4	1.6	68.0	24.4	25.4	1.7	14.0	2.8	153.3	26.7	26.2	52.9	206.1
10. Kano	17.0	0.7	119.4	19.8	39.5	0.4	32.8	12.7	242.3	64.5	20.4	84.9	327.2
11. Kwara	2.6	0.2	7.4	5.0	23.4	0.2	4.2	0.1	42.9	10.0	6.6	16.6	59.5
12. Lagos	195.9	26.9	1,263.3	105.1	619.2	27.4	177.2	19.4	2,434.4	549.7	413.1	962.8	3,397.2
13. Niger	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	15.4	0.0	5.8	0.3	23.8	1.3	13.5	14.8	38.6
14. Ogun	5.7	1.4	14.1	0.7	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.1	34.3	6.3	3.4	9.7	44.0
15. Ondo	33.6	0.9	22.2	3.3	11.3	0.2	8.1	7.1	86.7	10.1	16.9	27.0	113.7
16. Oyo	44.2	0.6	103.1	13.6	52.9	6.3	32.8	38.0	291.5	48.9	41.4	90.3	381.8
17. Plateau	12.9	4.5	23.5	8.6	29.0	6.4	7.3	4.3	96.5	14.8	15.9	30.7	127.2
18. Rivers	9.5	4.5	56.7	7.9	61.5	7.6	13.1	6.1	166.9	30.5	18.9	49.4	216.3
19. Sokoto	15.2	0.0	9.8	2.0	26.0	7.4	5.9	2.7	69.0	12.7	18.1	30.8	99.8
Total	460.9	49.6	1,970.2	257.8	1,084.9	80.7	369.1	119.0	4,392.2	992.9	754.4	1,747.3	6139.5

*March Figures

**September Figures.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 8

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1977
(Per cent)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac- turing (3)	Residen- tial Constructions (4)	Other Con- structions (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Com- munications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sectors (12)	Total
1. Anambra	6.3	35.8	4.9	2.4	4.9	13.9	2.5	0.8	5.1	4.3	7.8	5.6	5.3
2. Bauchi	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3. Bendel	6.8	9.4	2.9	4.8	3.8	1.2	4.0	10.2	4.0	4.1	7.4	5.4	4.4
4. Benue	0.1	0	0.0	0.3	1.2	9.8	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
5. Borno	0.4	0	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.0
6. Cross River	4.1	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.9	3.5	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.8
7. Gongola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
8. Imo	3.3	0.5	0.9	6.1	3.4	0.6	2.4	5.9	2.4	4.8	7.0	5.6	3.4
9. Kaduna	3.9	0.0	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	1.4	3.8	1.6	5.1	2.9	3.5
10. Kano	6.3	0.0	4.9	2.3	3.9	1.2	6.9	17.9	0.2	4.9	2.7	4.1	4.8
11. Kwara	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8
12. Lagos	50.5	44.9	69.0	64.4	59.1	45.7	57.0	22.6	60.7	66.1	50.4	60.3	60.6
13. Niger	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
14. Ogun	0.8	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
15. Ondo	3.4	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.9	15.3	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.6
16. Oyo	9.6	0.0	3.8	3.2	3.6	5.3	6.5	17.0	4.9	5.1	8.7	6.4	5.4
17. Plateau	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	0.1	3.6	0.0	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.6
18. Rivers	0.7	0.8	2.8	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9
19. Sokoto	1.0	0	0.8	0.7	0.8	15.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 8(a)

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOAN AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1978
(Per cent)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac- turing (3)	Residen- tial Construction (4)	Other Con- struction (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Com- munications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sectors (12)	Total
1. Anambra	7.8	8.3	5.5	8.8	3.7	8.9	3.0	1.0	5.1	4.3	7.3	5.4	5.2
2. Bauchi	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
3. Bendel	6.6	16.6	3.5	5.1	2.9	3.4	3.3	13.8	4.1	3.7	6.7	4.8	4.4
4. Benue	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
5. Borno	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.8	7.7	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.4
6. Cross River	4.1	0.6	1.9	0.9	2.1	0.4	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.9
7. Gongola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
8. Imo	3.2	1.1	1.7	4.9	4.5	8.5	2.0	8.9	3.1	3.8	6.4	4.7	3.7
9. Kaduna	4.4	0.1	4.9	6.4	4.0	2.4	3.6	2.2	4.4	1.5	4.4	2.5	3.7
10. Kano	4.8	0.6	4.8	7.0	4.1	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.3	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.9
11. Kwara	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.9	1.9	1.1
12. Lagos	42.1	54.4	60.9	45.1	53.7	38.7	60.5	30.6	55.3	69.0	48.9	61.8	57.5
13. Niger	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
14. Ogun	2.5	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
15. Ondo	5.2	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	8.6	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
16. Oyo	12.5	0.3	7.0	5.3	5.7	12.9	12.1	19.5	8.0	6.5	8.6	7.3	7.8
17. Plateau	2.1	5.0	3.0	3.8	5.6	0.2	2.4	1.1	3.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.6
18. Rivers	0.5	10.0	2.8	3.3	4.6	0.2	1.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.5
19. Sokoto	2.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	10.5	0.9	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1979
(Per cent)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufacturing (3)	Residential Construction (4)	Other Construction (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Communications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sectors (12)	Total
1. Anambra	5.8	8.5	4.2	1.1	4.6	6.7	3.0	1.6	4.2	4.7	8.2	6.2	4.7
2. Bauchi	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
3. Bendel	8.9	12.2	3.7	2.3	2.3	3.4	4.9	9.0	4.1	4.2	5.3	4.7	4.3
4. Benue	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	4.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
5. Borno	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.7
6. Cross River	3.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.8
7. Gongola	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
8. Imo	2.3	1.0	1.2	9.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	5.9	2.4	5.5	6.7	6.0	3.4
9. Kaduna	3.1	1.0	3.8	8.0	3.3	1.9	2.7	1.5	3.7	2.6	6.3	4.2	3.8
10. Kano	5.1	1.5	6.8	4.8	4.1	3.9	7.8	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.5
11. Kwara	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.9
12. Lagos	37.3	48.5	64.5	52.5	58.5	38.1	60.8	21.0	57.2	60.7	44.6	53.8	56.2
13. Niger	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
14. Ogun	1.8	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
15. Ondo	7.3	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	6.3	1.8	1.0	4.3	2.4	2.0
16. Oyo	13.2	1.0	6.0	5.7	4.9	16.1	6.3	34.6	7.2	5.2	6.7	5.8	6.8
17. Plateau	3.0	8.5	2.3	1.3	3.2	0.2	0.4	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.8
18. Rivers	2.3	12.2	2.2	4.1	6.5	11.3	2.8	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8
19. Sokoto	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	11.3	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 8(c)

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES AMONG THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION: 1980
(Per cent)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufac- turing	Residen- tial Construction	Other Con- struction	Public Utilities	Transport & Com- munications	Export	Total Preferred Sectors	General Commerce	Others	Total Preferred Sectors	Total Pre- ferred and less Preferred Sectors
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1. Anambra	3.6	4.4	4.8	6.9	3.9	5.2	3.5	0.6	4.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	4.9
2. Bauchi	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.0
3. Bendel	6.1	10.1	3.9	3.1	2.6	4.8	4.5	8.5	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.6	4.2
4. Benue	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0
5. Borno	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.1	2.2	9.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.4
6. Cross River	3.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
7. Gongola	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
8. Imo	2.7	1.2	1.9	7.7	3.0	1.5	2.8	5.7	2.8	7.5	5.4	6.6	3.8
9. Kaduna	3.3	3.2	3.5	9.5	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.4
10. Kano	3.7	1.4	6.1	7.7	3.6	0.5	8.8	10.7	5.5	6.5	2.7	4.9	5.3
11. Kwara	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.9	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
12. Lagos	42.4	54.2	64.1	40.7	57.0	33.9	48.0	16.2	55.4	55.3	54.2	54.9	55.2
13. Niger	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.6
14. Ogun	1.2	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	4.7	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
15. Ondo	7.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.2	6.0	2.0	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.9
16. Oyo	9.5	1.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	7.8	8.8	31.9	6.6	4.9	5.5	5.2	6.2
17. Plateau	2.8	9.1	1.2	3.3	2.8	7.9	2.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.1
18. Rivers	2.1	9.1	2.9	3.1	5.7	9.4	3.6	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.5
19. Sokoto	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	2.4	9.2	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 9

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON STATE BASIS (₦ Million) Average 1977-1980

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac- turing (3)	Residential Con- structions (4)	Other Con- structions (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Commu- nications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (1 to 8) (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sectors (10+11) (12)	Total (9+11) (13)
1. Anambra	14.8	5.5	65.5	9.2	34.0	5.0	9.7	0.9	144.6	40.6	39.1	79.7	224.3
2. Bauchi	2.8	0.1	5.4	2.5	4.0	—	1.5	0.7	16.9	3.1	4.3	7.4	24.3
3. Bendel	20.0	4.9	49.3	7.0	22.6	2.1	13.4	9.5	128.4	31.9	33.2	65.1	193.5
4. Benue	2.7	—	0.3	2.9	13.5	2.1	4.9	0.3	26.7	3.2	2.9	6.1	32.8
5. Borno	3.8	—	12.1	3.1	18.8	3.1	4.0	0.7	45.5	12.4	3.3	15.7	61.2
6. Cross River	10.7	0.6	24.3	2.8	11.0	0.8	5.9	2.3	58.3	12.9	10.3	23.2	81.5
7. Gongola	2.9	—	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	7.3	1.3	1.2	2.5	9.8
8. Imo	7.7	0.7	20.5	14.4	25.8	6.8	7.2	6.1	89.2	44.6	33.9	78.5	167.7
9. Kaduna	9.8	0.5	52.5	14.2	26.5	1.7	11.7	1.8	118.7	17.3	25.5	42.8	161.5
10. Kano	12.8	0.4	79.3	11.2	31.2	1.2	21.0	9.3	166.4	39.6	18.3	57.9	224.3
11. Kwara	1.6	—	4.0	5.2	11.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	24.4	7.5	12.0	19.5	43.9
12. Lagos	116.9	20.8	879.4	97.2	457.9	23.3	177.6	20.5	1,793.6	509.6	273.0	782.6	2,576.2
13. Niger	0.4	—	0.1	0.8	7.4	—	4.3	0.2	13.2	0.8	14.6	5.4	18.6
14. Ogun	4.4	1.2	8.8	0.5	2.7	1.1	1.9	1.9	22.5	4.6	4.0	8.6	31.1
15. Ondo	17.9	0.3	16.3	2.3	7.0	0.1	5.4	8.4	57.7	18.1	13.2	31.3	89.0
16. Oyo	31.0	0.3	75.4	9.9	38.7	6.3	27.1	24.7	213.4	44.5	38.4	82.8	296.3
17. Plateau	7.4	2.8	28.0	5.3	31.8	1.7	6.1	1.9	85.0	8.6	6.7	15.3	100.3
18. Rivers	4.7	3.3	36.6	5.9	41.9	3.6	7.1	2.7	105.8	20.0	13.3	33.3	139.1
19. Sokoto	6.7	—	7.0	1.7	12.9	6.8	3.6	2.1	40.8	5.5	7.8	13.3	54.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Table 10

