

# Anti-Tobacco Special Edition Poll



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## 1.0 Executive Summary

The World Health Organisation estimates that there are more than one billion smokers globally with more than 80% living in low- and middle-income countries. The use of tobacco products continues to rise, even though it is decreasing in high-income countries. It has also been estimated that as a risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of deaths in the world, Tobacco kills up to half of all users and if unchecked, tobacco-related deaths will increase to more than eight million a year by 2030, and 80% of those deaths will occur in the developing world.

The tobacco special edition poll was conducted to measure the perception of Nigerians about tobacco consumption and its negative effects. Key findings from the poll reveal the following:

1. The majority of Nigerians (**84%**) claim that tobacco smoking is highly predominant in Nigeria however, **88%** of those surveyed claim they have never previously smoked tobacco, while **7%** claim they used to smoke tobacco but have given up now.
2. High predominance of cigarette smoking and tobacco consumption was observed mainly amongst males (**88%**), between the ages of 18 to 25 years (**47%**) and 26 to 40 years (**26%**).
3. Findings also reveal that the vast majority of respondents (**94%**) believe that smoking cigarettes and other tobacco products are very harmful to individuals, while **80%** of adult Nigerians believe passive or second hand smoking pose serious health hazard to non-smokers.
4. In addition, the majority of Nigerians (**88%**) have expressed support for laws that would restrict and regulate tobacco smoking in Nigeria with more support generally shown by respondents who have never smoked and the least support shown by respondents who smoke regularly.

## 2.0 Survey Background and Objectives

The consumption of tobacco has been widespread for decades and it has had great adverse effect on people all over the world; developed and developing countries alike. The World Health Organization has identified Tobacco products as “products made entirely or partly of tobacco leaf as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine”.

The consumption/smoking of Tobacco has been identified as a key risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases for both primary and passive users. Notwithstanding, its use continues to rise globally and this has negatively impacted the public health of developed and developing countries, including Nigeria. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that tobacco consumption/smoking caused 5.4 million deaths in 2004 and 100 million deaths over the course of the 20th century, thus making tobacco consumption one of the biggest public health threats the world has ever faced, even posing more threat on children as it has been estimated that almost half of the world's children breathe air polluted by tobacco smoke.<sup>[1]</sup>

In the recent times, there has been a global awakening on the ill-effects of the consumption and different countries have risen up to fight against the growing casualty from the consumption. The United States, England and China are

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<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization

some of the countries that have banned smoking in public places. Similarly in Nigeria an example has been set by the Lagos State House of Assembly by banning smoking in public places in January 2014. In line with this, stakeholders suggest that the next phase of stopping the product from harming more people is through proactive legislations in the country, particularly the National Tobacco Control Bill.<sup>[2]</sup>

The National Tobacco Control Bill was initiated by Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth to regulate the production, sales, marketing and distribution of tobacco products in Nigeria. The bill which also prohibits the sale of cigarettes to minors, smoking in public places and the sale of cigarettes in single sticks is awaiting presidential approval. This bill has gained support from various stakeholders; one of such support is a child rights activist, Maryam Uwais, who argued that unless the National Tobacco Control Bill is approved by the Federal Government, Nigerian children would continue to be exposed to the health hazards of smoking.

Similarly the Nigeria Tobacco Control Alliance (NTCA) a non-profit making; non-governmental organization in Nigeria a national coalition of tobacco and cancer control organizations working at the National level for policy shift stated that an Increment in cigarette tax which has been proposed to the Federal government by Health practitioners and tobacco control experts will discourage more smokers, raise state revenue and enable the achievement of public health policy goals such as discouraging the use of tobacco.<sup>3</sup>

Against this background, NOIPolls was approached by the Anti-tobacco campaign group “TobaccoFreeKids” to poll on this highly important issue; the questionnaire was designed by NOIPolls with input from Gbenga Sesan, Tolu Ogunlesi and members of the TobaccoFreeKids campaign group.

The main objectives of the survey were to gauge the perception of Nigerians on the predominance of Tobacco consumption/smoking nationwide by gender and age; to ascertain the tobacco consumption/smoking status of Nigerians; to gauge the awareness of Nigerians on the negative effects of primary and passive (second-hand) Tobacco consumption/smoking and to determine the level of ratification of Nigerians on laws and policies to regulate the use of Tobacco in Nigeria.

### **3.0 Survey Results**

This section of the report presents detailed results from the poll. Respondents were asked 8 specific questions during the course of the poll.

#### **3.1 Socio-Demographic Distribution**

##### **Gender**

A total of 1003 respondents were surveyed and of this, there was almost an even proportion of males (**51%**) and female (**49%**).

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<sup>2</sup> [www.vanguardng.com](http://www.vanguardng.com)

<sup>3</sup> Nigeria Tobacco Control Alliance

## Age

The highest represented age groups in the survey are 30-45 years (**43%**) and 22-29 years (**41%**), while the age group with the lowest frequency is 60+ years.

## Occupation

The majority of respondents were Students (**24%**), followed by self-employed traders (**17%**) and Government worker/Civil Servant (**12%**).

## Geopolitical Zone

All geopolitical zones were adequately represented with the North-West and the South-West being the highest represented with **26%** and **20%** respectively.

Figure 1 below presents the demographic distribution of respondents for the poll.

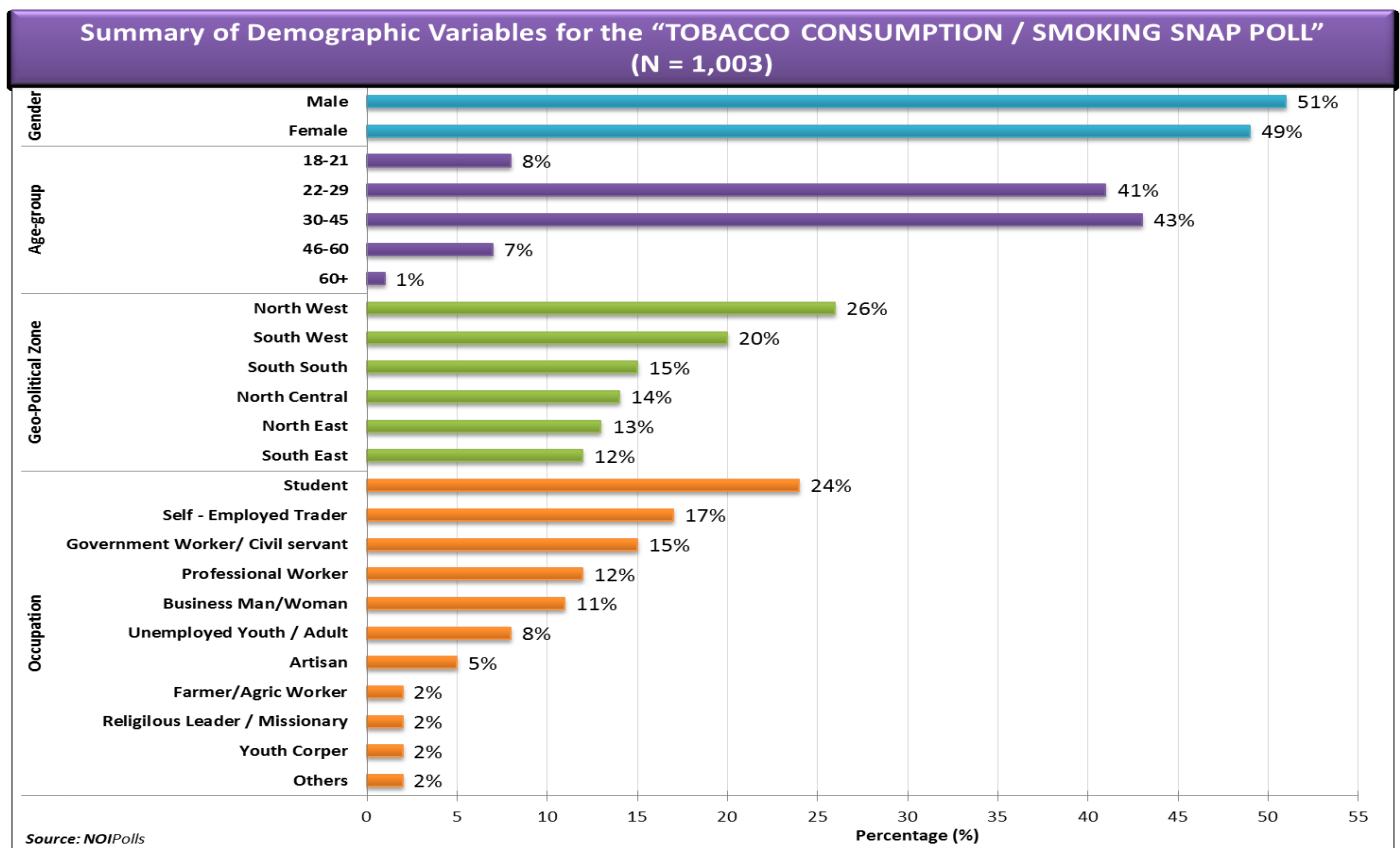


Figure 1: Demographic Distribution

## 3.2 Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking In Nigeria

The first question sought the opinions of Nigerians on the prevalence of tobacco smoking. Respondents were asked: In your opinion, how predominant is tobacco consumption / smoking in Nigeria? The overall majority of

respondents (**84%**) claim that tobacco smoking is highly predominant in Nigeria while **15%** are of the view that it is somewhat predominant. A meagre **1%** indicated that it is not predominant at all.

