

LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture General Household Survey Panel

2012/2013



A Report by the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics in
Collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture
and Rural Development and the World Bank



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Acknowledgments

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Acronyms

BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
EA	Enumeration Areas	LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
FCT	Federal Capital Territory	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
FMA&RD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development	NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
GHS-Panel	General Household Survey – Panel Component Survey	PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
HNLSS	Harmonized National Living Standards Survey	PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
		SI	Sampling Interval
		WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Survey Objectives and Design: The Nigerian General Household Survey (GHS) is implemented in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team as part of the Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (ISA) program and was revised in 2010 to include a panel component (GHS-Panel). The objectives of the study include the development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data, inter-institutional collaboration, and comprehensive analysis of welfare indicators and socio-economic characteristics. The GHS-Panel is a nationally representative survey of 5,000 households which are also representative at the zonal (urban and rural) levels. The households included in the GHS-Panel are a sub-sample of the GHS sample households. This report presents findings from the second wave of the GHS-Panel, which was implemented in 2012–2013.

Demographic Characteristics: The survey finds that average household size is 6.1 and 5.2 persons in rural and urban areas, respectively. The numbers in the present wave of the survey do not reflect any significant change in average household size at the national level since Wave 1 of the survey. Regionally, the greatest changes occurred in the North and South West where the average number of household members increased by 0.4 people. The dependency ratio in rural areas (1.3%) is only slightly higher than that in urban areas (1.1%) where it has remained unchanged since Wave 1.

Education: The survey captures educational outcomes of household members through self-reported literacy,

attendance, and attainment, as well as constraints such as proximity to school and school expenses. Similar to Wave 1, the present survey results show that the highest literacy rate for females was for 15 to 19 year olds. The highest literacy rates for males, however, occur between the ages of 20 and 30. Between the ages of 5 and 14, 77 percent of male children, and 74 percent of female children, are enrolled in a type of primary or secondary school; however, government school enrollment far exceeds private. As with Wave 1, a lack of time/interest was cited as the most common reason for non-enrollment in school, however in this wave, another commonly cited reason was a lack of schools and teachers.

Health: The questionnaire gathers information on recent illnesses, disability, healthcare utilization, and child anthropometrics. 10.9 and 12.5 percent of men and women, respectively, reported having an illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. For women over 65 years, this number jumps to 33 percent. Similar to Wave 1, individuals who reported being ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey were most likely to seek care at a hospital (6% for men and 33% for women) or with a chemist (34% for men and 33% for women). On average, households only allocate approximately 3 percent of household expenditure for medical care, with the majority of this expense going toward hospital admission fees. More than 50 percent of individuals live less than 15 minutes from the nearest hospital or health facility, though approximately 8 percent of individuals report living more than two hours from sufficient healthcare services. Child anthropometrics results

indicate that 24.9 percent of boys and 23.8 percent of girls are stunted (low height-for-age). Generally, stunting and underweight prevalence estimates are found to be lower in urban than in rural areas.

Housing Characteristics: The GHS-Panel also collected data on housing tenure and characteristics. Findings show that over 64 percent of households own their dwelling and 17.9 percent of households rent their homes. Although 63 percent of households have homes with 3 or more rooms, the quality of the building material remains poor. Nationally, more than 60 percent of households have electricity (an average of 35 hours per week), but there is a large disparity in access at the zonal level; 88 percent of urban households have electricity compared to only 40 percent of households in rural areas.

Household Assets: Households were asked if they owned various assets including farm implements, home furniture, durables, entertainment equipment, and automobiles, among many others. Close to 94 percent of households own a mattress, 84 percent own a bed, and 75 percent own mats. The data suggest that rudimentary farm implements, such as hoes and cutlasses, are considerably more common than modern tools such as tractors and pickup trucks.

ICT: The survey collects information on households' access to information and communication technology (ICT) and patterns of usage. Findings reveal that nearly all households (89%) have access to a radio and cell phones are more common in urban areas (91.6%) than in rural (77.5%). Access to personal computers (14.3% vs. 4.3%) and internet (14.4% vs. 3%) is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas; however, access to all ICT tools has increased in both urban and rural areas as well as nationally, since wave 1.

Consumption, Food Security and Shocks: The survey included questions on food and non-food expenditure, food shortages, shocks, and coping mechanisms. Overall vegetables along with grains and flours are the most consumed food items with 90 percent of households

consuming food items in these groups. This is closely followed by oil and fat products (87.9%), and meat, fish and animal products (84.2%). Fruits and dairy products continue to be reported as the least prevalent food consumed, and while grains and flour are the most consumed food group, average expenditure is highest for meat, fish, and animal products. Numbers from the present survey also show a decline in consumption of the most popular food groups in the post-planting period (August–October) compared with the values obtained for Wave 1 of the GHS-Panel. An examination by sector however, shows an increase in consumption of the main food groups, except fruits, sugars, and oils, in both rural and urban areas. Soap and kerosene are the most common non-food items consumed among households, with close to 9 out of 10 households reporting soap purchases and 72 percent reporting kerosene use. House rent accounts for the highest national mean expenditure, with an annual mean value of N32,851.

Households were also asked about their experience with food security and their history of shocks. Similar to findings in Wave 1, reported food shortages from this wave are seasonal, with January and February posing the biggest risk of food insecurity. Twenty percent of households reported having to reduce the number of meals taken in the 12 months preceding the survey. Urban households were more likely to have reduced their meal intake than rural households (22.8% vs. 17.5%). Major shocks negatively affecting households in order of importance as ranked by households, include: death or disability of a working household member, rains causing harvest failure, and food price increase. The most common coping mechanisms reported include receipt of assistance from family and friends (7.4%) and reduction in food consumption (5%).

Income Generating Activities, Labor and Time Use: According to survey results, agriculture is the most common income-generating activity among all age groups, followed by buying and selling of goods. Among working individuals aged 5 to 14, agriculture is the most prevalent income-generating activity. Individuals

between ages 15–24 report the highest rates of unemployment in the country (13% in females and 11% in males). On average, urban unemployment rates are higher than rural rates. Sixty-seven percent of households participate in non-farm enterprises; retail trade (58.8%) and provision of personal services (10.9%) are the most common types of enterprises. Households are most likely to acquire the start-up capital for these enterprises through household savings (51.3%) or friends and relatives (26.4%).

Household members were also asked about time spent collecting fuel wood and water and, as might be expected, more time is allocated to these activities in rural areas than in urban areas. The data show that, nationally, men and women spend similar amounts of time collecting these items. However, there are starker gender differences at the regional level; for example, in the North West region males over age 60 report an average of 29 minutes collecting wood and water while women report spending only 7 minutes on this activity per day.

Agriculture: The survey's agriculture modules cover crop farming and livestock rearing. Results show that each household holds an average of 2.5 plots at an average of 0.5 hectares in size. Nationally, only 5.9 percent of male managed plots and 3.1 percent of female managed plots are owned via purchase, though almost 19.6 percent of female managed plots in the North West region were purchased. The most common means of acquiring land is through distribution by the community and family. 71 percent of male managed plots and 72 percent of female managed plots are acquired through this method. Fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides are applied in approximately 38 percent, 24.8 percent, and 15.4 percent of plots, respectively. Purchased seeds and animal traction are also common forms of agricultural input. According to the GHS-Panel data, the goat is the most common animal owned by households across all regions (65%). Overall, male-headed households own more animals than female-headed households. The majority of livestock is either slaughtered (41.2%) or sold (29.4%). The most common by-products produced from livestock are eggs (73%) and milk (23%).

Survey Objectives, Design and Implementation

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Key Messages:

- The General Household Survey panel component (GHS-Panel) is the result of a partnership between NBS, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMA&RD), the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the World Bank (WB).
- GHS-Panel is an insightful tool for understanding how agriculture may impact household welfare over time as it allows for a more comprehensive analysis of how households add to their human and physical capital, how education affects earnings, and the role of government policies and programs on poverty, *inter alia*.
- An important objective of the GHS-Panel survey is the development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data.
- The GHS-Panel is a nationally representative survey of approximately 5,000 households.
- This report presents major findings of the Wave 2 (2012–2013).

Background and Objectives

In the past decades, Nigeria has experienced substantial gaps in producing adequate and timely data to inform policy making. In particular, the country lags behind in producing sufficient and accurate statistics on agricultural production. The current set of household and farm surveys administered by the NBS covers a wide range of sectors but, with the exception of the Harmonized National Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) which covers multiple topics, these topics are usually covered in separate surveys. Furthermore, none of these surveys is implemented as a panel. As part of efforts to continue to improve data collection and usability, in 2010 the NBS revised the content of the annual General Household Survey (GHS) and added a panel component (GHS-Panel).

The GHS-Panel survey is a long-term project with the goal of collecting household-level panel information, such as data on household characteristics, welfare and agricultural activity. The survey is the result of a partnership that NBS has established with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMA&RD), the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the World Bank (WB). This partnership helped develop a method of collecting agricultural and household data in a way that allows for the study of agriculture's role in household welfare's evolution over time. This GHS-Panel Survey responds directly to the needs of the country addressed above. Given the high 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 robust view of the state of the Nigerian household. The ability to follow the same households over time makes the GHS-Panel a powerful tool for studying and understanding the role agriculture plays in shaping household welfare over time as well as how households add to their human and physical capital, how education affects earnings, and the impact of government policies and programs on poverty, *inter alia*.

Thus far, two waves of the GHS-Panel have been conducted: in 2010/11 (Wave 1) and 2012/13 (Wave 2). This report presents summary statistics from the Wave 2 survey and includes comparisons with Wave 1 results for selected tables.

Expected benefits to be derived from the revised GHS with a panel component project include:

- Development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data;
- Development of a model of inter-institutional collaboration between NBS, the FMA&RD, and NFRA, *inter alia*, to ensure the relevance and use of the new GHS;
- Strengthening the capacity to generate a sustainable system for producing accurate and timely information on agricultural households in Nigeria; and
- Comprehensive analysis of poverty indicators and socio-economic characteristics.

Sample Design

The GHS-Panel sample is fully integrated with the 2010 GHS Sample. The GHS sample is comprised of 60 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) or Enumeration Areas (EAs) chosen from each of the 37 states in Nigeria. This results in a total of 2,220 EAs nationally. Each EA contributes 10 households to the GHS sample, resulting in a sample size of 22,200 households. Out of

these 22,000 households, 5,000 households from 500 EAs were selected for the panel component and 4,916 households completed their interviews. Given the panel nature of the survey, some households had moved from their location by the time of the Wave 2 visit resulting in a slightly smaller sample compared to Wave 1 of 4716 households in total for Wave 2.

The tables below provide the final sample in the Wave 2 Nigeria GHS-Panel. Tables 1a and 1c lay out the final sample distribution of households and enumeration areas of those households across zones and urban and rural areas. Table 1a lays out the distribution in the post-planting period of Wave 2 while Table 1c lays out the distribution in the post-harvest period of Wave 2.

Table 1b recounts the distribution of households across zones and households that moved prior to the post-planting visit of Wave 2, while Table 1d recounts that distribution of those households that moved after the post-planting visit but before the post-harvest visit of Wave 2. These households had moved outside of the original 500 EAs sampled in Wave 1.

In order to track households that moved between Wave 1 and Wave 2, as well as between visits within Wave 2, interviewers were required to complete a tracking form for all households with a confirmed relocation. For households that moved within the enumeration area, the interviewers were instructed to administer the questionnaires to those located households. From June 25, 2013 to the end of July 2013, the panel management team conducted the tracking fieldwork with support from interviewers from the states. Tracked households that were not there for the post-planting and post-harvest survey were required to complete the combined questionnaires. Meanwhile, tracked households that answered the post-planting survey but not the post-harvest survey were required to complete the post-harvest questionnaires only.

Tracking activities reveal that 135 households had moved prior to the Wave 2 post-planting period, with 88 of these households moving into urban areas and

TABLE 1A • Final Sample Distribution (Wave 2 Visit 1) – Excluding Moved Households, Post-Planting

Zone	State	Total		Urban		Rural	
		No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.
North-Central Zone	Benue	16	158	1	10	15	148
	Kogi	12	120	4	40	8	80
	Kwara	12	111	6	57	6	54
	Nasarawa	7	63	1	9	6	54
	Niger	18	180	4	40	14	140
	Plateau	11	109	2	20	9	89
	FCT Abuja	4	37	3	28	1	9
North-East Zone	Adamawa	12	118	2	19	10	99
	Bauchi	17	168	3	30	14	138
	Borno	20	196	4	38	16	158
	Gombe	8	78	2	18	6	60
	Taraba	9	89	.	0	9	89
	Yobe	10	88	2	18	8	70
North-West Zone	Jigawa	13	127	2	18	11	109
	Kaduna	11	99	3	27	8	72
	Kano	20	195	3	30	17	165
	Katsina	18	179	3	30	15	149
	Kebbi	10	98	1	10	9	88
	Sokoto	8	80	2	20	6	60
	Zamfara	9	90	2	20	7	70
South-East Zone	Abia	11	103	4	38	7	65
	Anambra	22	206	11	100	11	106
	Ebonyi	14	138	1	10	13	128
	Enugu	14	128	3	26	11	102
	Imo	19	179	2	20	17	159
South-South Zone	Akwa-Ibom	15	142	4	39	11	103
	Bayelsa	7	58	1	8	6	50
	Cross River	13	119	3	27	10	92
	Delta	14	128	4	36	10	92
	Edo	10	89	5	41	5	48
	Rivers	21	193	7	58	14	135
South-West Zone	Ekiti	8	55	6	39	2	16
	Lagos	17	130	16	126	1	4
	Ogun	11	96	7	64	4	32
	Ondo	13	107	6	44	7	63
	Osun	18	151	14	116	4	35
	Oyo	23	176	15	113	8	63
Total		495	4,581	159	1,387	336	3,194

TABLE 1b • Final Sample Distribution (Wave 2 Visit 1) – Moved Households, Post-Planting

Zone	State	Total	Urban	Rural
North-Central Zone	Benue	1	0	1
	Kogi	1	1	0
	Kwara	3	2	1
	Nasarawa	3	0	3
	Niger	3	2	1
	Plateau	0	0	0
	FCT Abuja	0	0	0
North-East Zone	Adamawa	0	0	0
	Bauchi	4	1	3
	Borno	0	0	0
	Gombe	0	0	0
	Taraba	1	1	0
	Yobe	0	0	0
North-West Zone	Jigawa	0	0	0
	Kaduna	2	0	2
	Kano	2	0	2
	Katsina	0	0	0
	Kebbi	0	0	0
	Sokoto	1	0	1
	Zamfara	1	0	1
South-East Zone	Abia	1	1	0
	Anambra	2	1	1
	Ebonyi	0	0	0
	Enugu	1	0	1
South-South Zone	Imo	4	4	0
	Akwa Ibom	5	1	4
	Bayelsa	6	3	3
	Cross River	4	1	3
	Delta	3	3	0
South-West Zone	Edo	5	4	1
	Rivers	9	4	5
	Ekiti	13	8	5
	Lagos	16	16	0
	Ogun	12	9	3
	Ondo	12	9	3
South-South Zone	Osun	8	8	0
	Oyo	12	9	3
	Total	135	88	47

47 moving into rural areas. By the Wave 2 post-harvest period, the number of moved households had increased to 142 (135 from the post-planting period and 7 which moved from post-planting to post-harvest), with 92 of those households moving into urban areas and 50 moving into rural areas. The majority of movement occurred into the South-West Zone, where 75 households had moved. Of those 75 households, 60 moved to urban areas and 15 moved to rural areas.

Table 1.2 summarizes the GPS-measured distances between household locations for 85 of the households that moved between Wave 1 and Wave 2 (where GPS coordinates were available). The plurality of households moved within 20–50 km from their original households. The average distance moved exceeds the median distance by 75.8 miles. While a few households moved over 200 kms from their original homes, the majority of the households (86%) did not.

The Survey Instruments

The survey consisted of three questionnaires for each of the visits. The *Household Questionnaire* was administered to all households in the sample. The *Agriculture Questionnaire* was administered to all households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop farming, livestock rearing, and other agricultural activities. The *Community Questionnaire* was administered at the community-level to collect information on the socio-economic indicators of the enumeration areas where the sample households reside.

GHS-Panel Household Questionnaire: The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics, education, health (including anthropometric measurement for children and child immunization), labor and time use, food and non-food expenditure, household nonfarm income-generating activities, food security and shocks, safety nets, housing conditions, assets, information and communication technology, and other sources of household income. Household location is geo-referenced in order to later

TABLE 1C • Final Sample Distribution (Wave 2 Visit 2) – Excluding Tracked Households, Post-Harvest

Zone	State	Total		Urban		Rural	
		No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.
North-Central Zone	Benue	16	158	1	10	15	148
	Kogi	12	120	4	40	8	80
	Kwara	12	111	6	57	6	54
	Nasarawa	7	62	1	9	6	53
	Niger	18	180	4	40	14	140
	Plateau	11	109	2	20	9	89
	FCT Abuja	4	37	3	28	1	9
North-East Zone	Adamawa	12	118	2	19	10	99
	Bauchi	17	168	3	30	14	138
	Borno	20	196	4	38	16	158
	Gombe	8	78	2	18	6	60
	Taraba	9	88	.	0	9	88
	Yobe	10	88	2	18	8	70
North-West Zone	Jigawa	13	127	2	18	11	109
	Kaduna	11	99	3	27	8	72
	Kano	20	195	3	30	16	165
	Katsina	18	179	3	30	15	149
	Kebbi	10	98	1	10	9	88
	Sokoto	8	80	2	20	6	60
	Zamfara	9	90	2	20	7	70
South-East Zone	Abia	11	102	4	37	7	65
	Anambra	22	206	11	100	11	106
	Ebonyi	14	138	1	10	13	128
	Enugu	14	128	3	26	11	102
	Imo	19	179	2	20	17	159
South-South Zone	Akwa-Ibom	15	142	4	39	11	103
	Bayelsa	7	58	1	8	6	50
	Cross River	13	119	3	27	10	92
	Delta	14	127	4	35	10	92
	Edo	10	88	5	40	5	48
	Rivers	21	193	7	58	14	135
South-West Zone	Ekiti	8	55	6	39	2	16
	Lagos	17	128	16	124	1	4
	Ogun	11	97	7	66	4	31
	Ondo	13	107	6	44	7	63
	Osun	18	151	14	116	4	35
	Oyo	23	175	15	113	8	62
Total		495	4,574	159	1,384	335	3,190

TABLE 1d • Final Sample Distribution (Wave 2 Visit 2) – Moved Households, Post-Harvest

Zone	State	Total	Urban	Rural
North-Central Zone	Benue	1	0	1
	Kogi	1	1	0
	Kwara	3	2	1
	Nasarawa	4	0	4
	Niger	3	2	1
	Plateau	0	0	0
	FCT Abuja	0	0	0
North-East Zone	Adamawa	0	0	0
	Bauchi	4	1	3
	Borno	0	0	0
	Gombe	0	0	0
	Taraba	2	1	1
	Yobe	0	0	0
	North-West Zone	Jigawa	0	0
Kaduna		2	0	2
Kano		2	0	2
Katsina		0	0	0
Kebbi		0	0	0
Sokoto		1	0	1
Zamfara		1	0	1
South-East Zone	Abia	2	2	0
	Anambra	2	1	1
	Ebonyi	0	0	0
	Enugu	1	0	1
South-South Zone	Imo	4	4	0
	Akwa Ibom	5	1	4
	Bayelsa	6	3	3
	Cross River	4	1	3
	Delta	4	4	0
	Edo	6	5	1
	Rivers	9	4	5
South-West Zone	Ekiti	13	8	5
	Lagos	17	17	0
	Ogun	12	9	3
	Ondo	12	9	3
	Osun	8	8	0
Oyo	13	9	4	
Total		142	92	50

TABLE 1.2 • Distance between Household Location in Wave 1 and Wave 2

Distance	Number of Households
0–5 km	0
6–10 km	13
10–20 km	12
20–50 km	25
50–200 km	21
200–500 km	10
500+ km	4
Average distance (km)	114.0
Median distance (km)	38.3

TABLE 1.3.1 • Final sample composition Wave 1

	W1V1		W1V2		Wave 1 final sample	
	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.
Urban	162	1,617	162	1,570	162	1,569
Rural	338	3,380	338	3,347	338	3,347
NGA	500	4,997	500	4,917	500	4,916

TABLE 1.3.2 • Final sample composition Wave 2

	W2V1		W2V2		Wave 2 final sample	
	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.
Urban	159	1,479	159	1,478	159	1,465
Rural	336	3,270	338	3,292	336	3,251
NGA	495	4,749	497	4,770	495	4,716

link the GHS-Panel data to other available geographic data sets.

GHS-Panel Agriculture Questionnaire: The Agriculture Questionnaire solicits information on land ownership and use, farm labor, inputs use, GPS land area measurement and coordinates of household plots, agricultural capital, irrigation, crop harvest and utilization, animal holdings and costs, and household

fishing activities. Some information is collected at the crop level to allow for detailed analysis of individual crops.

GHS-Panel Community Questionnaire: The Community Questionnaire solicits information on access to infrastructure, community organizations, resource management, changes in the community, key events, community needs, actions and achievements, and local retail price information.

Training of Field Staff, Fieldwork and Data Management

Training of Field Staff

All field workers engaged in the survey were full-time staff of NBS. There is a NBS office in each state and the staff members are responsible for conducting surveys in their respective states. Personnel in the head office were responsible for training staff from the state offices and monitoring their field activities.

The training of field workers took place at two levels. The first level was the Training of Trainers (ToT) which was led by staff members from the management team (NBS, FMS&RD, and NFRA) with support from World Bank technical missions. This essentially included the preparation of resources and persons to conduct the second level of training, which took place by zonal groupings. Participants in the second level training included Zonal Controllers, State Officers, Field Supervisors, Field Interviewers, and Data Entry Operators.

The zonal training consisted of (i) classroom instruction on questionnaires, concepts, and definitions, (ii) interview techniques, and (iii) methods and field practices in performing actual interviews to ensure that field interviewers fully understood the questionnaire. In addition, participants administered actual interviews in the field with households that were not scheduled to be part of

the survey sample. Most of the training instructions are detailed in the interviewer's and supervisor's manuals which are also available.

Design of Fieldwork

Data were collected by teams consisting of a supervisor, between 2 and 4 interviewers, and a data-entry operator. The number of teams varied by state depending on the sample size or number of EAs selected. The teams moved in a roving manner and data collection lasted for between 20–30 days for each of the post-planting and post-harvest visits.

A few households moved locations between the post-planting and post-harvest visits. Some of these households were successfully tracked and interviewed using a modified post-harvest questionnaire and the data was appended to the original data files. Additional details on the tracking data are available in the basic information document.

As an additional aid to ensure quality data, extensive monitoring of the fieldwork was conducted. Monitoring and evaluation guidelines and formats for fieldwork were developed as well. There were three levels of monitoring and evaluation: The first and third levels were carried out by the technical team which included individuals from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMA&RD), the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) headquarters staff, as well as World Bank officials and consultants. The second level was carried out by NBS state officers and zonal controllers.

The monitors ensured proper compliance with the procedures as contained in the manual, effected necessary corrections, and tackled problems as they arose. The monitoring exercise was arranged such that the first level took place at the commencement of the fieldwork, and the third level took place no later than a week before the end of data collection.

Data Management

This survey used a concurrent data entry approach. In this method, the fieldwork and data entry were handled by each team assigned to the state. Immediately after the data were collected in the field by the interviewers, the questionnaires were handed over to the supervisor to be checked and documented. At the end of each day of fieldwork, the questionnaires were then passed to the data entry operator for entry. After the questionnaires were entered, the data entry operator generated an error report which flagged issues such as out of range values and inconsistencies in the data. The supervisor then checked the report, determined what should be corrected, and decided if the field team needed to revisit the household to obtain additional information. The benefits of this method are that it allows one to:

- Capture errors that might have been overlooked by a visual inspection only,
- Identify errors early during the field work so that any corrections requiring a revisit to the household can be handled while the team is still in the EA.

The data cleaning process was carried out in a number of stages. The first step was to ensure proper quality control during the fieldwork. This was achieved in part by using the concurrent data entry system which was, as explained above, designed to highlight many of the errors that occurred during the fieldwork. Errors that were caught at the fieldwork stage were corrected based on re-visits to the household on the instruction of the supervisor. The data that had gone through this first stage of cleaning was then sent from the state to the head office of NBS where a second stage of data cleaning was undertaken.

During the second stage the data was examined for out-of-range values and outliers. The data was also checked for missing information for required variables, sections, questionnaires, and EAs. Any problems found were reported to the state where the correction was then made. This process took place on a rolling basis until all data

was delivered to the head office. After all the data was received by the head office, there were further checks to identify outliers and other errors on the complete set of data. Where problems were identified, this was reported to the state. The questionnaires were checked in the state and where necessary the relevant households were revisited and a report was sent back to the head office with corrections.

The third stage of the cleaning process was to ensure that household and individual-level data sets were correctly merged across all sections of the household questionnaire. Special care was taken to see that the households included in the data matched with the selected sample and, where there were differences, these were properly assessed and documented. The agriculture data were also checked to ensure that the plots identified in the main sections merged with the plot information identified in the other sections. This was done for crop-by-plot information as well.

The final stage of cleaning involved a final comprehensive review of the data primarily conducted by World Bank staff in Washington, DC in consultation with the headquarters and state offices of NBS in Nigeria. Every variable was examined individually for (1) consistency with other sections and variables, (2) out of range responses, and (3) outliers. Obvious errors were corrected where possible and questionnaires were checked when deemed necessary. However, special care was taken to avoid making strong assumptions when resolving potential errors. Some minor errors remain in the data where the diagnosis and/or solution were unclear to the data cleaning team.

Organization of Survey Report

This survey report presents results from the second wave of the GHS-Panel encompassing the post-planting visit conducted from August to October 2012 and the post-harvest visit conducted from February to April 2013. The report also highlights average changes that occurred between Wave 1 and Wave 2 for selected

tables. The data presented is essentially descriptive with brief sections of analysis with each Table or set of statistics. All data presented in this report have been weighted to be nationally representative. As explained above, based on the sample size, the data is representative at the national, geo-political zones, and urban and rural levels. As a result, the tables present data at those geographic levels only.