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON STATE BASIS
1977-1980
Average (Per Cent)

States	Preferred Sectors									Less Preferred Sectors			
	Agriculture (1)	Mining (2)	Manufac- turing (3)	Residential Con- structions (4)	Other Con- structions (5)	Public Utilities (6)	Transport & Commu- nications (7)	Exports (8)	Total Preferred Sectors (1 to 8) (9)	General Commerce (10)	Others (11)	Total Less Preferred Sectors (10+11) (12)	Total (9+12)
1. Anambra	5.3	13.3	4.8	4.7	4.3	7.6	3.1	1.0	4.6	5.0	7.2	5.9	5.0
2. Bauchi	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	—	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
3. Bendel	7.2	11.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.2	4.2	10.1	4.1	3.9	6.1	4.8	4.3
4. Benue	1.0	—	0.0	1.5	1.7	3.2	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
5. Borno	1.4	—	0.9	1.6	2.4	4.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.3
6. Cross River	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
7. Gongola	1.0	—	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8. Imo	2.8	1.7	1.5	7.3	3.2	10.3	2.3	6.5	2.8	5.4	6.2	5.8	3.7
9. Kaduna	3.5	1.2	3.8	7.2	3.3	2.6	3.7	1.9	3.8	2.1	4.7	3.1	3.6
10. Kano	4.6	1.0	5.8	5.7	3.9	1.8	6.7	9.9	5.3	4.8	3.4	4.3	5.0
11. Kwara	0.6	—	0.3	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0
12. Lagos	41.9	50.2	64.4	49.5	57.1	35.4	56.2	21.8	56.8	62.4	50.1	57.4	57.0
13. Niger	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.9	—	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4
14. Ogun	1.6	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
15. Ondo	6.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.7	8.9	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.7
16. Oyo	11.1	0.7	5.5	5.0	4.8	9.6	8.6	26.2	6.8	5.4	7.1	6.1	6.6
17. Plateau	2.6	6.7	2.1	2.7	4.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2
18. Rivers	1.7	8.0	2.7	3.0	5.2	5.5	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.1
19. Sokoto	2.4	—	0.5	0.9	1.6	10.3	1.1	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1977
(₦ Million)

Sectors	States	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION		99.8	4.6	69.2	8.0	18.9	30.2	0.9	41.8	67.5	80.5	13.9	1166.2	3.7	9.6	21.4	73.6	63.0	46.6	13.8
Agriculture		8.5	0.3	9.2	0.2	0.5	5.5	0.03	4.4	5.3	8.5	0.4	68.0	0.1	1.1	4.6	12.9	3.0	0.9	1.5
Mining		13.7	0.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.02	0.02	0.01	17.2	0.01	1.0	0.0	0.01	1.4	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing		45.4	0.2	27.2	0.2	6.9	13.3	0.1	8.5	32.5	46.1	2.0	642.8	0.04	5.8	10.8	35.0	22.6	26.0	6.6
Construction		32.2	3.9	29.2	7.6	11.5	10.8	0.8	28.7	29.7	25.9	11.5	438.2	3.5	1.7	6.0	25.7	36.0	19.4	5.9
(Residential)		(3.6)	(1.3)	(7.1)	(0.5)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(8.1)	(4.4)	(3.4)	(7.8)	(96.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(4.7)	(3.8)	(1.4)	(1.1)
(Others)		(28.6)	(2.6)	(22.1)	(7.1)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.7)	(19.6)	(25.3)	(22.5)	(3.7)	(342.1)	(3.3)	(1.2)	(4.2)	(21.0)	(32.2)	(18.0)	(4.8)
SERVICES		12.9	1.1	9.8	9.4	2.1	4.7	0.4	5.8	14.7	16.4	0.7	153.3	4.6	1.6	4.4	17.5	8.3	1.2	10.2
Public Utilities		7.1	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.05	23.5	0.0	0.1	0.01	2.7	0.06	0.0	7.7
Transport & Communication		5.8	1.1	9.2	4.4	1.8	4.3	0.2	5.5	12.1	15.8	0.6	129.8	4.6	1.5	4.4	14.8	8.2	1.2	2.5
TOTAL A		112.7	5.7	79.0	17.4	21.0	34.9	1.3	47.6	82.2	96.9	14.6	1,319.5	0.3	11.2	25.8	91.1	71.3	47.8	24.0
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE		27.7	2.0	35.9	1.8	7.8	13.4	0.8	36.0	11.3	48.0	6.1	438.2	0.5	6.2	23.6	48.3	7.2	8.1	3.3
Exports		0.8	0.01	9.8	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.02	5.7	1.3	17.2	0.3	21.7	0.004	2.3	14.7	16.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
Imports		3.2	—	8.0	0.04	0.8	2.9	—	4.8	1.5	8.1	—	277.0	—	0.9	3.3	8.2	0.9	2.6	—
Domestic Trade		23.7	1.9	18.1	1.66	6.7	7.1	0.8	25.5	8.5	22.7	6.8	139.5	0.5	3.0	5.6	23.8	5.3	5.2	2.3
Bills Discounting																				
OTHERS		29.3	1.0	27.7	1.3	1.8	10.3	0.5	26.1	18.9	10.3	4.7	189.2	1.3	2.9	3.4	32.3	4.0	5.3	3.6
Credit & Financial Institutions		0.8	—	1.0	0.1	—	0.7	—	0.6	2.7	0.07	1.8	31.9	—	0.4	—	3.8	—	0.2	—
Governments		16.3	0.08	16.3	—	0.04	6.6	—	14.7	9.4	5.7	1.2	6.7	—	0.9	0.07	13.7	—	—	1.7
Personal & Professional		10.2	0.9	4.3	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	4.0	5.3	2.1	1.0	93.1	1.2	0.9	2.2	8.0	3.2	2.4	1.8
Miscellaneous		2.0	0.03	6.1	0.5	0.06	1.1	0.1	6.8	1.5	2.4	0.7	57.2	0.06	0.7	1.1	7.8	0.8	2.7	0.08
TOTAL B		57.0	3.0	63.6	3.1	9.6	23.7	1.3	62.1	30.2	58.3	10.8	627.4	1.8	9.1	27.0	80.6	11.2	13.4	6.9
TOTAL A & B		169.7	8.7	142.6	20.5	30.6	58.6	2.6	109.7	112.4	155.2	25.4	1,946.9	10.1	20.3	52.8	171.7	82.5	61.2	30.9

COMMERCIAL BANKING

TABLE 11(a)

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1978
(₦ Million)

Sectors	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION	115.4	5.9	84.2	12.6	33.6	43.3	2.4	62.2	97.4	98.2	15.4	1,182.9	5.2	16.0	31.1	146.4	81.3	70.4	19.4
Agriculture	15.9	0.6	13.5	0.4	0.9	8.1	0.1	6.6	8.9	9.8	1.2	85.8	0.4	5.1	10.6	25.5	4.5	1.0	5.0
Mining	3.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.04	0.2	0.0	19.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	3.6	0.0
Manufacturing	59.2	0.1	37.7	0.2	12.2	0.0	0.3	18.3	52.6	56.2	2.3	654.9	0.09	7.0	14.5	74.9	31.8	30.4	6.1
Construction	37.3	5.2	27.0	12.0	20.5	15.0	2.0	36.9	35.9	37.0	11.9	422.6	4.7	2.9	5.9	45.9	43.2	35.4	8.3
(Residential)	(12.9)	(3.0)	(7.5)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(7.2)	(9.4)	(10.3)	(2.9)	(66.1)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(7.8)	(5.5)	(4.8)	(1.3)
(Others)	(24.4)	(1.2)	(19.5)	(1.5)	(18.4)	(13.7)	(1.2)	(29.7)	(26.5)	(27.0)	(9.0)	(356.5)	(0.01)	(2.5)	(4.5)	(38.1)	(37.7)	(30.6)	(7.0)
SERVICES	14.2	1.0	12.2	5.0	7.0	6.0	1.2	10.8	12.7	9.9	9.7	213.2	4.01	2.2	4.0	45.3	7.7	4.5	8.3
Public Utilities	4.5	0.0	1.7	0.9	3.9	0.2	0.2	4.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	19.5	0.01	0.5	0.02	6.5	0.1	0.09	5.3
Transport & Communication	9.7	1.0	10.5	4.1	3.1	6.4	1.0	6.5	11.5	8.5	0.6	193.9	4.0	1.7	4.0	38.8	7.6	4.4	3.0
TOTAL A	129.6	6.9	96.4	17.6	40.6	50.1	3.6	73.0	110.1	108.1	16.1	1,396.1	9.2	18.2	35.1	191.7	89.0	74.9	27.7
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE	39.7	3.1	43.4	3.7	12.1	13.7	1.0	40.5	15.1	28.9	7.4	64.7	0.7	5.0	12.5	73.4	9.3	15.8	6.2
Exports	0.7	0.9	10.1	—	0.2	1.9	0.1	6.5	1.6	2.6	0.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	6.3	14.3	0.8	0.2	3.0
Imports	6.6	—	8.2	0.6	1.0	3.3	0.1	8.0	1.5	5.4	1.2	445.2	—	0.5	2.5	20.5	0.9	8.0	0.3
Domestic Trade	32.4	2.2	25.1	3.1	10.9	8.5	0.8	26.0	12.0	20.9	6.1	179.1	0.6	3.1	3.7	39.6	7.6	7.6	2.9
Bills Discounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHERS	35.8	3.8	33.1	1.6	2.4	10.2	1.0	31.5	21.4	18.6	19.4	240.3	1.0	4.7	8.4	42.5	5.6	8.8	1.3
Credit & Financial Institutions	0.4	—	0.8	—	—	0.2	—	0.6	3.8	0.6	2.4	24.1	—	3.4	0.1	5.9	0.1	—	—
Governments	26.1	2.0	18.4	0.9	0.4	4.9	0.2	24.7	5.1	4.7	15.5	7.9	—	—	5.3	11.8	—	2.0	1.0
Personal & Professional	6.3	0.6	6.3	0.7	1.9	2.8	0.6	4.6	6.5	3.3	1.3	130.0	0.9	1.0	2.3	19.0	4.4	4.4	0.3
Miscellaneous	3.0	1.2	7.6	—	0.1	2.3	0.2	1.4	6.0	10.0	0.2	176.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.8	1.1	2.4	—
TOTAL B	75.5	6.9	76.5	5.3	14.5	23.9	2.0	71.8	36.5	47.5	26.8	887.0	1.7	9.7	20.9	115.9	14.9	24.6	7.5
TOTAL A & B	205.1	13.8	172.9	22.9	55.1	74.0	5.6	144.8	146.6	155.6	42.9	2,283.1	10.9	27.9	56.0	307.6	103.9	99.5	35.2