Further analysis, by geo-political zones, indicates that the **North-East zone (90%)** has the highest proportions of respondents that said it is highly predominant. This is followed by the **North-West zone with 65%**, while the North-Central zone has the largest proportion of respondents that claim it is somewhat predominant.

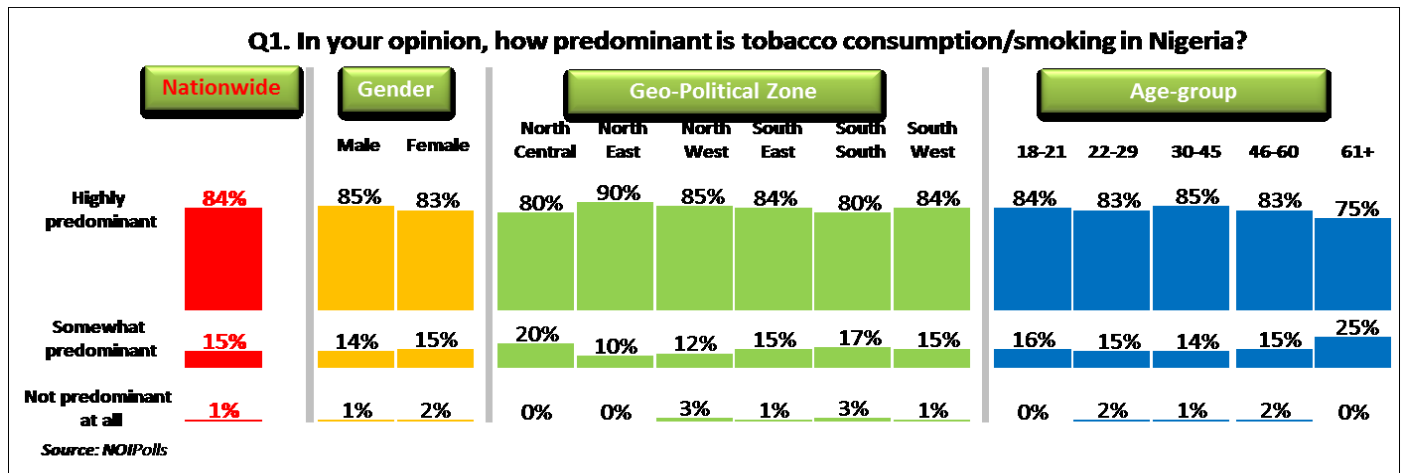


Figure 2: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking in Nigeria

### 3.3 Tobacco Consumption among Nigerians

Subsequently, respondents were asked: **Which of the following statements applies to you? (1) I have never smoked tobacco; (2) I used to smoke tobacco but I have given up now; (3) I smoke tobacco sometimes, but I don't smoke regularly; (4) I smoke tobacco regularly.** Findings show that the majority (**88%**) of the respondents claimed they have never smoked tobacco. This is followed by **7%** who claim they used to smoke tobacco but have given up now. A meagre **3%** of the respondents indicated they smoke tobacco regularly while **2%** claimed they sometimes smoke tobacco but not regularly.

Analysis by gender reveals that more females (**96%**) than male (**78%**) claim they have they have never smoked tobacco at all. Analysis by the geo-political zone reveals the North East zone has the highest proportion of respondent that smoke tobacco regularly (**7%**). In addition, the **South-South (10%)** and the **South-West (10%)** zones both account for the highest proportion of respondents that used to smoke tobacco but have given it up, while the **North-Central** and the **South-West** zones with **4%** each account for the highest proportion of respondents that smoke tobacco sometimes but not regularly.

Analysis based on the age-group shows that the highest proportion of respondents that used to smoke but have given up and smoke regularly are within the age group of **30-45 years with 12% and 4%** respectively. In addition, the highest proportion of Nigerians that smoke tobacco sometimes but not regularly are within the age group of **60 years and above (10%)**.

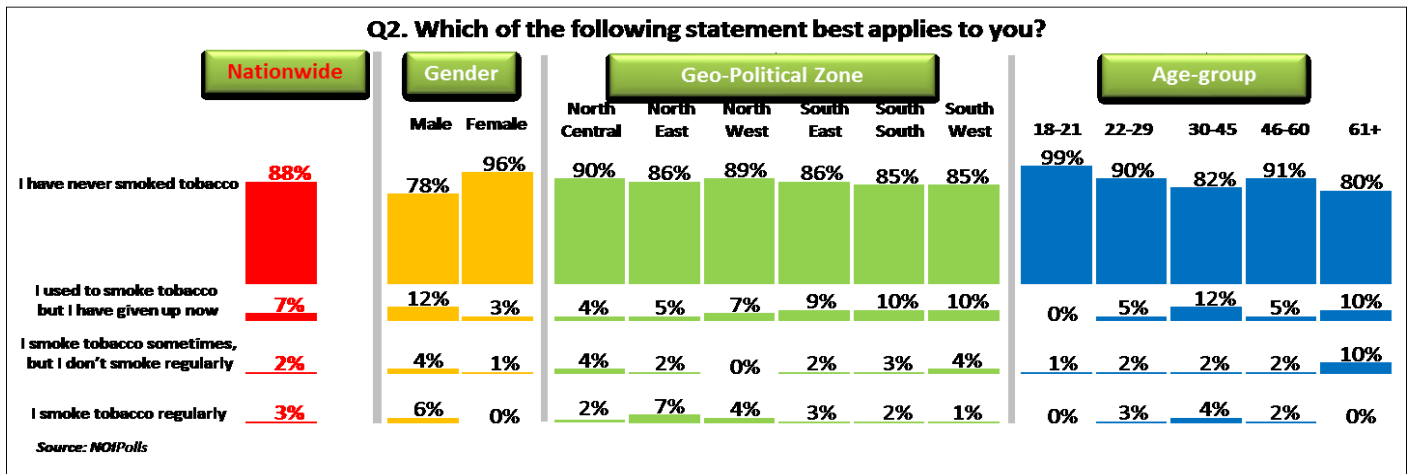


Figure 3: Tobacco Consumption among Nigerians

### 3.4 Predominance of Tobacco Consumption Among Males

In order to gauge the predominance of smoking among male Nigerians, respondents were asked: **How predominant do you think tobacco consumption/smoking is amongst males?** Results show that an overwhelming majority (88%) affirmed that smoking is highly predominant amongst males while 10% claim it is somewhat predominant. In addition, 2% say that it is not predominant at all.

Further analysis across geo-political zones shows that the North-Central zone has the largest proportion of respondents (95%) that believe that tobacco smoking is highly predominant amongst males; this is followed by the North-West and South-East zones with 92% each. The North-East zone has the highest percentage (21%) of those that said it is somewhat predominant. Furthermore, analysis by age reveal that respondents within the age-group of 18-21 years have the largest proportion that stated tobacco smoking is highly predominant amongst males.

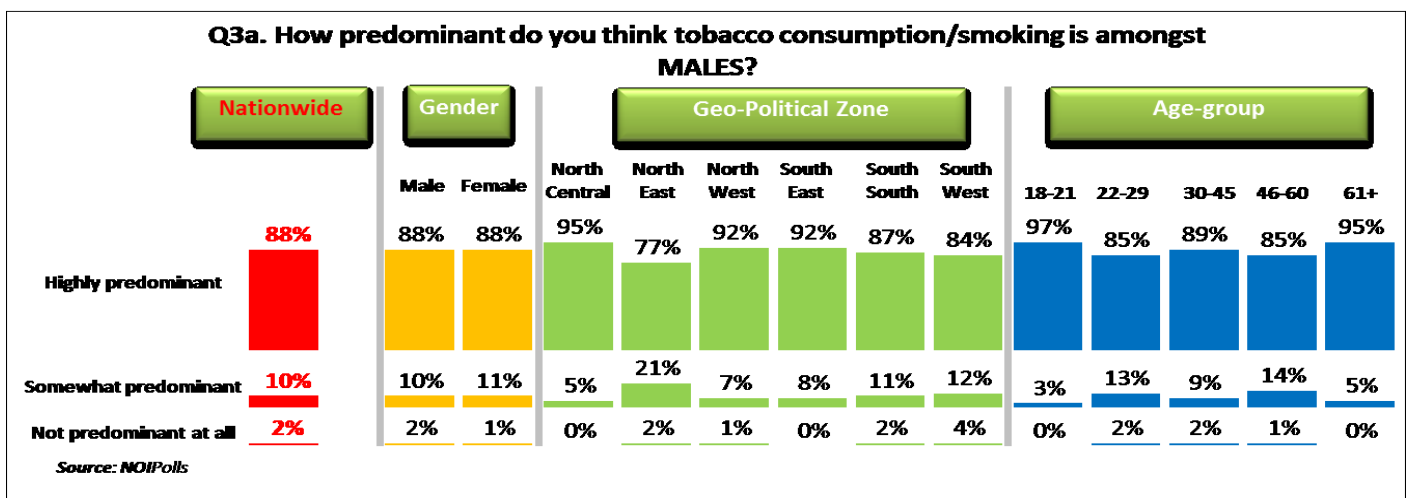


Figure 4: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption among Males

Cross analysis of the perception of respondents on the predominance of tobacco consumption against their history of consumption reveals that the highest proportion of respondents (**94%**) who indicated that tobacco smoking is highly predominant in males are respondents who smoke tobacco regularly themselves.

