

Nigeria General Household Survey-Panel (Wave 5) 2023/2024

*Tracking Nigerian Households
to Understand Their Resilience Over Time*

A Report by the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics



Supported by the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)



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Foreword

In recent years the world has faced multiple crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, spiralling inflation, conflict, and the accelerating effects of climate change. Like other nations, Nigeria has grappled with these challenges, which threaten development achievements. In our country, COVID-19 affected human-capital outcomes as well as households' wellbeing. Here, as elsewhere, climate adaptation has taken on fresh urgency. In these uncertain times, data can show us the right path towards our nation's recovery and growth. To advance this goal, this report presents the results of the fifth wave (2023/24) of Nigeria's General Household Survey – Panel (GHS-Panel), a crucial source of knowledge for strategic action.

Established in 2010, the GHS-Panel is Nigeria's only nationally representative longitudinal survey. It is a powerful tool for understanding the dynamics of households by capturing changes in their socio-economic conditions over time. It provides the government and policy makers with insights that will equip them to design policies and interventions to address the diverse needs of the Nigerian people.

The success of the GHS-Panel would not have been possible without the strong partnership that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has created with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS). This partnership has been pivotal in reinforcing technical capacity in the Bureau.

The GHS-Panel Wave 5 report was developed through coordinating leadership provided by the Director of the Agriculture and Business Enterprises Statistics Department, NBS, Mr. Biyi Fafunmi, who is supported by Mr. Adeyeye Elutade (Demographic and Household Statistics Department) and Ms. Abigail Solademi (Field Service and Methodology Department).

It is the hope of the NBS that the analysis presented in this report will be a useful reference for policy makers and the research community. The engagement of decision makers, researchers, and other stakeholders will continue to stimulate knowledge production using the GHS-Panel to answer policy questions that can only be addressed with longitudinal data.

Prince Adeyemi S. Adeniran
Statistician General of the Federation/CEO
National Bureau of Statistics

Acknowledgments

The GHS-Panel Wave 5 results from a successful continuous partnership between Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) Team. The design, data collection, and analysis were made possible under the leadership of Prince Adeyemi Adeniran, the Statistician General of the Federation and Chief Executive Officer of the National Bureau of Statistics.

We express our deepest gratitude to the Honourable Minister of Budget and Economic Planning, His Excellency, Senator Abubakar Atiku Bagudu (CON), for supporting our data production activities.

The input and efforts of the various NBS teams involved in all the survey stages are well acknowledged under the Directorship of Fafunmi Elisha Ajebiyi, who oversaw the entire operation, supported by the National Coordinator, Akinloye Adeyeye Elutade, and other Coordinators during the whole operation from its planning to its completion. The unwavering hard work of Monitors, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) Administrators, CAPI Headquarters Officers, CAPI managers, Data Assistants,

and Data Editors in preparing the questionnaires and the survey application that followed the highest international standards and best practices for data collection and data quality assurance did not go unnoticed.

The fieldwork activities were possible due to the hard work of monitors, zonal controllers, state officers, supervisors, enumerators, and measurers, with the report prepared by subject specialists and data analysts.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our respondents for their invaluable contributions, time and cooperation in providing the data.

The World Bank LSMS team provided technical support to the entire survey operation and collaborated with NBS teams in each survey stage. The World Bank Nigeria Country Office provided administrative support. The GHS-Panel Wave 5 was made possible with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), and Alexander Irwin provided excellent editorial suggestions. Studio Pietro Bartoleschi designed the layout.

List of Abbreviations

AIM-ECD	Anchor Items for Measurement of Early Childhood Development
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CCofO	Customary certificate of occupancy
CofO	Certificate of occupancy
EA	Enumeration Area
GHS	General Household Survey
GHS-Panel	General Household Survey – Panel
HH	Household
ICT	Information and communication technology
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Study
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NFE	Nonfarm enterprise
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NIN	National Identity Number
NLSS	Nigeria Living Standard Survey
PHCN/NEPA	The Power Holding Company of Nigeria/Nigerian Electric Power Authority
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Survey Objectives and Design: The General Household Survey – Panel (GHS-Panel) is a collaborative effort involving Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the World Bank. Since its inception, five waves of the GHS-Panel have been conducted, with the latest, Wave 5 (2023/24), serving as a comprehensive data repository and a powerful instrument for understanding the impact of various shocks on household welfare across time.

This fifth wave of Nigeria's pioneering panel survey not only provides invaluable insights into household welfare, income-generating activities, and socio-economic outcomes over time, but also introduces new survey modules to capture critical dynamics such as migration, remittances, and climate-related shocks.

To ensure sample integrity and representativeness after nearly a decade, a partial refresh was implemented in GHS-Panel Wave 4 and carried into Wave 5, while a subsample (31 percent) of the households from the original panel was retained as a long-term panel. In Wave 5, a total of 4,715 households were interviewed across 518 Enumeration Areas, allowing for comprehensive data collection on consumption and agricultural activities through biannual visits. Although there has been a 13.5 percent attrition rate since 2010, the sample refresh design facilitates strong longitudinal analysis of household welfare and socio-economic dynamics in Nigeria.

Demography, Education, and Health: This report examines demographics, education, and health trends in Nigeria, comparing data from Wave 4 (2018/19) and Wave 5 (2023/24).

Demographic trends- The survey finds a 3.7 percentage point rise in the share of female-headed households since the previous survey wave, with the largest increase of 6.9 percentage points in the South South zone. A considerable proportion of the population (45.4 percent) has experienced the relocation of at least one household member, indicating strong migration aspirations, with one in four individuals ages 15 and older wishing to leave their community. Possession of National Identity Numbers (NIN) remains low, at 40.2 percent, while just 18.3 percent of respondents with National Identity Numbers are aware of the Digital NIN app.

Educational outcomes- In education, the average years of schooling for individuals ages three and older has increased slightly, from 5.5 to 5.8 years. Nationally, a significant 79 percent of individuals ages three and older have attended school at some point, yet disparities persist across sectors and genders. Literacy remains a challenge, particularly in rural areas, where only 54 percent of individuals are literate. While most children ages four to six excel in executive functioning and social-emotional skills, more than half have not met essential literacy milestones.

Health trends- The health data indicate that malaria is the most commonly reported illness, affecting 66.8 percent of the population, particularly in urban areas (70.7 percent). Notably, about 7.0 percent of individuals ages five and older report having a disability, with higher prevalence among the elderly and women. Child anthropometry shows that there has been a noticeable increase in stunting, wasting, and underweight levels, particularly among children in urban areas, with stunting rates slightly higher in boys than in girls.

Housing Characteristics and Household Assets: The survey shows that 70.4 percent of households own their homes, with rural ownership at 80.1 percent, compared to 49.1 percent in urban areas. Urban homes often have one or two rooms (55.5 percent), while rural homes often have more than two rooms (62.7 percent). Nationwide, zinc sheets for roofing (60.3 percent) and smooth cement flooring (67.2 percent) are common construction materials. Cooking typically involves traditional three-stone stoves (65.0 percent), primarily using wood as fuel (70.2 percent), but with use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) rising significantly. Energy access shows a divide: 82.2 percent of urban households have electricity, compared to 40.4 percent in rural areas. Nationally, Nigerian households face an average of 6.7 power blackouts weekly. Many households lack toilet facilities and rely on tube wells or boreholes for drinking water. Waste disposal is mostly informal, with 45.6 percent of households using bushes or streets. 90.4 percent of households own mattresses, and urban areas show notable electronic ownership. Overall asset ownership has declined since 2018/19. However, two-thirds of households have mobile phones, and about 21.3 percent access the internet.

Consumption, food security, and shocks: The survey gathered information on food consumption, non-food expenditures, food shortages, shocks, and coping mechanisms. Spices and condiments were the most consumed-food items both during the post-planting season (98.4 percent) and in the post-harvest season (97.5 percent). Vegetables, grains, and flours were also widely consumed, with more than 96.0 percent of households reporting consumption of these items. The least-consumed food group was milk and milk products, both post-planting (41.5 percent) and post-harvest (35.5 percent). Grains and flours represented the highest average household food expenditure post-planting (N6,809.6) and post-harvest (N7,405.0). Between survey Waves 4 and 5, households' consumption of most food groups decreased, both in the post-planting and post-harvest periods. Soap and washing powder were the most common non-food items consumed, with 91.1 percent of households reporting this purchase in the 30 days preceding the post-harvest survey visit. In the 12 months prior to the household survey visits, tailoring

charges (57.9 percent), adult tailored clothes (49.3 percent), and shoes (45.7 percent) were the most common non-food household expenditure categories.

Dietary diversity results- On average, households consume spices/condiments, oils and fats, and vegetables more than five days per week. In contrast, meat, fish and animal products used as spices and beverages are reported to be consumed less frequently (0.7 and 1.1 days per week, respectively). Only 43.5 percent of women of reproductive age (ages 15 to 49) reported consuming diets that meet standards for minimum dietary diversity.

Food insecurity outcomes- Approximately two out of three households indicated being unable to eat healthy, nutritious or preferred foods because of lack of money in the last 30 days. Similarly, 63.8 percent of households ate only a few kinds of food due to lack of money, 62.4 percent were worried about not having enough food to eat, and 60.5 percent ate less than they thought they should. Between Waves 4 and 5, the proportion of households that reported being worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money increased significantly, from 36.9 percent to 62.4 percent. In the past 12 months, more than one-third of households faced food shortages, which occurred more frequently in the months of June, July, and August. Price increases on major food items were the most prevalent shock reported by households, affecting 71.0 percent of surveyed households. Households' main reported mechanism for coping with shocks was reducing food consumption (48.8 percent).

Income-generating activities, labour, and time use: Farming activities were the predominant labour activities for both males (51.8 percent) and females (34.6 percent) in the post-planting visit. During the post-harvest visit, agricultural activity was the leading activity for males (34.7 percent), while engagement in nonfarm enterprises topped the list for females (31.3 percent). The number of hours per week spent in work activities was higher during the post-harvest visit (33.6 hours) than the post-planting visit (26.3 hours) for people currently working. More than half of households reported operating a nonfarm enterprise in the last 12 months. Approximately seven out of 10 nonfarm enterprises are engaged in retail activities.

Seven out of 10 households acquire the start-up capital for these enterprises through household savings, while 32.2 percent obtain start-up capital through relatives and friends. Only 13.1 percent of household nonfarm enterprises are reported to be registered nationally, and only 9.0 percent have requested credit in the past 12 months. Constraints on nonfarm enterprise operations and growth are mostly related to electricity (20.3 percent) and transportation (19.7 percent).

Domestic and international remittances trends- Almost four out of 10 households reported domestic remittances in the past 12 months, while 6.3 percent reported international remittances. This income source was more prevalent among urban households (43.8 percent) than rural households (38.0 percent). Other sources of income included in-kind gifts (9.1 percent) and cash transfers (5.2 percent) from people in the same community, rental property income (4.4 percent), income from interest on savings (3.2 percent), and pension income (2.7 percent).

Agriculture: The survey's agriculture modules cover crop farming and livestock rearing. Results show that approximately seven out of 10 households are engaged in crop farming, and 42.8 percent are engaged in livestock

activities. Regarding land tenure, Nigerian households hold an average of 2.4 plots of land with an average plot size of 0.5 hectares. The most common means of acquiring land is through family inheritance; 64.9 percent of male-managed plots and 59.7 percent of female-managed plots were acquired in this way. Inorganic fertilizer, herbicides, and organic fertilizers are applied on approximately 30.6 percent, 32.6 percent, and 26.2 percent of plots, respectively. Other farming inputs such as animals for traction and equipment machines were used in 17.4 percent and 8.7 percent of plots, respectively. Nationally, male household labour was used in 89.8 percent of cultivated plots, while female household labour was supplied to 63.2 percent of cultivated plots, and children under 15 years of age worked on 41.6 percent of cultivated plots. More than four out of 10 crop-farming households grew cassava and maize, making these the most popular crops cultivated in the country. The data indicate that the most common livestock owned by households are sheep, goats, or pigs (68.0 percent). Only 24.4 percent of farming households reported having received extension services, with the most common topics being new seed varieties (16.9 percent), fertilizer use (12.8 percent), and pest control (9.9 percent).

Introduction

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Key messages

- The General Household Survey – Panel (GHS-Panel) is the result of a partnership that the National Bureau of Statistics has established with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the World Bank.
- The GHS-Panel is a powerful tool for understanding how shocks may impact household welfare over time.
- The GHS-Panel enables comprehensive analysis of how households add to their human and physical capital, how education affects earnings, and how households cope with shocks in the long run.
- This report presents major findings from GHS-Panel Wave 5 (2023/24).

1.1. Background

The General Household Survey – Panel (GHS-Panel) is Nigeria's only nationally representative panel survey, allowing researchers to track the same households over time. To date, five waves of the GHS-Panel have been conducted: in 2010/11 (Wave 1), 2012/13 (Wave 2), 2015/16 (Wave 3), 2018/19 (Wave 4), and 2023/24 (Wave 5). The GHS-Panel is the result of a partnership that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has established with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the World Bank (WB). The ability to follow the same households over time makes the GHS-Panel a powerful tool for studying and understanding income-generating activities and socio-economic outcomes in Nigeria. The GHS-Panel is the first panel survey to be carried out by the NBS.

Nigeria has achieved remarkable progress in producing adequate and timely data to inform decision-making and policy formulation. The current set of household and farm surveys administered by the NBS covers a wide range of sectors. However, none of these surveys is implemented as a

panel. As part of efforts to continue improving data collection and informing public policies, NBS added a panel component to its larger General Household Survey (GHS) in 2010.

The GHS-Panel survey aims to gather panel data at the household level, including information on household characteristics, welfare, and agricultural activities. The GHS-Panel survey responds directly to the data needs of the country. Given the dependence of many Nigerian households on agriculture, a centralized body of data on household agricultural activities along with other pertinent information on the households—such as human capital, access to services and resources, and other economic activities—is key to acquiring a comprehensive view of the state of Nigerian households.

GHS-Panel Wave 5 included new survey modules to better understand changes in Nigerian households. It incorporated detailed modules to capture migration, migration aspirations, and remittances. A new module on work activities in the past 12 months revealed that 16.1 percent of the individuals who were identified as not currently working using the standard

labour module had actually conducted work activities in the past 12 months. Two additional modules on children were also incorporated: one module that captures early childhood development and one that identifies the main caregivers of the children in the household. Finally, a more detailed shocks module collected additional information about climate shocks in the country.

The unique panel data on household characteristics, education levels, health access, assets, information and communication technology (ICT), agricultural activities, and labour offer a comprehensive view of the challenges faced by Nigerian households. These data provide insights that are invaluable for understanding how Nigerians adapt to stresses and constraints. Such knowledge is crucial for both policy makers and researchers. Regarding education, the Wave 5 data reveal some encouraging improvements, with slight increases in the average years of schooling among children ages three years and older compared to Wave 4. In the health domain, participants reported malaria as the most prevalent illness, signalling the disease's persistence as a health challenge for all Nigerians.

With respect to housing conditions and household assets, results indicate that about a quarter of the population still lacks access to basic sanitation facilities like toilets. However, the survey finds a significant increase (+11 percent) in smartphone ownership. These statistics reflect both progress and persistent challenges in various aspects of daily life, underscoring the complexities of development in the region, necessitating targeted policy responses.

1.2. Survey Objectives and Benefits

The benefits that continue to be derived from the GHS-Panel include:

- Strengthening the capacity to generate a sustainable system for producing accurate and timely information on Nigerian households
- Collecting specialized data on agriculture in conjunction with household data
- Comprehensive analysis of welfare indicators and socio-economic characteristics.

BOX 1.1. Sample Design

The original GHS-Panel sample was fully integrated with the 2010 GHS sample. The GHS sample consisted of 60 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) or Enumeration Areas (EAs), chosen from each of the 37 states in Nigeria. This resulted in a total of 2,220 EAs nationally. Each EA contributed 10 households to the GHS sample, resulting in a sample size of 22,200 households. Out of these 22,200 households, 5,000 households from 500 EAs were selected for the panel component, and 4,916 households completed their interviews in the first wave.

After nearly a decade of visiting the same households, a partial refresh of the GHS-Panel sample was implemented in Wave 4 and maintained for Wave 5. The refresh was conducted to maintain the integrity and representativeness of the sample. The refresh EAs were selected from the same sampling frame as the original GHS-Panel sample in 2010. A listing of households was conducted in the 360 EAs, and 10 households were randomly selected in each EA, resulting in a total refresh sample of approximately 3,600 households. In addition to these 3,600 refresh households, a subsample of the original 5,000 GHS-Panel households from 2010 were selected to be included in the new sample. This "long panel" sample of 1,590 households was designed to be nationally representative to enable continued longitudinal analysis for the sample going back to 2010. The long panel sample consisted of 159 EAs systematically selected across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones.

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The combined sample of refresh and long panel EAs in Wave 5 that were eligible for inclusion consisted of 518 EAs based on the EAs selected in Wave 4. The combined sample generally maintains both the national and zonal representativeness of the original GHS-Panel sample. Due to attrition, the number of households from the long panel interviewed in Wave 5 was 1,376.

To collect detailed and accurate information on seasonal changes in consumption and agricultural activities, the GHS-Panel households are visited twice: first after the planting season (post-planting visit) between July and September, and second after the harvest season (post-harvest visit) between January and March. All households are visited twice, regardless of whether they participated in agricultural activities. Some important factors such as labour, food consumption, and expenditures are collected during both visits. Unless otherwise specified, for the information collected in both visits, this report will show the most recent information, collected during the post-harvest visit.

Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, in the Appendix, summarize the Wave 5 sample of the GHS-Panel. Table 1.1 presents the sample of households that were successfully interviewed in both visits of the GHS-Panel, broken down by zone and sector, as well as the long panel sample and refresh sample. The final sample consisted of 4,715 households, of which 1,376 were from the long panel sample and 3,339 from the refresh sample. Although 518 EAs¹ were identified for the post-planting visit, conflict events prevented interviewers from visiting eight EAs in the North West zone of the country.

Therefore, the final number of EAs visited both post-planting and post-harvest comprised 157 long panel EAs and 354 refresh EAs. The combined sample is also roughly equally distributed across the six geopolitical zones. Since Wave 1, every effort has been made to track and interview households that had moved away from their original EA and keep attrition to a minimum. These efforts continued in Wave 5, particularly for the long panel sample. Households that had moved away from their previous location were interviewed in a separate tracking phase following both the post-planting and post-harvest visits. Appendix Table 1.2 presents information on the movement and attrition of long panel households in EAs retained for the Wave 5 sample. Of the 1,590 households interviewed in Wave 1 within these 159 EAs, 1,376 households were successfully interviewed in both visits of Wave 5. This implies an overall attrition rate since 2010 across these EAs of 13.5 percent. However, attrition is highly variable across zones and sectors. The highest attrition was found in rural EAs in South West (28.8 percent) and the lowest attrition in rural EAs in North Central (5.3 percent). Attrition was also higher among urban (17.8 percent) than rural (11.4 percent) households. Table 1.2 further indicates the number of households that were interviewed in their original location and those that had moved and were interviewed in their new location. Overall, 168 long panel households had moved and were interviewed in their new location (over 10 percent of the sample). The highest number of households that had moved was in the urban area in South West (47 households, accounting for 25.7 percent of the sample). Table 1.3 shows the attrition and movement of households compared to the Wave 4 sample.

Appendix Table 1.4 presents the distribution of the GHS-Panel sample across all five survey waves. The Wave 1, 2, and 3 samples consist of the same set of households; however, the Waves 4 and 5 sample incorporates both the long panel and refresh samples. The sample of 4,976 households and 517 EAs from Wave 4 was reduced to 4,715 households across 511 EAs in Wave 5.

¹ There were 519 EAs in Wave 4, but one EA was dropped due to its two remaining households moving out of the area during the Wave 4 post-harvest visit.

1.3. Organization of the Report

The remainder of this report is structured to deliver a comprehensive analysis, drawing from the GHS-Panel Wave 5 data. It offers a deep dive into key dimensions of the challenges faced by Nigerian households, while documenting features that may support resilience.

Chapter 2: Demography, Education, and Health delves into the vital statistics of the surveyed population, exploring household size and revealing trends in family structure and dynamics. It also analyses marital status and migration patterns, offering insights into community stability and mobility. Early childhood development indicators, childcare accessibility, and schooling outcomes are scrutinized, as they are foundational to understanding educational attainment and its correlation with health outcomes. Additionally, the chapter assesses access to health care services, highlighting disparities and identifying populations at risk of inadequate health support.

Chapter 3: Housing Characteristics and Household Assets examines living conditions, detailing the structural quality of dwellings, ownership status, energy consumption, and sanitation facilities, all of which can significantly impact residents' well-being. The chapter also examines household assets, providing a clearer picture of economic stability and security. The analysis in this chapter sets the stage for understanding how housing and asset ownership can influence broader socio-economic factors affecting welfare.

Chapter 4: Consumption, Food Security, and Shocks

addresses crucial aspects of food consumption patterns and the nutritional adequacy of diets. It discusses safety nets and coping mechanisms that households employ in response to economic shocks. Understanding these dynamics is essential for formulating effective food-security policies and social protection measures.

Chapter 5: Income-Generating Activities, Labour, and Time Use presents a detailed look at respondents' labour market participation, assessing changes with respect to previous survey waves. It also explores time-use patterns, shedding light on how individuals allocate their time between work and household responsibilities and how they navigate relevant constraints. These patterns influence economic and social outcomes.

Chapter 6: Agriculture offers insights into the agricultural landscape with details on types of agricultural activities undertaken, the scale of land ownership, and livestock management practices. It also highlights the availability and effectiveness of extension services, including the integration of digital farming technologies. By examining these elements, this chapter provides a nuanced understanding of agricultural productivity and its potential to enhance food security and economic resilience.

An Appendix is included at the end of the report, providing additional tables and information on the personnel involved.

Demography, Education, and Health

2

Key findings

- There are no significant changes in Nigeria's demographic trends when comparing GHS-Panel Wave 4 (2018/19) and Wave 5 (2023/24) data.
- There is a slight increase in the percentage of female-headed households. Nationwide, 22.3 percent of households are headed by females, reflecting a 3.7 percentage point increase from Wave 4.
- Migration aspirations are high in the country; one in four individuals ages 15 years and older would like to leave their community permanently or at least temporarily.
- Only 40.2 percent of Nigerians reported having a National Identity Number (NIN) or National Identity Card.
- In the last five years, the average duration of schooling reported for persons ages three years and older increased slightly, from 5.5 to 5.8 years of schooling nationally.
- The national average annual spending per student for secondary school (N50,200) is twice the average annual cost of primary school (N25,228).
- Most children four to six years old show strong performance in executive functioning and social-emotional competencies, but more than half reported not having reached literacy-related milestones.
- Among individuals who report an illness, malaria is the most common (66.8 percent).
- From age 50 onwards, the prevalence of disability increases significantly, reaching its highest levels among individuals ages 65 and older.
- When comparing Wave 4 with Wave 5, there is a noticeable increase in stunting, wasting, and underweight levels in the urban sector.

2.1. Household Demography

2.1.1. Average Household Size, Age Distribution, and Dependency Ratio

There are no significant changes in Nigeria's demographic trends when comparing the results from GHS-Panel Wave 4 (2018/19) and Wave 5 (2023/24). Figure 2.1 presents comprehensive data on household size and dependency ratios

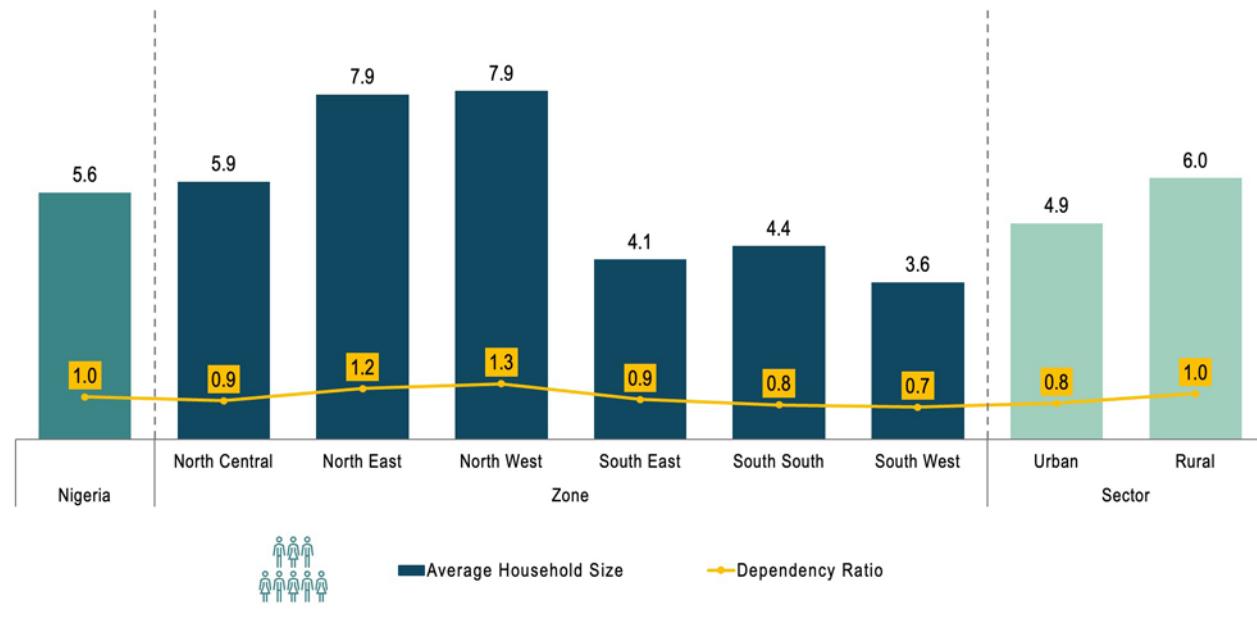
by geopolitical zone and sector (rural/urban) classification². The national average household size is 5.6. In urban areas, the average household size is 4.9, while in rural areas, it is 6.0. The data indicate that households in the northern zones are generally larger than those in the southern zones. The North East and North West zones have the largest average household sizes at 7.9 persons, whereas the South

² The term "household size" indicates the current number of individuals residing within a household. The dependency ratio represents the number of dependent persons (those ages zero to 14 years or 65 years and older) as a percentage of the working-age population (people 15 to 64 years of age).

West zone has the smallest average size at 3.6 persons. The average dependency ratio for the country is 1.0. The North West zone has the highest dependency ratio at 1.3, while the South West zone has the lowest at 0.7. Urban areas have a dependency ratio of 0.8, compared to 1.0 in

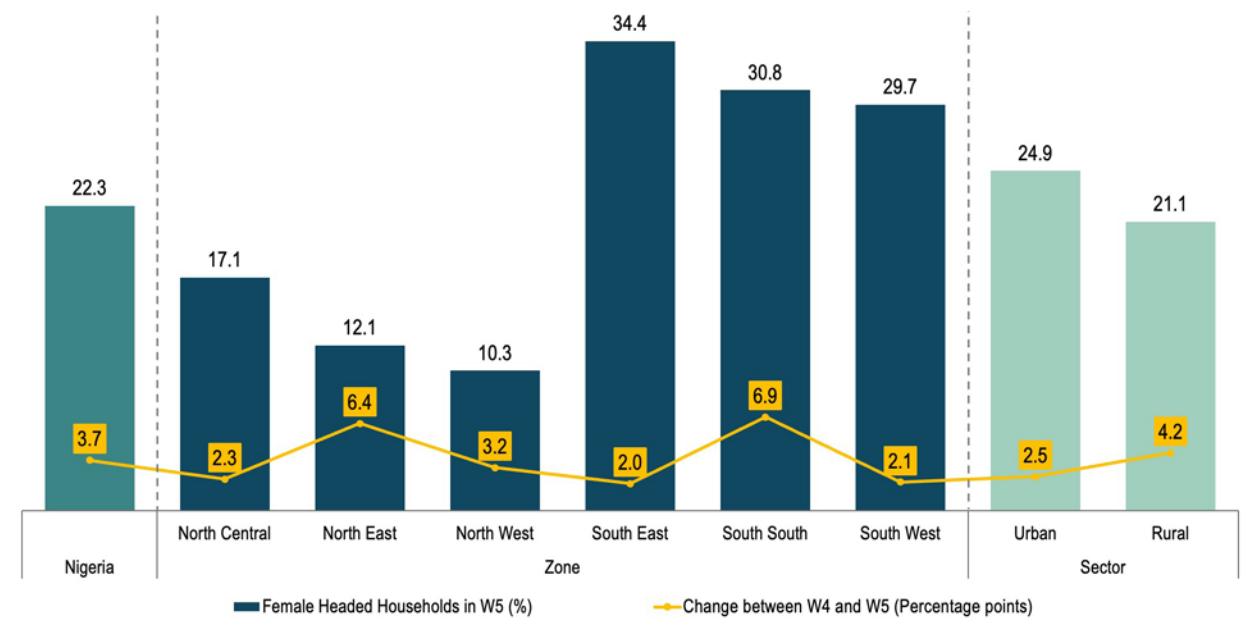
rural areas. In addition, the data show that 41.8 percent of the population is under the age of 15, and only 4.9 percent is 65 years old or older. The working-age group (ages 15 to 64 years) makes up 53.3 percent of the population (see Tables 2.1 and 2.2 in the Appendix for more information).

FIGURE 2.1 • Average household size and dependency ratio



Data show a slight increase in the percentage of female-headed households at the national level. Figure 2.2 shows the percentage of female-headed households across different zones; nationwide, 22.3 percent of households are headed by females, reflecting a 3.7 percentage point increase from Wave 4. The South East zone has the highest proportion

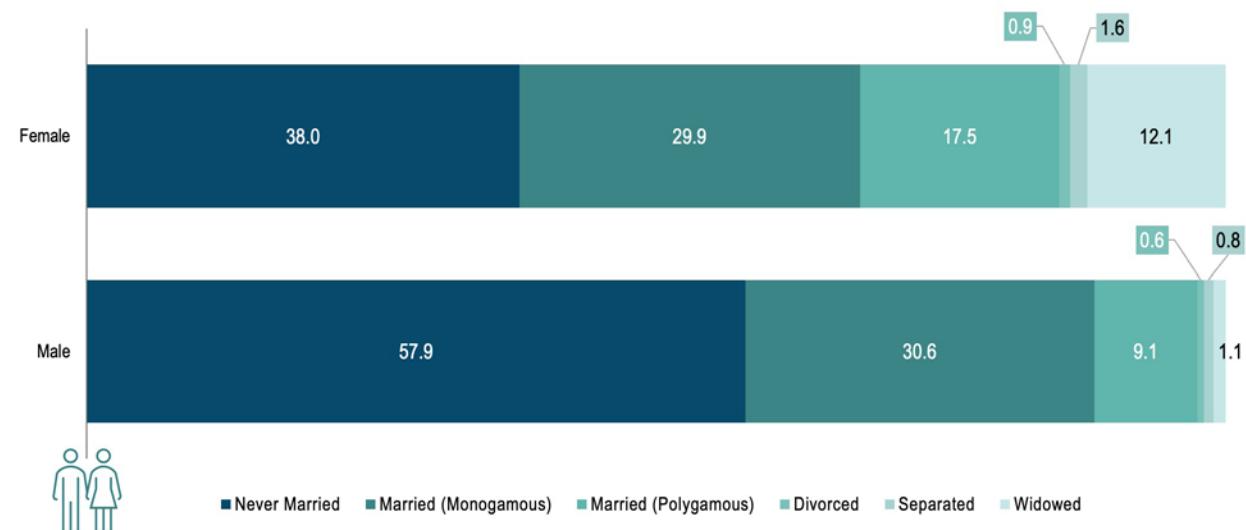
of female-headed households at 34.4 percent, whereas the North West has the lowest at 10.3 percent. Additionally, female-headed households are more common in urban areas (24.9 percent) compared to rural areas (21.1 percent). Notably, between Waves 4 and 5, the South South zone saw the largest increase, with a 6.9 percentage point rise.

FIGURE 2.2 • Female-Headed Households (Share of all households)

2.1.2. Marital Status

A larger share of males 12 years and older reported never being married (57.9 percent), compared to the share of females in the same age cohort (38.0 percent). In both urban and rural areas, the percentage of never-married males surpasses that of females. The North East zone has the highest percentage

of never-married males at 63.6 percent, while the South South zone has the largest proportion of never-married females at 45.9 percent (Appendix Table 2.3). Additionally, as was the case in Wave 4, most married individuals are in monogamous relationships. The South East zone stands out with a significantly higher proportion of widowed women, at 20.8 percent, well above the national average of 12.1 percent.

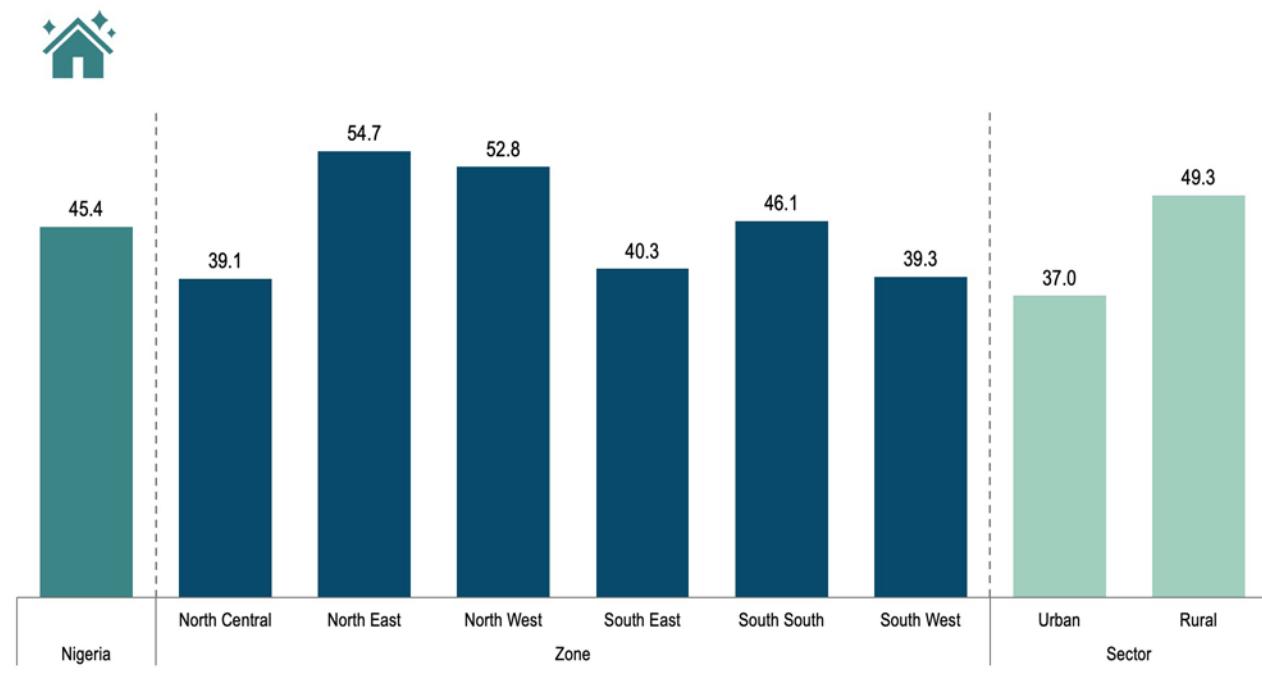
FIGURE 2.3 • Marital Status (Percentage distribution of all individuals ages 12 years and older)

2.1.3. Migration Trends

Nationally, 45.4 percent of households have at least one former household member who has relocated inside or outside the country. Half of those former household members are female. The main reasons why former household members

have relocated are marriage (28.2 percent), to live with relatives or friends (21.2 percent), and to look for/start a new job or business (14.6 percent). Urban households are less likely to have a former household member who has migrated, with a reported share of 37.0 percent, compared to 49.3 percent of rural-area households (Appendix Tables 2.4 and 2.5).

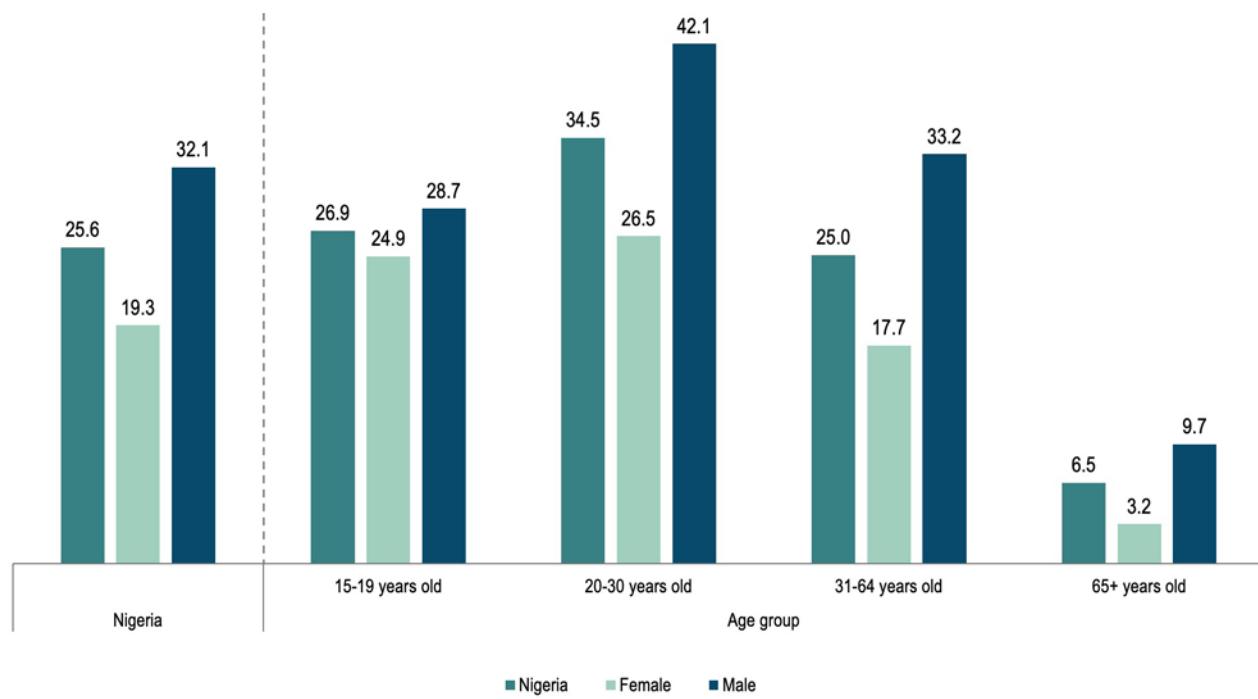
**FIGURE 2.4 • Households with Former Household Members Who Have Relocated
(Share of households with former members who have relocated within or outside Nigeria)**



Migration aspirations are high in the country; one in four individuals ages 15 years or older would like to leave their community permanently or at least temporarily. This percentage is larger for men (32.1 percent) than for women (19.3 percent). Among age groups, 34.5 percent of people between 20 and 30 years of age would like to

migrate, followed by those between 15 and 19 years of age (26.9 percent), and those between 31 and 64 (25.0 percent). Among people ages 65 and older, only 6.5 percent stated that they would like to leave their community (Figure 2.5 and Appendix Table 2.6).

FIGURE 2.5 • Individuals Who Would Like to Leave Their Community (Share of individuals ages 15 years or older who would like to leave their community permanently or temporarily)



Among the individuals who aspire to migrate, 35.3 percent would like to move to Abuja, and 26.6 percent would like to relocate to another country. There are no significant differences across sex. However, the destinations to which individuals would like to move vary across zones. For instance, as shown in Appendix Table 2.7, people in southern zones predominantly report that they would like to relocate to another country, while individuals in northern zones are more likely to prefer moving to Abuja or another state.

2.1.4. National Identification

In Nigeria, the National Identity Number (NIN) and National Identity Card are key components of the country's identity management system, overseen by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC). The NIN is essential for accessing various government services, including obtaining a passport, opening bank accounts, registering for exams, voter registration, and more. It is also used for social security, taxation, and in some cases employment.

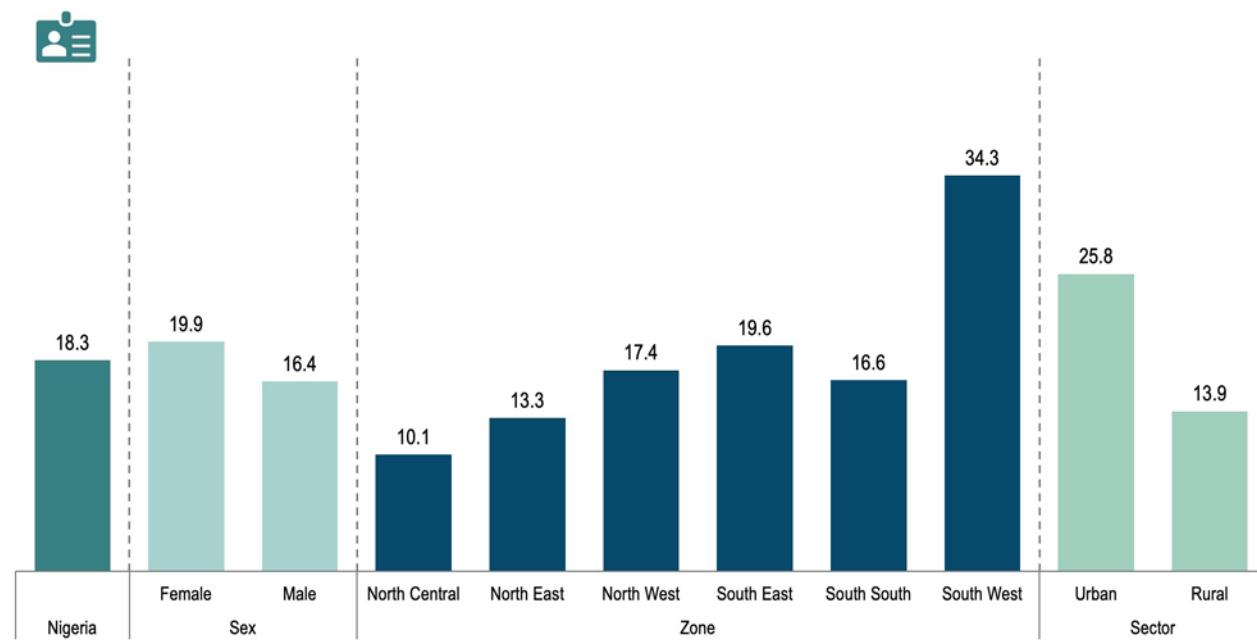
The data reveal that 40.2 percent of Nigerians reported having a National Identity Number or National Identity Card. Among age groups, persons ages 40 to 64 have the highest percentage of individuals with a NIN or National Identity Card across all zones. Conversely, younger age groups (zero to five and six to nine) show the lowest percentages, likely due to lower registration rates for children. In geographic terms, the South West zone leads with the highest percentage of individuals possessing a NIN or National Identity Card at 51.7 percent. In contrast, the North East zone has the lowest percentage at 33.7 percent.

Only 18.3 percent of the individuals with a NIN or National Identity Card are aware of the existence of the Digital NIN app. A breakdown of the data by gender reveals that females exhibit marginally higher levels of awareness of the Digital NIN app (19.9 percent) compared to males (16.4 percent). Considerable zonal discrepancies are observed in both awareness and ownership. The North Central zone reports the lowest awareness of the app at 10.1 percent.

Similarly, the North East and North West zones show lower levels of awareness compared to the southern zones. The South West zone stands out with a higher percentage of

awareness (34.3 percent). Urban residents demonstrate higher awareness of the Digital NIN app, at 25.8 percent, compared to 13.9 percent in rural areas.

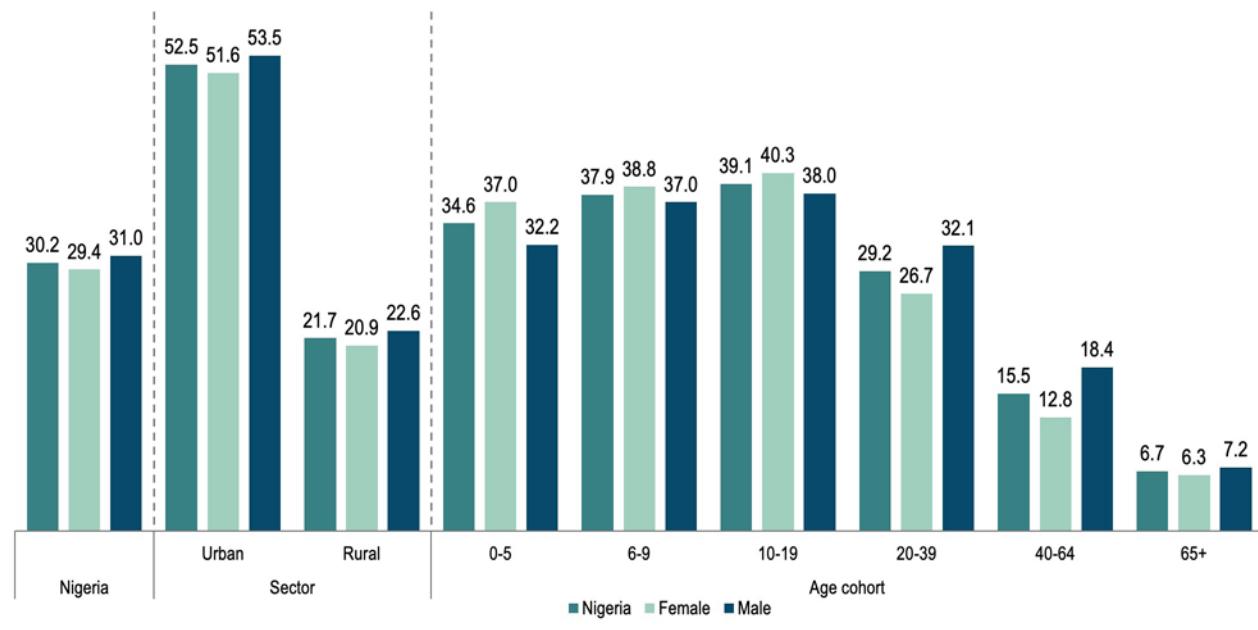
**FIGURE 2.6 • Awareness of the Digital National Identity Card or NIMC App
(Share of individuals with a National Identity Number (NIN) or National Identity Card who endorse awareness of the Digital NIN app)**



Countrywide, only 30.2 percent of Nigerians report having a National Birth Certificate. This percentage is marginally higher among males (31.0 percent) than females (29.4 percent). Notably, as shown in Table 2.8, a higher prevalence of birth certificates is observed within younger age brackets, with figures peaking at 39.1 percent among individuals ages 10 to 19. However, this percentage dwindles significantly in older age groups, dropping to a mere 6.7 percent among those ages 65 and above.

Zonal disparities are discernible in the possession of birth certificates. The South West zone boasts the highest proportion of individuals with birth certificates at

53.3 percent, while the North East exhibits the lowest rate at 18.4 percent. The South South zone presents a relatively elevated percentage of 36.8 percent, in stark contrast to the lower prevalence in northern zones such as North Central and North East. A substantial contrast in National Birth Certificate ownership emerges between urban and rural settings, with urban areas registering a markedly higher ownership rate of 52.5 percent in comparison to the modest 21.7 percent observed in rural areas. This disparity underscores the obstacles encountered by rural communities in acquiring official documentation and points to a pronounced accessibility gap between urban and rural inhabitants.

FIGURE 2.7 • Individuals with a National Birth Certificate (Share of all individuals)

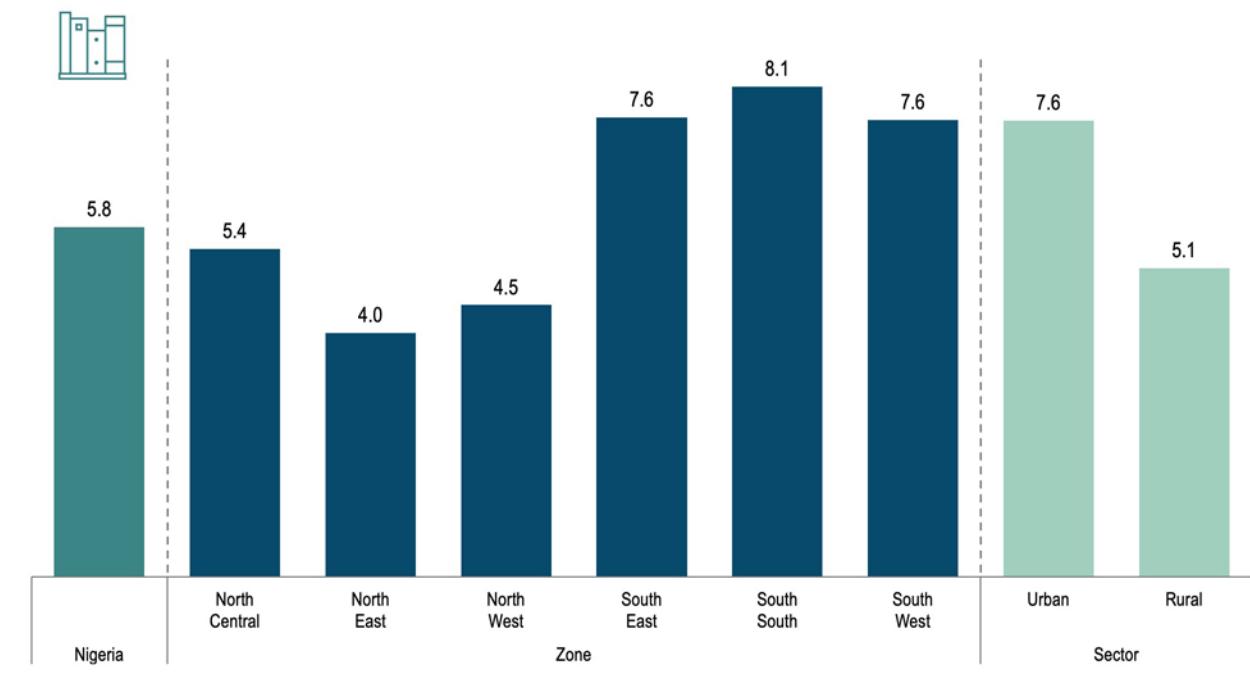
2.2. Education

2.2.1. Years of Education

In the last five years, the average years of schooling reported for persons ages three years and older increased slightly, from 5.5 to 5.8 years. Education levels vary significantly across zones and between urban and rural areas in Nigeria. Generally, southern zones exhibit higher average duration of education compared to northern zones. Urban

areas also demonstrate higher educational attainment across all age groups compared to rural areas. The trend shows increased educational attainment among older age groups, with marginal declines in younger age groups, suggesting an exacerbation of educational challenges, particularly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to school closures and disruptions in the educational process (Appendix Table 2.9).

FIGURE 2.8 • Mean Years of Education (Individuals ages three years or older)

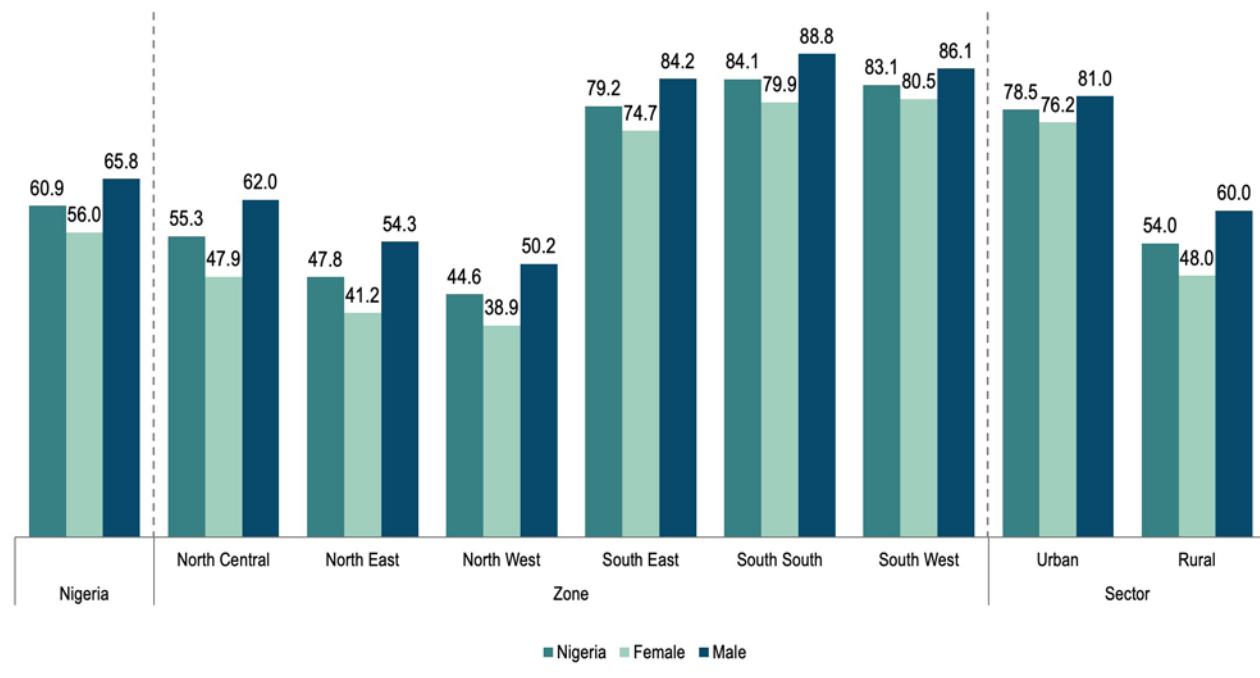


2.2.2. Literacy

Only 54.0 percent of people in Nigeria's rural area are literate. Literacy is the ability to read and write at a level adequate for communication and comprehension. In Figure 2.9, literacy is captured as the ability of persons ages five years and older to read and write in English or any other language. The data suggest that, nationwide, 60.9 percent of individuals ages five years and above possess literacy skills. However, a noticeable gender gap in literacy rates emerges from the age of 20 onward, with males consistently

exhibiting higher literacy levels than females. This divergence is particularly pronounced among individuals 65 and older, where 59.7 percent of males are literate, compared to only 28.4 percent of females. In urban areas, 78.5 percent of the population exhibits literacy in English or another language, while the literacy rate drops to 54.0 percent in rural areas. The South South boasts the highest zonal literacy rate at 84.1 percent, closely followed by the South West at 83.1 percent. Conversely, the North West reports the lowest such rate, 44.6 percent (Appendix Table 2.10).

FIGURE 2.9 • Literacy in Any Language (Share of individuals ages five years or older)



2.2.3. Early Childhood Development

The early years of a child's life are a critical time for brain development, and the quality of children's home environment and interactions with caregivers significantly influence their development. Responsive caregiving in these formative years is crucial for neurological development, fostering cognitive, physical, social, and emotional growth. For that reason, the GHS-Panel included a survey module targeted to children four to six years of age. The module uses the Anchor Items for Measurement of Early Childhood Development (AIM-ECD) to capture information on children's key milestones in three domains: literacy, numeracy, and executive functioning and social-emotional competencies (Figure 2.10).

Early childhood development outcomes for children ages four to six years in Nigeria exhibit substantial disparities across learning domains. Specifically, in the literacy domain, 45.5 percent of children in this age range can identify at least ten letters, 31.1 percent can read four simple words (highest rate in the domain), and 24.1 percent can write a simple word other than their own names (lowest rate in the domain). In the numeracy domain,

63.9 percent can count from 1 to 10, but only 42.5 percent can count from 1 to 20. Most children in this age group can differentiate between tall and short (62.8 percent) and heavy and light (56.9 percent); however they face difficulties differentiating between yesterday, today, and tomorrow (only 43.5 percent can do it) and knowing when a one-digit number is larger than another (only 39.0 percent show this skill). In the domain of executive functioning and social-emotional competencies, most children get along well with other children with whom they play (84.6 percent), and 73.4 percent can stop an activity when told to do so. However, only 20.4 percent were able to plan ahead, and 41.2 percent could remember all the instructions when asked to do several things.

Children in the urban sector exhibit higher rates of early childhood development across all domains compared to rural children, with notable differences in literacy and numeracy outcomes. For instance, 69.5 percent of urban children can count from 1 to 20, and 65.2 percent can write at least three letters. These figures drop significantly in the rural sector (to 34.9 percent and 31.1 percent, respectively) (Figure 2.10).

The South South and South West zones demonstrate commendable performance, with significant levels of achievement in the literacy and numeracy domains. For instance, 86.7 percent of children in the South South zone possess the ability to name 10 letters, while 95.7 percent

can count from 1 to 10. The North East and North West zones exhibit lower outcomes, with only 27.9 percent of children in the North West capable of naming 10 letters and 17.2 percent able to read four simple words (Appendix Table 2.11).