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1979
(N Million)

Sectors	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION	127.1	8.3	113.8	12.5	49.9	53.6	3.7	68.3	114.1	163.9	20.8	1729.0	8.3	18.8	51.0	186.3	78.1	112.1	26.7
Agriculture	18.3	1.6	28.1	0.5	8.7	11.8	0.6	7.2	9.6	15.9	2.0	117.7	0.4	5.6	22.9	41.3	9.3	7.2	5.3
Mining	3.4	—	4.9	—	—	0.7	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	19.5	—	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.4	4.9	—
Manufacturing	62.2	0.5	55.3	0.3	15.2	26.2	0.3	18.1	56.9	100.6	4.1	956.5	0.2	8.4	17.5	88.7	34.0	33.1	5.3
Construction	43.2	6.2	25.5	11.7	26.5	14.9	2.8	42.6	47.2	46.8	14.7	635.3	7.7	3.5	10.4	55.9	31.4	66.9	16.1
(Residential)	(2.5)	(0.9)	(5.4)	(4.5)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(0.3)	(21.6)	(18.5)	(11.2)	(4.9)	(121.6)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(13.3)	(3.1)	(9.6)	(2.2)
(Others)	(40.7)	(5.3)	(20.1)	(7.2)	(22.9)	(10.2)	(2.5)	(21.0)	(28.7)	(35.6)	(9.8)	(513.7)	(6.8)	(3.0)	(7.9)	(42.6)	(28.3)	(57.3)	(13.9)
SERVICES	14.8	0.8	19.0	6.7	4.5	6.7	1.2	7.7	10.3	29.2	2.4	232.1	2.9	1.9	5.0	31.4	1.3	16.4	9.5
Public Utilities	4.0	—	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.3	0.1	22.6	—	0.1	—	9.6	0.1	6.7	6.7
Transport & Communication	10.3	0.8	17.0	4.3	3.9	6.7	1.2	6.7	9.2	26.9	2.3	209.5	2.9	1.8	5.0	21.8	1.2	9.7	2.8
Exports	1.4	0.6	7.9	—	0.7	1.9	0.1	5.2	1.3	4.8	0.1	8.4	0.2	1.7	5.5	30.3	1.5	4.2	1.8
TOTAL A	143.3	9.7	124.9	19.2	55.1	62.2	5.0	81.2	125.7	179.9	23.3	1979.5	11.0	22.4	61.5	248.0	80.9	132.7	38.0
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE	34.8	2.6	30.9	3.1	14.2	13.4	1.5	40.1	18.8	36.8	7.0	447.8	0.6	4.3	7.2	37.9	4.8	26.0	3.8
Imports	4.7	—	5.2	—	1.4	4.9	0.5	12.2	0.5	6.1	—	230.8	—	0.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	9.3	1.1
Domestic Trade	30.1	2.6	25.7	3.1	12.8	8.5	1.0	27.9	18.3	30.7	7.0	217.0	0.6	3.6	4.5	35.9	3.5	16.7	2.7
Bills Discounted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHERS	45.6	4.1	29.7	3.7	4.5	8.0	1.7	37.5	35.4	23.7	17.4	249.5	2.7	5.1	24.2	37.3	1.3	20.0	1.3
Credit & Financial Institutions	0.5	—	1.2	—	—	1.2	0.4	1.2	5.6	0.0	2.6	24.8	—	3.4	0.3	9.1	—	—	0.6
Governments	26.5	3.4	22.1	3.5	0.1	3.0	1.3	18.7	8.9	3.7	13.1	9.2	1.8	0.2	19.6	15.0	—	7.0	4.3
Personal & Professional	14.4	0.5	5.4	0.2	3.6	2.3	0.0	6.0	11.0	14.4	1.5	113.7	0.9	1.2	3.0	9.4	0.6	7.3	1.3
Miscellaneous	4.2	0.2	0.9	—	0.8	1.5	—	1.6	9.9	5.6	0.2	101.8	—	0.3	1.3	3.8	0.7	5.7	2.1
TOTAL B	80.4	6.7	60.6	6.8	18.7	21.4	3.2	77.6	54.2	60.5	24.4	697.3	3.3	9.4	31.4	75.2	6.1	46.0	12.1
TOTAL A & B	223.7	16.4	201.3	26.0	74.8	83.6	8.2	158.8	179.9	258.4	47.7	2676.8	14.7	31.8	92.9	323.2	87.0	178.7	50.1

COMMERCIAL BANKING

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1980
(₦ Million)

Sectors	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION	173.3	40.1	146.9	44.6	48.1	70.0	16.7	102.9	134.8	196.4	38.4	2,210.4	17.7	25.8	71.3	214.4	78.5	140.1	53.0
Agriculture	16.4	8.6	28.2	9.7	4.9	17.0	11.0	12.4	15.4	17.0	2.6	195.9	0.7	5.7	33.6	44.2	12.9	9.5	15.2
Mining	2.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	26.9	—	1.4	0.9	0.6	4.5	4.5	—
Manufacturing	94.5	28.8	77.1	0.6	14.0	37.7	0.6	37.2	68.0	119.4	7.4	1,263.3	0.2	14.1	22.2	103.1	23.5	56.7	9.8
Construction	60.2	10.7	36.6	34.3	29.2	14.6	5.1	52.7	49.8	59.3	28.4	724.3	16.8	4.6	14.6	66.5	37.6	69.4	28.0
(Residential)	(17.9)	(4.7)	(8.0)	(5.1)	(5.3)	(4.4)	(0.8)	(19.8)	(24.4)	(19.8)	(5.0)	(105.1)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(3.3)	(13.6)	(8.6)	(7.9)	(2.0)
(Others)	(42.3)	(6.0)	(28.6)	(29.2)	(23.9)	(10.2)	(4.3)	(32.9)	(25.4)	(39.5)	(23.4)	(619.2)	(15.4)	(3.9)	(11.3)	(52.9)	(29.0)	(61.5)	(26.0)
SERVICES	17.1	3.0	20.6	6.9	14.7	8.5	2.4	11.4	15.7	33.2	4.4	204.6	5.8	6.4	8.3	39.1	13.7	20.7	13.3
Public Utilities	4.2	0.1	3.9	0.0	7.5	2.4	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	27.4	—	3.8	0.2	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.4
Transport & Communication	12.9	2.9	16.7	6.9	7.2	6.1	2.4	10.2	14.0	32.8	4.2	177.2	5.8	2.6	8.1	32.8	7.3	13.1	5.9
Exports	0.7	1.3	10.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	—	6.8	2.8	12.7	0.1	19.4	0.3	2.1	7.1	38.0	4.3	6.1	2.7
TOTAL A	191.1	44.4	177.6	51.5	64.3	80.5	19.1	121.1	153.3	242.3	42.9	2,434.4	23.8	34.3	86.7	291.5	96.5	166.9	69.0
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE	61.6	5.8	37.4	5.2	15.9	16.4	2.1	74.0	27.5	64.5	10.0	549.7	1.3	8.4	10.1	48.9	14.8	30.5	12.7
Imports	8.2	—	4.7	—	2.9	2.0	0.3	26.8	0.8	18.9	0.3	330.2	—	0.8	2.7	3.7	1.2	11.9	3.8
Domestic Trade	53.4	5.8	32.7	4.2	13.0	14.4	1.8	47.2	26.7	45.6	9.7	219.5	1.3	5.5	7.4	45.2	13.6	18.6	9.9
Bills Discounted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHERS	45.7	8.1	42.4	4.8	4.3	12.5	1.7	40.8	26.2	20.4	6.6	413.1	13.6	3.4	16.9	41.4	15.9	18.8	18.1
Credit & Financial Institutions	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	—	1.8	—	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.7	25.2	—	0.5	0.2	11.4	0.02	—	—
Governments	22.2	6.8	5.2	2.0	0.4	4.2	0.1	30.3	8.2	5.6	0.7	19.0	9.8	0.6	9.7	11.1	0.2	4.9	16.2
Personal & Professional	13.8	0.5	6.8	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.6	6.6	14.2	8.5	1.9	229.4	0.8	1.7	6.2	12.9	14.4	9.2	0.8
Miscellaneous	9.4	0.1	29.9	0.9	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.7	5.4	1.3	139.5	3.0	0.6	0.8	6.0	1.3	4.7	1.1
TOTAL B	107.3	13.9	79.8	10.0	20.2	28.9	3.8	114.8	53.7	84.9	16.6	962.8	14.9	9.7	27.0	90.3	30.7	49.3	30.8
TOTAL A & B	298.4	58.3	257.4	61.5	84.5	109.4	22.9	235.9	207.0	327.2	59.5	3,397.2	38.7	44.0	113.7	381.8	127.2	216.2	99.8

COMMERCIAL BANKING

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1977
(Per Cent)