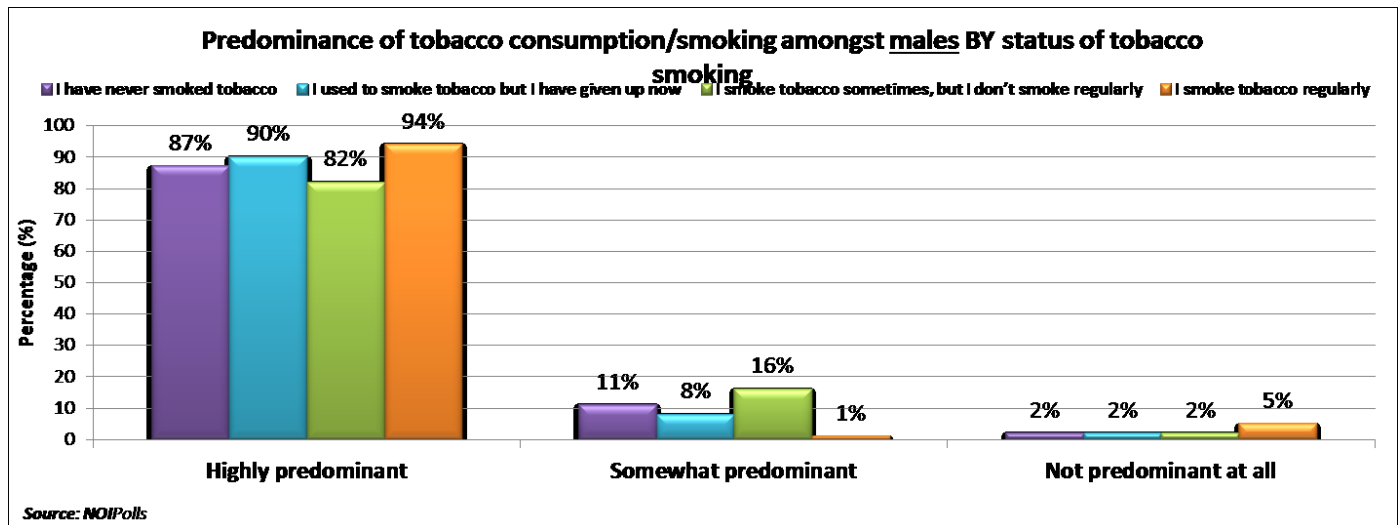


Figure 5: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption among Males by Tobacco Consumption History

### 3.5 Predominance of Tobacco Consumption among Females

Similarly, in order to gauge the predominance of smoking amongst female Nigerians, respondents were asked: **How predominant do you think tobacco consumption/smoking is amongst females?** In response, the majority overall (**54%**) claim it is somewhat predominant and **31%** stated that it is not predominant at all. In addition, **15%** indicated that smoking amongst female Nigerians is highly predominant.

From the geo-political zones standpoint, results show that the **North-East** zone has the largest proportion (**20%**) of respondents that believe that tobacco smoking is highly predominant amongst females. The **North-Central** zone has the highest proportion of respondents (**70%**) that say it is somewhat predominant while the South-West zone has the highest percentage (**39%**) of those that say it not predominant at all.

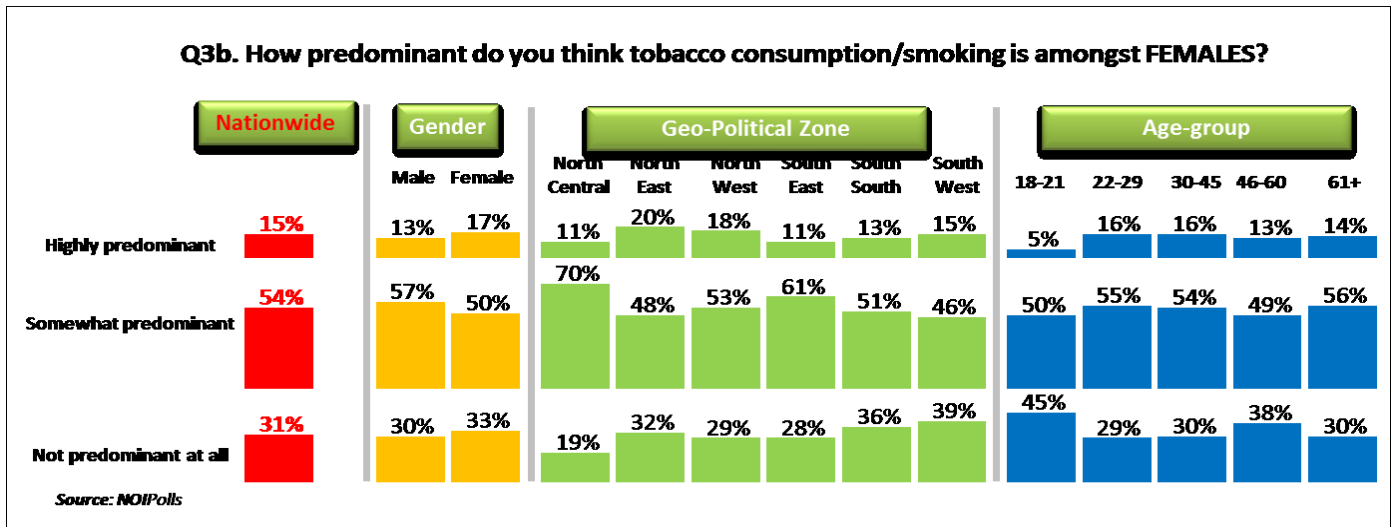


Figure 6: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking amongst Females

Cross analysis of the predominance of tobacco smoking in females by their tobacco consumption history reveals that the highest proportion of respondents (69%) who indicated tobacco smoking/consumption is somewhat predominant among women are respondents who smoke regularly. The highest proportion (18%) of respondents who indicated that tobacco consumption is highly predominant amongst females are respondents who used to smoke tobacco but have given up now. In addition, the majority of the respondents who believe tobacco consumption is not predominant at all amongst female Nigerians are respondents who smoke tobacco sometimes but not regularly.

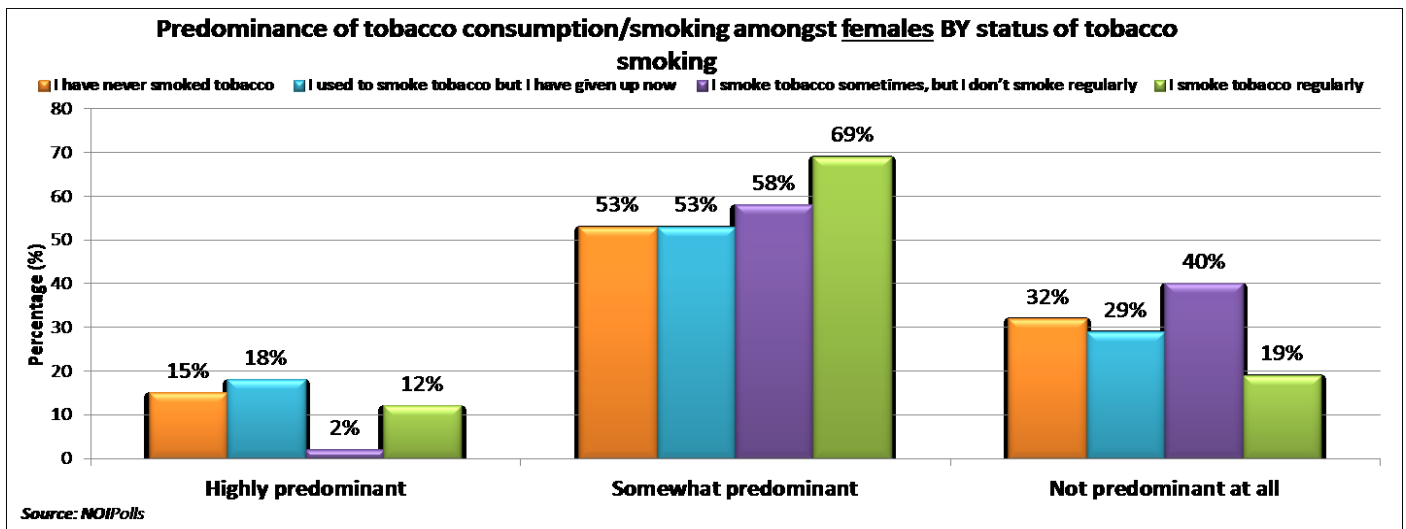


Figure 7: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption among Females by Tobacco Consumption History

### 3.6 Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking Comparisons among Male and Females

Comparing the predominance of tobacco smoking amongst males and females reveals that an overall majority (**88%**) of the respondent indicates that it is highly predominant amongst males while **54%** say it is somewhat predominant amongst the female Nigerians. Also, **31%** of the respondents are of the opinion that tobacco smoking is not predominant at all amongst female Nigerians.