FIGURE 2.10 • Anchor Items for Early Childhood Development
(Share of children ages four to six years)

Domain	Anchor Items	Nigeria	Urban	Rural
Literacy	Name at least ten letters	45.5	66.7	39.6
	Read four simple words	31.1	53.2	24.9
	Follow text in a correct direction, even if s/he cannot read	38.6	62.5	31.9
	Write at least three letters	38.6	65.2	31.1
	Write a simple word, besides his/her name	24.1	48.3	17.3
Numeracy	Count from 1 to 10	63.9	86.3	57.5
	Count from 1 to 20	42.5	69.5	34.9
	Differentiate between tall and short	62.8	76.7	58.9
	Differentiate between heavy and light	56.9	69.4	53.4
	Differentiate between yesterday, today, and tomorrow	43.5	53.4	40.8
	Know that a one-digit number is larger than another one-digit number	39.0	53.5	34.9
Executive Functioning & Social-emotional competencies	Pay attention when doing an activity	65.2	77.4	61.8
	Remember all the instructions when they were asked to do several things	41.2	49.1	38.9
	Able to plan ahead	20.4	30.7	17.4
	Stop an activity when told to do so	73.4	81.7	71.0
	Keep working at something until s/he is finished	45.1	55.4	42.1
	Get along with other children s/he plays with	84.6	91.2	82.7
	Adjust easily to transitions	61.5	71.8	58.7
	Accept responsibility for his/her actions	50.0	58.3	47.7
	Settle down after periods of exciting activity	69.9	74.0	68.7

2.2.4. Childcare Arrangements

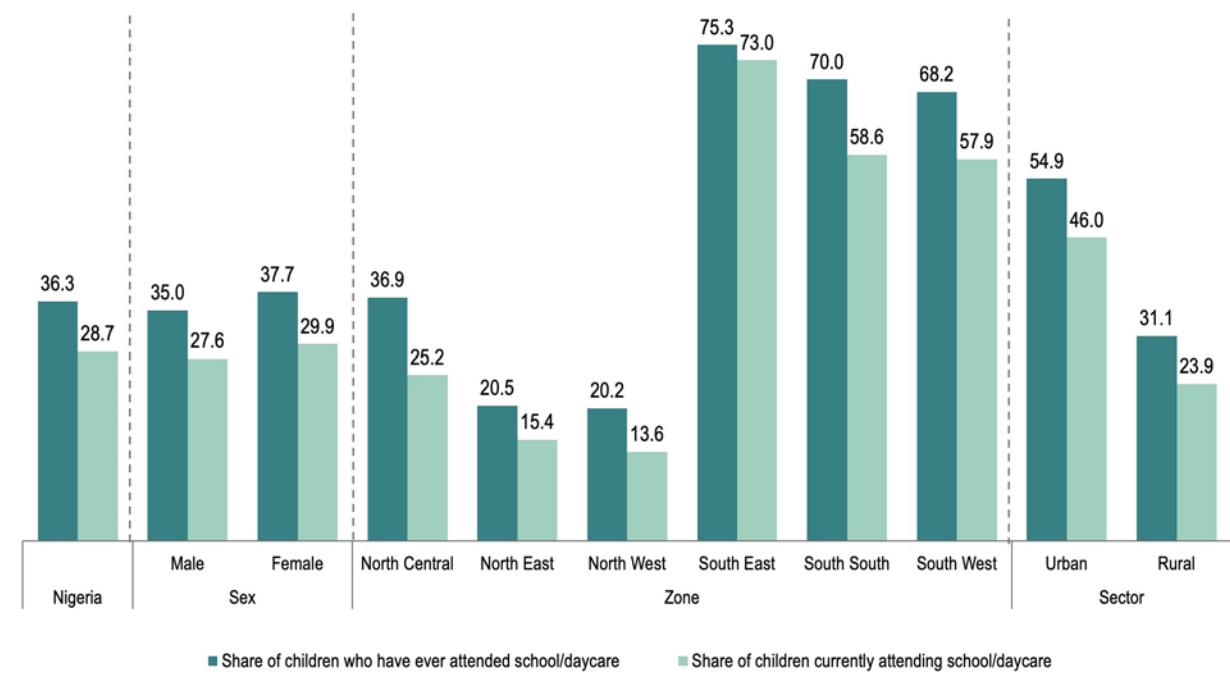
Nationally, the data reveal that most children seven years of age and younger primarily receive care at home (71.1 percent), while 27.7 percent are mainly looked after at school or daycare. In the morning, 77.1 percent of children are mainly cared for at home, and this figure rises to 90.3 percent in the afternoon. Conversely, 22.2 percent of children receive care at school or daycare in the morning, decreasing to 8.4 percent in the afternoon.

School/daycare attendance rates for children ages seven years and younger are notably low. Nationally, only 36.3 percent of such children have ever attended school or daycare, and only 28.7 percent are currently enrolled

(Figure 2.11). For younger age groups, this rate is even lower, indicating limited access to early childhood education. Children from birth to two years of age have the lowest attendance rate (8.6 percent), followed by those ages three to five years (31.9 percent), while those ages six to seven years have the highest attendance rate among this population (42.6 percent).

Early childhood education exhibits zonal disparities across the country. The urban sector has a higher school/daycare attendance rate (46.0 percent) compared to the rural sector (23.9 percent). Similarly, southern zones report higher attendance rates compared to northern zones (Appendix Table 2.12).

FIGURE 2.11 • School/Daycare Attendance (Share of children ages seven years or younger)



2.2.5. School Attendance

Nationally, 79.0 percent of individuals ages three years and older have attended school at some point, but there are significant differences across sector and sex. Urban areas exhibit the highest school attendance rates, with 87.6 percent of individuals who have attended school, compared to 75.7 percent in rural areas, highlighting disparities in access to education across zones and settings. A higher share of males than females reported having attended school at some point: 82.6 percent of males compared to 75.6 percent of females.

Zonal disparities are significant. In the North East zone, school attendance is notably lower, with only 55.1 percent of females and 66.8 percent of males attending school. In

contrast, the South South Zone boasts the highest level of school attendance, with an impressive 95.1 percent overall—97.7 percent for males and 92.7 percent for females.

For children five to 14 years old the gender gap narrows, though zonal differences persist. As shown in Figure 2.12, the northern zones have lower school attendance rates for both males and females, while the southern zones have higher rates. Similarly, children ages five to 14 years in the urban sector have higher attendance rates compared to those in the rural sector. Overall, government schools have the highest attendance rates in Nigeria, accounting for 54.2 percent of the male children who are currently attending school and 51.9 percent of school-going female children (Appendix Table 2.13).

BOX 2.1.

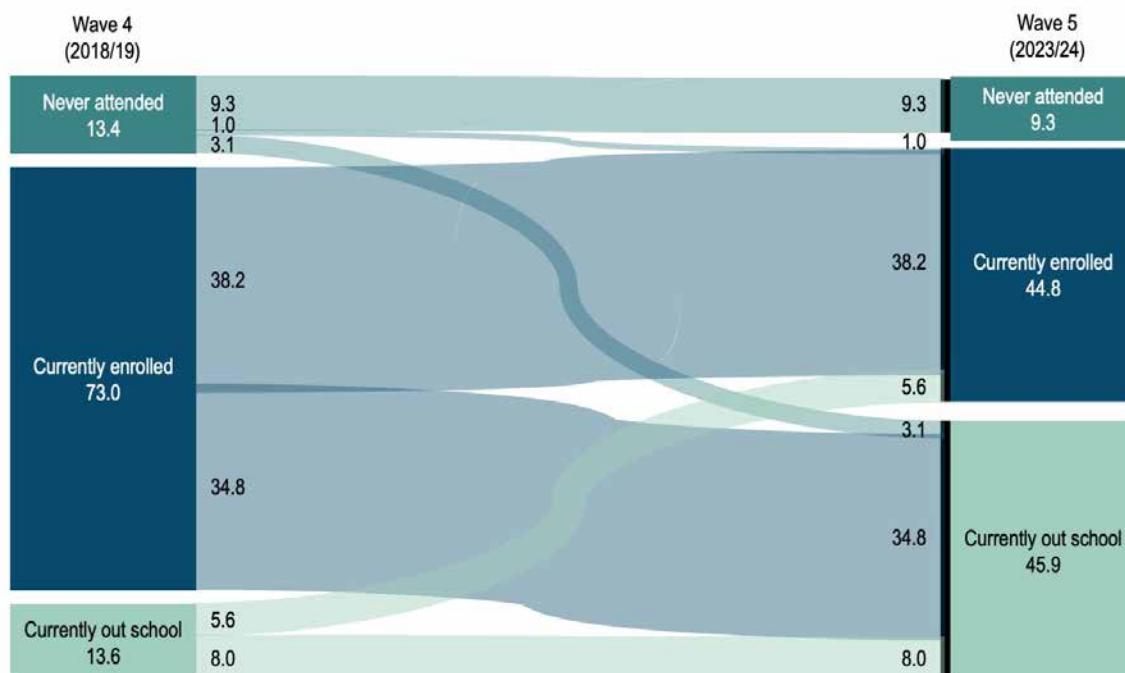
Education Trends from a Panel Perspective

This box highlights changes in education variables among members of survey households who were between 10 and 19 years old at the time of GHS-Panel Wave 4 (2018/19). Using panel data, we can track the same individuals five years later in Wave 5 (2023/24), when these persons had reached ages between 15 and 24. Harnessing these data, we can examine how the young people's educational status has evolved, gain insights into their current activities, and identify key differences between those who remained in school and those who are out of school.

During Wave 4, 13.4 percent of these individuals had never attended school. Over the following five years, 4.1 percent of them attended school at some point, while 9.3 percent still reported never attending school. 73.0 percent of household members were enrolled in school during Wave 4, but by Wave 5 this proportion had decreased to 44.8 percent, as 34.8 percent of those previously enrolled were now out of school. Likewise, 5.6 percent of those who were not in school in Wave 4 returned to school by the time of Wave 5, leaving only 8 percent still out of school. Overall, 45.9 percent of individuals are out of school.

For individuals out of school, 35.0 percent reported being employed, while 65.0 percent stated that they were not engaged in education, employment, or training (NEET). The data reveal that 60.9 percent of such persons are male, while females represent 39.1 percent. Additionally, 68.8 percent of this group live in rural areas. A larger share of the individuals who are no longer in school live in the Northern zones (61.0 percent).

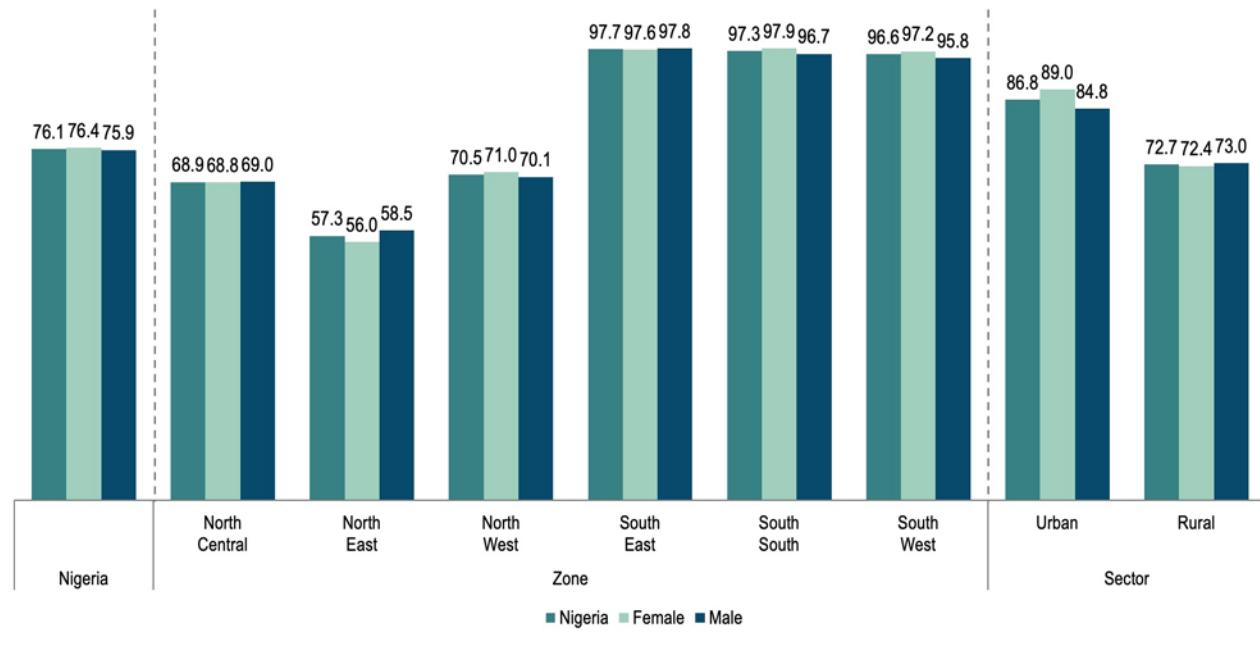
FIGURE B2.1.1 • Education Status from Wave 4 (2018/19) to Wave 5 (2023/24)
(Share of persons who were ages 10 to 19 years in Wave 4)



Source: General Household Survey—Panel 2018-2019 (Wave 4) and 2023-2024 (Wave 5).

Note: This figure considers only household members who were included in both W4 and W5 and who were between 10 and 19 years of age at the time of W4 (N=3,222).

FIGURE 2.12 • School Attendance Rate (Share of children ages five to 14 years)



2.2.6. School Proximity

More than 80 percent of primary school students spend 30 minutes or less commuting to their schools. School proximity is a crucial component of educational access since, in general, being closer to schools increases attendance rates, lowers travel expenses and times, and can benefit both academic achievement and students' general well-being. The analysis of students' commuting times to primary and secondary schools indicates that a significant proportion of students have relatively short travel durations to primary schools. Specifically, 45.6 percent of students require zero to 15 minutes, while 38.2 percent necessitate 16 to 30 minutes. Notably, the North West zone records the highest percentage of primary school students in the zero to 15-minute bracket at 54.8 percent.

In contrast, accessing secondary schools proves to be slightly more challenging, with 45.8 percent of students undertaking journeys of 16 to 30 minutes and 15.8 percent needing 31 to 45 minutes. Just 25.1 percent of students spend zero to 15 minutes commuting to their secondary schools. Urban areas demonstrate a greater percentage of

students in the 16 to 30-minute travel range (47.2 percent), as opposed to rural areas (45.1 percent). Typically, rural secondary school students face lengthier commutes, with 16.8 percent requiring 31 to 45 minutes and 3.5 percent enduring over 61 minutes (Appendix Tables 2.14 and 2.15).

2.2.7. Education Expenditure

Attending secondary school is twice as expensive as attending primary school. The data on educational expenditure reveal that the national average annual spending per student is N25,228 for primary school and N50,200 for secondary school. In the South South zone, spending is notably higher, with an average of N43,783 for primary school—almost twice the national average—and N65,852 for secondary school, 1.3 times the national average (Appendix Table 2.16).

Nationally, tuition and fees constitute the largest portion of educational expenses, accounting for 23.8 percent of primary school costs and 34.0 percent of secondary school costs. Rural households allocate 21.2 percent of their primary school expenditure and 22.5 percent of their

secondary school expenditure to textbooks and teaching materials, while urban households spend slightly more, at 22.7 percent and 25.1 percent, respectively. As shown in Appendix Table 2.17, households in the South South spend the highest average amount on female education, an average of N98,235, compared to N18,405 in the North West, which has the lowest average. Additionally, rural households spend a greater percentage of their total education expenditure on uniforms and other school clothing for both primary and secondary school children, compared to urban households.

2.3. Health

2.3.1. Health Consultations and Types of Facility Visited

Approximately two in 10 individuals reported having experienced a health problem in the previous four weeks. Age cohorts zero to four years and 65 years and older experienced the highest rates of health issues during the reference period. The 65+ age group had the most significant health challenges, with 47.5 percent of males and 56.3 percent of females reporting illnesses. Overall, females reported slightly more health problems (24.3 percent) compared to males (22.2 percent). Geographically, as shown in Table 2.18, the North West zone had the lowest reported incidence of health issues (19.9 percent for males and 19.6 percent for females), while the South South zone had the highest rates for males (27.4 percent) and South East the highest rate for females (33.3 percent).

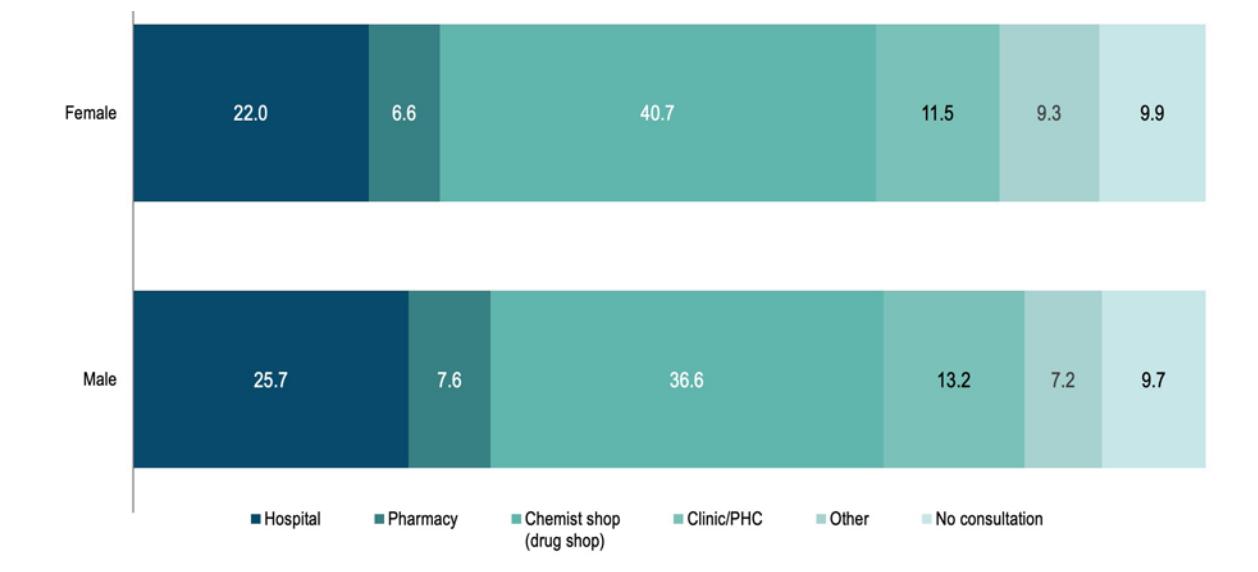
Malaria is the most reported illness, affecting 66.8 percent of the population, including 70.7 percent in urban areas and 65.3 percent in rural areas. The North East zone had the highest rate of malaria cases at 73.2 percent. As shown in Table 2.19, the second most frequent illness was typhoid, which affected 18.4 percent of individuals, with

the South East zone having the highest rate at 29.3 percent. Hospitalization in the 12 months before the survey was infrequent, with the highest rates seen in the 65+ age group (6.0 percent for males and 9.0 percent for females), followed by females aged 50 to 64 (4.0 percent) and males in the same age group (3.5 percent) (Appendix Table 2.20).

The most common facilities used by individuals reporting illnesses are chemist shops and hospitals. Most individuals sought help from local chemists, with 36.6 percent of males and 40.7 percent of females doing so, reflecting the widespread reliance on chemists in Nigeria (Figure 2.13). Hospitals were the second most visited facilities, with 25.7 percent of males and 22.0 percent of females seeking treatment there. The least visited facilities were maternity home, consultant's home, patient's home, traditional healer, faith-based, and medical laboratory, which together represent 7.2 percent for males and 9.3 percent for females. Interestingly, 9.7 percent of males and 9.9 percent of females did not seek any medical consultation despite experiencing illness. This tendency is more common in rural areas, where individuals are less likely to visit any health facility (10.7 percent for males and 10.6 percent for females), while in urban areas these figures are 7.3 percent for males and 8.2 percent for females (Appendix Tables 2.21 and 2.22).

The primary reason for not seeking medical care was that the illness was considered minor or unnecessary to treat. This reason accounts for 70.3 percent of cases, with the North West zone reporting the highest percentage (75.3 percent). Cost was the second most common reason (21.6 percent), while the least reported reasons were the facility being full or closed (0.0 percent), poor quality of care (0.3 percent), and lack of medical personnel, which ranged from 0.0 percent to 3.0 percent across different zones (Appendix Table 2.23).

FIGURE 2.13 • Type of Health Facility Visited (Percentage among individuals reporting an illness in the previous four weeks)



2.3.2. Health Expenditure

Six out of 10 individuals who reported having a health consultation for illnesses, injuries, or dental issues obtained it for free. Nationally, 21.0 percent of Nigerian consulted a health practitioner, dentist, or traditional healer, or visited a health centre for illnesses, injuries, or dental issues. Of this group, 63.9 percent received free consultations, while those who paid spent an average of N2,473 per person, with the South South zone recording the highest average cost of N3,698. This zone also had the highest average transportation cost at N638, while the North West recorded the lowest at N346.

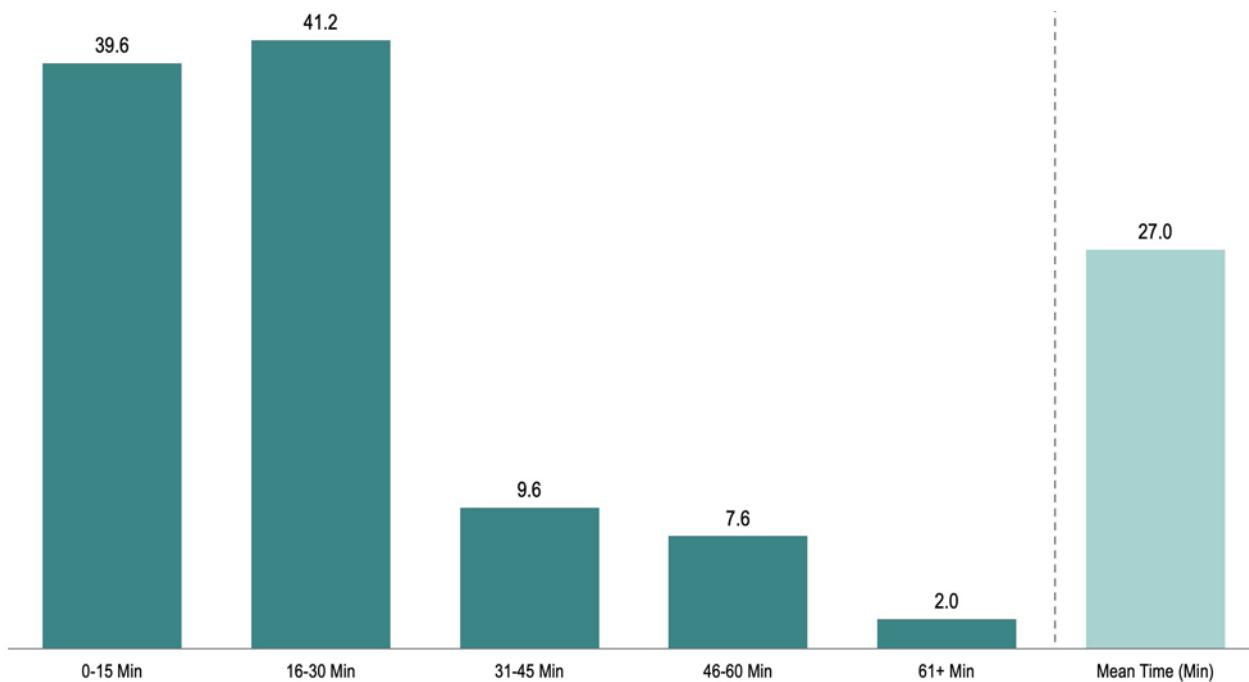
Hospitalization was the largest health-related expense, with an average cost of N44,189 per person. Nationally, the average cost of medication with prescription was N5,083, with the South East zone having the highest average at N7,516 per person. Notably, hospitalization and transportation costs were generally higher for rural residents compared to their urban counterparts (Appendix Table 2.24).

2.3.3. Travel Time to Health Consultation Facility

On average, Nigerians spend 27.0 minutes travelling to health facilities. Most people (80.8 percent) travel for zero to 30 minutes, with 39.6 percent completing the journey in zero to 15 minutes and 41.2 percent in 16 to 30 minutes (Figure 2.14). Longer travel times are less frequent, with only a small percentage travelling over 90 minutes.

Zonal differences are notable. As reported in Table 2.25, the South East zone has the longest average travel time at 34.5 minutes, although 21.5 percent of its residents travel within zero to 15 minutes and 44.8 percent from 16 to 30 minutes. The North East zone reports the shortest travel time among northern zones, averaging 23.6 minutes, with 37.8 percent of people travelling zero to 15 minutes. The North West zone also has relatively short travel times, averaging 23.9 minutes. In southern zones, the South East zone has the longest average travel time at 34.5 minutes, with only 21.5 percent of residents travelling zero to 15 minutes. The South South zone averages 29.0 minutes, with a significant portion (47.0 percent) of people travelling within zero to 15 minutes. The South West zone reports the shortest average travel time across the country (16.8 minutes).

**FIGURE 2.14 • Travel Time to Health Consultation Facility
(Share among individuals reporting a health consultation)**

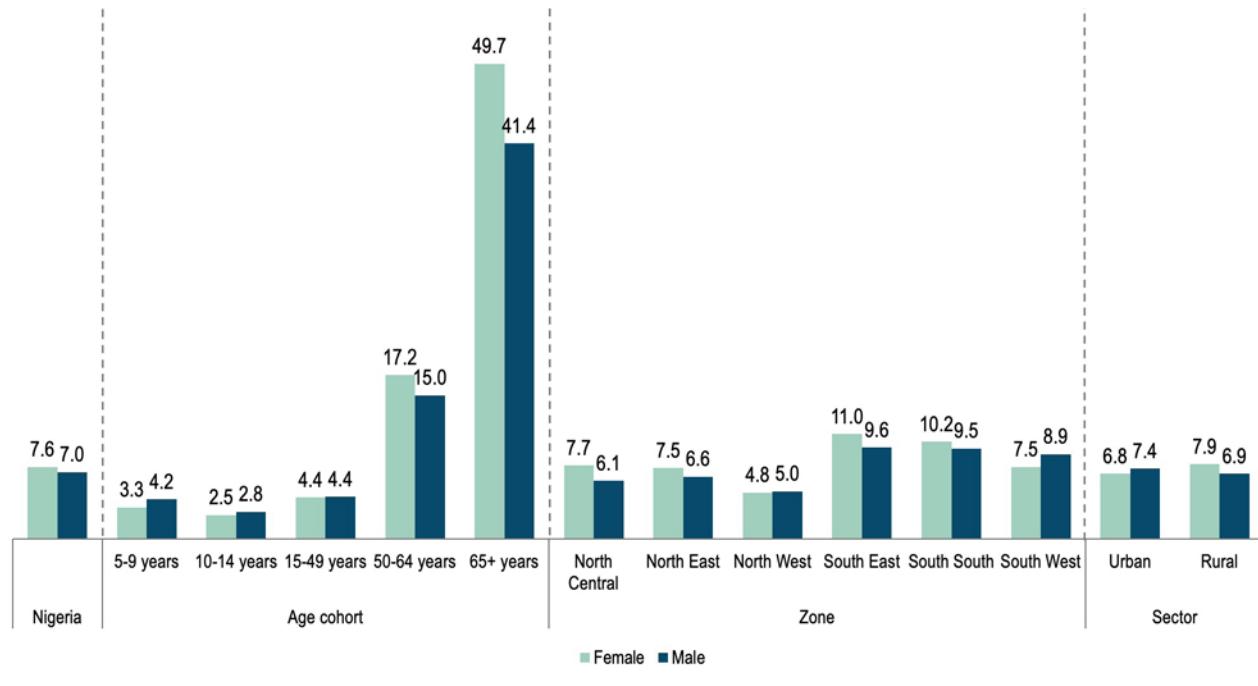


2.3.4. Reported Disabilities

Approximately 7.0 percent of individuals ages five years and older reported suffering at least one disability. The GHS-Panel collected information about disabilities following the guidelines of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. These questions require each person in the household to rate their ability to perform a range of activities such as seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of stairs, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communicating in his/her most-used language, including sign language.

The data show a higher prevalence of disability among the older-adult population and women. From age 50 onwards, the prevalence of disability increases significantly, in some cases doubling the national rates, and reaching the highest levels among individuals age 65 and older. In this age group, 41.4 percent of men and 49.7 percent of women report experiencing some form of disability, meaning that approximately one out of every two individuals in this group is affected (Figure 2.15 and Appendix Table 2.27).

FIGURE 2.15 • Prevalence of Any Disability (Individuals ages five years or older)



2.3.5. Child Anthropometrics

Child anthropometry assesses the nutritional status of children under 60 months of age, focusing on three key indicators: stunting, wasting, and underweight. These indicators are derived from measurements of height and weight for children ages six to 59 months, evaluating their

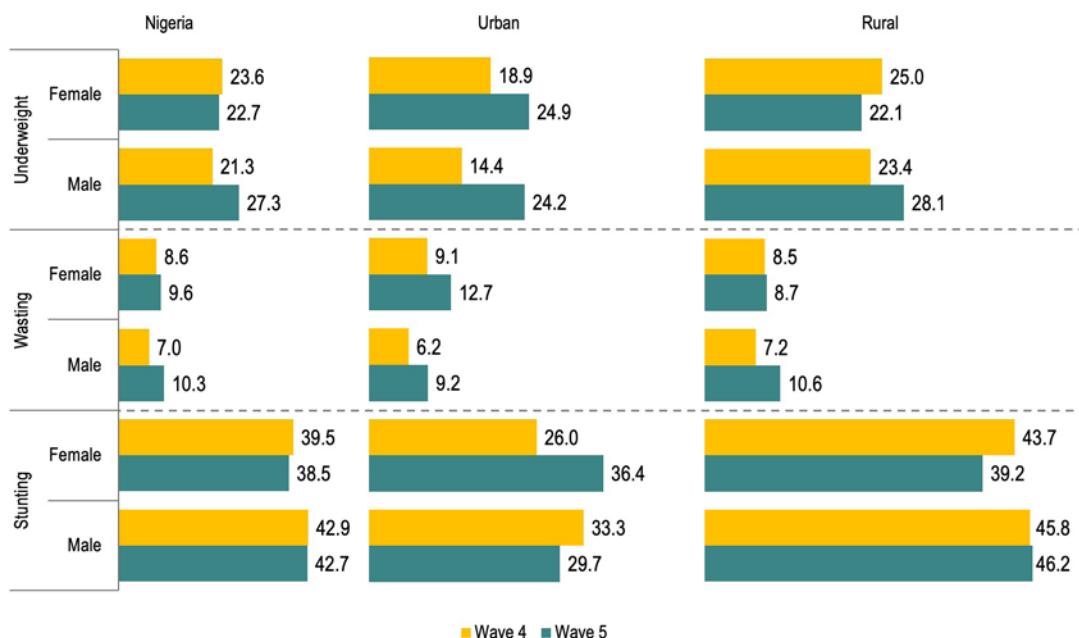
height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting), and weight-for-age (underweight). Stunting refers to children being too short for their age, signalling chronic malnutrition. Wasting indicates being too thin for their height, pointing to acute malnutrition, while underweight represents a combination of both chronic and acute malnutrition.

Nationally, stunting is slightly higher in boys (42.7 percent) than in girls (38.5 percent). Wasting prevalence shows a minimal difference between boys (10.3 percent) and girls (9.6 percent) while underweight affects 27.3 percent of boys and 22.7 percent of girls (Figure 2.16 and Appendix Table 2.28).

When comparing Wave 4 with Wave 5, there is a noticeable increase in stunting, wasting, and underweight levels in

the urban sector. In contrast, the rural sector has experienced smaller increases, with actual reductions observed in the percentage of stunting and underweight for girls. Girls in urban areas show a greater increase across all indicators. In Wave 5, the stunting rate for girls is 36.4 percent, while in Wave 4 it stood at 26.0 percent. The wasting rate is almost 3 percentage points higher in Wave 5 (12.7 percent) compared with Wave 4 (9.1 percent), and the underweight rate is 24.9 percent in Wave 5, while it was 18.9 percent in Wave 4.

FIGURE 2.16 • Child Anthropometry (Share of children ages six to 59 months)



Housing Characteristics and Household Assets

3

Key findings

- In Nigeria, seven out of 10 households report owning the dwelling that they live in, with higher ownership in rural areas (80.1 percent) than in urban areas (49.1 percent).
- The main roofing material in dwellings across the country is zinc sheets (60.3 percent), followed by corrugated iron sheets (19.6 percent).
- 67.2 percent of households use smooth cement/concrete as the main material for flooring.
- Cement or concrete is the main wall material (61.5 percent). However, in the North East and North West zones, mud is more common (56.6 and 56.5 percent, respectively).
- Wood is the most common cooking fuel in Nigeria, used by 70.2 percent of households, followed by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or cooking gas (23.2 percent).
- The last five years have seen a notable decrease in the use of kerosene (-18.4 percentage points) and a relevant increase in the use of LPG cooking gas (+13.1 percentage points).
- There is a remarkable contrast in the share of urban households that have access to electricity (82.2 percent) compared to rural households (40.4 percent).
- On average, a Nigerian household experiences electricity blackouts 6.7 times per week.
- One in four households in Nigeria reports lacking access to toilet facilities.
- In general, the percentage of households reporting ownership of most assets has decreased compared to GHS-Panel Wave 4 (2018/19).

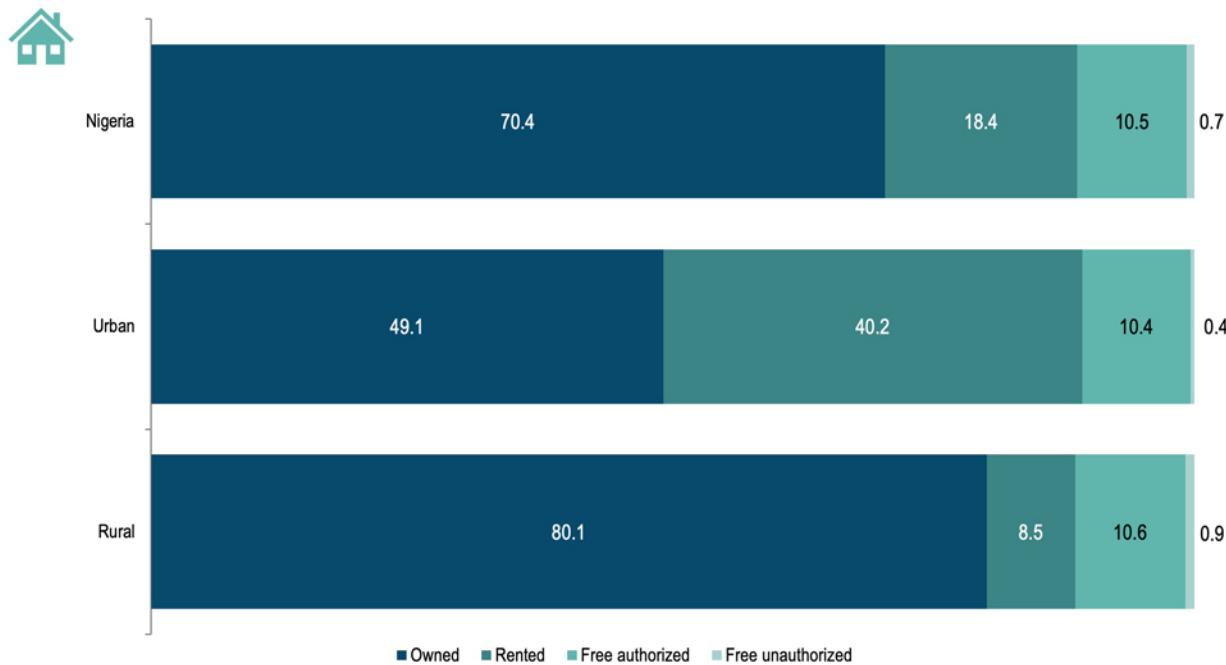
3.1. Housing Characteristics: Ownership, Structure, and Facilities

3.1.1. Housing Ownership

Seven out of 10 households report owning the dwelling that they live in. However, there are important differences between urban and rural households. While 80.1 percent

of households in the rural sector report owning their dwelling, only 49.1 percent of urban households do so (Figure 3.1). The differences are also marked by zone, with higher prevalence of dwelling ownership in northern zones compared to southern zones (see Appendix Table 3.1 for more information).

FIGURE 3.1 • Household Dwelling Ownership (Percentage distribution of all households)



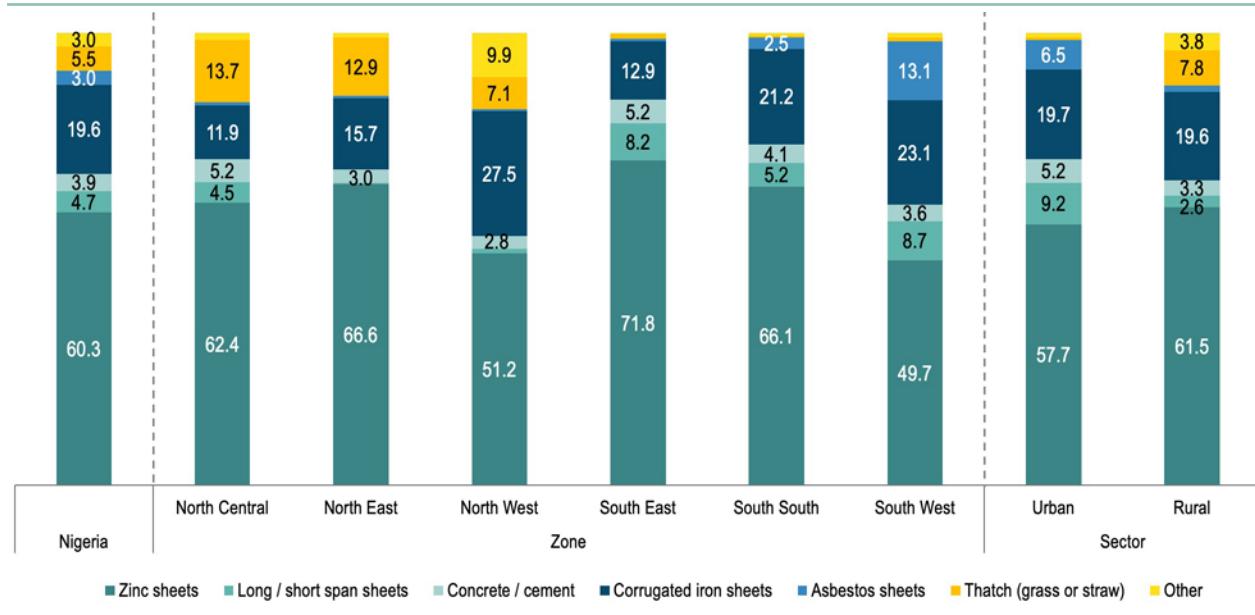
3.1.2. Number of Rooms, Floor, Wall, and Roof Characteristics

Dwellings with only one or two rooms are more common in urban areas (55.5 percent) compared to rural areas (37.3 percent).

Nationally, 29.3 percent of households have two rooms, making this the most common housing structure, followed by three-room households at 25.2 percent. The percentage of households with one room is 13.7 percent, while those with four and five or more rooms make up 17.0 and 14.9 percent, respectively. On average, there are 0.7 rooms per person across the country. There are noticeable differences across zones. The South West zone has the highest percentage of one-room households (30.2 percent) and the highest percentage of two-room households (36.6 percent). In contrast, as shown in Appendix Table 3.2, the North Central zone has a higher percentage of households with three rooms (31.8 percent) and five or more rooms

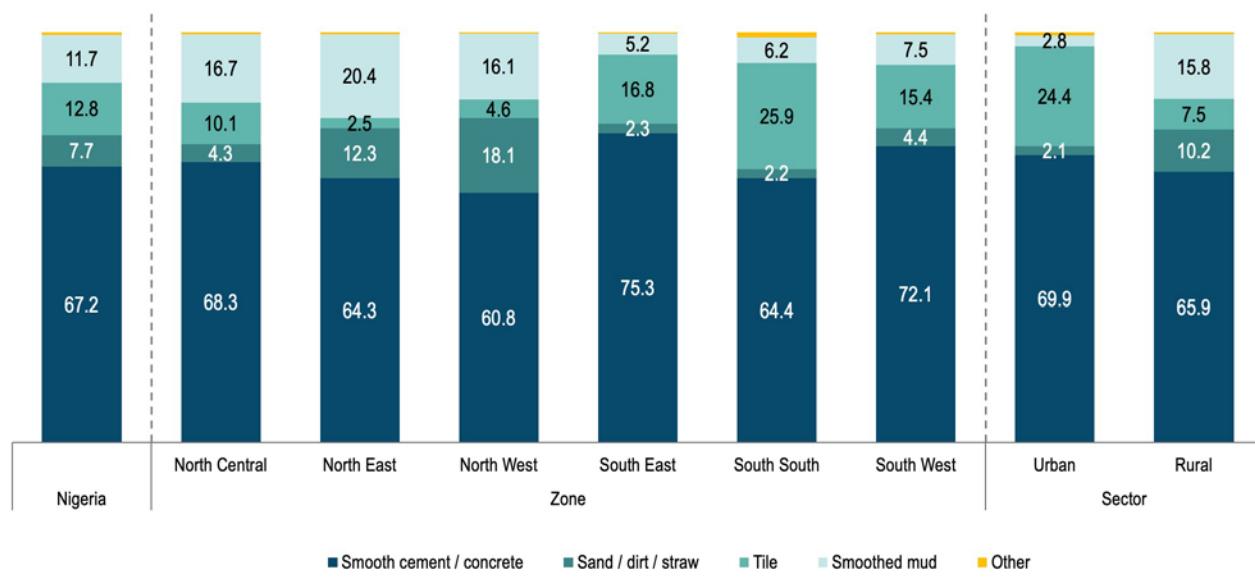
(22.2 percent). The South East zone stands out with the highest ratio of rooms per capita at 1.0. Urban areas have a higher proportion of two-room households (37.0 percent) than rural areas, which have a slightly more even distribution across different room categories.

The main roofing material in dwellings across the country is zinc sheets at 60.3 percent, followed by corrugated iron sheets (19.6 percent). Urban and rural households report a similar distribution (Figure 3.2). However, there are important differences across zones. As shown in Table 3.3, in the North West zone, 51.2 percent of households report zinc sheets as the main material for roofing, closely followed by corrugated iron sheets (27.5 percent). In addition, 13.1 percent of households in the South West zone report using asbestos, more than four times the national average and almost double the percentage in the previous survey wave.

FIGURE 3.2 • Main Material Used for Roofing (Percentage distribution of all households)

Two-thirds of Nigerian households use smooth cement or concrete for flooring. This is followed by tile at 12.8 percent and smoothed mud at 11.7 percent (Figure 3.3). Smooth cement or concrete is the most widely used flooring material in every zone. The highest use of smooth cement or concrete

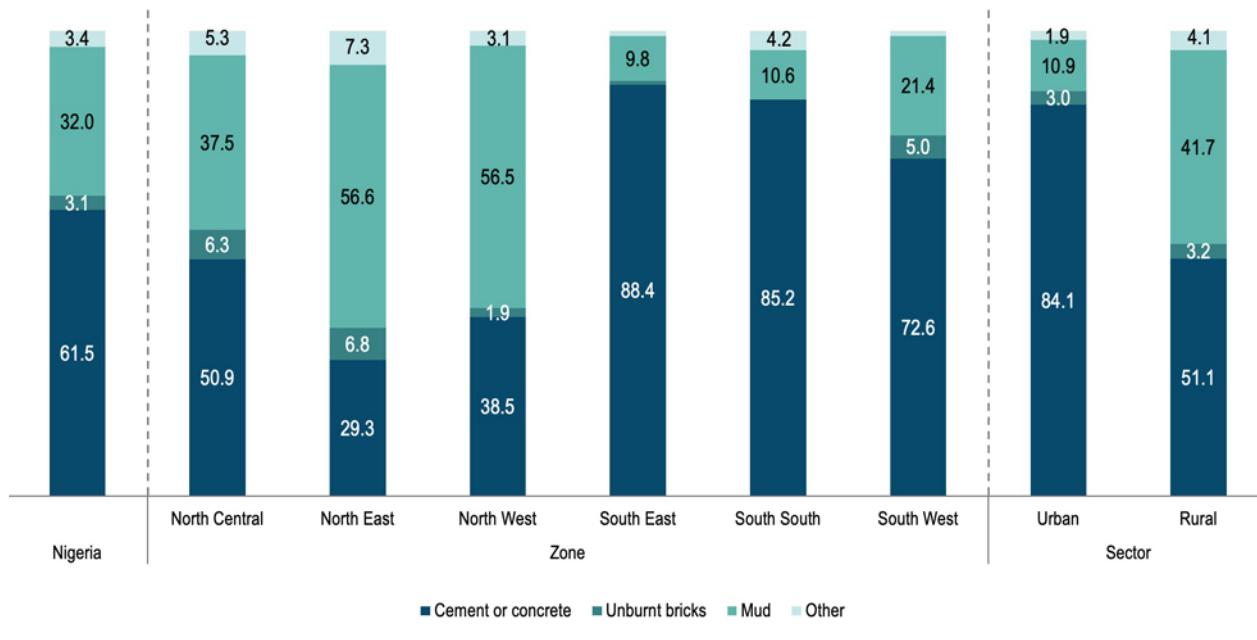
is in the South East zone, where more than three-quarters of households have adopted it. Smoothed mud is the second most prevalent flooring material in northern zones. However, in all three southern zones, tile is the second most popular option (Appendix Table 3.4).

FIGURE 3.3 • Main Material Used for Flooring (Percentage distribution of all households)

Cement or concrete is the most widely used material for outer walls in Nigeria, with 61.5 percent of households opting for it. The use of cement or concrete for outer walls as against other types of materials is prominent in the South East (88.4 percent), South South (85.2 percent), South West (72.6 percent) and North Central (50.9 percent) zones. The use of mud is more prevalent in the North East and North West zones, where 56.6 percent and 56.5 percent of

households, respectively, use it. Urban areas show a high use of cement or concrete (84.1 percent), while in rural areas, there is a more balanced distribution, with 51.1 percent of households using cement or concrete and 41.7 percent using mud. Other materials such as stone, burnt bricks, wood or bamboo, iron sheets, and others are used by a very small percentage of households across the nation (Figure 3.4 and Appendix Table 3.5).

FIGURE 3.4 • Main Material Used for Outer Walls (Percentage distribution of all households)

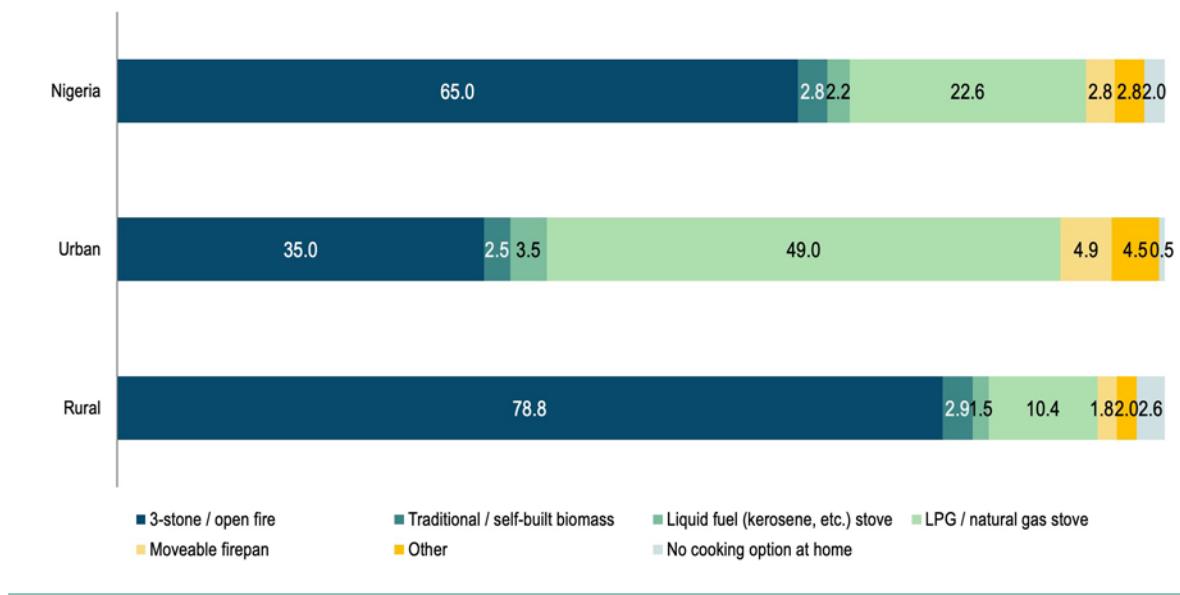


3.1.3. Energy Sources

The most common cookstove type used in the country is the three-stone/open fire, with 65.0 percent of households relying on this traditional cooking method. A large proportion of households (22.6 percent) make use of LPG/natural gas (Figure 3.5). Appendix Table 3.6 indicates that traditional cooking methods (three-stone/open fire) remain dominant in rural areas (78.8 percent) and certain

geographical zones like North Central (72.1 percent), North East (82.4 percent), North West (85.7 percent), and South East (61.3 percent). However, there is a noticeable use of modern cooking technologies (LPG/natural gas) in urban areas (49.0 percent) and the South West zone (51.0 percent). Other types of cookstoves, including biomass, kerosene, and electric, play a minimal role in the overall cooking landscape.

FIGURE 3.5 • Primary Cookstove Type (Percentage distribution of all households)



When using traditional cookstoves, slightly more than half (51.2 percent) of households in the country use them outdoors, making this the most common location. A significant proportion (37.9 percent) of households use such stoves in-dwelling but outside the sleeping area. Only a small minority of households (1.8 percent) use their stoves in a sleeping area. The North East (59.0 percent) and North West (50.5 percent) zones are more inclined towards indoor cooking, while households in North Central (60.7 percent) and all the southern zones predominantly cook outdoors/in a separate building. Cooking outdoors or in a separate building is the prevailing practice in urban (46.2 percent) and rural (52.6 percent) areas (Appendix Table 3.7).

Wood is the most-used cooking fuel in Nigeria, reported by 70.2 percent of households, followed by LPG-cooking gas at 23.2 percent. Zonal disparities are significant. The North East and North West zones have the highest shares of households using wood as cooking fuel, at 93.4 percent and

84.8 percent respectively. In contrast, the South South and South West zones show a higher use of LPG-cooking gas, with 35.3 percent and 51.7 percent, respectively. As shown in Table 3.8, urban households have a stronger reliance on LPG-cooking gas (50.5 percent), while rural households predominantly use wood (83.8 percent).

The last five years have seen a notable decrease in the use of kerosene (-18.4 percentage points) and a relevant increase in the use of LPG-cooking gas (+13.1 percentage points). When comparing results from Wave 4 and Wave 5, it is noticeable that the composition of main fuels has changed. In urban areas, kerosene use dropped by 37.3 percentage points over this period, accompanied by an increase in LPG usage of 26.9 percentage points. In rural areas, the changes are smaller in size, with a decline in kerosene use of 9.9 percentage points and a slight increase in LPG-cooking gas of 6.3 percentage points.

FIGURE 3.6 • Change in Cookstove Fuel between GHS-Panel Waves 4 and 5
 (Percentage point change between waves)



Approximately one in two Nigerian households reports having access to electricity. The national average is 53.6 percent, with a remarkable contrast between urban (82.2 percent) and rural households (40.4 percent) (Figure 3.7). At the zonal level, the South East zone has the highest electrification rate at 74.6 percent, while the North East lags behind at 29.5 percent. The Power Holding Company of Nigeria/Nigerian Electric Power Authority (PHCN/NEPA) is the dominant source of electricity nationwide, with an average coverage of 88.2 percent of the households with access to electricity. Alternative sources, such as generators (2.8 percent), solar home systems (2.8 percent), and local mini-grids (2.6 percent), constitute a much smaller share, underscoring the reliance on the national grid for electricity supply (Appendix Table 3.9).

On average, a Nigerian household experiences electricity blackouts 6.7 times per week. Each outage lasts 12.0 hours on average, leading to a total 67.2 hours of blackouts over seven days. There are no significant differences by urban and rural households (Figure 3.8). As detailed in Table 3.10, urban areas face an average of 6.4 blackouts per week, each lasting about 12.0 hours. Similarly, rural households experience frequent blackouts, averaging 6.9 occurrences per week, with each lasting approximately 12.1 hours. However, southern zones report longer duration of typical blackouts (more than 12 hours) while northern zones report shorter blackouts (less than 11 hours).

FIGURE 3.7 • Share of Households with Electricity (Percentage distribution of all households)

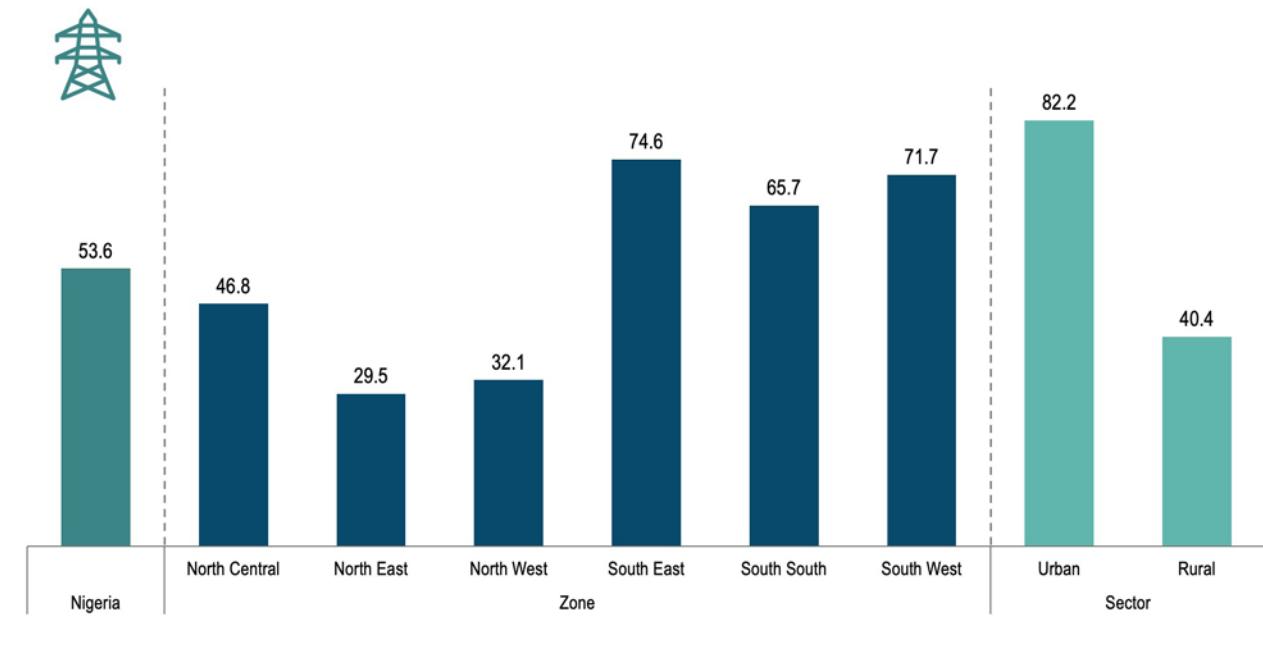
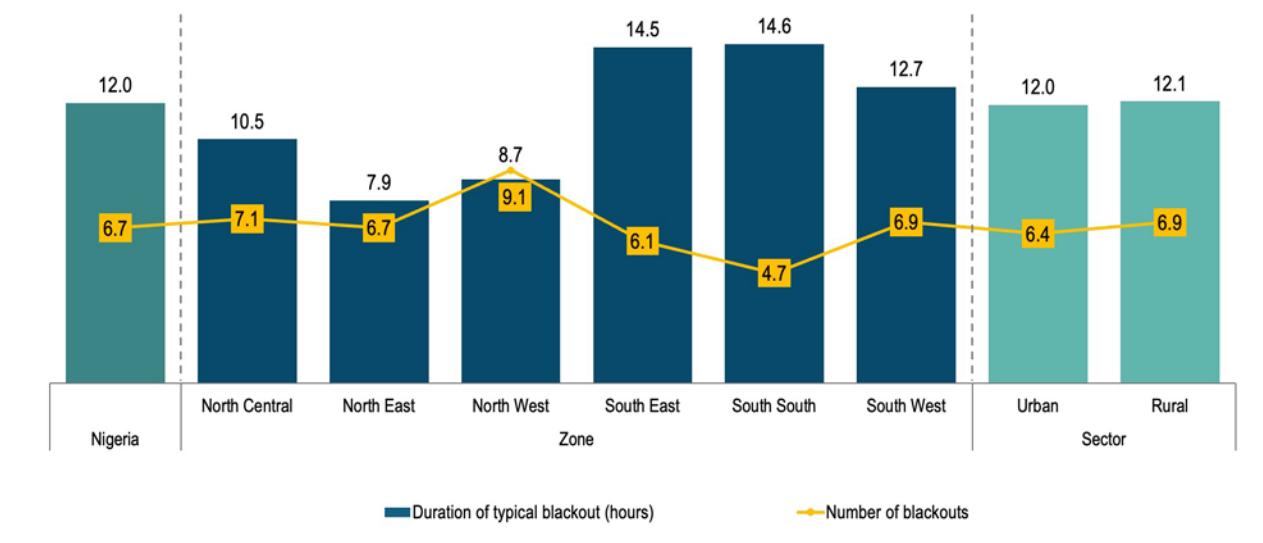


FIGURE 3.8 • Blackouts in the Past Seven Days
(Average number and typical duration of blackouts for households with electricity)

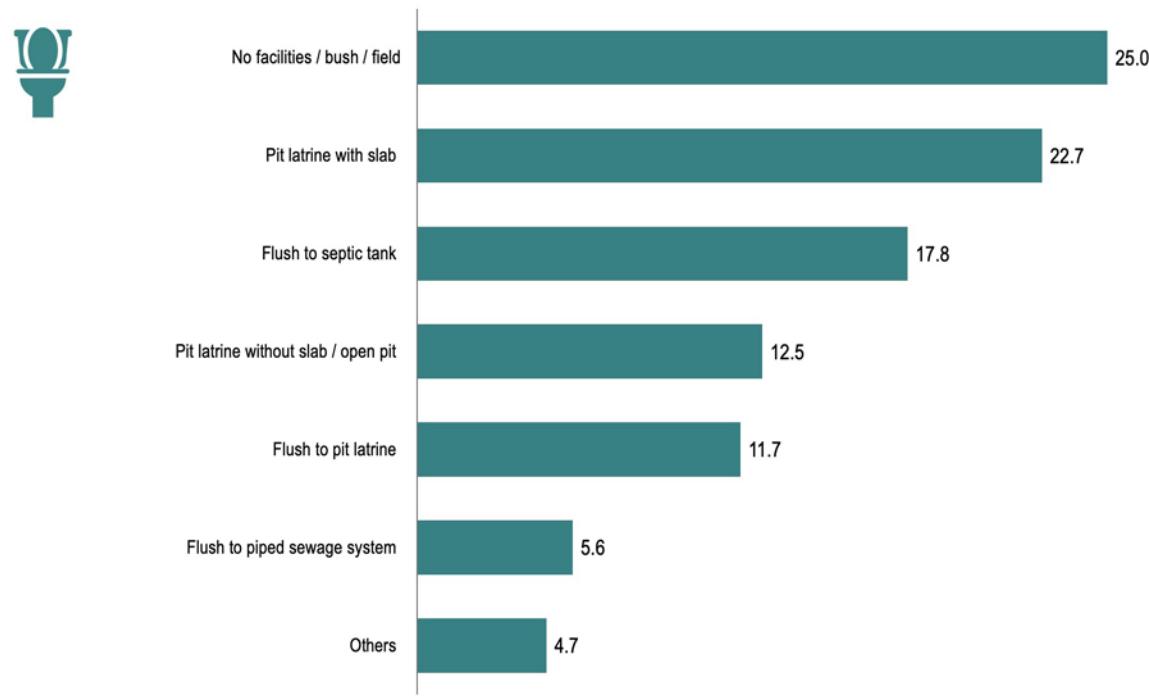


3.1.4. Water Sources, Sewers, and Refuse Facilities

One out of four households in Nigeria reports lacking access to toilet facilities (Figure 3.9). A larger share of female-headed households reports no access to toilet facilities (28.9 percent) compared to male-headed households

(23.6 percent). The North Central zone has the highest percentage of households without facilities, while the North West zone has the lowest. 22.7 percent of households use a pit latrine with slab, with the highest prevalence in the North West and North East zones. In urban areas, flush toilets connected to septic tank systems are more prevalent (Appendix Table 3.11).