Sectors	States	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION		58.8	52.8	48.5	39.1	61.8	51.5	34.6	38.1	60.0	51.9	54.7	59.9	36.7	47.3	40.6	42.9	76.3	76.1	44.7
Agriculture		5.0	3.4	6.5	1.0	1.6	9.4	0.0	4.0	4.7	5.5	1.6	3.5	1.0	5.4	8.7	7.5	3.6	1.5	4.2
Mining		8.1	2.3	2.5	0.0	—	1.0	—	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing		26.7	2.3	19.1	1.0	22.6	22.7	3.8	7.6	28.9	29.7	7.8	33.0	0.8	28.6	20.5	20.4	27.4	42.4	21.4
Construction		19.0	44.8	20.5	37.1	37.6	18.4	30.8	26.2	26.4	16.7	45.3	22.5	34.7	8.4	11.4	15.0	43.6	31.7	19.1
(Residential)		(2.1)	(14.9)	(5.0)	(2.4)	(4.9)	(1.3)	(3.8)	(8.3)	(3.9)	(2.2)	(30.7)	(4.9)	(2.0)	(2.5)	(3.4)	(2.7)	(4.6)	(2.3)	(3.6)
(Others)		(16.9)	(29.9)	(15.5)	(34.7)	(32.7)	(17.1)	(27.0)	(17.9)	(22.5)	(14.5)	(14.6)	(17.6)	(32.7)	(5.9)	(8.0)	(12.3)	(39.0)	(29.4)	(15.5)
SERVICES		7.6	12.7	6.9	45.8	6.8	8.0	15.4	5.3	13.1	10.5	2.8	7.9	45.5	7.9	8.3	10.2	10.1	2.0	33.0
Public Utilities		4.2	0.0	0.4	24.4	1.0	0.7	7.7	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	24.9
Transport & Communication		3.4	12.7	6.5	21.4	5.8	7.3	7.7	5.0	10.8	10.1	2.6	6.7	45.5	7.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	2.0	8.1
TOTAL A		66.4	65.5	55.4	84.9	68.6	59.5	50.0	43.4	73.1	62.4	57.5	67.8	82.2	55.2	48.9	53.1	86.4	78.1	77.7
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE		16.3	23.0	25.2	8.8	25.5	22.9	30.8	32.8	10.1	30.9	24.0	22.5	4.9	30.5	44.7	28.1	8.7	13.2	10.7
Exports		0.5	0.1	6.9	0.5	1.0	5.8	0.0	5.2	1.2	11.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	11.3	27.8	9.5	1.2	0.5	3.2
Imports		1.9	—	5.6	0.2	2.6	5.0	—	4.4	1.3	5.2	—	14.2	—	4.4	6.3	4.8	1.1	4.2	—
Domestic Trade		13.9	21.9	12.7	8.1	21.9	12.1	30.8	23.2	7.6	14.6	22.8	7.2	4.9	14.8	10.6	13.8	6.4	8.5	7.5
Bills Discounted																				
OTHERS		17.3	11.5	19.4	6.3	5.9	17.6	19.2	23.8	16.8	6.7	18.5	9.7	12.9	14.3	6.4	18.8	4.9	8.7	11.6
Credit & Financial Institutions		0.5	—	0.7	0.5	—	1.2	—	0.5	2.4	0.0	7.1	1.6	—	2.0	—	2.2	—	0.4	—
Governments		9.6	0.9	11.4	—	0.1	11.3	—	13.4	8.4	3.7	4.7	0.3	—	4.4	0.1	7.4	—	—	5.5
Personal & Professional		6.0	10.3	3.0	5.4	5.6	3.2	15.4	3.7	4.7	1.4	3.9	4.8	11.9	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.9	5.8
Miscellaneous		1.2	0.3	4.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	3.8	6.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.0	3.5	2.1	4.6	1.0	4.4	0.3
TOTAL B		23.6	34.5	44.6	15.1	31.4	40.5	50.0	56.6	26.9	37.6	42.5	32.2	17.8	44.8	51.1	46.9	13.6	21.9	22.3
TOTAL A & B		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COMMERCIAL BANKING

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1978
(Per Cent)

Sectors	States	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION		56.3	42.8	48.7	55.0	61.0	58.8	42.9	43.0	66.4	63.1	35.9	51.9	47.7	57.4	55.5	47.6	78.3	70.8	55.1
Agriculture		7.8	4.4	7.8	1.7	1.6	11.2	1.8	4.6	6.1	6.3	2.8	3.8	3.7	18.3	18.9	8.3	4.4	1.0	14.2
Mining		1.5	—	3.5	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	0.9	—	3.6	0.2	0.03	1.7	3.6	—
Manufacturing		28.8	0.7	21.8	0.9	22.1	27.0	5.3	12.6	35.9	32.9	5.4	28.6	0.9	25.1	25.9	24.4	30.6	30.6	17.3
Construction		18.2	37.7	15.6	52.4	37.2	20.3	35.7	25.5	24.5	23.8	27.7	18.5	43.1	10.4	10.5	14.9	41.6	35.6	23.6
(Residential)		(6.3)	(21.7)	(4.3)	(6.6)	(3.8)	(1.8)	(8.9)	(5.0)	(6.4)	(6.6)	(6.8)	(2.9)	(5.5)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(5.3)	(4.8)	(3.7)
(Others)		(11.9)	(16.0)	(11.3)	(45.8)	(33.4)	(18.5)	(26.8)	(20.5)	(18.1)	(17.4)	(20.9)	(15.6)	(37.6)	(9.0)	(8.0)	(12.4)	(36.3)	(30.0)	(20.0)
SERVICES		6.9	7.2	7.1	21.8	12.7	8.9	21.4	7.5	8.7	6.4	1.6	9.3	36.7	7.8	7.1	14.7	7.4	4.5	23.6
Public Utilities		2.2	—	1.0	3.9	7.1	0.3	3.6	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	—	0.8	—	2.1	0.1	0.1	15.1
Transport & Communication		4.7	7.2	6.1	17.9	5.6	8.6	17.8	4.5	7.9	5.5	1.4	8.5	36.7	6.0	7.1	12.6	7.3	4.4	8.5
TOTAL A		63.2	50.0	55.8	76.8	73.7	67.7	64.3	50.4	75.1	69.5	37.5	61.2	84.4	65.2	62.7	62.3	85.7	75.3	78.7
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE		19.4	22.5	25.1	16.2	22.0	18.5	17.8	28.0	10.3	18.6	17.3	28.3	6.4	17.9	22.3	33.9	9.0	15.9	17.6
Exports		0.4	6.5	5.8	—	0.4	2.6	1.8	4.5	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	5.0	11.3	4.7	0.8	0.2	8.5
Imports		3.2	—	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.4	1.8	5.5	1.0	3.5	2.8	19.5	—	1.8	4.5	9.6	0.9	8.0	0.9
Domestic Trade		15.8	16.0	14.5	13.6	19.8	11.5	14.2	18.0	8.2	13.4	14.3	7.8	5.5	11.1	6.6	9.6	7.3	7.7	8.2
Bills Discounted																				
OTHERS		17.5	27.5	19.1	7.0	4.3	13.8	17.9	21.6	14.6	11.9	45.2	10.5	9.2	16.9	15.0	13.8	5.3	8.8	3.7
Credit & Financial Institutions		0.2	—	0.5	—	—	0.3	—	0.4	2.6	0.4	5.6	1.2	—	12.2	0.2	1.8	0.1	—	—
Governments		12.7	14.5	10.6	3.9	0.7	6.6	3.6	17.0	3.5	3.0	36.1	0.3	—	—	9.5	3.8	—	2.0	2.8
Personal & Professional		3.1	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.8	10.7	3.2	4.4	2.1	3.0	5.7	8.3	3.6	4.1	6.2	4.2	4.4	0.9
Miscellaneous		1.5	8.7	4.4	—	0.2	3.1	3.6	1.0	4.1	6.4	0.5	3.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.4	—
TOTAL B		36.8	50.0	44.2	23.2	26.3	32.3	35.7	49.6	24.9	30.5	62.5	38.8	15.6	34.8	37.3	37.7	14.3	24.7	21.3
TOTAL A & B		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1979
(Per Cent)

Sectors	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION	37.7	12.8	43.9	3.1	32.2	46.3	11.0	16.2	37.2	45.3	12.8	40.9	4.1	48.1	43.7	40.4	53.7	25.3	21.2
Agriculture	8.2	9.8	14.0	1.9	11.7	14.2	7.3	4.5	5.4	6.2	4.2	4.4	2.7	19.6	24.7	12.8	0.7	4.0	10.6
Mining	1.5	—	2.4	—	—	0.8	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.7	—	4.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	2.8	—
Manufacturing	28.0	3.0	27.5	1.2	20.5	31.3	3.7	11.4	31.6	38.9	8.6	35.8	1.4	26.4	18.8	27.5	39.1	18.5	10.6
Construction	19.3	37.8	12.7	45.0	35.7	17.8	34.2	26.8	26.2	18.1	30.8	23.7	52.4	11.0	11.2	17.3	36.1	37.4	32.1
(Residential)	1.1	5.5	2.7	17.3	4.9	5.6	3.7	13.6	10.3	4.3	10.3	4.5	6.1	1.6	2.7	4.1	3.6	5.4	4.4
(Others)	18.2	32.3	10.0	27.7	30.8	12.2	30.5	13.2	15.9	13.8	20.5	19.2	46.3	9.4	8.5	13.2	32.5	32.0	27.7
SERVICES	6.4	4.9	9.4	25.8	6.1	8.0	14.6	4.9	5.7	11.3	5.0	8.7	19.7	6.0	5.4	9.7	1.5	9.2	19.0
Public Utilities	1.8	—	1.0	9.3	0.8	—	—	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	—	0.3	—	3.7	0.1	3.8	13.4
Transport & Communication	4.6	4.9	8.4	16.5	5.3	8.0	14.6	4.2	5.1	10.4	4.8	7.8	19.7	5.7	5.4	6.8	1.4	5.4	5.6
Exports	0.6	3.7	3.9	—	0.9	2.3	1.2	3.3	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.7	1.4	5.4	5.9	9.4	1.7	2.4	3.6
TOTAL A	64.0	59.2	69.9	73.9	74.9	74.4	61.0	51.2	69.8	76.6	48.8	74.0	77.6	70.5	66.2	76.8	93.0	74.3	75.9
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE	15.6	15.8	15.4	11.9	19.2	16.0	18.3	25.2	10.5	14.3	14.7	16.7	4.0	13.5	7.8	11.7	5.5	14.5	7.6
Imports	2.1	—	2.6	—	1.9	5.9	6.1	7.6	0.3	2.4	—	8.6	—	2.2	2.9	0.6	1.5	5.2	2.2
Domestic Trade	13.5	15.8	12.8	11.9	17.3	10.1	12.2	17.6	10.2	11.9	14.7	8.1	4.0	11.3	4.9	11.1	4.0	9.3	5.4
Bills Discounted																			
OTHERS	20.4	25.0	14.7	14.2	5.9	9.6	20.7	23.6	19.7	9.1	36.5	9.3	18.4	16.0	26.0	11.5	1.5	11.2	16.5
Credit & Financial Institutions	0.2	—	0.6	—	—	1.4	4.9	0.8	3.1	—	5.5	0.9	—	10.7	0.3	2.8	—	—	1.2
Governments	11.9	20.7	11.0	13.5	0.1	3.6	15.8	18.0	5.0	1.4	27.5	0.3	12.3	0.6	21.1	4.6	—	3.9	8.6
Personal & Professional	6.4	3.1	2.7	0.7	4.9	2.8	—	3.8	6.1	5.6	3.1	4.3	6.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	0.7	4.1	2.6
Miscellaneous	1.9	1.2	0.4	—	0.9	1.8	—	1.0	5.5	2.1	0.4	3.8	—	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.8	3.2	4.1
TOTAL B	36.0	40.8	30.1	26.1	25.1	25.6	39.0	48.8	30.2	23.4	51.2	26.0	22.4	29.5	33.8	23.2	7.0	25.7	24.1
TOTAL A & B	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INTRA-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS: 1980
(Per Cent)