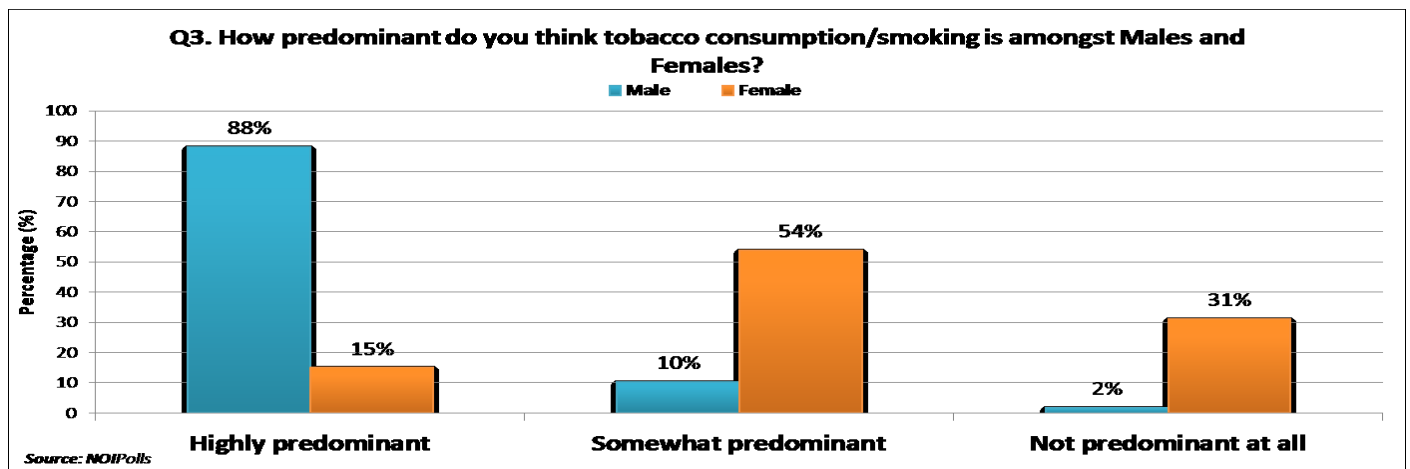


Figure 8: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking amongst Male and Female Nigerians

### 3.7 Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking among Age-Groups

Furthermore, respondents were asked: **Amongst what age group do you think tobacco consumption / smoking is mostly predominant?** Findings revealed the majority (**47%**) think tobacco consumption is more predominant amongst Nigerians within the age-group of **18-25** years; this is followed by the **26-40** years age group (**26%**) and Nigerians below **18** years (**22%**).

From the geo-political zone perspective, the North-West zone has the highest percentage (**30%**) of respondents that think Tobacco consumption/smoking is more predominant amongst Nigerians below 18 years; the South-South zone accounted for the highest proportion (**55%**) of respondents that indicated **18-25** years while the North-East zone has the highest percentage (**44%**) of respondents that say it is more predominant amongst those between **26-40** years.

Analysis based on age reveals that the majority of respondents across all age groups believe that tobacco consumption is mostly predominant amongst Nigerians within the age groups of 18-25 years and the highest proportions of respondents with this belief are within the age groups of 18-21 years (**70%**) and 61+ years (**55%**).

It is pertinent to note that while majority of Nigerians perceive that tobacco consumption is mostly predominant amongst teenagers and young adults (**18-25** years), the actual age-group of respondents who admit to smoking in the past; smoking sometimes and smoking regularly are **30** years and above as shown in a previous chart. A previous poll conducted by NOIPolls on the prevalence of drug and substance abuse in Nigeria<sup>4</sup> revealed that teenagers and young

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.noi-polls.com/index.php?s\\_id=3&p\\_id=254&p\\_p\\_pt=1](http://www.noi-polls.com/index.php?s_id=3&p_id=254&p_p_pt=1)

adults (15-29 years) are the highest consumers Marijuana, while results of this poll indicate that the prevalence of tobacco consumption is highest among Nigerians aged 30years and above.

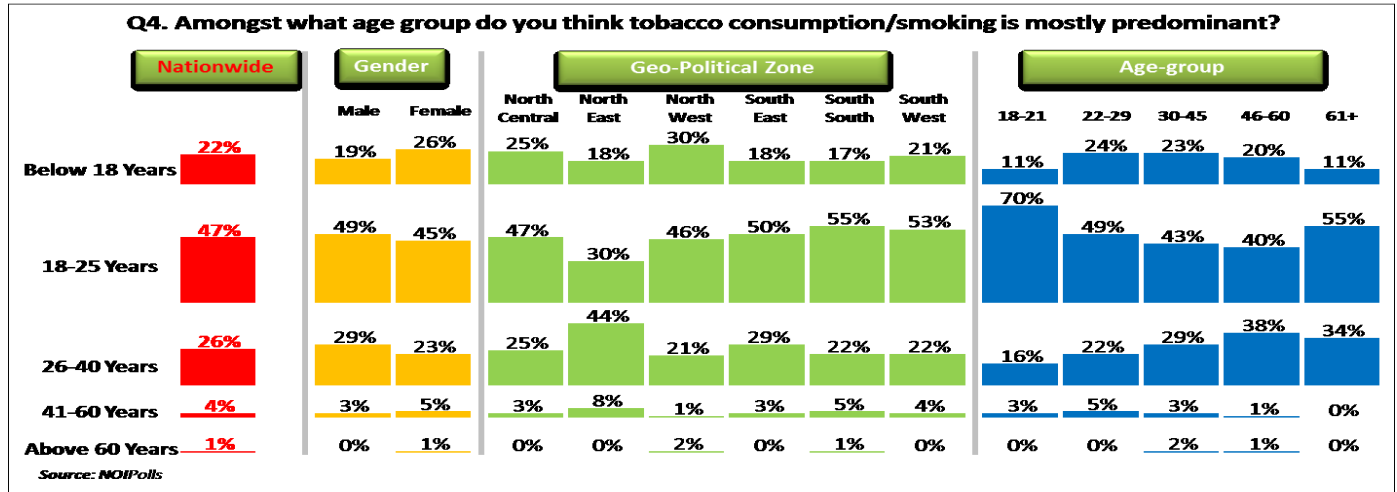


Figure 9: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking among Age-Groups

Analysis of responses on the predominance of tobacco consumption among age groups by tobacco smoking history shows that the highest proportion of respondents (52%) who say tobacco consumption is more predominant among the age group of 18-25 years are respondents who smoke tobacco sometimes. Furthermore, the highest proportion of respondents (49%) that indicated tobacco consumption is most predominant in the age group of 26-40 years are respondents who smoke tobacco regularly.

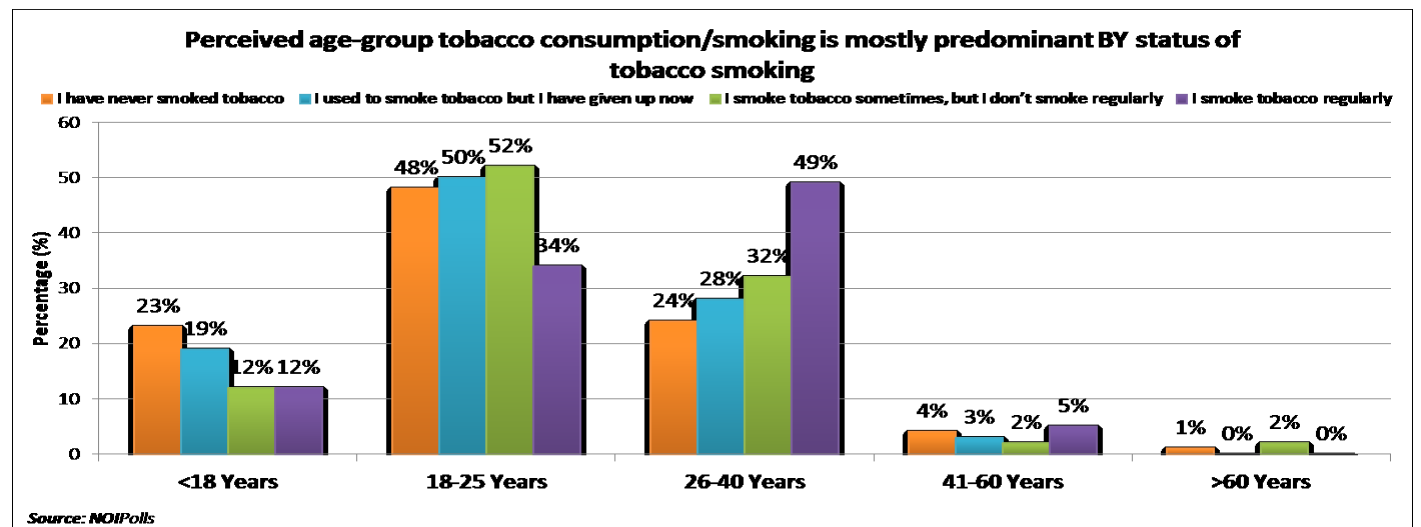


Figure 10: Predominance of Tobacco Consumption amongst Different Age-Groups by Tobacco Consumption History

### 3.8 Perception of the Effects of Tobacco Consumption

In order to assess the views of Nigerians on the harmful effect of tobacco consumption, respondents were asked: **In general, how harmful do you feel that smoking cigarette and consumption of other tobacco products are to a person?** Overall, the vast majority (**94%**) believe that tobacco consumption is *very harmful* while **4%** of the respondents feel it is *somewhat harmful*. In addition, **1%** of the respondents claim it is *not too harmful*, while another **1%** think it is *not harmful at all*.

Further analysis by geo-political zones reveals that the North-West zone has the largest proportion (**96%**) of respondents that affirm tobacco consumption is very harmful, closely followed by the North-Central zone with **95%**.