FIGURE 3.9 • Toilet Facilities (Percentage distribution of all households)



Tube wells or boreholes are the primary source of drinking water in the country. 40.6 percent of households reported using this source in the dry season, while 37.9 percent reported adopting it in the rainy season. The second main source is a protected dug well, availed by 12.9 percent of households in the dry season and 13.6 percent of the households in the rainy season. Surface water is the third most common drinking water source. A higher share of households in the urban area report use of sachet water compared to households in rural areas (Appendix Table 3.12).

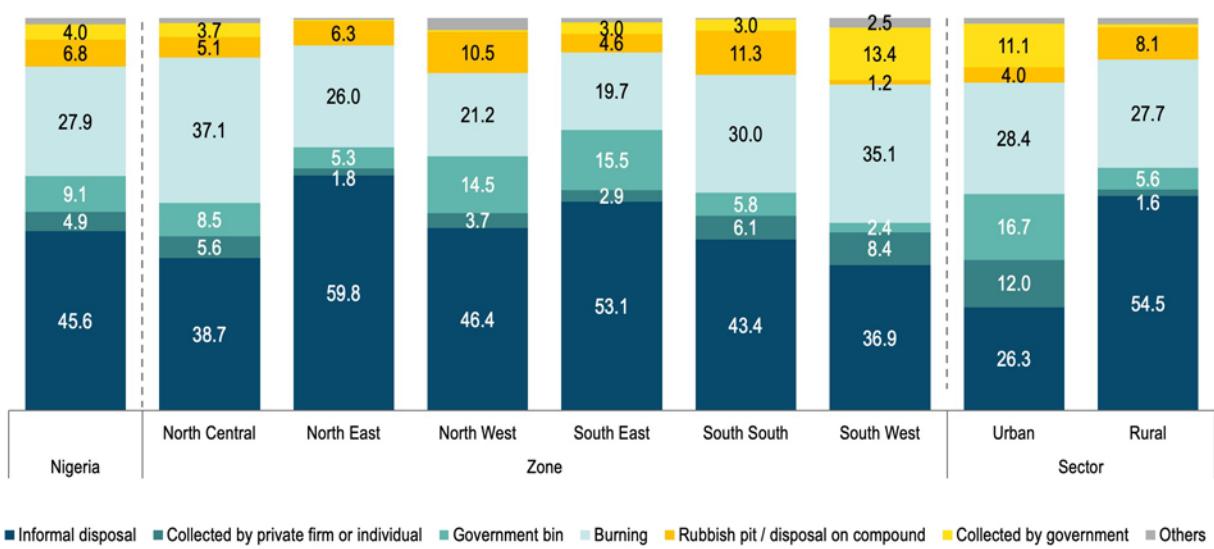
Households report an average time for collecting water of 16.4 minutes during the dry season and 11.5 minutes during

the rainy season. These values have decreased compared to the results in Wave 4 (26.4 minutes reported in the dry season and 13.9 minutes in the rainy season). Among the zones, households in the North Central zone spent the most time (24.6 minutes) collecting water during the dry season, while South West spent the least time during this season (10.4 minutes). In the rainy season, North East spent the most time (16.9 minutes) and South West the least time (5.9 minutes), on average. Comparatively, households in the northern zones spend more time on water collection in the two seasons than those in southern zones. Furthermore, as shown in Table 3.13, in both dry and rainy season, households in rural areas spend more time collecting water than those in urban areas.

The most common methods to dispose of refuse in the country include informal disposal in bushes or streets (45.6 percent) or burning (27.9 percent). Disposal through bushes or in the streets is a predominant method in all zones (Figure 3.10). Households in the North East (59.8 percent) led other zones in disposing of their refuse by this method, followed by households in South East (53.1 percent). Although disposal on compound is generally a less-practiced

method, households in the South South zone adopt this approach more often than their counterparts in all other zones. As presented in Table 3.14, refuse collected by the government was reported by 13.4 percent of households in the South West zone, but this was an uncommon method in the remaining zones. In the urban sector, a larger share of households (12.0 percent) have their refuse collected by a private firm than is the case in rural areas (1.6 percent).

FIGURE 3.10 • Type of Refuse Disposal (Percentage distribution of all households)



3.2. Household Assets

3.2.1. Household Furniture

The ownership of at least one mattress is reported by 90.4 percent of households across the country. Figure 3.11 and Appendix Table 3.15 show the most common assets owned by households. Mats and beds are reported by 70.8 and 64.5 percent of households respectively. The mattress remains prevalent across zones, especially in South South (93.1 percent), South East, and North West (91.6 percent in both cases).

Urban households have higher ownership rates of electronic and luxury items compared to rural households. For instance, urban households have significant ownership

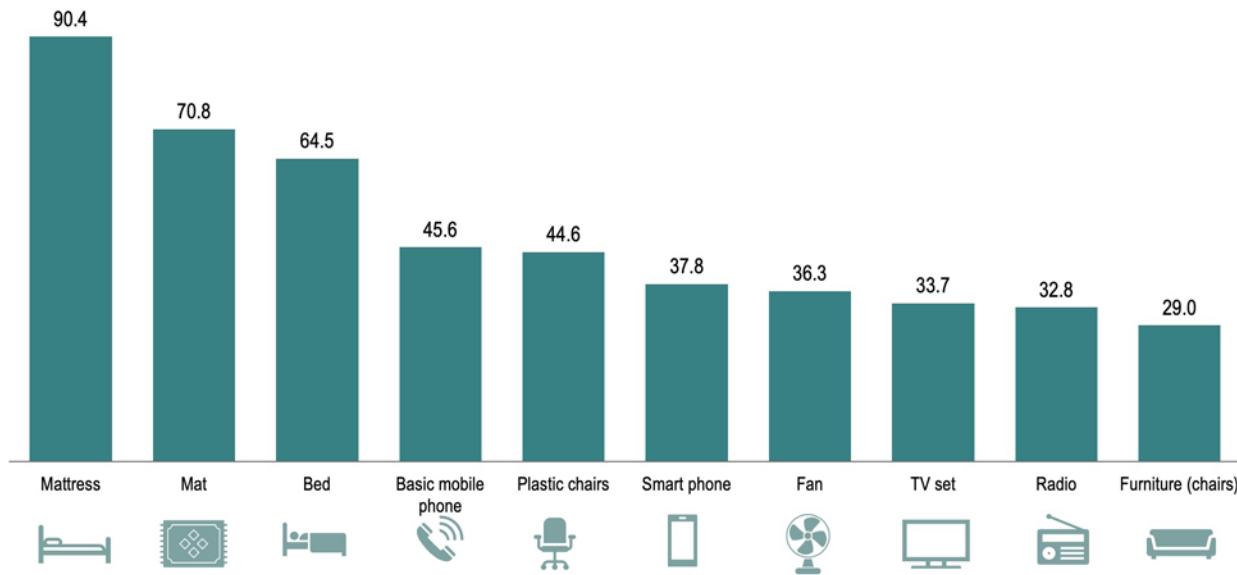
rates for fans (68.0 percent) compared to rural households (21.7 percent), televisions (61.7 percent vs. 20.8 percent), smartphones (57.1 percent vs. 28.9 percent), refrigerators (30.7 percent vs. 8.4 percent), and gas cookers (42.6 percent vs. 10.0 percent). In contrast, rural households tend to have higher ownership of more affordable and traditional items, such as mats (76.3 percent), basic mobile phones (47.3 percent), and motorbikes (27.5 percent), compared with the urban sector. Ownership rates for mattresses, beds, and mats are relatively similar in the two sectors.

In general, the percentage of households reporting ownership of most assets has decreased compared to GHS-Panel Wave 4 (2018/19). There has been a significant

decline (25.6 percent) in kerosene stove ownership since Wave 4, while an increase of 9.3 percent is observed for gas cookers. A notable increase of 11.1 percent is seen in

smartphone ownership with respect to Wave 4, while basic mobile phone ownership has decreased by 19.8 percent over the same period (Appendix Table 3.16).

FIGURE 3.11 • Top 10 Most Commonly Owned Household Assets (Share of households)



BOX 3.1. Understanding Wealth Mobility with Panel Data

The comparison of Wave 4 and Wave 5 data allows us to track the wealth mobility of households over the last five years. The panel nature of the data enables a unique view of wealth dynamics that cross-sectional surveys cannot capture, as it follows the same households over time, offering insights into factors influencing upward or downward mobility.

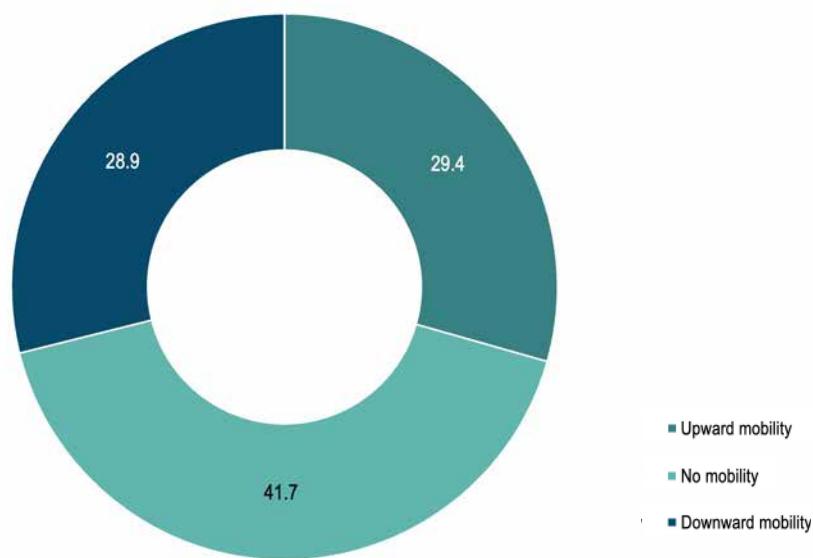
An asset index was created using the data from Wave 4 to Wave 5, and households were categorized into three groups based on their wealth transition across time. Households were tracked to understand if they moved to different wealth quintiles from Wave 4 to Wave 5. We identified three types of households. 41.7 percent of the households stayed in the same wealth quintile as reported in Wave 4, while 29.4 percent experienced an upward shift, and 28.9 percent experienced a decline in their position in the wealth distribution. Key factors influencing these changes included environmental and economic shocks. Households experiencing downward mobility were more likely to report being affected by floods and post-harvest losses, compared to other groups.

The analysis reveals that households that experienced upward mobility were more likely to report: (a) having saved money in the past 12 months; (b) attempting to borrow money; and (c) receiving domestic remittances. Conversely, households with downward mobility were less likely to report saving money, attempting to borrow money, or receiving remittances.

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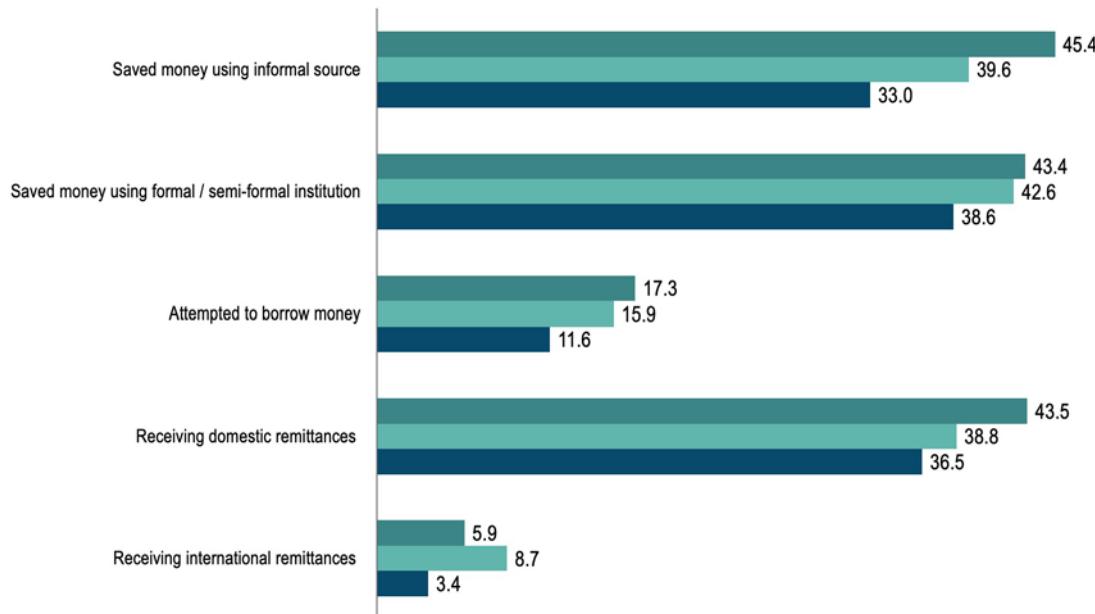
**FIGURE B3.1.1 • Wealth Mobility Between GHS-Panel Waves 4 and 5
(Share of households)**



Source: General Household Survey—Panel 2018-2019 (Wave 4) and 2023-2024 (Wave 5).

Note: This figure includes only households participating in both W4 and W5 (N=4,673).

FIGURE B3.1.2 • Coping Mechanisms (Share of households)



Source: General Household Survey—Panel 2018-2019 (Wave 4) and 2023-2024 (Wave 5).

Note: This figure includes only households participating in both W4 and W5 (N=4,673).

3.2.2. Information and Communication Technology

Approximately two-thirds of individuals ages 10 years and older have access to mobile phones. There is no significant difference in mobile phone access between males (66.0 percent) and females (66.8 percent) nationally or by zone. At the zonal level, the highest mobile phone access was observed in the South West zone, with 76.5 percent for males and 76.8 percent for females. The lowest access to mobile phones was found in the North Central zone, where both males and females had access rates just over 56 percent. When comparing urban and rural areas, mobile phone access was significantly higher in urban areas, with 73.4 percent of males and 73.5 percent of females having access. In rural areas, mobile phone access stood at 63.3 percent for males and 64.2 percent for females.

Around two in 10 individuals ages 10 years and older report having access to the internet. The difference in internet access by sex is marginal (21.6 percent for males and 21.1 percent for females). Internet access was highest in the South South zone, at 42.2 percent for males and 39.5 percent for females. The North West recorded the lowest internet access, at 13.9 percent for males and 13.6 percent for females. Similarly, internet access was more prevalent in urban areas, at 38.7 percent for males and 37.8 percent for females, compared to rural areas, where only 15.5 percent of males and 14.8 percent of females had access (Appendix Table 3.17).

Consumption, Food Security, and Shocks

4

Key findings

- Data show a decrease in households' consumption of most food groups between the post-planting visits in Wave 4 (2018/19) and Wave 5 (2023/24).
- Consumption of meat, fish, and animal products differs notably across zones, with highest consumption in the southern zones.
- Only 43.5 percent of women of reproductive age reported consuming diets that meet standards for minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W).
- Nationally, only one in four individuals consumed all five recommended food groups in the day before the survey interview.
- Approximately two out of three households reported being unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred foods because of lack of money.
- More than one-third of households reported having faced food shortages in the past 12 months.
- Soap and washing powder were the most common non-food items purchased in the 30 days preceding the household visit, with 91.1 percent of households reporting purchase.
- The most prevalent shock affecting households across Nigeria was price increases on major food items; 71.0. percent of households reported this shock.
- Households dealt with shocks in a variety of ways, but the main coping mechanism was reducing food consumption.
- 4.0 percent of households nationwide received safety-net assistance, a decline compared to Wave 4 (2018/19).

4.1. Food Consumption

4.1.1. Food Consumption in the Past Seven Days

Nationally, spices and condiments were the most-consumed food items in the seven days preceding survey visits in the post-planting visit (98.4 percent) and the post-harvest visit (97.5 percent). As shown in Figure 4.1 and Appendix Tables 4.1 and 4.2, other widely consumed food groups included vegetables; grains and flours; and oils and fats, which were consumed by approximately nine out of 10 households

both post-planting and post-harvest. The food group least consumed by households was milk/milk products in both the post-planting (41.5 percent) and post-harvest visits (35.5 percent). The second least-consumed food group in the post-planting visit was fruits (47.0 percent), while in the post-harvest visit, it was sugar, sugar products, and honey (55.3 percent).

Analysis by zones and sectors highlights geographic variation in food consumption. In the post-planting visit, zonal results show that grains and flours were the most-consumed items in the North Central zone (99.5 percent).

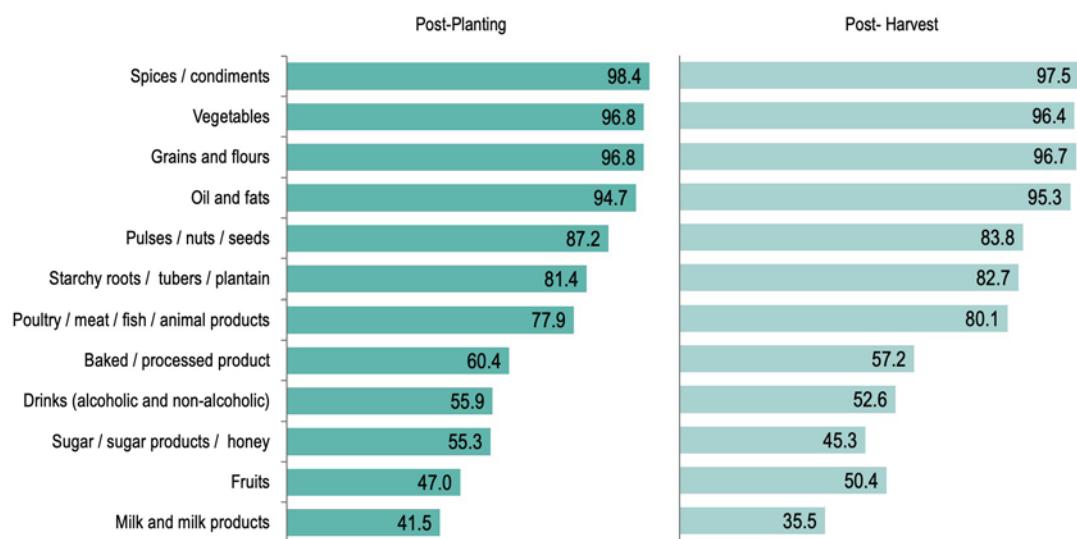
Spices and condiments dominated the items consumed by households in North East (99.4 percent), North West (98.8 percent), South East (99.1 percent), South South (99.2 percent), and South West (97.6 percent). Spices and condiments were the most common item consumed in both urban (98.1 percent) and rural settings (98.5 percent). In the post-harvest visit, the most-consumed food groups varied across zones. Grains and flours dominated in North Central (98.7 percent) and South West (98.6 percent); spices and condiments were most widely consumed in North East (98.6 percent), North West (99.2 percent), and South South (99.4 percent); starchy roots, tubers, and plantain were prominent in South East (98.7 percent).

The highest weekly average food expenditure went to grains and flour both post-planting (N6,809.6) and post-harvest (N7,405.0). The lowest weekly average expenditure was on sugar, sugar products, and honey, averaging N404.0 post-planting and N572.4 post-harvest. In the post-planting visit, the food group of grains and flours showed the highest weekly expenditure in North Central (N7,828.5), North East (N12,976.8), North West (N11,785.9), and South West (N3,351.8). The South East zone spent the highest amount on poultry, meat, fish, and

animal products (N3,194.4) and the South South zone on starchy roots, tubers, and plantain (N5,491.4).

Post-planting data show a decrease in households' consumption of most food groups in Wave 5 (2023/2024) compared to Wave 4 (2018/19). This trend was particularly noticeable in baked/processed products and poultry, meat, fish, and animal products, which showed a decrease of 13.1 and 9.1 percentage points, respectively. Only three food groups saw increases in national consumption: spices/condiments (+3.8 percentage points); starchy roots, tubers, and plantain (+2.6 percentage points); and pulses, nuts, and seeds (+1.2 percentage points). At zonal level, the North Central and South West zones also showed an increase of 0.4 and 0.7 percentage points in the consumption of fruits, respectively. The consumption of vegetables grew by 0.9 percentage points in North West, 0.5 in South South, and 0.3 in South West. In the South West zone, most of the food groups had an overall gain in consumption. Decreases were only observed in the consumption of baked/processed products (-16.5 percentage points); poultry, meat, fish, and animal products (-2.4 percentage points); and starchy roots, tubers, and plantain (-2.0 percentage points) (Figure 4.2 and Appendix Table 4.3).

FIGURE 4.1 • Food Consumption in the Past Seven Days
(Share of households reporting consumption)



Compared to Wave 4, the Wave 5 post-harvest visit showed a reduction in the share of households consuming each of the food groups (Figure 4.2). The sugar, sugar products, and honey group showed the largest drop in consumption, a decline of 16.5 percentage points. 35.5 percent of households reported consuming milk and milk products during the Wave 5 post-harvest visit, compared with 51.1 percent in Wave 4, a decline of 15.6 percentage points and the second largest consumption drop among food groups. At zonal level, the South East zone reported declines in all the twelve food groups, while the North West and the North Central zones reported declines in 11 food groups (Appendix Table 4.4).

In rural areas, all food groups saw a decline in consumption in the Wave 5 post-harvest visit, compared to Wave 4. Sugar, sugar products, and honey showed the largest drop, a decrease of 16.7 percentage points for rural households. In the urban sector, almost all food groups also showed a decrease in the share of households reporting consumption, except for grains and flours, which saw an increase of 2.0 percentage points), vegetables (+1.0 percentage point), and spices/condiments (+0.1 percentage points).

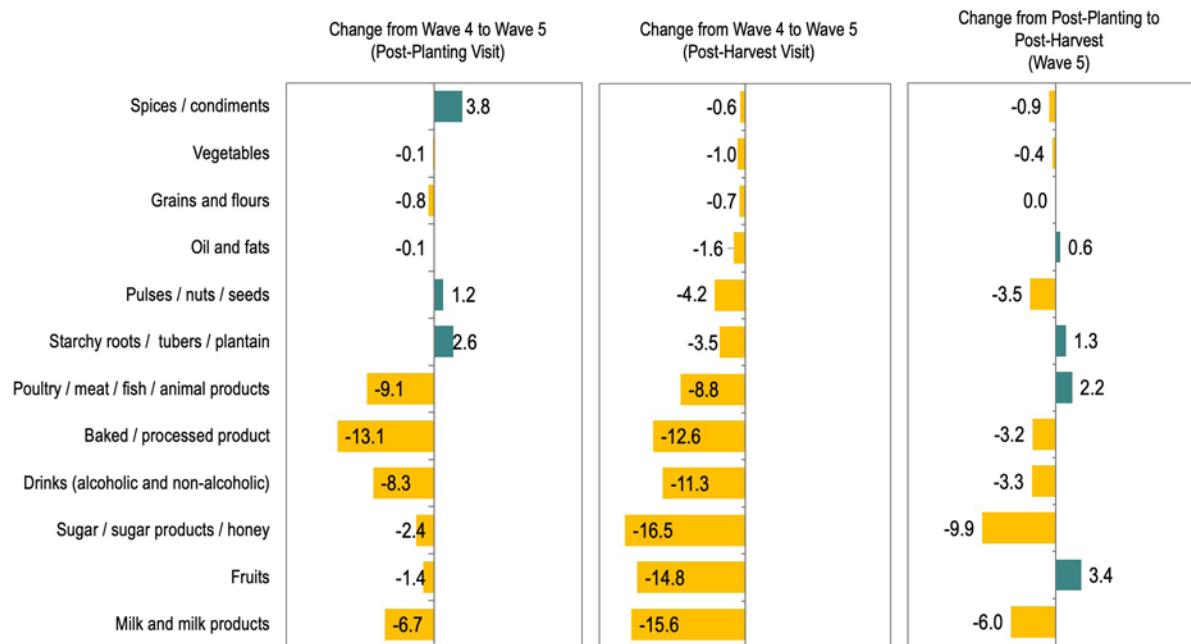
Between the Wave 5 post-planting and post-harvest visits, there is a significant decrease in the share of households consuming multiple food groups. Appendix Table 4.5 indicates a relative decrease in the share of households reporting consumption in seven out of 12 food groups, affecting baked/processed products (-3.2 percentage points), pulses, nuts and seeds (-3.5 percentage points), vegetables (-0.4 percentage points), milk and milk products (-6.0 percentage points), sugar, sugar products, and honey (-9.9 percentage points), spices and condiments (-0.9 percentage points), and drinks both alcoholic and

non-alcoholic (-3.3 percentage points). In the rural area, poultry, meat, fish and animal products showed the largest increase in the share of households reporting their consumption (+3.8 percentage points), while the food group with the steepest drop in the share of households reporting consumption was sugar, sugar products, and honey (-9.9 percentage points). In the urban sector, fruits showed the largest increase in the share of households reporting consumption (+2.8 percentage points) and milk and milk products the sharpest decline (-10.7 percentage points).

Food consumption changes varied across zones, with the North Central zone, for example, recording a decrease in the share of households reporting consumption of most food groups, especially notable when comparing post-planting and post-harvest visits. In North Central, the share of households reporting consumption fell across 10 out of 12 food groups. Of these, four food groups showed a drop greater than 10 percentage points (baked and processed products; milk and milk products; sugar, sugar products, and honey; and drinks). In contrast, the South South zone presented a decrease in the share of households reporting consumption in only seven food groups, with smaller changes in percentage points.

The most common food group consumed from own production is grains and flours, reported by 39.4 percent of households. Grains and flours are followed by starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, with 30.7 percent of households reporting that their consumption came from own production. Significant differences exist across zones. A higher share of households in northern zones report consumption from own production compared to southern zones (Appendix Table 4.6).

FIGURE 4.2 • Change in Food Consumption Between Survey Waves and Seasonal Visits
 (Percentage point change, share of households consuming key food groups in the seven days before interview)



4.2. Dietary Diversity

On average, households consume spices/condiments, oils and fats, and vegetables more than five days per week. Grains and flours are particularly prominent in the North East and North West, with households consuming them an average of 6.5 and 5.9 days per week, respectively. This reflects a reliance on staple grains like rice, maize, and millet. In contrast, meat, fish, and animal products used as spices and beverages are consumed less frequently at national level (0.7 and 1.1 days per week, respectively). Likewise, fruits and dairy products are consumed less frequently across all zones, though slightly more often in the South East and South South zones (Appendix Tables 4.7 and 4.8).

The consumption of meat, fish, and animal products differs across zones. Southern zones report higher consumption compared to northern zones (Figure 4.4). For instance, households in the South South zone report consuming this food group on 4.9 of the last seven days. In the South East zone, this value fell to 3.5 days, while in the North Central zone, meat, fish, and animal products were consumed 3.4 days per week. The lowest figure is in North West (1.6 days).

FIGURE 4.3 • Average Number of Days Per Week with Consumption of Food Groups
 (Average number of days for all households)

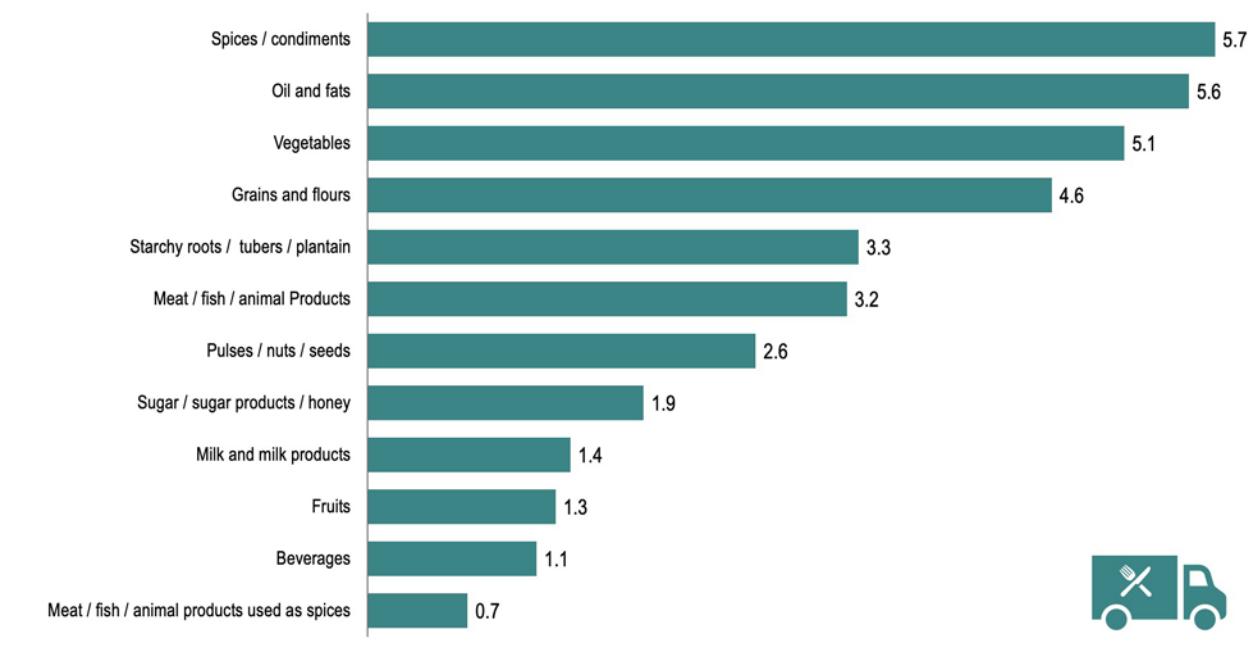
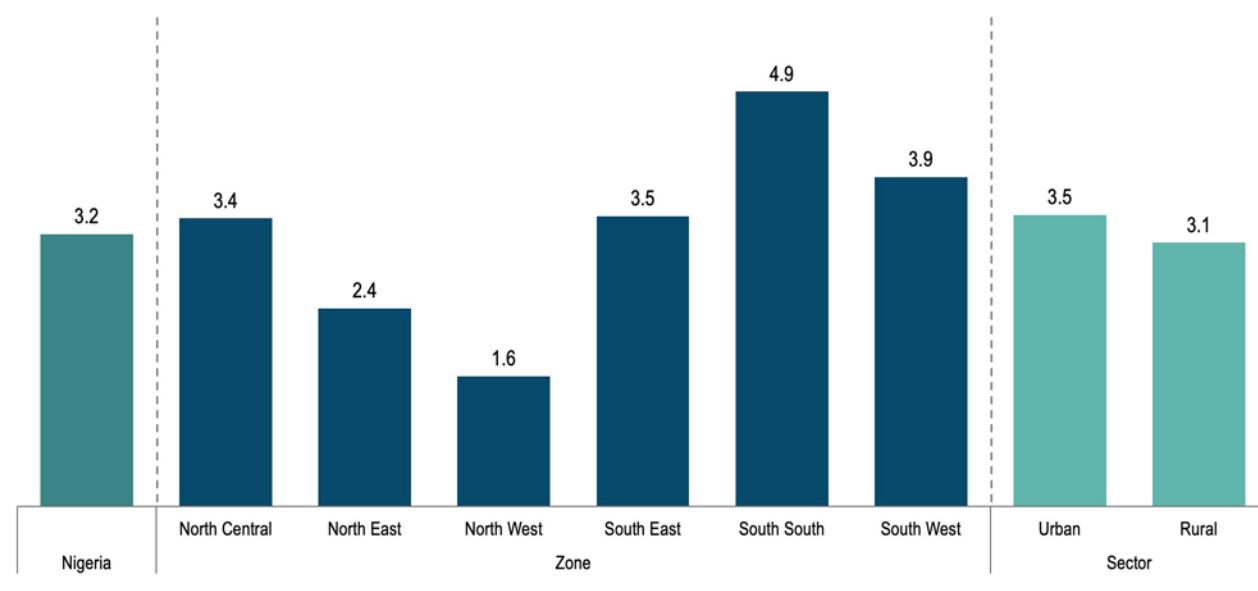


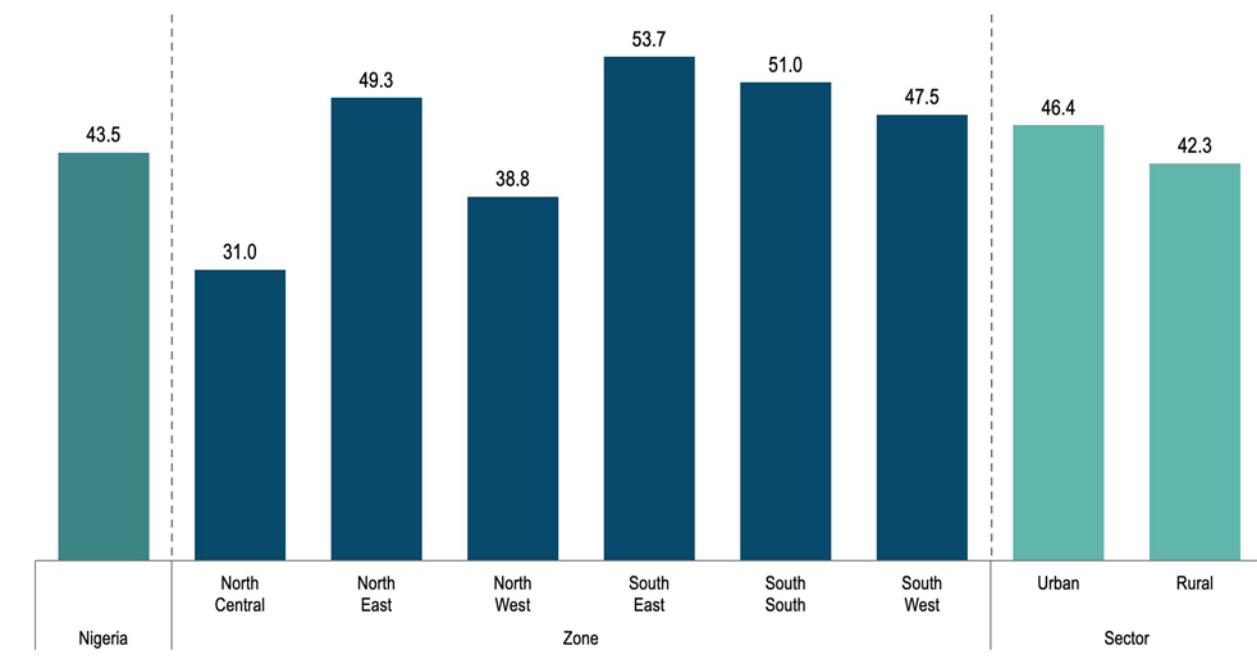
FIGURE 4.4 • Average Number of Days Per Week with Consumption of Meat, Fish, or Animal Products
 (Average number of days per week, all households)



Only 43.5 percent of women of reproductive age (ages 15 to 49 years) reported consuming diets that meet standards for minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W)³. There are geographical differences, smaller between the rural (42.3 percent) and urban (46.4 percent) sectors, but more significant at the zonal level. North Central exhibits the lowest rate of MDD-W, with only 31.0 percent of women reporting minimum dietary diversity. In contrast, in the South East zone, more than half of women achieve the threshold (53.7 percent). These levels may reflect a higher risk of inadequate micronutrient intakes, highlighting the need for greater variety in food consumption to ensure a more balanced and nutritious diet⁴ (Figure 4.5 and Appendix Tables 4.9 and 4.10).

Nationally, only one in four individuals surveyed consumed all five recommended food groups during the day before the survey interview (All-5)⁵. Notably, the results suggest large differences between northern and southern zones. As shown in Table 4.11 and Figure 4.6, the North Central zone exhibits the lowest All-5 rate, 14.8 percent, compared with South East, which achieves the highest rate, 33.0 percent. Likewise, the rural sector reports lower rates of food group adequacy (20.2 percent) compared to the urban sector (25.7 percent).

FIGURE 4.5 • Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age (MDD-W)
(Percentage distribution of women ages 15 to 49 years achieving minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W \geq 5))

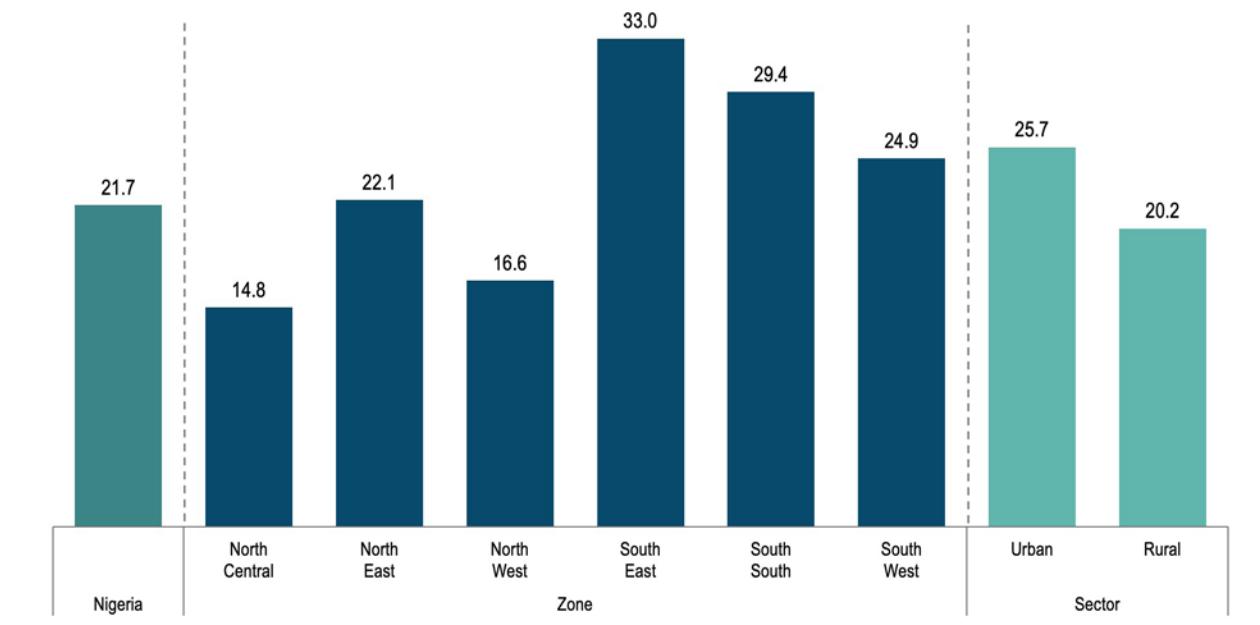


³ Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age (MDD-W) is an indicator used to assess micronutrient adequacy. This is achieved when an individual consumes five or more food groups over the course of a day. A score of five or more indicates higher likelihood of adequate micronutrient intake for women of reproductive age (ages 15 to 49 years). MDD-W is expressed as a binary score (1/0) and can therefore be used to identify the percentage of a population that is meeting MDD-W standards (Global Diet Quality Project 2024).

⁴ See the publication “[Measuring what the world eats: Insights from a new approach](#)” from the Global Diet Quality Project (2022).

⁵ The All-5 indicator measures the proportion of the total population consuming all five food groups typically recommended for daily consumption in food-based dietary guidelines around the world: fruits; vegetables; pulses, nuts, or seeds; animal-source foods; and starchy staples (Global Diet Quality Project 2024).

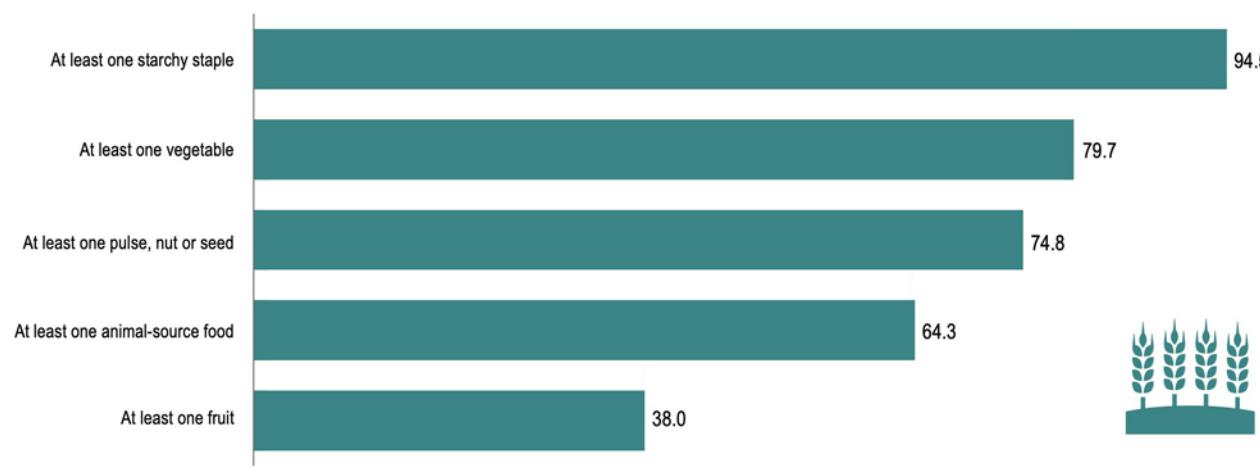
FIGURE 4.6 • Consumption of All Five Recommended Food Groups (All-5)
 (Percentage distribution of respondents ages 15 to 49 years, self-reported consumption)



Among the five food groups in All-5, the least-consumed food group is fruits (38 percent). In contrast, the most-consumed food group is starchy staples (94.5 percent), followed by vegetables (79.7 percent) and pulses, nuts, or seeds (74.8 percent) (Figure 4.7). At zonal level, the

consumption of fruits ranges from 27.7 percent in North West to 56.0 percent in South East. A higher proportion of individuals in the urban sector consume each of the food groups compared to persons in the rural sector (except for the pulses, nuts, or seeds food group).

FIGURE 4.7 • Consumption of All-5 Food Groups
 (Percentage distribution of respondents ages 15 to 49 years, self-reported consumption)



4.3. Food Security

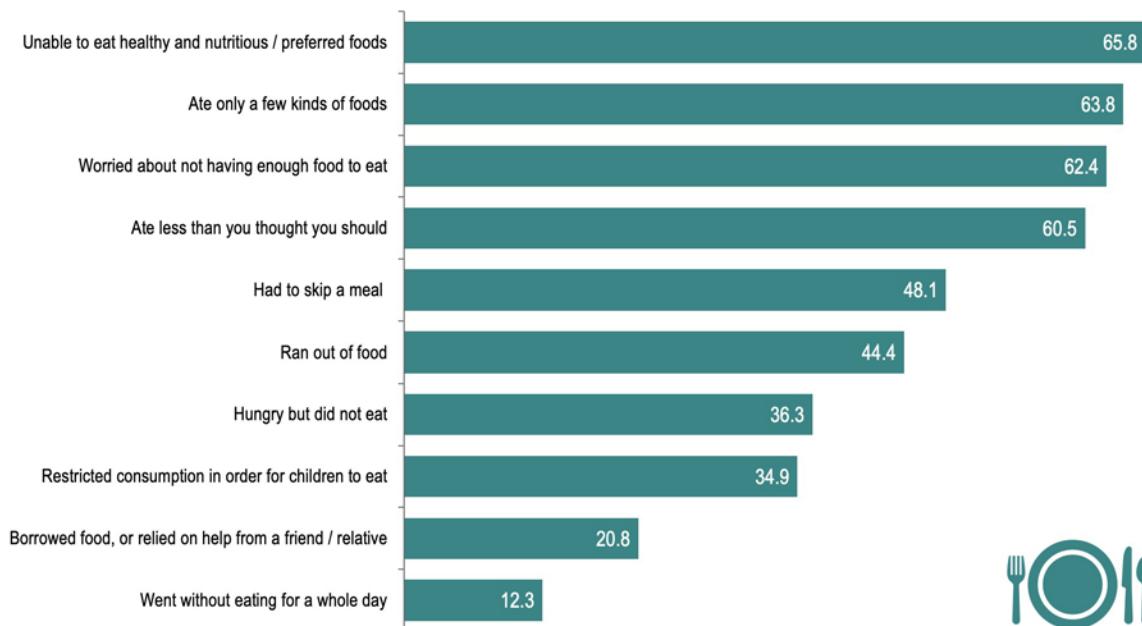
Approximately two out of three households (65.8 percent) reported being unable to eat healthy, nutritious, or preferred foods because of lack of money in the last 30 days (Figure 4.8). 63.8 percent of households ate only a few kinds of food due to lack of money, 62.4 percent were worried about not having enough food to eat, and 60.5 percent ate less than they thought they should (Appendix Tables 4.12, 4.13, and 4.14). Furthermore, 12.3 percent reported that at least one person in the household went without eating for a whole day, and 20.8 percent of households had to borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives.

In general, households in the southern zones report more incidents related to food security than those in northern zones. For example, in the southern zones, the proportion of households reporting that they had to skip a meal ranged from 50.1 percent in South West to 62.4 percent in South East, while in the northern zones this share varied from

34.0 percent in North Central to 48.3 percent in North East. The South South zone has the highest (most concerning) rate in five out of eight indicators of food insecurity. In contrast, North Central has the lowest rate in six of the eight indicators.

A larger share of female-headed households report experiencing incidents related to food security, compared to male-headed households. The proportion of female-headed households experiencing food insecurity and shortages is higher across all eight indicators analyzed in Figure 4.8 and presented in Appendix Table 4.12. For instance, 72.2 percent of female-headed household reported being unable to eat healthy, nutritious, or preferred foods, while for male-headed households, this figure was 64.0 percent. The largest sex gap is observed in the proportion of households that ran out of food because of lack of money, with a difference of 13.9 percentage points: 41.3 percent for male-headed and 55.2 percent for female-headed households.

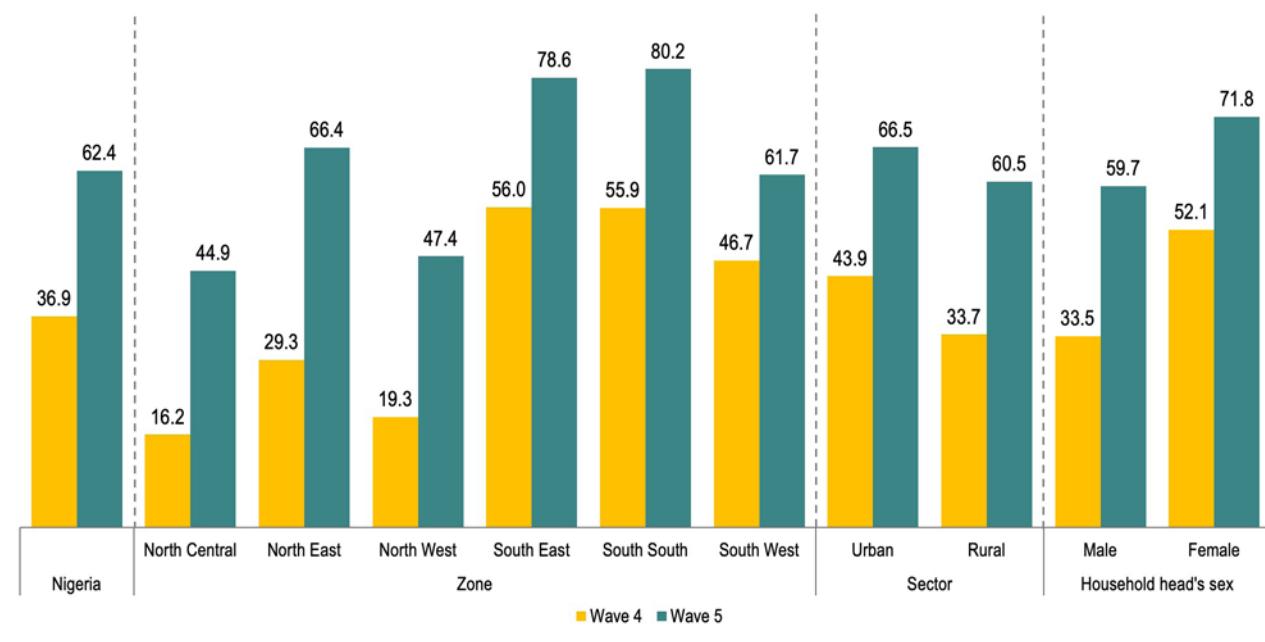
FIGURE 4.8 • Food Security and Food Shortages in the Past 30 Days
(Share of all households)



Wave 5 (2023/24) reveals significant increases in the proportion of households worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money, compared to Wave 4 (2018/19) (Figure 4.9). At the national level, the rate of households with such concerns has nearly doubled, from 36.9 percent in Wave 4 to 62.4 percent in Wave 5. The northern zones have experienced the largest increases. In the North Central zone, only 16.2 percent of households reported being in this situation during Wave 4, but in Wave 5 the proportion tripled to 44.9 percent. In contrast, the South West zone exhibited the smallest rise in this indicator of insecurity, from 46.7 percent in Wave 4 to 61.7 percent of households in Wave 5 (Appendix Tables 4.15 and 4.16).

Although the proportion of households worried about not having enough food has increased, the gaps between female-headed and male-headed households, and between urban and rural households, have narrowed. In Wave 4, the gap between female-headed and male-headed households was 18.6 percentage points; in Wave 5, this gap has been reduced to 12.1 percentage points. In Wave 4, the gap between urban and rural households was 10.2 percentage points; it narrowed to 6.0 percentage points in Wave 5.

FIGURE 4.9 • Households Worried About Not Having Enough Food Because of Lack of Money (Share of all households)



More than one-third of households (37.0 percent) reported facing food shortages in the past 12 months (Figure 4.10). Among these households, 61.6 percent report having faced food shortages in specific months, while the rest reported food shortages throughout the 12 months before the interview. There are relevant zonal disparities. In the North East

zone, 53.0 percent of households reported food shortages, while only 25.7 percent of households in North Central did so. According to the data, food shortages occur most frequently during the months of June, July, and August. No significant differences on this indicator were observed between households in urban and rural areas (Appendix Table 4.17).

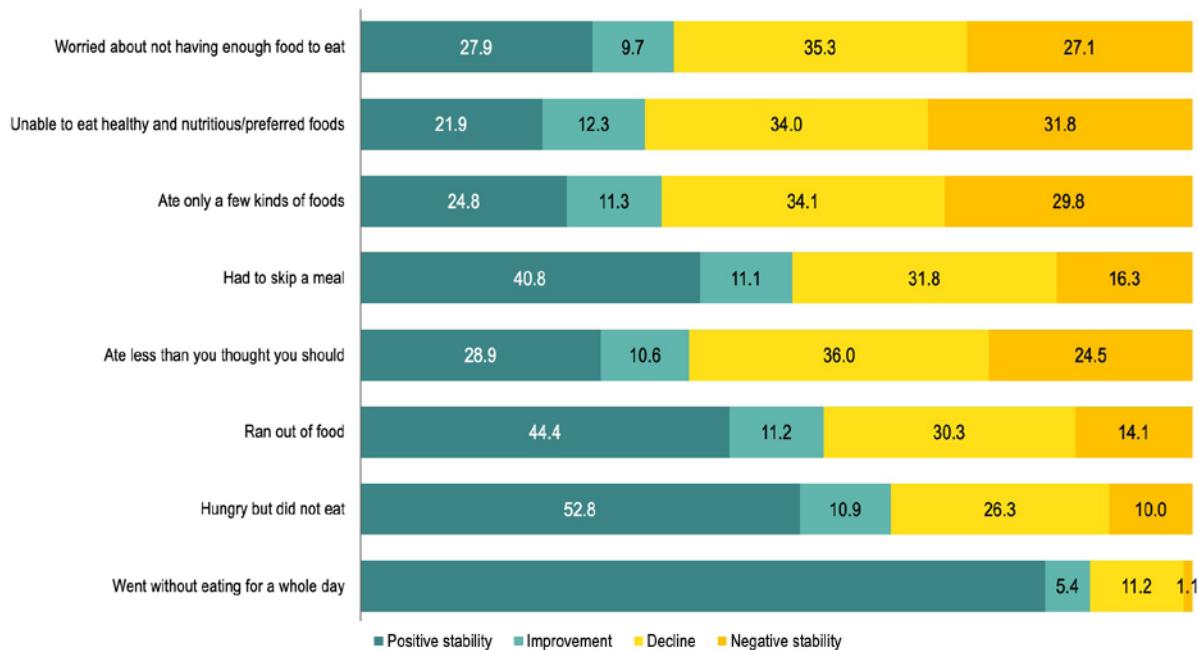
BOX 4.1.**Food Insecurity from a Panel Perspective**

This box highlights the changes in food insecurity that households experienced between the post-harvest survey visit in 2018/19 (GHS-Panel Wave 4) and the corresponding visit in 2023/2024 (Wave 5). The use of panel data offers the opportunity to track the same households across time and understand patterns in food security events.

To analyse food insecurity dynamics, households were categorized into the following groups: **(i) positive stability**, for those who did not face food insecurity experiences in either survey wave; **(ii) improvement**, for those who transitioned from a negative (food-insecure) condition during Wave 4 to a positive (more food-secure) condition in Wave 5; **(iii) decline**, for households that did not face food insecurity experiences during Wave 4, but did so in Wave 5; and **(iv) negative stability**, for those who reported food insecurity incidents in both waves.

As shown in Figure B4.1.1, a greater proportion of households were categorized as experiencing a decline in food security compared to those reporting improvement. For instance, 35.3 percent of households were not worried about not having enough food to eat during Wave 4 but were concerned about this possibility when interviewed for Wave 5. On the same indicator, 27.1 percent of households reported being worried about not having enough food in Wave 4 and reported persistent worries in Wave 5. 27.9 percent of households did not report the worries in either survey Wave while 9.7 percent of the households reported being worried about not having enough food in Wave 4 but not in Wave 5.