The subsequent chapters of this report are organized as follows: Chapter 2 outlines demographic characteristics

as well as information on education and health outcomes. Chapter 3 presents findings on housing characteristics and household assets. Chapter 4 provides findings on information and communication technology including access to ICT services. Chapter 5 summarizes findings on consumption, food security and economic shocks. Chapter 6 presents information on income generating activities, labor and time use. Finally, Chapter 7 covers findings related to agriculture including crop and livestock farming, as well as the production of agricultural by-products.

Key Messages:

- Average household size in rural and urban areas is 6 persons and 5 persons, respectively. The dependency ratio in rural areas is higher (1.3) than that of urban areas (1.1).
- Self-reported literacy levels (for reading and writing in any language) peak at 78 percent for females between the ages of 15 and 19 and at 82.7 percent for males between 20 and 30.
- Most children enrolled in school attend a government school. The most common reasons cited for non-enrollment in school are lack of time and young age.
- The average annual expenditure per primary school student is N11,510. Mean annual expenditure per secondary school student is N20,420 which is close to 10 percent of annual household expenditure among households with children enrolled in secondary school.
- Prevalence of illness for the 12 months preceding the survey was most common among individuals 65 year of age and over. This was the age cohort that also sought medical consultations or check-ups most frequently.
- Family planning and contraception use is not a common practice. When it does occur, it most frequently involves the use of condoms or outright abstinence.
- At least 41 percent of boys and 38.7 percent of girls are born at home.
- Nationally, 24.9 percent of boys and 23.8 percent of girls are reported as stunted, over 8 percent of boys and girls are reported as wasted, and 12.6 percent of boys and 10.9 percent of girls are underweight.

Household Demography

Average Household Size, Age Distribution, and Dependency Ratio

Tables 2.1 to 2.3 present information about household size, dependency ratio, and age distribution, by region and rural/urban breakdown. The average household size is 5.7 persons. Rural and urban averages are 6.1 and 5.2 persons, respectively. The data also reveal that households in the South tend to be smaller than those in the North; household size in the South ranges from 4.6 to 5.5 persons, while in

the North the range is 6 to 7.1. There has been some change in the average household size since Wave 1 of the GHS-Panel, none of which is particularly considerable. The greatest changes occurred in the North and South West and in the urban areas where the average number of persons per household increased by 0.4. Overall the highest number of household size changes occurred in the South East (53.8%), and 48.2 percent of the overall sample changed household size between Wave 1 and Wave 2 (see change tables 2.1a and 2.1b).

The dependency ratio in rural areas is higher than in urban areas (1.3 versus 1.1). Regionally, the highest

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

Region	Average HH Size	Dependency Ratio*	Percent of Population by Age Group												Total Percent NGA	
			0–5		6–9		10–14		15–64		65+		Male	Female		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
North Central	6.0	1.2	9.0	8.1	6.8	5.6	7.5	6.8	23.7	27.9	2.6	2.0	49.7	50.4		
North East	7.7	1.3	10.0	8.8	8.0	6.8	8.0	6.5	23.9	25.7	2.1	1.1	51.0	49.1		
North West	7.1	1.5	11.2	11.1	8.4	6.4	7.4	6.4	22.9	23.2	2.0	0.9	51.9	48.1		
South East	4.6	1.1	6.7	6.6	4.6	4.2	6.7	5.1	24.2	31.8	4.7	5.4	46.9	53.1		
South South	5.5	1.0	7.1	7.4	5.3	5.1	6.8	6.2	27.9	29.8	2.4	2.1	49.4	50.6		
South West	4.6	1.0	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.7	5.9	5.3	26.3	30.2	3.7	3.2	48.5	51.5		
Urban	5.2	1.1	8.1	8.3	5.5	4.9	6.3	5.7	26.6	29.5	2.7	2.4	49.3	50.8		
Rural	6.1	1.3	9.1	8.9	6.9	5.9	7.4	6.3	23.7	26.6	2.9	2.2	50.1	49.9		
NGA	5.7	1.2	8.7	8.6	6.4	5.5	7.0	6.1	24.8	27.7	2.8	2.3	49.8	50.2		

TABLE 2.1a • Household Size, and Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Age Group
(Change from Wave 1 to Wave 2)

Region	Average HH Size Change	Dependency Ratio* Change	Percent of Population by Age Group									
			0-5		6-9		10-14		15-64		65+	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.9	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.4
North East	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.4	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1
North West	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1
South East	↑ 0.1	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.8
South South	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2
South West	↑ 0.4	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.6	0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.7	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2
Urban	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3
Rural	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.1
NGA	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ -1.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2

TABLE 2.1b • Households from Wave 1 Interviewed in Wave 2

Region	% Which Changed Head	% Which Changed HH Size
North Central	1.0	47.9
North East	0.1	43.6
North West	0.0	43.5
South East	4.7	53.8
South South	2.2	45.9
South West	0.2	51.9
Urban	0.8	48.8
Rural	1.5	47.9
NGA	1.2	48.2

dependency ratios occur in the North West (1.5) and North East (1.3).

As would be expected, Table 2.1 shows that the 15 to 64 age bracket accounts for the largest share of the national population. This is true for all six regions. The second largest group is the 0 to 5 year age group which represents 8.7 and 8.6 percent of the male and female population respectively. The data also show that 42.2 percent of the population are below 15 years of age versus only 5.1 percent aged 65 and above. Working

age population makes up 52.5 percent of the population and this group is relatively evenly distributed among males (24.8%) and females (27.7%).

Females head 16 percent of households with the highest regional occurrence of female headship found in the South East (35.1%). Since Wave 1, 1.2 percent of the households have a different individual considered to be the head, with the largest change occurring in the South East (4.7 percent of households changed headship).

TABLE 2.2 • Percentage of Female Headed HH

Region	%
North Central	12.1
North West	3.4
North East	1.6
South East	35.1
South South	21.9
South West	20.1
Urban	18.2
Rural	14.7
NGA	16.2

Marital Status

Given that the age distribution above reflects a relatively young population, it follows that a majority of the individuals would be unmarried. Table 2.3 shows that 70.3 and 56.5 percent of males and females respectively have reportedly never been married. The percentage of males that are unmarried exceeds that of unmarried females in both urban and rural areas, and the largest regional percentage of unmarried males (74.4%) and females (60.9%) occurs in the North East and South South, respectively. Males and females that are married are predominantly monogamous rather than polygamous, and the incidence of divorce and separation is relatively low. There are also more widows (6.8%) than widowers (0.8%).

Education

Literacy

Literacy is defined here as the “self-reported” ability to read and write in any language. Tables 2.4 and 2.5 present self-reported data on years of education and rates of literacy for all individuals 5 years and older. The gender disparity for number of years of schooling grows in tandem with the age group classifications. There are very

small differences between the years acquired by males and females inside the younger age brackets, with no more than 1 year of schooling difference between genders, on average. However, between the ages of 20 and 30, males reported having approximately 2 more years of schooling than women, and the disparity remains similar at the 30+ age group level.

This same gender pattern is reflected in literacy levels. Table 2.5 shows higher rates of self-reported literacy for males than for females and the gap increases for older individuals. Between the ages of 5 and 9, 38.9 and 36.9 percent of males and females respectively are reported as able to read and write. However, by age 20 through 30, where 82.7 percent of men report the ability to read and write, only 65.5 percent of women report being literate. There is also a clear urban and rural divide with significantly more literate individuals across all age brackets in the urban areas than in the rural.

Literacy levels as reflected in Table 2.5 show very low percentage levels reported among the younger age bracket. The numbers improve as the age brackets increase and reach a peak at the 15–19 age bracket for females (78.2% literate) and at the 20–30 bracket for males (82.7% literate). After this point, levels begin to decline and by the 30+ age bracket only 69.8 percent of males and 48.8 percent of females are reported as literate.

TABLE 2.3 • Marital Status, Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Marital Status Group

Region	Never Married		Married (Mono)		Married (Polygamous)		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	71.8	57.7	20.3	23.3	6.4	12.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	6.2
North East	74.4	58.6	16.9	18.3	7.7	18.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.4
North West	72.6	56.1	19.5	25.3	7.2	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.6
South East	68.6	55.1	28.0	25.1	1.7	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	16.3
South South	71.4	60.9	24.4	25.3	2.2	4.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	7.6
South West	62.6	51.9	29.2	28.7	5.4	8.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.5	8.3
Urban	69.0	58.2	25.6	26.8	3.2	6.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	6.7
Rural	71.0	55.5	21.0	23.5	6.8	13.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	6.8
NGA	70.3	56.5	22.7	24.7	5.5	10.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	6.8

TABLE 2.4 • Mean Years of Education

Region	Mean Years of Education by Age group												All
	5–9		10–14		15–19		20–30		30+		5+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
North Central	1.6	1.4	4.6	4.4	7.7	7.7	9.7	5.9	6.7	3.1	5.9	4.2	5.0
North East	1.2	1.3	3.8	3.8	6.7	5.8	7.7	4.1	5.0	2.4	4.7	3.1	3.9
North West	1.3	1.2	4.0	3.8	6.6	4.6	7.9	3.8	4.7	2.6	4.4	3.0	3.7
South East	1.6	1.7	5.5	5.5	9.1	8.8	10.9	10.4	7.1	5.5	7.0	6.4	6.7
South South	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.5	8.9	8.7	10.6	9.5	9.5	6.8	7.8	6.7	7.3
South West	1.4	1.3	5.3	5.2	8.5	8.0	9.6	9.4	8.4	6.0	7.1	6.2	6.7
Urban	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.5	9.1	8.5	10.7	9.4	9.2	6.8	7.7	6.7	7.2
Rural	1.3	1.3	4.3	4.0	7.1	6.4	8.4	5.3	5.4	3.3	5.1	3.8	4.5
NGA	1.4	1.4	4.7	4.6	7.8	7.2	9.4	7.0	7.0	4.7	6.1	4.9	5.5

Enrollment

School enrollment rates among school-aged children are reflected in Table 2.6. Nationally, 77 percent of boys are enrolled in a school, while the percentage of girls enrolled is 74. The national enrollment rate, regardless of gender, is 75 percent. Regionally, a larger percentage of children are enrolled in any type of school in the South than in the North. In the South East, enrollment rates reach a maximum of 91 percent.

A breakdown of the type of schools where children are enrolled in reveals that most children are enrolled in government administrated schools. Among all male

children enrolled, 68 percent are enrolled in government schools, which narrowly exceeds the percentage of female children enrolled in government schools. However, among children in rural areas, a considerably larger portion of males and females are enrolled in government schools than in urban areas.

While enrollment in private schools is not as common as in government schools, it is more common in the South and within urban areas of the country with an overall urban enrollment of 42 and 43 percent. Nevertheless it is worth noting that the data suggests that enrollment in private schools has increased for males and females between wave 1 and wave 2. However,

TABLE 2.5 • Percentage Reporting Literacy in Any Language by Age Group and Sex

Region	5–9		10–14		15–19		20–30		30+		65+		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	North Central	32.5	31.8	61.5	57.3	79.7	81.6	83.5	57.1	60.2	29.3	61.4	
North East	22.1	22.0	53.9	51.4	69.1	63.4	73.1	43.4	53.8	29.8	52.9	38.4	45.7
North West	26.6	24.9	59.0	55.7	75.5	60.4	80.8	47.8	61.1	35.5	57.0	41.6	49.7
South East	44.5	50.6	89.8	89.6	92.6	92.8	93.5	88.7	77.2	54.5	79.5	68.6	73.7
South South	55.3	52.4	76.3	81.0	88.8	92.4	89.4	81.8	83.6	65.8	80.3	72.6	76.4
South West	65.3	55.0	86.0	85.9	83.8	80.1	78.6	79.8	77.0	60.8	77.6	69.0	73.2
Urban	58.1	53.6	80.7	85.0	90.0	86.1	88.2	80.1	82.7	64.7	80.5	71.6	76.0
Rural	29.6	28.5	63.6	59.2	75.9	73.0	78.7	55.3	60.9	38.2	60.0	46.8	53.4
NGA	38.9	36.9	69.5	68.4	80.9	78.2	82.7	65.5	69.8	48.8	67.7	56.4	62.0

TABLE 2.6 • Enrollment of children 5-14 years old (by government/private/other)

Region	Government		Private		Other		Enrolled		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
North Central	64.6	66.3	27.2	26.9	8.2	6.8	79.9	78.3	79.2
North East	86.4	88.5	8.8	7.0	4.8	4.5	62.2	59.0	60.7
North West	81.9	77.3	9.3	11.6	8.8	11.1	66.2	62.0	64.3
South East	57.8	56.2	34.8	36.4	7.4	7.4	91.2	90.3	90.8
South South	62.1	59.8	32.3	34.9	5.5	5.3	89.9	87.9	88.9
South West	53.3	49.2	45.7	49.9	0.9	0.9	85.5	79.9	82.8
Urban	55.0	52.9	41.9	43.3	3.1	3.8	88.6	86.1	87.4
Rural	75.9	74.1	16.4	18.5	7.7	7.4	70.8	67.1	69.1
NGA	67.5	65.2	26.7	28.9	5.8	5.9	76.7	73.6	75.3

Note: Other includes: community, NGO, and missing but enrolled.

TABLE 2.6a • Enrollment of children 5-14 years old (by government/private)

Region	Government		Private		Other		Enrolled		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
North Central	↓ -3.4	↓ -0.7	↑ 2.9	↑ 4.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -3.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3
North East	↓ -0.4	↑ 2.7	↓ -1.3	↓ -2.0	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.8	↓ -1.2
North West	↑ 2.1	↓ -1.9	↑ 1.2	↑ 2.7	↓ -3.4	↓ -0.8	↓ -4.5	↓ -4.4	↓ -4.4
South East	↓ -9.1	↓ -5.7	↑ 9.1	↑ 7.6	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.9	↓ -5.6	↓ -5.2	↓ -5.4
South South	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.3	↑ 2.0	↓ -4.0	↓ -6.5	↓ -5.2
South West	↑ 5.6	↓ -6.9	↓ -4.1	↑ 7.6	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -8.6	↓ -13.1	↓ -10.7
Urban	↑ 1.0	↓ -5.8	↓ -0.5	↑ 5.8	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.0	↓ -3.9	↓ -5.8	↓ -4.8
Rural	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.8	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.6	↓ -4.1	↓ -4.5	↓ -4.3
NGA	↓ -0.5	↓ -3.0	↑ 1.2	↑ 4.0	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.6	↓ -2.4	↓ -2.0

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

overall enrollment appears to have fallen by 2 percentage points between waves (see Table 2.6a).

Table 2.7 reports the most common reasons recorded among male and female children for non-enrollment in school, and by order of occurrence, the most commonly cited reasons included lack of time/interest (38.8% for males and 41.2% for females), too young (19% for males and females) and lack of schools/teachers (17% for males and 16% for females). Other common reasons include lack of money and domestic obligations.

Class repetition on the other hand is relatively uncommon, and less than 2 percent of primary and secondary level males and females reported repeating a

grade. Table 2.8 also shows that the few instances of repetition seem to occur mostly at the primary school level with a higher incidence among males than females across the board. For example, in the rural areas, 1.4 percent of repetitions at the primary level occur among males compared to 1.1 percent among females. The incidence levels off at the secondary level however with both boys and girls reporting 0.3 percent repetition in rural areas.

School Proximity

Table 2.9 shows almost 50 percent of male and 47 percent of female children within the sample report a 0

TABLE 2.7 • Reason not Enrolled in School (Children 5–14) Percent Distribution by Zones

Reason	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Rural		Urban		NGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Had enough schooling	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	1.2	4.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
Awaiting admission	7.9	2.1	3.4	2.4	3.1	1.8	0.0	37.5	0.0	24.5	13.3	10.9	2.8	9.9	4.1	2.3	4.0	3.0
No school/lack of teachers	29.2	24.3	16.2	16.1	16.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	18.4	17.4	17.0	15.8
No time/No interest	18.2	30.5	48.4	44.6	41.2	44.9	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	10.6	16.2	37.8	53.2	38.9	40.0	38.8	41.2
Lack of money	25.3	21.4	4.6	4.2	6.9	7.4	58.9	42.3	40.7	26.5	0.0	5.6	14.1	5.5	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.8
Marital obligation	0.8	2.4	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.4
Sickness	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	18.3	7.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Disability	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.2
Death of parents	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.4	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.6
Too old to attend	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Domestic obligation	3.4	6.1	3.4	4.0	8.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	9.9	5.4	3.1	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.3
Too young	13.0	10.1	21.2	22.0	17.9	18.9	29.3	20.2	28.4	30.7	20.8	8.1	13.9	16.5	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.7

TABLE 2.8 • Class Repetition by Level and Gender (%)

Region	Primary		Secondary		Both Levels	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
North East	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
North West	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
South East	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
South South	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
South West	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1
Urban	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
Rural	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
NGA	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1

to 15 minute proximity to a primary school. Approximately 38 percent of all children report a 16 to 30 minute proximity and 8 percent report a 31 to 45 minute proximity to the nearest primary school. In all regions, only 1 percent of respondents (or less) live more than 90 minutes from a primary school. The South West households report the closest proximity with over 56 percent of male and female children reporting a 0 to 15 minute distance from a primary school.

The numbers seem to suggest however, that secondary schools are few and far between with close to 33 and 35 percent of male and female children respectively, reporting a 0 to 15 minute proximity, and over 42% of all respondents reporting a 16 to 30 minute proximity to a secondary school. The data suggest there is a considerably higher percentage of children living farther away from secondary schools than primary schools (Table 2.9)

School Expenses and Scholarships

Table 2.10 reports the average school expenses, percentage of primary and secondary students with annual school expenses below N5,000, and total school expenditure as a percentage of household expenditure for primary and secondary school. The overall average expenditure per enrolled primary school student is reported as N11,510. About 64 percent of primary school students are reported as spending less than N5,000 on school related matters each year. School expenditure are close to 6 percent of total household expenditure among households with any school children. The Southern region reports the highest rates of expenditure for primary schooling, with the South West reporting the highest mean expenditure per primary school student of N24,133.

Therefore it is no surprise that the South West reports the highest total primary school expenditure as a percentage of household expenditure (8.4%), followed closely by the South East (8.2%). The North West reports the highest percentage of enrolled students with school related expenditure of less than N5,000 (86.5%). Mean urban expenditure both in real terms and as a percentage of household expenditure exceeds that of rural, with an urban mean primary school expenditure of N20,397 and school related expenditures representing 6.8 percent of household expenditures. Rural mean primary school expenditure on the other hand is considerably less than that of rural.

Secondary school expenditure is almost twice that of primary, with the average expenditure among enrolled secondary students of N20,420. Furthermore school related expenditures represent 9.5 percent of total household expenditure of households with students attending secondary education. Expenditures in rural areas are close to two thirds that of urban, with urban mean expenditure per enrolled secondary student of N26,492 and rural mean expenditure of N15,293. The highest mean expenditure on secondary education is

TABLE 2.9 • Proximity to the Nearest School

	0–15 Min		16–30 Min		31–45 Min		46–60 Min		61–90 Min		91–120 Min		120+ Min	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary														
North Central	46.7	47.2	39.6	37.2	9.3	8.8	2.1	3.2	0.8	2.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3
North East	35.9	39.3	43.8	34.1	10.1	14.7	7.2	8.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
North West	56.5	52.1	35.9	41.2	6.0	6.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0
South East	42.7	32.1	36.9	46.9	11.4	12.0	7.6	8.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0
South South	46.5	44.2	41.3	37.5	8.4	12.4	2.6	4.3	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South West	60.9	55.6	32.3	35.6	2.9	3.8	3.0	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
Urban	53.1	48.0	37.8	41.6	5.7	5.8	2.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Rural	48.4	45.8	37.8	36.6	8.4	11.0	3.6	4.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
NGA	50.1	46.7	37.8	38.5	7.4	9.0	3.1	4.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Secondary														
North Central	34.9	27.3	39.6	42.4	11.2	12.0	8.7	13.1	3.8	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.0	2.6
North East	23.9	25.5	35.3	36.9	22.7	17.0	10.8	11.6	4.0	1.2	1.3	4.2	2.0	3.6
North West	37.7	31.6	46.9	50.3	11.6	14.0	2.4	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0
South East	20.8	29.3	47.1	45.5	18.9	14.8	12.2	9.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
South South	31.8	39.1	44.3	40.2	14.0	11.5	7.6	3.7	1.2	3.4	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
South West	42.7	44.1	42.0	40.5	7.6	5.2	6.3	8.6	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4
Urban	37.2	40.0	44.9	43.0	11.8	8.9	4.9	5.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1
Rural	30.7	30.1	41.7	41.5	14.5	13.7	9.2	10.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.6
NGA	33.4	34.9	43.0	42.2	13.4	11.4	7.5	7.9	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.8

observed in the South South, while for primary it is in the South West. The South East is where the lowest percentage of students report having expenditures of less than N5,000 (23%).

The data also show that during wave 2 a lower percentage of enrolled children in primary school report expenditures of less than N5,000 than in wave 1. Nonetheless for secondary school expenditures the same figure increased by 1.7 percent since wave 1. Expenditure on primary and secondary school as a percentage of household expenditures has decreased by about 1 percentage point since wave 1 (see Table 2.10a).

Health

Educational Levels of Those Seeking Medical Care

The series of tables in this section provides detailed information about self-reported health status and health-care behaviors of household members within the survey. Table 2.11 begins by linking individual education levels to likelihood of being ill or having an injury in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Table 2.11 shows that over 43 percent of the males and females in the sample

TABLE 2.10 • School Expenses

Primary	Mean annual total school expenditure per student (among students enrolled) in Naira	% of students enrolled for whom total annual expenditure if <5000 Naira	Among households with any students attending school, total expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures
North Central	8,439	66.5	6.8
North East	4,114	81.9	3.7
North West	3,757	86.5	2.6
South East	11,479	54.1	8.2
South South	20,416	47.3	7.0
South West	24,133	32.7	8.4
Urban	20,397	43.3	6.8
Rural	6,474	75.5	5.4
NGA	11,510	63.8	5.9
Secondary	Mean annual total school expenditure per student (among students enrolled) in Naira	% of students enrolled for whom total annual expenditure if <5000 Naira	Among households with any students attending school, total expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures
North Central	18,186	33.7	8.8
North East	7,161	60.1	7.4
North West	8,823	60.5	4.4
South East	18,294	23.2	9.1
South South	30,430	31.2	11.0
South West	26,830	35.2	12.8
Urban	26,492	37.3	11.3
Rural	15,293	40.8	8.0
NGA	20,420	39.2	9.5

who reportedly suffered an illness or injury had no education. Over 14 percent of males and females reporting any illnesses or injuries had acquired only 1 to 5 years of education. This trend is also found at the regional level, and non-educated females were more likely than non-educated males to have been ill in the month preceding the interview in all regions.

Consultation for Health and Type of Facility Visited

In Table 2.12 we find that among those who sought medical care in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, most gravitated toward hospitals (6% of males and 33.4% of females) and their local chemists (34.2% males and 33% females). Two percent of males and 3 percent of females

reported not visiting any facility. In rural areas, there was a considerable difference between those visiting hospitals (9.3% males and 29.2% females) and those visiting chemists (33.8% males and 34.3% females).

Table 2.13 delves further into the respondent's medical history by inquiring about health problems occurring in the 4 weeks prior to the survey. Individuals between 0 and 4 years and over 65 years are most likely to have faced a health problem in the last 4 weeks. 28.3 percent of males and 33.2 percent of females over 65 reported having a health problem in the last 4 weeks, and 18 and 15 percent of males and females between 0 and 4 reportedly faced a health problem in this same period. These brackets are followed closely by those in the 5 to 9 and 15 to 64 age groups. Females are slightly more likely to have been ill both nationally and in most of

TABLE 2.10a • School Expenses

Primary	% of students enrolled for whom total annual expenditure if <5000 Naira		Among households with any students attending school, total expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures	
North Central	↓	-16.6	↑	1.3
North East	↓	-7.4	↑	0.1
North West	↑	1.0	↓	-1.6
South East	↓	-1.2	↓	-1.8
South South	↑	0.6	↓	-1.3
South West	↓	-2.2	↓	-1.2
Urban	↓	-1.4	↓	-2.7
Rural	↓	-5.5	↑	0.2
NGA	↓	-4.2	↓	-1.0

Secondary	% of students enrolled for whom total annual expenditure if <5000 Naira		Among households with any students attending school, total expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures	
North Central	↑	2.6	↑	1.7
North East	↑	0.6	↑	1.6
North West	↑	3.6	↓	-5.8
South East	↑	2.3	↓	-2.8
South South	↓	-0.3	↓	-3.0
South West	↓	-4.5	↑	2.5
Urban	↓	-7.2	↑	2.4
Rural	↑	10.2	↓	-3.8
NGA	↑	1.7	↓	-0.9

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 2.11 • Percentage reporting any illness or injury in the last 4 weeks

Region	No Education Level		1-5 years of Education		Finished Primary		Attended Secondary		Finished High School		Post High School Education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	46.8	58.8	15.3	11.7	10.0	10.8	9.2	5.2	10.5	6.4	8.2	7.0
North East	56.5	60.6	17.1	17.9	9.9	9.9	8.8	3.7	6.2	6.2	1.4	1.8
North West	55.0	63.0	23.0	12.3	11.5	16.6	3.5	3.7	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.8
South East	32.0	40.8	18.0	15.9	21.5	14.9	9.0	9.4	11.8	10.8	7.7	8.2
South South	30.8	35.3	18.4	15.5	11.7	20.5	10.7	9.2	11.9	10.2	16.5	9.3
South West	37.1	43.2	11.0	11.1	12.9	12.7	8.1	7.7	14.6	15.6	16.3	9.6
Urban	34.9	39.1	15.0	13.9	11.0	15.2	9.5	6.8	14.0	13.7	15.6	11.3
Rural	47.6	55.1	18.9	13.9	14.2	14.4	7.0	6.9	7.6	6.1	4.7	3.6
NGA	42.9	48.9	17.5	13.9	13.0	14.7	7.9	6.8	10.0	9.0	8.7	6.6

TABLE 2.12 • Type of Health Facility Visited, among those Reporting any Illness in the Last 4 Weeks (%)

Reason	Hospital		Dispensary		Pharmacy		Chemist		Clinic		Maternity		Traditional		No facility	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	11.2	49.1	11.2	5.1	1.0	2.5	11.9	10.9	18.8	18.4	1.4	3.2	6.5	4.3	0.0	1.4
North East	12.9	22.2	12.9	17.0	1.4	0.7	22.7	15.8	8.7	11.3	1.7	3.7	5.7	3.7	11.1	10.2
North West	12.5	37.3	12.5	15.4	4.0	1.6	30.8	24.4	2.8	6.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	3.8	0.0	0.9
South East	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	59.0	63.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.4
South South	0.3	30.7	0.3	1.3	1.1	2.0	49.9	39.6	5.3	5.2	0.0	1.1	5.8	2.6	4.1	4.9
South West	0.7	34.5	0.7	3.4	5.3	6.8	24.3	26.3	3.8	5.3	1.4	2.6	2.1	3.7	0.4	3.7
Urban	0.6	40.0	0.6	3.4	3.9	4.1	34.9	30.8	4.4	5.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.1	4.2	3.7
Rural	9.3	29.2	9.3	8.2	1.7	1.3	33.8	34.3	7.1	8.1	1.4	2.7	4.8	3.1	1.2	2.7
NGA	6.0	33.4	6.0	6.3	2.5	2.4	34.2	33.0	6.1	6.9	1.4	2.1	3.9	3.1	2.3	3.1

the regions. According to change statistics shown in Table 2.13a, a smaller percentage of Wave 2 respondents reported facing a health problem in the last 4 weeks (as compared to Wave 1 respondents) and this decline is especially pronounced for younger respondents. Medical internment is also not very common; with a maximum of 7.4 percent overall incidence occurring among males aged 65 and over the 12 months preceding the

survey. As Table 2.14 shows, this is the case across all regions, and in both the rural and urban areas.