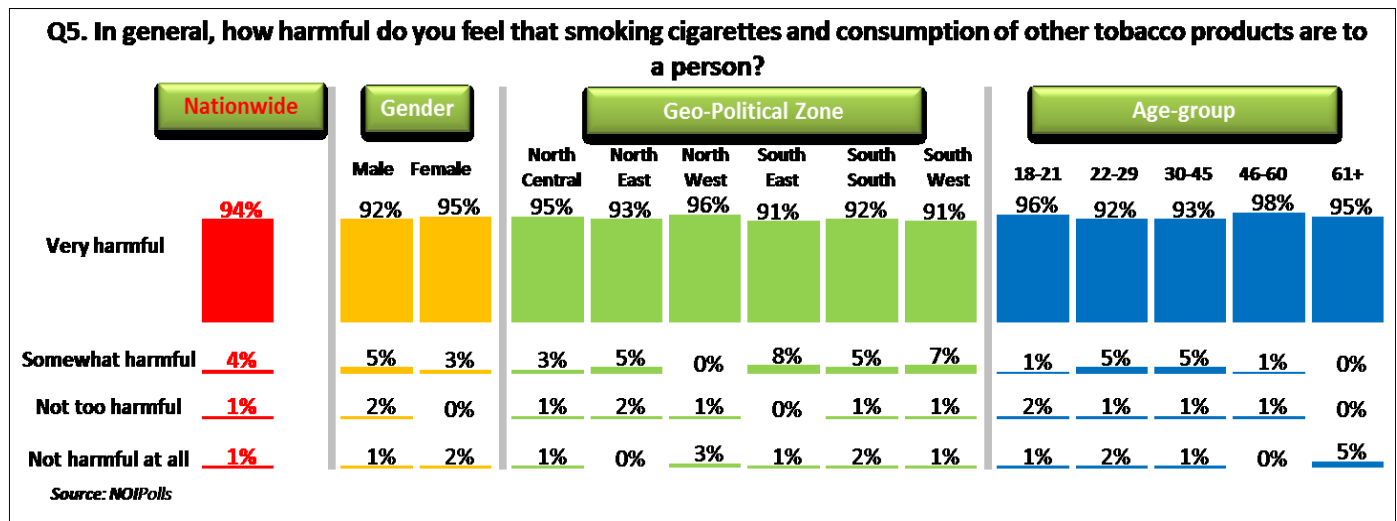


Figure 11: Perception of the Effects of Tobacco Consumption

Further analysis of the responses by smoking history shows that the largest proportion (**96%**) of respondents that indicated tobacco consumption is *very harmful* are respondent who have never smoked tobacco while the highest percentage (**32%**) of respondents who say it is *somewhat harmful* are respondents who smoke tobacco sometimes, but don't smoke regularly. In addition, those that smoke tobacco regularly have the highest proportion of respondents that think it is *not too harmful* (**18%**) and it is *not harmful at all* (**6%**).

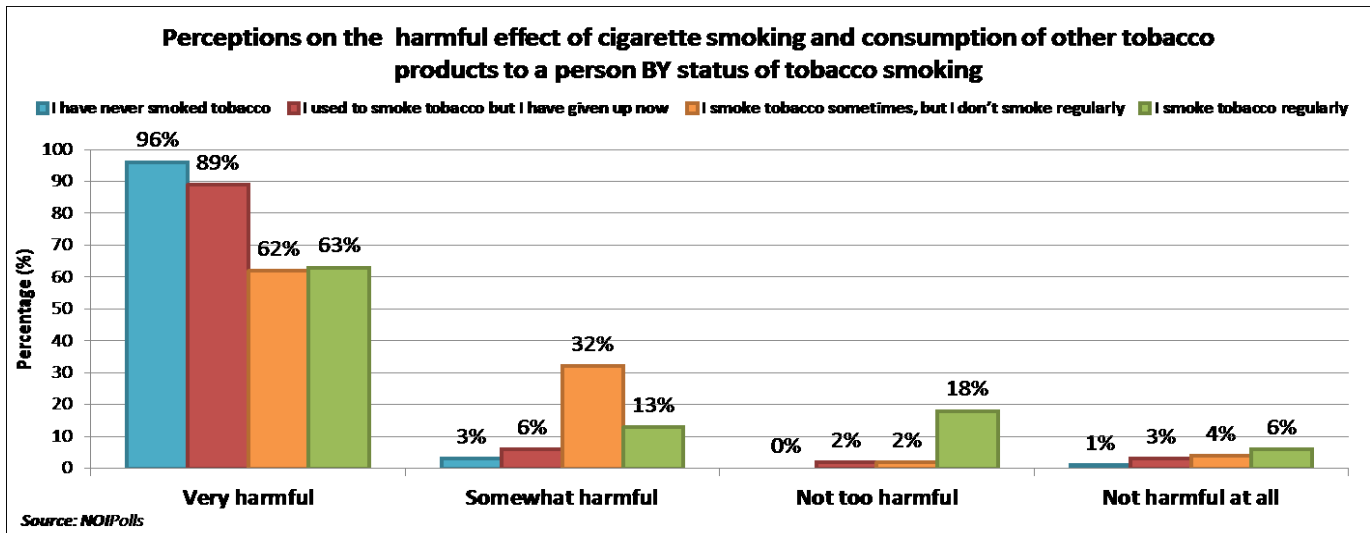


Figure 12: Perceptions of the Effect of Tobacco Consumption/Smoking by Tobacco Consumption History

### 3.9 Perception of the Effects of Passive Smoking

To ascertain the perception of Nigerians about passive smoking, respondents were asked: **In your opinion, what extent of health hazard does passive smoking / second hand smoke (which means breathing in other people's tobacco smoke) pose to non-smokers?** The results show that **80%** of the respondents believe passive smoking poses a *serious health hazard* to non-smokers. In addition, **12%** indicated it is a *moderate health hazard* while **6%** say it is a *minor health hazard* and another **2%** claim it is *no health hazard at all*.

In-depth analysis by geo-political zone indicates that the North-Central zone has the largest proportion of respondents (**92%**) that believe second hand smoking poses a *serious health hazard* while the South-East zone accounted for the highest percentage (**20%**) of respondents that say that it is *moderate health hazard* to passive smokers. The North-East zone has the highest proportion (**19%**) of respondents that stated that it poses *minor health hazards*.

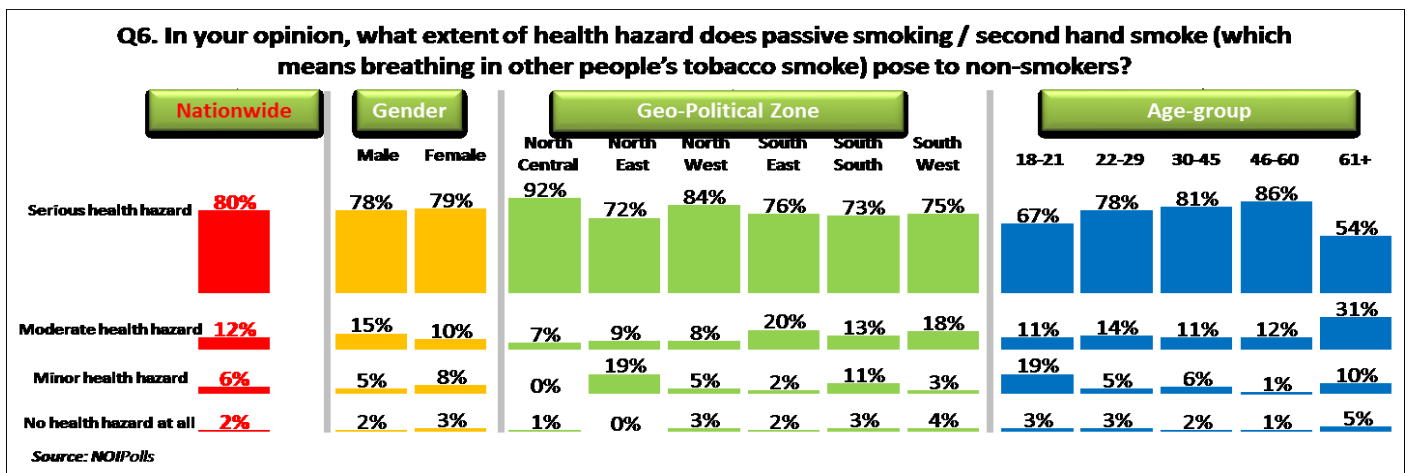


Figure 13: Effects of Passive Smoking /Second Hand Smoke

Cross analysis of responses to the same question by tobacco smoking history shows that respondents who have never smoked tobacco and those that used to smoke but have given up now (**both 79%**) represent the largest proportion of respondents that claim passive smoking poses serious health hazard. The highest percentage of respondents who say it is *moderately hazardous* (**33%**) are those who smoke tobacco sometimes, but not regularly. In addition, the highest proportion of respondents that say that it is *not hazardous at all* (**13%**) are those who smoke tobacco regularly.