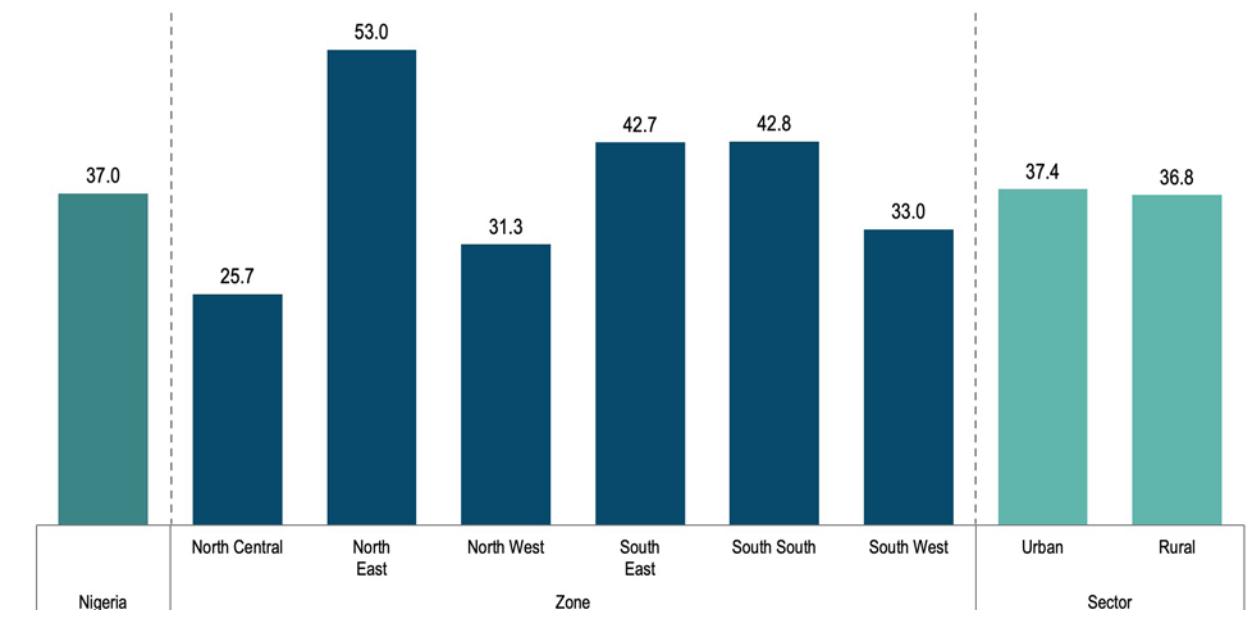
FIGURE B4.1.1 • Changes in Households' Food Insecurity Experiences Across Survey Waves (Share of households)



Source: General Household Survey—Panel 2018-2019 (Wave 4) and 2023-2024 (Wave 5).

Note: This figure includes only households that participated in both survey waves (N=4,682).

FIGURE 4.10 • Food Shortages in the Last 12 Months (Share of all households)



4.4. Non-Food Expenditures

4.4.1. Non-Food Expenditures in the Past 30 Days

Soap and washing powder were the most common non-food items consumed in the 30 days preceding the post-harvest visit, with 91.1 percent of households reporting this purchase (Figure 4.11). This was followed by recharge cards (83.8 percent of households) and barber services (55.6 percent). These three products were the most purchased both at national and zonal levels, although there were disparities in the percentage of households that purchased them. For instance, in the South South zone, 95.6 percent of households reported expenditures on soap and washing powder and 65.1 percent on barber services, compared to 82.8 percent and 36.5 percent, respectively, in the North Central zone. Regarding recharge cards, the highest consumption was reported in the South West zone (91.9 percent), while the lowest was in the North Central zone (73.8 percent).

Petrol and gas (for lighting or cooking) are among the most-purchased categories in the 30 days preceding the post-harvest visit. They also rank among the top 10 non-food items with the highest mean expenditure (Figure 4.12). Nationally, 23.7 percent of households reported expenditures on petrol, with a mean expenditure of N14,757.3. At zonal level, southern zones show the highest mean expenditures on petrol compared with northern zones. For example, South South reported a mean expenditure of N20,533.4 in this category, compared with N10,086.6 in North East. Regarding the mean expenditure on gas (for lighting or cooking), 22.2 percent of households reported purchase, with a mean of N7,751.1 spent nationally. At zonal level, southern zones recorded the highest percentage of households consuming gas, ranging from 29.0 percent in South East to 53.2 percent in South West. In comparison, in the northern zones, these figures ranged between 0.8 percent in North East and 10.1 percent in North Central. The highest mean expenditure was reported in South East, at N9,122.2, and the lowest in South West, with N6,145.4 (Appendix Table 4.18).

**FIGURE 4.11 • Top 10 Most-Purchased Non-Food Items in the Past 30 Days
(Share of all households)**

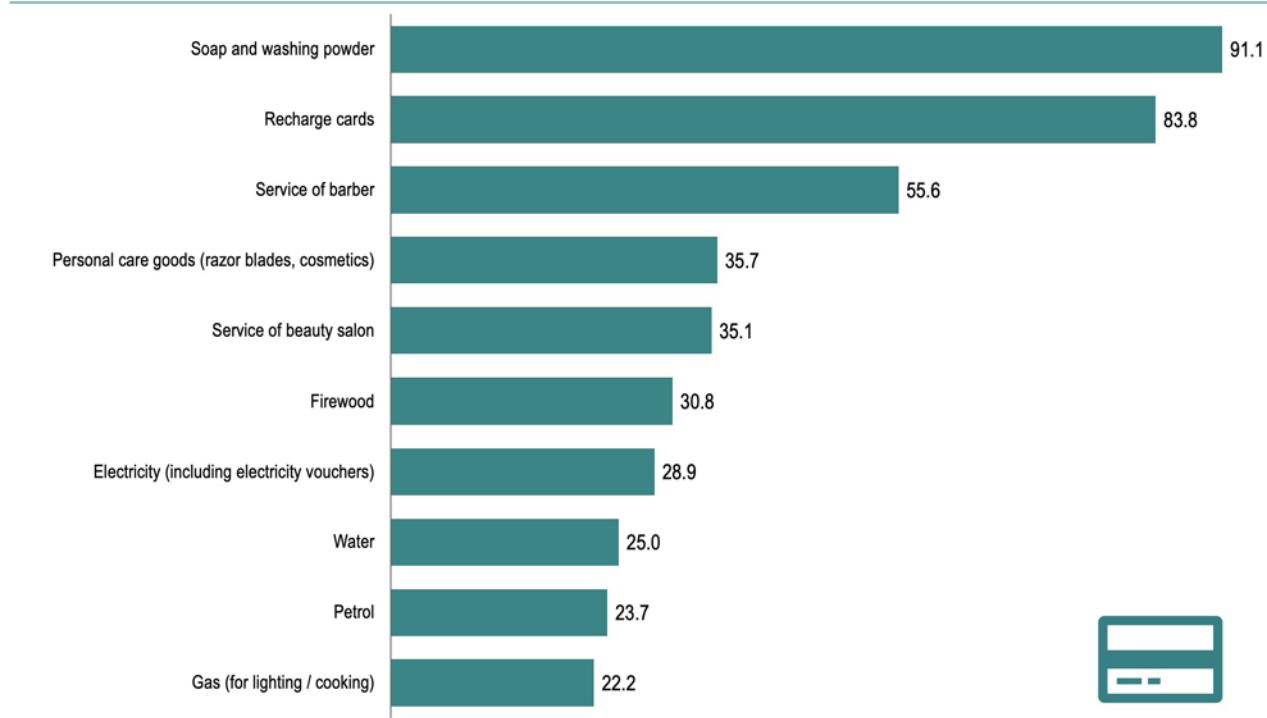
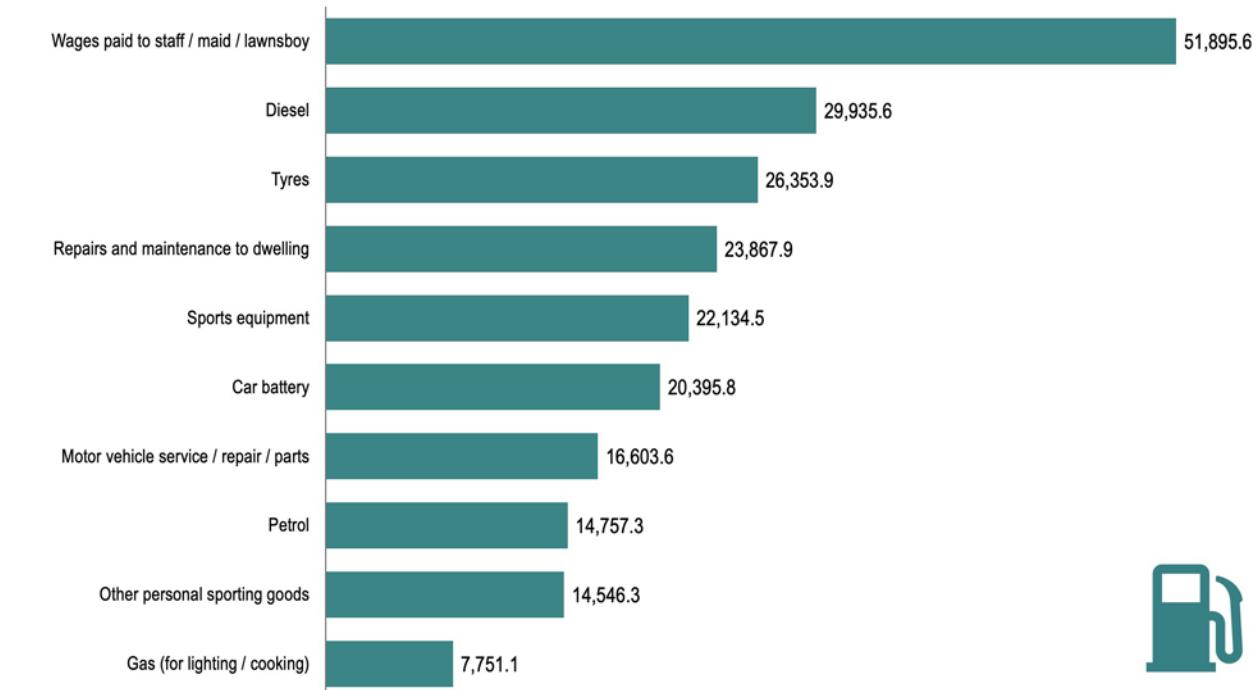


FIGURE 4.12 • Top 10 Non-Food Items with the Highest Mean Expenditure in the Past 30 Days (Average Naira value spent in the last 30 days)



4.4.2. Non-Food Expenditures in the Past 12 Months

Tailoring charges (57.9 percent), adult tailored clothes (49.3 percent), and shoes (45.7 percent) are reported as the most commonly occurring household expenditure categories in the 12 months prior to household visits (Figure 4.13 and Table 4.19). At zonal level, the South East zone exhibits the lowest proportion of household reporting these categories. In contrast, the North West zone has the highest proportion of households with tailoring charges (82.7 percent), and the North East stands out for adult tailored clothes (79.6 percent) and shoes (62.5 percent).

At least half of the non-food items in the top 10 for highest mean expenditures also rank in the top 10 for the highest percentage of households purchasing them (Figure 4.14). The mean expenditure for adult dresses (ready-made) is the second most significant, with N21,271.4 spent, on average, and 35.1 percent of households reporting this expenditure. Likewise, adult tailored clothes represent the third-highest mean expenditure (N20,363.5) and are the second most frequently purchased item (49.3 percent of households). At zonal level, the North West zone spends the most on this item (N25,845.3), and the South East spends the least (N11,251.1).

FIGURE 4.13 • Top 10 Most-Purchased Non-Food Items in the Last 12 Months
(Share of all households)

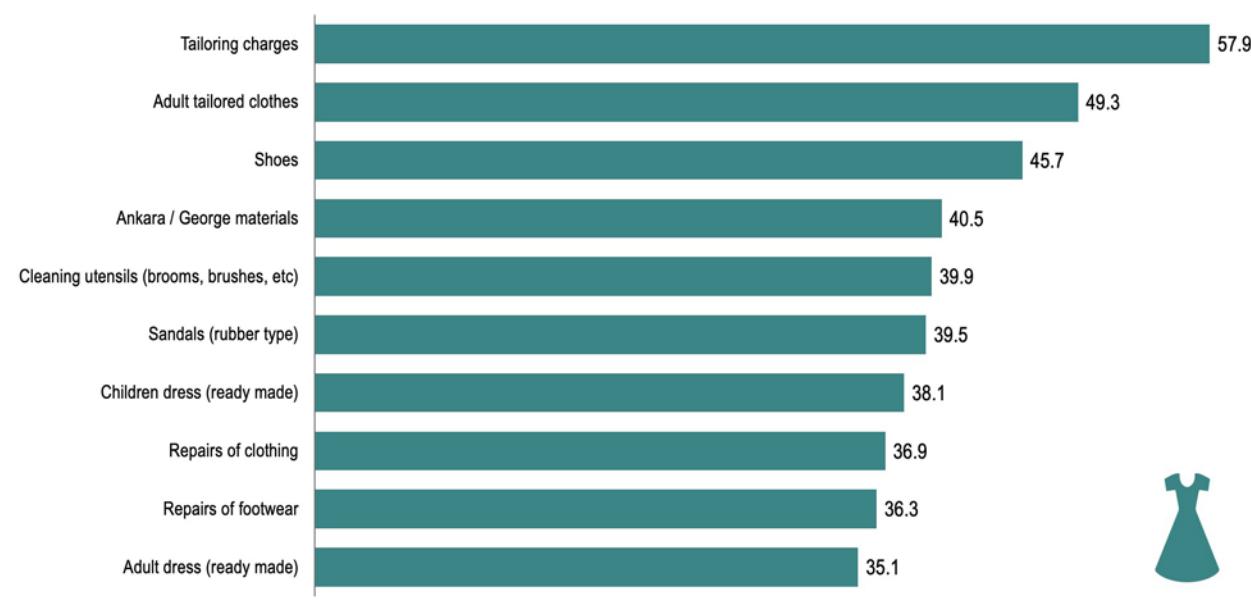
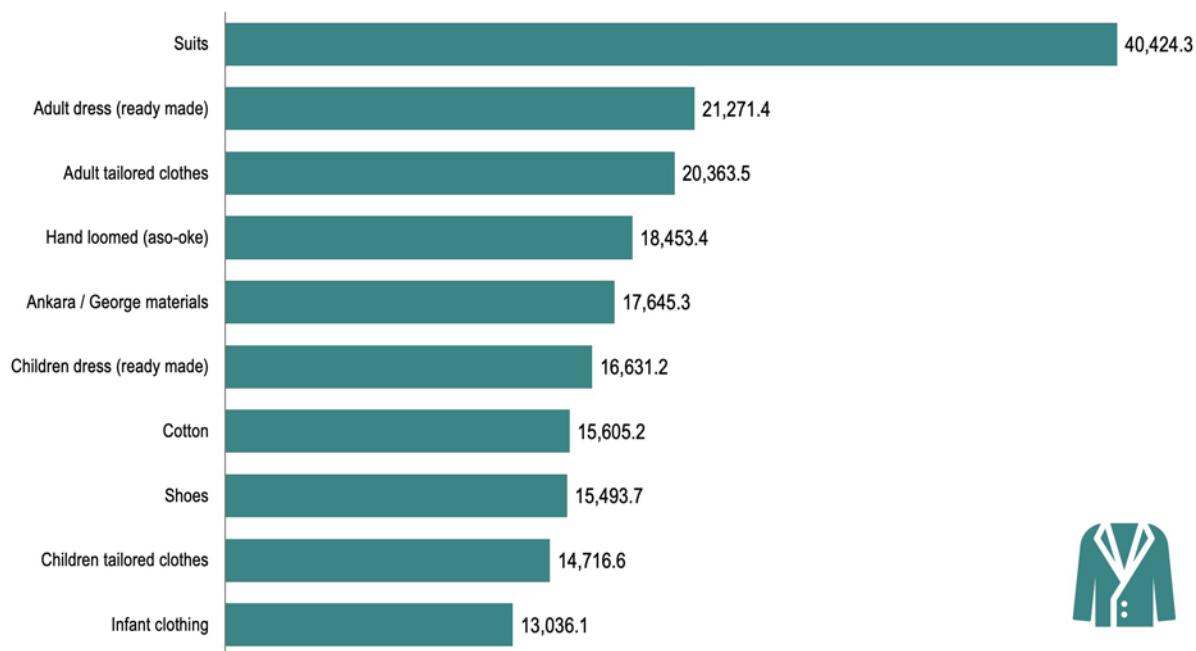


FIGURE 4.14 • Top 10 Non-Food Items with the Highest Mean Expenditure in the Last 12 Months (Average Naira value spent in the last 12 months)



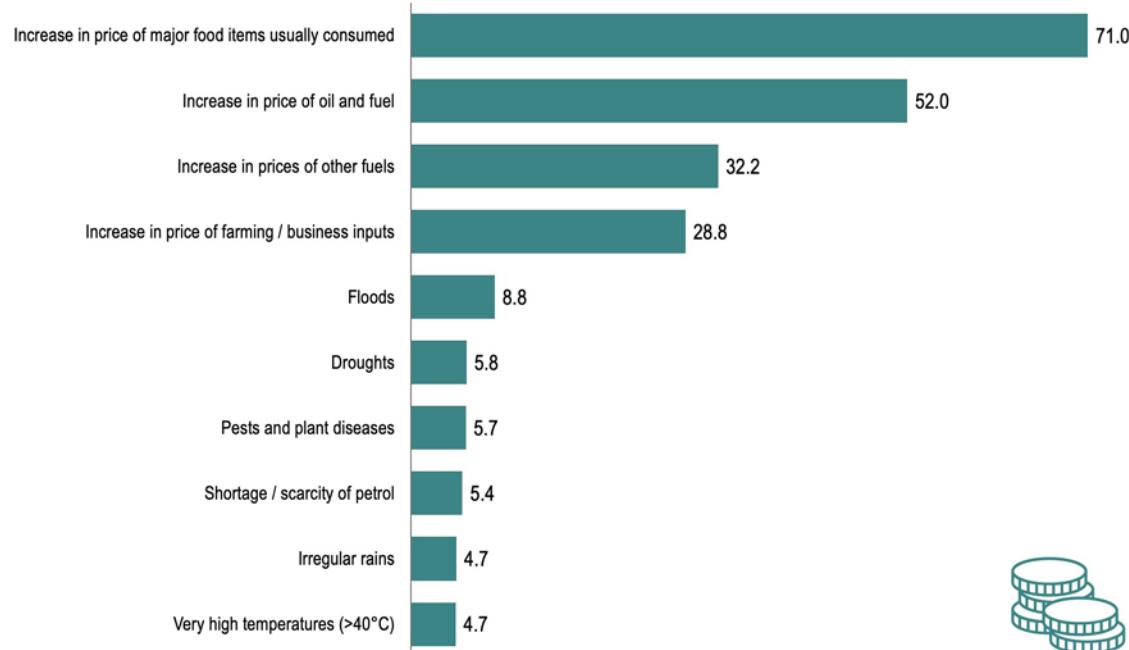
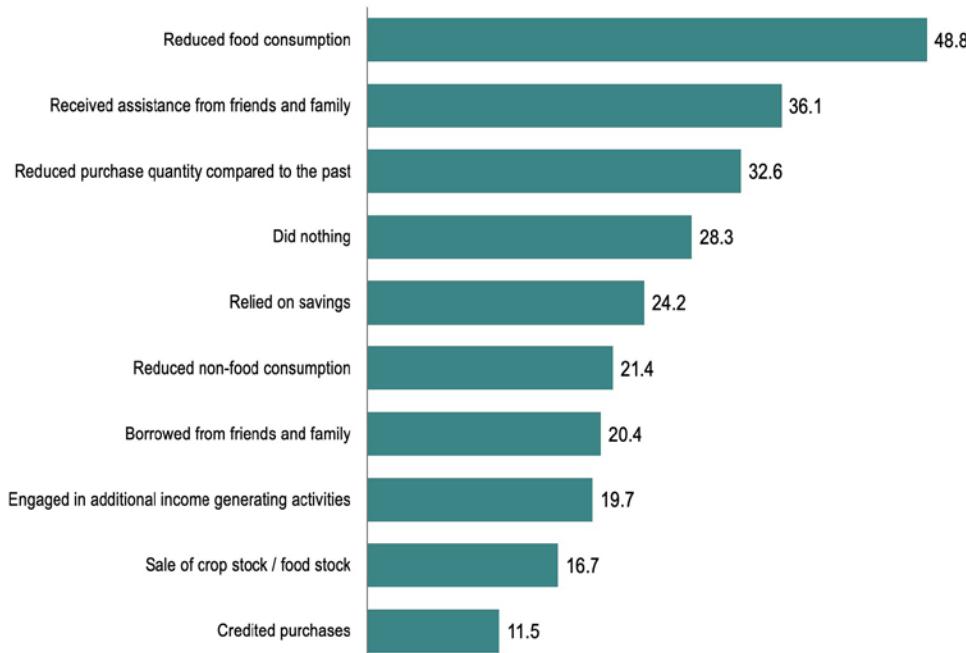
4.5. Shocks and Coping Mechanisms

The most prevalent shock affecting households across Nigeria is the price increase on major food items. 71.0 percent of households report facing this shock (Figure 4.15 and Table 4.20). Urban households (75.5 percent) experienced the shock of food price increases more than rural households (68.9 percent). This issue is most pronounced in the South East (83.6 percent) and South South (79.3 percent) zones. In general, the data indicate that price hikes on essential goods are a major concern for households nationwide.

Households dealt with shocks in a variety of ways, but the main reported coping mechanism was reducing food consumption (Figure 4.16 and Table 4.21). 48.8 percent of households reduced their food intake when they experienced a shock in the year preceding the survey. The geopolitical

zone analysis shows that reduction in food consumption was the leading coping measure across all six zones. To cushion shock effects, some households also relied on support from family and friends (36.1 percent) and reduced purchased quantities compared to the past (32.6 percent). In contrast, a significant proportion of households did nothing to deal with the shocks (28.3 percent).

The results reveal notable differences in coping mechanisms between urban and rural sectors. While the top three coping mechanisms at the national level remain consistent across both sectors, certain strategies are more prevalent in one sector than the other. For instance, 21.6 percent of rural households relied on selling crop or food stocks to cope with a shock, compared to only 6.2 percent of urban households. Conversely, urban households are more likely to use savings as a coping mechanism (31.0 percent) compared to rural households (20.9 percent).

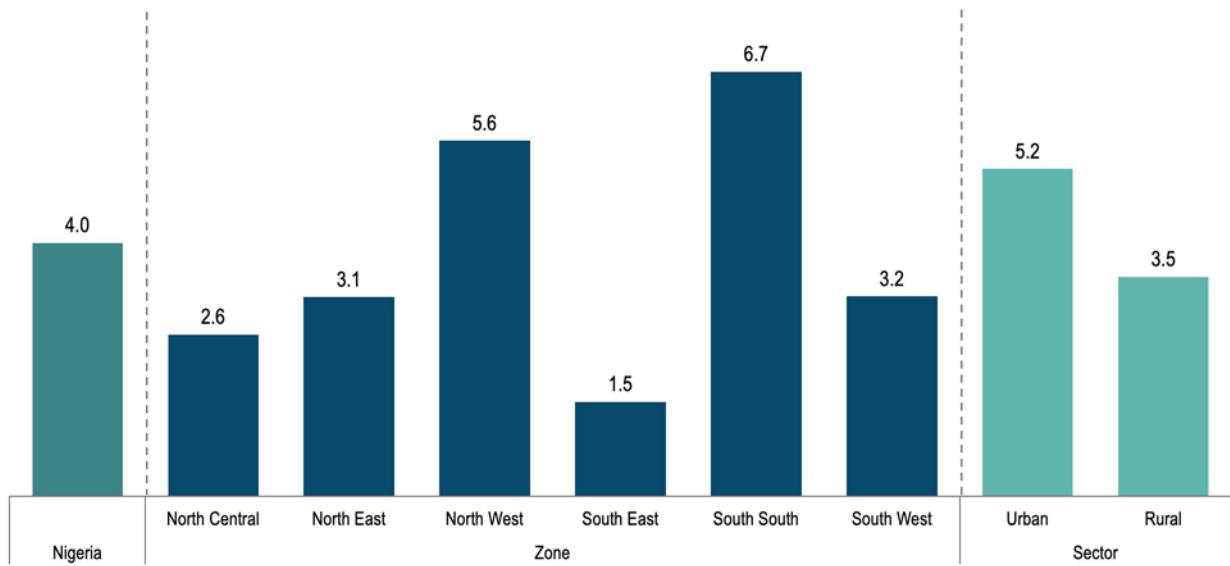
FIGURE 4.15 • Top 10 Most Common Economic Shocks (Share of all households)**FIGURE 4.16 • Top 10 Most Prevalent Coping Mechanisms in the Past 12 Months (Share of all households reporting at least one shock)**

4.6. Safety Nets

Only 4.0 percent of households nationwide received safety-net assistance (Figure 4.17 and Table 4.22). Cash (54.0 percent) and food (49.3 percent) were the most common forms of support. Urban areas had a higher coverage of households receiving assistance (5.2 percent) and a stronger reliance on cash assistance (60.5 percent), compared to rural areas, which had a coverage of 3.5 percent, but also relied substantially on cash assistance (49.6 percent). The percentage of households receiving safety-net support has decreased significantly compared to Wave 4, when 10.4 percent of households reported safety-net benefits.

At zonal level, the South South and North West zones have the highest share of households with safety nets (6.7 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively). The South South zone showed a higher reliance on food assistance (58.2 percent) compared to cash (46.4 percent) and other in-kind assistance (6.2 percent). In contrast, the North West zone received more cash assistance (53.5 percent) than food or other in-kind assistance (41.8 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively). Similarly, cash assistance was more prevalent in the South West zone (87.0 percent).

FIGURE 4.17 • Households Receiving Safety-Net Support (Share of all households)



Income-Generating Activities, Labour, and Time Use

5

Key findings

- A larger share of working-age women (37.9 percent) than working-age men (25.0 percent) reported no labour activity during the post-planting visit.
- During the post-harvest visit, agriculture was the leading sector of activity for males (34.7 percent), while nonfarm enterprise topped the list for females (31.3 percent).
- The share of individuals reporting work in farming activities in the post-planting visit declined significantly in Wave 5 (2023/24) compared to Wave 4 (2018/19).
- Approximately four in 10 females ages five years and older collected water outside their dwelling in the seven days before the survey.
- More than half of households (59.2 percent) reported a nonfarm enterprise in the last 12 months.
- Approximately seven out of 10 nonfarm enterprises involve retail activities.
- Urban households dominate nonfarm enterprise activities (71.4 percent).
- Seven out of 10 nonfarm enterprises got their start-up money from household savings.
- Access to electricity and transportation are the primary constraints faced by nonfarm enterprises across zones in Nigeria and in both urban and rural sectors.
- Almost four out of 10 households reported domestic remittances in the past 12 months.

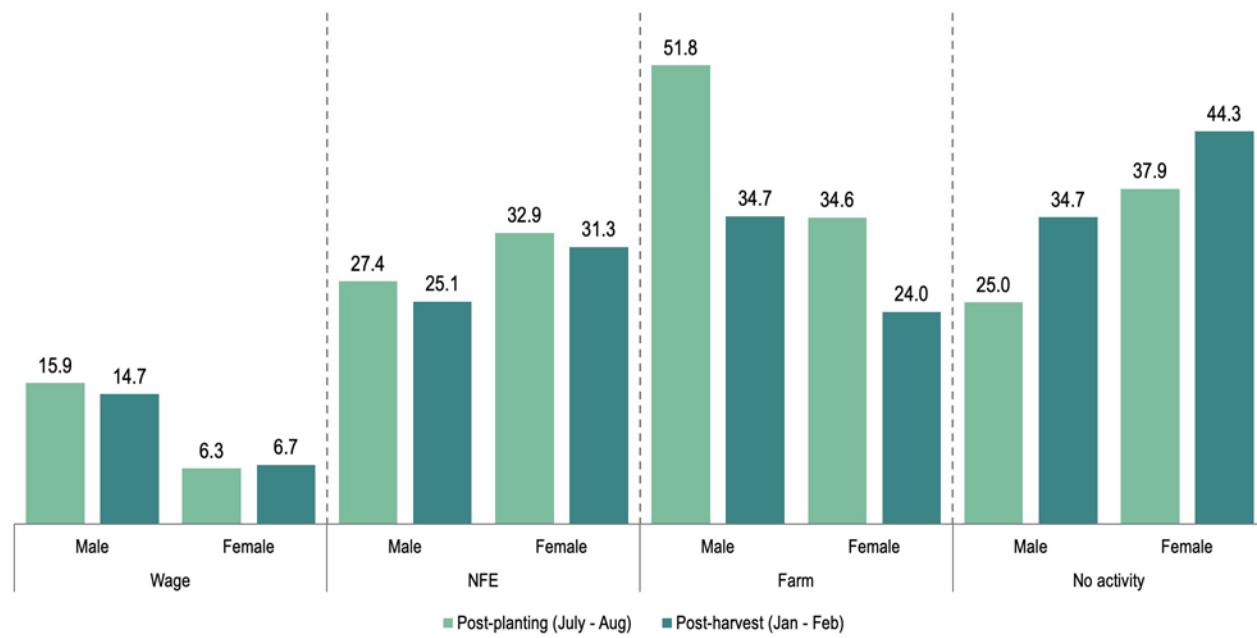
5.1. Labour Participation in Income Activities

A larger share of working-age women (37.9 percent) than working-age men (25.0 percent) reported no labour activity during the post-planting survey visit (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1). A further disaggregation during the post-planting visit shows that farming activities were the predominant labour activities for both male and female household members, pursued by 51.8 percent of males and 34.6 percent of females. The nonfarm enterprise sector (NFE) was another prevalent labour activity for both male and female respondents during this visit. Females

surpassed their male counterparts in NFE activities, with 32.9 percent participation compared to males' 27.4 percent. Nigerians' NFE participation rate can be linked to trade activity in the economy, as reflected in the measurement of gross domestic product during the period (third quarter 2023)⁶, where trade (15.2 percent) was the second most important single-activity contributor to the economy after crop production (27.1 percent). Wage employment showed a 15.9 percent participation rate for males and a 6.3 percent rate for females.

⁶ National Bureau of Statistics, "Nigerian Gross Domestic Product Report (Q3 2023)", November 2023, p. 14. Available at: <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/read/1241415>

FIGURE 5.1 • Participation in Labour Activities During the Past Seven Days
 (Share of individuals 15 to 64 years old)



During the post-harvest visit, agriculture was the leading activity for males (34.7 percent), while the top area of involvement for females was nonfarm enterprise (31.3 percent). Data disaggregated by sex indicate that 34.7 percent of working-age males and 24.0 percent of working-age females were involved in farming activities. 25.1 percent of working-age males were engaged in nonfarm enterprises, compared to 31.3 percent of working-age females. A larger share of working-age males (14.7 percent) than working-age females (6.7 percent) reported engagement in wage employment. The share of working-age Nigerians with no activity during the post-harvest visit increased for both males (from 25.0 percent to 34.7 percent) and females (from 37.9 percent to 44.3 percent) compared to the post-planting visit.

There is a significant decrease in the share of individuals reporting work in farming activities in the post-planting visit of Wave 5 compared to Wave 4 (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2). The data show a switch in the distribution of labour activity among working-age individuals compared

to Wave 4 results. The share of working-age males engaged in farming activities decreased by 5.2 percentage points, while the comparable share for females decreased by 3.9 percentage points. This change is offset by an increase in the participation in wage work and in the share of individuals reporting no work activities.

However, during the post-harvest visit, we observe a slight increase in farming activities among both males and females, relative to Wave 4, as well as an increase in the share of working-age females working in nonfarm enterprises (Figure 5.3). During the post-harvest visit, there was a small increase in the share of working-age males engaged in farming activities (0.5 percentage points) and a rise of 0.9 percentage points for working-age females. However, a different trend is observed for the share of the working-age population engaged in nonfarm enterprises. While the share of working-age females active in this area increased by 3.6 percentage points, the share of working-age males decreased by 2.3 percentage points.

FIGURE 5.2 • Comparative Participation in Labour Activities, Wave 4 and Wave 5 Post-Planting Visits (Percentage point change between waves)

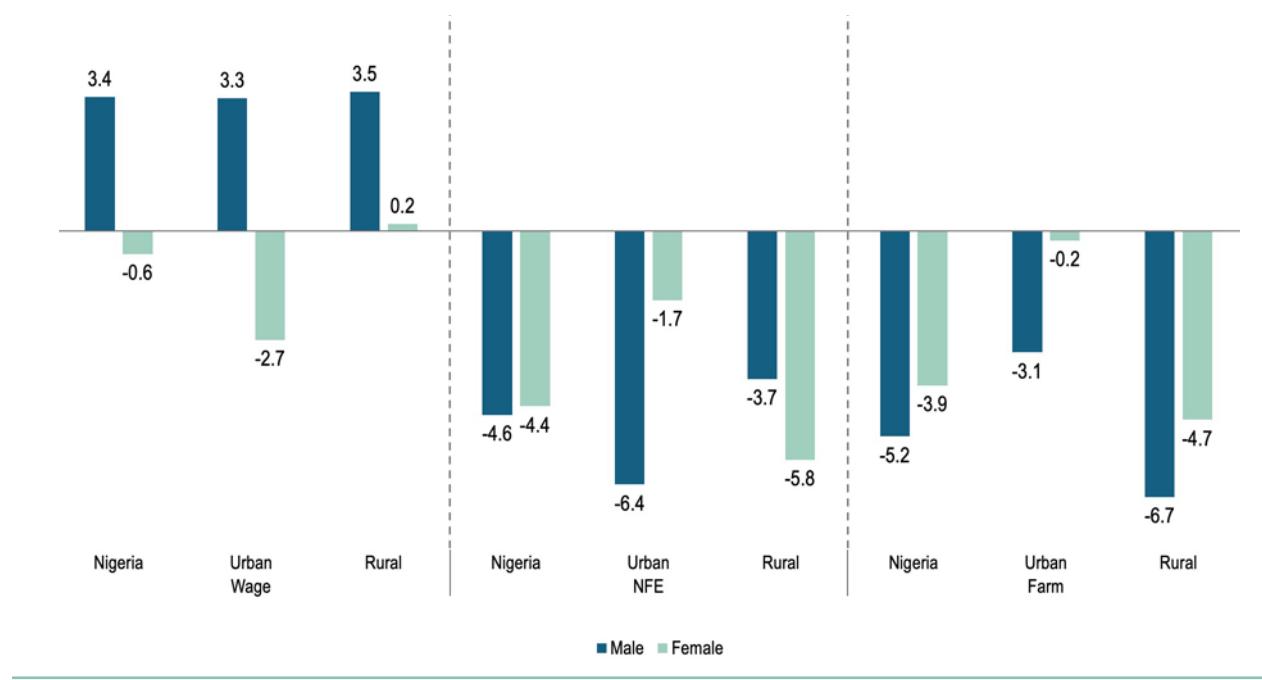
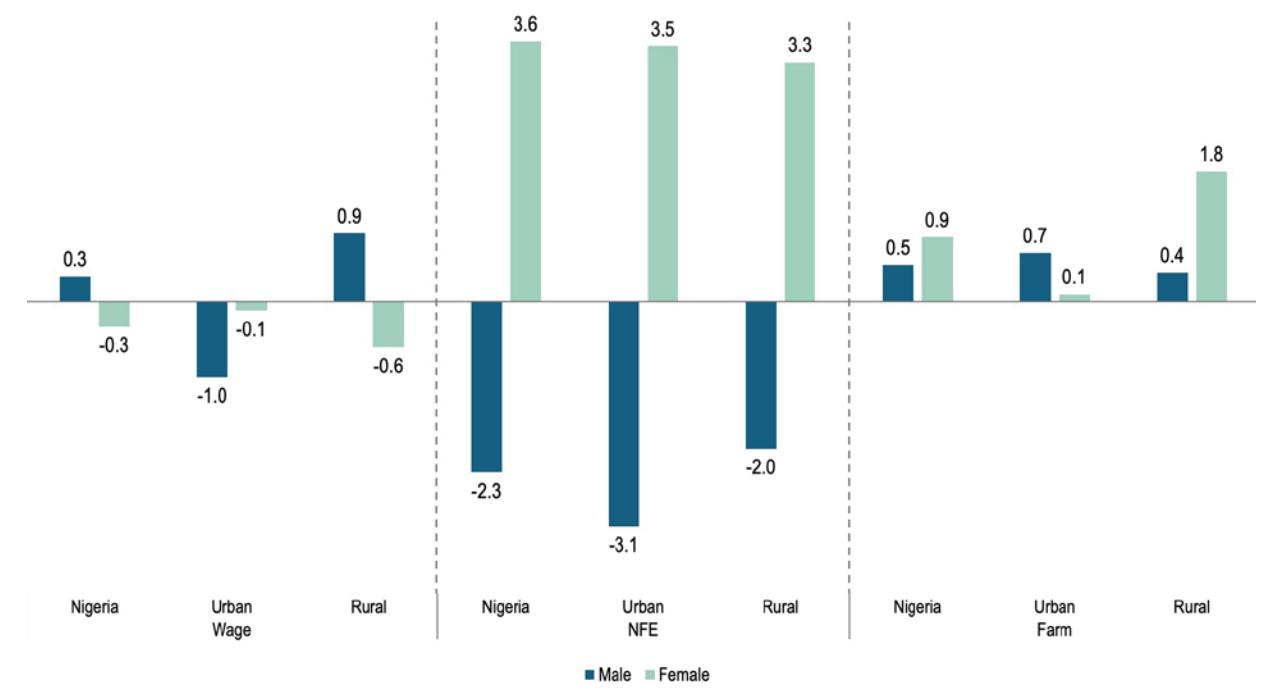


FIGURE 5.3 • Comparative Participation in Labour Activities, Wave 4 and Wave 5 Post-Harvest Visits (Percentage point change between waves)



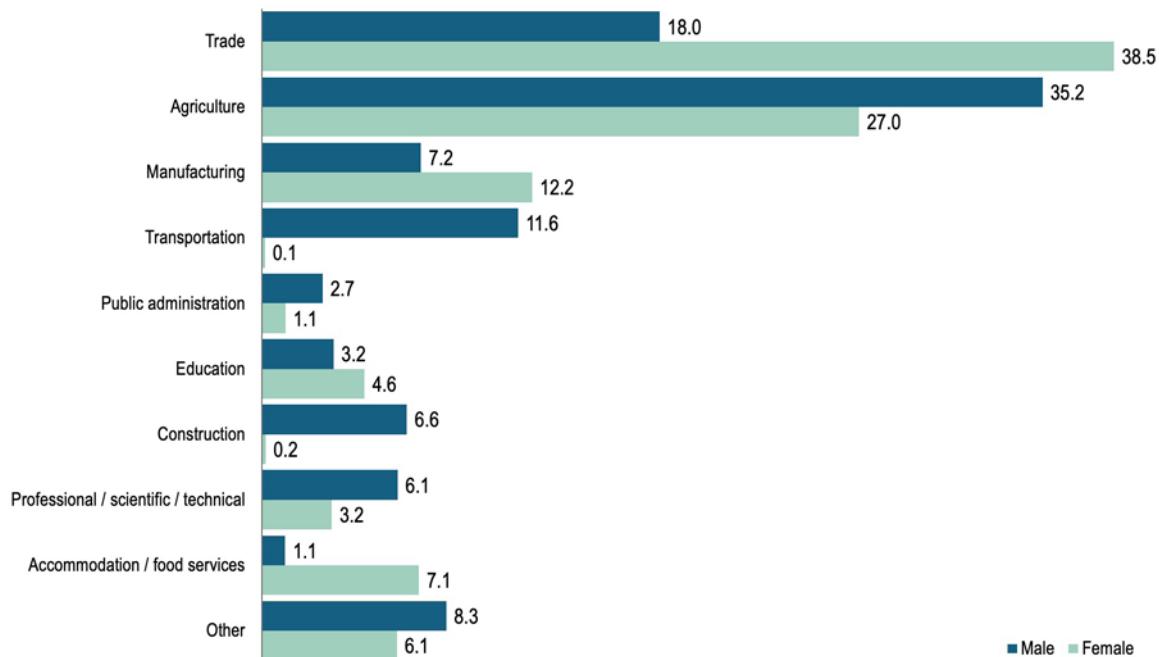
Among the different income-generating activities, farming ranked highest across almost all age groups in both the post-planting and post-harvest visits. An exception concerns the 25-to-44 age group, which saw 43.3 percent female engagement in nonfarm enterprises during the post-planting visit. During the post-harvest visit, NFE participation was 40.1 percent among females in the 25-to-44 age group and 42.0 percent for females ages 45 to 59. More than 20 percent of males ages 45 to 59 years reported wage activities during the post-planting visit, with similar trends for males ages 25 to 44 and 60 to 64. Females systematically reported a lower participation in wage employment. As expected, larger shares of “no participation” were reported by individuals in the age cohorts five to 14 years and 65 years and older (Appendix Table 5.3).

Respondents spent more hours in work activities during the post-harvest period than post-planting (Table 5.4). Working males reported 26.3 hours of work activities during the post-planting visit. This rose to 33.6 hours during the post-harvest visit. Working females showed a similar trend, reporting 21.6 and 30.9 hours of work in the two visits,

respectively. Males reported more time working compared to female workers in both visits. The difference is mainly explained by higher hours in farming and wage-work activities. The data indicate a similar trend across zones.

The two main sectors of wage employment in Nigeria are agriculture and trade (Figure 5.4 and Table 5.5). However, male workers tend to concentrate more on agricultural activities (35.2 percent), while women concentrate more on trade (38.5 percent). In urban areas, the most common form of wage employment for both sexes was trade, accounting for 20.3 percent of male workers and 47.0 percent of female workers. Zonal analysis shows that agriculture was the most common activity for both males and females in North Central (61.0 percent of males and 43.3 percent of females), North East (32.4 percent and 31.5 percent), and South South (41.0 percent and 42.1 percent). Trade was most common for both groups in the North West zone (30.1 percent and 41.4 percent). The sectoral pattern of activity in wage employment was different in the South West zone, with males predominantly involved in agriculture (37.7 percent) and females mostly engaged in trade (52.1 percent).

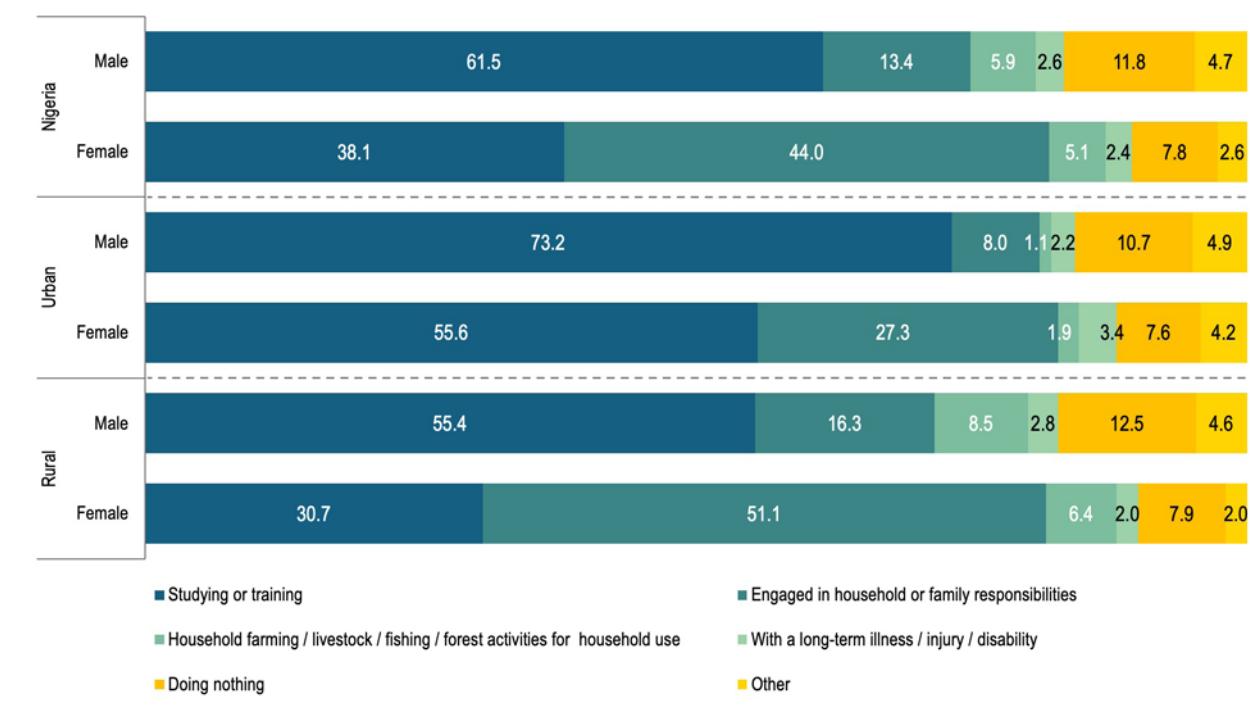
**FIGURE 5.4 • Sector of Wage Employment in the Post-Harvest Visit
(Percentage of working-age individuals engaged in wage employment)**



Most individuals 15 to 64 years of age who are not currently working are classified as inactive. The inactive population encompasses persons who are neither working nor actively looking for work. As shown in Appendix Table 5.6, 89.4 percent of working-age males who are not currently working are classified as inactive, while 9.4 percent are looking for work and 1.2 are temporarily not working. Similar figures emerge for working-age

females who are not currently working: 94.1 percent of these persons are inactive, 4.6 percent are looking for work, and 1.3 percent are temporarily not working. Within the inactive population, most males reported their main activity as study or training (61.5 percent), while women reported two main reasons for inactivity: the most common was household or family responsibilities (44.0 percent), followed by study or training (38.1 percent).

**FIGURE 5.5 • Reason for No Activity in the Past Seven Days, Post-Harvest Visit
(Percentage of working-age individuals classified as inactive)**

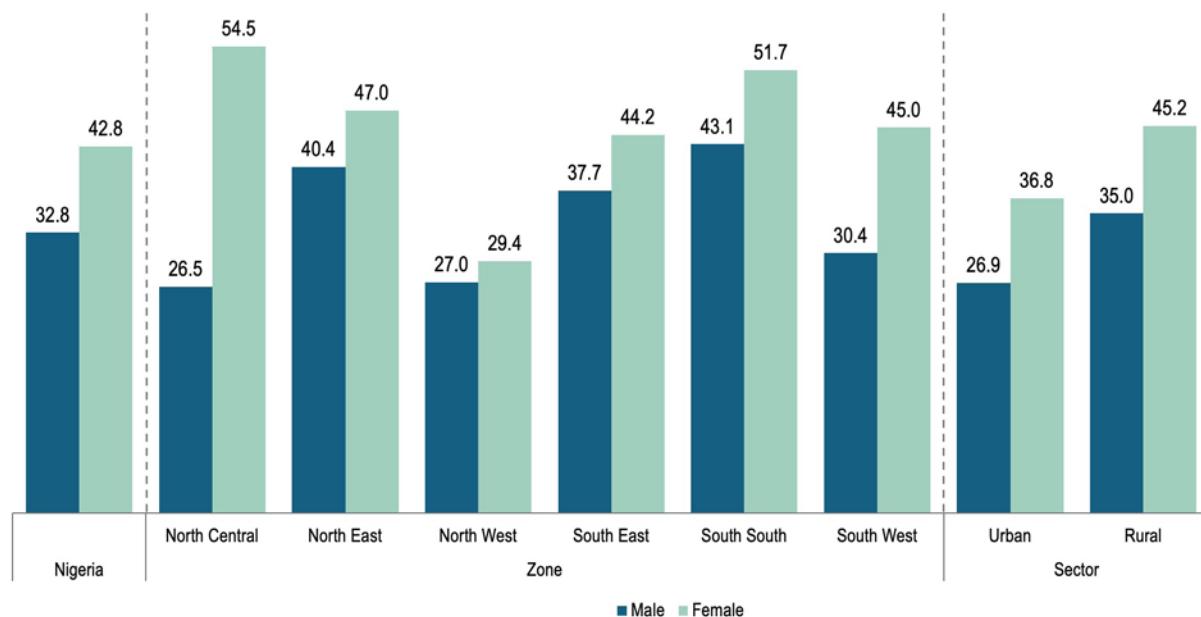


5.2. Time Use

Approximately four in 10 females ages five years and older collected water outside their dwelling in the past seven days (Figure 5.6 and Table 5.7). Among males ages five years and older, 32.8 percent also reported collecting water. Regardless of sex, a large share of those who collected water spent more than two hours on this activity (51.0 percent of males and 47.4 percent of females).

There are important differences across zones. While 54.5 percent of women in the North Central zone participated in water collection, only 29.4 percent of women in the North West zone reported doing so. Of all zones, South South had the highest percentage of males who collected water. The pattern of more females than males collecting water is observed across the urban and rural disaggregation.

FIGURE 5.6 • Individuals Collecting Water in the Past Seven Days (Share of individuals ages five years and older)



There are no significant differences between females and males (ages five years and older) who spent time gathering wood or other natural products. Approximately one in five individuals five years and older collected wood or natural products in the seven days leading up to their household visit. In addition, the data reveal that many of the men (36.3 percent) and women (39.5 percent) who carried out this activity did so for two to four hours during the seven days preceding their interview (Appendix Table 5.8).

5.3. Household Nonfarm Enterprises

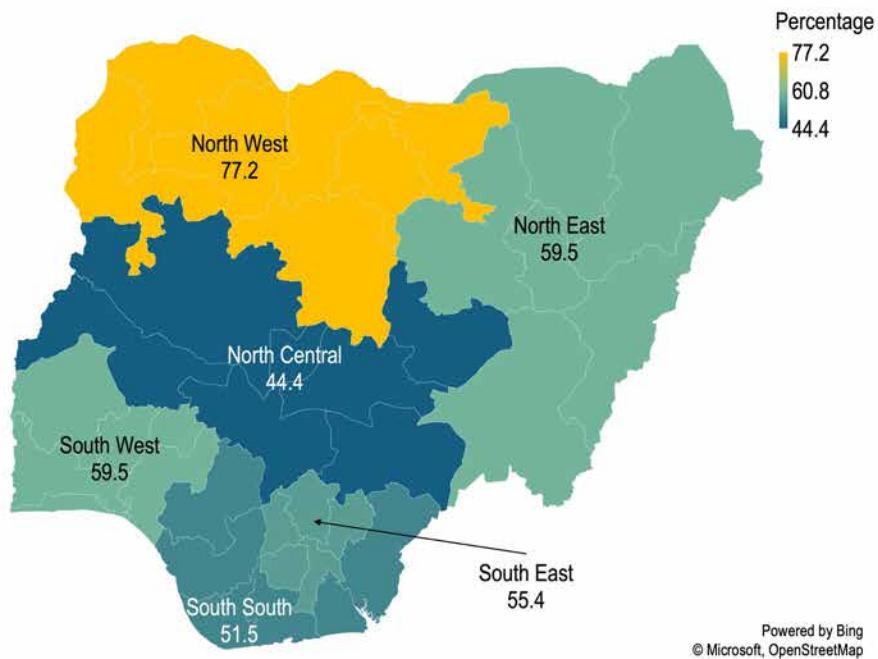
More than half of households (59.2 percent) reported operating a nonfarm enterprise in the last 12 months. 71.4 percent of households in urban areas said they operate nonfarm businesses, while 53.6 percent of households in rural areas reported doing so. According to the data, the North Central zone has the lowest participation of households in nonfarm enterprises (44.4 percent), while households in the North West zone report the highest participation rate, 77.2 percent (Figure 5.7 and Appendix Table 5.9).

Approximately seven out of 10 nonfarm enterprises are engaged in retail activities (Table 5.10). 37.1 percent of NFEs are related to the retail sale of food, beverages, or tobacco products, while 31.8 percent conduct retail sales of other type of products. 12.6 percent are restaurants or other food-service providers, while 11.3 percent provide transportation services, and 7.2 percent are manufacturing businesses. There are important differences across zones. More than half (53.7 percent) of the nonfarm enterprises in the South East zone are related to the retail sale of food, beverages, or tobacco products. 40.7 percent of NFEs in the North Central zone conduct retail sales of other types of products, and 21.6 percent of the NFEs in the North East zone provide transportation services.

Seven out of 10 nonfarm enterprises got their start-up money from household savings (Table 5.11). Relatives and friends came in second at 33.2 percent, and rotating savings and credit associations⁷ ranked third at 18.4 percent,

⁷ Rotating Savings and Credit Association/ Accumulated Savings and Credit Associations (both are known as ASUSU/ESUSU, ADASHE & AJO). These are informal associations where groups of people come together for a specified period of time to save and borrow together.

FIGURE 5.7 • Household Non-Farm Enterprises by Zone and Place of Residence (Share of households)

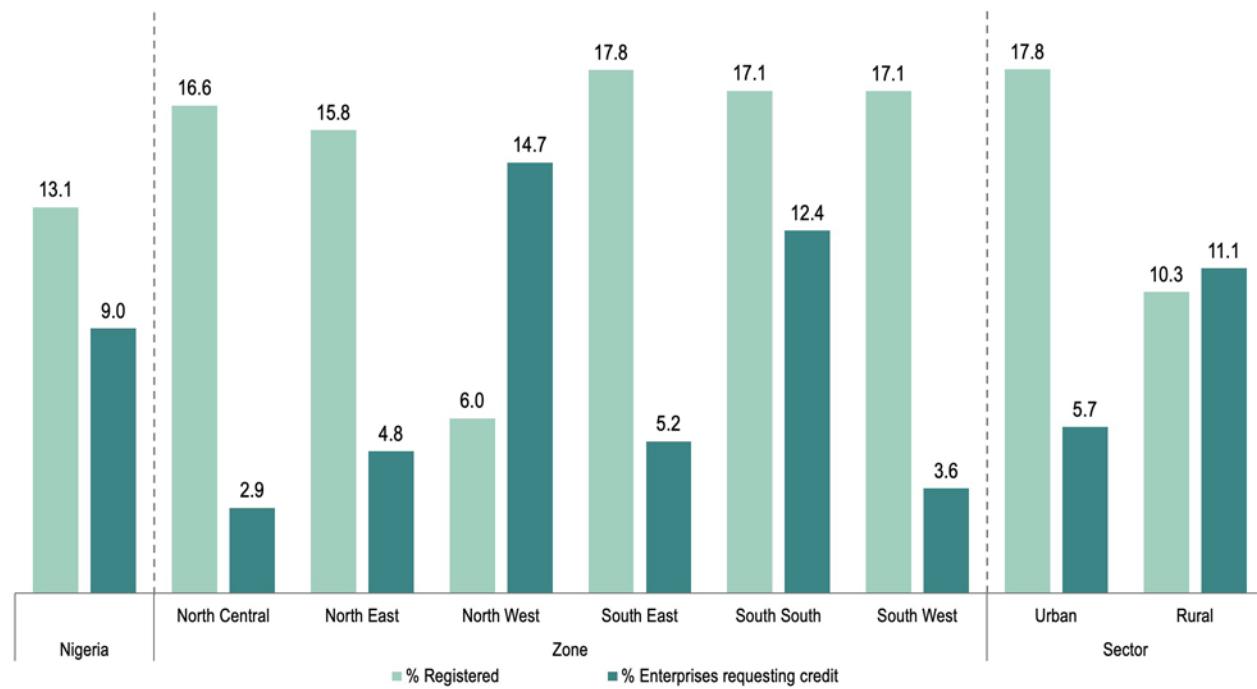


followed by proceeds from a family farm, which supported 14.8 percent of NFEs. At the zonal level, the South West zone had the largest share of NFEs with start-up capital from household savings, 81.9 percent, while South South had the lowest, 68.2 percent.

Only 13.1 percent of nonfarm enterprises reported being registered nationally, while only 9.0 percent of household enterprises have requested credit in the past 12 months (Figure 5.8 and Table 5.12). There is a relevant gap between the share of registered NFEs in the urban sector (17.8 percent) compared to the rural sector (10.3 percent registered). At the zonal level, North West reported the lowest share of NFEs registered (6.0 percent). Regarding credit requests, there are also relevant disparities between sectors and across zones. 5.7 percent of household enterprises in the urban sector reported having requested credit in the past 12 months, compared to 11.1 percent in the rural sector. The North West and South South zones show the largest shares of NFEs that have requested credit in the past 12 months (14.7 and 12.4 percent, respectively).

Access to electricity and transportation are the primary constraints faced by nonfarm enterprises across zones and within both urban and rural sectors in Nigeria (Table 5.13). Nationally, electricity (20.3 percent) and transportation (19.7 percent) are the most significant reported constraints to nonfarm enterprise operations and growth. In urban areas, electricity was reported as the most significant constraint, affecting 23.2 percent of enterprises, compared to 18.6 percent in rural areas. This indicates that urban centres, despite being more developed, continue to face issues with reliable electricity supply. The rural sector faces greater transportation challenges (22.9 percent) compared to urban areas (14.5 percent), which may reflect poorer infrastructure and road networks in less-developed areas. Disaggregating by zones, the South South zone experiences the highest electricity constraint, with 38.0 percent of enterprises reporting it as a major issue, followed by South West (25.2 percent) and South East (20.8 percent). North Central reports transportation as the most significant constraint, with 41.8 percent of enterprises affected. This is also a major issue in the South South (21.0 percent) and South West (20.8 percent) zones.