Healthcare Expenditure

The cost of quality medical care was found to be an important consideration for many individuals living

TABLE 2.13 • Any Health Problems in the Past 4 Weeks (%)

Reason	Ages 0–4		Ages 5–9		Ages 10–14		Ages 15–64		65+		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	15.8	14.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	7.3	8.7	12.5	16.5	21.4	10.1	11.8
North East	16.5	13.9	7.6	9.1	6.5	5.5	8.0	10.3	28.2	10.1	10.2	10.1
North West	16.7	15.1	7.9	5.8	7.2	4.6	6.8	10.3	20.7	18.4	9.7	10.2
South East	28.9	28.1	10.4	15.1	14.2	10.5	12.2	20.4	37.2	49.1	17.2	22.9
South South	23.7	12.8	10.3	10.1	7.3	7.3	9.7	13.4	35.1	50.7	12.6	13.8
South West	13.1	11.9	5.0	4.4	7.0	5.5	6.3	10.4	29.2	26.3	9.0	10.6
Urban	17.8	14.6	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.5	12.6	24.6	29.9	10.8	12.7
Rural	17.8	15.3	7.6	7.2	7.8	5.7	7.9	12.3	30.4	35.5	11.0	12.4
NGA	17.8	15.0	7.8	7.6	7.9	6.3	8.2	12.4	28.3	33.2	10.9	12.5

TABLE 2.13a • Any Health Problems in the Past 4 weeks (% point change)

Reason	Ages 0–4		Ages 5–9		Ages 10–14		Ages 15–64		65+		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↓ -1.6	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.1	↓ -4.5	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.5
North East	↓ -4.9	↓ -5.4	↓ -5.9	↓ -4.3	↓ -5.1	↓ -5.1	↓ -4.3	↓ -5.6	↓ -7.5	↓ -4.7	↓ -10.0	↓ -10.6
North West	↓ -3.8	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.5	↓ -4.7	↓ -0.4	↓ -3.5	↓ -2.9	↓ -1.3	↓ -3.8	↓ -1.5	↓ -5.3	↓ -5.0
South East	↑ 2.0	↑ 0.8	↓ -4.9	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -4.7	↓ -1.7	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.1
South South	↑ 4.3	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.6	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 4.3	↑ 8.1	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.5
South West	↑ 0.7	↑ 2.0	↓ -1.8	↓ -2.6	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.8	↑ 5.0	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.8
Urban	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.3	↓ -2.8	↓ -2.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.9
Rural	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.2	↓ -2.3	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.5	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.8	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.3	↑ 1.4	↓ -3.4	↓ -2.7
NGA	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -2.4	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.8	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.6	↓ -3.0	↓ -2.4

TABLE 2.14 • Any Medical Internment in Past 12 Months (%)

Reason	Ages 0–4		Ages 5–9		Ages 10–14		Ages 15–64		65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	3.4	1.4	1.2	2.3	3.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	7.2
North East	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.0	2.3	7.1	1.3
North West	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	5.6	4.4
South East	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.9	4.0	9.9	7.7
South South	1.3	2.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	2.3	3.5	10.0	14.0
South West	1.7	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.5	1.1	4.4	8.2	3.6
Urban	1.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.3	4.0	8.4	5.0
Rural	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.1	2.6	7.0	7.4
NGA	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.8	3.2	7.4	6.5

in the sample and, as Table 2.15 demonstrates, many of the households do not allocate a large proportion of the household budget to healthcare expenditures. This is no surprise given the large percentage of individuals who do not visit any sort of medical facility in the event of an illness as reported in Table 2.12. When households do spend money on healthcare the expenditures are usually related to hospital admission fees, with 5.1 percent of males and 3.7 percent of females reporting expenditures in this area. Overall expenditure on other health related matters is relatively insignificant across urban and rural areas, across regions, and nationally; expenditure on healthcare accounts for approximately 3 percent of total household expenditures.

According to Table 2.16, most of the money used to defray the cost of healthcare comes either from the individual patient (44.6% for males and 26.3% for females), from the parents of the male (48.6%) or female (40.8%), or from the husband for women (23.2%). Some households also report receiving some financial help from other relatives.

As shown in Table 2.17, 49.5 percent of males and females report living less than 16 minutes from a healthcare facility; over 26 percent of males and females report living between 16 and 30 minutes away. Almost 7 percent of males and females report a distance exceeding 120 minutes.

TABLE 2.15 • Health Expenditures, by Categories (as Percent of Total HH Expenditure) Conditional on Having Expenditures

Reason	Transportation		Drugs		Consultation		Admission		Total Percent NGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.6	3.9	2.0
North East	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.9
North West	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.2
South East	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.6	7.1	3.3	3.1
South South	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	10.0	5.2	2.8	2.9
South West	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	5.7	1.8	3.6	2.9
Urban	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	7.7	3.1	2.4	2.1
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.0
NGA	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	5.1	3.7	2.9	2.6

TABLE 2.15a • Health Expenditures, by Categories (as Percent of Total HH Expenditure)

Reason	Transportation		Drugs		Consultation		Admission		Total Percent NGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0
North East	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.3	↑ 2.7	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2
North West	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3
South East	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↑ 4.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1
South South	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 3.9	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3
South West	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 3.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4
Urban	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 3.9	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↓ 0.0
Rural	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1
NGA	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0

Elderly Disability and Preventative Measures

Individuals 40 years of age and above were asked about specific physical ailments experienced in the last 12 months and Table 2.18 shows that the most common of these problems included difficulty walking/climbing (4.6% of males and 5.7% of females) and difficulty seeing (5.1% for males and 4.8% for females). These were closely followed by difficulty in providing self-care and difficulty hearing. There are no particularly glaring gender gaps in any of the problem categories.

Child Bearing and Nutritional Status

Based on reports in Table 2.19, the most common form of contraception among women in the sample age 15 to 49 is condom use (4.8%) which showed a 0.3 percentage point increase from Wave 1 and is closely followed by the use of abstinence (4.3%) which decreased by 0.2 percentage points from Wave 1. Other forms such as injection (2.2%) and withdrawal (1.8%) are reported but are far less common. The data show that the use of contraception as a family planning practice is not necessarily widespread.

TABLE 2.16 • Source of Funds for Health Cost, among Households with any Health Expenditures (%)

Source	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self	43.5	18.3	36.3	11.9	42.6	12.1	40.3	27.3	46.4	30.7	50.1	37.1	46.8	30.9	42.9	22.6	44.6	26.3
Spouse	1.4	30.2	1.9	28.8	1.3	37.9	1.3	16.0	1.6	19.0	0.7	18.1	1.0	20.2	1.5	25.5	1.3	23.2
Parent	52.8	46.2	56.5	50.5	51.6	45.2	45.5	33.8	47.7	41.2	44.1	36.7	46.9	39.8	49.8	41.5	48.6	40.8
Other relative	1.7	4.2	4.1	7.5	4.0	4.3	11.8	20.5	3.9	7.1	3.5	6.2	4.6	7.5	4.7	8.7	4.7	8.2
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.18	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.08	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.03
NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26	0.22	0.17	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.06
Other Organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
No expenses	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.2

TABLE 2.17 • Proximity to the Nearest Hospital/Health Facility (%)

Region	0–15 Min		16–30 Min		31–45 Min		46–60 Min		61–90 Min		91–120 Min		120+ Min		Mean time (min)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	46.5	43.6	23.5	32.4	11.4	8.0	8.4	8.3	4.7	2.0	1.8	3.1	3.7	2.7	46.2	40.2
North East	31.2	26.6	38.5	40.6	9.7	14.0	3.2	5.8	6.2	5.1	2.1	1.1	9.2	6.9	141.2	115.4
North West	53.4	48.1	25.7	27.8	7.0	6.1	5.5	7.7	2.7	6.7	3.2	1.1	2.5	2.5	43.0	47.7
South East	56.5	50.8	23.1	29.3	8.9	7.7	3.9	5.6	5.2	4.6	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.7	27.8	30.6
South South	46.1	52.3	27.1	28.3	10.9	8.4	6.2	4.0	6.4	4.3	0.3	1.0	3.0	1.9	33.8	31.6
South West	55.1	63.4	22.6	25.3	8.8	4.0	4.2	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	5.5	2.7	34.4	27.1
Urban	51.1	54.1	28.4	32.8	9.5	3.9	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.2	1.7	0.3	2.7	2.1	30.7	28.1
Rural	48.5	46.6	24.7	27.6	9.1	9.8	6.8	6.8	4.5	4.7	1.6	1.4	4.8	3.0	59.8	52.1
NGA	49.5	49.5	26.1	29.6	9.3	7.5	5.2	5.6	4.3	4.1	1.6	1.0	4.0	2.7	48.9	42.7

TABLE 2.17a • Proximity to the Nearest Hospital/Health Facility

Region	0–15 Min		16–30 Min		31–45 Min		46–60 Min		61–90 Min		91–120 Min		120+ Min		Mean time (min)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.9	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -32.8	↓ -34.8
North East	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.6	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.0	↓ -57.9	↓ -49.3
North West	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -29.4	↓ -1.3
South East	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.2	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.3	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.6	↓ -62.3	↓ -18.1
South South	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -56.0	↓ -24.7
South West	↑ 1.9	↑ 3.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 5.6	↓ -28.4
Urban	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.9	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -32.4	↓ -34.0
Rural	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.4	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -41.6	↓ -17.9
NGA	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -37.8	↓ -29.5

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 2.18 • Health Difficulty (Ages 40+)

Panel A						
Regions	Difficulty Hearing		Difficulty Seeing		Difficulty Walking/Climbing	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	0.7	1.7	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.1
North East	0.9	0.6	5.8	3.3	3.7	4.9
North West	2.0	1.8	2.4	4.0	3.0	4.4
South East	2.2	1.7	7.5	6.4	6.8	9.6
South South	1.9	1.0	8.0	6.5	4.7	4.8
South West	1.3	1.2	4.7	4.1	5.8	5.5
Urban	1.1	1.6	4.7	5.7	4.5	5.7
Rural	1.8	1.2	5.4	4.1	4.7	5.7
NGA	1.5	1.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.7

Panel B						
Regions	Difficulty Hearing		Difficulty Seeing		Difficulty Walking/Climbing	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	0.4	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0
North East	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.0
North West	0.1	1.1	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.3
South East	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.4
South South	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.2
South West	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.2
Urban	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.3
Rural	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.2
NGA	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.2

According to Table 2.20, 41 and 39 percent of boys and girls born are delivered at home and 42 percent of all babies are born in a hospital or maternity facility. 65.5 percent of girls and 74 percent of boys are born in hospital facilities in urban areas and only 19.8 percent of girls and 12.3 percent of boys are born at home. Delivery in a hospital or maternity facility is more common in the South East (75% for boys and 78% for girls), South South (55% for boys and 39% for girls) and South West (71.6% for boys and 62.2% for girls) than in the Northern region where the use of these facilities for either male or female children has a maximum average of 49.4 percent and goes as low as 21.5 percent.

As detailed in Table 2.21, most of the children in the sample were delivered either with the assistance of a trained nurse or midwife (32.8% for boys and 36.9% for girls) or by a traditional birth attendant (27.4% for boys, 23.6% for girls). Nearly 10 percent of deliveries were not assisted by a trained birth attendant at the national level, and even more were unassisted in the North East and North Central regions. The assistance of a doctor was reportedly most common in the urban areas with 35.3 percent physician-assisted male births and 25.4 percent physician-assisted female births.

There are no considerable gender differentials with respect to birth and death rates. Table 2.22 shows that

TABLE 2.19 • Family Planning Method, Women Ages 15–49 (%)

Method	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Pill	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.7
Condom	2.9	0.1	0.1	15.9	6.2	6.4	7.1	3.3	4.8
Injection	2.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
Iud	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3
Female Sterilization	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male Sterilization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norolant	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Foaming Tab	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Diaphragm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foam Jelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traditional Methods	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Abstinence	9.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	2.9	2.3	4.9	3.9	4.3
Withdrawal	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8
Rhythm	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
None	77.9	98.0	98.6	60.4	77.6	82.2	79.8	86.6	83.8

TABLE 2.19a • Family Planning Method, Women Ages 15–49

Method	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Pill	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3
Condom	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.3	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.8	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.3
Injection	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.2
Iud	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
Female Sterilization	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1
Male Sterilization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douche	↓ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0
Norolant	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
Foaming Tab	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
Diaphragm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foam Jelly	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0
Traditional Methods	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1
Abstinence	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2
Withdrawal	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 2.3	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.7
Rhythm	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1
Others	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
None	↓ -2.7	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -3.5	↓ -4.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.6

Note: This table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 2.20 • Child Delivery (%)

Region	Hospital/Maternity		Clinic		At Home		Other	
	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's
North Central	49.4	45.5	16.2	21.4	28.2	32.1	6.3	1.0
North East	38.4	44.5	1.7	3.3	55.5	50.6	4.3	1.6
North West	21.5	24.5	11.7	9.9	61.4	63.9	5.5	1.7
South East	75.1	77.5	11.7	10.8	7.1	2.5	6.1	9.3
South South	55.0	39.0	15.9	19.7	22.9	26.7	6.3	14.7
South West	71.6	62.2	5.4	5.9	11.4	16.0	11.6	16.0
Urban	74.0	65.5	8.0	2.9	12.3	19.8	5.8	11.8
Rural	29.8	31.7	11.4	15.0	52.4	49.3	6.4	4.1
NGA	42.2	43.8	10.5	10.6	41.1	38.7	6.2	6.9

TABLE 2.21 • Who Assisted Delivery

Region	Doctor		Nurse/Midwife		Auxiliary Midwife		Trad. birth attendant		No trained attendant		Other	
	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's
North Central	17.4	13.5	39.1	49.2	5.2	7.8	2.7	1.3	18.0	10.7	12.3	16.3
North East	9.8	14.1	29.1	35.2	4.6	3.1	7.3	4.6	28.0	26.2	16.3	15.0
North West	12.3	6.5	19.2	26.3	1.5	1.4	7.5	4.1	46.9	44.7	7.6	13.2
South East	30.6	16.8	44.9	67.5	12.9	5.6	1.1	5.2	10.5	5.0	0.0	0.0
South South	15.4	13.2	48.0	39.9	7.8	6.5	9.0	19.0	13.9	15.1	6.0	6.3
South West	33.7	39.8	50.4	35.5	11.0	2.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	7.0	4.9	8.3
Urban	35.3	25.4	44.0	48.2	7.0	1.5	1.5	8.3	8.3	12.1	3.9	4.6
Rural	9.6	12.9	28.4	30.7	4.7	4.7	7.3	4.1	34.9	30.0	10.4	14.2
NGA	16.9	17.3	32.8	36.9	5.3	3.5	5.6	5.6	27.4	23.6	8.6	10.8

TABLE 2.22 • Child Health, Registration, Mortality, and Visits (%)

Regions	Child Birth Baby's Gender		Mother Registered with the Clinic	Mortality Baby's Gender		Frequency of Clinic Visits
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
North Central	51.5	48.5	69.0	0.30	0.25	1.3
North East	54.1	45.9	54.3	0.33	0.34	1.0
North West	52.0	48.1	25.1	0.29	0.28	0.4
South East	47.7	52.3	75.9	0.19	0.21	1.7
South South	57.7	42.3	69.4	0.20	0.15	1.3
South West	33.5	66.5	63.2	0.18	0.15	2.0
Urban	44.6	55.4	63.8	0.21	0.18	1.5
Rural	51.4	48.6	43.5	0.29	0.28	0.8
NGA	49.2	50.8	48.2	0.27	0.25	1.0

TABLE 2.22a • Child Health, Registration, Mortality, and Visits

Regions	Mother Registered with the Clinic (%)	Frequency of Clinic Visits
North Central	↓ -4.7	↓ -0.3
North East	↑ 2.3	↓ -0.2
North West	↓ -16.3	↓ -0.3
South East	↓ -9.1	↓ -0.5
South South	↑ 7.4	↑ 0.1
South West	↓ -18.7	↓ -0.1
Urban	↓ -16.3	↓ -0.2
Rural	↓ -6.5	↓ -0.2
NGA	↓ -9.8	↓ -0.2

Note: This table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

overall, 49.2 percent of the children born are boys and 50.8 percent are girls. The numbers for child deaths are somewhat higher in rural than in urban areas. Regionally, more male births are reported in the Northern regions than in the South. Nationally, over 48 percent of mothers are registered with a clinic; this represents a decrease in registration of over 9.8 percentage points at the national level and as high as a 16 percentage point decrease in registration in urban areas (see Table 2.22a).

Immunization rates both regionally and nationally are relatively high in some instances (over 61% BCG and OPV 0 vaccine for girls nationally) and quite low in others (only 30% MMR vaccinations for boys and girls nationally). As seen in Table 2.23, there are no large gender differences in terms of provision of child immunizations. Table 2.23a shows an overall decrease in child immunizations from Wave 1 for both boys and girls with the exception of OPV, yellow fever, and MMR vaccines for boys.

Tradition is reported as the most common reason for the lack of exclusive breastfeeding in Table 2.24 in both boys (56.9%) and girls (57.4%). Other relatively common reasons include poor health among mothers, the nature of the mother's work, and shortage of breast milk.

The height and weight of children 6 to 49 months were collected and used to calculate key indicators of child health. Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition, or a lack of adequate nutrition, over a long period of time. This measure is not sensitive to short term dietary changes. Wasting, on the other hand, is a short-term indicator and captures adequate malnutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey. For example, wasting could result from episodes of acute diarrhea and dehydration. Underweight captures both short- and long-term effects of malnutrition.

Stunting, wasting, and underweight figures are presented in Table 2.25. Nationally, 24.9 percent of boys and 23.8 percent of girls are reported as stunted. Urban numbers, while slightly better, stand at 18.5 percent for stunted boys and 19.9 percent for stunted girls. Rural areas fare slightly worse than the nation with 28.1 percent of boys and 25.9 percent of girls being stunted. Wasting, as is often the case in developing countries, is not as prevalent. Nationally, over 8 percent of boys and girls are reported as wasted. 12.6 percent of boys and 10.9 percent of girls are underweight. Again, the figures are slightly better for urban areas with 9.4 percent of boys and 7.7 percent of girls reported as underweight. Regionally, stunting remains the most prevalent issue especially in the Northern regions with over 31 percent stunting in both boys and girls in the North Central.

TABLE 2.23 • Child Immunization, Children a Year Old or Less (%)

Source	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's
Measles	49.7	36.4	39.2	36.3	41.6	41.7	40.0	34.9	41.4	40.2	48.4	28.8	43.3	39.5	42.8	34.9	42.9	36.6
BCG	70.0	74.1	54.4	56.3	46.9	50.7	66.3	75.4	87.1	76.5	80.3	72.9	71.9	73.7	57.6	58.4	61.6	64.1
DPT 1	63.0	64.5	50.7	48.8	43.2	48.7	66.3	70.0	72.4	74.9	75.9	72.3	67.2	69.9	52.3	55.2	56.6	60.6
DPT 2	49.0	46.4	39.1	45.6	43.9	44.7	59.0	66.0	65.9	61.6	62.6	62.7	58.5	58.4	46.6	49.7	50.0	52.9
DPT 3	42.1	37.6	35.3	42.5	41.2	44.2	59.0	62.3	55.1	61.6	52.7	61.6	54.1	56.5	41.5	47.4	45.1	50.8
OPV 0	62.2	52.9	50.4	52.8	56.8	57.0	61.7	72.2	80.8	75.2	75.9	68.7	69.3	66.9	59.0	59.2	61.9	62.0
OPV 1	57.3	48.8	49.7	51.9	56.8	54.6	57.3	70.9	74.2	78.5	67.4	63.5	63.7	62.9	57.1	57.7	59.0	59.6
OPV 2	46.0	39.9	43.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	57.3	63.5	72.0	69.9	60.3	56.3	58.4	55.8	52.4	53.5	54.1	54.4
OPV 3	42.5	35.2	34.9	40.1	44.8	45.8	57.3	55.9	52.2	64.6	36.6	52.4	51.2	51.7	41.2	46.3	44.0	48.3
Yellow Fever	40.0	32.6	31.2	28.9	42.6	39.4	36.1	32.5	40.9	47.6	26.7	24.3	37.8	35.5	37.6	33.0	37.7	33.9
MMR	29.8	27.4	24.3	25.6	34.3	32.9	28.1	33.8	31.1	35.2	29.0	17.4	31.8	26.9	29.9	28.6	30.4	28.0
Vitamin A	42.2	45.7	30.7	27.0	37.9	43.9	60.4	57.4	61.3	59.2	45.7	56.1	50.3	55.1	40.3	43.3	43.2	47.7

TABLE 2.23a • Child Immunization, Children a Year Old or Less

Source	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's
Measles	↑ 1.2	↓ -31.5	↓ -12.0	↓ -15.5	↓ -14.5	↓ -23.8	↓ -21.4	↓ -42.3	↓ -4.1	↓ -14.7	↑ 5.6	↓ -42.5	↓ -13.8	↓ -32.6	↓ -7.0	↓ -24.9	↓ -1.4	↓ -17.7
BCG	↓ -6.9	↓ -17.2	↑ 6.5	↓ -2.2	↓ -5.9	↓ -14.7	↓ -14.1	↓ -14.8	↓ -0.7	↓ -16.5	↓ -3.8	↑ 2.8	↓ -9.2	↓ -10.6	↑ 0.6	↓ -12.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -8.0
DPT 1	↑ 0.2	↓ -20.8	↑ 2.7	↓ -7.6	↓ -9.7	↓ -10.9	↓ -18.3	↓ -17.9	↓ -8.0	↓ -13.6	↓ -8.3	↑ 2.3	↓ -11.9	↓ -11.7	↓ -2.3	↓ -10.3	↓ -1.5	↓ -5.3
DPT 2	↓ -8.3	↓ -38.9	↓ -2.2	↓ -10.2	↓ -3.8	↓ -9.5	↓ -25.6	↓ -18.7	↓ -13.9	↓ -27.5	↓ -21.5	↓ -4.0	↓ -16.2	↓ -22.4	↓ -4.0	↓ -12.4	↓ -1.8	↓ -8.2
DPT 3	↓ -7.8	↓ -34.5	↓ -1.6	↓ -7.6	↓ -4.5	↓ -5.0	↓ -23.0	↓ -20.7	↓ -19.5	↓ -23.7	↓ -26.5	↓ -5.1	↓ -15.6	↓ -20.0	↓ -5.8	↓ -8.6	↓ -2.8	↓ -2.6
OPV 0	↓ -7.1	↓ -22.6	↓ -13.5	↓ -8.6	↑ 1.5	↓ -3.3	↓ -20.2	↓ -18.1	↓ -6.0	↓ -16.6	↓ -2.5	↑ 14.2	↓ -7.9	↓ -15.1	↓ -3.6	↓ -5.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -2.9
OPV 1	↓ -4.5	↓ -23.9	↓ -11.3	↓ -6.4	↑ 3.5	↓ -7.9	↓ -24.5	↓ -14.7	↓ -9.2	↓ -10.3	↓ -12.2	↑ 9.1	↓ -10.8	↓ -16.6	↓ -3.0	↓ -6.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.1
OPV 2	↓ -9.7	↓ -24.1	↓ -13.1	↓ -8.3	↑ 3.5	↓ -8.0	↓ -22.1	↓ -14.9	↑ 4.9	↓ -17.0	↓ -5.7	↑ 6.1	↓ -9.9	↓ -19.7	↓ -1.3	↓ -7.4	↑ 3.0	↓ -2.4
OPV 3	↓ -15.2	↓ -28.8	↓ -17.9	↓ -11.9	↓ -1.5	↓ -10.1	↓ -19.4	↓ -22.5	↓ -13.9	↓ -19.9	↓ -38.1	↑ 2.2	↓ -18.8	↓ -23.8	↓ -9.8	↓ -10.4	↓ -3.6	↓ -3.5
Yellow Fever	↓ -4.1	↓ -17.8	↓ -7.6	↓ -14.7	↑ 4.2	↓ -11.2	↓ -26.2	↓ -34.8	↓ -13.4	↓ -12.3	↓ -24.7	↓ -21.3	↓ -17.6	↓ -29.9	↓ -1.9	↓ -13.2	↑ 1.7	↓ -9.7
MMR	↓ -7.9	↓ -17.9	↓ -1.7	↓ -11.4	↑ 2.6	↓ -8.7	↓ -11.9	↓ -13.8	↓ -18.1	↓ -25.6	↓ -16.7	↓ -7.2	↓ -18.8	↓ -27.9	↑ 1.3	↓ -9.9	↑ 0.7	↓ -7.4
Vitamin A	↑ 6.8	↑ 8.8	↓ -16.4	↓ -20.9	↓ -5.6	↓ -16.8	↓ -21.9	↓ -18.2	↓ -19.7	↓ -18.5	↓ -30.0	↓ -8.4	↓ -16.0	↓ -19.3	↓ -8.1	↓ -8.9	↓ -4.1	↓ -4.3

Note: This table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 2.24 • Reasons for not being Exclusively Breastfed for 6 Months (%)

Region	Nature of Work		Shortage of breast milk		Mother's health		Child's refusal		Tradition		Age less than 6		Other	
	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's
North Central	8.3	18.1	4.3	0.0	15.6	3.5	4.1	10.7	48.0	44.5	14.1	19.6	5.5	3.6
North East	7.8	6.4	5.6	8.3	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	73.9	69.0	7.9	6.5	4.1	6.1
North West	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	84.7	87.5	5.3	4.1	2.2	0.0
South East	15.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	13.6	7.1	5.0	27.4	37.4	10.3	1.3	11.8	29.7
South South	21.1	29.2	15.9	8.1	17.9	18.7	12.8	17.6	7.1	3.3	20.5	15.5	4.8	7.7
South West	11.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.0	11.0	13.3	27.9	7.8	16.4	38.5	19.8	16.2	24.9
Urban	9.7	8.3	7.1	5.5	6.2	10.1	4.8	8.6	41.2	43.8	19.7	16.6	11.4	7.2
Rural	8.9	9.6	5.0	1.8	7.7	3.9	3.7	7.2	61.6	63.3	9.6	5.8	3.6	8.4
Total	9.1	9.2	5.5	2.9	7.3	5.8	3.9	7.6	56.9	57.4	11.9	9.1	5.4	8.1

TABLE 2.25 • Child (6–59 Months Old)
Anthropometrics (%)

Region	Stunting		Wasting		Underweight	
	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's	Boy's	Girl's
North Central	35.5	31.9	8.8	10.3	13.3	16.6
North East	27.0	20.4	8.6	8.0	12.9	9.0
North West	21.0	23.9	15.3	12.8	14.7	10.3
South East	10.8	14.9	3.6	2.1	2.5	2.5
South South	26.6	19.3	10.9	6.4	13.8	7.5
South West	27.9	29.8	6.4	1.0	12.2	17.5
Urban	18.5	19.9	6.8	3.1	9.4	7.7
Rural	28.1	25.9	12.0	10.8	14.2	12.6
NGA	24.9	23.8	10.3	8.1	12.6	10.9

Housing Characteristics and Household Assets

3

Key Messages:

- Over 64 percent of households live in dwellings they own, though home rentals are still common.
- 72 percent of households live in homes with 3 or more rooms but the quality of building materials remains poor.
- Farm implements are important assets for rural households who own only a few assets overall. However, there is a clear dearth of mechanized and improved farming implements.