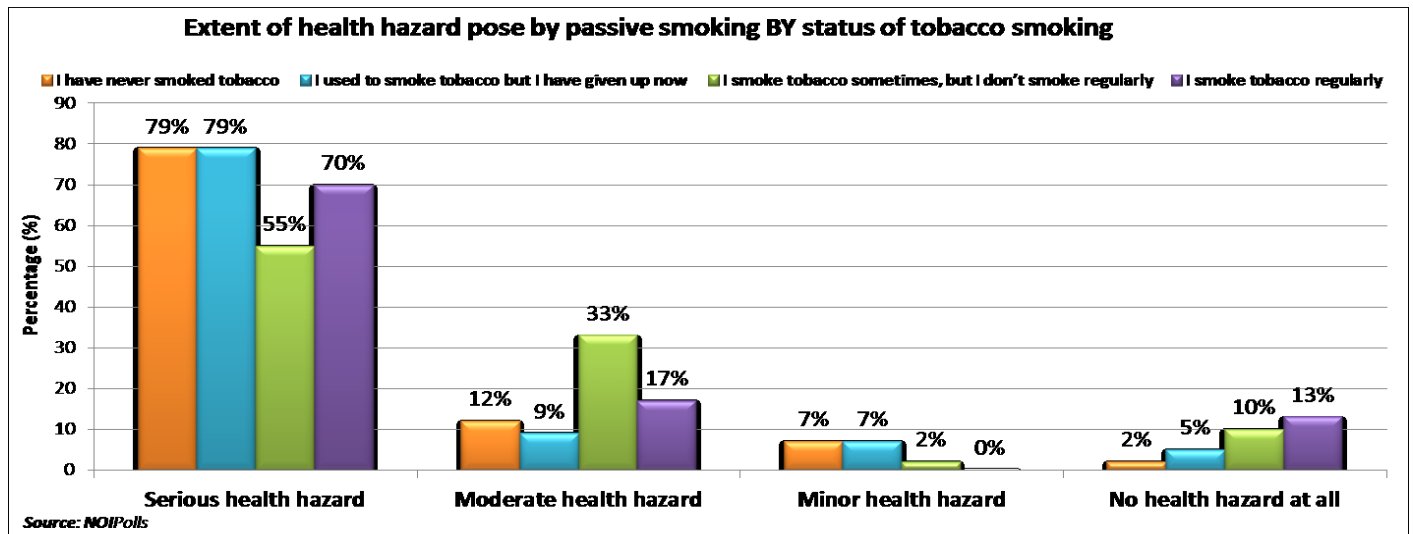


Figure 14: Extent of Health Hazard Pose by Passive Smoking by Tobacco Consumption Status

### 3.10 Support for Laws to Regulate Tobacco Consumption/Cigarette Smoking

Subsequently, respondents were asked: **To what extent would you support the law that would restrict or strictly regulate tobacco consumption/cigarette smoking?** Overall, the majority of respondents (**88%**) stated that they would *strongly support* the law; **4%** of the respondents say they would *somewhat support* and **4%** were *neutral* in their stance.

Further analysis across geo-political zones shows that the North-Central zone has the highest proportion of respondents (**93%**) that affirm they would *strongly support* the law; this is followed by the North-West zone with **91%** and the North-East zone with **90%**.

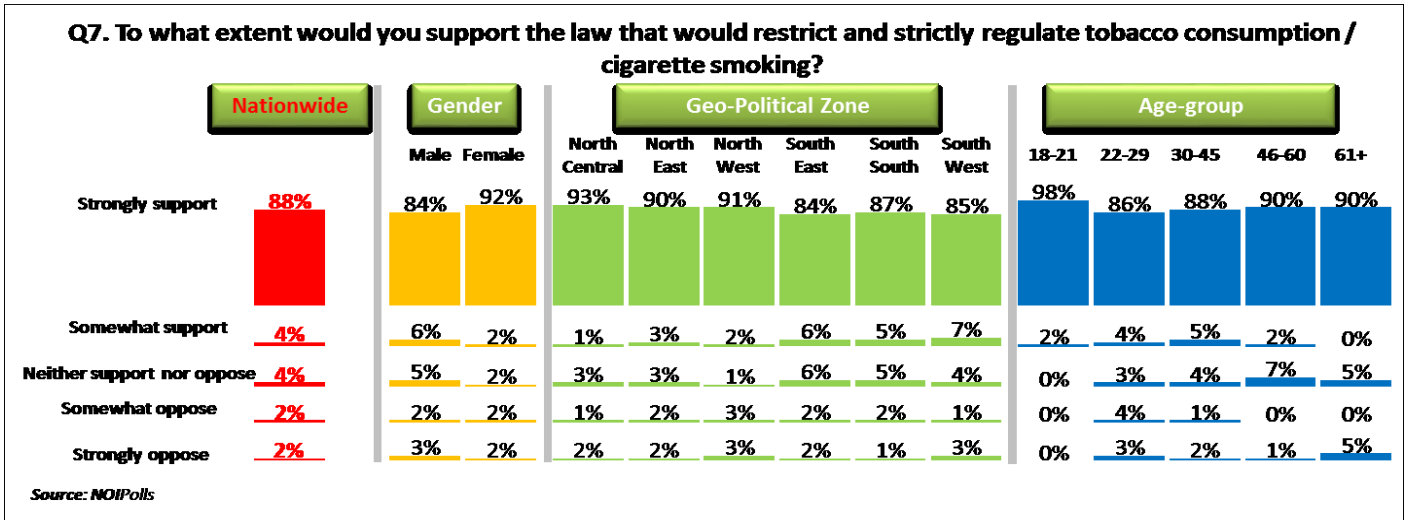


Figure 15: Extent of Support for Laws to Regulate Tobacco Consumption/Cigarette Smoking

Again analysis of the responses by tobacco consumption history reveals that the largest proportion (92%) of respondents that say they would *strongly support* the law that will regulate tobacco products are respondents that have never smoked tobacco while the highest proportion (20%) of respondents that say that they would *strongly oppose* the law are respondents who smoke regularly, however the majority (56%) of regular smokers claim they would support the law.

In addition, the highest proportion of respondents who are *neutral* about the law that would restrict and strictly regulate tobacco consumption and cigarette smoking are respondents who smoke tobacco sometimes but not regularly.

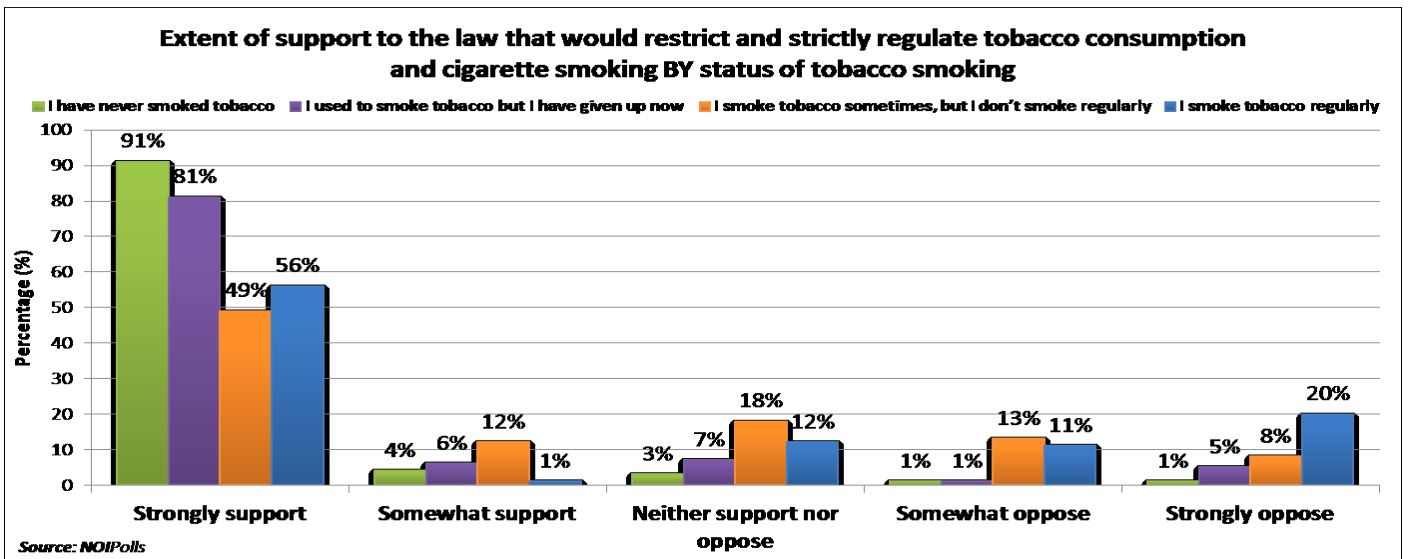


Figure 16: Support for Laws to Regulate Tobacco Consumption/Cigarette Smoking by Tobacco Consumption Status

### 3.11 Support for the Implementation of Proposed Policies to Regulate Tobacco Use

Finally, respondents were asked: **To what extent would you support or oppose the implementation of the following proposed policies by the government to reduce tobacco use in Nigeria?**

**(a) Prohibiting smoking entirely inside most public places, including all work places, public buildings offices, schools, restaurants and bars.**

**(b) Banning all advertising for tobacco products, meaning there would be no advertising for tobacco anywhere in Nigeria including inside stores, on television, radio, newspapers, and magazines.**

**(c) Strengthening the health warning labels on cigarette packs, requiring them to larger and better communicate the dangers of tobacco use.**

**(d) Placing more restrictions on the sale of cigarette and tobacco products in Nigeria.**

Findings show that the vast majority of respondents affirm they *strongly support* the implementation of the policies by the government to “prohibit smoking entirely inside most public places”, “ban all advertising for tobacco products”, “strengthen the health label warning labels on cigarette packs” and “place more restrictions on the sales of cigarette and tobacco products in Nigeria” with **92%**, **77%**, **82%** and **85%** respectively.