FIGURE 5.8 • Enterprise Characteristics (Share of nonfarm enterprises)

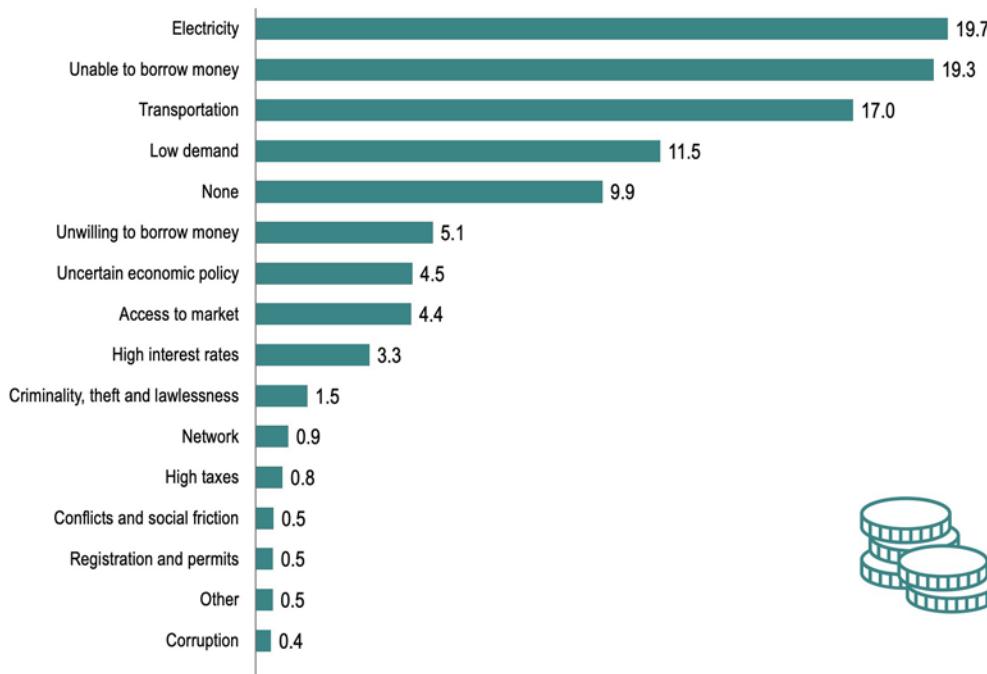


Addressing these key constraints by improving electricity supply and enhancing transportation infrastructure will be crucial for fostering the growth and sustainability of nonfarm enterprise operations in Nigeria.

The main constraints to starting a nonfarm enterprise reported among households with enterprises are lack of access to electricity, poor access to credit, and transportation (Figure 5.9 and Table 5.14). 19.7 percent of relevant households cite electricity as an especially significant start-up challenge, followed closely by the inability to borrow money (19.3 percent), while conflicts and social friction are the least-reported constraint, affecting only 0.5 percent of this population. Electricity is a particularly salient barrier in the South South zone, where 37.8 percent of enterprises reported it as a significant issue. The same concern was strongly voiced in the South East, South West, and North

East zones, where it was noted by 19.7 percent, 19.4 percent, and 19.3 percent of enterprises, respectively. More urban than rural households point to electricity as a main constraint (22.3 percent vs. 18.3 percent), again reflecting infrastructure challenges in more densely populated areas. Transportation is seen as the dominant barrier in the North Central zone, with 37.0 percent of enterprises citing it as a major constraint, followed by the South South (19.8 percent) and South East (15.2 percent) zones. More households in rural areas identified transportation as a challenge when launching an NFE (20.2 percent) than did counterparts in urban areas (11.6 percent). The inability to secure loans is another significant limitation, especially in the South East (28.0 percent) and South West (22.7 percent). This issue is slightly more pronounced in urban areas (22.6 percent) compared to rural areas (17.5 percent), indicating possible challenges related to financial inclusion.

FIGURE 5.9 • Constraints to Starting a Nonfarm Enterprise
(Share of households with nonfarm enterprises)



5.4. Remittances and Other Income

Almost four out of 10 households reported domestic remittances in the past 12 months. Domestic remittances⁸ are more prevalent among urban households (43.8 percent) than rural households (38.0 percent). 6.3 percent of households reported international remittances. Urban households (11.5 percent) received more international remittances than rural households (3.9 percent), underscoring the importance of local family support systems. The South West zone shows the highest percentage of households receiving international remittances (15.3 percent), reflecting strong connections with the diaspora (Appendix Table 5.15).

Other income sources include in-kind gifts from people in the same community (9.1 percent of households). This was followed by transfers in cash from people in the same community (5.2 percent), rental property income (4.4 percent), income from interest on savings (3.2 percent), and pension income (2.7 percent).

⁸ Domestic remittances include transfers in kind or in cash sent by people living in Nigeria but outside the community.

Agriculture

6

Key findings

- Approximately seven out of 10 households across Nigeria reported engagement in crop farming.
- 42.8 percent of households nationwide are engaged in livestock activities.
- Nationally, most of the land plots managed by both males (64.9 percent) and females (59.7 percent) were acquired through family inheritance.
- On average, Nigerian households hold 2.4 plots of land, with 1.5 of these being cultivated.
- Nationally, male-managed plots recorded far higher usage of most farming inputs than female-managed plots.
- Almost all cultivated crops use household labour (96.8 percent), indicating a strong household production structure.
- Cassava and maize are the most popular crops cultivated in the country, grown by more than four out of 10 crop-farming households.
- Most harvested crops are sold unprocessed, consumed, or stored for future use.
- Among livestock-owning households, a notable 68.0 percent own sheep, goats, or pigs, while 56.2 percent of households nationwide own poultry.
- Nationally, 23.2 percent of farming households have received extension services.

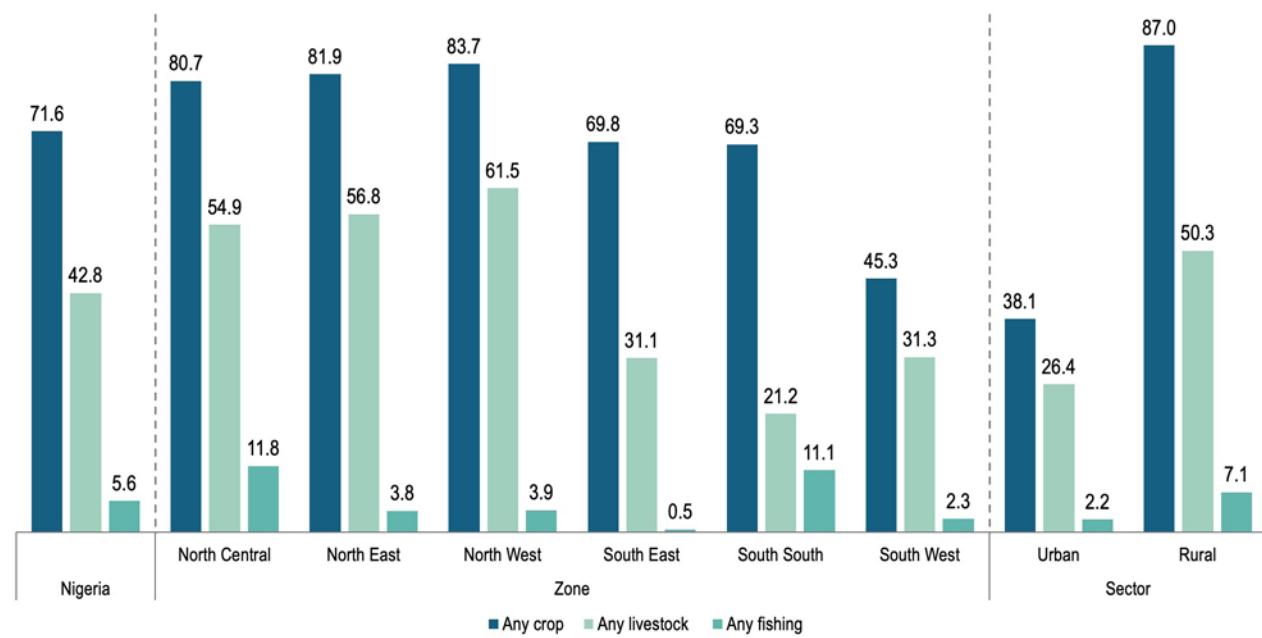
6.1. Participation in Agricultural Activities

Approximately seven out of 10 Nigerian households (71.6 percent) reported engagement in crop farming (Figure 6.1). Compared to Wave 4 (2018/19), this represents a decline of 4.7 percentage points in the share of households reporting crop-farming activities. The distribution of households engaged in various agricultural activities differs across zones, sectors, and by gender. A higher proportion of households in northern zones report crop farming; this is also the case for rural households (87 percent). Male-headed households are more likely to report engagement in crop

farming (75.7 percent) compared to female-headed households (57.1 percent) (see Appendix Tables 6.1 and 6.2 for more information).

42.8 percent of households in the country engage in livestock activities. This is a drop of 13.5 percentage points compared to Wave 4. A higher share of households in northern zones reported livestock activities compared with those in southern zones. As expected, rural areas also report a higher prevalence of households conducting livestock activities (50.3 percent) compared to urban areas (26.4 percent). Finally, only 5.6 percent of households reported engagement in fishing activities.

FIGURE 6.1 • Percentage of Households that Engage in Various Agricultural Activities
 (Percentage distribution of households)



6.2. Land

6.2.1. Land Tenure

The majority of plots managed by both males (64.9 percent) and females (59.7 percent) were acquired through family inheritance (Figure 6.2). The percentage of male-managed plots acquired by family inheritance is larger in the rural than in the urban sector (68.1 percent vs. 39.6 percent). A similar trend is observed for female-managed plots (63.3 percent vs. 36.3 percent). Nationally, 12.1 percent of male-managed plots are rented, while 16.6 percent of female-managed plots reported this modality of land tenure. 10.7 percent of plots managed by males and 8.0 percent of plots managed by females were acquired through purchase.

The mode of acquisition of plots managed by males and females varies across zones. For instance, a male-managed plot in the North West is more likely to have been acquired through purchase than in any other zone; the same applies to female-managed plots. A male-managed plot in the South

South is more likely to have been acquired through rental than in any other zone; again, the same holds for female-managed plots. In the South East, both male-managed and female-managed plots are more likely than in any other zone to have been acquired through customary/community authorities (Appendix Tables 6.3 and 6.4).

Nationally, only 29.9 percent of female-managed plots and 23.3 percent of male-managed plots have title deeds (Figure 6.3). Family receipt is the most common type of land title for male-managed plots, representing 31.6 percent, while for female-managed plots the most prevalent is a title deed at 29.9 percent. Across zones, the proportion of households with land titles is relatively similar; the exception is the South East zone, where only 6.5 percent of male-managed and 4.2 percent of female-managed plots have land titles. In North East, title deeds are most common for female-managed plots (77.5 percent), while for male-managed plots this category only represents 12.5 percent (Appendix Table 6.5).

FIGURE 6.2 • Household Land Tenure
(Percentage distribution of households by sex of plot manager)

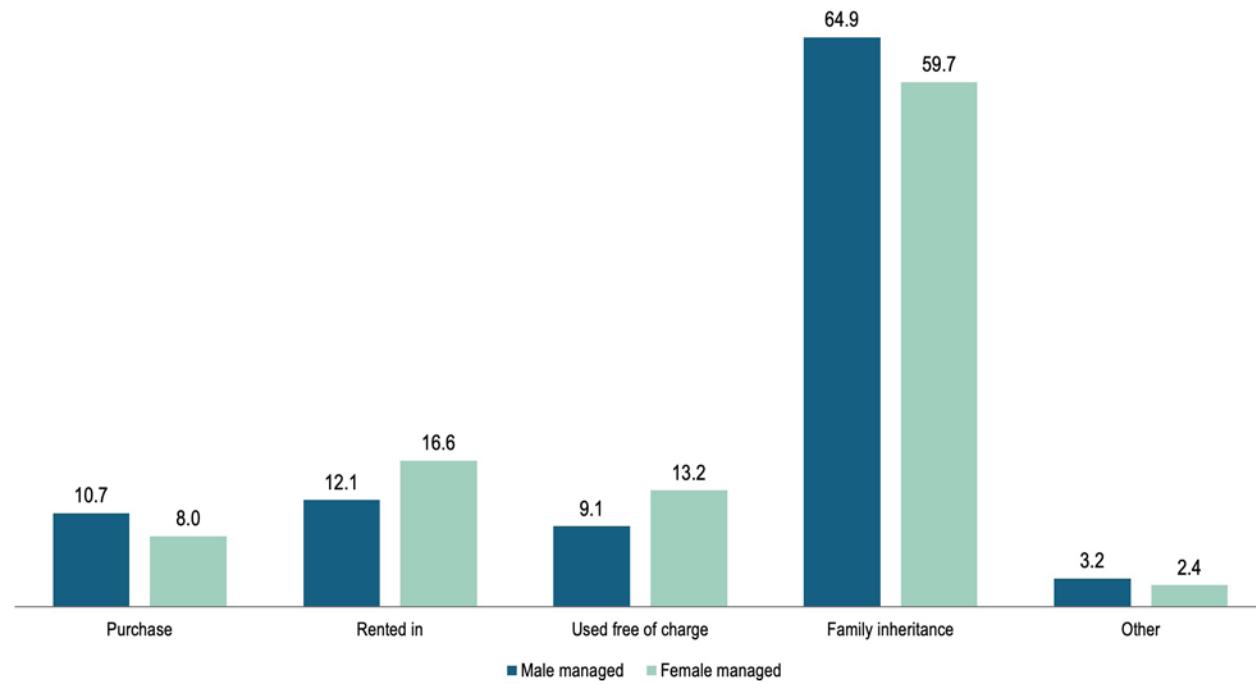
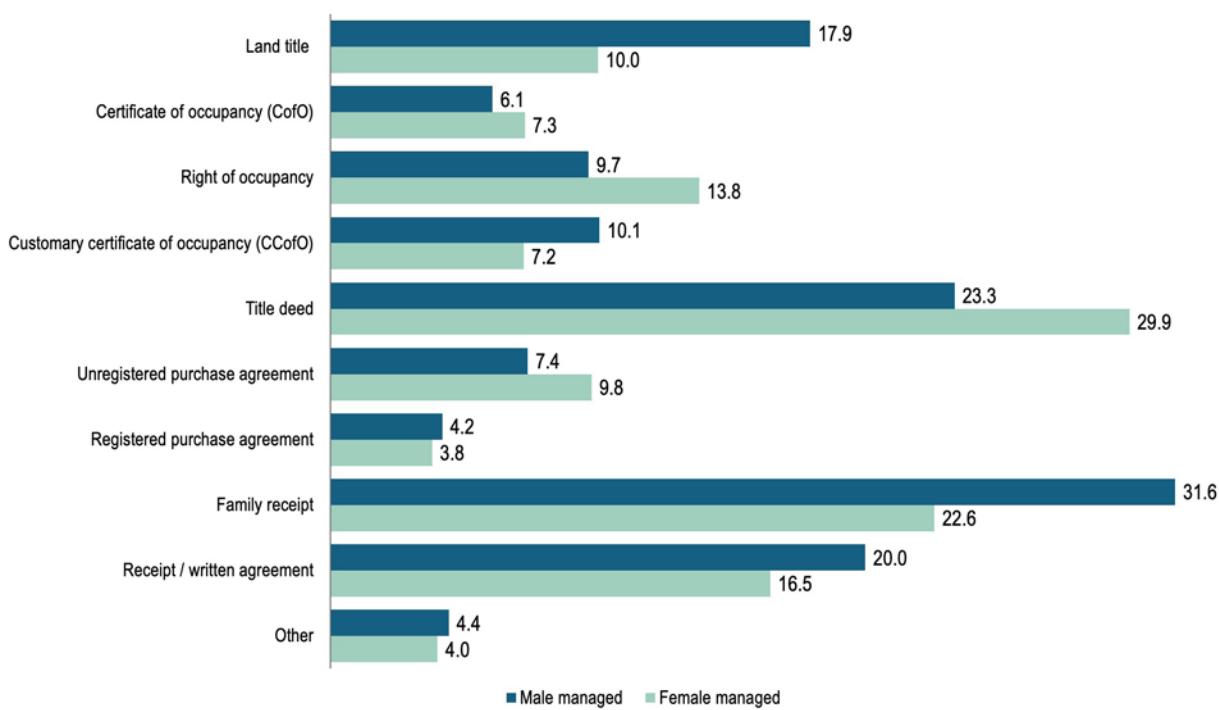


FIGURE 6.3 • Household Land Title (Percentage distribution of plots by sex of plot manager)

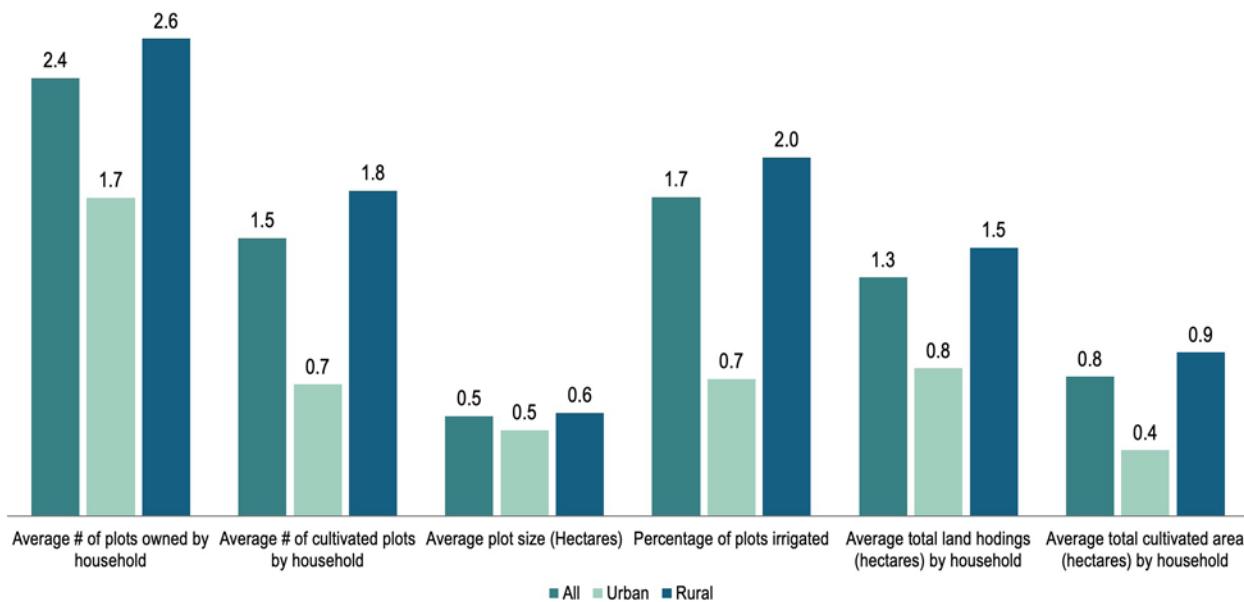


6.2.2. Land Use

On average, Nigerian households hold 2.4 plots of land, with 1.5 of those being cultivated (Figure 6.4). The average plot size is relatively small, at 0.5 hectares, and only 1.7 percent of these plots are irrigated. Total land holdings average 1.3 hectares, while the average total cultivated area is slightly lower at 0.8 hectares. Male-headed households

hold more plots (2.5) and tend to cultivate slightly larger plots (0.6 hectares) compared to female-headed households, which own 2.0 plots with an average plot size of 0.4 hectares. Rural areas generally have slightly larger plot sizes and a higher percentage of irrigated plots compared to urban areas. These data highlight the significant demographic variations in land use and agricultural practices across Nigeria (Appendix Tables 6.6 and 6.7).

FIGURE 6.4 • Land Inventory (Number and share of plots)



6.3. Input Use

Nationally, male-managed plots recorded far higher usage of most farming inputs than female-managed plots (Figure 6.5). Nationally, herbicide was used in 32.6 percent of cultivated plots, pesticide in 16.3 percent, inorganic fertilizer in 30.6 percent, organic fertilizer in 26.2 percent, animal traction in 17.4 percent, and equipment machines in 8.7 percent. However, there are noticeable differences in the application of these inputs between cultivated plots that are managed by males and those managed by females. All the listed inputs are deployed on a substantially larger share

of male-managed cultivated plots than female-managed plots. The differences range from 5.5 percentage points for equipment machines up to 14.9 percentage points for animal traction.

There are some geographical differences, smaller between the rural and urban sectors, but more significant at the zonal level. Herbicide use is more prominent in northern zones compared to southern zones. For example, in North Central, herbicide was applied on 55.3 percent of cultivated plots, while the corresponding figure in South East was 13.4 percent. Pesticide is used in almost one out of five

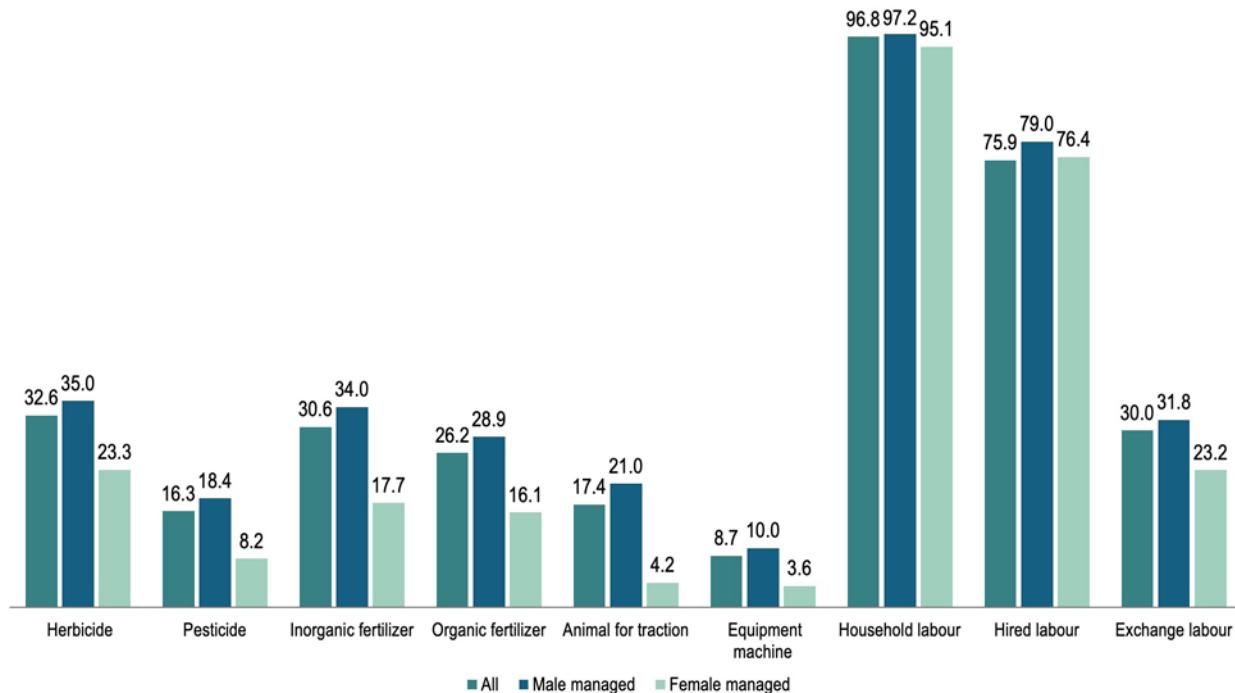
plots across all zones, with the exception of South East (3.7 percent) and South South (1.6 percent). Inorganic and organic fertilizer are used most frequently in northern zones and in the rural sector.

In terms of labour inputs, almost all cultivated plots use household labour (96.8 percent), indicating a strong household production structure. However, it is also common for households to hire labour (75.9 percent of cultivated plots). In contrast, it is less frequent for households to exchange labour (30.0 percent of cultivated plots), especially for female-managed plots (23.2 percent) compared with male-managed plots (31.8 percent). At zonal level, there are no significant differences in the share of plots using household labour, which ranges from 91.7 percent in the South West zone to 98.9 percent in North East. However, greater disparities are observed in the proportion of plots using hired labour, with a range from 65.5 percent in South South to 81.6 percent in South East. Northern zones evidence more reliance on exchange labour. Among them, the highest rate is in North East (46.1 percent) and

the lowest in North Central (33.8 percent). This contrasts with the southern zones. Use of exchange labour reaches only 16.5 percent in South South, while South West exhibits the lowest rate across all zones, 9.7 percent (Appendix Table 6.8).

Across plots cultivated with the major crops, the use of herbicides is generally higher than that of pesticides, except in the case of millet and beans/cowpeas. Nationally, herbicide use is highest in plots cultivated with rice and lowest in plots growing millet. In contrast, pesticides are most frequently used on legume crops, with 28.1 percent deployment on beans/cowpeas and 25.6 percent on groundnuts. In terms of fertilizer use, millet, beans/cowpeas, and guinea corn/sorghum crops show the highest prevalence of organic fertilizer use. Root tuber crops exhibit a lower reliance on fertilizer, with 7.6 percent of yam crops using organic fertilizer and 19.8 percent using inorganic fertilizer; similarly, cassava crops show 9.7 and 12.4 percent usage of organic and inorganic fertilizer, respectively (Appendix Table 6.9).

FIGURE 6.5 • Use of Farming Inputs (Percentage distribution of cultivated plots)



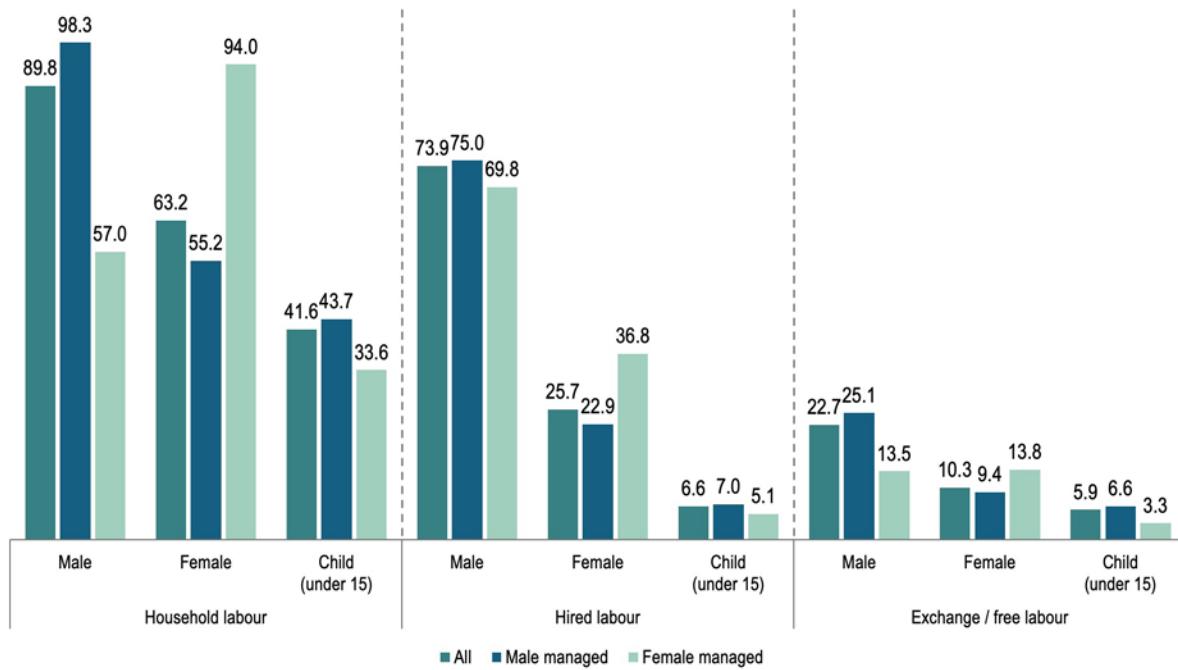
The use of inorganic fertilizers and herbicides decreased significantly from Wave 4 (2018/19) to Wave 5 (2023/24), especially on plots growing grain crops. The sharpest reduction was on rice crops, with a drop of 17.7 percentage points in herbicide use and 15.5 percentage points in the use of inorganic fertilizer. In contrast, as shown in Table 6.10, pesticide and organic fertilizer deployment rose for almost all crops, with groundnuts showing the largest positive increment for pesticide use (+12.8 percentage points) and organic fertilizer (+9.5 percentage points).

Traditional farming tools like cutlasses (87.7 percent), sickles (33.2 percent), and wheelbarrows (20.8 percent) are widely owned across all zones and sectors, reflecting their essential role in farming activities. Sprayers are also commonly used across the country, with 18.4 percent of households reporting ownership. In contrast, the ownership of more advanced equipment, such as pickups (0.1 percent), tractors (0.2 percent), and boats (0.2 percent) remains notably low (Appendix Table 6.11).

6.4. Labour

Agriculture in Nigeria relies strongly on household and hired male labour (Figure 6.6). Nationally, male household labour was used in 89.8 percent of cultivated plots, while female household labour was supplied to 63.2 percent of cultivated plots, and children under 15 years of age worked on 41.6 percent of cultivated plots. As noted above, hired labour is also a relevant input to agricultural activities. Men are the group most involved in hired labour (73.9 percent), accounting for almost three times the share of hired labour provided by females (25.7 percent). Only 6.6 percent of plots used children under 15 years of age for hired labour. Exchange/free labour is the least-used labour type. Nationally, only 22.7 of cultivated plots were worked using free/exchange labour provided by males, 10.3 percent with free/exchange labour provided by females, and 5.9 percent with this form of labour from children. The same pattern was observed across zones and sectors, with men taking the lead, except in the South East and South South zones, where

FIGURE 6.6 • Household Farming Activities by Gender (Percentage distribution of cultivated plots)



for household and exchange/free labour, women worked on more plots than men.

In female-managed plots, female participation in household labour (94.0 percent) is significantly higher than male participation (57.0 percent). In contrast, in all categories, child labour is less common in female-managed plots. In terms of hired labour, men remain the most-hired group both on female-managed plots and male-managed plots (Appendix Tables 6.12 and 6.13).

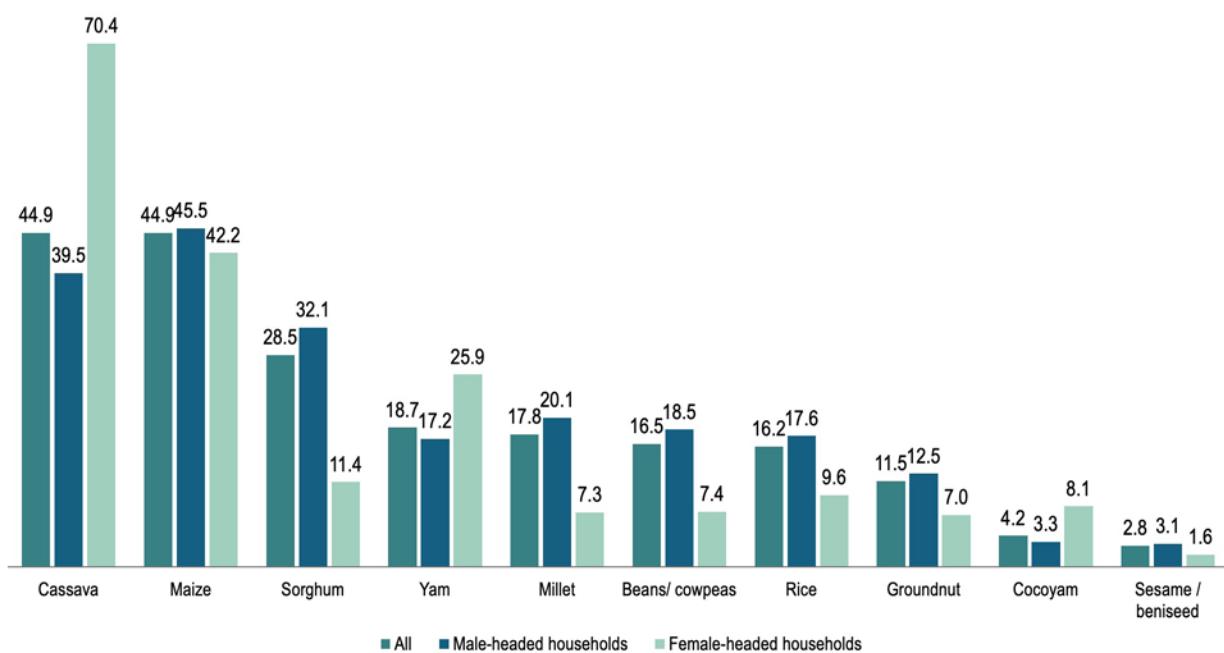
Generally, male household members were more involved in agricultural activities, except for weeding activities, where women had greater participation. Men participated in land preparation on 80.0 percent of plots, while women were involved on 50.6 percent and children on 48.7 percent of plots. For this activity, 56.4 percent of plots relied on male hired labour and 52.2 percent on male exchange/free labour. For harvest activities, the use of exchange/free labour became more relevant, supplying 84.0 percent of plots with child labour, 82.6 percent with exchange/free labour from men and 72.8 percent with this form of labour from women.

In Wave 5, relative to Wave 4, the exchange/free labour category has taken on increased importance. In contrast, supervision was mainly conducted by household members, especially by males (58.7 percent), while only 26.9 percent of plots were supervised by females and 4.3 percent by children (Appendix Tables 6.14 and 6.15).

6.5. Crop Cultivation and Use

Cassava and maize are the most popular crops cultivated in the country, grown by more than four out of 10 crop-farming households (Figure 6.7). Cassava cultivation was more prevalent among female-headed households (70.4 percent) than male-headed household (39.5 percent). Additionally, the urban sector shows strong cultivation of cassava (57.2 percent) compared to other crop types and the rural sector. At zonal level, the southern zones mainly grow three crops (cassava, maize, and yams), while other crop types are cultivated by only 0.0 to 17.0 percent of households. In contrast, households in northern zones grow a wider variety of crops (Appendix Table 6.16).

FIGURE 6.7 • Top 10 Major Crops Cultivated (Share of farming households growing crops)



Nationally, most harvested crops are sold unprocessed, consumed, or stored for future use. The harvest crop sold unprocessed in the largest proportion is the cashew (89.5 percent), followed by mango (88.5 percent) and orange (66.9 percent). Table 6.17 also indicates that a high proportion of harvested cassava (37.7 percent) is consumed by the household, while about 36.1 percent is sold immediately after harvest in unprocessed form, and 10.2 percent is stored for future use. Households store a large share of sorghum (49.2 percent) and yam (42.2 percent), followed by rice (36.8 percent), maize (31.8 percent), and beans/cowpeas (29.3 percent). The only crops for which a major proportion of the harvest is processed and then sold are cassava (10.5 percent) and beans/cowpeas (4.0 percent). Less than 2 percent of all other crops are sold in a processed form. The data also show low post-harvest losses of crops.

6.6. Post-Harvest Activities

Nationally, 78.2 percent of bean-harvesting households were involved in shelling/threshing/peeling, while fruit-growing households were involved at a lower rate in post-harvest activities, as expected. Almost half of sorghum-harvesting households dry the product, followed by beans (49.5 percent), yam (46.7 percent), and rice (45.1 percent). Cleaning activities were carried out mainly in bean-harvesting households (47.0 percent). Processing was most common for cassava-harvesting households (47.0 percent) and bean-harvesting households (45.8 percent). In contrast, mango-harvesting households did not carry out post-harvest activities with this crop. During Wave 5, in comparison to GHS-Panel Wave 4, almost all crops underwent an increase in drying and processing activities, while cleaning activities decreased (Appendix Tables 6.18 and 6.19).

6.7. Livestock

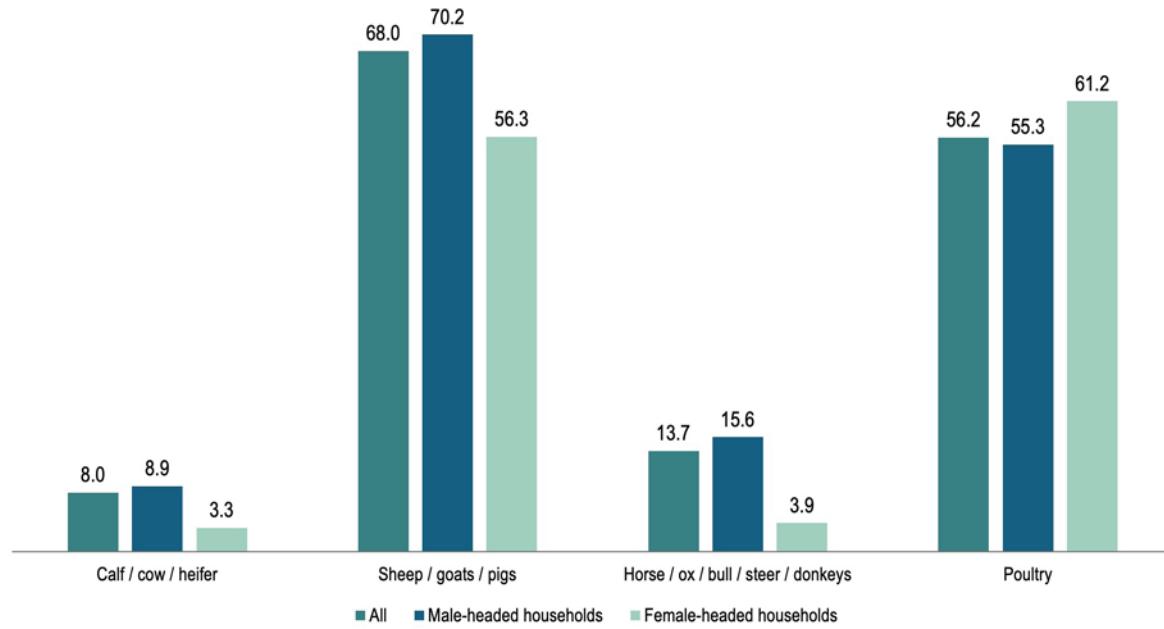
Among livestock-owning households, a notable 68.0 percent own sheep, goats, or pigs, while 56.2 percent of households nationwide own poultry (Figure 6.8). Ownership of horses, oxen, bulls, steers, and donkeys is relatively uncommon, with only 13.7 percent of households reporting ownership. Ownership of calves, cows, and heifers is also not common, with only 8.0 percent of households reporting ownership of these animals. Poultry (68.5 percent)

and other animals like sheep, goats, and pigs (52.2 percent) are the most commonly owned types of livestock in the urban area, while larger animals such as calves, cows, and heifers and working animals like horses and oxen are rare in urban settings. A more diverse ownership pattern is observed in rural areas, with sheep, goats, and pigs as the most commonly owned livestock (71.6 percent), followed by poultry (53.4 percent), then by the category of horses, oxen, bulls, steers, and donkeys (16.6 percent). 9.5 percent of rural households reported rearing a calf, cow, or heifer (Appendix Table 6.20).

There are differences in livestock ownership by the sex of the household head. Male-headed households most commonly own sheep, goats, and pigs (70.2 percent), followed by poultry (55.3 percent). Among female-headed households, ownership of poultry is most common (61.2 percent), followed by sheep, goats, and pigs (56.3 percent). The proportion of female-headed households that own a horse, ox, bull, steer, or donkey is considerably lower (3.9 percent) than for households with a male head (15.6 percent). The same holds true for the share of female-headed households that own a calf, cow, or heifer (3.3 percent) compared to male-headed households (8.9 percent).

Among animal-owning households in Nigeria, the sale of live animals to generate income is the dominant reason for owning animals (75.2 percent). 17.2 percent of such households report consuming their own animals as food, and 5.4 percent use livestock for crop agriculture. Only 0.7 percent of households raise animals for the purpose of social status/prestige. Utilization of animal holdings appears to be relatively similar between male- and female-headed households. However, there is a remarkable difference in the share of male-headed households that use animals for crop agriculture (6.2 percent) compared to households headed by females (1.1 percent). Animals are more frequently used for social status/prestige and crop agriculture by households in the northern zones than in the southern zones. Households in the South West (35.7 percent) and South South (37.0 percent) use animals for food more than do their counterparts in other zones. More urban households (24.7 percent) use animals as food for the family than is the case for rural households (15.5 percent), a pattern that was also reported in Wave 4 (Appendix Table 6.21).

FIGURE 6.8 • Holdings by Type of Livestock (Share of livestock-owning households)



6.8. Extension Services

Nationally, **24.4 percent of farming households have received extension services**. When this figure is broken down by the sex of the household head, male-headed households had a higher participation rate (26.0 percent) compared to female-headed households (17.2 percent) (Appendix Table 6.22). The data can be further categorized by geographical zones and sectors. The North Central zone has the highest participation rate in extension services at 29.9 percent, followed by the North East at 29.4 percent and the South West at 29.3 percent. In contrast, the South East zone recorded the lowest participation at just 2.8 percent. Participation also varies between urban and rural sectors, with urban households showing a slightly higher participation rate (26.9 percent) compared to rural households (23.9 percent).

In Nigeria, the most common topic of extension services was “new seed varieties” (16.9 percent), followed by “fertilizer use” (12.8 percent) and “pest control” (9.9 percent). These were the most common topics across female- and male-headed households and in both urban and rural areas. Nationally, the least common topics were “forestry” (0.1 percent) and “growing/selling tobacco” (0.1 percent) (Appendix Table 6.23).

APPENDIX 1. Tables – Chapter 1

TABLE 1.1 • Final Sample Distribution

Zone & Sector	Long Panel Sample		Refresh Sample		Entire Sample	
	# of EAs	# of HH	# of EAs	# of HH	# of EAs	# of HH
NORTH CENTRAL						
Urban	7	61	18	158	25	219
Rural	19	180	42	408	61	588
Total	26	241	60	566	86	807
NORTH EAST						
Urban	3	26	10	100	13	126
Rural	21	198	50	495	71	693
Total	24	224	60	595	84	819
NORTH WEST						
Urban	5	47	12	119	17	166
Rural	21	196	42	413	63	609
Total	26	243	54	532	80	775
SOUTH EAST						
Urban	7	60	15	134	22	194
Rural	19	169	45	430	64	599
Total	26	229	60	564	86	793
SOUTH SOUTH						
Urban	8	60	18	165	26	225
Rural	18	157	42	389	60	546
Total	26	217	60	554	86	771
SOUTH WEST						
Urban	21	165	43	380	64	545
Rural	8	57	17	148	25	205
Total	29	222	60	528	89	750
TOTAL						
Urban	51	419	116	1,056	167	1,475
Rural	106	957	238	2,283	344	3,240
TOTAL	157	1,376	354	3,339	511	4,715

Long Panel Sample: Old PP-W4 households in PP-W5 & PH-W5 with both interview_result==COMPLETE

TABLE 1.2 • Attrition and Movement of Long Panel Sample 2010-2024 (# of HH)

Zone & Sector	Original Sample* (2010)	Successfully Interviewed in W5 (2024)			HHs lost	Attrition (%)
		Original Location	Moved (Tracked)	Total		
NORTH CENTRAL						
Urban	70	49	12	61	9	12.9
Rural	190	173	7	180	10	5.3
Total	260	222	19	241	19	7.3
NORTH EAST						
Urban	30	22	4	26	4	13.3
Rural	210	190	8	198	12	5.7
Total	240	212	12	224	16	6.7
NORTH WEST						
Urban	50	42	5	47	3	6.0
Rural	230	183	13	196	34	14.8
Total	280	225	18	243	37	13.2
SOUTH EAST						
Urban	70	51	9	60	10	14.3
Rural	190	160	9	169	21	11.1
Total	260	211	18	229	31	11.9
SOUTH SOUTH						
Urban	80	45	15	60	20	25.0
Rural	180	130	27	157	23	12.8
Total	260	175	42	217	43	16.5
SOUTH WEST						
Urban	210	118	47	165	45	21.4
Rural	80	45	12	57	23	28.8
Total	290	163	59	222	68	23.4
TOTAL						
Urban	510	327	92	419	91	17.8
Rural	1,080	881	76	957	123	11.4
TOTAL	1,590	1,208	168	1,376	214	13.5

*Among the 159 EAs selected for the long panel.

TABLE 1.3 • Attrition and Movement of W4 Sample 2019-2024

Zone & Sector	Eligible sample for W5		Successfully Interviewed in W5 (2024)					HHs lost	Attrition (%)
	HHs that were eligible in W4 without a successful interview	HHs that were eligible in W4 with a successful interview	Total	Original Location	Moved (Tracked)	Total			
NORTH CENTRAL									
Urban	30	216	246	195	24	219	27	11%	
Rural	15	587	602	563	25	588	14	2%	
Total	45	803	848	758	49	807	41	5%	
NORTH EAST									
Urban	4	124	128	119	7	126	2	2%	
Rural	11	691	702	676	17	693	9	1%	
Total	15	815	830	795	24	819	11	1%	
NORTH WEST									
Urban	3	165	168	154	12	166	2	1%	
Rural	95	608	703	590	19	609	94	13%	
Total	98	773	871	744	31	775	96	11%	
SOUTH EAST									
Urban	25	190	215	181	13	194	21	10%	
Rural	27	598	625	572	27	599	26	4%	
Total	52	788	840	753	40	793	47	6%	
SOUTH SOUTH									
Urban	23	224	247	199	26	225	22	9%	
Rural	43	541	584	488	58	546	38	7%	
Total	66	765	831	687	84	771	60	7%	
SOUTH WEST									
Urban	77	537	614	459	86	545	69	11%	
Rural	32	201	233	178	27	205	28	12%	
Total	109	738	847	637	113	750	97	11%	
TOTAL									
Urban	162	1,456	1,618	1,307	168	1,475	143	9%	
Rural	223	3,226	3,449	3,067	173	3,240	209	6%	
TOTAL	385	4,682	5,067	4,374	341	4,715	352	7%	

TABLE 1.4 • Final Sample Composition

	Post-Planting		Post-Harvest		Final Sample	
	# of EAs	# of HHs	# of EAs	# of HHs	# of EAs	# of HHs
WAVE 1						
Urban	162	1,617	162	1,570	162	1,569
Rural	338	3,380	338	3,347	338	3,347
Total	500	4,997	500	4,917	500	4,916
WAVE 2						
Urban	159	1,489	159	1,488	159	1,475
Rural	336	3,260	338	3,282	336	3,241
Total	495	4,749	497	4,770	495	4,716
WAVE 3						
Urban	159	1,479	159	1,469	159	1,469
Rural	327	3,131	327	3,112	327	3,112
Total	486	4,610	486	4,581	486	4,581
WAVE 4						
Urban	167	1,602	167	1,573	167	1,573
Rural	352	3,442	350	3,403	350	3,403
Total	519	5,044	517	4,976	517	4,976
WAVE 5						
Urban	167	1,509	167	1,475	167	1,475
Rural	344	3,262	344	3,240	344	3,240
Total	511	4,771	511	4,715	511	4,715

*Includes both long panel and refresh households/EAs for W4.

APPENDIX 1. Tables – Chapter 2

TABLE 2.1 • Average Household Size, Dependency Ratio and Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Age Group

Zone & Sector	Ave. HH Size	Dependency Ratio	0-5		6-9		10-14		15-19		20-39		40-64		65+		Total (by sex)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	5.6	1.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.2	8.3	7.6	6.6	5.7	10.6	12.1	8.7	9.7	2.3	2.5	49.5	50.5
North Central	5.9	0.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	5.4	8.7	6.1	7.4	6.1	12.3	12.2	8.5	9.8	2.2	1.8	52.2	47.8
North East	7.9	1.2	8.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	9.5	8.9	6.8	6.0	10.9	11.7	7.2	7.7	1.6	1.4	50.9	49.1
North West	7.9	1.3	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.7	8.5	8.1	7.0	4.9	9.5	12.1	7.5	7.3	1.5	1.2	50.1	49.9
South East	4.1	0.9	4.2	5.2	5.6	3.7	8.4	6.7	4.8	5.5	10.3	12.3	9.2	13.6	4.9	5.4	47.5	52.5
South South	4.4	0.8	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.2	6.9	7.9	6.0	6.7	11.8	12.9	10.2	11.2	2.4	3.2	47.8	52.2
South West	3.6	0.7	3.8	4.9	4.8	5.5	6.8	7.4	6.2	5.8	9.7	11.4	11.9	13.1	3.3	5.4	46.5	53.5
Urban	4.9	0.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	7.9	7.4	6.9	7.0	11.4	12.8	9.6	10.6	2.4	3.0	48.9	51.1
Rural	6.0	1.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.7	8.4	7.7	6.4	5.2	10.3	11.9	8.3	9.3	2.3	2.4	49.8	50.2

TABLE 2.2 • Average Household Size, Dependency Ratio and Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Age Group (Change from Wave 4 to Wave 5)

Zone & Sector	Ave. HH Size	Dependency Ratio	0-5		6-9		10-14		15-19		20-39		40-64		65+	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3
North Central	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.0	↓ -2.8	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1
North East	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.9	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	→ 0.0
North West	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.9	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3
South East	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -3.2	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.4	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.0
South South	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -2.6	↓ -2.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.8	→ 0.0	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.6	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.0
South West	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	↓ -2.1	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.7	↓ -2.3	↓ -2.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 2.2	↓ -0.5	→ 0.0
Urban	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.9	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.5	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.6
Rural	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2

TABLE 2.3 • Marital Status (as share of individuals aged 12 years and older)

	Never Married		Married (Mono)		Married (Polygamous)		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	57.9	38.0	30.6	29.9	9.1	17.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.1	12.1
Age cohort												
12-19	99.9	97.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-39	70.4	25.6	25.3	43.4	3.2	26.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	2.1
40-64	2.2	2.0	68.1	45.5	24.7	26.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.6	21.1
65+	0.1	1.9	66.5	15.7	22.2	6.0	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.7	8.8	72.9
Zone												
North Central	58.4	37.2	31.1	33.1	9.3	18.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	9.8
North East	63.6	41.0	23.3	23.8	11.8	24.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	9.0
North West	61.9	34.1	22.6	24.7	14.4	31.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	8.4
South East	51.0	38.4	42.5	35.3	2.4	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.8	20.8
South South	57.1	45.9	36.1	31.8	2.5	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.9	1.8	14.0
South West	46.9	33.7	41.3	36.5	6.1	9.4	1.0	1.2	3.1	4.1	1.6	15.0
Sector												
Urban	57.4	43.0	35.0	33.1	4.9	8.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.7	1.2	11.4
Rural	58.1	35.9	28.8	28.5	10.8	21.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	12.4

TABLE 2.4 • Former household members that have relocated within or outside Nigeria in the last 10 years

Migration experience	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Share of households with former household members that have relocated within or outside Nigeria	39.1	54.7	52.8	40.3	46.1	39.3	37.0	49.3	45.4
Relationship with current household head (% of former household members)									
Head	4.5	4.0	3.8	7.3	8.4	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.5
Spouse	4.6	8.6	8.4	6.1	5.2	6.5	5.6	7.1	6.8
Own child	56.4	51.8	59.5	56.1	48.4	39.9	46.2	55.0	53.0
Step child	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.4
Adopted child	0.7	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.0
Grandchild	10.0	6.9	7.8	9.3	12.5	20.4	13.5	9.8	10.6
Brother/sister	7.6	11.6	6.1	8.1	7.1	11.3	9.7	7.7	8.2
Niece/nephew	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.4	7.2	5.8	7.0	5.1	5.5
Brother-in-law/sister-in-law	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.6	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.8
Son-in-law/daughter-in-law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parent	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
Parent-in-law	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Domestic help (resident)	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.6
Former spouse	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other relation	2.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.7
Other non-relation	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Main reasons why individuals left the HH (% of former household members)									
Visit/moved to live with relatives/friends	22.7	15.5	17.5	25.4	24.6	25.7	25.4	20.0	21.2
Go to study	7.3	3.8	6.4	11.1	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.6	7.4
Getting married	32.9	35.2	40.2	13.4	17.9	17.2	23.9	29.5	28.2
Family quarrel	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Divorce	1.2	3.7	4.3	1.5	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.1
Seasonal work	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Look for/start new job or business	10.4	8.9	4.6	26.9	23.3	24.1	17.0	13.9	14.6
Look for new/better land to farm	0.3	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.4
Personal health reasons	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.9
Armed conflict	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Security reasons	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7
Environmental/natural disaster	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health crisis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Set up own home	2.7	6.0	2.6	1.9	3.6	6.3	4.9	3.4	3.7
Dead	14.3	20.3	18.0	11.8	10.4	7.1	11.5	15.1	14.3
Other	2.1	5.0	2.5	3.7	3.8	6.1	5.1	3.2	3.7

TABLE 2.5 • Characteristics of former household members that have relocated in the last 10 years

	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Share of households with former household members that have relocated within or outside Nigeria	39.1	54.7	52.8	40.3	46.1	39.3	37.0	49.3	45.4
Sex of former household member (% of former household members)									
Female	51.3	52.4	49.1	49.3	49.9	48.1	49.3	50.2	50.0
Male	48.7	47.6	50.9	50.7	50.1	51.9	50.7	49.8	50.0
Highest education level completed when left (% of former household members)									
None	12.9	14.7	10.6	5.3	7.4	9.1	7.0	11.1	10.2
Primary	17.3	26.4	38.0	23.3	19.0	14.5	14.1	28.4	25.2
Secondary	39.8	24.9	22.9	51.5	53.3	50.9	48.2	35.0	38.0
Tertiary	10.1	6.7	7.7	10.3	9.5	12.3	16.3	6.9	9.1
No information	19.9	27.3	20.8	9.6	10.8	13.2	14.4	18.5	17.6

TABLE 2.6 • Migration aspirations (Share of individuals 15 years and older that answered the migration aspirations section)

Migration aspirations	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Individuals that would like to leave the community permanently or temporarily (Share of individuals 15 years and older that answered the migration aspirations section)									
Total	25.5	9.9	20.8	31.2	44.6	29.1	30.6	23.7	25.6
Female	19.7	4.1	10.4	24.0	39.0	25.8	24.7	17.1	19.3
Male	31.0	15.7	29.7	40.2	50.9	33.1	37.0	30.3	32.1
15-19 years old	25.0	7.3	25.9	41.1	50.6	34.2	24.2	27.9	26.9
20-30 years old	35.8	14.1	24.6	51.5	65.7	47.5	40.2	32.6	34.5
31-64 years old	23.1	8.8	19.7	28.4	43.5	29.3	32.4	21.9	25.0
65+ years old	8.6	7.5	1.0	10.7	4.3	6.5	11.2	4.6	6.5
Individuals planning to leave this community in the next 12 months (as share of individuals that would like to leave the community)									
Total	16.6	34.3	28.2	13.8	14.2	32.6	23.5	20.4	21.4
Female	18.4	38.5	8.9	12.8	12.1	25.7	16.8	15.9	16.2
Male	15.6	33.2	34.1	14.5	16.0	38.9	28.4	22.9	24.6
15-19 years old	14.6	30.6	15.0	14.6	15.1	27.3	14.5	17.9	17.1
20-30 years old	21.2	37.4	40.9	18.8	16.3	36.2	29.8	25.4	26.7
31-64 years old	14.2	28.2	27.4	11.2	12.7	33.4	22.7	18.3	19.9
65+ years old	12.9	69.7	0.0	7.8	23.5	13.8	20.9	17.2	19.1
Individuals that have started to make any preparation for moving (as share of individuals that are planning to leave the community in the next 12 months)									
Total	58.0	62.8	54.2	31.5	55.6	64.8	61.9	52.3	55.8
Female	64.8	47.2	47.3	23.5	65.8	54.3	58.3	50.5	53.5
Male	53.1	67.4	54.7	36.9	48.9	71.1	63.4	53.0	56.7
15-19 years old	74.3	33.2	59.2	26.3	56.4	68.5	53.5	56.1	55.6
20-30 years old	57.8	64.2	53.6	25.5	58.2	67.2	63.6	51.3	55.3
31-64 years old	50.0	66.8	53.4	42.6	52.1	62.3	59.7	52.0	55.3
65+ years old	100.0	82.8		0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.0	76.9

TABLE 2.7 • Share of individuals that would like to leave their community by intended destination (% of individuals 15 years and older that answered the migration aspirations section)

Zone & Sector		Moving to capital city	Moving to a town/city in this same State	Moving to a town/city in another State	Moving to a rural area	Moving to another country	No preference	Other
NIGERIA	Male	36.2	14.4	17.4	2.8	25.5	3.7	0.1
	Female	33.8	15.4	14.2	2.0	28.5	5.8	0.3
	All	35.3	14.8	16.2	2.5	26.6	4.5	0.2
North Central	Male	38.5	21.4	18.0	3.1	16.2	2.7	0.0
	Female	47.2	18.1	9.9	2.8	18.8	1.6	1.6
	All	41.8	20.2	14.9	3.0	17.2	2.3	0.6
North East	Male	31.4	13.4	34.1	7.5	5.8	7.8	0.0
	Female	44.5	16.5	25.9	5.2	0.0	7.1	0.8
	All	34.1	14.0	32.4	7.0	4.6	7.6	0.2
North West	Male	47.8	25.4	17.4	1.5	6.1	1.5	0.1
	Female	56.5	13.8	12.9	5.9	4.1	6.8	0.0
	All	49.8	22.7	16.4	2.6	5.6	2.8	0.1
South East	Male	32.1	4.8	16.9	0.0	37.4	8.9	0.0
	Female	24.4	16.4	12.4	0.0	33.8	13.0	0.0
	All	28.7	9.8	14.9	0.0	35.8	10.7	0.0
South South	Male	36.4	5.3	9.2	4.1	42.8	2.2	0.0
	Female	30.3	12.5	11.3	0.6	39.5	5.8	0.0
	All	33.5	8.6	10.2	2.5	41.3	3.9	0.0
South West	Male	15.5	9.1	20.2	2.7	48.9	3.3	0.3
	Female	17.6	17.5	24.1	2.1	37.2	1.6	0.0
	All	16.5	13.1	22.0	2.4	43.3	2.5	0.1
Urban	Male	30.6	8.5	15.0	5.0	33.7	6.9	0.2
	Female	25.8	13.6	14.9	1.5	36.6	7.5	0.1
	All	28.6	10.7	14.9	3.5	34.9	7.1	0.2
Rural	Male	38.7	17.1	18.4	1.8	21.8	2.3	0.0
	Female	38.6	16.4	13.9	2.3	23.6	4.8	0.4
	All	38.6	16.8	16.8	1.9	22.4	3.2	0.2

TABLE 2.8 • Individuals with National Birth Certificate (as share of household members)

	Male	Female	All
NIGERIA	31.0	29.4	30.2
Age cohort			
0-5	32.2	37.0	34.6
6-9	37.0	38.8	37.9
10-19	38.0	40.3	39.1
20-39	32.1	26.7	29.2
40-64	18.4	12.8	15.5
65+	7.2	6.3	6.7
Zone			
North Central	26.2	22.3	24.3
North East	19.7	17.1	18.4
North West	28.8	26.3	27.5
South East	34.4	29.6	31.9
South South	35.8	37.8	36.8
South West	53.5	53.1	53.3
Sector			
Urban	53.5	51.6	52.5
Rural	22.6	20.9	21.7

TABLE 2.9 • Mean years of education by age group (Average number of years for persons aged 3 years and older)

	3-9		10-14		15-19		20-30		31-64		65+		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
NIGERIA	0.9	0.9	4.5	4.6	7.8	8.3	10.3	8.5	9.0	6.4	5.8	2.8	5.8
Zone													
North Central	0.8	0.9	3.9	3.9	7.7	7.9	9.9	8.1	8.9	4.7	5.0	0.9	5.4
North East	0.7	0.7	3.4	3.4	5.9	5.7	8.9	5.2	7.3	3.4	2.6	0.6	4.0
North West	0.9	1.0	4.0	4.0	6.6	7.0	9.5	6.3	7.1	4.5	4.6	3.4	4.5
South East	1.3	0.8	5.4	5.7	9.7	10.2	12.1	11.6	10.1	9.4	7.9	3.4	7.6
South South	1.3	1.2	6.6	6.2	10.3	10.9	11.9	12.0	11.4	9.2	6.9	2.8	8.1
South West	1.2	0.9	6.1	6.2	9.8	10.1	11.7	12.0	10.4	8.8	5.8	3.7	7.6
Sector													
Urban	0.9	1.0	5.5	5.5	9.3	9.5	11.7	11.0	10.7	9.1	7.9	3.8	7.6
Rural	0.9	0.9	4.2	4.3	7.1	7.7	9.7	7.4	8.2	5.3	4.9	2.4	5.1

Note: The figures are for all individuals 3 years and older.