Housing Characteristics: Ownership, Structure and Facilities

Housing Ownership

Table 3.1 presents a summary of housing ownership characteristics by region and place of residence. Overall, over 64 percent of households own their own homes with a wide margin between home owners and renters; only 17.9 percent of households rent their homes. Regionally, a higher percentage of households own homes in the North East (91.9%), North West (89.3%), and North Central (72.8%) than in the South, with the exception of the South East where 71.4 percent of households live in homes they own.

The pattern for renting homes is reversed; there are higher occurrences of home rentals in both the South West (35%) and South South (24%) than in the North East, North West, and North Central. Rented homes

are also significantly more common in urban areas (36%) than in rural (5%). Authorized use of homes without charge is also a relatively common occurrence in the South with 26.2 and 16 percent of the sample occupying free authorized homes in the South West and South South, respectively. This phenomenon is also more common in the urban areas (17.4%) than in the rural areas (12.6%). Unauthorized occupation of homes without payment is not as common but exhibits the highest prevalence in the North Central (2.9%) and South West (1.7%).

Number of Rooms, Floor, Wall and Roof Characteristics

Tables 3.2 to 3.5 present information on housing structure focusing on number of rooms as well as floor, wall, and roofing materials. Overall, based on these criteria, houses are built quite modestly but are more spacious than would be expected given their modest

TABLE 3.1 • Household Ownership (Percent of Households by Place of Residence)

Regions	Owned	Employer provided	Free authorized	Free Not authorized	Rented
North Central	72.8	1.7	11.9	2.9	10.8
North East	91.9	0.7	3.3	0.4	3.7
North West	89.3	2.2	5.2	0.8	2.5
South East	71.4	0.7	13.5	0.5	14.0
South South	56.1	2.5	16.0	1.0	24.4
South West	36.0	0.9	26.2	1.7	35.3
Urban	42.9	1.9	17.4	1.7	36.0
Rural	80.3	1.1	12.6	0.9	5.1
NGA	64.8	1.5	14.6	1.3	17.9

TABLE 3.2 • Housing Structure (Percent of Households by Place of Residence)

Regions	Rooms			Rooms per capita
	One	Two	Three or more	
North Central	8.7	20.5	70.9	0.8
North East	5.7	18.7	75.6	0.7
North West	3.0	18.8	78.2	0.6
South East	10.2	19.7	70.2	1.2
South South	11.3	23.8	64.9	0.9
South West	30.4	28.6	41.1	0.7
Urban	23.4	25.5	51.1	0.7
Rural	7.2	20.7	72.1	0.9
NGA	14.0	22.7	63.4	0.8

construction. A large percentage of households live in homes with three or more rooms. Over 72 percent of households in the rural areas occupy a home with at least three rooms while over 51 percent of urban households do the same. In comparison, only 7.2 percent and 23.4 percent of rural and urban households, respectively, report living in a 1-bedroom home. The percentages increase with the number of rooms, with 20.7 percent and 25.5 percent of rural and urban households living in 2 bedroom homes.

The most common roofing materials are corrugated iron sheet, grass, and asbestos, in that order; about 81 percent of houses in urban areas and 74 percent

in rural have corrugated iron sheet roofs. Grass is not as common in the urban areas as it is in rural homes with 17.6 percent of rural homes made with grass roofs compared to 0.8 percent of urban homes. Asbestos is more common in urban areas (13.4%) than in rural (2.9%).

Smooth cement floors are very popular in the sample with 70.6 percent of households occupying homes with this type of flooring. It is also more common in the urban areas (87.2%) than in the rural (58.8%).

Thirty percent of the homes in the sample are constructed with mud walls, 15 percent with concrete, and

TABLE 3.3 • Housing Structure: Roofing Material (Percent of Households by Place of Residence)

Housing characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Roofing material									
Corrugated iron sheet	78.6	52.5	70.3	88.0	90.4	76.8	81.3	73.9	77.0
Concrete/Cement	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.9
Grass	14.8	41.0	13.8	2.5	2.6	3.8	0.8	17.6	10.6
Clay tile	0.2	1.4	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.4	1.6
Bamboo/reed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plastic canvas	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5
Asbestos	5.7	4.0	3.6	2.1	2.7	17.0	13.4	2.9	7.3
Bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.1	3.0	0.2	2.1	2.3	2.2

TABLE 3.4 • Housing Structure: Flooring Material (Percent of Households by Place of Residence)

Housing characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Flooring material									
Earth/sand	7.4	12.6	21.2	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	11.6	7.2
Dung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood/planks	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Palm/bamboo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parquet/polished wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinyl/asphalt strip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceramic tiles	2.7	0.7	0.5	2.9	7.4	3.6	5.7	1.3	3.1
Cement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoothed mud	17.8	35.5	30.1	11.1	12.9	9.1	4.8	27.1	17.9
Smooth Cement	70.5	50.9	46.8	84.1	77.2	83.6	87.2	58.8	70.6
Other	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3

6 percent with mud bricks. Regionally, construction with mud is most common in the North West.

Energy Sources

Tables 3.6 to 3.12 provide details on sources of lighting fuel, firewood, and electricity. Kerosene (25.6%)

and electricity (45.2%) are the most common sources of lighting fuel. As expected, electricity, the more modern of the two utilities is more prevalent in urban areas (75%) than in rural (24%); and, following the same logic, kerosene is more frequently used in rural areas (33%) than in urban (14.8%). Other crude sources of lighting are also more popular in rural areas. Collected wood, for example, is reportedly used by 5.8 percent of households

TABLE 3.5 • Housing Structure: Wall Material (Percent of Households by Place of Residence)

Housing Characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Wall material									
Wood only	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.8
Mud bricks (traditional)	17.7	8.6	9.9	0.3	2.1	2.0	3.0	8.1	6.0
Corrugated iron sheet	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Grass	1.2	18.0	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	3.0
Mud	38.5	48.9	64.6	12.6	17.9	12.2	8.4	45.9	30.4
Compacted	2.3	1.8	3.2	0.5	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.6	2.1
Burnt Brick	3.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1
Concrete	6.1	6.0	2.7	20.8	1.4	36.8	27.4	6.7	15.2
Stone	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

in the rural areas compared to 0.6 percent in the urban areas. Table 3.6 also shows that people are more likely to forage for the wood they use for lighting (3.7%) as opposed to purchasing it (0.7%). It is also worth noting that the data show an overall increase in the use of more expensive lighting fuel sources such as electricity (9.7%) and generators (3.4%) since Wave 1, while use of rudimentary sources such as firewood (both purchased and collected) and grass has declined (see change Table 3.6a).

As Table 3.7 shows, most of the collected wood comes from unfarmed areas of the community (39%) and woodlots owned by the household (28.7%). Some

individuals report collecting firewood from community woodlots and forest reserves, but do so at considerably lower levels than those community members utilizing the first two methods.

Table 3.8 shows approximately 60 percent of households have electricity in their dwellings, with an average of 35 hours a week of electricity at an average cost of N24,633. However, as expected, electricity availability is much higher in urban areas (88.4%) than in rural (40.2%). The hours of electricity reported are not considerably different in urban and rural areas and electricity in urban areas is reportedly approximately N10,000

TABLE 3.6 • Lighting Fuel by Region

Regions	Collected Firewood	Purchased Firewood	Grass	Kerosene	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Battery/Dry Cell	Candles	Other
North Central	7.0	0.7	0.9	20.9	36.8	4.7	0.0	25.6	2.8	0.7
North East	6.3	1.6	0.1	15.1	21.1	3.4	0.0	50.8	0.7	1.0
North West	6.2	1.5	0.4	16.4	25.0	1.6	0.0	46.3	0.7	1.9
South East	1.9	0.4	0.4	44.2	49.0	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
South South	2.2	0.3	0.2	37.8	46.8	5.5	0.8	2.6	0.6	3.2
South West	1.1	0.0	0.2	22.0	69.3	2.9	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.0
Urban	0.6	0.5	0.3	14.8	75.0	3.2	0.1	4.8	0.6	0.1
Rural	5.8	0.8	0.4	33.3	24.1	3.6	0.1	29.3	0.8	1.8
NGA	3.7	0.7	0.4	25.6	45.2	3.4	0.1	19.1	0.7	1.1

TABLE 3.6a • Lighting Fuel by Region

Regions	Collected Firewood	Purchased Firewood	Grass	Kerosene	Electricity	Generator	Gas	Battery/Dry Cell	Candles	Other
North Central	↓ -2.6	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.7	↓ -12.7	↑ 5.4	↑ 4.7	↓ -0.1	↑ 8.8	↑ 2.5	↓ -6.0
North East	↓ -4.9	↓ -3.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -6.7	↓ -0.3	↑ 3.4	↓ -0.1	↑ 14.3	↑ 0.3	↓ -2.6
North West	↓ -6.9	↓ -6.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -12.0	↑ 8.0	↑ 1.5	→ 0.0	↑ 18.3	↓ -1.2	↓ -1.0
South East	↓ -4.0	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -3.9	↑ 7.6	↑ 3.4	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.2
South South	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.6	↓ -6.2	↑ 5.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1
South West	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -27.0	↑ 25.0	↑ 2.9	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.1
Urban	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.1	↓ -17.8	↑ 17.2	↑ 3.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.1
Rural	↓ -3.6	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -7.9	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.6	↑ 0.0	↑ 9.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -2.4
NGA	↓ -3.0	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -12.1	↑ 9.7	↑ 3.4	↓ 0.0	↑ 6.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -1.9

Note: This table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 3.7 • Source of Firewood by Region

Regions	Own Woodlot	Community Woodlot	Forest Reserve	Unfarmed Areas of Community	Other
North Central	30.2	14.9	5.8	48.0	1.1
North East	7.4	14.0	15.0	59.5	3.9
North West	23.8	22.6	15.8	35.9	2.0
South East	28.2	19.6	1.9	49.8	0.6
South South	32.6	35.9	6.4	21.6	3.5
South West	46.3	18.6	4.2	25.1	5.8
Urban	30.0	23.9	4.1	32.7	9.3
Rural	28.4	20.6	9.1	40.6	1.3
NGA	28.7	21.2	8.2	39.1	2.7

TABLE 3.8 • Electricity by Region

Regions	Electricity in Dwelling (%)	Hours of Electricity per Week	Mean Cost of Electricity
North Central	44.6	40.2	18,532
North East	28.5	36.4	21,479
North West	42.3	21.1	16,240
South East	70.4	21.5	28,536
South South	78.9	52.7	16,452
South West	75.6	34.9	32,798
Urban	88.4	35.4	28,220
Rural	40.2	34.8	18,779
NGA	60.2	35.2	24,633

more expensive than in rural areas. Regionally, Southern households report higher incidence of access to electricity and greater hours of availability than Northern household, with higher commensurate cost as well.

It is interesting to note that while a higher percentage of households in Wave 2 report access to electricity in the dwelling compared to Wave 1, there is little change in the average number of hours of electricity per week among households in Wave 2 from Wave 1 (see Table 3.8a).

The source of this electricity is also of interest. Table 3.9 shows that 81.9 percent of the households acquire energy from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) with approximately equal percentages in both the urban and rural areas reporting PHCN usage. The

TABLE 3.8a • Electricity by Region

Regions	Electricity in dwelling (%)	Hours of electricity per week
North Central	↑ 3.2	↑ 6.2
North East	↑ 0.2	↑ 11.4
North West	↑ 3.7	↓ -8.1
South East	↑ 5.5	↓ -10.2
South South	↑ 5.2	↑ 10.7
South West	↓ -0.3	↓ -2.0
Urban	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.2
Rural	↑ 4.3	↑ 0.2
NGA	↑ 3.3	↓ 0.0

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

regions with the lowest use of PHCN facilities seem to supplement their electricity using rural electrification methods and generators. These figures however represent a decline in reliance on public electricity supply of 3.7 percent nationally, 4.8 percent in urban areas and 2 percent in rural (see Table 3.9a).

Table 3.10 shows over 56 percent of households face daily blackouts, with 59 and 55 percent reporting daily blackouts in rural and urban areas, respectively. The incidence of daily blackouts is on the rise based on Table 3.10a which shows an increase of 7.6 and 4.7 percent of respondents reporting daily blackouts for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 3.9 • Source of Electricity (among those Reporting Electricity)

Regions	PHCN	Rural Electrification	Private Generator	PHCN (NEPA) & Generator	Rural Electricity & Generator
North Central	85.7	1.2	0.0	12.5	0.5
North East	80.9	4.2	1.4	12.7	0.9
North West	88.5	3.9	0.8	6.5	0.3
South East	83.8	4.6	0.4	11.0	0.3
South South	76.0	6.9	0.3	13.9	2.9
South West	81.2	0.0	1.7	17.1	0.1
Urban	81.6	0.8	1.1	16.2	0.3
Rural	82.5	6.4	0.5	8.9	1.7
NGA	81.9	3.0	0.9	13.3	0.8

PHCN: Power Holding Company of Nigeria

TABLE 3.9a • Source of Electricity (among those Reporting Electricity)

Regions	PHCN	Rural Electrification	Private Generator	PHCN (NEPA) & Generator	Rural Electricity & Generator
North Central	↑ 4.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.4	↓ -2.6	↑ 0.5
North East	↓ -1.5	↓ -5.5	↓ -0.2	↑ 6.8	↑ 0.4
North West	↓ -6.2	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.2	↑ 4.4	↑ 0.3
South East	↓ -7.0	↑ 1.8	↓ -0.5	↑ 7.4	↓ -0.1
South South	↓ -3.9	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.3	↑ 5.8	↑ 1.0
South West	↓ -3.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -3.1	↑ 7.0	↓ -0.1
Urban	↓ -4.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.8	↑ 7.1	↓ -0.1
Rural	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.1	↑ 3.5	↑ 0.9
NGA	↓ -3.7	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.6	↑ 5.6	↑ 0.3

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.
PHCN: Power Holding Company of Nigeria.

TABLE 3.10 • Frequency of Blackouts (%)

Regions	Never	Everyday	Less often than everyday
North Central	3.3	63.5	33.3
North East	1.5	71.3	27.2
North West	5.0	71.5	23.5
South East	1.4	60.2	38.4
South South	3.0	49.7	47.2
South West	4.3	49.5	46.3
Urban	3.7	55.0	41.3
Rural	2.9	59.3	37.8
NGA	3.4	56.7	39.9

Most households use kerosene based appliances for cooking (46%) and lighting (38%) in the absence of electricity. Table 3.11 shows 23 percent of households also use generators for lighting during blackouts and 22 percent use rechargeable appliances. Households may also substitute cooking firewood for electricity during blackouts. Over 60 percent of households report not having electricity due to high connection fees, as detailed in Table 3.12. Some households also report basic unreliability of service as the cause of lack of electricity in their homes.

TABLE 3.11 • Source of Energy in Blackout (%)

Regions	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	NGA
Lighting							
Firewood	2.9	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7
Kerosene	35.0	19.5	14.9	52.5	44.3	39.2	37.7
Rechargeable Lamp	24.0	15.3	18.2	29.4	23.3	20.6	22.3
Generator	18.6	20.6	8.9	16.4	25.2	32.1	23.1
Candle	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.4	3.4	3.3	2.5
Battery	16.9	41.6	54.4	1.1	3.4	4.8	13.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking							
Charcoal	15.0	3.6	4.9	2.0	0.8	3.1	3.8
Firewood	54.4	80.0	81.7	59.3	44.4	18.9	45.5
Gas	0.9	1.2	1.1	3.4	6.0	3.0	3.1
Kerosene	29.3	12.9	6.5	34.3	48.6	74.0	46.0
Generator	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.4
Other	0.2	1.7	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1

TABLE 3.10A • Frequency of Blackouts

Regions	Never	Everyday	Less Often than Everyday
North Central	↓ -1.1	↑ 5.8	↓ -4.8
North East	↓ -1.4	↑ 16.7	↓ -15.3
North West	↑ 0.5	↑ 15.9	↓ -16.4
South East	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.2	↑ 3.5
South South	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.1
South West	↑ 0.7	↑ 7.5	↓ -8.2
Urban	↑ 0.3	↑ 4.7	↓ -5.1
Rural	↓ -1.3	↑ 7.6	↓ -6.3
NGA	↓ -0.3	↑ 5.9	↓ -5.6

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

Water Sources, Sewer and Refuse Facilities

Tables 3.13 to 3.17 provide details on water sources as well as sewer and refuse disposal. Twenty-three percent of homes do not have a toilet facility, with the highest occurrence in rural areas (30.3%) and the North Central region (52%). A larger percentage reports the presence of a covered pit latrine (31.9%). There is some presence of flush to septic tank systems, but only in approximately 17 percent of the sample. Very few

TABLE 3.11a • Source of Energy in Blackout

Regions	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	NGA
Lighting							
Firewood	↑ 1.4	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4
Kerosene	↓ -21.8	↓ -5.0	↓ -22.5	↑ 4.9	↓ -1.2	↓ -16.5	↓ -10.5
Rechargeable Lamp	↑ 8.0	↓ -26.8	↓ -24.9	↓ -6.9	↓ -8.4	↑ 5.1	↓ -5.2
Generator	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.7	↑ 6.6	↑ 7.9	↑ 4.8
Candle	↑ 2.4	↑ 2.4	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.4	↑ 3.4	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.5
Battery	↑ 16.9	↑ 41.6	↑ 54.4	↑ 1.1	↑ 3.4	↑ 4.8	↑ 13.6
Other	↓ -9.9	↓ -9.7	↓ -6.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -3.7	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.7
Cooking							
Charcoal	↑ 5.1	↓ -4.7	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.2
Firewood	↓ -8.1	↑ 1.4	↓ -1.0	↑ 4.8	↑ 4.2	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.6
Gas	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.7	↑ 2.8	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.1
Kerosene	↑ 4.7	↑ 1.2	↓ -1.5	↓ -6.8	↓ -3.0	↓ -4.6	↓ -2.8
Generator	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2
Other	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.3	↑ 4.7	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.6

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 3.12 • Why No Access to Electricity? (%)

Regions	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Unaffordable Connection Fee	46.8	57.2	56.0	82.4	53.7	55.0	55.4	62.6	60.2
No Need for Electricity	1.5	15.6	10.0	1.2	4.8	9.6	6.8	7.3	7.1
Dwelling Inappropriate for	6.4	4.9	4.5	9.3	7.1	5.1	3.9	7.4	6.3
Application Pending	5.8	12.2	10.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.2	5.9	4.3
Service too Unreliable	13.2	10.0	16.2	2.6	8.7	12.1	13.8	8.5	10.2
Other	26.4	0.0	2.9	4.5	21.6	18.2	18.8	8.3	11.8

TABLE 3.13 • Toilet Facilities (Water), by Place of Residence

Characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
None	52.0	17.9	12.2	22.2	14.5	24.4	12.9	30.3	23.1
Toilet on Water	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	6.9	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.2
Flush to Sewage	7.8	1.3	2.0	2.8	11.3	12.0	13.4	2.6	7.1
Flush to Septic tank	3.5	0.7	0.6	27.6	23.8	31.7	33.5	5.5	17.1
Pail/Bucket	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Covered pit Latrine	19.9	45.8	48.7	35.4	27.6	21.6	27.8	34.8	31.9
V.I.P Latrine	5.7	22.1	28.4	3.3	8.0	2.4	6.5	13.9	10.8
Uncovered Latrine	1.4	0.8	3.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.5
Other	7.9	9.7	2.4	7.9	6.0	5.1	1.3	9.2	5.9

households have toilet-on-water (2%) and flush-to-sewage systems (7%).

Water sources detailed in Tables 3.14 and 3.15 show the presence of improved and non-improved sources of drinking water. Most households rely on private boreholes for an improved water source (at least 38%), with some reliance on protected wells/wellsprings (at least 16%) and water pipelines (3%). Unprotected

wells/springs is the most common non-improved water source overall (at least 12%) and in rural areas (18.2%). However some households in urban areas still rely on tanker trucks (3.3%), which are found to be more common in urban areas than in rural. The average distance from the dwelling to a water source is 19 minutes.

Refuse is mostly disposed of within the family compound (28.1%) or in an unauthorized refuse heap (31.4%).

TABLE 3.14 • Improved Source of Drinking Water, by Place of Residence (%)

Characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Dry Season									
Piped into Dwelling	10.1	10.3	13.5	2.0	4.9	15.9	18.2	4.9	10.4
Piped to Yard/Plot	5.7	1.2	4.5	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.5	2.8
Borehole	21.0	23.9	26.5	60.1	64.6	33.7	43.4	34.6	38.3
Protected Well/Spring	16.5	22.9	20.1	4.3	6.4	22.7	16.7	16.0	16.3
Rainwater	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Other	46.2	41.7	35.4	30.3	19.8	25.4	17.9	41.1	31.5
Wet Season									
Piped into Dwelling	7.1	9.7	11.0	1.8	4.7	13.0	14.8	4.3	8.6
Piped to Yard/Plot	4.2	1.2	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.0
Borehole	19.9	20.2	24.7	46.4	60.1	28.7	39.6	29.1	33.4
Protected Well/Spring	9.9	22.9	20.9	3.1	5.4	17.2	12.0	14.9	13.7
Rainwater	27.1	3.4	2.6	32.2	17.1	24.3	17.3	19.1	18.4
Other	31.9	42.6	36.9	15.6	11.7	15.6	13.8	31.1	23.9

TABLE 3.15 • Non-Improved Source (Water), by Place of Residence (%)

Characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Dry Season									
Unprotected Well/Spring	10.5	25.9	29.2	3.3	5.9	4.6	3.9	18.2	12.3
Tanker Truck/Cart & Small Tank	4.3	4.9	1.4	7.6	0.2	0.3	3.3	1.9	2.5
Surface Water (River/Lake/Pond/Stream)	30.1	10.7	4.2	16.9	8.8	8.1	1.1	19.4	11.8
Other Source	55.2	58.6	65.3	72.2	85.1	87.0	91.7	60.5	73.5
Wet Season									
Unprotected Well/Spring	8.2	26.7	31.1	2.2	3.3	2.1	3.1	16.8	11.1
Tanker Truck/Cart & Small Tank	1.8	4.9	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.5
Surface Water (River/Lake/Pond/Stream)	21.4	10.6	4.2	8.0	4.4	4.2	0.6	12.6	7.7
Other Source	68.6	57.8	63.8	86.7	92.2	93.4	93.8	69.8	79.8

TABLE 3.16 • Distance to Water Source from Your Dwelling (Time)

Regions	Average Time
North Central	22.8
North East	26.7
North West	16.8
South East	20.4
South South	13.9
South West	16.5
Urban	13.6
Rural	21.9
NGA	18.6

Household Assets

Asset ownership is often used as a key welfare indicator. Asset acquisition may reflect an improvement in living standards and vice versa. Tables 3.18 and 3.19 summarize the percentage of households with various types of assets, including modern and traditional farm implements, home furniture, communication

and entertainment equipment, household durables, and a few other items such as automobiles, bikes, and jewelry.

Household Furniture

Based on Table 3.18, the most commonly owned assets include mattresses (93.9%), beds (83.7%), mats (74.9%) and tables (50.5%). These are closely followed by kerosene stoves (50%), fans (48%), and irons (41%).

Farm Implements

As one might expect, Table 3.19 demonstrates the high rates of ownership for rudimentary farm implements such as hoes (91.5%) and cutlasses (84%), with minimal differences in ownership between rural and urban areas. Modern, mechanized appliances such as tractors are highly uncommon with less than 1 percent of households reporting ownership of a tractor in both rural and urban areas respectively.

