The article presents statistical facts on Nigeria’s preparedness for Internet of everything. Copies of structured questionnaire were administered to 163 workers in Lagos State. Using descriptive statistics and charts (bar chart and histogram), the paper revealed that most of the respondents are aware of the concept of internet of everything, perceive that Nigeria is prepared for an internet enabled society and already have devices that can help them access the internet from where they are. More so, the challenges of cost, modern technology and signal coverage pose to be the greatest areas that should be addressed in the drive for an internet enabled society in Nigeria.

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1. Data

The facts and statistics presented in this paper were collected from selected work-force population in Lagos State, Nigeria. Descriptive statistics and graphs were used to demonstrate respondents’ views on the preparedness of Nigeria for Internet of Everything (IoE) (See Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1
Specifications table.

| Subject area                               | Information Communication Technology, Technology Management, Economic Development |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| More specific subject area                 | Technology Management, Economy                                                   |
| Type of data                               | Table, figure                                                                   |
| How data was acquired                      | Researcher made questionnaire analysis                                          |
| Data format                                | Raw, analyzed, descriptive data                                                  |
| Experimental factors                       | Samples consist of selected working force population in Lagos State, Nigeria.    |
|                                             | In this paper, the preparedness of Nigeria for internet of everything (IoE) was examined. |
| Data source location                        | Selected work-force population in Lagos State, Nigeria                            |
| Data accessibility                          | Data is included in this article                                                 |
| Related research article                    | Augustus Ehiremen Ibhaze, Simeon O. Ajose, Aderemi A. Atayero, Francis E. Idachaba, “Developing Smart Cities Through Optimal Wireless Mobile Network”, International Conference on Emerging Technologies and Innovation Business Practices for the Transformation of Societies (EmergiTech), August 2016 pp 38–42. IEEE Xplore, November 2016. https://doi.org/10.1109/EmergiTech.2016.7737322 [1]. |

Table 2
Data of respondents based on gender.

| Gender | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Male   | 109       | 66.9    | 66.9          | 66.9               |
| Female | 54        | 33.1    | 33.1          | 100.0              |
| Total  | 163       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

109 respondents who participated in the research are male, while the remaining 54 respondents are female.

Table 3
Marital status of respondents.

| Marital Status | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Single         | 85        | 52.1    | 54.5          | 54.5               |
| Married        | 61        | 37.4    | 39.1          | 93.6               |
| Others         | 10        | 6.1     | 6.4           | 100.0              |
| Total          | 156       | 95.7    | 100.0         |                    |
| Missing System | 7         | 4.3     | 4.3           |                    |

Table 3 above shows the gender distribution of respondents. 85 respondents (52.1%) are single, 61 (37.4%) respondents are married, 10 (6.1%) respondents are either divorced or widowed.
Table 4 above shows the age distribution of respondents. 32 respondents (19.6%) are 25 years and below, 90 (55.2%) respondents are from 26 to 35 years, 25 (15.3%) respondents are at least 36 years but not more than 45 years, and 14 (8.6%) respondents are from 45 years and above.

| Age                  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid                |           |         |               |                    |
| 25 years and below   | 32        | 19.6    | 19.9          | 19.9               |
| 26–35 years          | 90        | 55.2    | 55.9          | 75.8               |
| 36–45 years          | 25        | 15.3    | 15.5          | 91.3               |
| 45 years and above   | 14        | 8.6     | 8.7           | 100.0              |
| Total                | 161       | 98.8    | 100.0         |                    |
| Missing              | System    | 2       | 1.2           |                    |
| Total                | 163       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

Table 5 above shows the occupation/employment status of respondents. 44 respondents (27%) are students, 19 respondents (11.7%) are unemployed, 47 respondents (28.8%) are self-employed, 52 respondents (31.9%) are employed.

| Occupation/Employment status | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid                        |           |         |               |                    |
| Student                      | 44        | 27.0    | 27.2          | 27.2               |
| Unemployed                   | 19        | 11.7    | 11.7          | 38.9               |
| Self employed                | 47        | 28.8    | 29.0          | 67.9               |
| Employed                     | 52        | 31.9    | 32.1          | 100.0              |
| Total                        | 162       | 99.4    | 100.0         |                    |
| Missing                      | System    | 1       | .6            |                    |
| Total                        | 163       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

The respondents’ occupation/employment status is shown in Table 5 above. 44 respondents (27%) are students, 19 respondents (11.7%) are unemployed, 47 respondents (28.8%) are self-employed, 52 respondents (31.9%) are employed.

The graph in Fig. 1 shows the awareness of respondents about the concept of IoE. About 90 respondents are aware of the concept, while only about 63 respondents are not aware of the concept.
From the graph in Fig. 2 above, about 56 respondents argue that Nigeria is prepared to operate with IoE, while 41 respondents disagree to this claim.

Fig. 3 reveals the statistics of respondents who use or do not use smart phones/devices. This statistics represents the sample of populace who have access to any form of internet activity. The graph shows that up to 95 respondents have smart phones/devices, while about 68 respondents do not have any smart phones/devices. The large number of respondents who do not have smart phones/devices indicate the need to promote the use of smart phones/devices.

The graph in Fig. 4 further shows reasons for about 68 respondents not using smart phones/devices. 33 respondents opined that it is unnecessary luxury using smart phone/devise, 17 respondents do not see the need to have a smart device, 11 respondents have no interest, 5 respondents cannot afford a smart phone/device and only 1 respondent have other reasons.

The graph in Fig. 5 shows individuals’ rating IT facilities and services. Respondents scored security lowest, followed subscribers’ privacy. The general views of respondents show that they are quite satisfied with costs, the use of modern technology and signal coverage of the telecommunication organizations. However, the network providers will still need to pay attention to improving signal quality and quality of service (QoS) as in Refs. [2–5], which is essence to successful IoE.
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Survey method was adopted in the research. 163 workers in Lagos State, Nigeria were included in the research. With the technology sophistication that characterizes the present knowledge economy and the current drive of the Federal Government of Nigeria to create a smart economy for enhanced national competitiveness, it becomes pertinent to examine the level of preparedness of Nigeria for such challenge [8–10]. Although, large organizations in Nigeria are investing huge amounts into enhancing their technological capabilities, but at the national level, there is still a lack of aggressive efforts from the government towards achieving a smart economy [11–13]. Therefore, this paper is intended to guide researchers, practitioners and policy makers about the present state of mind of the Nigerian populace over the preparedness of the nation for internet of everything. This dataset will enhance policy frameworks and strategic actions that will help to achieve a technologically sophisticated economy. The collated statistical facts were coded and entered in SPSS version 22. Statistical analysis was performed applying descriptive statistics and graphical representations. Ethical consideration in the research process was ensured because administering the questionnaires to respondents was based on

Fig. 4. Reasons for not using smart phone/device.

Fig. 5. Individual Respondent's rating of communication facilities and services in Nigeria.
their willingness to respond to the research instrument. Moreover, confidentiality and anonymity for participants was assured.

Acknowledgements

Authors of this research work express sincere appreciation to the Management of Covenant University for giving full sponsorship to the publication of the research work in this journal.

Transparency document

Transparency document associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.103807.

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