RESEARCH DESIGN

• The aim of the survey was to obtain information regarding Nigerians views on the extent, trend and patterns of criminal victimization in the country.

• The study was conducted in the 36 states of Nigeria and Abuja between February and May 2010.

• The total sample size was 10,228 comprising 50% male and 50% female of 18 years and above.

• The methodology used in the data collection was the in-home, face to face personal interviews, using a stratified multi-stage random selection procedure in order to achieve a national representative sample.

• The field interviews were conducted by Practical Sampling International, a reputable social research company based in Lagos.
An average of 86.6% of Nigerians express fear of becoming victims of crime with residents of Gombe, Abuja and Plateau states topping the chart while Ogun, Anambra and Cross River states rank the least.
An average of 47.1% of Nigerians have actually experienced one type of crime or the other with Kebbi, Kwara and Ebonyi states ranking the most while Ogun, Katsina and Kogi states rank the least.
This chart shows a distribution of people's experiences of crime by the region in which they are resident. The North East and the South South region revealed the highest experiences of crime in the last three years.
An average of 53.6% of Nigerians have experienced various forms of theft; theft of money, cars, motorcycle, and even agricultural product. All respondents from Kebbi state have experienced one form of theft or another. The least level of theft is recorded in Katsina, Kogi and Ogun states.
Theft of mobile phones is the highest form of theft experienced by Nigerians with a national average of 24.1%. Gombe, Ondo and Borno states record the highest level while Katsina, Zamfara and Nasarawa recorded the lowest level of mobile phone theft.
An average of 16.3% of Nigerians have been physically assaulted with Kebbi, Borno and Cross Rivers states recording the highest experiences while Ogun, Katsina and Nasarawa states record the least.
Ebonyi, Imo and Abia states record the highest rate of kidnapping in the country while states like Lagos, Katsina and Borno record the least. None of the respondents from Adamawa, Cross River, Kebbi, Niger, Ogun, Oyo or Zamfara have experienced kidnapping.
Rape of female respondents is highest in Ebonyi, Bayelsa and Benue states, reported completely non-existent in Zamfara, Ondo, Lagos, Katsina, Jigawa, Imo states and with the lowest record in Anambra, Ogun and Abia states.
Robbery is reported by respondents to be highest in Cross River, Benue and Kwara states and lowest in Katsina, Lagos and Ogun states while the average rate of robbery in Nigeria stands at 11.1%
About 3.5% of Nigerians reported the murder of a member of their household with the highest records in Bayelsa, Ebonyi and Benue states and the lowest record in Katsina, Lagos and Osun states.
An average of 16.9% of Nigerians have reported experiencing domestic violence with the highest record in Kwara, Yobe and Gombe states and the lowest records from Katsina, Ekiti and Jigawa States.
Assessment of Human Rights Violations in Nigeria
(Actual experiences in the hands of government officials, vigilante groups or mobs)

- Physical Assault: 6.4%
- Verbal abuse: 4%
- Extortion: 2.8%
- Torture: 2.6%
- Detention without arraignment within 48 hrs: 2%
- Abuse of power: 1.2%
- Force eviction: 0.8%
- Denial of remedies: 0.7%
- Sexual harassment: 0.7%
- Rape: 0.5%
- Extrajudicial killing by security agencies: 0.4%
- Human trafficking: 0.3%
- Attempted rape: 0.3%
- Attempted extrajudicial killing by security agencies: 0.3%
- Extrajudicial killing by Vigilante group or mob: 0.3%
- Abduction: 0.2%
- Others: 0.1%

This chart shows the different forms of violations Nigerians have actually suffered in the hands of government officials, vigilante groups or mobs. Physical assault, verbal abuse and extortion and torture remain the highest experience.
The chart shows a comparison of the perception of Nigerians about the trend of crime in general. The red bars show the perception in the 2006 survey while the grey bars show the perceptions in 2010. On the average more Nigerians believe crime has stayed the same or declined than otherwise.
Of the people who have experienced one form of crime or the other, as much as 78% did not report the incidence to the police while only 22% did. Other agencies crime were reported to include family/friends, traditional systems, vigilante groups, community groups, etc.
This state by state analysis indicates that residents of Sokoto, Kogi and Taraba states report experiences of crime to the police more than any other states while Lagos, Plateau and Abia report the least.
Of the people that reported their experiences of crime to the police, a total of 43% indicated some level of satisfaction in the handling of the case by the police. 13% showed neither satisfaction or dissatisfaction while a total of 44% indicated outright dissatisfaction.
This chart shows the various reasons people gave for being dissatisfied with the handling of their cases by the police. More people believe the police did not do enough either to apprehend the offender or recover their property; also that the police kept asking them for money.
This chart shows the perception of all Nigerians on police performance in crime control regardless of whether they have experienced crime or use the services of the police. More people rated the police as doing a good job than doing a poor job.
This governance chart measures the satisfaction Nigerians have with their state government in the control of crime. Lagos, Katsina and Anambra states indicated the highest level of satisfaction while Abia, Ogun and Taraba states indicated the least.
Driving without Valid Driver's License

This chart shows the use of valid drivers’ license as an indicator of safety on Nigerian roads. 27.2% of drivers admitted to driving without valid driver’s license and the highest records came from Adamawa, Kebbi and Katsina states while Ebonyi, Cross river and Anambra recorded the least.
This chart shows a summary of other road user behaviours that affect road safety in Nigeria. The orange bars indicate that the respondents exhibit the behaviour sometimes/occasionally, the red bar indicate that the respondents exhibit the behaviour everytime/often and the blue bars say they never exhibit such behaviour.
This chart summarizes Nigerians’ opinion on the trend of corruption since 1999 till date. There is a strong indication of a sharp decline from the 1999-2005 period to the year 2006 and a more gradual decline for the period 2007-2010.
This is a state by state analysis of actual demand for bribe from government officials as experienced by respondents. Ebonyi, Edo and Ondo states record the highest rate while the FCT, Jigawa and Imo states record the lowest.