TABLE 3.17 • Type of Refuse Disposal (%)

Characteristics	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Govt Collected bin	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.3	7.9	26.5	22.9	1.1	10.1
Private collected bin	2.0	0.4	1.2	3.5	3.6	6.7	8.1	0.2	3.5
Government Bin	2.2	0.5	2.8	6.2	3.2	1.7	4.6	1.4	2.7
Disposal in compound	19.4	16.5	47.3	43.8	31.8	13.3	17.3	35.8	28.1
Unauthorized refuse heap	38.7	52.7	32.3	14.2	34.0	26.7	28.6	33.4	31.4
Other	1.8	0.0	0.4	2.1	5.0	3.8	1.9	2.8	2.5
None	34.2	28.5	14.7	23.9	14.0	21.2	16.4	25.3	21.6

TABLE 3.18 • Household Assets by Place of Residence (% owning)

Assets	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Furniture (3/4 piece sofa set)	19.4	16.5	11.4	30.2	23.0	36.1	36.4	15.6	24.3
Furniture (chairs)	38.2	30.9	34.4	58.4	52.5	52.5	53.9	40.0	45.8
Furniture (table)	42.4	28.0	19.8	74.9	62.0	64.7	64.3	40.6	50.5
Mattress	93.4	95.7	98.3	92.9	95.4	90.1	97.0	91.7	93.9
Bed	73.7	88.5	95.5	87.	77.3	80.1	84.4	83.2	83.7
Mat	72.2	95.2	95.1	74.7	57.6	65.0	64.8	82.1	74.9
Sewing Machine	9.6	9.3	11.7	8.6	11.5	10.6	13.6	8.2	10.4
Gas Cooker	1.4	0.1	0.9	5.8	11.7	6.4	9.2	1.7	4.8
Stove (electric)	3.0	0.9	1.1	2.2	5.8	4.8	5.7	1.5	3.3
Stove Gas (table)	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	4.2	2.6	4.0	0.7	2.0
Stove (kerosene)	33.4	12.9	11.0	64.1	67.3	80.0	77.3	30.0	49.7
Fridge	15.3	7.8	5.1	23.1	32.6	23.1	32.2	9.0	18.6
Freezer	3.3	1.2	2.3	9.6	16.7	14.9	16.5	3.9	9.2
Air Conditioner	0.3	0.9	0.8	2.2	4.4	2.9	4.1	0.7	2.1
Washing Machine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.6
Electric Clothes Dryer	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Bicycle	15.5	29.8	25.7	25.5	16.0	1.3	7.0	23.2	16.4
Motorbike	42.8	35.5	37.4	26.1	26.6	18.7	20.5	35.8	29.4
Cars and other Vehicles	9.1	4.5	5.6	10.7	11.8	15.5	17.3	5.5	10.4
Generator	24.5	12.1	11.6	32.1	39.1	38.5	40.4	19.3	28.1
Fan	37.0	16.8	20.1	54.3	68.4	69.8	77.8	27.3	48.3
Radio	56.0	69.1	72.8	61.4	54.0	54.8	59.5	61.4	60.6
Cassette Recorder	17.1	13.3	14.7	8.2	10.5	14.5	15.6	11.6	13.2
Hi-Fi (sound system)	2.6	1.2	1.0	6.7	8.2	10.1	10.3	2.4	5.7
Microwave	0.9	0.2	1.0	2.6	3.5	5.8	5.8	0.8	2.9
Iron	30.1	24.9	20.7	41.9	54.4	59.4	65.1	24.5	41.4
TV Set	42.0	18.2	20.2	51.6	68.3	68.2	74.8	29.3	48.3
Computer	3.9	1.5	2.4	6.8	8.6	7.0	9.5	2.5	5.4
DVD Player	34.3	15.4	13.4	37.2	56.3	51.4	57.1	22.8	37.1
Satellite Dish	7.2	4.5	5.6	6.6	9.9	7.3	12.3	3.3	7.0
Others	9.6	2.7	1.5	20.7	15.4	10.2	11.4	9.0	10.0

TABLE 3.18a • Household Assets by Place of Residence

Assets	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Furniture (3/4 piece sofa set)	↑ 9.8	↓ -3.8	↓ -2.4	↑ 4.5	↓ -13.4	↑ 3.9	↑ 1.5	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.2
Furniture (chairs)	↓ -18.4	↑ 3.3	↑ 7.2	↑ 14.6	↑ 5.8	↑ 9.8	↑ 6.1	↑ 4.3	↑ 5.1
Furniture (table)	↓ -6.4	↓ -0.7	↑ 2.9	↑ 8.5	↑ 8.5	↑ 12.0	↑ 8.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 5.9
Mattress	↑ 2.9	↑ 6.1	↑ 3.3	↑ 5.0	↑ 2.2	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 3.9	↑ 2.5
Bed	↓ -2.4	↑ 2.6	↑ 3.6	↑ 2.7	↑ 5.3	↓ -3.3	↓ -1.0	↑ 2.3	↑ 0.9
Mat	↓ -6.4	↑ 4.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3
Sewing Machine	↓ -0.6	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.2	↓ -3.1	↓ -4.3	↓ -2.0	↓ -3.3	↓ -1.6	↓ -2.2
Gas Cooker	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.4	↑ 3.5	↑ 1.3	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.0
Stove (electric)	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7
Stove gas (table)	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.0
Stove (kerosene)	↓ -2.7	↓ -2.9	↓ -8.1	↑ 2.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.3	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.7
Fridge	↑ 2.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 6.6	↑ 0.2	↑ 2.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.4
Freezer	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.7	↑ 5.3	↑ 3.4	↑ 3.4	↑ 0.7	↑ 1.9
Air Conditioner	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2
Washing Machine	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.0
Electric Clothes Dryer	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3
Bicycle	↓ -2.7	↓ -8.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -5.0	↓ -1.7	↓ -2.0	↓ -3.8	↓ -3.1
Motorbike	↑ 3.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 6.0	↑ 3.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.4	↑ 4.4	↑ 2.3
Cars and other Vehicles	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1
Generator	↑ 3.6	↓ -1.1	↑ 3.0	↑ 8.9	↑ 5.3	↑ 5.5	↑ 6.6	↑ 3.5	↑ 4.9
Fan	↑ 4.3	↓ -2.4	↑ 2.4	↑ 2.4	↑ 4.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 3.1	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.9
Radio	↓ -0.1	↑ 12.4	↑ 10.9	↓ -2.4	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.5	↑ 5.4	↑ 3.4
Cassette Recorder	↓ -8.3	↓ -16.6	↓ -7.0	↓ -2.6	↓ -1.6	↓ -7.8	↓ -6.9	↓ -6.8	↓ -6.8
Hi-Fi (sound system)	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.8	↓ -1.0	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2
Microwave	↓ 0.0	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.2	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.5
Iron	↓ -5.6	↓ -7.1	↓ -2.9	↑ 3.4	↑ 4.8	↑ 5.9	↑ 5.8	↓ -2.2	↑ 1.3
TV Set	↑ 4.2	↓ -2.7	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.3	↑ 7.3	↑ 7.4	↑ 5.1	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.7
Computer	↑ 1.2	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.9	↑ 3.6	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.7
DVD Player	↑ 11.2	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.8	↑ 4.6	↑ 10.6	↑ 7.5	↑ 8.2	↑ 5.4	↑ 6.7
Satellite Dish	↑ 2.7	↓ -1.0	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.1	↑ 3.7	↑ 2.8	↑ 4.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 2.3
Others	↓ -1.1	↓ -2.6	↓ -5.2	↑ 1.5	↓ -46.8	↓ -30.9	↓ -26.7	↓ -10.0	↓ -16.9

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of ownership between waves.

TABLE 3.19 • Agricultural Assets by Place of Residence (% Owning)

Assets	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Tractor	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Plough	0.5	4.2	4.4	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.7	2.5	2.2
Trailer/Cart	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Ridger	0.2	3.6	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.5	2.3
Planter	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6
Pickup	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.6
Harvester	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6
Water Pump	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1
Sprinkler	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.7
Other Animal Drawn	0.4	13.7	8.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	5.2	4.5
Other Tractor Drawn	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7
Sprayer	14.5	16.6	5.6	0.6	1.3	15.7	7.7	8.7	8.5
Outboard Motor	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7
Canoe	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Boat	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Fishing Net	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	5.9	0.6	2.2	1.1	1.3
Safety Equipment (fish)	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wheelbarrow	7.2	5.2	3.3	40.0	23.0	4.9	15.7	12.4	12.9
Cutlass	85.2	75.2	78.6	97.9	90.1	80.8	74.0	86.0	84.0
Hoe	89.6	93.5	97.2	96.2	87.6	76.8	78.0	94.2	91.5
Other	12.9	16.6	48.3	1.1	3.3	17.6	16.8	21.5	20.7

TABLE 3.19a • Agricultural Assets by Place of Residence

Assets	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Tractor	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -4.1	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.1
Plough	↓ -1.6	↓ -5.8	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -3.1	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.7	↓ -1.7
Trailer/Cart	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -4.1	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.1
Ridger	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 3.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -4.1	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4
Planter	↓ -1.8	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -4.1	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.7
Pickup	↓ -2.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -5.6	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.1
Harvester	↓ -1.7	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -3.4	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.8
Water Pump	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.1	↓ -5.3	↓ -2.1	↓ -1.2	↓ -1.3
Sprinkler	↓ -2.0	↑ 0.4	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.9	↓ -2.9	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7
Other Animal Drawn Equip	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 2.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -3.6	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2
Other Tractor Drawn Equip	↓ -1.4	↑ 2.2	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -3.6	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.9
Sprayer	↑ 2.6	↑ 6.7	↑ 4.9	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 5.5	↑ 2.5	↑ 3.8	↑ 3.6
Outboard Motor	↓ -1.8	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -3.6	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.6
Canoe	↓ -1.8	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.0	↓ -4.9	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.0
Boat	↓ -1.8	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -4.9	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.8
Fishing Net	↓ -1.8	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 2.5	↓ -4.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3
Safety Equipment (fish)	↓ -2.0	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -3.8	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7
Wheelbarrow	↓ -3.3	↓ -1.0	↑ 2.0	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.9	↓ -5.6	↓ -2.6	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.2
Cutlass	↓ -9.0	3.4	↑ 1.3	↓ -2.1	↓ -7.8	↓ -16.7	↓ -16.0	↓ -2.0	↓ -4.4
Hoe	↓ -8.5	↓ -3.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.4	↓ -15.1	↓ -15.4	↓ -1.6	↓ -3.9
Other	↑ 7.6	↑ 4.7	↑ 36.4	↓ -14.8	↓ -15.4	↓ -2.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 8.0	↑ 7.3

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

Information and Communication Technology

4

Key Messages:

- The radio and cell phone are the most easily accessible ICT tools.
- Family members, friends, and neighbors are the most common sources of access to televisions, personal computers, and cell phones, while business centers are the most common source of internet access.
- The internet is not commonly used or easily accessed but, where available, it is most often used for the exchange of emails, instant messaging, and banking.

Access to ICT

Household welfare status and availability of certain assets are correlated with a household's access to information about the communities and townships in which its members live. This chapter summarizes results on households' access to the various information and communication tools available, as well as on the various sources and usage patterns of these communication tools.

Tools of Access

The radio is the most commonly used information and communication technology (ICT) tool. While the numbers in Table 4.1 suggest very low overall access to some key ICT tools, at least 88 percent of households overall report some access to a radio. This is closely followed by cell phone access (83%) and television access (61%). While radios are almost as popular in rural (86.9%) as in urban areas (92.2%), cell phones are clearly more common in urban areas (91.6%) than in rural (77.5%). Access to personal computers (14.3% vs. 4.3%) and internet (14.4% vs.

TABLE 4.1 • Access to ICT (%)

ICT	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Television	59.9	33.5	28.0	74.2	88.7	82.9	88.1	43.9	60.8
Radio	86.7	82.9	85.8	90.3	90.1	95.4	92.2	86.9	88.9
Personal Computer	7.5	5.7	2.9	9.9	12.8	10.7	14.3	4.3	8.1
Cell Phone	85.9	72.9	69.1	91.7	88.8	91.6	91.6	77.5	82.8
Internet	7.0	3.6	2.8	8.8	11.2	10.7	14.4	3.0	7.3

TABLE 4.1a • Access to ICT

ICT	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Television	↑ 3.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 9.6	↑ 8.9	↑ 5.6	↑ 2.9	↑ 5.6	↑ 4.5
Radio	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.2	↑ 3.6	↑ 11.3	↑ 5.3	↑ 3.4	↑ 3.1	↑ 3.3
Personal Computer	↑ 2.0	↑ 3.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 4.5	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.8	↑ 2.8	↑ 2.0	↑ 2.3
Cell Phone	↑ 2.4	↑ 3.0	↑ 23.1	↑ 11.7	↑ 1.3	↑ 5.0	↑ 5.5	↑ 10.7	↑ 8.9
Internet	↑ 3.6	↑ 2.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 3.8	↑ 3.2	↑ 3.2	↑ 4.3	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.5

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 4.2 • Access to ICT (Sources)

Assets	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Television									
Owned	23.6	19.1	23.1	23.8	23.5	28.1	28.0	20.3	24.6
Family member/Friend/Neighbor	76.2	75.7	76.1	75.4	76.5	71.0	71.3	78.6	74.5
Umbrella Centre	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Workplace	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Business Centre	0.2	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5
Other	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2
Personal Computer									
Owned	16.9	16.9	19.8	28.0	21.1	37.4	28.8	19.7	25.8
Family member/Friend/Neighbor	39.1	40.0	49.4	37.1	37.1	35.7	39.2	36.2	38.2
Umbrella Centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7
Workplace	2.9	3.3	5.8	5.4	4.0	5.4	5.2	3.3	4.5
Business Centre	40.2	37.0	22.3	26.5	34.5	17.1	24.5	35.9	28.2
Other	0.9	2.9	2.7	1.2	2.1	4.2	1.5	4.6	2.6
Cell phone									
Owned	51.8	36.3	36.9	62.4	63.8	76.5	71.5	46.0	56.7
Family member/Friend/Neighbor	47.6	63.7	62.8	35.1	35.5	22.5	28.1	52.9	42.4
Umbrella Centre	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Workplace	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Centre	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet									
Owned	30.1	4.2	38.4	28.0	19.2	32.1	29.3	19.4	26.8
Family member/Friend/Neighbor	5.0	11.3	18.9	17.6	11.1	11.8	13.3	8.7	12.1
Umbrella Centre	0.7	3.9	0.0	3.7	0.3	5.1	3.1	1.1	2.6
Workplace	1.1	8.0	2.0	3.7	3.7	7.3	4.9	3.8	4.6
Business Centre	56.9	67.6	38.5	45.7	61.1	26.7	39.3	64.5	45.6
Other	6.3	5.1	2.3	1.4	4.5	17.0	10.1	2.5	8.2

3%) is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas. That being said, Table 4.1a shows Nigerians have increased access to all ICT tools in both urban and rural areas as well as nationally, with the highest overall increase observed for access to cell phones (8.9%) (see Table 4.1a).

Sources of Access

Table 4.2 outlines the source of access to the various ICT tools outlined above. Those that do not own televisions largely gain access through a family member, friend, or neighbor, with 74.5 percent gaining access to televisions through these means. 24.6 percent report gaining access through personal ownership of a television set and others gain access through business centers or at their various places of work.

Access to personal computers occurs mostly through business centers (28.2%) or through family, friends, or neighbors (38.2%). 25.8 percent of those reporting access to computers own their own systems and 4.5 percent gain access at their places of work. 56.7 percent of individuals with access to cell phones own their own handsets, with a larger percentage of ownership in urban areas (71.5%) than in rural (46%).

More individuals in the rural areas gain access to cell phones through family and friends (52.9%). As can be expected, most internet access is gained through use of business centers (45.6%). A very small share of individuals claim to own a device that can access the internet (26.8%) and such personal ownership is more common in the urban than the rural areas; approximately 10 percent more individuals claim ownership in urban versus rural areas.

Frequency of Internet Use

Internet utilization is not a common phenomenon; however, the data reveal that males are somewhat more likely to use internet on a daily basis. Table 4.3a however does show a substantial increase in access to internet in all regions, as well as in both urban and rural areas with an overall increase of 2.5 percent. Overall daily use also showed an increase of 15.9 per cent (see Table 4.3a).

The most commonly cited reasons for internet use are sending and receiving emails (75.6%), banking (65.9%), and exchange of instant messages (66%). Email exchange is just about as common in the rural (72%) areas as it is in the urban areas (76.8%).

TABLE 4.3 • Access to Internet and Frequency of Use

Regions	Frequency of Use of Internet											
	Access to Internet (%)			On Daily Basis			Once a Week			Less Than Once a Week		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Central	4.9	9.2	7.0	25.8	28.2	26.7	50.2	51.5	50.7	24.0	20.3	22.7
North East	2.5	4.7	3.6	22.1	17.5	20.6	43.3	35.3	40.6	34.5	47.3	38.8
North West	1.5	4.0	2.8	46.8	54.4	48.8	40.4	33.1	38.5	12.8	12.5	12.7
South East	7.4	10.5	8.8	27.4	25.9	26.7	48.1	36.7	42.9	24.5	37.4	30.4
South South	8.8	13.6	11.2	27.6	25.2	26.7	37.6	30.8	35.0	34.8	44.0	38.3
South West	8.4	13.4	10.7	41.2	24.2	34.3	43.2	57.3	48.9	15.6	18.6	16.8
Urban	11.4	17.5	14.4	36.4	27.8	32.9	41.1	44.9	42.7	22.5	27.3	24.4
Rural	2.0	4.0	3.0	24.4	22.1	23.7	48.6	39.1	45.5	26.9	38.8	30.8
NGA	5.6	9.1	7.3	33.1	26.6	30.6	43.2	43.7	43.4	23.7	29.7	26.0

TABLE 4.3a • Access to Internet and Frequency of use (% Point Change)

Regions	Frequency of Use of Internet											
	Access to Internet			On Daily Basis			Once a Week			Less Than Once a Week		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Central	↑ 4.6	↑ 2.7	↑ 3.6	↑ 15.5	↑ 6.2	↑ 12.3	↓ -11.5	↓ -16.9	↓ -13.3	↓ -4.0	↑ 10.6	↑ 1.1
North East	↑ 2.5	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.1	↑ 7.1	↑ 9.2	↑ 7.3	↓ -20.0	↑ 24.1	↓ -9.4	↑ 12.9	↓ -33.3	↑ 2.1
North West	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.4	↑ 16.4	↑ 22.4	↑ 18.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -17.0	↓ -24.6	↓ -18.2
South East	↑ 3.6	↑ 3.9	↑ 3.8	↑ 12.0	↑ 7.7	↑ 10.3	↓ -11.3	↓ -18.3	↓ -14.9	↓ -0.6	↑ 10.6	↑ 4.6
South South	↑ 4.2	↑ 2.2	↑ 3.2	↑ 17.7	↑ 13.8	↑ 16.2	↑ 4.2	↓ -4.8	↑ 0.7	↓ -21.9	↓ -9.0	↓ -16.8
South West	↑ 4.4	↑ 2.2	↑ 3.2	↑ 26.4	↑ 17.1	↑ 22.6	↓ -3.9	↑ 14.1	↑ 3.3	↓ -22.5	↓ -31.2	↓ -25.9
Urban	↑ 4.9	↑ 3.8	↑ 4.3	17.6	↑ 14.2	↑ 16.0	↓ -1.7	↑ 2.7	↑ 0.1	↓ -15.8	↓ -16.9	↓ -16.1
Rural	↑ 1.8	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.4	↑ 19.3	↑ 12.6	↑ 17.3	↓ -11.4	↓ -12.6	↓ -12.1	↓ -7.9	↑ 0.0	↓ -5.2
NGA	↑ 3.0	↑ 2.1	↑ 2.5	↑ 17.3	↑ 13.8	↑ 15.9	↓ -3.8	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.5	↓ -13.5	↓ -13.6	↓ -13.4

Note: This table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 4.4 • Purpose of Use of Internet (%)

Regions	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Good And Services	10.6	9.4	42.7	29.1	24.6	34.3	30.4	16.8	27.1
Government Organization Information	41.4	40.3	63.3	59.8	47.7	62.4	55.7	49.8	54.2
Health Services	24.4	9.9	39.0	34.7	30.9	43.2	36.6	25.6	33.9
Email	58.9	59.2	67.0	78.8	76.1	86.2	76.8	72.0	75.6
Instant Message	49.8	59.8	74.0	65.1	58.7	77.9	68.3	58.8	66.0
VOIP	5.3	17.3	14.5	8.1	7.0	25.7	15.8	9.6	14.3
Purchases	0.6	0.0	2.3	2.7	4.8	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Education	11.8	21.4	26.4	5.9	16.3	10.2	13.7	12.5	13.4
Banking	45.1	46.5	58.8	69.1	72.1	74.0	65.6	66.8	65.9
Gaming	34.2	25.1	31.2	36.6	50.9	59.9	48.5	39.1	46.2
Movies/Music	26.6	23.5	22.2	37.7	48.5	61.5	47.4	35.2	44.4
Software	18.6	8.3	30.3	33.5	29.3	32.2	28.4	27.6	28.2
News, Magazines, Books	50.0	45.2	53.5	40.2	62.3	67.3	58.9	52.1	57.2

Key Messages:

- Vegetables, grains, and flours are the most commonly consumed food groups with 90 percent of households reporting consumption from these groups. This is followed by meat, fish and animal products, and oil and fats with at least 84 percent of household reporting consumption of these food items.
- Fruits and dairy products are the least consumed food items.
- Food expenditure is highest within the meat, fish, and animal products category, with the annual expenditure averaging N1,147 per month.
- Expenditure on soap and kerosene are the most common non-food items among households with a little over 9 out of 10 households reporting expenditure on soap and washing materials and 72 percent reporting expenditure on kerosene.
- National mean expenditure is by far at its highest for house rent with an annual mean expenditure of N32,851.
- Households also spend a substantial amount on clothing materials, tailoring expenses, cell phone recharge cards, personal care goods, water, electricity, and petrol.
- Expenditure on contributions to religious organizations, as well as marriage and funeral expenses, are also a high priority.
- Food availability is seasonal and shortages appear to be most common around the months of January and February and more so in the Southern regions than the North.
- Major shocks that negatively affect households include death or disability of an adult working household member, rise in the price of food items, death of an individual sending remittance, and illness of an income earning member of the household.
- The most common safety nets as reported by households include distribution of free food and maize as well as school feeding programs.

Consumption and Expenditure

Food Consumption and Expenditure: Past 7 Days

Table 5.1 provides data on household weekly consumption patterns for the post-planting phase (August-October, 2012). It presents information on food items reported to have been consumed by households during the 7 days preceding the interview, as well as the value of expenditure on purchased food. Consumption

of an item is recorded if at least one member of the household was reported to have consumed it in the last 7 days preceding the survey.

Results in Table 5.1 show that vegetables, along with grains and flours, are the most commonly consumed food items with 90 percent of households consuming food items in these groups. This is closely followed by oil and fat products (87.9%), and meat, fish and animal products (84.2%). Meanwhile expenditure on meat and animal products is the highest on average, closely followed by expenditures on grains and flours.

TABLE 5.1 • Food Consumption and Mean Expenditure on Food Groups by Place of Residence (2012 Post-planting Visit)

	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Mean Expenditure	% of Households Reporting																
Grains and Flours	941	93.8	1,338	92.0	1,342	94.4	552	87.7	609	87.7	697	81.7	999	87.7	808	91.8	886	90.1
Starchy Roots, Tubers, and Plantains	459	85.1	344	51.1	207	95.7	433	93.7	779	93.7	542	81.0	664	82.1	333	72.6	468	76.6
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	358	61.6	359	67.4	316	71.6	265	77.6	378	77.6	302	59.8	386	69.7	283	65.4	325	67.2
Vegetables	310	93.2	368	85.0	413	96.3	332	93.3	412	93.3	308	82.6	410	87.0	317	91.4	355	89.6
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	1,073	88.0	1,158	73.5	1,097	97.0	1,223	93.2	1,712	93.2	958	81.8	1,386	86.1	1,038	82.9	1,180	84.2
Fruits	27	16.0	41	16.8	51	51.1	75	48.6	84	48.6	36	30.4	73	35.9	37	27.3	52	30.9
Milk/Milk Products	76	25.6	53	21.7	100	44.0	124	47.7	136	47.7	76	39.2	134	46.6	68	30.7	95	37.3
Oil and Fats	415	88.8	411	81.5	500	95.3	184	91.7	298	91.7	209	81.0	310	85.7	335	89.5	325	87.9
Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey	121	53.0	251	65.1	161	38.6	33	36.0	64	36.0	80	33.9	117	47.6	104	44.4	109	45.8
Spices/Condiments	49	58.4	53	47.2	29	74.9	31	79.7	36	79.7	15	55.7	26	60.0	36	61.1	32	60.7

TABLE 5.1a • Food Consumption Change on Food Groups by Place of Residence between Wave 1 and Wave 2 Post-Planting

Consumption type	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting																	
Grains and Flours	↓ -3.6	↑ 3.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -2.9	↓ -2.9	↓ -12.8	↓ -6.3	↓ -9.0	↓ -9.0	↓ -2.9	↓ -5.4							
Starchy Roots, Tubers, and Plantains	↑ 2.1	↑ 4.5	↑ 10.1	↑ 0.7	↑ 9.3	↑ 3.7												
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	↓ -17.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 11.3	↓ -12.0	↓ -18.3	↓ -11.1	↓ -6.2											
Vegetables	↓ -0.8	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.7	↓ -12.7	↓ -8.5	↓ -0.8	↓ -4.0										
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	↑ 1.9	↓ -0.4	↑ 6.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -13.9	↓ -8.0	↑ 1.2	↓ -2.5										
Fruits	↓ -3.2	↓ -3.1	↑ 4.2	↑ 15.8	↓ -3.2	↓ -0.7	↑ 5.6	↑ 3.1										
Milk/Milk Products	↓ -5.7	↓ -8.1	↑ 6.0	↓ -4.0	↓ -9.1	↓ -9.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -3.8										
Oil and Fats	↓ -1.8	↑ 3.0	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.2	↓ -2.6	↓ -2.7	↑ 3.2	↑ 0.8										
Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey	↓ -11.1	↓ -5.8	↓ -5.9	↓ -8.1	↓ -9.7	↓ -11.0	↓ -7.9	↓ -9.1										
Spices/Condiments	↑ 1.6	↑ 6.9	↑ 14.1	↑ 31.1	↑ 13.8	↑ 12.0	↑ 18.8	↑ 16.1										

Other common food categories include starchy roots, tubers and plantains (76.6%) and pulses, nuts and seeds (67.2%).

Grains and flour, vegetables, meat, fish and animal products, and oil and fats are also the most commonly consumed foods within each region. Both rural and urban households also report grains and flours and vegetables as the highest consumed food groups, and disparities in consumption of these and a majority of the other food groups among urban and rural households is relatively minimal; milk and milk product consumption is the exception and is noticeably higher in urban households.

Consumption and expenditure for the post-harvest phase is illustrated in Table 5.2. Once again grains and flours (97%) along with oils and fats (96%) are the most reported food groups to have been consumed by households in the week before the interview. This is followed closely by consumption of vegetables (96%) and meat, fish and animal products (92%). Fruits, dairy products, and condiments are the least consumed food groups.