Sectors	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Bcnue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Platcau	Rivers	Sokoto
(A) PRODUCTION	37.9	50.4	42.9	16.8	22.4	50.6	50.6	21.3	41.1	41.9	16.8	43.7	2.3	48.2	49.9	38.7	32.1	32.7	25.0
Agriculture	5.5	14.7	11.0	15.8	5.8	15.5	48.0	5.3	7.4	5.2	4.4	5.8	1.8	13.0	29.6	11.5	10.1	4.4	15.2
Mining	0.7	—	1.9	—	—	0.6	—	0.2	0.8	0.2	—	0.8	—	3.2	0.8	0.2	3.5	2.1	—
Manufacturing	31.7	35.7	30.0	1.0	16.6	34.5	2.6	15.8	32.9	36.5	12.4	37.1	0.5	32.0	19.5	27.0	18.5	26.2	9.8
Construction	20.2	18.4	14.2	55.8	34.6	13.4	22.3	22.3	24.1	18.1	47.7	21.3	43.4	10.5	12.8	17.4	29.6	32.1	28.1
(Residential)	6.0	(8.1)	3.1	8.3	6.3	4.1	3.5	8.4	11.8	6.1	8.4	3.1	3.6	1.6	2.9	3.6	6.8	3.7	2.0
(Others)	14.2	(10.3)	11.1	47.5	28.3	9.3	18.8	13.9	12.3	12.0	39.3	18.2	39.8	8.9	9.9	13.8	22.8	28.4	26.1
SERVICES	5.7	5.1	8.0	11.2	17.4	7.8	10.5	4.8	7.6	10.1	7.4	6.0	15.0	14.5	7.3	10.3	10.8	9.6	13.3
Public Utilities	1.4	0.2	1.5	—	8.9	2.2	—	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	—	8.6	0.2	1.7	5.0	3.5	7.4
Transport & Communication	4.3	4.9	6.5	11.2	8.5	5.6	10.5	4.3	6.8	10.0	7.1	5.2	15.0	5.9	7.1	8.6	5.8	6.1	5.9
Exports	0.2	2.2	3.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	—	3.0	1.4	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.8	4.8	6.2	10.0	3.4	2.8	2.7
TOTAL A	64.0	76.1	69.0	85.4	76.1	73.6	83.4	51.4	74.1	74.1	72.1	71.6	61.5	78.0	76.2	76.4	75.9	74.4	69.1
(B) GENERAL COMMERCE	20.7	10.0	14.5	6.8	18.8	15.0	9.2	31.4	13.2	19.7	16.8	16.2	3.3	14.3	8.9	12.8	11.6	14.1	12.7
Imports	2.8	—	1.8	—	3.4	1.8	1.3	11.4	0.3	5.8	0.5	9.7	—	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.8	5.5	2.8
Domestic Trade	17.9	10.0	12.7	6.8	15.4	13.2	7.9	20.0	12.9	13.9	16.3	6.5	3.3	12.5	6.5	11.8	10.8	8.6	9.9
OTHERS	15.3	13.9	16.5	7.8	5.1	11.4	7.4	17.2	12.7	6.2	11.1	12.2	35.2	7.7	14.9	10.8	12.5	8.7	18.2
Credit & Financial Institutions	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.7	—	1.7	—	0.4	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.7	—	1.1	0.2	3.0	—	—	—
Governments	7.4	11.7	2.0	3.2	0.5	3.8	0.4	12.8	4.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	25.3	1.4	8.5	2.9	0.2	2.3	16.3
Personal & Professional	4.6	0.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.7	7.0	2.8	6.9	2.6	3.1	6.8	2.1	3.8	5.5	3.4	11.3	4.2	0.8
Miscellaneous	3.2	0.2	11.6	1.5	2.3	3.2	—	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	4.1	7.8	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.1
TOTAL B	36.0	23.9	31.0	14.6	23.9	26.4	16.6	48.6	25.9	25.9	27.9	28.4	38.5	22.0	23.8	23.6	24.1	77.2	30.9
TOTAL A & B	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INTER-STATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES ON SECTORAL BASIS AVERAGE 1977-1980
(Per Cent)

SECTORS	Statc	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
Preferred Sector (A)		57.6	53.8	52.8	53.6	61.8	59.6	48.9	42.0	63.7	59.6	49.7	60.3	46.7	55.7	53.5	51.1	76.5	68.6	51.5
PRODUCTION																				
Agriculture		6.6	8.1	9.8	5.1	5.2	12.6	14.3	4.6	5.9	5.8	3.2	4.5	2.3	13.6	20.5	10.0	7.2	2.7	11.0
Mining		3.0	0.6	2.6	0.4	—	0.7	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	2.3	—
Manufacturing		28.7	10.4	24.6	1.0	20.4	28.8	3.9	11.9	32.2	34.5	8.6	33.6	0.9	28.0	21.2	24.8	28.9	29.4	14.9
Construction		19.2	34.6	15.8	47.2	36.2	17.5	30.8	25.2	25.3	19.2	37.9	21.5	43.4	10.1	11.5	16.2	37.7	34.2	25.7
(Residential)		(3.9)	(12.6)	(3.8)	(8.7)	(5.0)	(3.2)	(5.0)	(8.8)	(8.1)	(4.8)	(14.1)	(3.9)	(4.3)	(1.8)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(5.1)	(4.0)	(3.4)
(Others)		(15.3)	(22.1)	(12.0)	(38.9)	(31.3)	(14.3)	(25.8)	(16.4)	(17.2)	(14.4)	(23.8)	(17.6)	(39.1)	(8.3)	(8.6)	(12.9)	(32.6)	(30.2)	(22.3)
SERVICES		6.7	7.5	7.9	26.2	10.8	8.2	15.5	5.6	8.8	9.6	4.2	8.0	29.2	9.0	7.0	11.2	7.5	6.3	22.2
Public Utilities		2.4	0.1	1.0	9.4	4.5	0.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	—	2.6	—	2.2	1.4	1.8	15.2
Transportation & Communication		4.2	7.4	6.9	16.8	6.3	7.4	12.7	4.5	7.7	9.0	4.0	7.1	29.2	6.4	7.0	9.0	6.1	4.5	7.0
TOTAL A		64.2	61.2	60.7	79.8	72.6	67.8	64.4	47.6	72.5	69.2	53.9	68.3	75.9	64.7	60.5	62.3	84.0	74.9	73.8
Less Preferred Sector (B)																				
GENERAL COMMERCE		18.2	19.3	22.0	11.4	22.1	19.1	19.3	30.9	11.5	22.3	18.3	21.3	5.2	21.6	24.0	24.0	10.0	15.7	13.7
Exports		0.4	3.3	5.1	0.6	1.1	3.1	0.8	4.0	1.1	4.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	6.6	12.8	8.4	1.8	1.5	4.5
Imports		2.5	—	3.7	0.7	2.4	3.4	2.3	7.2	0.7	4.2	0.8	13.0	—	2.6	4.0	4.1	1.1	5.7	1.5
Domestic Trade		15.3	16.0	13.2	10.1	18.6	11.7	16.2	19.7	9.7	13.4	17.0	7.4	4.4	12.4	7.2	11.5	7.1	8.5	7.7
Bills Discounted																				
OTHERS		17.6	19.5	17.3	8.8	5.3	13.1	16.3	21.5	16.0	8.5	27.8	10.4	18.9	13.7	15.6	13.7	6.0	9.4	12.5
Credit & Financial Institutions		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	—	1.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.2	5.7	1.1	—	6.5	0.2	2.5	—	0.4	0.3
Governments		10.4	12.0	8.8	5.2	0.4	6.3	5.0	15.3	5.2	2.4	17.4	0.4	9.4	1.6	9.7	4.7	—	2.0	8.3
Personal & Professional		5.0	4.6	3.0	2.9	4.0	3.1	8.3	3.4	5.5	2.9	3.3	5.4	7.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.0	2.5
Miscellaneous		1.9	2.6	5.0	0.4	0.9	2.5	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.0	1.4	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.0	3.0	1.4
TOTAL B		35.8	38.8	39.3	20.2	27.4	32.2	35.6	52.4	27.5	30.8	46.1	31.7	24.1	35.3	39.5	37.7	16.0	25.1	26.2
TOTAL A & B		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF POULTRY IN LOANS AND
ADVANCES GIVEN TO AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, 1980**

States	Agric. Credit	Credit to Poultry	Percentage share of poultry
1. Anambra	16.5	1.4	8.5
2. Bauchi	8.6	2.9	33.01 ¹
3. Bendel	28.2	9.9	35.01 ¹
4. Benue	9.7	5.6	57.7
5. Borno	4.9	1.2	24.5
6. Cross River	17.0	0.2	1.2
7. Gongola	11.0	0.7	6.4
8. Imo	12.4	3.3	26.6
9. Kano	15.4	1.0	6.5
10. Kaduna	17.0	2.7	15.9
11. Kwara	2.6	1.1	42.3
12. Lagos	195.9	9.0	4.6
13. Niger	0.7	0.3	42.9
14. Ogun	5.7	0.4	7.0
15. Ondo	33.6	8.4	25.0
16. Oyo	44.2	4.5	10.2
17. Plateau	12.9	0.3	2.3
18. Rivers	9.5	2.6	27.4
19. Sokoto	15.2	9.2	60.5
TOTAL	461.0	64.7	14.0

¹ PROVISIONAL

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY MATURITY
(₦ million)