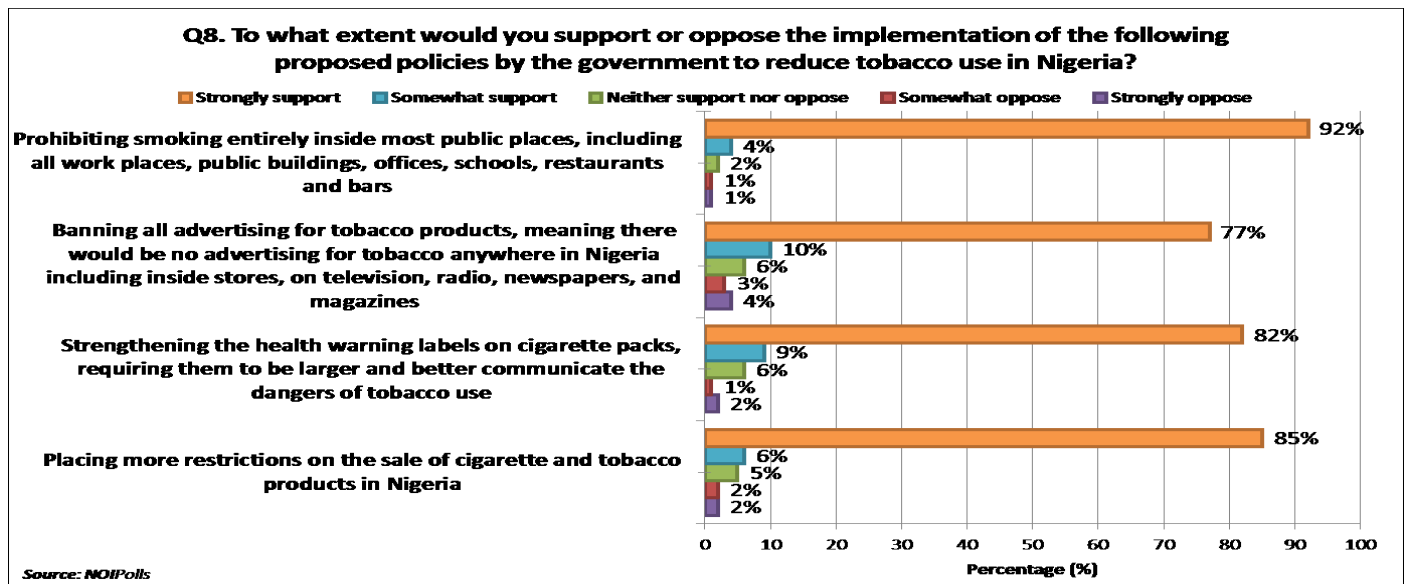


Figure 17: Support for the Implementation of Proposed Policies to Regulate Tobacco Use

Analysis of the support of anti-tobacco policies by tobacco consumption history reveals that the largest proportion of respondents (**95%**) who say they would strongly support the policy that prohibits smoking entirely inside most public places, are respondents who have never smoked tobacco while the highest proportion (**18%**) of respondents who say they would strongly oppose the policy are respondents who smoke regularly. However, the majority (**51%**) of the regular smokers claim they would support this policy, though this group has the lowest level of support among all groups.

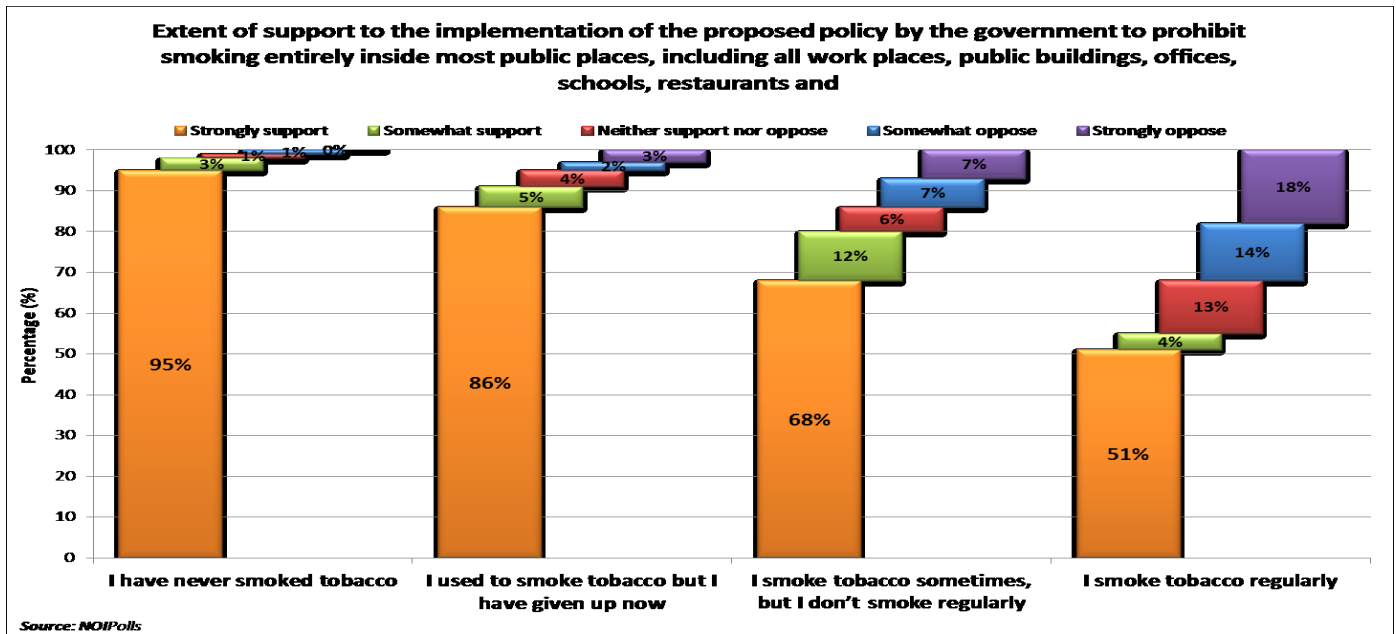


Figure 18: Support for the Implementation of the Proposed Policy to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places

The majority of respondents (81%) who would strongly support the banning of all advertising for tobacco products are respondents who have never smoked tobacco, the highest proportion of respondents (26%) who would somewhat support the policy are respondents who smoke tobacco regularly while the highest proportion respondents (14%) who would strongly oppose the policy are respondents who smoke tobacco sometimes but not regularly.

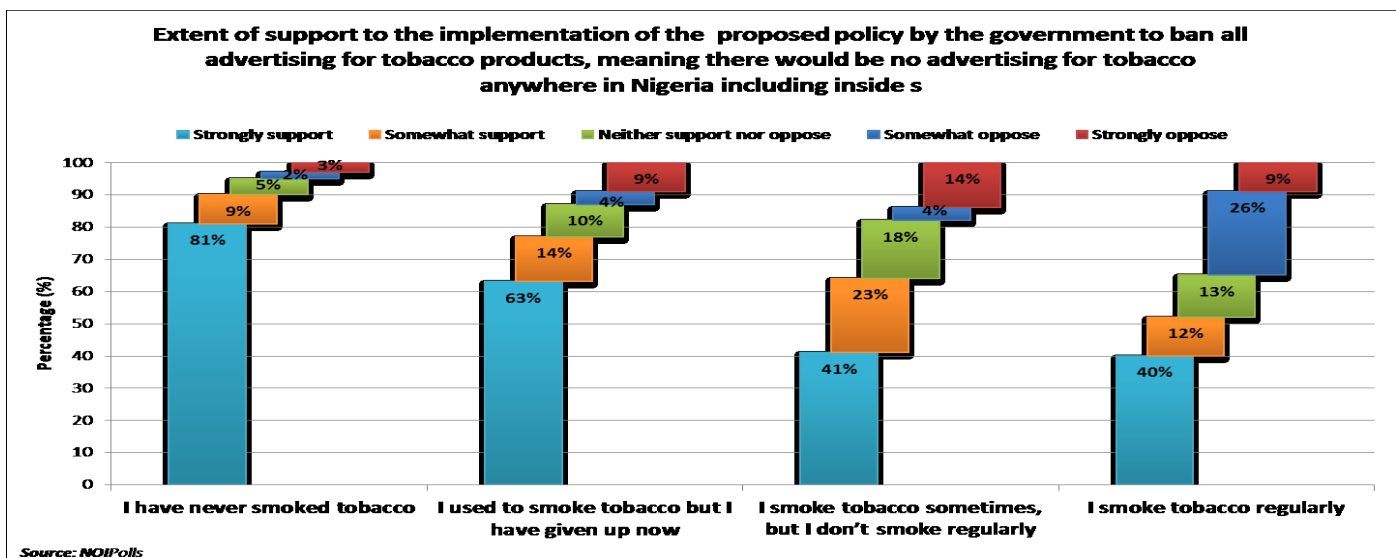


Figure 19: Support for the Implementation of the Proposed Policy to Ban All Advertising for Tobacco Products

Similarly, respondents who have never smoked tobacco expressed the highest level of support (**83%**) for the implementation of policies towards strengthening the health warning labels on cigarette packs while respondents who smoke regularly showed the least support (**50%**).