Average expenditures on meat, fish and animal products are the highest with an average value of N1,147. Mean expenditure on grains and flours is reported as N894, while mean expenditures on starchy roots, tubers and plantains (N433), vegetables (N341), and oils and fats (N295) closely follow.

Table 5.2b displays the average changes from the post-planting phase to the post-harvest phase of the Wave 2 survey. The percent of households reporting consumption of each food group, except for condiments, increased from post-planting to post-harvest.

Table 5.1a illustrates the change from the post-planting phase (2010) of Wave 1 to the post-planting phase (2012) of Wave 2. We find that compared to the values obtained for Wave 1 of the GHS-Panel, consumption of the most popular food groups listed above declined in most cases. Consumption among urban households shows a decline from Wave 1 numbers, across all food

groups with the exception of spices and condiments. Meanwhile among rural households there are food groups with increases, notably starchy roots, tubers and plantains as well as fruits. The data reveal the highest decline for the consumption of sugar products (7.9%) and for pulses, nuts and seeds (6.2%) (see Table 5.1a).

Differences in consumption between post-harvest Wave 1 and post-harvest Wave 2 are shown in Table 5.2a. There was an overall increase in consumption across all food groups, with the exception of spices, condiments, and fruits, from wave 1 to wave 2 post-harvest visits. Regionally, no consistent pattern is observed for food groups between the two waves. Nevertheless consumption of the main food groups, except fruits, sugars, and oils, seems to have increased for both rural and urban areas.

Non-Food Expenditures – Non-Durable Goods: One Year

Table 5.3 provides information on household expenditure on selected non-food items in the last year. The items listed include non-durable household services and supplies such as kerosene, candles, firewood, soap, recharge cards, laundry services and repairs to personal items.

In all instances close to 9 out of 10 households reported the purchase of soap and washing powder. 72 percent reported the use of kerosene, and this percentage was even higher in the urban areas (87%) and the Southern regions where at least 90 percent report purchase of kerosene. Recharge cards were also a common purchase nationally with 72 percent reporting expenditure and the highest regional percentages occurring in the South West where 85 percent of households report expenditures on cell phone recharge cards. 52 percent of households reported expenditure on personal care goods, making it the fourth largest expenditure category. 40 percent of households reported expenditure on electricity, 30.6 percent on petrol, and 26.6 percent on water.

TABLE 5.2 • Food Consumption and Mean Expenditure on Food Groups by Place of Residence (2013 Post-harvest Visit)

	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Mean Expenditure	% of Households Reporting																
Grains and Flours	97.7	1,033	97.8	1,384	98.8	1,407	96.3	457	93.9	641	95.7	659	96.0	1,015	97.0	808	96.6	894
Starchy Roots, Tubers, and Plantains	88.4	539	49.3	287	59.3	208	97.5	414	98.6	751	93.5	419	89.6	586	78.6	324	83.1	433
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	71.1	317	72.5	234	76.0	283	80.9	225	88.7	307	77.4	215	82.5	296	75.0	233	78.1	259
Vegetables	94.7	272	89.0	365	95.7	411	98.7	320	98.9	393	96.3	297	96.1	376	95.8	316	96.0	341
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	87.7	1,119	82.3	1,107	82.9	957	98.4	1,128	98.9	1,722	96.8	986	96.4	1,387	88.9	977	92.1	1,147
Fruits	19.1	35	17.6	46	20.6	46	55.4	91	47.6	83	38.8	28	41.8	72	29.0	38	34.3	52
Milk/Milk Products	23.0	72	16.8	42	41.9	107	58.1	182	55.7	166	50.7	81	56.8	145	34.6	82	43.8	108
Oil and Fats	97.3	357	87.8	401	96.9	469	98.5	164	98.5	255	96.5	197	96.5	280	96.3	306	96.4	295
Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey	49.9	104	65.4	253	69.9	119	48.9	28	36.1	45	38.6	38	51.6	84	48.5	84	49.8	84
Spices/Condiments	26.2	25	22.4	20	20.1	20	41.5	21	40.6	19	34.0	8	33.6	14	29.6	20	31.2	17

TABLE 5.2a • Food Consumption Change on Food Groups by Place of Residence between Wave 1 and Wave 2 Post-Harvest

Consumption type	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting																	
Grains and Flours	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 2.2	↑ 5.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.6				
Starchy Roots, Tubers, and Plantains	↑ 2.2	↓ -3.7	↑ 17.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↑ 3.1	↑ 6.2	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 7.3	↑ 5.9				
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	↓ -1.3	↓ -8.0	↑ 8.2	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.6	↑ 9.7	↑ 1.5	↑ 3.9	↑ 3.9	↑ 0.6	↑ 2.0				
Vegetables	↑ 2.4	↓ -4.4	↑ 0.7	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 5.4	↑ 6.0	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.0	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.4				
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	↓ -2.5	↓ -5.4	↑ 7.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 3.0	↑ 5.9	↑ 4.5	↑ 4.5	↑ 1.6	↑ 2.9				
Fruits	↓ -1.6	↓ -13.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -6.1	↓ -6.1	↓ -6.1	↓ -6.1	↓ -6.1	↓ -7.5	↑ 0.6	↓ -4.6	↓ -4.6	↓ -2.7	↓ -3.3				
Milk/Milk Products	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.4	↑ 4.0	↑ 6.3	↑ 6.3	↑ 6.3	↑ 6.3	↑ 6.3	↑ 9.4	↑ 12.1	↑ 9.4	↑ 9.4	↑ 3.8	↑ 6.3				
Oil and Fats	↑ 5.5	↓ -3.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 6.7	↑ 10.4	↑ 6.2	↑ 6.2	↑ 4.1	↑ 5.0				
Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey	↓ -2.5	↓ -4.9	↑ 8.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.4	↓ -8.7	↑ 8.0	↑ 3.9	↑ 3.9	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.8				
Spices/Condiments	↓ -32.4	↓ -25.7	↓ -27.7	↓ -15.9	↓ -15.9	↓ -15.9	↓ -15.9	↓ -15.9	↓ -19.9	↓ -9.5	↓ -17.5	↓ -17.5	↓ -22.4	↓ -20.4				

TABLE 5.2b • Difference in Percent Reporting Consumption from Post-Planting (Aug–Oct 2012) to Post-Harvest (Feb–Apr 2013) Visit

Consumption type	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting																	
Grains and Flours	↑ 3.9	↑ 5.8	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.9	↑ 6.2	↑ 14.1	↑ 8.3	↑ 5.2	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 8.3	↑ 5.2	↑ 5.2	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5
Starchy Roots, Tubers, and Plantains	↑ 3.2	↓ -1.8	↑ 9.5	↑ 1.8	↑ 4.9	↑ 12.5	↑ 7.5	↑ 5.9	↑ 6.6	↑ 6.6	↑ 6.6	↑ 6.6	↑ 6.6	↑ 7.5	↑ 5.9	↑ 5.9	↑ 6.6	↑ 6.6
Pulses, Nuts and Seeds	↑ 9.5	↑ 5.1	↑ 6.2	↑ 9.3	↑ 11.1	↑ 17.6	↑ 12.8	↑ 9.6	↑ 10.9	↑ 10.9	↑ 10.9	↑ 10.9	↑ 10.9	↑ 12.8	↑ 9.6	↑ 9.6	↑ 10.9	↑ 10.9
Vegetables	↑ 1.5	↑ 4.0	↑ 3.8	↑ 2.3	↑ 5.6	↑ 13.7	↑ 9.1	↑ 4.4	↑ 6.4	↑ 6.4	↑ 6.4	↑ 6.4	↑ 6.4	↑ 9.1	↑ 4.4	↑ 4.4	↑ 6.4	↑ 6.4
Meat, Fish and Animal Products	↓ -0.2	↑ 8.8	↑ 8.9	↑ 1.4	↑ 5.7	↑ 15.1	↑ 10.4	↑ 6.1	↑ 7.9	↑ 7.9	↑ 7.9	↑ 7.9	↑ 7.9	↑ 10.4	↑ 6.1	↑ 6.1	↑ 7.9	↑ 7.9
Fruits	↑ 3.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.9	↑ 4.3	↓ -1.0	↑ 8.5	↑ 6.0	↑ 1.7	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.5	↑ 6.0	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.7	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.5
Milk/Milk Products	↓ -2.5	↓ -4.9	↑ 4.8	↑ 14.1	↑ 7.9	↑ 11.5	↑ 10.2	↑ 3.9	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5	↑ 10.2	↑ 3.9	↑ 3.9	↑ 6.5	↑ 6.5
Oil and Fats	↑ 8.5	↑ 6.3	↑ 4.4	↑ 3.2	↑ 6.9	↑ 15.5	10.8	↑ 6.8	↑ 8.5	↑ 8.5	↑ 8.5	↑ 8.5	↑ 8.5	10.8	↑ 6.8	↑ 6.8	↑ 8.5	↑ 8.5
Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey	↓ -3.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 8.8	↑ 10.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 4.7	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 4.1
Spices/Condiments	↓ -32.2	↓ -24.9	↓ -30.4	↓ -33.4	↓ -39.1	↓ -21.7	↓ -26.4	↓ -31.5	↓ -29.4	↓ -29.4	↓ -29.4	↓ -29.4	↓ -29.4	↓ -26.4	↓ -31.5	↓ -31.5	↓ -29.4	↓ -29.4

TABLE 5.3 • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence

Non-Food Items and Services (month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure
Kerosene	4,404	58.9	1,751	38.5	1,850	96.6	8,118	90.9	9,002	92.4	10,524	86.6	10,452	62.0	3,847	72.2	6,589	
Palm Kernel Oil	1,453	9.7	9	0.6	201	0.7	16	4.4	148	2.6	182	3.7	283	3.7	319	3.7	304	
Gas (for lighting/cooking)	299	0.9	98	0.2	178	2.0	803	7.6	2,872	1.5	598	4.2	1,615	0.7	255	2.1	820	
Other liquid cooking fuel	14	0.1	17	0.4	24	0.4	109	1.0	421	0.6	65	0.9	209	0.2	37	0.5	109	
Electricity, including electricity vouchers	5,377	28.1	2,112	11.7	2,649	53.6	9,929	45.0	8,115	59.4	12,851	64.9	14,055	21.6	3,119	39.6	7,660	
Candle	195	2.7	112	6.5	59	2.6	42	10.8	208	3.1	86	6.1	181	2.8	61	4.2	111	
Firewood	2,356	17.3	3,652	23.7	6,258	9.5	1,099	13.9	1,342	10.3	1,132	18.8	2,564	21.5	2,572	20.4	2,569	
Charcoal	841	7.7	286	3.1	157	0.9	48	0.6	85	2.6	693	3.8	560	1.5	254	2.5	381	
Petrol	14,170	33.5	4,468	18.4	10,337	26.6	10,851	35.8	17,908	37.4	18,285	38.1	21,268	25.3	8,365	30.6	13,722	
Diesel	594	2.0	335	1.1	433	1.3	783	1.4	535	1.3	2,580	1.6	2,169	1.3	351	1.4	1,105	
Light bulbs	202	7.7	227	9.2	384	20.6	524	19.4	522	16.7	275	23.0	492	8.8	258	14.7	355	
Water	2,327	15.6	2,239	18.5	1,418	48.0	5,698	37.7	3,557	29.0	2,173	38.4	4,005	18.2	1,877	26.6	2,761	
Soap and Washing powder	6,868	88.7	4,948	86.5	5,245	93.8	4,297	95.1	6,367	89.7	5,204	91.5	6,346	89.8	4,835	90.5	5,462	
Toilet paper	273	11.4	409	8.7	176	50.1	1,362	61.2	1,628	22.7	504	36.8	955	18.8	518	26.3	699	
Personal care goods	1,782	48.5	1,486	52.9	815	55.1	2,821	72.2	3,492	43.9	1,583	53.3	2,435	50.6	1,567	51.7	1,927	
Vitamin supplements	553	5.7	181	4.9	80	14.6	540	15.2	1,322	20.9	1,953	16.0	1,474	9.5	552	12.2	935	
Insecticides, disinfectants and cleaners	174	4.7	528	9.3	598	15.7	694	12.0	1,018	14.4	853	19.1	1,123	8.2	378	12.7	687	

(continued on next page)

TABLE 5.3 • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence (continued)

Non-Food Items and Services (month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure
Postal	2.3	0.2	3.0	0.2	1.6	414	2.0	217	3.0	754	2.2	1,082	2.5	1,009	2.2	522	2.3	724
Recharge cards	67.3	19,305	51.9	11,018	54.2	11,318	78.4	19,495	81.0	22,714	84.6	30,668	85.6	30,208	62.0	13,865	71.8	20,651
Landline charges	1.7	446	0.9	184	0.4	55	0.8	165	1.0	156	0.9	235	1.4	301	0.5	129	0.9	200
Internet services	1.5	164	2.7	269	2.1	402	5.1	1,346	5.4	1,271	5.7	1,347	7.5	1,716	1.6	302	4.0	889
Recreational (cinemas, video/DVD rental)	0.7	56	1.1	235	1.0	158	0.7	38	1.3	271	3.0	566	2.9	562	0.5	60	1.5	268
Motor vehicle service, repair or parts	10.2	2,721	9.0	1,914	9.6	2,463	6.0	4,411	11.2	7,552	9.9	7,244	12.2	8,794	7.5	2,053	9.4	4,852
Bicycle service, repair or parts	1.7	170	9.3	608	5.5	695	4.4	554	4.7	389	1.7	277	1.6	139	5.8	643	4.1	434
Wages paid to staff/maid/laundry	0.5	629	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.0	5,055	1.8	6,411	0.9	2,437	1.3	4,910	0.3	755	0.7	2,480
Mortgage-regular payment to purchase house	0.0	0	0.2	493	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87	0.0	51
Repairs & maintenance to dwelling	1.3	1,448	1.1	218	5.9	6,037	1.4	7,519	3.5	16,581	3.4	16,270	3.9	14,608	2.6	6,016	3.1	9,584
Repairs to household and personal items	1.6	218	2.3	244	3.2	642	0.8	146	1.4	451	1.5	378	2.2	481	1.6	298	1.8	374
House rent	9.4	12,577	3.1	866	1.8	1,182	12.7	10,668	21.9	16,583	27.7	96,284	29.9	76,376	4.2	1,946	14.8	32,851
Mean includes households reporting no expenditure (0).																		

National mean expenditure is by far at its highest for house rent with an annual mean expenditure of N32,851. This follows logically from the household assets report which cited the highest levels of ownership for items associated with shelter and housing and further highlights the importance of this expenditure category across the sample. Mean expenditure on recharge cards (N20,651), petrol (N13,722), and repairs to dwelling (N9,584) are also on the higher end of the spectrum. Other expenditure categories of note include; electricity (N7,660), kerosene (N6,589), and soap and washing powder (N5,462).

Non-Food Expenditures – Durable and Non-Durable Goods: One Year

Table 5.4 provides average household expenditure over the last 12 months on non-food durable and non-durable items such as clothing (both tailored and ready-made), shoes, appliances (such as lamps), cooking utensils, books, and household fixtures. Also included are donations to religious organizations and expenditures on health.

Donations to religious organizations and healthcare (excluding insurance) are reported as the most commonly occurring expenditure categories with at least 47 percent of households reporting expenditure in these categories. This is followed by expenditure on clothing fabric such as *Ankara* and *George* materials (36.6%), tailoring charges (31.1%), torches/flashlights (29.6%), and cleaning utensils (24.2%).

These patterns persist at the regional level with 49 and 45 percent of urban and rural households respectively reporting expenditure on healthcare, and regionally ranging from 27 to 74 percent. The highest mean expenditure nationally was on healthcare expenses at N6,292. This was followed by mean expenditure on clothing materials, such as *Ankara*, which was reported as N2,764. Donations to religious organizations averaged at N2,710, and mean expenditure on ready-made girl's clothing is reported as an average

of N1,809. These numbers emphasize an increasing attention to healthcare and a persistent observance of religious practices in the average household (see Table 5.4a).

Table 5.5 provides an in-depth look at expenditure on household items such as curtains, mats, bedding, and mosquito nets, as well as any community fines and levies, insurance, and ceremonial costs. As found in Wave 1, many households do not report significant expenditure on many of these categories, and again, the most commonly cited expenditures were for funeral costs (6.9%) and marriage ceremonial costs (4.5%). This, once again, highlights the importance of such events in the country. Building materials, sleeping mats and linens are also relatively common with 3.8, 3.3 and 3.0 percent of households respectively reporting expenditure on these categories. These are closely followed by household expenditure on council levies (1.7%), and carpets and rugs (1.4%).

These patterns are the same across regions with 10 percent of households in the South East region reporting expenditure on funeral costs and 7 percent in the North Central and North East regions reporting expenditure on marriage costs. A mean annual expenditure on building materials of N3,301 makes it the most expensive category in Table 5.5, rising as high as N4,083 in the urban areas and N8,185 in the South South region. This is closely followed by mean funeral expenses of N2,944 which also rises as high as N6,000 in the South East. Funeral and marriage expenses in the urban areas are also higher at N3,875 compared to N2,281 in the rural, while marriage ceremonies in the urban areas (N3,571) are also reported as higher than in the rural (N1,297).

Food Security

Food Availability and Shortages

An assessment of food availability and shortages in Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveals that 20 percent of

TABLE 5.3a • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence

Non-Food Items and Services (1 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting Expenditure																	
Kerosene	↓ -13.3	↓ -11.1	↓ -22.9	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.6	↓ -3.6	↓ -2.9	↓ -10.7	↓ -7.2									
Palm Kernel Oil	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.6	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.1									
Gas (for lighting/cooking)	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.1	↑ 4.8	↑ 0.6	↑ 2.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.2									
Other Liquid Cooking Fuel	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1									
Electricity, Including Electricity Vouchers	↑ 4.9	↓ -0.5	↑ 4.4	↑ 13.9	↑ 11.2	↑ 12.6	↑ 13.5	↑ 5.8	↑ 9.3									
Candle	↓ -1.8	↑ 2.6	↓ -2.7	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.8	↓ -2.6	↓ -2.1	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.6									
Firewood	↑ 2.6	↓ -2.5	↓ -3.2	↑ 4.0	↑ 5.6	↓ -0.7	↓ -4.1	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.1									
Charcoal	↑ 2.8	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1									
Petrol	↑ 3.7	↓ -2.5	↑ 8.0	↑ 4.9	↑ 7.4	↑ 8.2	↑ 6.1	↑ 6.0	↑ 6.2									
Diesel	↓ -1.2	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.9									
Light Bulbs	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.2	↑ 1.4	↓ -1.0	↓ -4.1	↓ -2.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.4									
Water	↓ -0.2	↓ -4.5	↓ -5.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -3.9	↓ -4.8	↓ -1.0	↓ -2.3									
Soap and Washing Powder	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2									
Toilet Paper	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.4	↓ -7.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 8.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 3.4	↓ -2.6	↑ 0.0									
Personal Care Goods	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.5	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -4.3	↓ -2.1	↓ -2.7	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.2									
Vitamin Supplements	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.0	↓ -2.6	↑ 1.1	↓ -4.4	↓ -4.8	↓ -3.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.4									
Insecticides, Disinfectants and Cleaners	↓ -5.8	↑ 2.6	↑ 7.8	↑ 2.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -3.5	↓ -0.9	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.5									
Postal	↑ 1.2	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.5	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.2									
Recharge Cards	↑ 12.1	↑ 13.1	↑ 17.9	↑ 12.4	↑ 5.2	↑ 7.5	↑ 6.9	↑ 14.8	↑ 11.8									
Landline Charges	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1									
Internet Services	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.7									
Recreational (cinemas, video /DVD rental)	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.2	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.5									
Motor Vehicle Service, Repair or Parts	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.9	↓ -2.7	↑ 3.8	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.0									
Bicycle Service, Repair or Parts	↓ -2.8	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.9									
Wages Paid to Staff/Maid/Laundry	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.5	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1									

(continued on next page)

TABLE 5.3a • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence (continued)

Non-Food Items and Services (1 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting Expenditure																	
Mortgage—Regular Payment to Purchase House	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	
Repairs & Maintenance to Dwelling	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.8	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.2	
Repairs to Household and Personal Items	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.7	↑ 0.3	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.9	↓ -2.3	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	
House Rent	↑ 2.1	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -5.6	↑ 4.9	↓ -0.7	↓ -5.6	↓ -5.6	↑ 4.9	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	
Mean Includes Households Reporting No Expenditure (0).																		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of households reporting expenditure between waves.

TABLE 5.4 • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence

Non-Food Items and Services (6 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure
Infant Clothing	11.4	15.8	531	12.2	315	12.4	530	12.1	508	11.5	1,013	12.5	846	12.1	477	12.3	631	
Baby Nappies/ Diapers	4.4	7.2	186	4.9	151	6.3	446	6.4	265	8.4	524	8.3	478	5.2	207	6.5	320	
Boys Tailored Clothes	10.9	21.5	926	30.4	1,137	8.9	303	11.4	479	4.8	134	9.4	355	16.9	657	13.8	531	
Boys Dress (ready made)	29.8	17.3	617	18.7	521	31.9	2,332	28.8	1,984	17.7	1,535	20.1	1,539	25.3	1,446	23.1	1,485	
Girls Tailored Clothes	13.3	21.6	877	31.1	1,164	10.1	442	13.0	579	6.8	362	11.4	561	18.0	709	15.3	647	
Girls Dress (ready made)	31.6	16.0	682	16.2	536	34.7	2,223	38.7	3,182	22.6	1,916	26.7	2,230	25.7	1,510	26.1	1,809	
Men Tailored Clothes	16.6	33.9	1,560	43.7	1,708	8.7	941	14.9	822	11.9	724	17.5	1,136	23.3	991	20.9	1,051	
Men Dress (ready made)	19.8	12.6	594	11.6	398	15.9	1,610	26.3	2,882	8.9	707	14.5	1,463	15.3	974	15.0	1,177	
Women Tailored Clothes	26.6	37.8	2,102	47.7	1,830	18.4	832	25.1	1,449	14.9	708	23.9	1,344	29.5	1,272	27.1	1,302	
Women Dress (ready made)	12.8	9.5	412	10.6	367	23.0	2,351	25.0	2,938	11.0	667	16.3	1,528	13.9	956	14.9	1,194	
Ankara, George Materials	32.4	32.3	1,853	51.3	2,936	18.8	1,011	25.5	2,087	45.1	4,280	35.1	2,995	37.7	2,599	36.6	2,764	
Other Clothing Materials	14.1	22.5	1,306	17.0	874	10.9	485	8.5	475	14.3	1,708	14.8	1,375	13.9	854	14.2	1,071	
Boy's Shoes	24.6	28.7	698	34.3	813	22.1	1,150	14.2	669	14.2	665	18.6	826	24.3	823	21.9	824	
Men's Shoes	15.2	31.8	763	31.0	732	8.6	720	12.6	889	13.3	944	16.6	1,017	19.1	638	18.1	796	
Girl's Shoes	21.6	25.3	549	31.6	706	19.2	673	17.5	1,069	14.2	652	18.7	832	22.3	683	20.8	745	
Lady's Shoes	16.2	24.0	682	27.7	635	13.8	1,182	17.4	1,018	14.3	694	18.2	1,060	18.8	597	18.5	790	

TABLE 5.4 • Expenditure on Non-Food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence (continued)

Non-Food Items and Services (6 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Mean Expenditure (Naira)	% of Households Reporting Expenditure
Tailoring Charges	1,231	31.8	1,366	42.4	1,356	40.4	669	14.9	589	12.2	1,474	39.1	1,396	32.4	985	30.2	1,156	31.1
Laundry and Dry Cleaning	46	1.9	68	2.4	73	2.1	120	2.0	126	2.9	56	1.0	122	2.4	491.9	1.6	79	79
Bowls, Glassware/plates, Silverware	83	4.2	144	10.5	100	4.4	265	8.6	114	5.4	84	4.2	171	5.8	88	5.5	123	5.7
Cooking Utensils	120	6.2	140	10.9	164	10.6	153	9.5	337	11.0	269	10.2	281	11.5	161	8.7	211	9.9
Cleaning Utensils	65	16.4	113	26.0	102	30.3	61	19.4	93	21.3	93	27.1	118	29.1	69	20.8	89	24.2
Torch/Flashlights	219	27.4	339	41.6	303	52.7	124	19.1	122	12.3	244	25.5	230	26.3	223	31.9	226	29.6
Umbrella and Raincoat	23	2.6	112	1.8	20	2.1	22	2.2	61	5.3	20	2.0	46	2.4	30	2.8	37	2.6
Paraffin Lamp	4	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.3	1	0.2
Stationary Items	0	0.0	24	0.9	26	0.4	8	0.3	43	0.6	11	0.6	28	0.8	12	0.2	18	0.5
Books	6	0.4	51	2.3	40	2.1	0	0.0	82	2.3	25	1.4	53	1.9	20	1.1	34	1.4
House Decorations	88	1.1	639	1.1	201	1.8	5	0.2	196	0.9	57	1.6	197	1.7	139	0.8	163	1.2
Night's Lodging in Rest House or Hotel	34	0.2	16	0.6	109	0.8	54	0.3	105	1.0	7	0.2	70	0.7	41	0.3	53	0.5
Donations to Church, Mosque, other Religious Group	2,570	57.8	1,106	40.1	664	41.5	2,788	40.4	4,478	49.8	3,714	51.3	3,934	53.4	1,837	43.1	2,710	47.4
Health Expenditures (excluding insurance)	5,148	46.6	3,018	30.2	1,647	27.0	10,673	74.0	10,503	57.0	6,630	48.3	7,253	49.4	5,607	45.4	6,292	47.1
Mean includes households reporting no expenditure (0)																		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of households reporting expenditure between waves

TABLE 5.4a • Expenditure on Non-food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence

Non-Food Items and Services (6 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting Expenditure																	
Infant Clothing	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.9	↓ -4.0	↑ 1.4	↓ -1.4	↑ 3.6	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.0									
Baby Nappies/Diapers	↑ 0.2	↑ 3.8	↓ -3.4	↑ 1.5	↓ -0.5	↑ 2.1	↑ 1.5	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.5									
Boys Tailored Clothes	↑ 1.6	↓ -4.3	↑ 6.0	↑ 2.6	↑ 4.2	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.0	↑ 2.8	↑ 2.0									
Boys Dress (ready made)	↑ 4.0	↓ -3.8	↑ 2.4	↑ 11.5	↑ 3.9	↑ 2.6	↓ -0.2	↑ 6.0	↑ 3.4									
Girls Tailored Clothes	↑ 0.9	↓ -4.3	↑ 8.1	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.5									
Girls Dress (ready made)	↓ -0.7	↓ -3.6	↑ 1.3	↑ 9.0	↑ 10.0	↑ 5.6	↑ 3.2	↑ 4.7	↑ 4.1									
Men Tailored Clothes	↑ 1.3	↓ -2.7	↑ 4.2	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.3	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.0									
Men Dress (ready made)	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 5.1	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.3									
Women Tailored Clothes	↑ 6.8	↓ -3.8	↑ 4.9	↑ 0.3	↓ -2.8	↓ -6.2	↓ -4.1	↑ 1.2	↓ -1.0									
Women Dress (ready made)	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.6	↑ 2.2	↑ 5.4	↑ 4.7	↑ 3.4	↑ 2.5	↑ 2.9									
Ankara, George Materials	↑ 2.1	↓ -4.0	↑ 14.4	↓ -3.3	↓ -8.4	↑ 3.4	↓ -1.3	↑ 4.2	↑ 2.0									
Other Clothing Materials	↑ 1.9	↓ -0.8	↓ -5.9	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.1	↓ -1.2									
Boy's Shoes	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 7.0	↑ 4.7	↓ -1.8	↑ 3.3	↑ 1.4	↑ 3.8	↑ 2.8									
Men's Shoes	↓ -2.5	↑ 1.9	↑ 7.0	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.1	↑ 1.2									
Girl's Shoes	↑ 3.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 8.2	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.4	↑ 3.6	↑ 3.5									
Lady's Shoes	↓ -0.7	↓ -4.1	↑ 10.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.2	↑ 3.7	↑ 0.9	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.1									
Tailoring Charges	↑ 6.9	↑ 5.8	↑ 8.5	↑ 3.9	↓ -6.7	↑ 12.2	↑ 6.5	↑ 5.7	↑ 6.0									
Laundry and Dry Cleaning	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.8	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.8	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.5									
Bowls, Glassware/plates, Silverware	↑ 2.1	↑ 6.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.3	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.5									
Cooking Utensils	↓ -1.1	↑ 3.0	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.8	↓ -2.2	↑ 4.5	↑ 3.4	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.8									
Cleaning Utensils	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.5	↑ 4.4	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.6	↑ 6.4	↑ 4.7	↑ 2.5	↑ 3.5									
Torch/Flashlights	↓ -7.4	↑ 6.1	↑ 19.8	↑ 1.3	↓ -4.3	↑ 6.3	↑ 3.8	↑ 5.0	↑ 4.5									
Umbrella and Raincoat	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.7	↓ -3.0	↓ -4.6	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.9									
Paraffin Lamp	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3									
Stationary Items	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0									

(continued on next page)

TABLE 5.4a • Expenditure on Non-food Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence (continued)

Non-Food Items and Services (6 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	% of Households Reporting Expenditure																	
Books	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.4	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.4	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	
House Decorations	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.9	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	
Nights Lodging in Pest House or Hotel	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	
Donations to Church, Mosque, other Religious Group	↑ 6.5	↑ 8.4	↑ 12.3	↓ -2.2	↑ 9.5	↑ 9.5	↑ 5.7	↑ 9.5	↑ 5.7	↑ 9.5	↑ 9.5	↑ 5.7	↑ 9.5	↑ 5.7	↑ 9.5	↑ 8.0	↑ 8.0	
Health Expenditures (excluding insurance)	↑ 8.7	↓ -6.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 8.5	↑ 19.6	↑ 25.3	↑ 13.6	↑ 10.2	↑ 13.6	↑ 19.6	↑ 25.3	↑ 13.6	↑ 10.2	↑ 13.6	↑ 10.2	↑ 11.6	↑ 11.6	
Mean includes households reporting no expenditure (0)																		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of households reporting expenditure between waves.