STATES	Ananbra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	Rivers	Sokoto
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Maturing within 6 months	99.6	7.2	102.5	16.5	17.1	53.2	1.7	52.2	70.4	82.7	14.4	1,520.2	6.1	14.9	41.4	126.2	31.6	48.6	19.9
Maturing between 6 and 12 months	28.4	0.9	18.8	0.4	6.7	2.8	0.4	18.2	9.1	44.3	5.7	156.5	2.3	2.1	7.3	28.9	15.0	3.2	3.5
Maturing between 1 and 5 years	25.9	0.7	13.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	0.5	14.0	27.0	20.9	5.1	251.7	1.1	3.2	3.8	15.8	35.4	8.5	7.3
Maturing after 5 years	15.7	—	8.2	0.4	2.8	0.3	—	25.4	5.9	7.1	—	18.8	0.6	—	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	—
1977 Total	169.6	8.8	142.5	20.2	30.5	58.6	2.6	109.8	112.4	155.0	25.2	1,947.2	10.1	20.2	53.1	172.1	82.6	61.3	30.7
Maturing within 6 months	105.1	8.3	124.8	10.0	24.0	66.7	3.1	70.2	100.3	104.1	27.1	1,868.4	6.7	15.2	39.5	226.1	40.3	76.4	27.4
Maturing between 6 and 12 months	34.3	2.6	24.4	1.4	15.3	2.6	0.6	31.8	8.1	31.1	3.8	152.9	2.1	4.1	7.3	38.5	14.3	9.0	4.0
Maturing between 1 and 5 years	51.7	3.0	20.7	10.5	13.3	3.1	1.1	20.9	31.3	18.7	11.8	229.5	1.9	5.2	8.5	39.2	27.2	12.3	3.9
Maturing after 5 years	14.1	—	3.1	1.2	2.5	1.4	0.8	21.8	6.9	2.2	0.1	32.3	0.1	3.5	0.9	3.9	21.8	2.0	—
1978 Total	205.2	13.9	173.0	23.1	55.1	73.8	5.6	144.7	146.6	156.1	42.8	2,283.1	10.8	27.9	56.2	307.7	103.6	99.7	35.3
Maturing within 6 months	118.0	11.0	150.1	16.4	37.4	67.4	4.0	96.7	113.1	146.5	28.5	2,050.4	6.2	21.5	66.9	221.4	47.6	152.1	27.1
Maturing between 6 and 12 months	36.0	1.8	25.4	1.0	16.4	4.8	2.6	28.7	14.3	75.6	9.3	225.3	3.7	3.1	9.6	55.7	4.8	9.4	7.5
Maturing between 1 and 5 years	41.7	3.7	21.4	8.3	18.7	5.6	1.3	18.2	26.8	36.7	7.0	306.9	4.8	7.1	9.2	43.5	27.8	12.1	7.4
Maturing after 5 years	28.2	0.1	4.4	0.2	1.7	5.8	0.4	15.2	25.8	0.6	0.3	94.1	—	—	7.1	2.5	6.8	5.1	8.0
1979 Total	223.9	16.6	201.3	25.9	74.2	83.6	8.3	158.8	180.0	258.4	45.1	2,676.1	14.7	31.7	92.8	323.1	87.0	178.7	50.0
Maturing within 6 months	156.1	41.0	141.7	39.4	52.0	85.2	8.1	137.4	150.1	188.4	36.0	2,509.1	10.7	25.4	68.8	257.6	57.7	176.7	54.5
Maturing between 6 and 12 months	47.4	4.3	45.6	2.6	10.3	6.0	3.0	40.7	6.1	79.6	13.5	224.4	6.8	7.2	18.1	72.9	21.6	13.9	12.7
Maturing between 1 & 5 years	68.2	6.6	66.5	12.8	20.5	14.6	1.5	35.3	19.0	48.9	6.8	488.3	21.1	11.4	16.8	44.5	38.8	18.2	29.9
Maturing after 5 years	26.8	6.4	3.7	6.7	1.8	3.7	10.4	12.5	31.3	10.6	3.1	174.7	—	0.1	10.0	6.7	9.1	7.4	2.7
1980 Total	298.5	58.3	257.5	61.5	84.6	109.5	23.0	235.9	206.5	327.5	59.4	3,396.5	38.6	44.1	113.7	381.7	127.2	216.2	99.8

COMMERCIAL BANKING

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY MATURITY (Per Cent)

Table 15

STATES	Anambra (1)	Bauchi (2)	Bendel (3)	Benue (4)	Borno (5)	Cross River (6)	Gongola (7)	Imo (8)	Kaduna (9)	Kano (10)	Kwara (11)	Lagos (12)	Niger (13)	Ogun (14)	Ondo (15)	Oyo (16)	Plateau (17)	Rivers (18)	Sokoto (19)
1977																			
Maturing within 6 months	58.7	81.8	71.9	81.7	56.0	90.8	65.4	47.5	62.6	53.4	57.1	78.1	60.4	73.8	78.0	73.3	38.3	79.3	64.8
Maturing between 6 & 12 months	16.7	10.2	13.2	2.0	22.0	4.8	15.4	16.6	0.1	28.6	22.6	8.0	22.8	10.4	13.7	16.8	18.2	5.2	11.4
Maturing between 1 & 5 years	15.3	8.0	9.1	14.3	12.8	3.9	19.2	12.8	24.0	13.4	20.3	12.9	10.9	15.8	7.2	9.2	42.8	13.9	23.8
Maturing after 5 years	9.3	—	5.8	2.0	9.2	0.5	—	23.1	5.3	4.6	—	1.0	5.9	—	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.6	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978																			
Maturing within 6 months	51.2	59.7	72.1	43.3	43.6	90.4	55.4	48.5	68.4	66.7	63.3	81.8	62.0	54.5	70.3	73.5	38.9	76.6	77.6
Maturing between 6 & 12 months	16.7	18.7	14.1	6.1	27.8	3.5	10.7	22.0	5.5	19.9	8.9	6.7	19.5	14.7	13.0	12.5	13.8	9.0	11.3
Maturing between 1 & 5 years	25.2	21.6	12.0	45.4	24.1	4.2	19.6	14.4	21.4	12.0	27.6	10.1	17.6	18.3	15.1	12.7	26.3	12.4	11.1
Maturing after 5 years	6.9	—	1.8	5.2	4.5	1.9	14.3	15.1	4.7	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.9	12.5	1.6	1.3	21.0	2.0	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979																			
Maturing within 6 months	52.7	66.3	74.6	63.3	50.4	80.6	48.2	60.9	62.8	56.3	63.2	76.6	42.2	67.8	72.1	68.5	54.7	85.1	54.2
Maturing between 6 & 12 months	16.1	10.8	12.6	3.8	22.1	5.8	31.3	18.1	8.0	29.3	20.6	8.4	25.2	9.8	10.4	17.2	5.5	5.3	15.0
Maturing between 1 & 5 years	18.6	22.3	10.6	32.1	25.2	6.7	15.7	11.5	14.9	14.2	15.5	11.5	32.6	22.4	9.9	13.5	32.0	6.8	14.8
Maturing after 5 years	12.6	0.6	2.2	0.8	2.3	6.9	4.8	9.5	14.3	0.2	0.7	3.5	—	—	7.6	0.8	7.8	2.8	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980																			
Maturing within 6 months	52.3	70.3	55.0	64.1	61.5	77.8	35.3	62.5	72.7	57.5	60.6	73.9	27.7	57.6	60.5	67.5	45.4	81.7	54.6
Maturing between 6 & 12 months	15.9	7.4	17.7	4.2	12.2	5.5	13.0	17.3	3.0	24.3	22.7	6.6	17.6	16.3	15.9	19.1	17.0	6.4	12.7
Maturing between 1 & 5 years	22.8	11.3	25.8	20.8	24.2	13.3	6.5	15.0	9.2	14.9	11.5	14.4	54.7	25.9	14.8	11.7	30.5	8.4	30.0
Maturing after 5 years	9.0	11.0	1.5	10.9	2.1	3.4	45.2	5.2	15.1	3.3	5.2	5.1	—	0.2	8.8	1.7	7.1	3.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY MATURITY (ANNUAL AVERAGE PER CENT 1977-1980)

	Anambra (1)	Bauchi (2)	Bendel (3)	Benue (4)	Borno (5)	Cross River (6)	Gongola (7)	Imo (8)	Kaduna (9)	Kano (10)	Kwara (11)	Lagos (12)	Niger (13)	Ogun (14)	Ondo (15)	Oyo (16)	Plateau (17)	Rivers (18)	Sokoto (19)
Maturity within 6 months	53.7	69.5	68.4	63.1	52.9	84.9	51.1	54.9	66.6	58.5	61.1	77.6	48.0	63.4	70.2	70.7	44.3	80.7	62.8
Maturity within 12 months	70.1	81.3	82.8	67.1	73.9	89.8	68.7	73.4	72.8	84.0	79.8	85.0	69.3	76.2	83.4	87.1	57.9	87.2	75.4
Maturing between 1 and 5 years	20.5	15.8	14.4	28.2	21.6	7.0	15.3	13.4	17.4	13.6	18.7	12.2	29.0	20.6	11.8	11.8	32.9	10.4	19.9
Maturing after 5 years	9.4	2.9	2.8	4.7	4.5	3.2	16.0	13.2	9.8	2.4	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.2	4.8	1.1	9.2	2.4	4.7

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECURITY
(₦ million)