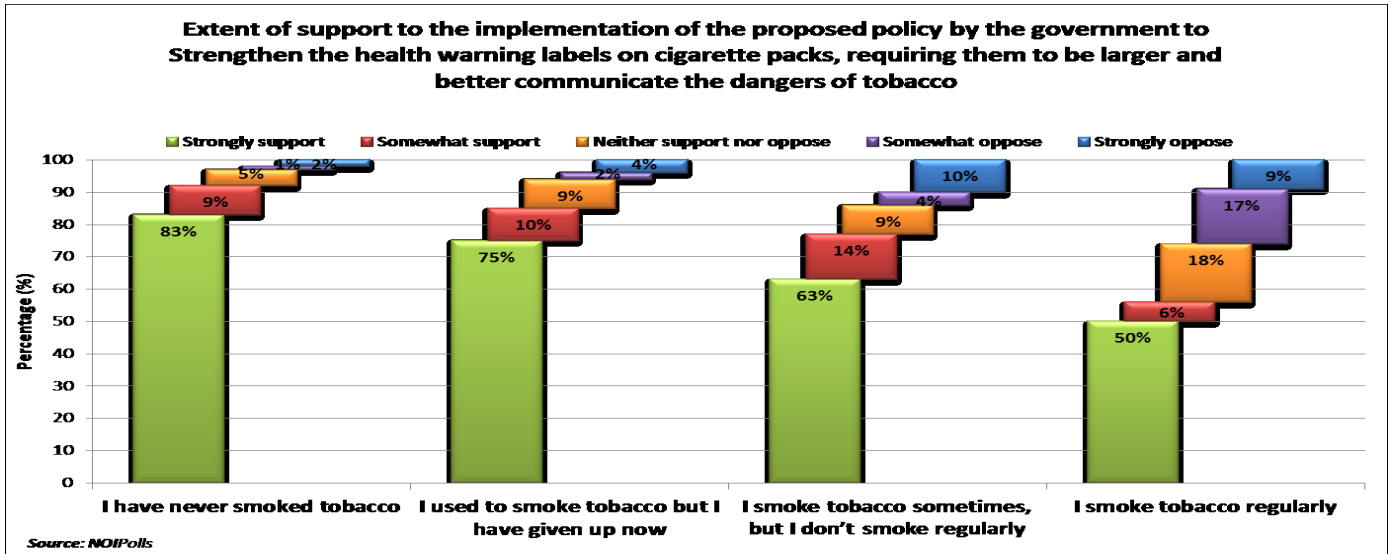


Figure 20: Support for the Implementation of the Policy to Strengthen the Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packs

In assessing the level of support of respondents on the implementation of policies that would restricts the sale of cigarette and tobacco products in Nigeria reveals that respondents who have never smoked tobacco showed the highest support (**86%**) while respondents who smoke sometimes but not regularly showed the least support (**53%**). In addition the highest proportion of respondents who would strongly oppose the policy are respondents who smoke regularly (**9%**)

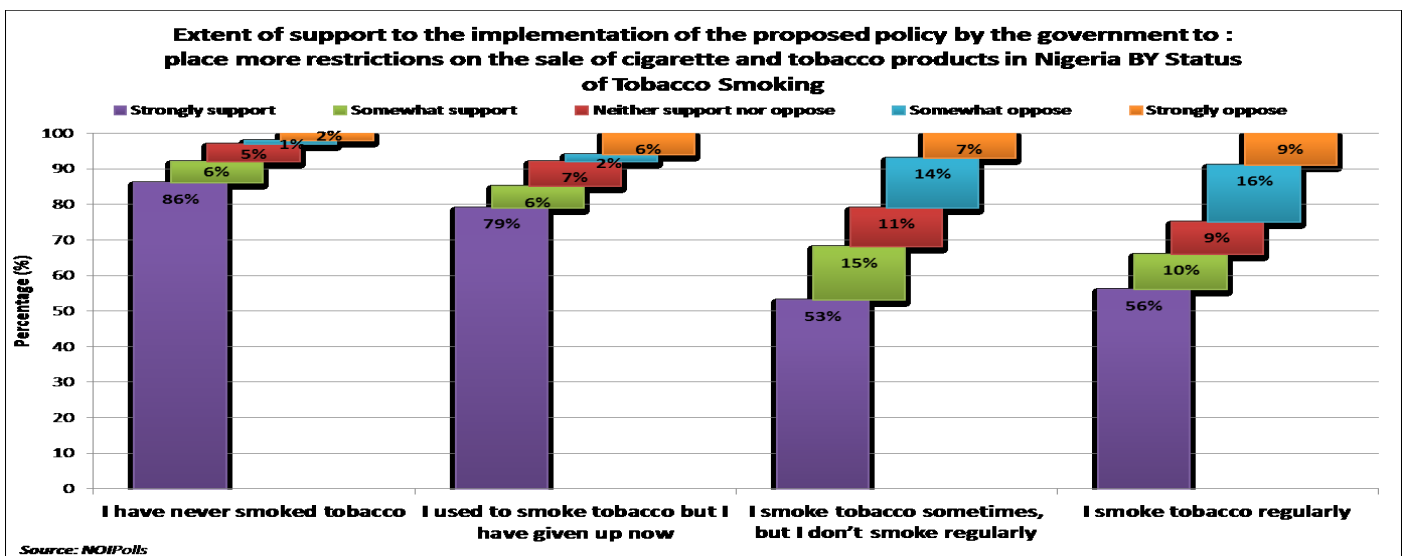


Figure 21: Support for the Implementation of the Policy to Place More Restrictions on the Sale of Tobacco Products

#### **4.0 Summary and Conclusion**

In conclusion, the majority of respondents (**84%**) believe that tobacco smoking is highly predominant in Nigeria, especially amongst males (**88%**) between the ages of 18 to 25 years (**47%**) and 26 to 40 years (**26%**). Also, the vast majority of those polled (**94%**) believe that smoking of cigarettes and other tobacco products are very harmful to individuals, and have expressed support for laws that would restrict and regulate tobacco smoking in Nigeria (**88%**).

This anti-tobacco special edition poll has provided clear evidence on the widespread support for the restriction and regulation of smoking and tobacco consumption in Nigeria; thus providing scientific data to deepen the discussion by anti-tobacco campaigners. We therefore suggest that in forging ahead with a National Tobacco Control Bill, evidence-based legislation that meets international public health standards and benchmarks is given careful consideration, particularly the approaches adopted in countries that have successfully implemented similar legislation with considerable progress. Finally, we hope the results from this poll provide the needed public support for the campaigns by *TobaccoFreeKids* and National Tobacco Control Alliance; as well as stimulate the Federal Government to provide necessary attention to the National Tobacco Control Bill (NTCB) in order to ensure its smooth passage.

# APPENDIX 1

## *Survey Questionnaire*

## **Tobacco Consumption / Smoking Snap Poll**

Good Day Ma/Sir, my name is..... I work for NOIPolls, an Abuja-based opinion polling organization. (We retrieved your number from a pool of randomly generated numbers). We are currently conducting a survey on tobacco consumption / smoking in Nigeria. Your participation in this poll is completely voluntary. However your opinion is very important to this survey. Is this a good time to talk? **Note to interviewer: Do not read out “Don’t know” and “Refused” options.**

1. In your opinion, how predominant is tobacco consumption / smoking in Nigeria?

1. Highly predominant
2. Somewhat predominant
3. Not predominant at all
4. DK/RF

2. Which of the following statement best applies to you?

1. I have never smoked tobacco
2. I used to smoke tobacco but I have given up now
3. I smoke tobacco sometimes, but I don’t smoke regularly
4. I smoke tobacco regularly
5. DK/R

3. How predominant do you think tobacco consumption / smoking is amongst both gender?

	Highly predominant	Somewhat predominant	Not predominant at all	DK/RF
<b>3a. male</b>				
<b>3b. female</b>				

4. Amongst what age group do you think tobacco consumption/ smoking is mostly predominant? Is it .....

1. Below 18 yrs
2. 18-25yrs
3. 26- 40yrs
4. 41-60yrs
5. Above 60yrs
6. DK/RF

5. In general, how harmful do you feel that smoking cigarettes and consumption of other tobacco products are to a person?

1. Very harmful
2. Somewhat harmful
3. Not too harmful
4. Not harmful at all

5. DK/RF

6. In your opinion, what extent of health hazard does passive smoking / second hand smoke **(which means breathing in other people’s tobacco smoke)** pose to non-smokers?

1. Serious health hazard
2. Moderate health hazard
3. Minor health hazard
4. No health hazard at all
5. DK/RF

7. To what extent would you support the law that would restrict and strictly regulate tobacco consumption / cigarette smoking?

1. Strongly support
2. Somewhat support
3. Neither support nor oppose
4. Somewhat oppose
5. Strongly oppose
6. DK / RF

8. To what extent would you support or oppose the implementation of the following proposed policies by the government to reduce tobacco use in Nigeria?

		Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	DK / RF
A	Prohibiting smoking entirely inside most public places, including all work places, public buildings, offices, schools, restaurants and bars.						
B	Banning all advertising for tobacco products, meaning there would be no advertising for tobacco anywhere in Nigeria including inside stores, on television, radio, newspapers, and magazines.						
C	Strengthening the health warning labels on cigarette packs, requiring them to be larger and better communicate the dangers of tobacco use.						
D	Placing more restrictions on the sale of cigarette and tobacco products.						

# APPENDIX 2

## *Survey Methods*

**Survey Methods**

The opinion poll was conducted from February 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> 2014. It involved telephone interviews of a random nationwide sample. 1,000 randomly selected phone-owning Nigerians aged 18 years and above, representing the six geopolitical zones in the country, were interviewed. With a sample of this size, we can say with 95% confidence that the results obtained are statistically precise - within a range of plus or minus 3%.

NOIPolls Limited, No1 for country specific polling services in West Africa, which works in technical partnership with the Gallup Organisation (USA), to conduct periodic opinion polls and studies on various socio-economic and political issues in Nigeria. More information is available at [www.noi-polls.com](http://www.noi-polls.com)