TABLE 5.5a • Expenditure on Non-Food Items and Services in the Last Year by Place of Residence

Non-Food Items and Services	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NGA	
	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure	Households Reporting Expenditure	% of Households Reporting Expenditure
Carpet, Rugs, Drapes, Curtain	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.9	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3
Linen-Towels, Sheets, Blanket	↑ 1.1	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.3	↓ -2.1	↑ 0.9	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.3	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.9	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.1
Mat – Sleeping or for Drying Maize flour	↓ -0.9	↓ -2.7	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -2.5	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -2.5	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5
Mosquito Net	↓ -1.5	↓ -2.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4
Mattres	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2
Sports & Hobby Equipment,	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1
Camera	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.5
Building Items – Cement, Bricks, Timber, Iron	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.9	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.8	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.8	↑ 2.8	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.8	↑ 1.8
Council Rates	↓ -0.6	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2
Health Insurance	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2
Auto Insurance	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6
Home Insurance	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
Life Insurance	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
Fines or Legal Fees	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0
Dowry Costs	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3
Marriage Ceremony Cost	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -4.3	↓ -3.5	4.2	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -3.5	4.2	4.2	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6
Funeral Costs	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.3	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.9	↑ 6.0	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	↓ -0.9	↑ 6.0	↑ 6.0	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.8

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of households reporting expenditure between waves.

households nationally report meal reduction in the 12 months preceding the survey. This is a 6.9 percentage point increase from Wave 1 of the GHS-Panel (see Table 5.6a). That number is alarmingly higher in some of the regions. In the South East 48.6 percent of households report a reduced number of meals which is 25 percent more than in Wave 1 (see Table 5.6a). More urban area households (22.8%) report the incidence of meal reduction than rural households (17.5%).

Overall about 24 percent of households report food inadequacy with this percentage increasing considerably

in the South East (63.1% and up by 27% since Wave 1). In the South South and South West, 26.1 percent and 24.8 percent report food inadequacy, respectively. More urban households (28.3%) report food inadequacy than rural households (20.6%).

Details on the incidence of food shortages are provided in Table 5.7; households in the South East region (33.2%) reportedly have the highest occurrence of food shortage across the regions. This represents a 16 percent increase since Wave 1 (see Table 5.7a). The highest percentage of reported shortages occurred in January (7.8%) and February (4.8%).

TABLE 5.6 • Food Availability

Region	Percent of Households with Reduced # of Meals	Percent Households with Reporting Food Inadequacy
North Central	11.8	13.6
North East	9.6	10.6
North West	13.2	6.1
South East	48.6	63.1
South South	18.2	26.1
South West	18.2	24.8
Urban	22.8	28.3
Rural	17.5	20.6
NGA	19.7	23.8

TABLE 5.6a • Food Availability

Region	Percent of Households with Reduced # of Meals	Percent Households with Reporting Food Inadequacy
North Central	↑ 3.4	↓ -7.5
North East	↑ 7.4	↓ -10.0
North West	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.0
South East	↑ 25.3	↑ 27.0
South South	↑ 3.3	↓ -1.4
South West	↑ 4.4	↓ -7.9
Urban	↑ 8.8	↓ -2.1
Rural	↑ 5.5	↑ 1.3
NGA	↑ 6.9	↑ 0.0

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

Shocks, Safety Nets and Coping Mechanisms

Coping Mechanisms and Shocks

As shown in Table 5.8, the death or sudden disability of an adult working member within the household is the most commonly occurring shock within rural households at 10.5 percent. It is also the most commonly reported shock in the North Central, North West, South East and South West regions. The North Eastern households report excess rains causing harvest failure (22.4%) as the most common shock and in the South South region increase in food prices (8.5%) is reported as the most common shock. Other relatively common shocks include death of an individual sending remittances (4.1%), and illness of an income-earning member of the household (6.2%).

Table 5.9 reveals that the most commonly occurring coping mechanisms include receipt of assistance from family and friends (7.4%), reduction in food consumption (5%), borrowing money from family and friends (4.9%), and sale of livestock (4%). Receipt of assistance from friends and family was reported as the most important coping mechanism experienced by households, followed by sale of livestock and reduction in food consumption.

TABLE 5.7 • Food Shortage in the Last One Year

	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Households Faced Food Shortage in the last 12 Months	3.2	4.5	4.5	33.2	6.5	13.4	14.2	8.9	11.1
Any Food Shortage Reported in:									
January	0.6	2.2	0.4	27.0	3.6	11.3	11.0	5.5	7.8
February	1.6	1.7	0.8	13.4	2.1	7.3	6.8	3.3	4.8
March	0.3	0.5	0.6	3.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0
April	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
May	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
June	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
July	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
August	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
September	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3
October	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
November	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
December	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

TABLE 5.7a • Food Shortage in the Last One Year

	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Households Faced Food Shortage in the last 12 Months	↓ -1.4	↑ 2.4	↓ -1.0	↑ 16.0	↓ -4.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.5
Any Food Shortage Reported in:									
January	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.3	↓ -0.9	↑ 16.0	↓ -1.5	↑ 2.1	↑ 3.1	↑ 2.0	↑ 2.5
February	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.9	↑ 5.8	↓ -2.5	↑ 1.8	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.0
March	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0
April	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.1
May	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2
June	↓ -1.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1
July	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1
August	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2
September	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2
October	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1
November	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1
December	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of households reporting shortages between waves.

TABLE 5.8 • Percentage of Households Reporting Shocks by Region and Place of Residence

Shocks	Regions								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Death or disability of an adult working member of the HH	10.1	8.3	13.5	13.8	6.0	7.0	8.3	10.5	9.6
Death of someone who sends remittances to the HH	2.9	2.1	3.8	5.3	3.1	5.4	4.2	3.9	4.1
Illness of income earning member of the HH	3.9	5.5	6.1	9.2	7.2	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.2
Loss of an important contact	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9
Job loss	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	0.8	1.8
Departure of income earning member of the HH due to Marriage	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5
Nonfarm business failure	2.6	6.5	9.2	5.4	3.7	4.0	6.5	4.3	5.2
Theft of crops, cash, livestock or other property	2.7	3.0	6.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	3.0	2.3
Destruction of harvest by fire	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4
Dwelling damaged/demolished	0.9	4.8	4.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.1
Poor rains that caused harvest failure	4.0	7.3	4.1	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.2	3.7	2.7
Flooding that caused harvest failure	7.3	22.4	10.3	3.5	5.3	0.2	2.1	9.8	6.6
Pest invasion that caused harvest failure or storage loss	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.7
Loss of property due to fire or flood	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5
Loss of land	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
Death or livestock due to illness	0.6	4.3	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.4	1.6
Increase in price of inputs	1.0	3.9	4.2	3.2	2.1	0.5	1.4	2.8	2.2
Fall in the price of output	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Increase in price of food items consumed	1.5	7.7	9.8	11.5	8.5	1.9	4.1	7.9	6.3
Kidnapping/Hijacking/robbery/assault	0.1	1.0	0.0	4.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.0
Other	0.9	1.6	0.7	3.0	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5

Safety Nets

As Table 5.10 demonstrates, the availability and use of safety nets does not mitigate many of the listed shocks. The most frequently reported safety net is the distribution of free food and maize, though it is reported

by only 1.6 percent of households. School feeding programs are the second most common safety net (0.8%). Regionally, free food and maize distribution remains the most common safety net reported with 5.1 and 4.4 percent of households in the North East and South South, respectively reporting this safety net.

TABLE 5.8a • Percentage of Households Reporting Shocks by Region and Place of Residence

Shocks	Regions								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Death or Disability of an Adult Working Member of the HH	↑ 5.3	↑ 2.5	↑ 4.9	↑ 3.1	↓ -0.6	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.3	↑ 3.6	↑ 3.5
Death of Someone Who Sends Remittances to the HH	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.5	↑ 2.7	↓ -0.8	↓ -3.2	↑ 2.4	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.5
Illness of Income Earning Member of the HH	↑ 1.1	↑ 3.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.4	↑ 3.0	↑ 2.5	↑ 2.8	↑ 2.7
Loss of an Important Contact	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -4.0	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.9
Job Loss	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.5
Departure of Income Earning Member of the HH Due to Marriage	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3
Nonfarm Business Failure	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.5	↑ 4.6	↑ 4.0	↑ 2.4	↑ 3.5	↑ 4.3	↑ 2.3	↑ 3.1
Theft of Crops, Cash, Livestock or other Property	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 4.5	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.7	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4
Destruction of Harvest by Fire	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1
Dwelling Damaged/Demolished	↓ 0.0	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.8
Poor Rains that Caused Harvest Failure	↓ -0.3	↓ -3.1	↓ -2.2	↓ -3.2	↓ -0.8	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.9	↓ -1.1
Flooding that Caused Harvest Failure	↑ 5.3	↑ 17.7	↑ 4.3	↑ 2.1	↑ 4.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.4	↑ 6.2	↑ 4.2
Pest invasion that Caused Harvest Failure or Storage Loss	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.2	↓ -4.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.7
loss of Property Due to Fire or Flood	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.3	↓ 0.0	↑ 2.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.8
Loss of Land	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1
Death of Livestock Due to Illness	↓ -2.4	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.3	↓ 0.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.8
Increase in Price of Inputs	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.3	↓ -4.4	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.7
Fall in the Price of Output	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3
Increase in Price of Food Items Consumed	↓ -2.7	↑ 2.1	↓ -1.1	↑ 4.0	↑ 3.0	↑ 1.0	↓ -1.2	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.8
Kidnapping/Hijacking/Robbery/Assault	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.8	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0
Other	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.6	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.9

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of households reporting shocks between waves.

TABLE 5.9 • Household Shock Coping Mechanisms in the Last 12 Months

Coping Mechanism in the Last 12 Months	Percent of Households	Number of Households Reported It		
		1st Most Important	2nd Most Important	3rd Most Important
Sale of Livestock	4.0	3.4	0.3	0.3
Sale of Land	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0
Sale of Other Property	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.1
Sent Children to Live with Friends	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
Withdrew Children from School	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
Engaged in Additional Income Generating Activities	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1
Received Assistance from Friends and Family	7.4	4.8	1.9	1.0
Borrowed from Friends and Family	4.9	2.0	2.1	0.9
Took a Loan from Financial Institution	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Members of Household Migrated for Work	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
Credited Purchases	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.1
Delayed Payment Obligations	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
Sold Harvest in Advance	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Reduced Food Consumption	5.0	3.1	1.1	0.8
Reduced Non Food Consumption	2.5	0.6	1.2	0.5
Relied on Savings	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Received Assistance from NGO	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Took Advance Payment from Employer	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Received Assistance from Government	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Was Covered by Insurance Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did Nothing	8.8	8.1	0.6	0.2
Other	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1

TABLE 5.10 • Percentage Distribution of Household Safety-Nets

Safety-Nets	Regions								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Free Food/Maize dist.	0.6	5.1	0.4	0.6	4.4	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.6
Food/Cash for work prog.	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Inputs for work prog.	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
School feeding prog.	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.8
Targeted nutrition prog.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplementary Feeding for Malnourished children at a nutritional rehab unit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scholarships for Secondary educ.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Scholarships for Tertiary educ.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Government loan for university and other tertiary educ.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct cash transfers from government	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Direct cash transfers from development partners	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Livestock transfers from NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3

Income Generating Activities, Labor and Time Use

6

Key Messages:

- Overall, agriculture is the most common income generating activity followed by provision of personal services and manufacturing.
- Unemployment is at its highest among individuals between 15 and 24.
- Unemployment decreased in the country as a whole, though some regions showed an increase in unemployment.
- 67% of households engage in non-farm enterprises, the most common of which is retail trade (58.8%) and provision of personal services (10.9%).
- Start-up capital for these enterprises commonly comes from savings (51.3%) and relatives/friends (26.4%).
- 2.8 percent of households in the sample report receiving remittances.

Labor Participation in Income Generating Activities

Tables 6.1 to 6.9 present information on the proportion of household members over 5 years of age that participated in specific income generating activities in the 7 days preceding the survey. Income generating activities include any work, other than temporary work, for which a salary, wage, or commission is paid. It can also include informal work, such as jobs without formal contracts or benefits.

In the North Central region, participation levels are at their highest in the agricultural sector and this occurs across all age groups. Buying and selling, personal services and education are also common categories among males and females in the North Central region. These numbers do not show a great deal of change from

Wave 1, with the largest overall increase in participation occurring in agriculture (2%).

In the North East, agriculture is also the dominant income generating activity across all age groups, with over 47 percent participation by males in all age groups. Female participation in agriculture is lower than that of males. Buying and selling is the second most popular income generating activity in this region. Females in all age groups dominate this category with the highest participation (33.2%) among women between 60–64 followed by women between 45 and 59 (29.9%). Manufacturing and personal service activities are also very common. Employed female participation in manufacturing is much higher than that of employed males with 38.9 percent participation by females between 25 and 44 but only 3.3 percent maximum participation among males in the same category across all age groups.

TABLE 6.1 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	North Central												All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture	97.2	89.0	81.2	51.4	51.8	43.7	57.5	46.2	78.2	35.4	78.0	33.6	56.7
Mining	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
Manufacturing	0.0	5.7	2.8	6.8	4.7	4.0	1.9	3.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.9	3.7
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	3.3	0.7	2.6	7.2	4.0	4.1	2.5
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Construction	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3
Transportation	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.0	1.4
Buying and Selling	0.9	1.6	2.8	22.3	7.7	34.9	4.5	28.0	4.4	53.3	2.0	53.4	18.2
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Personal Services	1.1	3.7	5.4	9.7	6.9	5.1	5.2	7.5	5.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.5
Education	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	3.1	4.6	10.5	5.7	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8
Health	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.4	3.5	5.1	4.8	3.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	4.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

TABLE 6.1a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	North Central														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Agriculture	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 16.6	↓ -10.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 2.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 3.1	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.3	↑ 8.9	↓ -6.9	↑ 2.0		
Mining	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	-1.6	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1		
Manufacturing	→ 0.0	↑ 4.9	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.6	↑ 2.7	↓ -3.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4	↓ -2.2	↑ 2.1	↓ -1.8	↓ -3.5	↓ 0.0		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -4.2	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.7	↑ 2.6	↑ 7.2	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.1	↑ 1.0		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	↓ -1.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2		
Construction	↑ 0.9	→ 0.0	↓ -3.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -3.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.5	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.3	→ 0.0	↓ -1.0		
Transportation	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -2.3	→ 0.0	↓ -3.0	↑ 2.0	↑ 2.4	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5		
Buying and Selling	↓ -0.4	↓ -7.3	↓ -2.5	↑ 6.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.6	↓ -7.5	↓ -2.8	↓ -13.5	↓ -10.2	↑ 8.8	↓ -0.8		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0		
Personal Services	↑ 0.4	↑ 3.7	↓ -1.2	↓ -3.8	↓ -0.5	↓ -3.0	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.6	↑ 2.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7		
Education	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.5	↑ 2.1	↓ -2.0	↑ 2.8	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.8	→ 0.0	↓ -5.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.7	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -3.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.2	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 4.5	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3		
Other	→ 0.0	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.8	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.1		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.2 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	North East												All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture	94.6	80.8	70.7	36.9	55.1	30.7	54.4	30.0	47.8	56.5	73.0	41.3	54.0
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	2.5	3.2	2.3	34.7	3.3	38.9	2.9	35.1	1.2	10.3	1.8	32.4	15.2
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Construction	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.6
Transportation	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	5.4	0.1	3.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.7
Buying and Selling	1.5	14.4	9.4	26.8	18.0	22.9	13.0	29.9	14.8	33.2	18.5	22.2	17.2
Financial/Insurance/Real Est.	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Personal Services	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.3	6.2	0.0	0.8	4.1	1.6
Education	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.0	1.6	5.6	1.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Health	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	2.2	5.7	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	6.2	1.2	6.3	1.1	8.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3

TABLE 6.2a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	North East														
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	↑ 5.1	↑ 6.8	↑ 2.5	↓ -0.8	↓ -2.8	↑ 2.8	↓ -1.2	↓ -6.0	↓ -18.6	↑ 1.5	↓ -4.0	↓ -20.2	↓ -0.7		
Mining	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.5	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1
Manufacturing	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.7	↓ -2.2	↑ 7.9	↑ 1.1	↑ 8.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 5.0	↑ 0.2	↓ -12.2	↓ -2.6	↑ 24.1	↑ 2.6		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	→ 0.0	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.9	→ 0.0	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 5.6	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1
Construction	↑ 0.5	→ 0.0	↑ 2.5	→ 0.0	↑ 1.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -8.2	→ 0.0	↑ 2.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.7		
Transportation	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 4.5	→ 0.0	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 6.8	→ 0.0	↑ 1.1	→ 0.0	↑ 1.0		
Buying and Selling	↓ -4.4	↓ -8.0	↓ -2.1	↑ 2.1	↑ 2.2	↓ -7.2	↑ 4.9	↑ 7.3	↑ 2.2	↑ 15.6	↑ 8.2	↓ -8.0	↓ -1.1		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Personal Services	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -3.3	↓ -8.3	↓ -2.4	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.7	↓ -3.5	↓ -0.9	→ 0.0	↓ -1.6	↑ 4.1	↓ -1.9		
Education	↓ -1.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -3.1	↓ -2.9	↑ 7.6	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.9	↑ 2.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.1	↓ -4.9	↓ -2.0	→ 0.0	0.3		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.5	↓ -2.3	↓ -3.8	↑ 0.4	↑ 4.2	→ 0.0	↓ -1.5	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2		
Other	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.8	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.3 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	North West														
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	96.2	68.8	71.7	18.8	64.5	6.5	58.5	15.3	75.2	37.5	79.0	19.1	48.7		
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	1.2	18.7	9.8	26.0	5.1	37.2	2.5	31.0	6.7	47.0	0.8	33.9	15.0		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Transportation	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.8		
Buying and Selling	1.5	12.5	7.9	46.0	8.2	43.2	9.7	45.1	8.2	8.7	9.1	30.6	20.2		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
Personal Services	1.1	0.0	3.6	6.4	5.1	10.5	8.3	6.0	7.6	6.8	7.0	14.2	6.7		
Education	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.7	1.7	8.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3	3.0		
Health	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7		
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		

Agriculture continues to take center stage in the North West, followed by buying and selling, and manufacturing. However while the majority of employed males work in agriculture, females are also found in large numbers in the other sectors. Across all age groups for women, except 25–44, the percentage working in agriculture has increased since the GHS-Panel Wave 1 (see change Table 6.3a)

In Table 6.4 we note that agriculture still is the most popular income generating activity amongst the employed in the South East region. Nonetheless the percentage working in agriculture is lower than in the Northern regions. Across the different age groups the percentage of working men participating in agriculture is less than in the Northern regions. For females, on the other hand, the percentage of the employed who work in agriculture is greater than in the Northern regions. Amongst men and women who are employed, buying and selling is the second most popular activity. The percentage of the employed working in agriculture is lower than the percentage found in the first wave. Meanwhile, the percentage employed in the buying and selling sector has increased by 6.3 percentage points (see Table 6.4a).

In the South South (Table 6.5) the percentage of those employed who are working in the agricultural sector is even lower than in the South East, and thus lower than in the Northern regions. This figure has dropped 4.9 percentage points from the first wave of the GHS-Panel (see Table 6.5a). Nevertheless, for males across all age groups agriculture remains the most popular activity. Among males aged 25–44, the percentage devoted to agriculture is lower than any other group. The same holds for females with the exception of 5–14 year olds. Male participation in agriculture across all groups has declined since wave 1 of the GHS-Panel. Meanwhile for females it has also declined across all groups except for those greater than 65 years of age. For this group of women the number has increased by 11 percentage points.

Participation in agriculture is lowest in the South West region of the country (Table 6.6). Only 19 percent

of the working population in the region reported agriculture as their income generating activity. There is also a considerable portion of the population who work in personal services, however the main activity is buying and selling with 33.4 percent of the respondents involved in this sector. Female participation in buying and selling in every age group is greater than the portion of males who work in the activity, except for 5–14 year olds. Meanwhile, male participation in agriculture across all age groups is greater than that of females. Involvement in personal services is similar to buying and selling, however in this activity individuals the groups over 65 years of age are now the exception. While there have been changes since wave 1 of the GHS-Panel, the overall portion in each activity has not changed drastically (see Table 6.6a).

As may be expected, urban and rural populations exhibit differences in income generating activity participation. In rural areas 58 percent of the working population is in agriculture while in urban areas the percentage is only 11 percent. While agriculture is the most popular income generating activity in rural areas, buying and selling is most popular in urban areas. In urban areas the percentage of females participating in buying and selling is greater than that of males for all age groups except 5–14 year olds. The inverse is true for agriculture. The same pattern can be observed in rural areas. Both urban and rural areas exhibit very small changes from one wave to the other in the overall distribution of activities (see Table 6.7a and 6.8a).