		Cross																		
Year	Security	Anambra (1)	Bauchi (2)	Bendel (3)	Benue (4)	Borno (5)	River (6)	Gongola (7)	Imo (8)	Kaduna (9)	Kano (10)	Kwara (11)	Lagos (12)	Niger (13)	Ogun (14)	Ondo (15)	Oyo (16)	Plateau (17)	Rivers (18)	Sokoto (19)
1977	Document Bills	6.6	—	1.0	—	2.7	—	—	5.3	0.6	10.7	—	72.3	—	0.4	2.8	6.5	—	0.3	—
	P&E and Other Real Estate	49.3	4.7	71.6	6.8	10.7	7.8	1.4	44.9	49.0	86.1	9.4	513.8	3.3	6.6	31.7	62.8	44.6	10.3	9.8
	Time Savings Deposits & Life Insurance Policy	17.5	1.1	8.3	0.4	2.6	11.8	0.2	5.1	8.6	5.9	1.4	102.5	0.7	2.5	4.3	20.6	9.3	6.3	2.7
	Securities & Other Financial Assets	40.9	0.8	14.4	—	3.4	17.4	0.4	11.9	23.4	18.0	11.0	82.6	1.1	3.0	3.7	17.5	15.9	15.0	3.5
	Personal Guarantees	9.0	0.1	5.7	1.5	3.3	6.2	—	6.9	6.7	5.9	0.3	178.6	0.1	2.2	3.2	13.1	3.5	3.6	0.3
	Otherwise Secured	27.7	0.4	29.3	7.0	6.2	9.8	0.3	18.5	15.7	18.2	1.3	587.4	4.6	2.5	3.2	34.6	5.7	21.3	9.0
	Unsecured	18.6	1.7	12.2	4.5	1.6	5.6	0.3	17.2	8.7	10.2	1.8	410.5	0.3	3.0	4.2	17.0	3.6	4.3	5.4
	Total	169.5	8.8	142.5	20.2	30.5	58.6	2.6	109.8	112.4	155.0	25.2	1,947.2	10.1	20.2	53.1	172.1	82.6	61.1	30.7
1978	Document Bills	2.6	—	2.1	—	0.9	3.2	—	4.7	7.7	5.9	—	48.4	—	0.6	2.5	30.1	—	—	0.9
	P&E and Other Real Estate	77.4	8.6	85.2	13.1	25.3	11.9	2.6	48.7	68.6	100.4	15.8	619.7	4.7	5.7	32.8	128.1	58.6	30.9	15.2
	*T&S Deposits & Life Insurance Poli.	29.2	2.8	15.4	1.0	4.4	13.4	0.4	10.5	10.7	11.2	8.6	120.7	0.6	3.0	6.3	34.0	15.8	5.4	3.6
	Securities & Other Financial Assets	46.6	0.2	17.6	—	3.1	20.8	1.1	30.7	14.6	14.1	14.0	100.3	0.9	5.5	5.5	21.6	18.5	24.8	0.1
	Personal Guarantees	8.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	4.8	6.5	0.3	9.6	4.6	10.1	1.7	173.6	1.0	2.0	3.4	16.6	4.9	2.1	1.9
	Otherwise Secured	37.6	1.3	28.3	2.4	13.6	10.5	1.1	24.1	27.0	7.3	1.6	787.8	4.2	7.0	3.6	50.9	3.6	29.3	8.9
	Unsecured	14.4	0.6	16.8	6.2	3.0	8.5	0.1	16.1	15.2	7.1	1.1	432.6	0.3	4.2	2.1	26.4	2.2	7.2	4.7
	Total	205.2	13.9	173.0	23.1	55.1	73.8	5.6	114.7	145.4	156.1	42.8	2,283.1	10.8	28.0	56.2	307.7	103.6	99.7	38.3
1979	Document Bills	4.8	—	0.7	—	8.8	2.1	0.5	5.1	2.2	18.6	—	67.6	—	0.6	3.1	11.6	—	2.2	—
	P&E & Other Real Estate	109.0	7.9	103.5	12.2	37.5	15.8	4.6	56.0	102.7	143.5	20.6	917.7	6.2	8.6	43.0	138.2	52.1	77.4	19.7
	T&S Deposits & Life Ins. Policy	27.1	3.1	9.7	0.8	4.7	17.9	0.5	7.8	16.1	12.7	6.7	112.3	2.9	3.0	5.2	38.8	6.1	12.3	6.4
	Secured & Other Financial Assets	24.9	2.3	19.7	1.5	13.6	20.2	0.4	40.5	12.3	19.7	13.0	128.5	0.3	4.9	28.7	23.1	12.8	28.3	12.0
	Personal Guarantees	15.7	1.5	18.5	1.2	3.4	8.8	0.1	11.5	7.2	16.1	0.9	193.3	10.	2.8	5.4	19.5	1.6	12.1	3.6
	Otherwise Secured	21.6	1.2	31.0	2.8	3.5	10.4	1.1	17.9	25.9	34.6	5.3	804.7	4.0	7.6	4.2	60.0	13.3	34.2	4.8
	Unsecured	20.8	0.6	18.2	7.4	2.7	8.4	1.1	19.9	13.6	13.2	1.3	452.6	0.3	4.2	3.2	31.9	1.1	12.2	3.5
	Total	223.9	16.6	201.3	25.9	74.3	83.6	8.3	158.8	180.0	258.4	47.8	2,676.7	14.7	31.7	92.8	323.1	87.0	178.7	80.0
1980	Document Bills	6.8	—	3.3	—	11.3	5.1	0.3	5.1	1.3	13.7	11.2	94.4	—	0.9	6.0	11.2	8.9	4.7	15.3
	P&E and Other Real Estate	153.6	10.3	159.3	32.6	44.5	23.3	6.3	98.4	106.5	217.8	25.3	1,063.1	15.5	14.3	50.0	143.4	51.5	92.0	18.4
	T&S Deposits & Life Insurance Policy	22.2	8.4	12.2	0.8	4.2	18.3	1.3	19.5	16.3	14.9	2.5	134.9	13.2	3.9	7.2	43.9	10.7	19.0	11.8
	Securities & Other Financial Assets	47.6	20.3	18.5	9.6	9.6	31.0	4.1	49.6	18.3	19.2	18.2	193.1	2.4	5.0	16.6	43.1	40.4	29.6	24.6
	Personal Guarantees	21.2	3.1	17.0	1.5	4.2	10.4	0.2	17.5	17.4	9.3	1.3	299.7	0.7	3.6	10.0	29.6	5.1	14.6	1.6
	Otherwise Secured	19.6	15.5	30.5	3.3	8.0	10.9	10.3	23.8	35.6	26.6	6.3	966.9	5.6	12.1	11.4	73.3	5.1	43.1	21.6
	Unsecured	27.4	0.7	16.7	13.7	2.6	10.5	0.5	22.0	11.1	26.0	4.6	644.2	1.2	4.2	12.5	37.1	5.5	13.2	6.8
	Total	298.4	58.3	257.5	61.5	84.5	109.5	23.0	236.0	206.5	327.5	59.4	3,396.5	38.6	44.0	113.7	381.6	127.2	216.2	99.8

* P&E = Plant and Equipment

** T&S Deposits = Time Saving Deposits

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECURITY
(per Cent)

Year	Securities	Anambra (1)	Bauchi (2)	Bendel (3)	Benue (4)	Borno (5)	Cross River (6)	Gongola (7)	Imo (8)	Kaduna (9)	Kano (10)	Kwara (11)	Lagos (12)	Niger (13)	Ogun (14)	Ondo (15)	Oyo (16)	Plateau (17)	Rivera (18)	Sokoto (19)
1977	Document Bills	3.9	—	0.7	—	8.9	—	—	4.8	0.5	6.9	—	3.7	—	2.0	5.3	3.8	—	0.5	—
	*P & E and other real Estates	29.1	53.4	50.2	33.7	35.1	13.3	53.9	40.9	43.5	55.6	37.3	26.4	32.7	32.7	59.7	36.4	54.0	16.8	31.9
	**T & S deposits and Life Insurance Policy	10.3	12.5	5.8	2.0	8.5	20.1	7.7	4.6	7.7	3.8	5.6	5.3	6.9	12.4	8.1	12.0	11.3	10.3	8.8
	Securities and Other Fin. Assets	24.1	9.1	10.1	—	11.1	29.7	15.4	10.8	20.6	11.6	43.6	4.2	10.9	14.8	7.0	10.2	19.3	24.5	11.4
	Personal Guarantees	5.3	1.1	4.0	7.4	10.8	10.6	—	6.3	6.0	3.8	1.2	9.2	1.0	10.9	6.0	7.6	4.2	5.9	1.0
	Otherwise Secured	16.3	4.6	20.6	34.6	20.3	16.7	11.5	16.9	14.0	11.7	5.2	30.2	45.5	12.4	6.0	20.1	6.9	35.0	29.3
	Unsecured	11.0	19.3	8.6	22.3	5.2	9.6	11.5	15.7	7.7	6.6	7.1	21.0	3.0	14.8	7.9	9.9	4.3	7.0	17.6
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978	Document Bills	1.3	—	1.2	—	1.6	3.0	—	3.3	5.2	3.8	—	2.1	—	2.2	4.5	9.8	—	—	2.5
	*P & E and other real Estates	37.7	61.9	49.2	56.7	45.9	16.1	46.4	33.7	46.2	64.3	36.9	27.1	43.5	20.4	58.4	41.6	56.6	31.0	43.1
	**T & S deposits and Life Insurance Policy	14.2	20.1	8.9	4.3	8.0	18.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	20.1	5.3	5.6	10.7	11.2	11.1	15.3	5.4	10.2
	Securities and Other Fin. Assets	22.2	1.4	10.2	—	5.6	28.2	19.6	21.2	9.8	9.0	32.7	4.4	8.3	19.6	9.8	7.0	17.8	24.9	0.3
	Personal Guarantees	4.1	2.9	4.4	1.7	8.7	8.8	5.4	6.6	3.1	6.5	4.0	7.6	0.9	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.7	2.1	5.4
	Otherwise Secured	13.5	9.4	16.4	10.5	24.7	14.2	19.6	16.6	18.2	4.7	3.7	34.5	38.9	25.0	6.4	16.5	3.5	29.4	25.2
	Unsecured	7.0	4.3	9.7	26.8	5.5	11.5	1.8	11.3	10.3	4.5	2.6	19.0	2.8	15.0	3.7	8.6	2.1	7.2	13.3
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979	Document Bills	2.1	—	0.4	—	11.9	2.5	6.0	3.9	1.2	7.2	—	2.5	—	1.9	3.3	3.6	—	1.2	—
	*P & E and Other real Estates	48.7	47.6	51.4	47.1	50.6	18.9	55.4	35.3	57.1	55.5	43.1	34.3	42.2	27.1	46.3	42.8	59.9	43.3	39.4
	**T & S deposits and Life Insurance Policy	12.1	18.7	4.8	3.1	6.3	21.4	6.0	4.9	8.9	4.9	14.0	4.2	19.7	9.5	5.6	12.0	7.0	6.9	12.8
	Securities and Other Fin. Assets	11.1	13.9	9.8	5.8	18.3	24.2	4.8	25.5	6.8	7.6	27.2	4.8	2.1	15.5	30.9	7.1	14.7	15.8	24.0
	Personal Guarantees	7.0	9.0	9.2	4.6	4.6	10.5	1.2	7.3	4.0	6.2	1.9	7.2	6.8	8.8	5.8	6.0	1.8	6.8	7.2
	Otherwise Secured	9.7	7.2	15.4	10.8	4.7	12.4	13.3	11.3	14.4	13.4	11.1	30.1	24.0	4.5	18.6	15.3	19.1	9.6	9.6
	Unsecured	9.3	3.6	9.0	28.6	3.6	10.1	13.3	12.5	7.6	5.2	2.7	16.9	2.1	13.2	3.5	9.9	1.3	6.9	7.0
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	Document Bills	2.3	—	1.3	—	13.4	4.7	1.3	2.2	0.6	4.2	2.0	2.8	—	2.0	5.3	2.9	7.0	2.2	15.3
	*P & E and Other real Estates	51.5	17.7	61.9	53.0	52.7	21.3	27.4	41.7	51.6	66.5	42.6	31.3	40.2	32.5	44.0	37.6	40.5	42.6	18.4
	**T & S deposits and Life Insurance Policy	7.4	14.4	4.7	1.3	5.0	16.7	5.6	8.3	7.9	4.6	4.2	4.0	34.2	8.9	6.3	11.5	8.4	8.8	11.8
	Securities and Other Fin. Assets	15.9	34.8	7.2	15.6	11.4	28.3	17.8	21.0	8.9	5.9	30.6	5.7	6.2	11.4	14.6	11.3	31.8	13.7	21.4
	Personal Guarantees	7.1	5.3	6.6	2.4	5.0	9.5	0.9	7.4	8.4	2.8	2.2	8.8	1.8	8.2	8.8	7.8	4.0	6.7	1.6
	Otherwise Secured	6.6	26.6	11.8	5.4	9.5	9.9	44.8	10.1	17.2	8.1	10.6	28.5	14.5	27.5	10.0	19.2	4.0	19.9	24.7
	Unsecured	9.2	1.2	6.5	22.3	3.0	9.6	2.2	9.3	5.4	7.9	7.8	18.9	3.1	9.5	11.0	9.7	4.3	6.1	6.8
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* P & E = Plant and equipment