TABLE 2.10 • Literacy in any language (as share of individuals aged 5 years and older)

	5-9		10-14		15-19		20-30		31-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
NIGERIA	31.1	32.4	64.4	65.0	75.7	81.5	81.3	69.7	76.6	52.4	59.7	28.4	65.8	56.0	60.9
Zone															
North Central	26.0	33.0	59.0	57.8	74.5	73.5	80.0	63.6	72.0	38.2	43.4	6.2	62.0	47.9	55.3
North East	16.8	21.1	55.7	54.1	67.0	66.1	73.0	49.6	65.4	32.6	35.1	8.3	54.3	41.2	47.8
North West	15.9	16.2	46.7	48.0	61.4	72.7	72.9	52.6	65.2	33.7	38.3	12.2	50.2	38.9	44.6
South East	58.0	48.0	85.9	92.0	98.8	96.8	92.9	93.2	88.4	74.8	77.9	30.2	84.2	74.7	79.2
South South	70.3	70.3	94.8	88.7	94.9	98.3	95.4	95.0	90.4	74.6	73.9	30.3	88.8	79.9	84.1
South West	65.8	69.1	89.3	89.3	95.6	97.3	92.3	95.4	87.2	78.4	78.8	53.1	86.1	80.5	83.1
Sector															
Urban	46.9	60.7	84.5	81.6	89.2	90.7	89.7	89.2	87.0	73.2	78.9	42.3	81.0	76.2	78.5
Rural	26.6	24.8	57.2	59.0	70.2	76.7	78.0	61.2	71.9	43.9	52.2	21.8	60.0	48.0	54.0

TABLE 2.11 • Early Childhood Development (as share of children aged 4-6 years old)

Anchor Items for Early Childhood Development	NIGERIA	Sex		Sector		Zone					
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West
Name at least ten letters	45.5	43.7	47.5	66.7	39.6	45.4	32.3	27.9	79.9	86.7	78.8
Read four simple words	31.1	28.9	33.3	53.2	24.9	26.4	15.1	17.2	53.2	67.0	80.5
Follow text in a correct direction, even if s/he cannot read	38.6	36.0	41.3	62.5	31.9	34.9	17.4	31.1	54.6	71.7	73.6
Write at least three letters	38.6	38.5	38.7	65.2	31.1	35.3	21.5	22.4	72.0	82.4	77.1
Write a simple word, besides his/her name	24.1	24.3	23.9	48.3	17.3	26.3	10.0	9.9	44.1	55.8	65.2
Count from 1 to 10	63.9	64.1	63.6	86.3	57.5	62.1	63.4	45.3	90.4	95.7	97.0
Count from 1 to 20	42.5	41.2	43.9	69.5	34.9	46.4	32.0	21.3	72.3	81.9	89.1
Differentiate between tall and short	62.8	62.9	62.7	76.7	58.9	65.6	54.5	54.3	75.0	76.8	90.9
Differentiate between heavy and light	56.9	57.9	55.9	69.4	53.4	63.7	46.1	49.5	69.6	68.7	79.4
Differentiate between yesterday, today, and tomorrow	43.5	41.2	45.9	53.4	40.8	46.8	38.9	36.4	40.9	60.8	66.0
Know that a one-digit number is larger than another one-digit number	39.0	36.8	41.3	53.5	34.9	43.6	37.4	25.3	49.1	56.4	74.2
Pay attention when doing an activity	65.2	63.1	67.4	77.4	61.8	66.9	62.2	55.3	82.1	82.8	81.1
Remember all the instructions when they were asked to do several things	41.2	41.0	41.3	49.1	38.9	41.9	44.0	32.4	45.3	57.2	54.0
Able to plan ahead	20.4	19.3	21.4	30.7	17.4	16.4	24.8	14.0	20.8	29.8	38.7
Stop an activity when told to do so	73.4	73.1	73.7	81.7	71.0	72.3	75.7	68.2	82.4	78.0	82.6
Keep working at something until s/he is finished	45.1	46.0	44.1	55.4	42.1	48.8	47.9	36.3	52.0	59.2	51.8
Get along with other children s/he plays with	84.6	84.9	84.2	91.2	82.7	80.6	81.1	81.1	94.8	94.5	94.5
Adjust easily to transitions	61.5	61.3	61.8	71.8	58.7	64.2	52.7	56.9	73.7	76.6	68.1
Accept responsibility for his/her actions	50.0	48.3	51.8	58.3	47.7	51.8	51.8	41.3	56.2	65.4	62.0
Settle down after periods of exciting activity	69.9	70.3	69.4	74.0	68.7	73.1	68.4	63.4	76.5	84.8	74.6

TABLE 2.12 • School/Daycare attendance (as share of children aged 7 years and younger)

	Share of children who have ever attended school/daycare			Share of children currently attending school/daycare		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIGERIA	35.0	37.7	36.3	27.6	29.9	28.7
Age cohort						
0-2	7.2	10.1	8.7	7.2	9.9	8.6
3-5	34.4	42.2	38.3	29.4	34.3	31.9
6-7	58.5	57.6	58.1	42.5	42.7	42.6
Zone						
North Central	35.1	38.9	36.9	24.7	25.7	25.2
North East	20.1	21.0	20.5	15.1	15.7	15.4
North West	21.0	19.3	20.2	14.1	13.0	13.6
South East	73.0	77.5	75.3	71.5	74.4	73.0
South South	67.0	73.1	70.0	55.9	61.3	58.6
South West	63.9	71.2	68.2	54.0	60.7	57.9
Sector						
Urban	51.7	58.1	54.9	43.8	48.2	46.0
Rural	30.3	31.9	31.1	23.1	24.6	23.9

TABLE 2.13 • School Attendance and Type of School Attending
(as share of children aged 5-14 years old)

	Type of School Attending									
	Attendance Rate* (%)			Government		Private		Other		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
NIGERIA	75.9	76.4	76.1	54.2	51.9	33.4	33.7	12.4	14.4	
Zone										
North Central	69.0	68.8	68.9	49.2	45.0	44.4	49.4	6.3	5.6	
North East	58.5	56.0	57.3	70.7	72.5	20.8	19.4	8.6	8.2	
North West	70.1	71.0	70.5	63.4	56.7	13.3	14.2	23.3	29.1	
South East	97.8	97.6	97.7	39.9	39.5	49.0	47.6	11.0	12.9	
South South	96.7	97.9	97.3	40.3	46.6	53.1	47.5	6.6	5.9	
South West	95.8	97.2	96.6	48.1	41.9	51.3	57.5	0.6	0.5	
Sector										
Urban	84.8	89.0	86.8	51.4	48.8	44.4	48.2	4.2	3.0	
Rural	73.0	72.4	72.7	55.2	53.1	29.3	28.0	15.4	18.8	

(*) Share of children aged 5–14 years currently attending any level of schooling.

TABLE 2.14 • School Proximity (as share of Primary and Secondary school students)*

PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS						
	Boarding	0-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	61+ Min
NIGERIA	0.3	45.6	38.2	11.1	3.6	1.2
Sex						
Female	0.4	43.2	41.3	10.3	3.6	1.2
Male	0.2	48.3	34.8	12.0	3.6	1.2
Zone						
North Central	0.3	41.2	44.3	11.4	2.4	0.5
North East	0.4	45.4	37.2	12.7	3.7	0.6
North West	0.5	54.8	34.8	7.9	1.8	0.2
South East	0.2	37.2	38.2	12.8	8.7	2.9
South South	0.0	36.6	43.1	14.7	2.4	3.3
South West	0.1	49.5	34.0	10.2	5.2	0.9
Sector						
Urban	0.3	44.0	39.5	12.7	2.6	0.8
Rural	0.3	46.3	37.7	10.4	4.0	1.3
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS						
	Boarding	0-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	61+ Min
NIGERIA	4.7	25.1	45.8	15.8	5.8	2.7
Sex						
Female	4.9	26.1	44.0	16.7	5.8	2.5
Male	4.4	24.0	47.9	14.8	5.9	3.0
Zone						
North Central	5.0	32.4	43.4	14.9	3.2	1.1
North East	5.4	28.4	43.5	16.1	4.0	2.7
North West	5.9	26.2	49.7	13.8	3.3	1.2
South East	6.1	18.0	40.0	17.4	13.6	4.8
South South	3.1	20.5	45.0	20.3	5.9	5.1
South West	2.9	26.1	50.3	12.0	7.0	1.8
Sector						
Urban	4.8	26.3	47.2	14.1	6.3	1.4
Rural	4.6	24.4	45.1	16.8	5.6	3.5

(*) Attending school during the 2022/2023 school year.

TABLE 2.15 • Change in School Proximity for Primary and Secondary school students from Wave 4 to Wave 5 (percentage point change)

PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS						
	Boarding	0-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	61+ Min
NIGERIA	↓ -0.2	↓ -7.6	↑ 3.0	↑ 5.6	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.1
Sex						
Female	↓ -0.3	↓ -8.2	↑ 4.9	↑ 4.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.7
Male	↓ -0.1	↓ -6.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 7.1	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.5
Zone						
North Central	↑ 0.2	↓ -14.9	↑ 8.1	↑ 7.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4
North East	↓ -1.6	↓ -5.9	↑ 8.4	↑ 6.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -7.6
North West	↑ 0.1	↓ -7.8	↑ 2.7	↑ 4.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1
South East	↓ -0.3	↑ 10.3	↓ -16.3	↑ 5.6	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.7
South South	→ 0.0	↓ -17.2	↑ 11.5	↑ 6.1	↓ -1.6	↑ 1.1
South West	↓ -0.1	↓ -3.9	↓ -1.7	↑ 4.1	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.7
Sector						
Urban	↓ -0.3	↓ -5.0	↓ -1.6	↑ 6.6	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3
Rural	↓ -0.2	↓ -8.5	↑ 4.6	↑ 5.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.6
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS						
	Boarding	0-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	61+ Min
NIGERIA	↓ -2.9	↓ -3.7	↑ 6.4	↑ 3.2	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.8
Sex						
Female	↓ -2.4	↓ -2.4	↑ 3.6	↑ 4.9	↓ -1.0	↓ -2.8
Male	↓ -3.4	↓ -5.1	↑ 9.6	↑ 1.3	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.6
Zone						
North Central	↓ -5.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 4.6	↑ 7.3	↓ -5.3	↓ -1.6
North East	↓ -9.4	↑ 11.4	↑ 5.1	↑ 8.8	↓ -5.6	↓ -10.4
North West	↓ -1.3	↓ -5.8	↑ 0.6	↑ 4.6	↑ 1.7	→ 0.0
South East	↓ -2.4	↑ 5.0	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.9	↓ -3.3
South South	↑ 0.6	↓ -16.1	↑ 14.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.1
South West	↓ -0.8	↓ -5.2	↑ 10.9	↓ -0.6	↓ -4.6	↑ 0.3
Sector						
Urban	↓ -2.0	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.8	↑ 2.3	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.1
Rural	↓ -3.3	↓ -5.9	↑ 10.3	↑ 3.8	↓ -2.5	↓ -2.5

TABLE 2.16 • Education Expenditure for persons aged 3 years and older attending primary or secondary schools

	Share of education expenditures (%)									
	Mean annual total school expenditure per student in Naira	Tuition and other fees	Textbooks and other teaching materials	Ancillary fees	School meals and transport purchased outside educational institutions	Other contributions to school	Uniforms and other school clothing	Private tutoring	Additional books, computer, or learning software to be used at home in support of formal schooling	Other categories
NIGERIA	25,227.9	23.8	21.6	0.3	7.7	10.6	32.2	1.0	2.4	0.4
Sex										
Female	26,059.6	24.0	20.6	0.3	8.1	11.4	31.4	0.9	2.7	0.6
Male	24,300.1	23.6	22.6	0.3	7.3	9.7	33.0	1.0	2.1	0.3
Zone										
North Central	31,254.1	35.3	17.0	0.1	2.5	20.1	24.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
North East	9,562.1	15.9	25.7	0.1	3.9	12.2	41.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
North West	12,469.6	10.1	19.9	0.2	13.9	7.6	42.2	0.4	5.6	0.1
South East	31,440.9	44.3	25.7	1.2	4.5	9.3	11.4	1.6	0.4	1.5
South South	43,783.3	39.8	21.5	0.3	5.4	5.3	23.4	2.0	1.9	0.6
South West	42,742.1	41.2	22.2	0.4	4.4	13.8	11.3	4.4	0.4	1.8
Sector										
Urban	40,228.4	33.4	22.7	0.4	7.8	7.3	23.5	2.0	1.9	0.9
Rural	18,966.8	20.5	21.2	0.3	7.7	11.7	35.1	0.6	2.6	0.3
	Share of education expenditures (%)									
	Mean annual total school expenditure per student in Naira	Tuition and other fees	Textbooks and other teaching materials	Ancillary fees	School meals and transport purchased outside educational institutions	Other contributions to school	Uniforms and other school clothing	Private tutoring	Additional books, computer, or learning software to be used at home in support of formal schooling	Other categories
NIGERIA	50,199.6	34.0	23.4	1.1	9.6	6.2	21.6	1.2	2.5	0.5
Sex										
Female	48,686.5	35.1	22.2	1.1	10.1	6.8	20.6	1.1	2.5	0.6
Male	51,856.9	32.8	24.6	1.2	9.0	5.5	22.6	1.3	2.6	0.4
Zone										
North Central	60,761.5	47.0	20.0	0.2	6.5	6.1	18.1	1.6	0.1	0.4
North East	24,500.4	32.0	24.6	0.7	4.4	9.0	28.9	0.0	0.4	0.1
North West	25,791.6	16.7	20.4	1.5	17.9	6.3	31.5	0.3	5.2	0.1
South East	60,103.7	47.4	25.4	2.2	5.2	5.2	10.1	2.9	0.7	0.9
South South	65,852.3	43.3	24.3	1.2	6.5	4.4	15.6	0.6	3.5	0.6
South West	66,647.2	44.2	28.5	0.4	6.5	5.8	8.4	4.1	0.7	1.4
Sector										
Urban	67,654.1	33.9	25.1	2.0	12.3	4.6	18.9	1.7	1.0	0.7
Rural	40,211.1	34.0	22.5	0.7	8.3	7.0	22.9	1.0	3.2	0.4

TABLE 2.17 • Average Education Expenditure by education level for persons aged 3 years and older (amounts in Naira)

	Primary			Secondary			Any Educational Level		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
NIGERIA	26,059.6	24,300.1	25,227.9	48,686.5	51,856.9	50,199.6	49,024.5	49,293.9	49,154.3
Zone									
North Central	33,914.5	27,602.2	31,254.1	65,000.5	55,302.7	60,761.5	62,273.6	58,682.9	60,685.7
North East	9,957.1	9,119.4	9,562.1	21,300.5	28,044.7	24,500.4	17,332.7	18,724.1	17,992.5
North West	12,344.2	12,605.9	12,469.6	27,232.8	24,006.8	25,791.6	24,250.5	18,405.5	21,483.3
South East	33,207.0	29,012.8	31,440.9	59,387.2	60,732.2	60,103.7	50,507.2	54,514.3	52,467.2
South South	46,857.5	41,121.6	43,783.3	59,927.9	72,457.9	65,852.3	89,734.1	98,235.0	93,990.8
South West	42,081.7	43,374.6	42,742.1	64,803.1	68,333.5	66,647.2	72,683.5	67,065.9	69,753.3
Sector									
Urban	39,821.6	40,659.7	40,228.4	68,697.9	66,604.0	67,654.1	73,322.1	79,430.9	76,357.0
Rural	20,509.9	17,208.1	18,966.8	37,950.6	42,811.1	40,211.1	38,240.8	34,687.2	36,553.5

TABLE 2.18 • Any Health Problems in the past 4 weeks (Share of Household members)

	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-9		Ages 10-14		Ages 15-49		Ages 50-64		65+		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	30.3	26.6	20.3	19.4	16.6	19.0	19.2	21.5	27.0	36.0	47.5	56.3	22.2	24.3
Zone														
North Central	29.6	28.7	21.5	20.8	18.8	15.5	19.2	21.4	19.5	32.3	34.4	39.7	21.2	22.9
North East	25.3	34.1	19.1	21.0	18.1	22.7	17.5	18.5	24.5	28.2	39.0	46.7	20.1	22.7
North West	30.4	19.4	18.2	17.1	13.1	14.4	17.4	20.2	22.1	27.8	43.8	45.2	19.9	19.6
South East	29.7	39.6	26.3	24.5	18.9	25.9	21.3	24.7	33.1	45.5	61.5	66.9	27.1	33.3
South South	34.3	38.6	25.4	21.6	18.8	22.5	23.7	27.1	43.6	47.9	52.3	71.0	27.4	31.1
South West	42.9	19.7	14.8	17.7	16.0	19.8	18.6	17.6	24.0	33.2	46.9	54.0	22.0	23.1
Sector														
Urban	36.7	27.1	17.4	20.6	18.8	20.7	23.2	19.6	30.4	35.7	39.8	51.8	21.2	22.9
Rural	28.4	26.4	21.3	19.0	15.8	18.3	17.7	22.3	25.6	36.2	50.4	58.3	20.1	22.7

TABLE 2.19 • Type of Illness

(as share of Household members reporting any illness in the last 4 weeks)

	Malaria			Typhoid			Injury			Common Cold/Catarrh/Cough			Stomach/Ulcer Pain			Headache			Hypertension			Other			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
NIGERIA	67.1	66.6	66.8	18.8	18.1	18.4	3.9	1.6	2.7	17.5	17.8	17.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	8.0	8.7	8.4	1.8	3.4	2.7	16.2	15.7	15.9	
Zone																									
North Central	63.5	58.6	61.1	26.6	27.9	27.2	2.1	0.9	1.5	25.1	23.5	24.3	2.7	6.3	4.5	9.2	8.3	8.8	1.4	3.3	2.4	12.9	13.6	13.3	
North East	74.1	72.4	73.2	13.9	19.5	16.8	3.4	0.6	1.9	21.7	17.4	19.5	1.7	4.5	3.2	9.7	7.3	8.4	0.9	2.6	1.8	10.8	11.7	11.3	
North West	67.1	65.8	66.5	9.9	6.2	8.1	5.8	2.3	4.0	11.7	14.7	13.2	2.8	5.5	4.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	1.2	3.6	2.4	14.3	13.3	13.8	
South East	63.2	68.1	66.0	30.3	28.5	29.3	4.0	2.5	3.2	20.6	20.8	20.7	1.8	2.9	2.4	6.5	9.1	8.0	3.6	4.6	4.2	21.1	20.3	20.7	
South South	72.1	73.9	73.1	28.5	23.5	25.7	3.3	1.9	2.5	15.2	17.8	16.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	4.4	5.7	5.1	2.9	4.4	3.7	15.6	15.5	15.5	
South West	59.3	56.1	57.5	7.2	6.8	6.9	2.9	0.8	1.7	15.1	14.1	14.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	6.7	14.0	10.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	29.5	22.8	25.8	
Sector																									
Urban	71.9	69.5	70.7	16.6	14.9	15.7	3.7	1.6	2.6	15.8	16.5	16.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	6.4	8.9	7.7	2.1	3.1	2.6	17.2	15.9	16.5	
Rural	65.1	65.5	65.3	19.7	19.3	19.5	4.0	1.6	2.7	18.2	18.3	18.3	2.6	4.9	3.9	8.7	8.6	8.7	1.7	3.5	2.7	15.8	15.6	15.7	

TABLE 2.20 • Hospitalization/Admission in Past 12 Months (as share of Household members)

	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-9		Ages 10-14		Ages 15-49		Ages 50-64		65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	2.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.0	6.0	9.0
Zone												
North Central	4.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.4	5.0	5.0
North East	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	2.4	2.1	1.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.7	3.7
North West	1.7	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.4	5.2	5.2
South East	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.3	6.1	6.1
South South	10.2	1.5	3.2	0.8	2.5	0.2	2.0	3.1	5.6	6.3	7.1	7.1
South West	1.5	0.4	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.1	8.4	8.4
Sector												
Urban	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	0.8	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.3	2.3	8.7
Rural	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.9	4.4	7.4	9.1

2.21 • Type of Health Facility Visited

(as share of Household members reporting any illness in the last 4 weeks)

	Hospital		Pharmacy		Chemist shop (drug shop)		Clinic/PHC		Maternity home		Consultant's home		Patient's home		Traditional healer		Faith based		Medical laboratory		Other		No consultation		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
NIGERIA	25.7	22.0	7.6	6.6	36.6	40.7	13.2	11.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	4.0	6.4	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.7	9.9	
Zone																									
North Central	27.0	29.7	8.8	8.0	27.2	28.5	23.0	21.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.2	
North East	27.4	26.4	3.8	3.8	40.7	39.2	11.1	13.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.8	5.1	4.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	10.6	
North West	28.1	21.1	2.5	2.2	32.5	33.4	19.1	17.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	5.0	10.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.2	12.3	
South East	27.6	23.1	4.8	5.6	48.1	54.0	3.6	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.3	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	7.7	
South South	18.5	16.1	18.7	14.4	37.6	46.2	9.2	8.2	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	4.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.3	8.7	
South West	23.5	16.2	11.3	7.1	40.5	46.5	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.0	3.5	1.9	7.4	14.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.7	9.6	
Sector																									
Urban	32.4	29.3	11.3	11.4	36.0	38.4	6.3	4.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.2	5.7	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	8.2	
Rural	22.8	19.2	6.1	4.8	36.9	41.5	16.1	14.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.0	3.9	6.6	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.7	10.6	

**TABLE 2.22 • Consultation by who ran the facility
(as share of Household members reporting any consultation*)**

	Federal government	State government	Local government	Community	Religious body	NGO	Private	Corporate organization	Institutional	Other
NIGERIA	2.4	15.8	14.5	2.7	1.4	0.7	61.9	0.4	0.2	0.0
Sex										
Female	2.6	17.8	15.7	2.7	1.4	0.8	58.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Male	2.2	13.9	13.4	2.6	1.4	0.7	65.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Age cohort										
10-19	1.9	13.6	15.2	2.6	0.8	0.1	65.1	0.6	0.2	0.0
20-39	2.0	19.4	14.1	2.9	2.3	1.0	57.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
40-64	3.3	16.3	9.0	3.2	1.4	0.7	64.9	0.5	0.6	0.1
65+	5.2	11.7	7.7	1.5	2.9	0.4	69.7	0.5	0.4	0.0
Zone										
North Central	4.0	9.7	25.9	9.6	4.8	0.1	44.2	1.6	0.0	0.0
North East	1.4	18.1	22.4	0.4	0.1	3.9	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West	2.1	27.6	22.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	44.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
South East	4.4	6.7	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.6	82.6	0.3	0.8	0.0
South South	1.1	13.4	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	81.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
South West	1.0	9.7	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sector										
Urban	3.8	17.8	7.7	1.2	0.7	1.9	66.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rural	1.8	14.9	17.3	3.3	1.7	0.2	59.9	0.5	0.3	0.0

(*) Includes only household members whose consultation took place in a location other than the consultant's home, the patient's home, or the traditional healer's/spiritualist's home/facility.

TABLE 2.23 • Reasons for no consultation
 (as share of Household members reporting an illness in the last 4 weeks)

	No need/ minor illness or injury	Too far	Too expensive	Poor care quality	No medical personnel	Facility was full/closed	Others
NIGERIA	70.3	2.4	21.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
Sex							
Female	72.8	2.1	20.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Male	68.1	2.6	22.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age cohort							
10-19	64.9	1.5	22.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
20-39	67.8	3.9	22.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
40-64	72.0	3.2	18.8	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0
65+	63.5	1.0	29.3	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.0
Zone							
North Central	74.8	5.8	14.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
North East	51.2	2.9	45.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0
North West	75.3	2.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South East	75.0	0.3	21.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
South South	71.6	0.8	22.3	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0
South West	67.7	1.7	11.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Sector							
Urban	76.9	0.3	16.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	68.3	3.0	23.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0

TABLE 2.24 • Average Health Expenditures (as share of Household members)

Zone & Sector	Cost of Consultation			Cost of Medication (Naira)					
	Any Consultation (%)	Free (%)	Average cost (excl. free)	Cost of Transportation (Naira)	Purchased any Drugs/ medication (%)	Non- Prescription	Prescription	Any Hospitalization (%)	Cost of Hospitalization (Naira)
NIGERIA	21.0	63.9	2,473.5	472.2	19.2	5,083.5	1,948.3	2.9	44,189.3
North Central	20.0	41.6	2,661.3	501.2	17.1	4,793.5	1,543.2	5.4	24,514.8
North East	19.3	62.0	1,021.2	390.8	17.3	3,782.3	1,331.5	1.8	13,795.8
North West	17.4	67.6	1,643.2	345.9	15.8	2,977.3	1,363.9	2.0	20,562.9
South East	27.9	65.7	3,277.4	619.5	26.1	7,515.8	2,599.7	3.6	84,906.0
South South	26.7	69.8	3,697.6	637.7	25.2	6,749.8	2,900.3	3.3	65,368.7
South West	20.6	77.3	3,697.2	371.7	19.9	6,103.6	1,984.4	2.0	109,550.0
Urban	22.2	65.6	3,072.8	444.4	20.2	5,815.1	2,466.9	3.6	32,729.8
Rural	20.5	63.2	2,240.3	483.8	18.8	4,785.6	1,755.1	2.6	50,246.6

TABLE 2.25 • Travel Time to Place of Consultation
(as share of Household members reporting any consultation)

	0-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	61-90 Min	91-120 Min	121+ Min	Mean time (min)
NIGERIA	39.6	41.2	9.6	7.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	27.0
Zone								
North Central	38.4	47.1	8.0	3.8	0.1	1.4	1.2	33.2
North East	37.8	45.5	11.4	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	23.6
North West	35.8	47.2	8.6	8.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	23.9
South East	21.5	44.8	17.4	12.9	0.6	2.2	0.6	34.5
South South	47.0	31.6	7.7	10.1	0.0	2.1	1.5	29.0
South West	67.1	22.9	3.5	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	16.8
Sector								
Urban	45.4	38.1	9.9	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	23.5
Rural	37.2	42.5	9.4	8.5	0.2	1.4	0.7	28.5

TABLE 2.26 • Average waiting time in Health Facilities
(as share of Household members who consulted a facility)

	0-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	61-90 Min	91-120 Min	121+ Min	Mean time (min)
NIGERIA	39.1	38.1	10.1	9.4	0.5	2.2	0.8	27.4
Facility Type								
Government	12.4	44.7	14.8	21.0	1.4	4.5	1.3	43.2
Private	47.6	37.7	8.7	4.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	21.3
Others	33.9	41.2	10.5	7.1	0.2	2.0	5.1	34.2
Zone								
North Central	37.3	45.9	7.5	7.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	30.9
North East	28.9	49.0	12.3	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	26.8
North West	29.3	38.6	11.3	14.7	1.4	3.7	1.0	33.0
South East	27.9	46.7	13.7	8.7	0.1	2.2	0.7	28.5
South South	52.1	28.0	9.6	6.8	0.2	2.3	1.1	23.1
South West	74.5	14.5	3.2	6.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	14.7
Sector								
Urban	43.3	31.5	10.6	9.7	0.9	2.2	1.7	28.6
Rural	37.3	40.8	9.8	9.2	0.3	2.1	0.4	26.9

TABLE 2.27 • Disability by type (as share of Household members aged 5 years and older)

	Seeing		Hearing		Walking/ Climbing steps		Concentrating/ Remembering		Self Care		Communicating		Any difficulty		No difficulty	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	3.3	3.7	1.5	1.7	3.2	4.0	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	7.0	7.6	93.0	92.4
Age cohort																
5-9 years	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	4.2	3.3	95.8	96.7
10-14 years	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.8	2.5	97.2	97.5
15-49 years	2.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.4	4.4	95.6	95.6
50-64 years	7.8	8.5	3.1	2.9	7.7	11.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.9	1.9	2.0	15.0	17.2	85.0	82.8
65+ years	21.9	29.9	10.7	12.5	29.5	37.1	11.8	22.3	14.6	20.2	8.0	12.8	41.4	49.7	58.6	50.3
Zone																
North Central	3.0	3.2	1.3	1.8	3.0	4.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	6.1	7.7	93.9	92.3
North East	2.7	3.2	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.1	6.6	7.5	93.4	92.5
North West	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	5.0	4.8	95.0	95.2
South East	4.3	5.6	1.8	2.4	5.5	7.2	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.0	9.6	11.0	90.4	89.0
South South	6.4	6.3	1.9	2.2	3.8	6.5	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.1	9.5	10.2	90.5	89.8
South West	3.5	4.3	1.9	1.1	4.1	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	8.9	7.5	91.1	92.5
Sector																
Urban	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.2	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	7.4	6.8	92.6	93.2
Rural	3.3	3.8	1.3	1.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.7	6.9	7.9	93.1	92.1

TABLE 2.28 • Child Anthropometry (as share of children aged 6–59 months old)

	Stunting		Wasting		Underweight	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	42.7	38.5	10.3	9.6	27.3	22.7
Zone						
North Central	45.8	25.1	16.3	12.1	24.4	19.2
North East	48.3	54.1	14.8	9.1	28.9	34.2
North West	46.6	43.2	4.8	4.7	27.6	23.1
South East	29.8	18.9	13.9	12.7	28.0	15.0
South South	29.8	35.4	7.8	14.1	25.8	20.1
South West	20.8	30.6	18.2	36.4	29.5	14.3
Zone						
Urban	29.7	36.4	9.2	12.7	24.2	24.9
Rural	46.2	39.2	10.6	8.7	28.1	22.1

APPENDIX 1. Tables – Chapter 3

TABLE 3.1 • Household dwelling ownership (As share of households)

Zone & Sector	Owned	Free authorized	Free unauthorized	Rented
NIGERIA	70.4	10.5	0.7	18.4
North Central	82.1	4.8	0.1	13.0
North East	84.7	5.0	1.0	9.3
North West	88.2	7.6	1.2	3.1
South East	68.9	6.6	0.4	24.1
South South	52.0	22.9	0.8	24.3
South West	47.4	13.6	0.6	38.3
Urban	49.1	10.4	0.4	40.2
Rural	80.1	10.6	0.9	8.5

TABLE 3.2 • Housing Structure: Rooms (As share of households)

Zone & Sector	Rooms					Rooms per capita
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	
NIGERIA	13.7	29.3	25.2	17.0	14.9	0.7
North Central	4.3	22.2	31.8	19.5	22.2	0.8
North East	4.6	31.0	22.6	21.4	20.4	0.5
North West	5.5	28.2	28.9	18.9	18.4	0.5
South East	14.4	28.5	26.0	17.4	13.8	1.0
South South	21.3	29.5	24.1	14.0	11.1	0.8
South West	30.2	36.6	16.3	11.9	5.0	0.9
Urban	18.5	37.0	21.8	14.6	8.1	0.7
Rural	11.5	25.8	26.7	18.0	18.0	0.7

TABLE 3.3 • Main material used for roofing (As share of households)

	Thatch (grass or straw)	Corrugated iron sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete/ cement	Plastic sheet	Asbestos sheets	Mud	Long/ short span sheets	Step tiles	Zinc sheet	Other
NIGERIA	5.5	19.6	0.2	3.9	0.3	3.0	2.2	4.7	0.2	60.3	0.0
North Central	13.7	11.9	0.9	5.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.5	0.0	62.4	0.0
North East	12.9	15.7	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	66.6	0.0
North West	7.1	27.5	0.5	2.8	0.7	0.5	8.2	1.1	0.5	51.2	0.0
South East	0.9	12.9	0.0	5.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	8.2	0.2	71.8	0.0
South South	0.5	21.2	0.0	4.1	0.4	2.5	0.2	5.2	0.0	66.1	0.0
South West	0.8	23.1	0.0	3.6	0.3	13.1	0.5	8.7	0.2	49.7	0.0
Urban	0.6	19.7	0.1	5.2	0.2	6.5	0.4	9.2	0.4	57.7	0.0
Rural	7.8	19.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	1.4	3.0	2.6	0.1	61.5	0.0

TABLE 3.4 • Main material used for flooring (Share of households)

Zone & Sector	Sand / Dirt / Straw	Smoothed Mud	Smooth cement / Concrete	Wood	Tile	Terrazzo	Marble	Other
NIGERIA	7.7	11.7	67.2	0.3	12.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
North Central	4.3	16.7	68.3	0.4	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
North East	12.3	20.4	64.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
North West	18.1	16.1	60.8	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
South East	2.3	5.2	75.3	0.0	16.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
South South	2.2	6.2	64.4	0.7	25.9	0.1	0.3	0.2
South West	4.4	7.5	72.1	0.0	15.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Urban	2.1	2.8	69.9	0.1	24.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Rural	10.2	15.8	65.9	0.4	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.1

TABLE 3.5 • Main material used for outer walls (Share of households)

Zone & Sector	Mud	Stone	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Cement or concrete	Wood or bamboo	Iron sheets	Other
NIGERIA	32.0	0.5	3.1	1.2	61.5	1.1	0.5	0.1
North Central	37.5	0.1	6.3	4.8	50.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
North East	56.6	0.4	6.8	1.6	29.3	2.5	2.3	0.4
North West	56.5	0.6	1.9	0.5	38.5	1.4	0.6	0.0
South East	9.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	88.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
South South	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	85.2	1.9	0.7	0.2
South West	21.4	0.4	5.0	0.5	72.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Urban	10.9	0.2	3.0	0.7	84.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Rural	41.7	0.6	3.2	1.5	51.1	1.4	0.5	0.1

TABLE 3.6 • Primary Cookstove Type (Share of households)

Zone & Sector	3-stone/ open fire	Moveable firepan	Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels)	Traditional/ Self-built biomass	Biomass fuel stove, manufactured	Liquid fuel (Kerosene, etc.) stove	Biogas stove	LPG/ Natural gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Electric stove	No cooking option at home	Other
NIGERIA	65.0	2.8	0.1	2.8	0.1	2.2	0.6	22.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.2
North Central	72.1	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	14.4	0.3	0.3	4.2	2.0
North East	82.4	1.2	0.0	8.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	4.6	1.4
North West	85.7	5.9	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1
South East	61.3	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.5	0.3	29.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
South South	48.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.7	0.2	33.8	0.5	1.0	4.0	2.7
South West	41.0	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.5	51.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	35.0	4.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.5	1.7	49.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.5
Rural	78.8	1.8	0.0	2.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	10.4	0.4	0.3	2.6	1.1

TABLE 3.7 • Primary Cookstove Location (Share of households)

Zone & Sector	In Dwelling, Not a Sleeping Area	In Dwelling, in a Sleeping Area	In a Veranda	Outdoors	Others
NIGERIA	37.9	1.8	8.4	51.2	0.6
North Central	29.3	1.2	8.8	60.7	0.0
North East	59.0	3.9	5.2	32.0	0.0
North West	50.5	2.0	8.6	38.8	0.0
South East	30.0	1.1	5.6	60.1	3.2
South South	23.3	1.8	14.2	60.3	0.5
South West	21.0	0.8	7.8	70.3	0.0
Urban	39.1	1.9	12.7	46.2	0.1
Rural	37.7	1.8	7.3	52.6	0.7

Note: This table excludes households with a LPG/natural gas stove, piped natural stove and electric stove. It also excludes households with no cooking option at home.

TABLE 3.8 • Cookstove Fuel and Cost

Zone & Sector	Kerosene		Charcoal/coal/Coal briquette		Wood		LPG/Cooking gas		Other	
	% of HH using	Monthly cost (Naira)	% of HH using	Monthly cost (Naira)	% of HH using	Monthly cost (Naira)	% of HH using	Monthly cost (Naira)	% of HH using	Monthly cost (Naira)
NIGERIA	2.8	3,395	12.7	3,122	70.2	2,145	23.2	8,051	8.8	916
North Central	0.3	8,953	21.1	2,622	78.0	1,864	12.6	8,766	2.2	4,845
North East	0.0		22.9	3,502	93.4	2,954	1.0	5,157	11.6	791
North West	0.4	2,849	18.1	3,701	84.8	3,425	4.4	10,814	24.8	226
South East	6.2	4,124	3.9	1,767	66.4	815	30.2	9,518	2.5	623
South South	9.1	2,838	1.4	1,082	61.2	1,269	35.3	9,096	2.4	6,780
South West	0.7	2,875	11.5	2,928	43.4	1,296	51.7	6,170	3.7	3,011
Urban	4.4	3,605	18.6	3,277	41.3	2,746	50.5	7,930	4.3	3,576
Rural	2.1	3,187	9.9	2,986	83.8	2,006	10.4	8,327	11.0	477

TABLE 3.9 • Access to Electricity (Share of households)

	HHs without access to electricity	PHCN/ NEPA	Local Min Grid	Generator (Petrol/ PMS)	Generator (other than Petrol/ PMS)	Solar Home System	Solar Lantern/ Lighting System	Rechargeable Battery	Inverter	Dry Cell Battery	Others
NIGERIA	46.4	88.2	2.6	2.8	0.1	2.8	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.1
North Central	53.2	99.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
North East	70.5	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West	67.9	95.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
South East	25.4	91.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.9	0.4
South South	34.3	75.8	10.5	8.6	0.5	2.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
South West	28.3	83.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	8.6	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Urban	17.8	91.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	3.9	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Rural	59.6	85.4	4.7	4.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.3

TABLE 3.10 • Blackouts in Past 7 days

Zone & Sector	National Grid		
	Number of Blackouts	Duration of typical blackout (hours)	Total duration (hours)
NIGERIA	6.7	12.0	67.2
North Central	7.1	10.5	69.6
North East	6.7	7.9	50.4
North West	9.1	8.7	61.9
South East	6.1	14.5	73.0
South South	4.7	14.6	69.5
South West	6.9	12.7	68.0
Urban	6.4	12.0	64.0
Rural	6.9	12.1	70.4

TABLE 3.11 • Toilet Facilities (As share of households)

	Zone										Sector								
	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA		
	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female-headed	All
Flush to piped sewage system	3.5	3.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.8	3.8	2.7	10.4	5.1	14.4	8.3	12.5	7.3	2.3	2.8	5.9	5.1	5.6
Flush to septic tank	9.0	7.4	1.7	0.0	6.0	7.8	40.5	25.0	34.1	24.0	25.7	25.3	33.8	31.2	11.3	13.2	17.6	18.9	17.8
Flush to pit latrine	17.5	22.9	7.8	5.7	10.0	6.6	8.1	10.2	9.1	8.6	22.2	21.2	19.7	22.7	9.3	8.0	12.1	10.8	11.7
Flush to open drain	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Flush to somewhere else	3.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0
Ventilated improved latrine	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.4	2.7	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0
Pit latrine with slab	10.3	11.8	51.0	50.9	42.9	36.8	15.6	19.8	13.8	15.2	4.9	18.3	17.8	19.7	27.3	21.8	23.0	21.7	22.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.8	2.7	19.3	24.1	31.0	28.8	3.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	3.3	0.8	3.9	5.9	16.9	9.3	13.7	8.6	12.5
Composting toilet	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	8.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	1.5	3.4	1.0	2.7	1.5
No facilities, bush, or field	51.2	48.6	15.2	16.8	6.6	14.3	24.2	32.0	17.3	27.3	27.4	23.3	6.2	7.6	29.2	39.0	23.6	28.9	25.0
Container based sanitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Others	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5

TABLE 3.12 • Source of Drinking Water, by Season and Place of Residence (Share of households)

	Zone						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Dry Season									
Piped into dwelling	2.0	1.3	1.9	4.3	6.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	3.3
Piped into yard/plot	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.1
Piped to neighbor	0.3	1.1	0.8	4.4	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Public tap/standpipe	1.9	5.6	6.0	1.4	4.4	2.7	5.0	3.2	3.8
Tube well/borehole	33.5	48.6	36.6	53.3	43.2	32.8	44.3	38.9	40.6
Protected dug well	23.7	6.6	12.7	1.6	2.8	28.6	13.3	12.7	12.9
Protected spring	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5
Tanker truck	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.3	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.0
Bottled water	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.4
Sachet water	4.1	0.3	1.5	11.4	18.8	20.1	20.0	4.8	9.6
Water kiosk	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6
Unprotected dug well	4.1	16.1	24.6	0.7	2.0	0.2	1.2	11.9	8.6
Unprotected spring	2.1	0.9	5.2	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	3.1	2.2
Rain water collection	2.4	0.6	0.4	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.3
Cart with small tank/drum	0.3	2.8	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Surface water	20.7	14.1	5.3	9.0	14.7	7.1	1.6	15.6	11.2
Other	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Rainy Season									
Piped into dwelling	2.5	1.3	3.4	4.5	6.9	4.0	6.3	2.8	3.9
Piped into yard/plot	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.2
Piped to neighbor	0.2	1.1	0.8	4.6	2.6	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.6
Public tap/standpipe	2.6	5.6	6.1	0.9	3.7	1.7	4.3	3.2	3.5
Tube well/borehole	33.8	47.5	30.3	45.4	43.2	33.1	45.8	34.3	37.9
Protected dug well	27.5	6.6	14.5	0.5	3.1	27.5	13.0	13.8	13.6
Protected spring	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3
Tanker truck	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7
Bottled water	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3
Sachet water	2.7	0.3	1.1	7.9	16.1	13.0	14.2	3.8	7.1
Water kiosk	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.4
Unprotected dug well	4.5	15.0	24.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.1	11.7	8.4
Unprotected spring	2.4	1.0	5.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	3.4	2.3
Rain water collection	3.0	5.3	3.9	24.3	5.3	11.4	6.0	9.9	8.7
Cart with small tank/drum	0.1	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Surface water	16.4	12.8	5.0	5.7	13.1	4.2	1.5	12.5	9.0
Other	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4

TABLE 3.13 • Water Collection Time

Zone & Sector	Average Time (Minutes)	
	Dry Season	Rainy Season
NIGERIA	16.4	11.5
North Central	24.6	14.6
North East	15.5	16.9
North West	11.7	9.3
South East	22.9	12.0
South South	12.4	12.9
South West	10.4	5.9
Urban	8.6	8.5
Rural	18.5	12.7

TABLE 3.14 • Type of Refuse Disposal (Share of households)

Zone & Sector	Collected by government	Collected by private firm or individual	Government bin	Burning	Compost solid waste	Rubbish pit/disposal on compound	Informal disposal	Others
NIGERIA	4.0	4.9	9.1	27.9	1.7	6.8	45.6	0.0
North Central	3.7	5.6	8.5	37.1	1.3	5.1	38.7	0.0
North East	0.3	1.8	5.3	26.0	0.5	6.3	59.8	0.0
North West	0.4	3.7	14.5	21.2	3.2	10.5	46.4	0.0
South East	3.0	2.9	15.5	19.7	1.2	4.6	53.1	0.0
South South	3.0	6.1	5.8	30.0	0.4	11.3	43.4	0.0
South West	13.4	8.4	2.4	35.1	2.4	1.2	36.9	0.1
Urban	11.1	12.0	16.7	28.4	1.4	4.0	26.3	0.0
Rural	0.7	1.6	5.6	27.7	1.7	8.1	54.5	0.0

TABLE 3.15 • Household Assets by place of residence (Share of households)

Asset	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Furniture (sofa set)	17.8	14.0	25.9	16.8	26.8	23.2	33.2	16.3	21.6
Furniture (chairs)	25.6	16.7	30.0	22.5	28.2	45.2	42.5	22.8	29.0
Furniture (table)	27.2	10.5	18.6	31.9	37.9	43.9	42.0	22.9	28.9
Mattress	86.6	88.4	91.6	91.6	93.1	89.9	93.2	89.2	90.4
Bed	56.1	80.9	80.3	57.5	55.9	55.6	65.8	63.9	64.5
Mat	67.0	94.9	96.2	63.4	50.3	52.9	58.7	76.3	70.8
Sewing machine	5.4	7.9	12.8	5.4	8.8	8.5	13.5	6.2	8.5
Gas cooker	15.4	1.1	4.5	27.0	28.9	42.8	42.6	10.0	20.3
Stove (electric)	1.3	0.6	1.9	3.8	2.9	1.9	3.5	1.5	2.1
Stove gas (table)	2.4	0.3	1.2	8.0	11.0	20.3	13.0	4.8	7.4
Stove (kerosene)	4.8	0.5	3.4	29.6	28.3	13.6	18.9	11.2	13.6
Fridge	14.9	6.3	7.4	22.9	20.2	20.8	30.7	8.4	15.4
Freezer	2.9	0.7	2.9	9.4	13.9	14.3	16.2	3.6	7.6
Air conditioner	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.8	4.0	0.5	1.6
Washing Machine	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	4.2	3.7	4.9	0.5	1.9
Electric Clothes Dryer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	3.9	16.9	16.0	12.5	8.4	1.0	5.9	11.5	9.8
Motorbike	34.8	25.7	33.3	20.9	21.2	16.0	21.4	27.5	25.6
Cars and other vehicles	7.2	1.9	4.3	10.5	8.0	10.5	14.9	3.7	7.2
Generator	13.9	4.9	5.0	28.1	34.4	21.8	29.2	13.1	18.1
Fan	26.7	11.2	20.1	48.9	48.6	58.1	68.0	21.7	36.3
Radio	29.5	20.6	38.2	35.6	28.1	38.6	36.2	31.2	32.8
Cassette recorder	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hi-Fi (Sound System)	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	4.4	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.4
Microwave	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.9	0.7	1.4
Iron	22.8	13.1	15.8	29.9	32.3	40.6	47.6	16.1	26.0
TV Set	28.4	9.2	13.6	47.4	47.1	54.4	61.7	20.8	33.7
DVD Player	8.4	2.7	2.2	15.5	13.8	17.0	17.6	6.4	9.9
Musical Instrument	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Inverter	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Plastic chairs	40.6	19.2	20.7	82.5	74.8	30.4	45.0	44.4	44.6
Bednets (including baby nets)	19.5	27.4	32.4	8.2	20.8	17.3	21.4	21.4	21.4
Desktop computer	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
Laptop computer	1.6	0.9	1.5	4.6	4.0	3.4	5.4	1.5	2.7
Tablet	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.0
Satellite Dish	6.4	5.3	4.4	2.5	9.3	6.7	11.1	3.3	5.8
Satellite Antenna	3.6	1.7	1.1	3.6	8.8	6.8	7.5	2.9	4.3
Smart Phone	29.1	22.5	31.5	45.8	50.2	43.4	57.1	28.9	37.8
Basic mobile phone	38.2	52.7	36.6	55.2	49.7	46.7	41.9	47.3	45.6
Landline telephone	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Feature phone	21.9	27.5	33.6	21.3	32.2	27.9	33.5	25.4	28.0
Other (Specify)	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5

TABLE 3.16 • Change in Household Assets between Wave 4 and 5 (Percentage Point Change)

Asset	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Furniture (sofa set)	↓ -5.7	↓ -14.3	↓ -1.1	↓ -9.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.7	↓ -2.0	↓ -5.7	↓ -4.6
Furniture (chairs)	↑ 1.4	↓ -3.9	↓ -1.8	↓ -5.1	↓ -3.5	↑ 3.6	↑ 4.6	↓ -4.3	↓ -1.5
Furniture (table)	↓ -12.5	↓ -7.6	↓ -3.4	↓ -17.3	↓ -18.1	↓ -1.9	↓ -8.7	↓ -10.3	↓ -9.8
Mattress	↓ -5.5	↓ -2.7	↓ -5.3	↑ 5.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 3.4	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.0
Bed	↑ 1.6	↓ -2.8	↓ -10.3	↓ -12.2	→ 0.0	↓ -7.6	↓ -4.9	↓ -6.0	↓ -5.6
Mat	↓ -9.0	↓ -3.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.4	↑ 2.3	↓ -7.5	↓ -2.9	↓ -2.6	↓ -2.7
Sewing machine	↓ -3.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -3.7	↓ -1.8	↓ -1.2	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.2	↓ -3.0	↓ -1.7
Gas cooker	↑ 6.9	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 14.3	↑ 8.5	↑ 24.1	↑ 20.5	↑ 4.1	↑ 9.3
Stove (electric)	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.7	↓ -1.0	↓ -4.3	↓ -4.5	↓ -4.2	↓ -1.5	↓ -2.4
Stove gas (table)	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 6.4	↑ 7.8	↑ 6.4	↑ 4.0	↑ 3.4	↑ 3.6
Stove (kerosene)	↓ -25.0	↓ -6.5	↓ -11.0	↓ -33.8	↓ -28.9	↓ -46.8	↓ -41.3	↓ -18.4	↓ -25.6
Fridge	↓ -4.4	↑ 1.2	↓ -2.8	↓ -2.2	↓ -5.4	↑ 3.3	↓ -1.1	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.9
Freezer	↑ -5.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -4.3	↑ 4.7	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.1
Air conditioner	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0
Washing Machine	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.2	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2
Electric Clothes Dryer	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1
Bicycle	↓ -5.2	↓ -3.8	↓ -9.3	↓ -6.7	↓ -8.8	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.3	↓ -8.1	↓ -6.0
Motorbike	↓ -7.6	↓ -7.0	↓ -6.6	↓ -6.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -2.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -7.2	↓ -5.0
Cars and other vehicles	↓ -4.9	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.5	↓ -2.2	↓ -3.9	↓ -0.4	↓ -2.0	↓ -2.7	↓ -2.4
Generator	↓ -11.4	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.9	↓ -9.8	↓ -4.3	↓ -4.7	↓ -5.3	↓ -7.0	↓ -6.4
Fan	↓ -13.7	↓ -2.1	↓ -3.3	↓ -10.9	↓ -17.8	↑ 0.5	↓ -5.4	↓ -9.1	↓ -7.9
Radio	↓ -15.7	↓ -28.7	↓ -20.7	↓ -16.1	↓ -7.5	↓ -9.5	↓ -11.9	↓ -17.6	↓ -15.8
Cassette recorder	↓ -2.9	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.9	↓ -3.0	↓ -1.2	↓ -2.6	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.7	↓ -2.2
Hi-Fi (Sound System)	↓ -5.3	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.0	↓ -4.2	↓ -4.8	↓ -5.1	↓ -2.1	↓ -3.0
Microwave	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1
Iron	↓ -9.5	↓ -13.4	↓ -7.0	↓ -10.5	↓ -21.9	↓ -9.0	↓ -12.2	↓ -11.5	↓ -11.7
TV Set	↓ -17.7	↓ -4.3	↓ -9.9	↓ -14.6	↓ -18.4	↓ -2.3	↓ -8.2	↓ -13.0	↓ -11.4
Computer	↓ -3.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.7	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.1
DVD Player	↓ -22.0	↓ -6.0	↓ -13.2	↓ -21.5	↓ -33.7	↓ -23.2	↓ -28.7	↓ -16.7	↓ -20.4
Satellite Dish	↓ -9.9	↑ 0.9	↓ -1.8	↓ -4.5	↓ -5.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -6.3	↓ -2.2	↓ -3.5
Musical Instrument	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.2	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.7
Inverter	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1
Plastic chairs	↓ -5.6	↓ -4.4	↑ 0.9	↑ 7.2	↑ 6.7	↑ 4.2	↑ 2.6	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.0
Smart Phone	↑ 3.8	↑ 1.2	↑ 15.6	↑ 19.6	↑ 9.3	↑ 12.1	↑ 13.8	↑ 9.8	↑ 11.1
Basic mobile phone	↓ -23.8	↓ -5.4	↓ -13.9	↓ -21.6	↓ -25.6	↓ -25.4	↓ -27.4	↓ -16.3	↓ -19.8
Other (Specify)	↓ -1.7	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.3	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.2	↓ -1.3

**TABLE 3.17 • Access to Mobile Phone
and Internet (Share of persons aged
10 years and older)**

	Access to Mobile Phone		Access to Internet	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	66.0	66.8	21.6	21.1
Zone				
North Central	56.4	56.2	18.6	18.9
North East	71.9	73.5	14.2	12.6
North West	60.2	61.2	13.9	13.6
South East	71.5	71.7	36.0	34.8
South South	75.3	74.2	42.2	39.5
South West	76.5	76.8	36.0	35.5
Sector				
Urban	73.4	73.5	38.7	37.8
Rural	63.3	64.2	15.5	14.8

APPENDIX 1. Tables – Chapter 4

TABLE 4.1 • Food Consumption in the past 7 days (Post-Planting visit)

Food Groups	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Share of Households Consuming									
Grains and flours	99.5	99.3	97.7	98.9	89.6	96.9	97.3	96.5	96.8
Baked/processed product	56.6	36.8	50.0	71.7	81.0	60.8	71.3	55.4	60.4
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	78.8	53.1	65.4	96.8	96.7	92.9	88.6	78.0	81.4
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	86.6	87.3	87.1	90.0	85.7	87.0	88.4	86.7	87.2
Vegetables	95.7	96.0	95.1	98.3	98.5	97.4	98.0	96.3	96.8
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	83.3	44.9	49.9	95.6	97.8	94.4	87.6	73.4	77.9
Fruits	34.6	30.9	44.0	55.8	63.6	47.3	53.1	44.3	47.0
Milk and Milk Products	29.4	23.3	37.6	54.7	50.1	48.3	50.4	37.5	41.5
Oil and fats	92.6	92.5	93.2	97.3	96.2	96.1	95.7	94.3	94.7
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	61.0	60.2	76.7	45.4	39.0	44.6	55.4	55.2	55.3
Spices/Condiments	96.2	99.4	98.8	99.1	99.2	97.6	98.1	98.5	98.4
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	49.5	38.6	33.4	71.2	75.3	68.4	73.5	47.8	55.9
Value of Consumption (NAIRA)									
Grains and flours	7,823.1	12,976.8	11,790.2	2,351.8	2,621.0	3,358.4	5,039.6	7,630.3	6,811.6
Baked/processed product	1,275.2	1,225.1	1,325.5	1,292.6	1,721.8	1,234.6	1,568.9	1,276.5	1,385.0
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	2,251.5	1,287.8	1,528.2	2,844.1	5,483.5	2,352.4	2,704.4	2,952.9	2,867.8
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	1,907.4	2,526.9	1,736.6	1,212.8	2,286.5	1,138.7	1,453.2	1,902.5	1,759.3
Vegetables	1,805.4	1,414.3	1,563.2	1,779.8	1,850.6	1,631.2	1,877.2	1,590.9	1,682.0
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	4,400.5	2,696.1	3,242.2	3,194.2	5,200.0	2,929.0	4,077.1	3,591.4	3,762.9
Fruits	832.6	587.4	844.2	896.4	1,246.4	896.3	1,049.9	880.3	940.8
Milk and Milk Products	939.1	1,015.7	819.3	639.0	970.5	1,434.7	1,246.8	789.6	963.3
Oil and fats	1,866.3	1,409.7	1,608.6	982.4	1,273.2	1,076.2	1,523.9	1,299.4	1,370.5
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	521.1	630.9	505.2	189.7	175.5	240.9	342.6	432.3	404.0
Spices/Condiments	556.8	406.4	352.3	859.2	1,133.5	427.3	632.4	618.5	622.9
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	1,000.4	790.3	727.9	1,225.7	1,629.0	973.6	1,264.8	1,048.8	1,138.2

TABLE 4.2 • Food Consumption in the past 7 days (Post-Harvest visit)

Food Groups	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Share of Households Consuming									
Grains and flours	98.7	98.4	98.8	97.6	88.9	98.6	97.6	96.3	96.7
Baked/processed product	43.9	49.1	45.8	61.8	76.7	64.9	68.2	52.2	57.2
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	81.9	56.3	65.3	98.7	99.0	91.9	89.4	79.6	82.7
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	82.3	78.8	85.6	84.6	84.8	84.1	86.7	82.4	83.8
Vegetables	91.0	95.9	95.9	97.9	98.8	98.2	97.2	96.0	96.4
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	79.9	66.0	50.5	96.7	97.7	95.0	86.2	77.3	80.1
Fruits	30.4	45.6	38.4	66.2	67.0	55.6	55.9	47.9	50.4
Milk and Milk Products	16.8	16.5	39.0	48.2	47.7	35.2	39.7	33.5	35.5
Oil and fats	92.7	94.4	94.1	97.1	97.7	95.7	96.0	95.0	95.3
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	48.6	51.2	64.3	36.8	36.6	30.4	45.5	45.3	45.3
Spices/Condiments	92.5	98.6	99.2	96.2	99.4	98.0	96.8	97.8	97.5
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	35.6	47.0	35.8	63.5	74.9	60.7	66.0	46.5	52.6
Value of Consumption (NAIRA)									
Grains and flours	8,071.7	12,343.3	12,754.5	3,066.4	3,258.6	4,340.8	5,771.7	8,165.4	7,405.0
Baked/processed product	1,359.2	1,473.6	1,610.6	1,469.9	1,957.0	1,293.7	1,727.0	1,469.6	1,566.2
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	3,564.7	1,837.6	1,760.2	4,500.7	7,303.4	3,121.5	3,408.3	4,312.1	4,004.5
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	2,416.2	2,551.7	2,085.2	1,527.6	2,091.7	1,618.2	1,882.9	2,080.0	2,015.8
Vegetables	1,590.1	1,275.3	1,832.0	2,252.2	2,313.2	2,036.1	2,212.5	1,794.4	1,927.1
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	3,684.5	3,650.4	3,932.5	3,182.0	5,811.5	3,272.3	4,341.4	3,836.5	4,008.1
Fruits	999.5	888.5	925.4	871.7	1,412.4	902.5	1,015.1	1,036.8	1,029.3
Milk and Milk Products	967.8	943.9	854.2	883.9	1,010.2	743.6	1,021.5	822.1	892.3
Oil and fats	1,381.1	1,357.0	1,772.2	1,176.8	1,275.9	1,074.2	1,357.6	1,363.5	1,361.6
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	679.4	765.7	840.5	181.0	259.2	285.1	521.9	595.8	572.4
Spices/Condiments	711.5	526.8	459.9	854.8	1,094.1	383.8	736.3	637.3	668.2
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	1,484.3	1,076.5	657.8	1,415.0	1,619.6	1,062.4	1,456.4	1,122.8	1,254.1

TABLE 4.3 • Change in Food Consumption from Wave 4 to Wave 5 (Post-Planting Visit) (percentage point change)

Food Groups	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.5	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.8
Baked/processed product	↓ -4.3	↓ -22.6	↓ -17.9	↓ -18.8	↓ -0.4	↓ -16.5	↓ -8.7	↓ -15.1	↓ -13.1
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	↑ 9.6	↑ 5.2	↑ 5.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.5	↑ 3.9	↑ 2.6
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.4	→ 0.0	↓ -4.7	↑ 7.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.2
Vegetables	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.9	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	↓ -6.7	↓ -30.4	↓ -17.6	↓ -2.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.4	↓ -7.0	↓ -10.2	↓ -9.1
Fruits	↑ 0.4	↓ -6.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -2.0	↓ -3.2	↑ 0.7	↓ -3.5	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.4
Milk and Milk Products	↓ -9.4	↓ -2.7	↓ -13.9	↓ -8.7	↓ -5.6	↑ 3.4	↓ -10.5	↓ -5.0	↓ -6.7
Oil and fats	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.1	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	↓ -4.0	↓ -20.2	↑ 1.1	↓ -6.2	↓ -2.8	↑ 9.8	↓ -0.9	↓ -3.1	↓ -2.4
Spices/Condiments	↑ 0.7	↑ 3.6	↑ 8.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 2.6	↑ 6.0	↑ 2.1	↑ 4.6	↑ 3.8
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	↓ -9.4	↓ -12.8	↓ -13.9	↓ -12.4	↓ -4.3	↑ 2.7	↓ -6.7	↓ -9.1	↓ -8.3

Note: Figures in the table are percentage point change between Wave 4 and Wave 5. (*) Only considers food items in both Wave 4 and Wave 5.