** T & S = Time, Saving deposits

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECURITY
1977-1980 Annual Average (Per Cent)

Securities	Anambra	Bauchi	Bendel	Benue	Borno	Cross River	Gongola	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Kwara	Lagos	Niger	Ogun	Ondo	Oyo	Plateau	River	Sokoto
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Document Bills	2.4	—	0.9	—	9.0	2.6	1.8	3.4	1.9	5.5	0.5	2.8	—	2.0	4.6	5.0	1.8	1.0	4.4
P&E and other real Estate*	41.8	45.1	53.2	47.6	46.0	17.4	45.8	37.9	49.6	60.5	40.0	29.8	39.7	28.2	52.1	39.6	52.7	33.4	33.2
T.S. deposit and Life Ins. Policy*	11.0	16.4	6.0	2.7	7.0	19.1	6.6	6.3	7.9	5.1	11.0	4.7	16.6	10.4	7.8	11.7	10.5	7.9	10.9
Securities and other Fin. Assets	18.3	14.8	9.3	5.4	11.6	27.6	14.4	19.6	11.5	8.5	33.5	4.8	6.9	15.3	15.6	8.9	20.9	19.7	14.3
Personal Guarantees	5.9	4.6	6.1	4.0	7.3	9.8	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.8	2.3	8.2	2.6	8.8	6.7	6.7	3.7	5.4	3.8
Otherwise Secured	11.5	12.0	16.0	15.3	14.8	13.3	22.3	13.7	16.0	9.5	7.7	30.8	31.5	22.2	6.7	18.6	7.4	25.8	22.2
Unsecured	9.1	7.1	8.5	25.0	4.3	10.2	7.2	12.2	7.7	6.1	5.0	18.9	2.7	13.1	6.5	9.5	3.0	6.8	11.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*P & E = Plant and Equipment

**T. S. = Time, and Saving deposit and Life Insurance Policy

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECURITY
(₦ million)

Year	Security	Anambra (1)	Bauchi (2)	Bendel (3)	Benue (4)	Borno (5)	Cross River (6)	Gongola (7)	Imo (8)	Kaduna (9)	Kano (10)	Kwara (11)	Lagos (12)	Niger (13)	Ogun (14)	Ondo (15)	Oyo (16)	Plateau (17)	Rivers (18)	Sokoto (19)
1977	Document Bills	6.6	—	1.0	—	2.7	—	—	5.3	0.6	10.7	—	72.3	—	0.4	2.8	6.5	—	0.3	—
	P&E and Other Real Estate	49.3	4.7	71.6	6.8	10.7	7.8	1.4	44.9	49.0	86.1	9.4	513.8	3.3	6.6	31.7	62.8	44.6	10.3	9.8
	Time Savings Deposits & Life Insurance Policy	17.5	1.1	8.3	0.4	2.6	11.8	0.2	5.1	8.6	5.9	1.4	102.5	0.7	2.5	4.3	20.6	9.3	6.3	2.7
	Securities & Other Financial Assets	40.9	0.8	14.4	—	3.4	17.4	0.4	11.9	23.4	18.0	11.0	82.6	1.1	3.0	3.7	17.5	15.9	15.0	3.5
	Personal Guarantees	9.0	0.1	5.7	1.5	3.3	6.2	—	6.9	6.7	5.9	0.3	178.6	0.1	2.2	3.2	13.1	3.5	3.6	0.3
	Otherwise Secured	27.7	0.4	29.3	7.0	6.2	9.8	0.3	18.5	15.7	18.2	1.3	587.4	4.6	2.5	3.2	34.6	5.7	21.3	9.0
	Unsecured	18.6	1.7	12.2	4.5	1.6	5.6	0.3	17.2	8.7	10.2	1.8	410.5	0.3	3.0	4.2	17.0	3.6	4.3	5.4
		169.5	8.8	142.5	20.2	30.5	58.6	2.6	109.8	112.4	155.0	25.2	1,947.2	10.1	20.2	53.1	172.1	82.6	61.3	30.7
1978	Document Bills	2.6	—	2.1	—	0.9	3.2	—	4.7	7.7	5.9	—	48.4	—	0.6	2.5	30.1	—	—	0.9
	P&E and Other Real Estate	77.4	8.6	85.2	13.1	25.3	11.9	2.6	48.7	68.6	100.4	15.8	619.7	4.7	5.7	32.8	128.1	58.6	30.9	15.2
	**T&S Deposits & Life Insurance Policy	29.2	2.8	15.4	1.0	4.4	13.4	0.4	10.5	10.7	11.2	8.6	120.7	0.6	3.0	6.3	34.0	15.8	5.4	3.6
	Securities & Other Financial Assets	45.5	0.2	17.6	—	3.1	20.8	1.1	30.7	14.6	14.1	14.0	100.3	0.9	5.5	5.5	21.6	18.5	24.8	0.1
	Personal Guarantees	8.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	4.8	6.5	0.3	9.6	4.6	10.1	1.7	173.6	0.1	2.0	3.4	16.6	4.9	2.1	1.9
	Otherwise Secured	37.6	1.3	28.3	2.4	13.6	10.5	1.1	24.1	27.0	7.3	1.6	787.8	4.2	7.0	3.6	50.9	3.6	29.3	8.9
	Unsecured	14.4	0.6	16.8	6.2	3.0	8.5	0.1	16.1	15.2	7.1	1.1	432.6	0.3	4.2	2.1	26.4	2.2	7.2	4.7
		205.2	13.9	173.0	23.1	55.1	73.8	5.6	144.7	143.4	156.1	42.8	2,283.1	10.8	28.0	56.2	307.7	103.6	99.7	35.3
1979	Document Bills	4.8	—	0.7	—	8.8	2.1	0.5	5.1	2.2	18.6	—	67.6	—	0.6	3.1	11.6	—	2.2	—
	P&E & Other Real Estate	109.0	7.9	103.5	12.2	37.5	15.8	4.6	56.0	102.7	143.5	20.6	917.7	6.2	8.6	13.0	138.2	52.1	77.4	19.7
	T&S Deposits & Life Insurance Policy	27.1	3.1	9.7	0.8	4.7	17.9	0.5	7.8	16.1	12.7	6.7	112.3	2.9	3.0	5.2	38.8	6.1	12.3	6.1
	Secured & Other Financial Assets	24.9	2.3	19.7	1.5	13.6	20.2	0.4	40.5	12.3	19.7	13.0	128.5	0.3	1.9	28.7	23.1	12.8	28.3	12.0
	Personal Guarantees	15.7	1.5	18.5	1.2	3.4	8.8	0.1	11.5	7.2	16.1	0.9	193.3	1.0	2.8	5.4	19.5	1.6	12.1	3.6
	Otherwise Secured	21.6	1.2	31.0	2.8	3.5	10.4	1.1	17.9	25.9	34.6	5.3	804.7	4.0	7.6	4.2	60.0	13.3	34.2	4.8
	Unsecured	20.8	0.6	18.2	7.4	2.7	8.4	1.1	19.9	13.6	13.2	1.3	452.6	0.3	4.2	3.2	31.9	1.1	12.2	3.5
		223.9	16.6	201.3	25.9	74.3	83.6	8.3	158.8	180.0	258.4	47.8	2,676.7	14.7	31.7	92.8	323.1	87.0	178.7	50.0
1980	Document Bills	6.8	—	3.3	—	11.3	5.1	0.3	5.1	1.3	13.7	11.2	94.4	—	0.9	6.0	11.2	8.9	4.7	15.3
	P&E and Other Real Estate	153.6	10.3	159.3	32.6	44.5	23.3	6.3	98.4	106.5	217.8	25.3	1,063.1	15.5	14.3	50.0	143.4	51.5	92.0	18.4
	T&S Deposits & Life Insurance Policy	22.2	8.4	12.2	0.8	4.2	18.3	1.3	19.5	16.3	14.9	2.5	134.9	13.2	3.9	7.2	43.9	10.7	19.0	11.8
	Securities & Other Financial Assets	47.6	20.3	18.5	9.6	9.6	31.0	4.1	49.6	18.3	19.2	18.2	193.1	2.4	5.0	16.6	43.1	40.4	29.6	21.3
	Personal Guarantees	21.2	3.1	17.0	1.5	4.2	10.4	0.2	17.5	17.4	9.3	1.3	299.7	0.7	3.6	10.0	29.6	5.1	14.6	1.6
	Otherwise Secured	19.6	15.5	30.5	3.3	8.0	10.9	10.3	23.8	35.6	26.6	6.3	966.9	5.6	12.1	11.4	73.3	5.1	43.1	24.6
	Unsecured	27.4	0.7	16.7	13.7	2.6	10.5	0.5	22.0	11.1	26.0	4.6	644.2	1.2	4.2	12.5	37.1	5.5	13.2	6.8
		298.4	58.3	257.5	61.5	84.5	109.5	23.0	236.0	206.5	327.5	59.4	3,396.5	38.6	44.0	113.7	381.6	127.2	216.2	99.8

* P&E = Plant and Equipment

** T&S Deposits = Time Saving Deposits