TABLE 4.4 • Change in Food Consumption from Wave 4 to Wave 5 (Post-Harvest Visit) (percentage point change)

Food Groups	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -7.7	↑ 4.6	↑ 2.0	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.7
Baked/processed product	↓ -7.5	↓ -3.3	↓ -17.7	↓ -23.2	↓ -3.7	↓ -16.2	↓ -10.7	↓ -13.5	↓ -12.6
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	↓ -6.4	↓ -6.3	↓ -6.5	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.6	↓ -4.9	↓ -3.5
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	↓ -2.9	↓ -9.4	↓ -4.9	↓ -7.0	↓ -6.5	↑ 3.5	↓ -1.4	↓ -5.5	↓ -4.2
Vegetables	↓ -7.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 3.8	↑ 1.0	↓ -1.9	↓ -1.0
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	↓ -10.4	↓ -17.0	↓ -23.9	↓ -1.4	→ 0.0	↑ 1.7	↓ -6.5	↓ -9.9	↓ -8.8
Fruits	↓ -10.9	↓ -7.2	↓ -25.6	↓ -11.6	↓ -10.6	↓ -16.5	↓ -18.4	↓ -13.2	↓ -14.8
Milk and Milk Products	↓ -16.2	↓ -4.0	↓ -16.3	↓ -22.6	↓ -13.6	↓ -17.9	↓ -19.4	↓ -13.9	↓ -15.6
Oil and fats	↓ -5.5	↓ -1.3	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.8	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.6
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	↓ -16.8	↓ -25.6	↓ -12.9	↓ -24.0	↓ -8.0	↓ -17.1	↓ -16.1	↓ -16.7	↓ -16.5
Spices/Condiments	↓ -6.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -3.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.6
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	↓ -16.9	↑ 3.2	↓ -10.0	↓ -21.4	↓ -6.7	↓ -13.2	↓ -14.0	↓ -10.1	↓ -11.3

Note: Figures in the table are percentage point change between Wave 4 and Wave 5. (*) Only considers food items in both Wave 4 and Wave 5.

TABLE 4.5 • Change on Food Consumption between Post-Planting and Post-Harvest (percentage point change)

Food Groups	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.9	↑ 1.1	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.7	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0
Baked/processed product	↓ -12.7	↑ 12.3	↓ -4.3	↓ -9.9	↓ -4.3	↑ 4.0	↓ -3.1	↓ -3.2	↓ -3.2
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	↑ 3.1	↑ 3.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.9	↑ 2.3	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.3
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	↓ -4.3	↓ -8.6	↓ -1.5	↓ -5.5	↓ -0.9	↓ -2.9	↓ -1.7	↓ -4.3	↓ -3.5
Vegetables	↓ -4.7	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.4
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	↓ -3.4	↑ 21.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.4	↑ 3.8	↑ 2.2
Fruits	↓ -4.2	↑ 14.7	↓ -5.7	↑ 10.4	↑ 3.4	↑ 8.3	↑ 2.8	↑ 3.6	↑ 3.4
Milk and Milk Products	↓ -12.6	↓ -6.7	↑ 1.4	↓ -6.5	↓ -2.4	↓ -13.1	↓ -10.7	↓ -3.9	↓ -6.0
Oil and fats	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.6
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	↓ -12.4	↓ -9.0	↓ -12.4	↓ -8.6	↓ -2.3	↓ -14.3	↓ -9.9	↓ -9.9	↓ -9.9
Spices/Condiments	↓ -3.7	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.4	↓ -2.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.9
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	↓ -13.9	↑ 8.4	↑ 2.4	↓ -7.7	↓ -0.4	↓ -7.7	↓ -7.5	↓ -1.3	↓ -3.3

Note: Figures in the table are percentage point change between post-planting and post-harvest.

TABLE 4.6 • Consumption of foods that comes from own production (Post-Planting visit) (as share of Households)

Food Groups	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	66.2	61.7	68.7	13.8	4.2	22.2	13.7	51.2	39.4
Baked/processed product	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.7
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	35.9	6.7	3.5	57.7	60.5	21.9	16.6	37.2	30.7
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	30.4	36.1	30.9	8.4	10.2	2.2	5.2	25.7	19.2
Vegetables	33.0	36.9	20.8	21.1	22.2	8.9	6.6	30.1	22.7
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	10.4	13.7	8.3	5.1	14.7	3.3	2.9	11.8	9.0
Fruits	8.5	6.3	1.9	27.6	28.7	9.3	7.5	16.3	13.5
Milk and Milk Products	0.9	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.7
Oil and fats	4.5	3.9	2.5	27.2	13.7	4.9	3.7	11.8	9.3
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Spices/Condiments	7.8	2.5	0.9	8.1	7.5	1.6	1.3	6.0	4.6
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.0

TABLE 4.7 • Share of Households that consumed food category by number of days per week (as share of households)

	Number of days							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grains and flours	2.6	3.5	10.6	16.8	12.2	10.9	7.8	35.6
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	12.7	6.5	17.2	19.4	14.0	11.7	6.9	11.6
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	11.6	9.7	28.3	23.1	11.7	8.5	2.4	4.7
Vegetables	1.2	3.1	8.1	10.8	11.0	13.1	10.4	42.3
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	16.0	6.7	17.1	15.4	11.6	13.1	7.6	12.4
Meat, Fish and Animal Products used as spices	78.5	2.2	5.7	4.8	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.1
Fruits	45.0	15.1	20.7	10.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	1.0
Milk and Milk Products	55.6	7.4	15.3	8.9	5.2	3.5	1.3	2.9
Oil and fats	1.4	2.7	4.1	7.0	8.3	12.9	12.5	51.0
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	48.3	4.2	12.5	12.0	7.8	6.1	2.6	6.4
Beverages	63.0	5.0	10.4	8.5	4.6	3.7	1.6	3.3
Spices/Condiments	1.2	2.7	4.4	6.3	5.9	9.5	10.2	59.7

TABLE 4.8 • Average number of days per week the household consumed food category (days)

	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	4.7	6.5	5.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.6
Starchy roots, tubers & plantain	3.4	1.9	2.0	4.2	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Vegetables	4.9	6.0	5.7	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	3.4	2.4	1.6	3.5	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.2
Meat, Fish and Animal Products used as spices	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Fruits	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Milk and Milk Products	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4
Oil and fats	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.6
Sugar/sugar products/ honey	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Beverages	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Spices/Condiments	5.3	6.6	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.7

TABLE 4.9 • Dietary Diversity Score (as share of Self-respondents aged 15-49 years old)

	Share of individuals that ate any of the following food items	Zone						Sector		
		North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
FOODS	Rice, couscous, bread, spaghetti, masa, pap, semo or any other swallow made from grains	88.5	86.5	93.4	82.9	71.6	92.2	90.5	85.5	87.0
	Porridge, egbo / dambu, corn, or Ofada rice	13.1	17.0	7.1	1.6	7.3	1.5	5.3	9.9	8.6
	Sweet potatoes that are white inside, fufu, gari, abacha, yam, lafun, black amala, or plantain	25.0	29.1	26.5	55.1	55.2	46.3	37.0	35.8	36.1
	Beans, awara from soy, moin moin, bambara groundnuts, pigeon peas, African yam beans, or other local beans	63.0	73.7	76.8	51.3	38.0	63.1	61.1	64.9	63.8
VEGETABLES	Carrots, pumpkin, squash that is orange inside, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside	7.3	8.1	16.7	7.7	12.3	9.0	13.5	10.2	11.1
	Jute mallow, pumpkin leaves, water leaves, bitter leaves, green, soko leaves, or baobab leaves	6.5	33.3	11.7	35.8	38.4	18.4	21.3	21.5	21.4
	Zobo leaves, afang / okazi, karkashi, garden egg leaves, sweet potato leaves, or cowpea leaves	13.5	47.7	16.5	4.8	8.3	3.0	10.2	19.6	16.9
	Tomatoes, garden eggs, okro, cucumber, green pepper, cabbage, or green beans	57.7	61.0	77.6	64.3	46.5	84.6	73.0	63.4	66.2
FRUITS	Mango, pawpaw, golden melon, locust bean fruit, or African cherry	11.4	3.7	4.8	27.3	14.0	12.5	12.5	9.7	10.5
	Orange, tangerine, or grapefruit	12.0	15.8	15.2	20.6	15.7	18.1	18.9	14.4	15.7
	Banana, guava, soursop, watermelon, cashew fruit, or apple	12.1	22.2	13.3	25.3	33.2	23.3	21.7	19.1	19.8
	Pineapple, avocado pear, coconut flesh, dates, African bush pear, or African elemi	4.0	3.9	3.9	9.7	11.2	5.5	6.3	5.6	5.8
SWEETS	Cakes, cookies, sweet biscuits, wafers, chin chin, or puff puff	4.9	11.7	8.7	11.5	17.7	14.6	12.9	9.9	10.8
	Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or sesame brittle	1.7	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.9	4.5	3.8	4.0
FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	Eggs or egg rolls	4.6	3.4	3.8	9.3	19.3	23.8	14.4	6.8	9.0
	Wara from milk, or dairy cheese	2.4	13.3	6.5	0.2	1.2	3.4	4.0	5.4	5.0
	Yogurt, nono, or fura de nono	4.2	15.9	27.5	4.3	4.0	2.1	9.7	13.8	12.6
	Sausages, hot dogs, corned beef, or kilishi	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.7
	Cow meat, ram meat, goat meat, or any organs from these animals	28.3	20.5	19.1	43.5	33.1	32.4	35.5	23.9	27.2
	Pig meat, rabbit, dog meat, or bush meat	2.2	2.2	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
	Chicken, turkey, guinea fowl, quail, duck, or pigeon	2.9	6.5	2.7	4.4	5.4	3.5	5.4	3.4	4.0
	Fish, canned fish, crab, prawn, or shrimp	23.6	24.8	9.9	35.9	65.8	53.2	32.3	29.8	30.6

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Share of individuals that ate any of the following food items		Zone						Sector		
		North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
OTHER FOOD	Groundnuts, melon seeds, ogbono, breadfruit seeds, walnuts, or cashews	23.0	52.0	27.5	52.2	48.1	22.0	29.7	38.0	35.7
	Packaged potato chips such as Pringles, or packaged plantain chips	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.8	1.0
	Instant noodles such as Indomie or Chikki	4.0	9.1	7.6	15.4	12.3	8.7	13.8	6.9	8.8
	Fried plantain, fried sweet potato, fried yam, akara, egg roll, samosa or spring rolls, fried fish, or fried meat	9.8	10.8	14.8	10.6	14.6	15.4	14.2	12.3	12.8
BEVERAGES	Milk including powdered milk	5.1	5.6	11.9	18.3	22.9	15.5	13.9	11.7	12.4
	Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, 3-in-1, choco drink, Milo or Bournvita	10.1	15.5	20.6	20.3	20.0	15.6	20.1	16.0	17.2
	Fruit juice, fruit flavoured drinks, zobo, or kunu	10.3	17.2	8.6	1.5	2.1	1.2	3.9	9.3	7.7
	Soft drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, or chapman, malt drinks, or energy drinks such as Red Bull	19.9	18.6	12.5	33.6	38.6	42.5	33.1	20.8	24.3
OTHER	Fast food	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.2	1.7	2.3	0.7	1.1
Number of self-respondents of this module		1,193	1,521	1,363	767	810	684	1,830	4,508	6,338
Self-respondents of this module (as share of individuals aged 15-49 years old)		56.8	57.2	54.3	57.9	50.8	51.2	51.7	56.5	55.0

TABLE 4.10 • Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Reproductive Age (MDD-W)
 (as share of women self-respondents aged 15-49 years old)

	Food groups												Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) (Score 1 to 10)	Percentage of women consuming minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W≥5 out of 10 food groups)	Number of self-respondents of this module	Self-respondents of this module (as share of individuals aged 15-49 years old)
	Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy	Meat, poultry and fish	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits						
NIGERIA	94.3	64.3	36.5	24.5	51.6	8.6	33.1	20.1	66.3	32.8	4.3	43.5	4,330.0	72.1		
Zone																
North Central	94.7	60.9	22.6	9.6	50.0	3.6	18.0	18.0	56.7	21.7	3.6	31.0	796.0	75.3		
North East	94.4	73.8	53.0	20.5	42.4	3.6	62.4	10.5	61.0	35.4	4.6	49.3	1,021.0	74.5		
North West	96.6	77.3	28.4	37.2	29.3	3.9	24.2	18.9	75.8	24.6	4.2	38.8	957.0	74.2		
South East	92.7	52.6	53.6	21.2	68.1	8.4	39.5	35.3	66.4	42.7	4.8	53.7	546.0	73.5		
South South	88.8	38.0	49.6	26.2	80.2	19.4	42.7	23.9	46.4	49.5	4.6	51.0	550.0	64.6		
South West	96.1	66.9	20.8	19.9	74.6	23.0	19.1	19.7	89.9	37.4	4.7	47.5	460.0	66.0		
Sector																
Urban	94.9	61.4	29.7	24.5	58.4	14.4	28.9	24.7	73.8	37.6	4.5	46.4	1,287.0	68.8		
Rural	94.0	65.5	39.3	24.5	48.8	6.1	34.9	18.2	63.1	30.9	4.3	42.3	3,043.0	73.5		

TABLE 4.11 • Consumption of all five recommended food groups (as share of Self-respondents aged 15-49 years old)

Self-respondents 15-49 years old	Share of individuals that ate any of the following food groups					Share of individuals that consumed all five recommended food groups (%)	Average number of recommended food groups consumed (#)	Number of self-respondents of this module	Self-respondents of this module (as share of individuals aged 15-49 years old)
	At least one starchy staple	At least one vegetable	At least one fruit	At least one pulse, nut or seed	At least one animal-source food				
NIGERIA	94.5	79.7	38.0	74.8	64.3	21.7	3.5	6,338.0	55.0
Zone									
North Central	94.4	67.1	31.7	70.0	54.8	14.8	3.2	1,193.0	56.8
North East	94.7	84.8	35.7	81.1	53.0	22.1	3.5	1,521.0	57.2
North West	96.7	84.0	27.7	81.1	54.7	16.6	3.4	1,363.0	54.3
South East	92.6	81.5	56.0	75.9	76.1	33.0	3.8	767.0	57.9
South South	90.5	71.5	52.0	63.7	84.9	29.4	3.6	810.0	50.8
South West	95.9	90.6	42.5	70.5	82.1	24.9	3.8	684.0	51.2
Sector									
Urban	95.1	83.8	44.3	72.2	70.6	25.7	3.7	1,830.0	51.7
Rural	94.3	78.0	35.5	75.8	61.7	20.2	3.5	4,508.0	56.5
Female self-respondents 15-49 years old	Share of individuals that ate any of the following food groups					Share of individuals that consumed all five recommended food groups (%)	Average number of recommended food groups consumed (#)	Number of self-respondents of this module	Self-respondents of this module (as share of individuals aged 15-49 years old)
	At least one starchy staple	At least one vegetable	At least one fruit	At least one pulse, nut or seed	At least one animal-source food				
NIGERIA	94.3	79.9	38.1	75.0	63.2	21.8	3.5	4,330.0	72.1
Zone									
North Central	94.7	66.1	30.5	68.9	54.2	14.6	3.1	796.0	75.3
North East	94.4	86.5	36.4	80.6	51.4	22.0	3.5	1,021.0	74.5
North West	96.6	83.0	26.2	80.7	53.2	15.0	3.4	957.0	74.2
South East	92.7	83.9	57.9	76.2	75.4	33.3	3.9	546.0	73.5
South South	88.8	70.0	54.9	64.3	85.7	30.1	3.6	550.0	64.6
South West	96.1	92.9	42.7	73.4	80.5	28.4	3.9	460.0	66.0
Sector									
Urban	94.9	84.0	44.9	72.1	69.3	25.9	3.7	1,287.0	68.8
Rural	94.0	78.2	35.3	76.2	60.7	20.0	3.4	3,043.0	73.5

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Male self-respondents 15-49 years old	Share of individuals that ate any of the following food groups						Share of individuals that consumed all five recommended food groups (%)	Average number of recommended food groups consumed (#)	Number of self-respondents of this module	Self-respondents of this module (as share of individuals aged 15-49 years old)
	At least one starchy staple	At least one vegetable	At least one fruit	At least one pulse, nut or seed	At least one animal-source food					
NIGERIA	95.1	79.3	37.8	74.4	66.5	21.7	3.5	2,008.0	36.4	
Zone										
North Central	93.9	68.9	33.9	71.9	55.8	15.1	3.2	397.0	38.0	
North East	95.4	80.8	34.1	82.1	56.8	22.2	3.5	500.0	38.9	
North West	97.1	86.6	31.3	82.1	58.3	20.5	3.6	406.0	33.3	
South East	92.5	75.5	51.5	75.0	77.9	32.4	3.7	221.0	38.0	
South South	94.3	74.8	45.8	62.4	83.2	27.9	3.6	260.0	35.0	
South West	95.6	86.4	42.1	65.0	85.1	18.4	3.7	224.0	35.0	
Sector										
Urban	95.5	83.4	43.0	72.3	73.7	25.1	3.7	543.0	32.5	
Rural	95.0	77.8	35.8	75.1	63.9	20.4	3.5	1,465.0	38.1	

TABLE 4.12 • Food Security and Food Shortage in the past 30 days (share of Households)

	Zone						Sector		HH Head's Sex		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money	44.9	66.4	47.4	78.6	80.2	61.7	66.5	60.5	59.7	71.8	62.4
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious/pREFERRED foods because of lack of money	52.0	66.1	60.4	73.6	81.3	61.7	65.4	66.0	64.0	72.2	65.8
Ate only a few kinds of foods because of lack of money	48.3	66.7	53.8	76.3	80.1	60.6	64.6	63.5	61.7	71.3	63.8
Had to skip a meal because of lack of money	34.0	48.3	37.0	62.4	59.6	50.1	53.5	45.6	45.6	57.0	48.1
Ate less than you thought you should because of lack of money	43.7	61.7	50.0	70.1	77.3	62.0	63.0	59.3	57.9	69.3	60.5
Ran out of food because of lack of money	35.4	45.6	29.6	60.6	49.0	51.6	47.8	42.8	41.3	55.2	44.4
Hungry but did not eat because of lack of money	28.4	36.3	24.3	49.1	44.3	38.9	38.6	35.2	34.3	43.0	36.3
Went without eating for a whole day because of lack of money	16.0	14.6	9.0	6.4	12.8	16.9	13.0	12.0	12.1	12.9	12.3
Restricted consumption in order for children to eat	26.7	35.6	28.5	42.8	44.3	33.2	37.8	33.6	34.9	34.9	34.9
Borrowed food, or relied on help from a friend/relative	23.0	28.6	17.9	24.2	19.1	16.4	19.3	21.5	19.8	24.3	20.8

TABLE 4.13 • Households unable to eat a healthy and nutritious/ preferred food (as share of Households)

	Wave 4	Wave 5
NIGERIA	44.3	65.8
Zone		
North Central	29.0	52.0
North East	41.5	66.1
North West	27.2	60.4
South East	62.5	73.6
South South	61.4	81.3
South West	47.9	61.7
Sector		
Urban	47.3	65.4
Rural	42.9	66.0
Sex of the household head		
Male	41.7	64.0
Female	55.4	72.2
Education of the household head		
No Education	46.2	67.0
Primary	48.3	71.2
Secondary	43.7	67.6
Tertiary	33.6	50.4

TABLE 4.14 • Change of Households unable to eat a healthy and nutritious/ preferred food from Wave 4 to Wave 5 (as share of households)

	Percentage point change	
NIGERIA	↑ 21.6	
Zone		
North Central	↑ 23.0	
North East	↑ 24.6	
North West	↑ 33.2	
South East	↑ 11.1	
South South	↑ 19.9	
South West	↑ 13.8	
Sector		
Urban	↑ 18.1	
Rural	↑ 23.1	
Sex of the household head		
Male	↑ 22.3	
Female	↑ 16.8	
Education of the household head		
No Education	↑ 20.7	
Primary	↑ 22.9	
Secondary	↑ 23.9	
Tertiary	↑ 16.7	

TABLE 4.15 • Households worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money (as share of Households)

	Wave 4	Wave 5
NIGERIA	36.9	62.4
Zone		
North Central	16.2	44.9
North East	29.3	66.4
North West	19.3	47.4
South East	56.0	78.6
South South	55.9	80.2
South West	46.7	61.7
Sector		
Urban	43.9	66.5
Rural	33.7	60.5
Sex of the household head		
Male	33.5	59.7
Female	52.1	71.8
Education of the household head		
No Education	35.6	63.8
Primary	39.2	62.7
Secondary	39.3	68.0
Tertiary	29.9	50.1

TABLE 4.16 • Change of Households worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money from Wave 4 to Wave 5 (as share of households)

	Percentage point change
NIGERIA	↑ 25.4
Zone	
North Central	↑ 28.7
North East	↑ 37.1
North West	↑ 28.1
South East	↑ 22.7
South South	↑ 24.3
South West	↑ 15.0
Sector	
Urban	↑ 22.5
Rural	↑ 26.8
Sex of the household head	
Male	↑ 26.2
Female	↑ 19.7
Education of the household head	
No Education	↑ 28.2
Primary	↑ 23.5
Secondary	↑ 28.8
Tertiary	↑ 20.2

**TABLE 4.17 • Households that have faced Food Shortage in the Last Year
(as share of Households)**

	Zone						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Share of Households that faced food shortage(s) in the last 12 Months	25.7	53.0	31.3	42.7	42.8	33.0	37.4	36.8	37.0
Share of Households with Food Shortage (s) reported in:									
January	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4
February	9.2	4.1	8.8	23.8	18.1	17.6	17.6	12.5	14.1
March	12.4	7.5	10.2	25.9	20.5	21.4	19.9	15.2	16.7
April	17.6	16.1	12.2	21.8	16.6	18.5	21.1	15.2	17.0
May	20.5	27.4	20.9	20.0	9.5	10.5	17.0	18.1	17.8
June	33.7	39.9	38.0	16.0	9.6	12.0	16.5	27.5	24.0
July	46.2	56.5	42.1	9.9	9.0	10.9	16.0	32.6	27.3
August	40.8	65.7	35.5	11.2	11.6	14.2	20.9	31.6	28.2
September	26.3	37.5	15.6	10.8	14.0	12.7	19.1	18.3	18.6
October	14.5	10.9	10.2	10.9	10.6	21.8	17.5	10.6	12.8
November	9.3	8.4	12.5	9.6	8.3	21.4	16.1	9.3	11.5
December	10.1	7.7	19.4	5.9	15.2	19.9	20.9	9.8	13.3
ALL 12 MONTHS	31.7	20.1	24.4	57.0	52.5	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.4

TABLE 4.18 • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the past 30 Days
 (share of households and mean expenditure in NAIRA)

Non-Food Items and Services (1 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	% HH Reporting	Mean Expenditure																
Kerosene	1.3	2,568.5	0.5	3,194.4	1.8	1,179.8	26.5	2,427.2	24.6	2,181.2	2.3	1,396.6	7.4	2,873.5	10.7	2,019.3	9.7	2,226.3
Palm Kernel Oil	1.3	2,311.5	1.1	1,968.2	0.4	1,200.0	2.0	1,018.4	5.1	776.3	0.7	2,500.0	1.0	908.2	2.1	1,277.1	1.7	1,212.7
Gas (for lighting/cooking)	10.1	8,913.6	0.8	6,304.0	3.2	8,159.3	29.0	9,122.2	34.5	8,789.0	53.2	6,145.4	48.8	7,717.0	10.0	7,827.6	22.2	7,751.1
Other liquid cooking fuel	0.0		0.3	4,402.9	0.3	1,358.6	0.0		0.1	2,500.0	0.0		0.0	2,000.0	0.2	2,250.4	0.1	2,238.3
Electricity, including electricity vouchers	18.2	4,861.1	16.3	3,707.2	19.0	3,510.3	37.5	3,639.4	30.6	3,548.5	49.9	3,318.8	49.6	4,209.3	19.3	2,945.8	28.9	3,629.3
Candle	1.9	542.5	0.1	500.0	2.3	607.0	5.2	500.1	7.7	752.2	4.8	736.9	4.5	803.9	3.6	576.2	3.9	659.3
Firewood	28.2	4,203.4	41.6	6,101.0	60.0	4,519.3	14.7	3,258.1	18.1	2,592.7	15.7	1,668.1	30.0	3,490.7	31.2	4,464.0	30.8	4,166.3
Charcoal	19.2	2,893.9	23.0	4,213.7	20.5	3,624.4	0.6	2,422.2	0.9	1,844.3	15.7	2,455.7	22.1	3,225.2	9.0	3,394.9	13.1	3,304.8
Petrol	21.3	11,859.9	19.5	10,086.6	20.3	14,534.0	25.0	12,833.6	29.1	20,533.4	26.3	14,291.2	27.1	18,625.0	22.2	12,586.5	23.7	14,757.3
Diesel	0.1	6,500.0	0.1	42,000.0	0.7	13,744.2	0.7	11,464.1	0.5	111,703.2	0.4	1,836.5	0.5	61,074.1	0.4	14,171.8	0.4	29,935.6
Other solid fuel	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.1	3,000.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	3,000.0	0.0	3,000.0
Lubricants (oil, grease, etc)	1.7	3,773.2	3.7	7,074.8	4.4	3,048.2	6.4	3,304.0	7.3	3,700.2	3.7	3,438.3	5.4	3,925.7	4.3	3,630.2	4.7	3,737.5
Light bulbs/globes	3.5	1,745.1	1.0	987.7	2.8	2,540.6	9.4	699.7	6.2	1,142.0	6.3	976.9	8.3	1,497.2	3.4	906.7	5.0	1,216.6
Water	16.3	4,760.3	16.3	3,669.2	19.7	3,416.5	46.6	3,134.6	33.1	2,757.6	16.8	2,361.6	36.7	3,403.8	19.6	3,036.6	25.0	3,206.5
Soap and Washing powder	82.8	1,977.6	93.1	2,370.8	92.5	2,447.9	92.0	1,889.7	95.6	2,072.2	89.6	1,394.4	92.1	2,061.4	90.6	2,025.4	91.1	2,036.9
Toilet paper	5.2	751.7	2.6	374.7	1.6	671.7	42.3	912.2	31.5	755.8	11.5	673.6	23.1	883.0	12.4	733.4	15.7	802.5
Insecticides, disinfectant and cleaners	7.7	1,796.0	4.4	1,102.1	14.9	1,098.1	12.3	1,897.2	14.4	1,820.3	15.7	1,856.2	16.5	1,861.2	10.3	1,425.1	12.3	1,609.7
Other non-durable goods	0.6	1,474.5	0.1	2,500.0	1.4	2,410.1	0.5	4,569.3	0.9	2,079.1	0.0	600,000.0	0.5	15,970.2	0.7	2,040.7	0.7	5,251.5
Personal care goods (razor blades, cosmetics)	20.7	1,630.3	37.7	1,194.3	45.9	2,061.0	37.0	1,863.4	38.7	1,256.4	30.1	868.2	33.8	1,835.7	36.6	1,444.4	35.7	1,560.9
Service of beauty salon	18.6	3,103.5	24.4	1,680.2	40.0	1,163.7	31.8	3,461.4	38.9	3,700.0	49.3	2,241.6	42.4	2,894.0	31.8	2,180.8	35.1	2,451.8
Service of barber	36.5	1,406.1	48.9	925.3	65.2	884.2	56.8	1,384.2	65.1	1,473.3	53.1	1,305.8	58.9	1,383.4	54.1	1,128.8	55.6	1,213.7
Vitamin suplements	0.9	6,441.7	0.4	3,405.0	0.3	1,754.1	2.8	6,930.4	12.9	3,204.5	7.6	4,550.9	4.6	5,135.1	4.2	3,540.7	4.3	4,073.4
Other health supplements	1.1	5,261.7	3.5	5,381.1	0.9	3,488.3	0.7	3,982.8	2.8	6,928.1	7.0	2,929.1	3.5	4,958.8	2.1	3,870.3	2.6	4,337.4
Postal (inc Stamps, courier)	0.2	5,000.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.2	3,703.8	0.2	4,301.6	0.0		0.1	4,301.6

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Non-Food Items and Services (1 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA		
	% HH Reporting	Mean Expenditure																	
Recharge cards	73.8	2,998.8	83.5	2,817.4	81.8	2,340.8	80.2	3,177.7	90.3	3,124.9	91.9	2,209.9	90.7	3,084.1	80.6	2,554.9	83.8	2,735.2	
Landline charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Internet Services	6.5	3,956.3	4.3	2,536.9	7.4	2,235.0	9.5	5,238.1	24.0	2,643.7	22.2	3,074.1	21.5	3,117.1	8.8	3,118.3	12.8	3,117.6	
Recreational (Cinemas, video/DVD rental, cinema, video house, concerts)	0.5	1,278.8	1.2	3,302.1	0.3	3,280.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,445.4	0.1	10,455.9	0.1	7,400.0	0.4	2,685.7	0.3	3,148.7	
Other recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,630.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,630.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,630.6	
Wireless communication items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	778.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	6,676.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6,615.1	0.1	1,124.9	0.1	2,538.6	0.0	2,538.6
Batteries (small radio type)	13.0	760.6	37.6	611.8	31.8	614.3	16.0	592.5	15.6	570.9	16.5	927.7	15.4	747.8	24.4	634.8	21.6	660.1	
Musical instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,658.9	0.0	1,658.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,658.9	
Jewelry, watches, rings, etc	2.8	3,442.7	3.0	3,298.6	6.4	5,201.6	1.6	4,586.3	6.5	8,311.0	3.2	4,493.4	3.9	9,727.2	4.3	3,903.8	4.2	5,607.2	
Sports equipment	0.0	0.2	5,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	35,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	32,427.9	0.0	5,000.0	0.0	22,134.5	
Other personal sporting goods	0.0	4,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	15,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	14,546.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	14,546.3	0.0	14,546.3
Motor vehicle service, repair, or parts	2.7	11,481.3	2.6	5,355.2	5.9	10,506.3	2.5	24,273.5	4.7	33,859.2	3.7	10,223.3	5.3	19,436.4	3.3	14,488.1	3.9	16,603.6	
Tyres	1.8	23,616.5	0.3	28,463.5	0.3	79,715.6	1.3	22,378.3	2.0	22,628.0	0.8	22,708.1	1.5	22,434.8	0.8	29,690.4	1.1	26,353.9	
Car battery	0.4	35,000.0	0.0	0.1	240.0	0.9	20,593.5	0.4	21,572.4	0.2	6,723.3	0.6	23,760.1	0.2	16,825.6	0.3	20,395.8	0.0	20,395.8
Bicycle service, repair, or parts	0.3	1,995.2	2.5	2,428.8	0.5	866.1	4.1	2,527.8	2.7	3,334.9	3.2	7,428.6	1.2	6,366.6	2.6	3,326.7	2.1	3,855.6	
Other transport repairs	0.5	7,281.9	0.6	9,355.0	1.5	7,382.2	1.5	4,569.8	4.0	7,530.9	1.6	4,412.7	2.0	7,102.4	1.6	6,395.2	1.7	6,658.1	
Wages paid to staff/ maid/lawnsboy	0.6	26,130.1	0.3	30,000.0	0.1	120,000.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	40,712.2	0.3	140,285.0	0.5	67,381.4	0.4	41,266.1	0.4	51,895.6	
Mortgage, regular payment to purchase house	0.0	0.0	0.1	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,000.0	0.1	1,652.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,652.9	
Other housing charges (excl water, fuel and power)	0.1	1,830.6	0.2	6,560.9	1.0	5,549.8	0.8	3,667.5	0.1	3,000.0	0.6	1,981.8	0.9	3,117.3	0.3	5,693.5	0.5	4,223.5	
Financial services (NES)	0.0	0.8	5,518.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2,918.6	0.6	2,577.5	0.2	5,229.9	0.3	3,663.0	0.0	3,663.0	
Repairs & maintenance to dwelling	8.3	18,737.3	7.2	37,240.5	6.5	18,926.4	1.7	37,697.7	6.5	26,431.8	2.5	15,238.7	4.5	39,182.8	5.9	18,530.0	5.4	23,867.9	
Repairs to household and personal items (radios, watches, etc)	2.5	5,068.2	2.0	1,900.7	5.0	2,781.8	0.6	6,316.3	2.8	3,321.7	2.9	6,394.6	2.8	5,296.6	2.9	3,216.0	2.8	3,856.4	

Note: Mean monthly expenditure is only reported for households that reported any expenditure on the item.

TABLE 4.19 • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the last Year
 (share of households and mean expenditure in NAIRA)

Non-food Items and Services (1 year recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	% HH Reporting	Mean Expenditure																
Infant Clothing	10.0	12,558.8	22.7	14,240.9	23.5	12,258.5	10.3	7,691.8	13.2	12,466.3	7.2	22,616.4	11.7	14,940.2	16.0	12,393.3	14.6	13,036.1
Baby nappies/ diapers	11.1	9,901.7	9.4	7,118.1	10.5	7,123.8	6.1	10,128.4	7.8	16,039.6	6.0	18,732.2	8.1	14,143.4	8.7	9,480.5	8.5	10,874.1
Children Tailored clothes	29.0	11,741.7	71.0	16,127.3	59.7	16,047.6	10.2	10,673.2	23.6	14,847.0	12.5	9,981.8	26.7	15,270.4	37.2	14,534.1	33.9	14,716.6
Children dress (ready made)	38.6	28,896.5	46.8	13,332.6	41.7	12,058.1	29.9	10,840.2	40.0	19,932.6	32.8	15,192.1	36.6	17,713.8	38.8	16,161.1	38.1	16,631.2
Adult Tailored clothes	42.3	15,543.9	79.6	21,996.9	73.1	25,845.3	21.4	11,251.1	45.5	19,385.1	34.0	14,142.3	47.0	21,577.6	50.4	19,843.2	49.3	20,363.5
Adult dress (ready made)	36.9	37,508.3	37.9	16,832.6	29.4	15,620.0	34.4	14,602.4	47.4	23,777.5	27.1	16,953.3	34.6	22,343.8	35.4	20,789.7	35.1	21,271.4
Suits	0.6	60,272.1	0.8	20,111.1	0.2	42,566.8	0.2	35,000.0	2.0	40,085.3	0.5	43,262.1	1.8	41,667.4	0.2	35,866.3	0.7	40,424.3
Other ready-made	3.0	20,320.9	3.0	13,788.5	3.3	9,935.9	5.2	8,106.5	9.3	10,513.7	6.7	7,203.2	5.2	10,585.7	5.2	10,303.5	5.2	10,393.2
Smock and other hand woven	0.0		0.1	4,720.1	0.0		0.0		1.5	2,109.8	0.5	2,844.2	0.8	2,025.2	0.2	2,951.0	0.4	2,350.6
Blouse, Shirts	19.4	7,054.6	14.3	7,742.0	16.9	6,091.2	24.8	5,846.4	41.1	10,402.2	34.9	7,763.8	29.5	9,145.4	23.9	7,190.8	25.7	7,897.0
Raincoat	0.1	4,006.0	0.9	5,507.4	0.6	2,402.2	0.2	1,971.7	3.4	5,256.0	0.8	2,970.5	0.8	4,441.1	1.1	4,483.9	1.1	4,473.1
Other clothing	12.2	9,677.9	7.4	8,600.4	10.5	8,787.5	6.2	6,624.3	7.8	7,614.9	3.0	7,192.1	6.9	8,303.2	8.5	8,439.0	8.0	8,402.3
Repairs of clothing	38.3	2,351.1	31.9	1,840.1	41.2	1,616.7	40.4	1,145.1	39.0	2,459.1	27.6	1,810.1	40.9	1,937.0	35.0	1,815.7	36.9	1,858.0
Tailoring charges	38.2	11,254.5	75.4	10,638.0	82.7	10,907.7	24.5	6,283.8	51.3	14,172.6	68.4	7,102.2	62.7	10,483.3	55.6	10,273.8	57.9	10,345.3
Ankara, George materials	32.5	21,991.4	52.9	14,290.6	53.8	23,747.4	17.1	10,327.7	34.6	13,841.7	49.6	13,702.2	43.0	21,780.1	39.4	15,569.9	40.5	17,645.3
Cotton	0.7	18,842.8	1.4	8,188.5	6.0	21,179.2	0.6	17,002.9	2.7	6,285.7	3.4	11,603.3	3.4	22,002.2	2.5	11,691.0	2.8	15,605.2
Silk	0.5	4,362.0	1.6	8,454.5	1.1	11,183.7	0.4	5,000.0	0.7	5,916.5	0.1	4,578.1	1.1	9,355.0	0.5	6,927.2	0.7	8,126.2
Hand loomed: ASO-OKE	0.0	5,000.0	3.3	18,460.3	0.0		0.0		0.0	12,000.0	2.3	18,795.2	0.9	22,307.2	0.7	16,285.8	0.8	18,453.4
Polyester material	1.3	2,861.6	9.4	10,996.2	5.2	14,365.9	0.0		2.8	8,462.2	2.9	10,755.3	3.2	9,768.5	3.5	11,909.2	3.4	11,282.4
Wool	0.2	3,857.8	0.0		1.5	2,578.9	0.5	2,357.0	1.4	5,457.4	0.0	25,000.0	0.2	5,048.6	0.9	3,630.7	0.7	3,739.9
Other clothing mate rials	4.3	9,401.1	9.0	12,933.7	6.0	15,172.6	1.4	3,121.7	4.1	7,022.8	3.2	15,638.4	4.5	11,916.9	4.5	12,044.0	4.5	12,004.3

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Non-food Items and Services (1 year recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	%HH Reporting	Mean Expenditure																
Shoes	45.3	18,821.4	62.5	13,603.4	58.1	14,411.5	23.9	14,026.8	50.4	16,933.5	33.9	14,966.0	45.5	17,400.3	45.9	14,625.0	45.7	15,493.7
Sandals, leather	13.7	7,019.5	21.1	8,930.9	24.1	9,571.0	13.9	7,947.8	27.3	8,610.5	31.9	6,369.5	26.0	9,429.7	20.8	7,371.2	22.5	8,122.0
Sandals (rubber type)	31.2	6,258.0	31.1	5,410.8	44.0	5,369.5	35.6	3,618.1	38.0	4,702.6	51.5	3,936.6	43.3	4,826.3	37.8	4,780.5	39.5	4,796.3
Other footwear	16.0	7,562.4	27.5	5,390.7	19.5	3,345.9	33.2	4,410.2	28.9	6,972.5	21.8	4,745.5	28.6	5,439.5	22.0	5,156.4	24.1	5,262.1
Repairs of footwear	33.4	1,792.9	24.3	1,906.3	24.5	1,248.3	51.7	931.7	45.2	1,713.1	39.1	1,188.2	43.5	1,384.9	33.0	1,401.7	36.3	1,395.4
Bowls, glassware, plates, silverware, etc	4.5	5,768.2	3.6	5,707.5	6.6	5,063.2	2.6	2,860.7	6.6	6,216.5	8.0	3,945.3	7.4	5,723.1	4.7	4,478.0	5.6	5,002.2
Cooking utensils (cookpots, stirring spoons and whisks, etc)	10.0	6,079.4	14.1	5,262.7	16.6	5,367.4	10.6	9,134.7	10.2	9,771.9	11.3	7,799.9	13.1	8,535.6	11.9	6,206.5	12.3	6,988.6
Cleaning utensils (brooms, brushes, etc)	30.7	1,175.8	48.4	1,444.8	51.6	2,147.0	33.0	860.9	37.6	1,277.3	35.6	1,208.5	46.7	1,560.6	36.7	1,432.9	39.9	1,480.0
Other household utensils	0.2	1,893.9	0.4	3,412.7	3.1	2,727.7	0.4	7,001.7	0.8	5,132.8	0.2	15,130.2	0.7	5,062.1	1.2	3,274.7	1.0	3,679.7

TABLE 4.20 • Household reporting economics shocks (as share of households)

Shocks	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Floods	8.4	14.1	4.5	2.3	24.2	1.2	3.1	11.4	8.8
Irregular rains (including unexpected variation in timing and rainfall amount)	2.0	16.6	5.2	0.9	2.9	4.4	3.7	5.2	4.7
Droughts	0.1	31.9	7.0	0.4	2.0	1.3	3.2	7.0	5.8
Fire	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
Very high temperatures (>40°C)	1.3	16.7	1.8	3.8	7.6	1.5	5.4	4.3	4.7
Pests and Plant Diseases	3.1	11.6	5.2	7.9	5.6	3.2	2.5	7.2	5.7
Death of livestock due to illness	1.9	8.3	3.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.6	2.8	2.7
Post Harvest Loss	3.2	8.6	1.9	1.9	8.2	0.9	1.1	5.0	3.8
Death of a household member (including all causes)	3.5	9.3	4.1	4.0	2.6	0.8	2.5	4.3	3.7
Diseases or injury of household member (including all causes)	0.6	5.7	3.1	1.8	3.5	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.5
Stopped receiving remittances sent to the household	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.9
Loss of a regular job of a household member	0.4	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Departure of a household member (Abandonment, separation, marriage)	0.2	2.9	0.7	0.4	2.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.1
Loss of an important contract or default by a creditor	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Nonfarm Business closure, failure or bankruptcy	0.7	0.5	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.1
Loss of land	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7
Theft/looting of cash and other property	4.3	10.1	4.4	1.0	7.5	0.2	3.2	4.8	4.3
Hijacking/robbery/assault of a household member	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6
Kidnapping/Abduction for ransom	2.9	4.0	2.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.7
Domestic violence	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Withdraw of assistance (government, NGO, or other organizations)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Increase in price of farming/business inputs (excluding petrol and other fuels)	21.3	38.2	40.4	25.7	27.9	17.6	18.9	33.3	28.8
Fall in the price of farming/business output	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	5.0	0.9	2.9	3.5	3.3
Increase in price of major food items usually consumed by the household	45.6	68.8	75.3	83.6	79.3	68.8	75.5	68.9	71.0
Increase in price of oil and fuel	39.8	62.3	52.9	64.5	59.6	35.5	52.1	52.0	52.0
Increase in prices of other fuels (excluding petrol) (e.g. cooking gas, kerosene, firewood, charcoal)	15.5	22.9	30.0	46.7	47.0	27.1	40.9	28.2	32.2
Shortage/scarcity of petrol	2.7	5.6	6.5	3.5	9.6	3.4	5.5	5.3	5.4
Dwelling/farm buildings/business facilities damaged or demolished	0.7	2.3	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other (specify)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.3

**TABLE 4.21 • Household Shock Coping Mechanisms in the Past 12 Months
(as share of Households reporting any shock)**

	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Sale of Household assets/Durable good	11.7	15.0	8.7	1.9	2.8	2.8	5.4	6.9	6.5
Sale of productive assets (Agricultural and non-agricultural) (excluding house or land)	4.7	7.1	3.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	3.1	2.6
Sale of cattle or other large-sized livestock	8.7	18.5	7.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.6	6.9	5.2
Sale of crop stock/food stock	23.6	29.3	21.4	12.9	13.7	3.9	6.2	21.6	16.7
Sold house or land	3.1	5.2	4.2	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	2.9	2.4
Engaged in additional income generating activities	16.3	27.7	20.8	18.9	17.4	18.3	22.1	18.6	19.7
One or more household members migrated to find job elsewhere	2.7	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.1
Received assistance from friends and family	35.2	34.2	31.2	50.3	37.9	28.3	34.4	36.9	36.1
Borrowed from friends and family	23.6	23.6	22.5	25.3	20.8	7.6	18.7	21.2	20.4
Borrowed from money lenders	5.1	6.2	7.6	5.2	7.4	0.4	3.0	6.7	5.5
Took a loan from a financial institution	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
Credited purchases	7.9	5.5	7.8	10.6	22.8	11.1	9.3	12.6	11.5
Delayed payment obligations	12.3	2.0	3.1	12.2	17.2	7.7	8.5	9.5	9.1
Sold harvest in advance	10.7	5.8	9.4	4.1	8.6	2.4	2.2	9.1	6.9
Reduced food consumption	42.0	50.1	44.9	51.0	57.6	45.4	51.4	47.6	48.8
Reduced non-food consumption including health and education	14.4	21.3	25.8	21.4	26.0	15.1	19.2	22.5	21.4
Relied on savings	12.4	21.1	23.7	36.3	26.5	19.8	31.0	20.9	24.2
Received assistance from NGO/religious institutions	0.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.2
Took advanced payment from employer	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.6
Received assistance from government	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Took children out of school	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sent children to live elsewhere	1.3	3.4	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Reduced purchase quantity compared to the past	32.1	31.4	27.7	35.2	38.9	30.4	33.0	32.4	32.6
Reduced frequency of own vehicle/generator use	11.8	14.8	5.6	7.5	8.8	7.9	10.0	8.1	8.7
Used more public transportation	8.9	11.4	5.1	7.3	4.2	5.1	7.8	5.8	6.5
Was covered by insurance policy	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Did nothing	21.4	35.4	33.4	19.9	27.0	31.3	27.7	28.6	28.3
Other	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.0

TABLE 4.22 • Households with Safety Nets and Types of Assistance (as share of Households)

	Share of Household with Safety Nets	Types of Assitance		
		Cash	Food	Other In-kind
NIGERIA	4.0	54.0	49.3	11.7
Zone				
North Central	2.6	33.9	60.4	45.2
North East	3.1	49.7	41.8	16.5
North West	5.6	53.5	41.8	9.0
South East	1.5	59.1	57.3	11.9
South South	6.7	46.4	58.2	6.2
South West	3.2	87.0	40.4	3.3
Sector				
Urban	5.2	60.5	54.4	10.2
Rural	3.5	49.6	45.8	12.8

APPENDIX 1. Tables – Chapter 5

TABLE 5.1 • Participation in labor activities during the past 7 days
(Share of people 15 to 64 years old)

	By activity							
	Wage		NFE		Farm		No Activity	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
POST PLANTING (July - Aug)								
NIGERIA	15.9	6.3	27.4	32.9	51.8	34.6	25.0	37.9
North Central	14.2	7.1	20.1	21.5	63.8	52.7	21.3	31.2
North East	10.1	2.6	23.0	22.8	65.6	32.5	20.8	50.3
North West	17.5	2.8	29.6	41.7	56.6	22.8	21.0	43.5
South East	16.6	10.6	36.2	35.3	30.8	42.8	33.9	28.6
South South	18.9	10.2	25.0	25.9	41.0	42.1	32.9	34.0
South West	18.0	8.1	34.0	47.5	35.9	21.0	28.2	33.4
Urban	21.7	9.8	35.7	42.1	20.1	14.7	36.3	43.7
Rural	13.5	4.7	24.0	28.9	64.7	43.2	20.4	35.4
POST HARVEST (Jan - Feb)								
NIGERIA	14.7	6.7	25.1	31.3	34.7	24.0	34.7	44.3
North Central	11.0	4.0	10.2	20.0	50.5	35.2	34.2	44.9
North East	13.8	2.7	23.9	20.8	32.6	16.6	37.4	63.1
North West	13.5	3.2	33.0	41.5	32.6	13.5	32.9	46.7
South East	21.6	13.8	30.3	30.1	24.9	35.6	33.2	33.4
South South	16.9	9.6	21.3	26.2	32.0	38.2	39.3	36.7
South West	15.0	11.9	29.0	42.7	32.2	11.1	31.8	37.7
Urban	20.2	11.9	33.2	40.0	14.7	8.1	39.4	44.2
Rural	12.4	4.4	21.7	27.5	43.2	30.9	32.7	44.4

**TABLE 5.2 • Change in Participation in Labor Activities between Wave 4 and Wave 5
(Percentage points)**

	By activity							
	Wage		NFE		Farm		No Activity	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
POST PLANTING (July - Aug)								
NIGERIA	↑ 3.4	↓ -0.6	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.4	↓ -5.2	↓ -3.9	↑ 7.0	↑ 9.6
North Central	↑ 3.2	↓ -0.7	↑ 5.2	↓ -2.6	↓ -6.7	↓ -2.8	↑ 5.7	↑ 11.2
North East	↓ -3.8	↑ 0.5	↓ -10.0	↓ -10.5	↓ -0.8	↓ -4.0	↑ 5.8	↑ 11.7
North West	↑ 7.9	↑ 0.8	↓ -9.6	↓ -7.6	↓ -11.4	↑ 2.4	↑ 7.6	↑ 5.7
South East	↑ 4.8	↓ -0.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 7.9	↓ -14.6	↓ -11.8	↑ 9.8	↑ 5.8
South South	↑ 5.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -5.2	↓ -9.8	↓ -6.5	↓ -7.5	↑ 9.8	↑ 12.9
South West	↓ -0.9	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.9	↓ -1.0	↑ 7.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 6.9	↑ 10.9
Urban	↑ 3.3	↓ -2.7	↓ -6.4	↓ -1.7	↓ -3.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 8.6	↑ 9.1
Rural	↑ 3.5	↑ 0.2	↓ -3.7	↓ -5.8	↓ -6.7	↓ -4.7	↑ 6.6	↑ 9.7
POST HARVEST (Jan - Feb)								
NIGERIA	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.3	↓ -2.3	↑ 3.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.9	↑ 2.6	↓ -0.7
North Central	↓ -2.7	↓ -3.3	↓ -4.8	↑ 1.1	↑ 5.5	↑ 5.6	↑ 2.6	↓ -0.1
North East	↑ 2.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.2	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.7
North West	↑ 4.5	↑ 1.1	↓ -4.7	↑ 6.1	↓ -6.8	↑ 2.3	↑ 1.9	↓ -7.6
South East	↑ 8.3	↑ 2.6	↑ 2.0	↑ 6.2	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.4	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.9
South South	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.7	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.8	↑ 0.9	↑ 8.5	↑ 6.1
South West	↓ -9.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.7	↑ 1.7	↑ 8.3	↓ -3.1	↑ 8.1	↑ 4.9
Urban	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -3.1	↑ 3.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 7.3	↑ 0.9
Rural	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.6	↓ -2.0	↑ 3.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.3

TABLE 5.3 • Participation in Labor Activities During the Past 7 Days by Age Group
 (Share of people >5 years old)

	Age 5-14		Age 15-24		Age 25-44		Age 45-59		Age 60-64		Age 65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
POST PLANTING (July - Aug)												
Farm	21.9	12.1	43.1	24.0	53.3	37.7	64.7	45.8	67.5	38.2	50.9	34.2
Nonfarm Enterprise	2.8	6.0	14.7	13.3	38.0	43.3	36.6	44.1	31.4	32.0	21.5	17.9
Wage	1.3	0.8	8.7	3.5	21.1	7.0	22.7	9.9	17.2	5.2	7.8	1.9
No activity	76.1	83.3	43.4	63.2	14.4	26.5	5.6	18.9	11.4	36.8	31.2	53.9
POST HARVEST (Jan - Feb)												
Farm	9.0	5.5	25.7	13.5	36.8	26.0	45.8	32.4	52.4	43.4	42.0	29.6
Nonfarm Enterprise	0.9	1.8	11.0	12.9	35.9	40.1	35.9	42.0	29.2	28.2	21.5	17.2
Wage	0.4	0.0	6.4	3.4	20.7	7.5	22.6	10.7	12.7	4.5	8.6	1.8
No activity	89.8	92.7	59.6	71.3	20.4	34.3	10.3	25.7	18.5	31.5	36.6	54.6

TABLE 5.4 • Hours Spent in Labor Activities During the Past 7 Days
 (conditional on working)

	By activity							
	Wage		NFE		Farm		Total Hours	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
POST PLANTING (July - Aug)								
NIGERIA	24.0	22.9	26.8	22.6	18.2	13.9	26.3	21.6
North Central	16.2	15.5	20.6	17.2	16.0	13.6	20.6	17.4
North East	18.3	15.5	23.0	18.5	23.2	18.1	27.4	20.9
North West	24.8	22.0	25.8	19.2	19.8	11.9	27.9	19.6
South East	21.4	20.1	29.0	24.6	11.3	12.2	24.9	21.4
South South	27.9	28.0	30.9	27.2	15.0	16.0	27.7	24.6
South West	34.0	32.3	32.5	31.1	14.3	9.5	29.8	28.9
Urban	29.6	26.9	32.5	26.0	12.6	9.0	31.6	25.9
Rural	20.5	19.6	23.4	20.6	18.9	14.5	24.8	20.1
POST HARVEST (Jan - Feb)								
NIGERIA	36.3	34.3	37.2	33.2	22.7	20.6	33.6	30.9
North Central	33.2	31.6	33.9	34.6	25.1	22.9	29.7	29.1
North East	37.6	31.9	37.0	29.5	23.2	18.5	33.2	26.5
North West	35.3	26.0	35.5	28.4	21.6	19.3	34.0	28.0
South East	33.9	37.0	41.2	35.5	19.4	17.7	35.6	31.8
South South	36.2	34.6	36.5	37.1	22.6	22.6	33.7	33.1
South West	43.9	37.6	41.1	39.7	22.4	20.0	36.9	37.6
Urban	38.7	36.0	41.0	37.3	21.2	17.6	40.3	36.6
Rural	34.6	32.3	34.8	30.5	22.9	20.9	31.3	28.5

**TABLE 5.5 • Sector of Activity for Wage Employment in Post-Harvest
(Share of people with wage employment)**

Sector	Zone												Sector					
	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	61.0	43.3	32.4	31.5	24.6	13.6	23.8	31.8	41.0	42.1	37.7	13.8	12.1	8.8	45.9	36.2	35.2	27.0
Mining	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing	4.0	5.5	6.0	29.2	10.3	21.5	6.4	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.3	4.0	10.4	13.5	5.7	11.5	7.2	12.2
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	1.5	1.7	3.4	1.1	6.5	3.2	10.4	2.5	5.3	2.4	9.9	7.1	9.5	5.3	4.6	2.1	6.1	3.2
Electricity/Water/Gas/ Waste	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Construction	2.9	0.5	3.8	0.1	5.5	0.3	13.4	0.1	8.6	0.0	6.6	0.1	9.2	0.3	5.3	0.1	6.6	0.2
Transportation	6.2	0.4	14.4	0.1	12.2	0.2	13.2	0.1	9.5	0.0	14.0	0.1	16.3	0.2	9.4	0.1	11.6	0.1
Trade	6.6	34.9	24.4	28.1	30.1	41.4	14.5	35.2	9.9	32.6	9.8	52.1	20.3	47.0	16.9	34.1	18.0	38.5
Financial/Insurance/ Real Est. Services	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3
Education	5.7	4.2	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	8.8	5.2	5.3	1.9	5.5	3.9	7.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	4.6
Health	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.0	5.4	0.9	3.2	2.1	4.1	2.4	4.3	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.5
Public Administration	3.0	2.3	4.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	2.7	1.7	3.5	1.2	2.7	1.1	4.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.1
Water Supply/ Sewerage, Waste Management/ Remediation Activities	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Accommodation/ Food Services	0.8	4.3	0.5	3.8	2.1	12.7	1.5	4.3	0.2	4.1	0.1	7.3	0.8	7.1	1.2	7.1	1.1	7.1
ICT	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Real Estate	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Art, Entertainment & Recreation	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
Other	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.9	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.5

Note: The figures represent the percent of persons that worked in a wage job in the past 7 days of the post-harvest visit. Secondary wage employment is not considered.

TABLE 5.6 • Reason No Activity in the Past 7 Days
(Share of working-age population not working)

Zone & Sector	Temporarily not working		Looking for work		Inactive		Studying or training		Engaged in household or family responsibilities		Household farming, livestock, fishing, or forest activities for household use		Retired or pensioner		With a long-term illness, injury or disability		Doing volunteering, community or charity work		Engaged in cultural or leisure activities		Doing nothing		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	1.2	1.3	9.4	4.6	89.4	94.1	61.5	38.1	13.4	44.0	5.9	5.1	1.5	1.0	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	11.8	7.8	2.3	1.0
North Central	11.2	3.9	9.7	7.9	79.1	88.3	60.3	32.2	19.8	51.1	7.7	5.6	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.3	6.5	1.3	0.3
North East	3.7	1.0	4.0	3.5	92.3	95.5	52.5	23.3	20.0	63.7	7.6	6.0	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	12.1	4.3	2.6	0.2
North West	4.8	2.8	10.0	7.3	85.3	89.9	49.7	25.4	17.8	54.9	8.5	4.3	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	11.9	1.5	1.8
South East	4.5	2.2	13.0	10.4	82.4	87.4	74.9	61.1	3.9	18.5	0.8	3.2	1.5	2.9	8.5	5.8	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	4.5	5.2	4.5	1.7
South South	2.4	2.0	7.4	7.3	90.2	90.7	70.4	58.3	6.9	21.0	1.9	3.9	2.0	0.7	2.5	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	12.7	10.8	2.6	0.5
South West	3.6	2.1	7.1	7.9	89.4	90.0	82.1	68.7	0.8	13.2	4.6	8.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.6	3.1	2.9	1.0
Urban	5.1	2.1	9.0	5.5	85.9	92.4	73.2	55.6	8.0	27.3	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	10.7	7.6	1.9	1.3
Rural	4.6	2.1	8.4	6.2	87.0	91.7	55.4	30.7	16.3	51.1	8.5	6.4	1.1	0.7	2.8	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	12.5	7.9	2.5	0.9

TABLE 5.7 • Time Spent Collecting Water in the Past 7 Days

Zone & Sector	Collected Water (Share of population 5 years and older)		Time to Collect									
	Male	Female	Less than 1 hour		1-2 hours		2-4 hours		More than 4 hours			
NIGERIA	32.8	42.8	33.7	35.6	15.3	17.0	30.0	26.8	21.0	20.7		
North Central	26.5	54.5	34.6	37.8	16.4	22.8	26.4	18.4	22.5	21.0		
North East	40.4	47.0	31.8	29.0	9.9	8.3	34.2	29.6	24.2	33.1		
North West	27.0	29.4	25.9	31.2	14.6	14.8	26.8	27.1	32.7	26.9		
South East	37.7	44.2	38.1	32.3	17.3	22.7	31.9	30.7	12.7	14.3		
South South	43.1	51.7	33.2	35.8	16.6	19.1	36.6	33.4	13.6	11.8		
South West	30.4	45.0	51.9	51.4	21.6	14.3	20.8	21.8	5.6	12.5		
Urban	26.9	36.8	42.2	38.5	16.3	18.1	25.8	25.9	15.7	17.5		
Rural	35.0	45.2	31.2	34.7	15.0	16.6	31.2	27.0	22.5	21.7		

Note: The figures are for all individuals 5 years and older. The distribution of time to collect is among persons who collected water in the past 7 days (those where hours is greater than 0).

TABLE 5.8 • Time Spent Collecting Wood or Other Natural Products in the Past 7 Days

Zone & Sector	Collected Wood or Other Natural Products (Share of population 5 years and older)		Time to Collect							
	Male	Female	Less than 1 hour		1-2 hours		2-4 hours		More than 4 hours	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NIGERIA	20.0	22.2	14.4	21.0	25.9	20.6	36.3	39.5	23.5	18.9
North Central	17.9	35.6	16.7	16.8	29.3	30.0	27.2	27.9	26.7	25.4
North East	28.7	14.4	9.9	20.2	27.7	19.5	35.6	34.8	26.8	25.5
North West	16.6	7.4	15.7	26.1	25.5	19.8	30.9	37.5	27.9	16.6
South East	22.3	39.8	18.3	18.8	29.5	22.0	37.8	41.5	14.5	17.7
South South	24.5	36.8	6.2	12.4	13.5	9.9	57.9	60.5	22.4	17.2
South West	12.5	17.3	32.2	55.3	38.5	22.6	22.6	16.6	6.7	5.5
Urban	7.7	12.1	20.8	37.1	36.3	21.3	34.4	32.4	8.5	9.2
Rural	24.7	26.2	13.6	18.1	24.7	20.4	36.5	40.8	25.2	20.7

Note: The figures are for all individuals 5 years and older. The distribution of time to collect is among persons who collected wood in the past 7 days (those where hours is greater than 0).

TABLE 5.9 • Household Non-Farm Enterprises (Share of Households with Any Non-Farm Enterprise)

Zone & Sector	Wave 5
NIGERIA	59.2
North Central	44.4
North East	59.5
North West	77.2
South East	55.4
South South	51.5
South West	59.5
Urban	71.4
Rural	53.6

TABLE 5.10 • Top 10 of Nonfarm Enterprise Activity (Share of Nonfarm Enterprises)

	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	Retail sale of food in specialized stores	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	Restaurants and mobile food service activities	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets	Other food service activities	Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods
NIGERIA	14.3	14.7	20.3	11.3	8.1	7.2	5.6	6.4	7.0	5.1
North Central	13.4	6.3	35.6	5.1	17.0	1.6	4.9	4.8	10.9	0.3
North East	14.1	20.1	13.4	21.6	3.1	8.0	3.7	5.1	4.7	6.2
North West	16.2	11.2	22.7	5.3	5.3	9.5	5.4	4.6	14.1	5.9
South East	20.1	24.5	4.7	18.4	9.0	7.7	7.9	3.4	1.5	2.8
South South	6.1	20.3	17.7	12.5	14.3	3.7	5.0	10.2	0.8	9.3
South West	12.0	11.1	26.2	13.4	7.4	6.8	6.2	11.5	1.1	4.2
Urban	11.1	12.9	20.9	13.5	9.8	10.5	5.9	7.1	3.5	4.8
Rural	16.0	15.8	19.9	10.1	7.1	5.3	5.5	6.1	8.9	5.3

TABLE 5.11 • Source of Start-up Capital for Nonfarm Enterprise (Share of Nonfarm Enterprises)

	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
No capital required	6.1	8.2	8.7	2.7	4.1	3.4	4.2	7.1	6.0
Household/personal savings	80.4	69.5	65.3	79.7	68.2	81.9	77.1	69.4	72.3
NGO support	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Loan from bank	0.8	0.5	0.0	5.0	2.7	2.8	3.3	0.7	1.7
Money lender	3.4	1.4	1.1	2.8	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.8
Esusu/adashi/ajo	20.9	25.1	16.7	20.8	19.3	13.7	17.9	18.8	18.4
Other loans	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5
District/town association support	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cooperative/trade association	2.5	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.4	2.9	1.8	2.2
Remittances from abroad	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Proceeds from family farm	16.7	19.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	9.6	5.2	20.7	14.8
Church/mosque assistance	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Proceed from family nonfarm enterprise	3.9	2.4	6.3	4.1	7.4	3.7	4.0	5.7	5.1
Relatives/friends	27.1	31.6	36.5	40.2	29.4	28.4	37.5	30.6	33.2
Advanced purchase/Credit form customer	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Government cash tranfer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3

TABLE 5.12 • Enterprise Characteristics

Region	Registered (% of Nonfarm Enterprises)	Average # of HH workers	Average # of Hired workers	Enterprises requesting credit (% of Nonfarm Enterprises)
NIGERIA	13.1	1.1	0.3	9.0
Zone				
North Central	16.6	1.1	0.4	2.9
North East	15.8	1.1	0.4	4.8
North West	6.0	1.2	0.4	14.7
South East	17.8	1.1	0.4	5.2
South South	17.1	1.1	0.3	12.4
South West	17.1	1.0	0.2	3.6
Sector				
Urban	17.8	1.1	0.4	5.7
Rural	10.3	1.1	0.3	11.1

TABLE 5.13 • Main Constraint to Nonfarm Enterprise Operation and Growth (Share of Nonfarm Enterprises)

Constraint	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
None	6.2	14.3	12.3	2.7	3.6	7.3	7.3	8.7	8.2
Electricity	17.2	13.0	12.0	20.8	38.0	25.2	23.2	18.6	20.3
Network	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.7	0.9	0.5	2.3	2.1	2.2
Transportation	41.8	16.0	11.5	19.2	21.0	20.8	14.5	22.9	19.7
Unable to borrow money	7.5	12.0	13.5	16.1	8.4	11.1	14.0	10.5	11.8
Unwilling to borrow money	2.8	4.0	5.2	4.3	0.7	2.0	5.8	1.9	3.4
High interest rates	3.4	5.3	2.7	4.6	2.7	4.6	5.0	2.8	3.7
Access to markets	3.0	9.5	9.1	7.5	0.9	1.6	4.6	6.3	5.7
Low demand	5.4	13.1	16.5	12.3	11.7	16.5	12.5	14.1	13.5
Corruption	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Uncertain economic policy	4.7	7.8	6.7	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	6.1	5.4
Registration and permits	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
High taxes	4.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	2.2	5.0	2.9	1.6	2.1
Criminality, theft and lawlessness	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.3
Conflicts and social friction	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.0

Note: The figures represent the most important constraint to non-farm business operations and growth.

**TABLE 5.14 • Main Constraint to Starting a Nonfarm Enterprise
(Share of Nonfarm Enterprises)**

Constraint	Zone						Sector		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
None	6.6	11.1	19.9	2.7	2.8	8.6	9.9	9.9	9.9
Electricity	13.9	19.3	11.4	19.7	37.8	19.4	22.3	18.3	19.7
Network	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.9
Transportation	37.0	12.4	11.5	15.2	19.8	13.6	11.6	20.2	17.0
Unable to borrow money	17.3	17.4	15.9	28.0	17.2	22.7	22.6	17.5	19.3
Unwilling to borrow money	4.6	2.2	5.7	7.2	2.9	6.5	7.1	3.9	5.1
High interest rates	4.9	2.4	3.9	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.3
Access to market	2.2	7.1	7.8	1.5	1.5	4.3	2.4	5.6	4.4
Low demand	5.7	16.0	14.3	10.3	7.3	13.8	12.3	11.1	11.5
Corruption	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Uncertain economic policy	2.5	8.0	4.5	3.9	3.0	5.6	3.7	4.9	4.5
Registration and permits	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8
High taxes	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.5
Criminality, theft and lawlessness	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Conflicts and social friction	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5
Other	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5

Note: The figures represent the most important constraint to starting a non-farm enterprise.

TABLE 5.15 • Household Other Income by Source
 (Share of Households Receiving Income, Mean Amount in Naira)

Zone & Sector	Income from savings interest or other investment		Rental property income		Pension Income		Transfers in cash received by household members		In-kind gifts (food and non-food)		Income from sale of real estate		Income from other source		Percentage receiving remittances (International)	Percentage receiving remittances (Domestic)
	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount		
NIGERIA	3.2	198,348	4.4	207,725	2.7	408,898	5.2	49,764	9.1	26,741	0.7	376,400	1.1	221,156	6.3	39.8
North Central	5.0	139,030	2.8	147,021	3.0	368,733	7	35,600	9	25,869	0	1,029,625	0.6	293,218	1.7	31.6
North East	3.0	186,799	5.2	207,815	1.6	188,217	4	47,014	9	21,218	0	2,275,985	0.1	81,422	1.3	26.4
North West	0.4	84,009	3.2	76,683	2.1	962,741	2	30,416	8	29,439	1	272,649	1.5	123,359	3.5	46.8
South East	3.5	138,760	3.0	357,881	3.6	173,404	7	64,578	8	20,750	1	188,199	1.2	316,801	8.1	43.3
South South	5.0	293,966	4.8	173,259	3.7	286,750	5	47,717	8	29,304	0	163,807	1.2	140,363	6.5	39.6
South West	2.9	212,863	7.7	267,820	2.3	408,795	7	58,338	12	29,628	1	359,307	1.4	339,989	15.3	43.4
Urban	3.8	183,760	6.5	259,973	3.9	364,761	7	71,669	10	38,861	1	466,256	1.3	332,282	11.5	43.8
Rural	2.9	207,345	3.4	162,152	2.2	445,103	4	31,900	9	20,825	0	161,825	1.0	149,645	3.9	38.0

Note: Average amount of income for each source is among households that reported any income on each source.

APPENDIX 1. Tables – Chapter 6

TABLE 6.1 • Agricultural Activities

(Percentage Distribution of Households that Engage in Various Agricultural Activities)

	Any Crop	Any Livestock	Any Fishing	Crop farming only	Livestock only	Fishing only	Crop or Livestock	Crop or fishing	Livestock or fishing	Crop or Livestock or fishing
NIGERIA	71.6	42.8	5.6	31.6	5.0	1.1	76.7	72.8	46.2	77.8
Sex of Household head										
Female	57.1	32.2	5.7	32.1	9.0	2.5	66.3	59.8	36.8	68.8
Male	75.7	45.7	5.5	31.4	3.9	0.7	79.6	76.4	48.9	80.3
Zone										
North Central	80.7	54.9	11.8	27.6	6.0	0.3	86.7	81.0	59.4	87.0
North East	81.9	56.8	3.8	26.5	2.5	0.2	84.6	82.3	58.4	84.8
North West	83.7	61.5	3.9	25.2	4.9	0.5	88.7	84.2	63.9	89.2
South East	69.8	31.1	0.5	40.5	2.0	0.1	71.8	69.9	31.5	72.0
South South	69.3	21.2	11.1	46.0	3.8	3.0	73.4	72.6	30.4	76.4
South West	45.3	31.3	2.3	23.8	9.8	1.9	55.1	47.2	33.2	57.0
Sector										
Urban	38.1	26.4	2.2	22.1	10.7	1.1	49.0	39.3	28.0	50.0
Rural	87.0	50.3	7.1	35.9	2.4	1.1	89.5	88.2	54.6	90.5

TABLE 6.2 • Change in Agricultural Activities Between Wave 4 and Wave 5
 (Percentage Distribution of Households that Engage in Various Agricultural Activities)

	Any Crop	Any Livestock	Any Fishing	Crop farming only	Livestock only	Fishing only	Crop or Livestock	Crop or fishing	Livestock or fishing	Crop or Livestock or fishing
NIGERIA	↓ -4.7	↓ -13.5	↑ 2.3	↑ 7.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -5.2	↓ -4.3	↓ -11.7	↓ -4.7
Sex of Household head										
Female	↓ -7.7	↓ -12.5	↑ 2.6	↑ 4.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.5	↓ -7.1	↓ -6.2	↓ -10.3	↓ -5.6
Male	↓ -2.4	↓ -12.1	↑ 2.2	↑ 7.3	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -3.5	↓ -2.3	↓ -10.6	↓ -3.3
Zone										
North Central	↓ -1.8	↓ -11.6	↑ 8.7	↑ 7.2	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -2.3	↓ -8.1	↓ -0.8
North East	↓ -1.1	↓ -17.9	↑ 2.0	↑ 8.9	↓ -7.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -8.4	↓ -0.7	↓ -17.0	↓ -8.1
North West	↓ -0.2	↓ -10.8	↑ 0.2	↑ 9.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -9.2	↑ 0.3
South East	↓ -5.1	↓ -17.8	↑ 0.1	↑ 12.2	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.1	↓ -5.4	↓ -5.0	↓ -17.5	↓ -5.3
South South	↓ -4.2	↓ -0.8	↑ 2.9	↓ -2.8	↑ 2.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.9	↓ -3.6	↑ 1.3	↓ -1.5
South West	↑ 3.3	↑ 1.3	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.2	↓ -1.8	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.5	↑ 4.7	↑ 2.7	↑ 2.9
Sector										
Urban	↓ -2.3	↓ -6.3	↑ 1.4	↑ 3.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -2.4	↓ -1.7	↓ -5.3	↓ -1.9
Rural	↓ -2.8	↓ -14.7	↑ 2.9	↑ 9.2	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -3.9	↓ -2.3	↓ -12.5	↓ -3.3

TABLE 6.3 • Household Land Tenure Distribution by Gender of Plot manager (plot level)
 (% of Households)

	Purchase		Rented in		Used free of charge		Granted by customary / community Authorities		Family inheritance		Shared crop in		Temporary land Exchange		Allocated by Government		Gifted from non-household	
	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed
NIGERIA	10.7	8.0	12.1	16.6	9.1	13.2	1.4	1.1	64.9	59.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Sex of head of household																		
Female	6.5	9.7	11.1	13.6	11.2	10.6	1.0	1.0	70.3	64.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	10.7	3.6	12.2	24.2	9.1	20.0	1.4	1.2	64.8	47.9	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2
Zone																		
North Central	9.2	4.8	9.5	19.1	7.3	11.0	1.0	0.7	71.8	61.9	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
North East	8.2	6.5	9.4	17.2	7.7	17.6	1.8	0.0	70.2	57.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
North West	17.3	3.5	6.5	5.1	8.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	66.8	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
South East	1.5	1.8	16.2	12.1	7.3	13.1	5.4	2.0	67.0	69.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
South South	8.5	18.5	22.6	20.2	6.7	10.5	0.8	1.1	59.4	48.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1
South West	8.9	5.0	21.5	22.9	25.7	23.9	2.5	0.0	38.4	47.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
Sector																		
Urban	13.9	4.2	22.6	28.0	15.7	26.1	1.5	0.7	39.6	36.3	3.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.7
Rural	10.2	8.6	10.8	14.9	8.3	11.3	1.4	1.1	68.1	63.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1

TABLE 6.4 • Change in Distribution of Household Land Tenure by Gender of Plot manager Between Wave 4 and Wave 5 (plot level) (% of Households)

	Purchase		Rented in		Used free of charge		Granted by customary / community Authorities		Family inheritance		Shared crop in		Temporary land Exchange	
	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed
NIGERIA	↓ -0.2	↑ 3.7	↓ -0.8	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.5	↑ 2.0	↓ -3.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.9
Sex of head of household														
Female	↑ 6.5	↑ 5.0	↓ -2.3	→ 0.0	↑ 10.1	↓ -2.6	↓ -3.7	↓ -1.7	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -8.3	↑ 0.5	→ 0.0	↓ -1.2
Male	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.8	↑ 6.7	↓ -0.2	↑ 3.6	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.1	↑ 2.0	↓ -11.8	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.4
Zone														
North Central	↑ 4.4	↓ -0.6	↑ 2.7	↑ 4.2	↓ -1.7	↓ -8.2	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -3.8	↑ 3.0	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.8	→ 0.0	→ 0.0
North East	↑ 2.2	↑ 4.7	↓ -3.6	↑ 10.1	↓ -2.4	↓ -2.8	↓ -5.8	↓ -8.5	↑ 9.3	↓ -3.4	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6
North West	↓ -5.3	↓ -15.3	↓ -1.5	↑ 5.1	↑ 2.9	↑ 7.7	↓ -0.9	→ 0.0	↑ 4.9	↑ 2.6	↓ -1.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0
South East	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.8	↓ -4.4	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.2	↓ -3.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.3	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2
South South	↑ 0.8	↑ 14.6	↑ 6.3	↑ 2.6	↓ -6.0	↓ -6.1	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.0	↓ -10.9	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.0
South West	↑ 0.5	↓ -4.0	↓ -16.4	↓ -2.5	↑ 12.7	↑ 12.4	↑ 1.1	↓ -1.0	↑ 1.2	↓ -3.5	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.2	↓ -1.6
Sector														
Urban	↑ 3.7	↑ 0.3	↓ -3.2	↑ 11.4	↓ -2.1	↑ 10.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.6	↓ -23.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 2.9	→ 0.0	↓ -1.0
Rural	↓ -0.7	↑ 4.2	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.8	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.4	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.9

Note: This table only includes categories available for Wave 4 and Wave 5.

TABLE 6.5 • Household Land Title Distribution by Gender of Plot manager (plot level)
 (Percentage Distribution of Households)

	Land Title		Certificate of Occupancy (CofO)		Right of Occupancy		Customary Certificate of Occupancy (CCofO)		Title deed		Unregistered purchase Agreement		Registered purchase Agreement	
	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed
NIGERIA	17.9	10.0	6.1	7.3	9.7	13.8	10.1	7.2	23.3	29.9	7.4	9.8	4.2	3.8
Sex of head of household														
Female	10.2	9.9	0.0	7.9	3.0	10.9	41.9	4.6	28.2	30.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	2.3
Male	18.1	10.4	6.1	5.2	9.7	23.6	9.8	16.1	23.3	27.5	7.5	0.0	4.2	9.0
Zone														
North Central	18.7	12.0	8.5	0.0	13.9	11.4	15.4	19.1	27.4	11.6	6.0	10.0	5.9	0.0
North East	19.6	14.7	2.5	0.0	10.7	9.9	9.8	12.6	12.5	77.5	9.4	0.0	3.2	0.0
North West	19.7	12.7	6.7	24.6	1.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	26.3	5.8	8.3	0.0	2.1	0.0
South East	6.5	4.2	10.0	36.8	17.9	32.5	10.7	2.7	33.0	25.1	7.9	7.3	0.0	0.0
South South	18.7	13.3	5.6	0.0	19.7	13.8	3.9	4.7	8.6	30.1	3.3	17.4	11.3	9.7
South West	19.6	12.0	1.3	0.0	14.3	7.6	16.5	0.0	43.9	42.7	10.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
Sector														
Urban	26.8	14.6	8.1	28.0	11.3	5.1	7.8	4.3	23.2	32.4	8.1	0.0	8.9	0.0
Rural	17.1	9.6	5.8	4.5	9.4	15.0	10.4	7.6	23.4	29.5	7.3	11.1	3.5	4.3
Family receipt														
	Unregistered survey plan		Approved survey plan		Building plan		Government allocation receipt		Receipt/Written Agreement		Don't know			
	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed
NIGERIA	31.6	22.6	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	20.0	16.5	0.4	2.3
Sex of head of household														
Female	0.0	19.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	18.7	0.0	1.7
Male	31.9	32.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	20.0	9.0	0.4	4.1
Zone														
North Central	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	17.2	21.0	0.6	0.0
North East	57.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.2	0.0
North West	27.2	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	30.9	18.8	0.2	15.1
South East	27.1	25.8	0.0	7.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
South South	34.4	20.7	4.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	17.3	20.4	0.0	0.0
South West	16.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	34.5	0.0	0.0
Sector														
Urban	26.1	24.4	4.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.8	0.0	12.6	10.8	0.6	0.0
Rural	32.4	22.4	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	21.1	17.2	0.4	2.6

TABLE 6.6 • Land Inventory (number and percent of plots)

	Average # of plots owned by household	Average # of cultivated plots by household	Average Plot size (Hectares)	% of Plots irrigated	Total land holdings (hectares) by household	Total cultivated area (hectares) by household
NIGERIA	2.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.8
Sex of Household head						
Female	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Male	2.5	1.6	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.9
Zone						
North Central	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.2
North East	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.4
North West	2.6	1.6	0.6	4.1	1.5	0.8
South East	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2
South South	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6
South West	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Sector						
Urban	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
Rural	2.6	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.5	0.9

TABLE 6.7 • Cultivated Plots (Share of household using plots for crop cultivation)

	Number of plots				
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
NIGERIA	80.3	18.3	1.0	0.3	0.0
Sex of Household head					
Female	86.1	13.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Male	79.1	19.5	1.0	0.4	0.0
Zone					
North Central	70.0	26.9	1.9	1.2	0.0
North East	79.9	19.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
North West	80.4	19.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
South East	82.5	16.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
South South	82.6	15.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
South West	91.1	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sector					
Urban	93.4	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	77.9	20.6	1.2	0.3	0.0

TABLE 6.8 • Use of Farming Inputs (Percentage Distribution of cultivated plots)

	Herbicide	Pesticide	Inorganic fertilizer	Organic fertilizer	Animal for Traction	Equipment machine	HH Labour	Hired Labour	Exchange Labour
NIGERIA	32.6	16.3	30.6	26.2	17.4	8.7	96.8	75.9	30.0
Sex of Household head									
Female	24.0	10.2	20.2	15.3	5.0	3.8	95.2	74.4	25.4
Male	34.3	17.5	32.7	28.4	20.0	9.7	97.1	76.2	30.9
Sex of plot manager									
Female	23.3	8.2	17.7	16.1	4.2	3.6	95.1	76.4	23.2
Male	35.0	18.4	34.0	28.9	21.0	10.0	97.2	79.0	31.8
Zone									
North Central	55.3	22.0	39.2	11.4	4.9	2.8	98.1	75.3	33.8
North East	46.6	26.1	36.9	25.6	41.7	13.5	98.9	73.0	46.1
North West	28.7	22.6	50.3	64.3	42.8	16.4	97.4	79.7	43.4
South East	13.4	3.7	19.4	18.4	0.0	8.2	97.6	81.6	15.7
South South	21.9	1.6	7.3	3.8	0.0	0.8	94.8	65.5	16.5
South West	29.1	22.3	6.7	0.6	0.0	8.0	91.7	79.2	9.7
Sector									
Urban	32.4	16.7	22.3	17.5	11.3	9.4	91.2	77.7	20.6
Rural	32.6	16.2	31.6	27.3	18.2	8.6	97.5	75.6	31.2

TABLE 6.9 • Use of Inputs by Crop Type (% of plots growing crop)

Crop type	Herbicide	Pesticide	Inorganic fertilizer	Organic fertilizer	Animal for Traction	Equipment machine
Grain Crops						
Maize	37.7	17.0	35.4	23.2	14.8	8.1
Rice	58.0	22.6	46.9	18.8	18.0	16.6
Guinea Corn/Sorghum	28.1	20.0	41.8	55.9	38.5	10.2
Millet	17.8	26.9	46.0	64.7	45.7	11.9
Root Tuber Crops						
Yam	29.5	8.6	19.8	7.6	0.0	6.2
Cassava	21.6	4.1	12.4	9.7	0.2	4.4
Oil Crop						
Sesame/Beni-Seeds	33.2	25.3	46.0	45.0	57.5	4.7
Legumes						
Beans/Cowpeas	22.3	28.1	42.3	58.1	46.8	10.1
Groundnut	33.6	25.6	41.1	44.6	35.0	12.0

TABLE 6.10 • Change in Use of Inputs by Crop Type between Wave 4 and Wave 5
 (% of plots growing crop)

Crop type	Herbicide	Pesticide	Inorganic fertilizer	Organic fertilizer	Animal for Traction	Equipment machine
Grain Crops						
Maize	↓ -6.5	↑ 4.8	↓-10.9	↑ 1.6	↓ -5.0	↓ -1.9
Rice	↓-17.7	↑ 7.3	↓-15.5	↑ 2.3	↓ -2.5	↑ 1.2
Guinea Corn/Sorghum	↓ -4.8	↑ 1.0	↓ -9.7	↑ 5.6	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.7
Millet	↑ 3.5	↑ 4.6	↓ -5.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 4.0
Root/Tuber Crops						
Yam	↓ -1.3	↑ 3.9	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.6
Cassava	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.5	↓ -2.5	↑ 2.7	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.7
Oil Crop						
Sesame/Beni-Seeds	↑ 17.0	↑ 11.6	↑ 5.2	↓-14.3	↓-12.3	↓ -7.2
Legumes						
Beans/Cowpeas	↑ 0.1	↓ -3.5	↓ -7.1	↓ -1.9	↑ 2.3	↑ 0.6
Groundnut	↓ -6.7	↑ 12.8	↑ 4.1	↑ 9.5	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.4

TABLE 6.11 • Agricultural Assets by Place of Residence (% of Ag Households that Own)

	Zone						Sector		Sex of Head of Household		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Tractor	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Plough	2.3	14.6	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.4	7.4	1.3	6.4
Trailer/Cart	0.0	9.3	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	2.4	2.5	0.2	2.1
Ridger	9.3	3.6	19.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.0	8.7	8.5	3.1	7.6
Planter	9.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.3
Pickup	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Harvester	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7
Water Pump	3.1	2.8	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.6	3.3	3.5	1.0	3.0
Sprinkler	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sprayer	37.1	22.7	16.9	1.6	8.0	27.6	15.5	19.0	20.0	10.9	18.4
Outboard Motor	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Canoe	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.1
Boat	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fishing Net	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Wheelbarrow	17.4	11.9	15.7	48.8	24.9	3.5	17.4	21.5	20.0	24.5	20.8
Cutlass	79.3	86.2	81.7	95.4	95.5	93.6	87.0	87.8	86.9	91.3	87.7
Sickle	24.5	56.4	68.5	14.3	0.4	12.0	15.4	36.7	36.7	16.5	33.2

TABLE 6.12 • Household farming activities by gender (% of plots)

	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
NIGERIA	89.8	63.2	41.6	73.9	25.7	6.6	22.7	10.3	5.9
Sex of Household head									
Female	52.9	90.5	30.8	72.3	36.5	5.6	14.6	13.9	3.5
Male	96.9	57.9	43.7	74.2	23.7	6.8	24.3	9.6	6.4
Sex of plot manager									
Female	57.0	94.0	33.6	69.8	36.8	5.1	13.5	13.8	3.3
Male	98.3	55.2	43.7	75.0	22.9	7.0	25.1	9.4	6.6
Zone									
North Central	94.3	86.5	45.1	73.1	30.8	5.1	23.3	20.6	5.7
North East	96.2	48.2	58.0	71.4	15.8	7.8	40.6	11.3	8.6
North West	98.0	19.5	49.7	79.8	5.1	11.5	37.3	4.0	11.7
South East	72.9	92.1	32.6	76.1	51.4	7.3	6.3	11.1	2.8
South South	84.5	91.5	31.4	63.1	44.0	2.5	7.2	11.7	1.1
South West	85.2	58.7	20.3	78.9	10.8	0.2	9.4	0.8	0.0
Sector									
Urban	87.1	60.9	30.0	75.4	21.0	6.5	16.0	7.0	5.6
Rural	90.2	63.5	43.1	73.7	26.4	6.6	23.6	10.8	6.0

TABLE 6.13 • Change in Agricultural Labour by Gender between Wave 4 and Wave 5 (Percentage Distribution of Plots)

	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
NIGERIA	↓ -1.0	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.8	↑ 6.1	↓ -1.2	↓ -6.0	↓ -1.9	↓ -3.5	↓ -2.9
Sex of Household head									
Female	↑ 4.9	↓ -7.4	↓ -1.7	↑ 2.8	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.2	↓ -3.7	↓ -2.5
Male	↓ -0.5	↑ 3.1	↑ 1.6	↑ 6.7	↓ -1.8	↓ -6.8	↓ -2.1	↓ -3.6	↓ -2.9
Sex of plot manager									
Female	↓ -41.8	↑ 42.1	↓ -8.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 12.0	↓ -8.9	↓ -13.5	↑ 1.1	↓ -6.2
Male	↑ 40.9	↓ -41.4	↑ 6.2	↑ 9.3	↓ -12.6	↑ 0.3	↑ 10.8	↓ -8.7	↑ 0.4
Zone									
North Central	↓ -1.4	↑ 1.7	↓ -5.4	↑ 6.0	↓ -0.9	↓ -3.0	↓ -7.8	↓ -9.0	↓ -3.6
North East	↓ -0.6	↑ 3.5	↑ 6.1	↑ 7.4	↓ -1.7	↓ -6.1	↑ 2.1	↓ -2.6	↓ -6.5
North West	↑ 0.2	↑ 8.5	↑ 1.8	↑ 1.6	↓ -6.2	↓ -17.8	↑ 5.9	↑ 1.2	↓ -3.2
South East	↓ -2.9	↓ -1.2	↑ 4.8	↑ 4.5	↓ -3.0	↑ 0.8	↓ -2.8	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.6
South South	↓ -2.0	↑ 3.7	↓ -3.4	↑ 13.1	↑ 11.0	↓ -0.8	↓ -8.8	↓ -4.5	↓ -2.9
South West	↓ -1.9	↑ 2.0	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.9	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -6.3	↓ -5.0	↓ -0.6
Sector									
Urban	↓ -0.2	↓ -5.6	↑ 4.2	↑ 2.9	↓ -4.8	↓ -2.3	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.7
Rural	↓ -1.1	↑ 3.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 6.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -6.5	↓ -2.2	↓ -4.1	↓ -3.6

TABLE 6.14 • Household Farm labor activities by gender (% of plots)

	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
Land preparation	80.0	50.6	48.7	56.4	14.9	22.3	52.2	36.3	52.0
Planting	78.6	73.0	63.8	39.4	46.9	41.2	49.3	44.2	57.1
Weeding	75.8	79.3	70.7	54.9	73.1	39.7	66.9	65.5	66.7
Ridging, fertilizing or other non-harvest activities	47.4	27.5	35.2	42.2	12.2	33.5	62.1	39.5	63.6
Harvest	68.2	57.8	47.8	47.5	25.4	21.5	82.6	72.8	84.0
Supervision	58.7	26.9	4.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	3.0	1.2	0.3

TABLE 6.15 • Change in Household Farm labor activities by gender between Wave 4 and Wave 5 (% of plots)

	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
Land preparation	→ 0.0	↑ 8.0	↑ 12.3	↑ 6.7	↓ -1.3	↓ -2.3	↑ 18.9	↑ 22.2	↑ 30.6
Planting	↑ 2.5	↓ -2.9	↓ -4.1	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.0	↓ -7.3	↑ 15.5	↑ 8.0	↑ 15.5
Weeding	↓ -5.0	↓ -7.0	↓ -4.8	↓ -4.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -17.3	↑ 15.2	↓ -6.4	↑ 5.4
Ridging, fertilizing or other non-harvest activities	↓ -0.9	↑ 2.4	↑ 4.5	↓ -5.7	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.1	↑ 29.3	↑ 24.1	↑ 44.1
Harvest	↓ -1.0	↓ -7.8	↑ 10.5	↑ 6.0	↓ -6.5	↑ 0.6	↑ 40.4	↑ 29.6	↑ 50.6
Supervision	↓ -8.0	↓ -6.5	↑ 0.2						

Note: This table only includes categories available for Wave 4 and Wave 5.

TABLE 6.16 • Area and Production of 10 top major crops

Sex of household head	% of farming households growing crop										Area cultivated by HH (hectares)*	
			Zone					Sector				
	Female	Male	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural		
Maize	42.2	45.5	63.4	48.6	33.5	60.9	20.8	55.9	38.6	46.1	44.9 0.4	
Beans/Cowpeas	7.4	18.5	8.5	40.1	36.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	15.0	16.8	16.5 0.5	
Yam	25.9	17.2	25.2	1.8	0.1	41.9	27.0	28.9	20.2	18.5	18.7 0.3	
Cassava	70.4	39.5	31.9	3.0	2.2	93.1	93.8	75.1	57.2	42.6	44.9 0.4	
Rice	9.6	17.6	30.6	25.2	20.8	13.4	0.1	0.5	5.9	18.1	16.2 0.6	
Sorghum	11.4	32.1	35.1	46.8	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.9	31.2	28.5 0.5	
Millet	7.3	20.1	8.9	30.5	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.5	18.6	17.8 0.6	
Groundnut	7.0	12.5	18.0	33.4	13.5	1.8	1.6	0.0	9.1	12.0	11.5 0.5	
Cocoyam	8.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	17.0	2.5	10.4	8.0	3.5	4.2 0.1	
Sesame/beni-seeds	1.6	3.1	3.2	11.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.0	2.8 0.6	

* Average area cultivated among households growing the crop.

TABLE 6.17 • Crop Disposition (% of harvested crop)

Crops	Sales (Unprocessed)	Sales (processed)	Stored for Future Use	Animal Feed	Consumption	Given as Payment for Labour	Gift	Lost
Maize	30.0	0.5	31.8	0.1	30.0	0.4	4.7	0.2
Cassava	36.1	10.5	10.2	0.0	37.7	0.3	3.7	0.2
Beans/Cowpea	26.4	4.0	29.3	0.0	35.2	0.3	4.2	0.0
Yam	24.3	0.0	42.2	0.1	26.2	0.2	4.0	0.5
Rice	37.1	1.8	36.8	0.0	18.4	0.4	2.8	0.0
Sorghum	13.2	0.5	49.2	0.3	30.0	0.2	4.0	0.0
Orange	66.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	24.0	0.0	5.3	0.4
Mango	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0
Plantain	50.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	35.8	0.4	7.9	2.4
Cashew	89.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.0	1.5
Banana	54.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	7.3	0.2

TABLE 6.18 • Household post-harvest labor activities by crop
(Share of households harvesting crop)

Crop	Shelling/ Threshing/ Peeling	Drying	Cleaning	Processing
Maize	54.7	35.7	32.7	28.9
Cassava	63.8	18.1	26.0	40.9
Beans	78.2	49.5	47.0	45.8
Yam	23.6	46.7	13.4	33.2
Rice	67.3	45.1	38.5	35.9
Sorghum	75.4	50.0	35.9	47.0
Orange	0.0	16.9	0.0	6.2
Mango	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plantain	16.6	9.4	6.7	17.2
Cashew	8.9	31.1	30.9	33.1
Banana	5.4	12.0	1.5	3.9

TABLE 6.19 • Change in Post Harvest Agricultural Labour by Gender Between Wave 4 and Wave 5 (Percentage points)

Crop	Shelling/ Threshing/ Peeling	Drying	Cleaning	Processing
Maize	↓ -6.5	↑ 4.5	↑ 5.2	↑ 16.1
Cassava	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -3.6	↓ -9.9
Beans	↑ 5.2	↑ 12.2	↑ 15.0	↑ 39.4
Yam	↑ 5.1	↑ 42.3	↓ -11.7	↑ 26.0
Rice	↑ 7.8	↑ 5.2	↑ 5.2	↑ 23.2
Sorghum	↑ 8.1	↑ 19.4	↑ 5.5	↑ 36.5
Orange	↓ -2.7	↑ 16.9	↓ -17.7	↑ 1.9
Mango	↓ -16.2	→ 0.0	↓ -15.4	→ 0.0
Plantain	↑ 4.3	↑ 7.9	↓ -8.0	↑ 11.7
Cashew	↓ -19.6	↑ 7.1	↓ -16.5	↑ 33.1
Banana	↓ -5.0	↑ 11.9	↓ -11.6	→ 0.0

TABLE 6.20 • Holdings by Size of Livestock and Place of Residence
 (% of livestock owning households)

	Sex of Head of Household			Zone						Sector	
	Nigeria	Female	Male	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural
Calf/Cow/Heifer											
Any (% of all hh)	8.0	3.3	8.9	11.2	14.8	9.5	1.3	0.0	2.5	1.7	9.5
1-2 Head	34.6	53.3	33.3	13.4	37.5	50.9	17.9		0.0	23.2	35.1
3-4 Head	16.6	10.6	17.0	5.3	19.4	16.7	82.1		44.6	0.0	17.3
5-9 Head	21.0	36.0	20.0	33.3	19.9	16.5	0.0		0.0	0.0	21.9
10-19 Head	17.2	0.0	18.4	22.9	17.0	15.9	0.0		0.0	76.8	14.8
20-49 Head	9.2	0.0	9.8	19.8	6.2	0.0	0.0		55.4	0.0	9.5
50+ Head	1.4	0.0	1.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.4
Sheep, Goats and Pigs											
Any (% of all hh)	68.0	56.3	70.2	75.6	79.4	80.7	53.1	32.6	45.5	52.2	71.6
1-2 Head	17.1	29.3	15.2	14.5	9.8	16.8	26.9	32.7	22.7	16.2	17.2
3-4 Head	20.9	19.7	21.1	20.8	20.0	19.6	20.9	20.3	29.4	32.0	19.0
5-9 Head	33.7	35.0	33.5	33.7	29.2	36.0	41.6	39.3	20.6	30.5	34.2
10-19 Head	22.3	14.3	23.5	24.6	28.2	24.6	9.1	7.7	13.5	17.0	23.1
20-49 Head	5.2	1.7	5.7	5.6	11.1	2.9	0.8	0.0	10.0	2.7	5.6
50+ Head	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	3.8	1.7	0.8
Horse, Ox, Bull, Steer and Donkeys											
Any (% of all hh)	13.7	3.9	15.6	6.4	30.4	22.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	16.6
1-2 Head	50.3	29.3	15.2	27.5	25.9	69.6	0.0		0.0	93.3	49.6
3-4 Head	36.2	19.7	21.1	11.9	56.9	26.5	0.0		100.0	0.0	36.8
5-9 Head	9.8	35.0	33.5	32.9	14.1	3.9	0.0		0.0	6.7	9.9
10-19 Head	2.1	14.3	23.5	13.5	2.7	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	2.1
20-49 Head	1.4	1.7	5.7	14.2	0.4	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.4
50+ Head	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.1
Poultry											
Any (% of all hh)	56.2	61.2	55.3	54.4	55.6	41.6	69.7	68.8	78.8	68.5	53.4
1-2 Head	11.9	29.3	15.2	19.2	11.3	10.3	10.6	11.8	8.0	16.8	10.4
3-4 Head	13.2	19.7	21.1	11.3	12.2	8.7	12.1	20.5	18.8	16.2	12.3
5-9 Head	28.7	35.0	33.5	21.8	25.7	28.7	36.4	29.2	32.4	28.4	28.8
10-19 Head	27.3	14.3	23.5	28.0	20.9	36.7	24.5	17.2	27.2	24.0	28.3
20-49 Head	16.1	1.7	5.7	16.6	28.2	14.9	10.6	15.5	11.6	10.5	17.7
50+ Head	2.8	0.0	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.7	5.7	5.9	2.0	4.0	2.4

TABLE 6.21 • Utilization of animal holding (% of animal owning households*)

Region	Sale of live animal	Sale of Livestock products	Food for the family	Saving and insurance	Social Status/Prestige	Crop Agriculture	Transport
NIGERIA	75.2	5.0	17.2	4.4	0.7	5.4	0.9
Sex of Household head							
Female	72.8	7.4	16.9	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.3
Male	75.6	4.6	17.3	4.7	0.7	6.2	1.0
Zone							
North Central	77.1	8.8	23.9	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0
North East	63.3	7.8	14.6	14.3	3.8	19.8	1.1
North West	90.6	1.8	3.4	2.7	0.2	5.8	2.2
South East	80.1	5.0	15.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South South	50.1	3.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South West	57.8	5.9	35.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sector							
Urban	66.4	4.8	24.7	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rural	77.2	5.1	15.5	4.7	0.8	6.6	1.1

*Note: Rows do not sum to 100, multiple utilizations possible.

TABLE 6.22 • Participation in Extension Services (as share of farming households)

	Percentage
NIGERIA	24.4
Sex of Household head	
Female	26.0
Male	17.2
Zone	
North Central	29.9
North East	29.4
North West	28.4
South East	2.8
South South	25.3
South West	29.3
Sector	
Urban	26.9
Rural	23.9

TABLE 6.23 • Percentage Distribution of crop farming households by Extension Services Topic (as share of farming households)

	New seed varieties	Pest control	Fertilizer use	Irrigation	Composting (Manure)	Marketing/ Crop Sales	Growing/ Selling Tobacco	Access to Credit	Forestry	General Animal Care	Animal Diseases/ Vaccination	Fishery Production	Weather forecasts/ extreme weather event risk
NIGERIA	16.9	9.9	12.8	2.3	4.8	5.1	0.1	4.0	0.1	1.9	1.9	0.4	2.2
Sex of Household head													
Female	18.1	10.5	14.4	2.5	5.5	5.3	0.1	4.2	0.2	2.2	2.2	0.3	2.1
Male	11.1	6.9	5.1	1.0	1.3	3.7	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.3
Zone													
North Central	17.5	6.3	15.9	3.0	0.6	5.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	5.8
North East	20.2	15.0	21.6	4.0	3.2	6.4	0.0	4.4	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.1	1.5
North West	19.9	10.4	18.9	2.9	13.8	4.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.0	4.8	0.8	0.3
South East	1.4	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
South South	19.0	10.0	6.3	0.4	2.8	7.5	0.7	5.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.3
South West	23.0	20.6	8.0	3.8	0.7	5.9	0.0	5.4	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.0	4.3
Sector													
Urban	18.0	13.2	10.7	2.1	2.9	5.9	0.7	5.7	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.4	3.1
Rural	16.7	9.2	13.2	2.3	5.1	4.9	0.0	3.7	0.2	1.9	2.0	0.4	2.0

APPENDIX 2.

Nigeria GHS-Panel Wave 5 Team Members

A2.1. Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics

Core team

Prince Adeyemi Adeniran	Statistician General
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Shamsudeen Lawal	Principal Programme Analyst

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Wakili Ibrahim Noma	Director
Babalola Ayodele David	Director
Mustapha Azeez Daramola	Director
Musa Muhammad	Director
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Christiana Umunna	Chief Statistician
Arosanyin Abiola	Assistant Chief Statistician
Azubike Ekele	Principal Statistician
Clinton Origbo	Principal Statistician
Deborah Adesina	Principal Statistician
Felicia Madu	Principal Statistician
Saheed Bakare	Principal Statistician
Winifred Akor	Principal Statistician
Grace Abhulimen	Principal Programme Analyst
Akinpelu Akinkunmi	Senior Statistician

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Ishaku Zom Maigida	Coordinator
Babalola Ayodele David	Coordinator
Mustapha Azeez Daramola	Coordinator
Wakili Ibrahim Noma	Coordinator
Musa Muhammad	Coordinator

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Adeshina Deborah Mojisol	Monitor
Adetunji Hakeem Ademola	Monitor
Adeyi Ode	Monitor
Agada Nnenna Josephine	Monitor
Aisha Dantanko	Monitor
Akhidenor Lawrence O.	Monitor
Akinbusoye Toyin Caroline	Monitor
Akinpelu Akinkunmi Olalekan	Monitor
Akor Winifred Mame	Monitor
Akpa, Edward Okopi	Monitor
Appolonia Simon	Monitor
Aroniyo Mary Ajoke	Monitor
Arosanyin Abiola Victoria	Monitor
Azubike Ekele	Monitor
Azuonye Adanma Phoebe	Monitor

Bakare Saheed Monitor
BrIDGET Ebhodaghe Monitor
Ekele Azubike Monitor
Fajimeye Bodunde Moses Monitor
Fatai Olalekan Kazeem Monitor
Funmilayo Adejumo Monitor
Glory Akachi Uzoaga Monitor
Hassan Haruna Monitor
Ibanga, Idongesit Frank Monitor
Ilufoye Oluwatosin Shakirat Monitor
Jalilah Ahmadu-Bello Monitor
Madu Felicia Oshuwalle Monitor
Matthew Moses Monitor
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Mosugu Esemeje Mercy Monitor
Mosugu Karosibina Oromeni Monitor
Mustapha Bukar Monitor
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Obianagha Adaobi Christine Data Editor
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Ogidan Lucky Ayokunle Data Editor
Olayemi Danjuma Jolly Data Editor
Omokhomion Emmanuel Data Editor
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Agbogu Josephine Nneka Supervisor
Agbowuro Wuraola Oladunni Supervisor
Aguebor Osarumwense Supervisor
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Akadu Kokomma Godwin Supervisor
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Ethel Dienagha Supervisor
Ewaoche Simon Supervisor
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Abdullahi Adamu Musa	Enumerator	Aziwe Anthony	Enumerator
Abdulmumeen Sekinat Shaban	Enumerator	Azuwuike Adanna Chinweuwa	Enumerator
Abdussalam Muhammad Gaddafi	Enumerator	Baba Sani Saeed	Enumerator
Adaeze Igwenagu	Enumerator	Baba Sani Saeed	Enumerator
Adamu Yahya	Enumerator	Bako Hassan James	Enumerator

Bashir Garba	Enumerator
Bashir Abdullahi Gumi	Enumerator
Bashir Garba	Enumerator
Bulus Maitumbi Simon	Enumerator
Charity Lucy Onyebuchi	Enumerator
Charles Idisha	Enumerator
Dada Oyebanji Ismaael	Enumerator
Dauda Auta	Enumerator
Dennis Osagiede	Enumerator
Durojaiye Emmanuel	Enumerator
Duru Maxwell Ikechukwu	Enumerator
Ebeniro Blessing Chinyere	Enumerator
Edet, Edet Okon	Enumerator
Edward Babangida Markus	Enumerator
Egbara Promise	Enumerator
Ekezie Elvis Onyinyechukwu	Enumerator
Ekezie Patience Chibuzo	Enumerator
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Garba Adamu Alhaji	Enumerator
Garba Docta Ahijo	Enumerator
Garba Rabiu	Enumerator
Gbatse Winifred Torkwase	Enumerator
Hammed Abideen Adeola	Enumerator
Hamza Sani Nuhu	Enumerator
Hamza Sani Nuhu	Enumerator
Haruna Shuaibu	Enumerator
Hauwa Yakubu	Enumerator
Ibegbulam Chidinma Assumpta	Enumerator
Ibiyemi Folashade	Enumerator
Iboro Ekpo	Enumerator
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Igiku Janet Modupe	Enumerator
Ihediohanma Ngozi Helen	Enumerator
Ijaola Yemi Olaide	Enumerator
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Lukeman Adedokun Lamidi	Enumerator
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Magaj Mudassiri	Enumerator
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Mansur Mohammed	Enumerator
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Mas'Udu Hussaini	Enumerator
Mohammad Ibrahim Jalam	Enumerator
Mohammed Auwalu	Enumerator

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Muhammad Iliyasu	Enumerator
Muhuyiddin Inuwa	Enumerator
Musa Mohammed Imam	Enumerator
Nachanaa Musa	Enumerator
Nasir Nuruddeen K/Naisa	Enumerator
Nasiru Hussaini	Enumerator
Nasiru Umar	Enumerator
Ngahblai Gandhi Kadu Esthon	Enumerator
Nweke Nneka Uzoamaka	Enumerator
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Nwokoro Beatrice Chinyere	Enumerator
Nworie. Shedrack Onyebuchi	Enumerator
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Ofili Chika Rosemary	Enumerator
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Ogunleye Alaba Oluwasoji	Enumerator
Ogunsola Olubunmi	Enumerator
Oguntayo Joseph Patrick	Enumerator
Ojokoh Ernest	Enumerator
Oke Ayodeji Matthew	Enumerator
Okere Akujobi Uchegbulam	Enumerator
Okon Udeme Augustine	Enumerator
Olamere Sulaimon Segun	Enumerator
Olanrewaju Nureani Latifat	Enumerator
Olaore Tajudeen Kolawole	Enumerator
Olayioye Ayodeji Raphael	Enumerator
Olewe Micheal Onyebuchi	Enumerator
Oligo Igoche George	Enumerator
Olonilua Akinwumi Ebenezer	Enumerator
Olorunyomi Morenike	Enumerator
Olubiyi Olaitan Olaide	Enumerator
Omanga Jacob Ogaga	Enumerator
Omola Janet Titilayo	Enumerator
Omotola Eunice Funke	Enumerator
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Owoh Maryjane	Enumerator
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Rahila James Zoaka	Enumerator
Rasaq Jimoh Dada	Enumerator
Rose Lot Mangbon	Enumerator
Sackey, Irene Atta	Enumerator
Saidu Bashir	Enumerator
Sale Ahmad Muri	Enumerator
Sale Suleiman	Enumerator
Saleh Abdulkarim	Enumerator
Salihu Usman	Enumerator
Sanya Muhiwa James	Enumerator
Shaibu Solomon	Enumerator
Shehu Umar Chochi	Enumerator
Shuaibu Abdullahi Kaila	Enumerator
Shuaibu Aliyu Umar	Enumerator
Shuiab Abdulganiyu Biodun	Enumerator
Sirajo Muhd Adamu	Enumerator
Solomon Osas Erhabor	Enumerator
Taiye Okha	Enumerator
Tanko Haruna	Enumerator
Tyotswan Rose	Enumerator
Uche Maduka Longinus	Enumerator
Ujege Simon Terna	Enumerator
Ulueme Ruth Kevi	Enumerator
Umar Musa	Enumerator
Umar Sani Madugu	Enumerator

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Uwem James	Enumerator	Lydia Ibrahim	Measurer
Uwem John James	Enumerator	Mary Saidu	Measurer
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Warinee Baridor Fubara	Enumerator	Ngwasal Dauda	Measurer
Yahaya Usman	Enumerator	Nwodu Irene Daughter	Measurer
Yakubu Grace Bukar	Enumerator	Okwume, Benedicta Ukamaka	Measurer
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Yusha'U Salisu	Enumerator	Onyia Georginia Adaeze	Measurer
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Adebanjo Muibat Abolanle	Measurer	Oriere Roseline Ekore	Measurer
Adetimirin Mary Olabisi	Measurer	Osakue Patience Ehibhajajemen	Measurer
Agnes C. Okpara	Measurer	Osidele Adesola	Measurer
Aisha Shehu	Measurer	Oyedeji Dorcas Olubukola	Measurer
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Aishatu Dahiru Musa	Measurer	Shittu Nimotallah Oluwatoyin	Measurer
Akpojaro Uyoyou	Measurer	Sule Garba Unekwu	Measurer
Amina Ali	Measurer	Theresa Danjuma	Measurer
Ayodele Cecilia Ibijoke	Measurer	Udotong Patience Samuel	Measurer
Bassey Cecilia Joseph	Measurer	Ummah Abdullahi	Measurer
Blessing Hannatu Raymond	Measurer	Ummukulthum Musa Mamman	Measurer
Charity Ignatius Jesse	Measurer	Winifred Chinasa Ochei	Measurer
Danjuma Bulus Lami	Measurer	Yusuff Monisola Fatimah	Measurer
Deborah Olujemisi Amos	Measurer			
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Emilia Lazarus Essien	Measurer			
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Eno Ndaraké Umoh	Measurer			
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A2.3. Survey Report and Data Analysis Team

Survey Report and Data Analysis Team

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Omokhomion Emmanuel	Data Analysis team
Umar Siyudi Shafii	Data Analysis team
Victoria Irenonse	Data Analysis team
Waniko Abhulimen Grace Mafo	Data Analysis team
Akinpelu Akinkunmi	Survey Report team
Akor Winifred Mame	Survey Report team
Alabelewe Mohammed	Survey Report team
Ani Juliana	Survey Report team
Ekele Azubike	Survey Report team
Gaddafi Hassan	Survey Report team
Kazeem Fatai Olalekan	Survey Report team
Mustapha Daramola A.	Survey Report team
Okoronkwo Oluchi	Survey Report team
Omorusi Emmanuel Ufuoma	Survey Report team
Origbo Ovuakporaye Clinton	Survey Report team
Oyibo Samson Ayegba	Survey Report team
Peter Emmanuel Mbamo	Survey Report team
Saheed Bakare	Survey Report team
Simon Appolonia	Survey Report team
Nasir Bukola Rasheed	Survey Report team

A2.4. World Bank Team

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With the support of:

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Karenina Velandia	ET Consultant
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