Nationally, agriculture is the most ubiquitous income generating activity with nearly 40 percent of all those employed participating in agriculture. At the national level the percentage of women, across all age groups, participating in agriculture is less than the percentage of men working in agriculture. The opposite is true for buying and selling activities, where the national participation is close to 24 percent among those who work and the percentage of women that gravitate towards the activity is greater than that of males. Nationally, the age group with the most dispersed participation is that of

TABLE 6.3a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	North West														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Agriculture	↑ 8.2	↑ 19.3	↑ 6.7	↑ 9.7	↑ 9.0	↓ -1.9	↑ 3.6	↑ 6.0	↑ 6.9	↑ 15.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 6.9	↑ 3.6		
Mining	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0		
Manufacturing	↓ -4.4	↓ -15.4	↑ 9.3	↓ -2.5	↑ 3.2	↑ 11.5	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.1	↑ 6.7	↑ 37.8	↓ -3.2	↑ 17.1	↑ 4.1		
Professional/Scientific/Technical	↓ -0.6	→ 0.0	↓ -3.9	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -3.7	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1		
Construction	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	↑ 2.3	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0		
Transportation	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -4.5	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 2.7	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3		
Buying and Selling	↑ 0.8	↑ 5.6	↓ -2.2	↑ 7.2	↓ -4.9	↑ 10.0	↓ -3.1	↑ 6.0	↓ -8.3	↓ -22.8	↑ 6.3	↓ -25.0	↑ 1.7		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.9	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Personal Services	↓ -3.2	↓ -9.0	↓ -4.8	↓ -15.0	↓ -4.7	↓ -8.0	↓ -3.4	↓ -7.3	↑ 2.5	↓ -15.0	↓ -1.4	↑ 4.4	↓ -5.2		
Education	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.9	→ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -3.5	↑ 0.2		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.9	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -4.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3		
Other	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.3	↓ -10.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -3.0	↓ -4.7	↓ -15.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -3.0		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.4 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	South East														
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	100.0	100.0	60.0	51.0	19.6	33.7	31.3	55.3	46.0	75.4	75.1	74.3	45.8		
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	6.5	6.3	5.2	0.8	5.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	3.8		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
Construction	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	10.6	0.4	7.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.6		
Transportation	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.7	0.3	8.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1		
Buying and Selling	0.0	0.0	18.4	24.2	23.5	36.3	17.2	32.7	13.7	23.7	7.3	22.8	25.5		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9		
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	3.2	9.2	6.0	6.2	8.6	0.6	7.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.6		
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.1	5.3	6.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8		
Health	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.1	2.8	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.5		
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	11.4	5.7	9.8	1.7	10.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.3		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		

TABLE 6.4a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	South East														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Agriculture	↑ 5.8	→ 0.0	↓ -18.8	↓ -18.5	↓ -8.5	↓ -11.9	↓ -8.1	↓ -6.9	↓ -11.2	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -12.2	↓ -12.2		
Mining	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.2		
Manufacturing	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -2.8	↑ 4.2	↑ 1.1	↑ 2.5	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.9	↑ 1.3	↑ 1.3		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.1	→ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -3.1	→ 0.0	↓ -2.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0		
Construction	↓ -1.8	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.1	→ 0.0	↓ -6.2	→ 0.0	↑ 1.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4		
Transportation	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 4.3	→ 0.0	↓ -1.3	↓ 0.0	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↓ -1.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1		
Buying and Selling	↓ -4.0	→ 0.0	↑ 13.1	↑ 8.9	↓ -0.2	↑ 6.0	↑ 1.7	↑ 7.4	↑ 12.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.9	↑ 9.3	↑ 6.3		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.9	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4		
Personal Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.9	↓ -3.5	↑ 0.6	↑ 5.8	↓ -1.3	↑ 3.2	→ 0.0	↑ 1.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.5		
Education	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 3.9	↑ 2.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.7	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.9		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 2.0	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.6		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 3.4	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.3	↑ 5.4	→ 0.0	↑ 3.3	→ 0.0	↑ 1.5		
Other	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 4.4	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.5 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	South South													
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	60.9	0.0	39.4	39.8	19.6	26.0	28.7	38.4	43.9	38.1	60.6	55.2	31.3	
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.1	7.4	2.4	4.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.5
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	16.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.4	1.0	4.5	1.7	6.0	0.0	1.9	4.3	2.4	
Construction	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	13.4	1.2	11.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.7	
Transportation	16.5	0.0	19.3	0.0	9.5	0.1	8.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.5	
Buying and Selling	0.0	0.0	9.4	28.4	11.8	44.2	4.8	38.5	9.1	57.3	14.6	35.6	26.0	
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	
Personal Services	6.1	100.0	9.9	24.6	15.0	6.6	6.4	3.2	4.6	0.0	8.6	1.6	8.5	
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	7.0	10.1	8.3	5.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	5.8	
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	11.0	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.7	6.1	9.2	5.2	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	

TABLE 6.5a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	South South														
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	↓ -13.9	↓ -73.1	↓ -2.3	↓ -13.8	↓ -6.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -6.9	↓ -5.2	↓ -3.5	↓ -3.9	↓ -1.7	↑ 10.8	↓ -4.9	↓ -4.9	
Mining	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.7	→ 0.0	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	
Manufacturing	→ 0.0	↓ -13.9	↑ 3.4	↑ 1.8	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.3	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.8	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 2.4	↓ -2.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 5.3	→ 0.0	↑ 2.8	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.5	
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	↑ 16.5	→ 0.0	↑ 0.9	→ 0.0	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 4.5	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.9	→ 0.0	↑ 1.9	↑ 4.3	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.9	
Construction	↓ -7.4	→ 0.0	↓ -12.4	→ 0.0	↑ 2.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 3.5	→ 0.0	↓ -10.9	→ 0.0	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	
Transportation	↑ 16.5	→ 0.0	↑ 17.1	↓ -1.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 3.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.3	↑ 1.7	→ 0.0	↑ 1.3	↑ 1.3	
Buying and Selling	↓ -17.8	↓ -13.0	↓ -3.6	↑ 10.5	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.5	↑ 5.2	↓ -7.5	↑ 8.8	↓ -2.4	↓ -19.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4	
Personal Services	↑ 6.1	↑ 100.0	↑ 2.8	↑ 5.9	↑ 5.9	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.6	↑ 3.3	→ 0.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.5	
Education	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.3	↓ -3.8	↓ -1.5	↑ 2.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.1	→ 0.0	↑ 3.4	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.4	
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.1	↑ 11.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -3.4	↑ 2.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.5	
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -3.5	↓ -1.7	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.0	↓ -1.3	↑ 2.3	↓ -2.1	↓ -4.4	→ 0.0	↓ -1.2	↓ -1.2	
Other	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -2.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.7	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.7	

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.6 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	South West														
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	74.0	59.3	33.1	15.0	13.9	12.7	24.0	9.3	49.4	15.8	45.3	22.1	19.1		
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	7.9	13.4	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.6	6.4	5.0		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.0	14.8	7.7	5.7	0.6	3.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.2		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4		
Construction	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.3	5.8	0.0	9.8	0.1	3.7	1.8	4.5	0.0	3.5		
Transportation	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	13.6	0.0	12.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	5.2		
Buying and Selling	18.4	18.2	3.5	21.4	8.8	52.1	6.0	68.2	10.2	63.8	2.9	64.3	33.4		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.7	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5		
Personal Services	7.6	22.6	19.4	32.0	26.1	16.4	20.0	6.5	11.2	16.2	19.5	4.2	17.5		
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.3	7.2	5.4	6.8	2.8	0.5	3.0	2.9	5.0		
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.4	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3		
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.4	7.5	2.7	5.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.8		
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1		

TABLE 6.6a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	South West														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Agriculture	↓ -12.4	↓ -40.7	↑ 11.5	↓ -3.4	↓ -3.2	↑ 0.7	↑ 1.9	↓ -6.9	↑ 12.8	↓ -7.9	↓ -6.7	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.6		
Mining	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.1		
Manufacturing	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -3.0	↑ 9.6	↑ 2.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.7	↓ -6.9	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.6	↑ 6.4	↑ 0.2		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.8	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -5.5	→ 0.0	↑ 3.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -1.6	→ 0.0	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.6	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5		
Construction	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 7.0	↑ 3.3	↑ 1.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 2.8	↑ 1.8	↓ -1.5	→ 0.0	↑ 1.0		
Transportation	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -3.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.4	→ 0.0	↑ 7.7	→ 0.0	↑ 0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3		
Buying and Selling	↑ 18.4	↑ 18.2	↓ -4.2	↓ -8.2	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.8	↓ -2.5	↑ 8.5	↑ 3.8	↑ 0.9	↓ -4.4	↓ -5.9	1.7		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↓ -3.3	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.1	↑ 3.2	↑ 0.6	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -2.7	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4		
Personal Services	↑ 0.2	↑ 22.6	↓ -3.1	↑ 8.8	↑ 7.2	↓ -0.9	↑ 5.6	↓ -3.4	↓ -13.0	↑ 8.5	↑ 10.2	↓ -2.1	↑ 2.0		
Education	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -6.4	↓ -4.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.8	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.7	↑ 3.0	↑ 2.9	↓ -1.0		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -2.1	↑ 1.0	↓ -1.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -2.7	↓ -0.7	↑ 3.2	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.3	↑ 3.9	↓ -1.2	-2.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Other	↓ -6.2	→ 0.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -2.1	↓ -4.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.7	↓ -2.6	→ 0.0	↓ -1.5		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.7 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	Urban														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female											
Agriculture	60.4	45.4	18.2	8.2	9.9	5.0	11.3	6.5	29.1	8.5	32.0	23.1	11.0		
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
Manufacturing	0.0	16.6	13.7	17.6	9.2	8.3	4.0	3.5	5.0	2.9	1.4	11.4	7.5		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.0	11.2	7.1	5.5	0.9	4.8	0.1	4.4	1.9	8.2	0.0	3.5		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.0		
Construction	1.5	0.0	12.9	1.9	7.5	0.3	8.9	0.0	3.9	1.8	7.4	0.0	4.2		
Transportation	2.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	13.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	5.2		
Buying and Selling	20.3	19.8	14.5	29.6	14.9	52.1	12.3	64.8	8.4	69.4	4.9	57.3	34.0		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	1.4	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5		
Personal Services	12.3	18.2	15.6	27.4	20.1	13.9	17.4	6.4	16.7	14.2	21.5	5.0	15.6		
Education	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	4.3	8.1	11.4	9.8	5.3	0.5	3.7	3.2	6.7		
Health	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.8	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.0		
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	9.7	4.9	8.2	4.2	8.7	0.8	6.6	0.0	5.8		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.6		

TABLE 6.7a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	Urban														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Agriculture	↑ 10.9	↑ 23.1	↑ 2.2	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.1	↓ -3.4	↑ 2.4	↓ -3.6	↓ -4.0	↓ -3.5	↓ -1.4		
Mining	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Manufacturing	↓ -11.1	↓ -5.0	↑ 6.7	↑ 4.1	↑ 2.7	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -3.6	↑ 2.9	↓ -0.6	↑ 9.1	↑ 0.7		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 1.7	↑ 4.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↑ 1.9	↑ 5.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.9	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 2.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Construction	↑ 1.5	→ 0.0	↓ -2.6	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.2	→ 0.0	↓ -4.0	↑ 1.8	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	→ 0.0		
Transportation	↑ 2.8	→ 0.0	↓ -1.9	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.3	→ 0.0	↑ 7.4	→ 0.0	↑ 1.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3		
Buying and Selling	↑ 2.2	↓ -19.2	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.1	↑ 2.4	↓ -0.9	↑ 6.5	↓ -6.1	↓ -7.2	↓ -8.5	↓ -7.8	↑ 0.7		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	↓ -6.3	↑ 1.1	↓ -2.2	↓ 0.0	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -2.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2		
Personal Services	↓ -3.7	↑ 7.3	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.6	↑ 4.1	↓ -0.8	↑ 4.5	↓ -3.6	↓ -1.9	↑ 10.7	↑ 11.7	↓ -0.2	1.4		
Education	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -2.6	↓ -3.4	↑ 1.4	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↑ 3.2	↓ -0.4		
Health	0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ 0.0	↑ 4.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -4.5	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.9	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.8	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.5	↑ 6.3	↓ -0.2	↑ 2.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6		
Other	↓ -2.4	→ 0.0	↓ -2.8	↑ 0.8	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -3.9	↓ -5.1	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.0		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.8 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	Rural														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female											
Agriculture	97.3	83.1	78.6	46.0	58.6	36.5	62.5	48.6	71.5	59.7	80.5	54.6	58.0		
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
Manufacturing	1.3	6.0	2.8	15.5	4.1	17.0	2.7	10.5	3.5	4.2	0.6	4.9	7.7		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7		
Electricity/Water/ Gas/Waste	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.4		
Construction	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.8	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8		
Transportation	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.4	0.1	3.9	0.0	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	2.1		
Buying and Selling	0.7	8.4	5.6	28.9	8.8	33.8	6.0	30.4	10.5	33.5	9.0	35.9	18.5		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3		
Personal Services	0.5	1.9	3.5	5.8	5.4	5.6	4.8	3.1	3.7	1.4	4.0	1.6	4.3		
Education	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.3	2.8	5.1	3.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.4		
Health	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0		
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	4.2	1.5	5.9	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4		

TABLE 6.8a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	Rural														All
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		Total		
	Male	Female													
Agriculture	↑ 4.0	↑ 4.6	↑ 0.4	↓ -8.8	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -7.0	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -7.5	↓ -2.5		
Mining	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2		
Manufacturing	↓ -0.6	↓ -3.2	↑ 1.4	↑ 3.1	↑ 2.1	↑ 3.2	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.5	↑ 1.4	↓ -1.3	↑ 2.2	↑ 1.6		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.6	↓ -2.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -1.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.2		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 1.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.2		
Construction	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.4	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3		
Transportation	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 3.2	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.4	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4		
Buying and Selling	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.3	↑ 7.7	↓ -0.6	↑ 2.8	↓ -1.6	↑ 5.6	↑ 2.9	↑ 5.2	↑ 1.2	↑ 3.2	↑ 2.0		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2		
Personal Services	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -2.0	↓ -3.9	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.7	↓ -3.8	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.5		
Education	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.1		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.1		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1		
Other	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -2.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7	→ 0.0	↓ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

25–44 year olds. In this group we find the lowest participation in agriculture for men and women, 37 and 24 percent respectively.

The percentage of those employed in agriculture has fallen by 3 percent from wave 1, and it is the sector with the greatest overall change. Across age groups there are larger differences, however (see Table 6.9a).

Unemployment

Table 6.10 provides information on unemployment reported by males and females 15 years of age and above using the International Labor Organization (ILO) definition.¹ Overall the 45 to 59 year old age group reports the lowest rates of unemployment with males reporting 0.6 percent unemployment and women reporting 0.3 percent. The highest rates are reported by the 15 to 24 age group with males reporting 11 percent and females reporting 13 percent unemployment.

In general, unemployment rates do not vary much by gender and this remains true for both urban and rural areas. However, males reportedly occupy a larger share of the labor force in all instances with the exception of the South West (59% male and 63% female) and South East (60% male and 62% female). The labor force is defined as all individuals currently working as well as those actively seeking employment. It is worth noting that the female share in the labor force showed a decline from Wave 1 across all regions except North Central. The same is true for males except in the South West where there was a slight increase in the male share. Unemployment decreased at the national level but some regions showed increases (see Table 6.10a).

Collecting Water and Fuel Wood

Household members of all age groups spend a significant portion of the day engaged in collecting water and wood for fuel. Table 6.11 provides information on the

average number of hours spent on water and fuel wood collection the day before the interview, by various age groups, overall, and in the regions.

While considered a predominantly female activity, Table 6.11 shows an almost equal level of participation in terms of hours spent among male and female household members. The highest number of hours is reported by the 12 to 17 age group where both women and men report 30 minutes of participation. As would be expected, rural participation is considerably higher than urban with rural respondents reporting a maximum of 36.4 minutes of collection among females of age 12 to 17 and urban reporting a maximum of 19.3 minutes of collection among females within the same age group.

Regionally, however, the difference between male and female participation is greater. For example, in the North Central region, females between 18 and 59 years of age report 60.6 minutes spent on wood and water collection while males in the same age group report only 20.6 minutes. In some instances however, male participation exceeds that of women; in the North West, males over 60 year of age report 29 minutes of participation where women report only 7 minutes.

Agricultural Activities

Table 6.12 shows the average number of hours individuals aged 5 and above spent on agricultural activity. Agricultural activity here includes any work involving farming, livestock rearing, fishing, etc. for sale or for home consumption, in the 7 days preceding the survey.

It is clear that male participation in agricultural activities far exceeds that of females at the national level and in both urban and rural areas. Highest overall

¹ The International Labor Organizations defines an individual as employed if he/she works at least 1 hour a week.

TABLE 6.9 • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	NGA Country Total													
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	93.5	79.0	63.6	33.2	37.6	23.7	41.8	30.4	58.2	38.4	66.9	43.0	40.4	
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	1.1	7.1	5.5	16.2	6.3	13.5	3.2	7.5	4.0	3.6	0.8	7.3	7.7	7.7
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	0.0	0.6	3.4	2.5	3.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	1.8	0.8	3.0	0.5	1.8	1.8
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Construction	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.7	6.0	0.3	5.8	0.1	3.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.7
Transportation	0.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.7	0.1	7.1	0.0	5.9	0.2	2.8	0.0	3.3	3.3
Buying and Selling	2.8	9.6	7.8	29.1	11.4	41.2	8.6	45.3	9.9	48.4	7.8	43.8	24.3	24.3
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8
Personal Services	1.7	3.6	6.5	13.1	11.8	9.0	9.9	4.5	7.8	6.7	8.9	2.8	8.5	8.5
Education	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	3.7	4.9	7.6	6.1	2.3	0.2	1.9	1.2	4.0	4.0
Health	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.4
Public Administration	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	6.6	2.9	6.9	2.9	4.5	0.3	2.2	0.0	3.6	3.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.9

TABLE 6.9a • Distribution of Individual's Participation in Primary Income Generating Activities by Sex and Age Groups

Activities	NGA Country Total														
	5-14		15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		65+		All		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	↑ 4.2	↑ 4.5	↓ 3.5	↓ -7.3	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.6	↓ -5.6	↑ 1.5	↓ -2.4	↓ -1.7	↓ -6.4	↓ -3.0		
Mining	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1		
Manufacturing	↓ -1.5	↓ -2.8	↑ 2.3	↑ 3.8	↑ 2.4	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 2.0	↓ -1.1	↑ 4.7	↑ 1.2		
Professional/Scientific/ Technical	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.3	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.8	→ 0.0	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 2.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1		
Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.2		
Construction	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2		
Transportation	↑ 0.2	→ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2		
Buying and Selling	↓ -0.7	↓ -3.0	↓ -1.1	↑ 4.5	↓ -0.8	↑ 3.1	↓ -1.2	↑ 6.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.7		
Financial/Insurance/Real Est. Services	→ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.6	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3		
Persona Services	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.6	↓ -1.7	↓ -2.6	↑ 1.3	↓ -2.0	↑ 1.9	↓ -1.9	↓ -1.8	↑ 2.2	↑ 2.6	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.2		
Education	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.7	→ 0.0		
Health	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.1		
Public Administration	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 2.3	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.1	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1		
Other	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.7	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.9	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.8		

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of participation between waves.

TABLE 6.10 • Unemployment (ILO: At Least 1 Hour a Week)

Regions	15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		All		Share in labor force	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	12.9	9.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.9	66.7	64.8
North East	2.3	2.0	4.6	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	60.6	42.9
North West	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	67.2	40.3
South East	17.0	25.3	8.3	3.2	1.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	6.8	4.4	59.6	62.2
South South	37.8	30.7	13.7	8.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.7	12.2	7.9	57.4	56.1
South West	11.9	17.2	4.0	5.2	1.2	0.0	3.7	2.5	4.0	4.7	59.2	62.6
Urban	22.5	19.3	7.8	6.9	1.3	0.2	4.4	2.4	7.5	6.2	60.5	56.1
Rural	5.9	8.7	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.2	62.7	53.9
NGA	10.7	12.5	5.5	3.7	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.3	4.7	3.9	61.8	54.8

TABLE 6.10a • Unemployment (ILO: At Least 1 Hour a Week)

Regions	15-24		25-44		45-59		60-64		All		Share in labor force	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↑ 3.1	↑ 6.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.7	→ 0.0	↓ -0.5	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.0	↓ -2.5	↑ 0.1
North East	↓ -3.1	↓ -2.7	↑ 2.9	↑ 1.9	→ 0.0	↓ -1.1	↓ -2.7	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↓ -6.1	↓ -11.2
North West	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.5	0.0	↑ 1.5	→ 0.0	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.6
South East	↑ 0.6	↑ 9.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -3.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.4	↑ 2.8	→ 0.0	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.6	↓ -8.0	↓ -10.0
South South	↑ 16.9	↑ 6.1	↑ 2.8	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.6	↑ 1.1	0.0	↑ 1.7	↑ 2.6	↓ -1.1	↓ -7.3	↓ -4.2
South West	↓ -10.3	↑ 4.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.8
Urban	↑ 2.6	↑ 5.8	↑ 2.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 3.0	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.2
Rural	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.4	↓ 0.0	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.7	↓ -5.5
NGA	↓ -0.3	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -2.9	↓ -3.3

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of unemployment between waves.

TABLE 6.11 • Time Use: Self-Reported Average Minutes /Day – Collecting Water and Fuel Wood on the Day before the Interview Date for Age ≥5

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	17.3	25.3	35.0	43.9	20.6	60.6	15.8	37.3	21.9	48.1
North East	19.9	25.9	36.5	44.0	33.6	32.0	34.2	23.8	30.3	32.0
North West	22.8	17.5	39.7	26.6	35.8	13.6	29.2	7.3	31.8	16.4
South East	12.5	12.7	27.8	38.6	13.7	25.5	5.1	20.3	14.7	24.6
South South	10.0	8.6	23.4	24.9	13.3	22.1	5.4	12.8	13.8	19.3
South West	10.9	7.5	16.1	14.1	5.3	15.1	4.2	12.8	8.1	13.4
Urban	8.9	8.1	17.3	19.3	6.9	12.2	4.2	9.6	8.8	12.3
Rural	20.7	20.8	36.5	36.4	29.4	35.0	18.9	22.6	27.3	30.8
NGA	6.9	16.6	29.9	29.9	19.9	25.7	13.8	17.4	20.3	23.6

TABLE 6.12 • Time Use (hours): Self -Reported Average Time Spent on Agricultural Activities (7 Days Prior to Interview Date) for Age ≥5

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	3.8	3.3	6.7	4.4	18.2	12.9	23.5	8.7	12.6	9.1
North East	4.4	2.7	9.6	3.5	16.9	5.8	14.8	4.4	11.8	4.5
North West	1.7	0.9	7.0	2.2	19.5	1.8	23.9	3.0	11.9	1.7
South East	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.9	7.7	10.8	16.4	14.2	6.3	8.3
South South	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	6.7	8.1	16.9	11.6	5.1	5.5
South West	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	6.2	3.1	12.7	5.0	5.0	2.4
Urban	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.5	1.4	7.0	3.1	2.6	1.1
Rural	2.7	1.8	6.8	2.7	18.8	9.6	23.2	11.8	12.5	6.9
NGA	1.9	1.2	4.6	1.8	12.3	6.3	17.5	8.3	8.8	4.7

participation levels are reported among males and females over 60 years of age with an average of 17.5 and 8.3 hours respectively. Rural participation among males and females is also higher than urban participation by a wide margin. Males and females in the rural areas report 12.5 and 6.9 hours of total average participation, respectively, where males and females in the urban areas report 2.6 and 1.1 hours of average participation, respectively. Regionally, male participation continues to exceed that of females in most age groups with the largest difference recorded in the North West. Here males report an average of 11.9 hours of participation and

females report only 1.7 hours. That being said, an estimation of differences in participation from Wave 1 to Wave 2 of the GHS-Panel shows an overall decrease in participation among both males and females and this is true for both urban and rural areas (see Table 6.12a).

Non-Farm Activities

Tables 6.13 and 6.14 report average male and female time use on non-agricultural and volunteer activities. On average, males and females report similar times, with males

TABLE 6.12a • Time Use (hours): Self -Reported Average Time Spent on Agricultural Activities (7 Days Prior to Interview Date) for Age ≥5

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.2
North East	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.2	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -4.6	↓ -3.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.8
North West	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 3.5	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.1
South East	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.3	↓ -2.4	↓ -3.5	↓ -4.6	↓ -5.4	↓ -5.1	↓ -7.1	↓ -3.9	↓ -4.5
South South	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.5
South West	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.2	↓ -2.5	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.1
Urban	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.5	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.4
Rural	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.7	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.3
NGA	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.3	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.9

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of unemployment between waves.

reporting 11.5 hours and women reporting 12.5 hours for non-agricultural activities. Less time is spent on volunteer activities with men reporting 5.3 hours and women reporting 4.9 hours on volunteering.

Regionally, female participation in non-agricultural and volunteer activity exceeds that of men with a total maximum average non-agricultural participation of 20 hours in the South West while men report a maximum of 16.3 hours. Maximum average volunteer participation for females is reported as 8.6 hours in the South East and 6 hours for males in the North Central.

Non-Farm Enterprises

Table 6.15 presents information on the proportion of households involved in non-farm enterprise activity in the 7 days preceding the survey. Non-farm enterprises include activities such as petty trading and retailing. Overall, 67 percent of households report participation in non-farm enterprises. 75.6 percent report participation in urban areas and 61.4 percent in rural areas. Households in the South West region, with 76.7 percent, report the highest level of participation and the lowest is reported by the South East (52%). Participation in

TABLE 6.13 • Time Use (hours): Self-Reported Average Time Sent on Non-Agricultural Activities (7 Days Prior to Interview) for Age ≥5

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	16.3	17.4	11.5	21.0	8.6	11.2
North East	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.2	15.9	12.5	11.4	6.5	8.3	7.3
North West	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.5	18.0	16.2	12.5	8.2	8.9	9.1
South East	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	22.6	18.1	11.3	7.6	12.1	11.3
South South	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	22.7	19.9	16.8	17.4	13.5	12.6
South West	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.5	27.8	29.2	15.3	26.4	16.3	20.0
Urban	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.8	28.8	25.9	18.9	22.4	17.2	17.2
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	15.5	15.7	10.4	12.8	8.0	9.5
NGA	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.5	21.2	19.9	13.4	16.7	11.5	12.5

TABLE 6.13a • Time Use (hours): Self-Reported Average Time Sent on Non-agricultural Activities (7 Days Prior to Interview (Age ≥5))

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↓-0.1	↓-0.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.8	↓-1.8	↓-0.8	↓-0.5	↑ 3.4	↓-1.0	↓-0.2
North East	↓-0.8	↓-0.7	↓-1.3	↓-1.8	↓-1.9	↓-2.4	↓-0.4	↓-0.4	↓-1.2	↓-1.6
North West	↓-0.3	↓-0.7	↑ 0.2	↓-2.7	↓-3.4	↓-1.4	↓-0.1	↑ 0.6	↓-1.6	↓-1.3
South East	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓-0.6	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.4	↓-0.4	↓-1.1	↑ 1.4	↓-0.1	↑ 0.2
South South	↑ 0.1	↓-0.2	↓-1.2	↓-0.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.1	↑ 3.0	↓-0.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.4
South West	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.1	↓-0.1	↓-0.6	↓-1.1	↓-0.5	↓-3.4	↓-1.7	↓-0.8	↓-0.5
Urban	↓-0.1	↓-0.3	↓-0.4	↑ 0.2	↓-2.0	↓-1.1	↓-3.1	↓-3.3	↓-1.2	↓-0.8
Rural	↓-0.2	↓-0.5	↓-0.3	↓-1.2	↓-0.5	↓-0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 2.5	↓-0.3	↓-0.2
NGA	↓-0.2	↓-0.4	↓-0.4	↓-0.7	↓-0.8	↓-0.2	↓-0.7	↑ 0.9	↓-0.4	↓-0.2

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of unemployment between waves.

non-farm enterprise has, however, increased since Wave 1 nationally (8.9%) and across all regions with the highest increase in the North West (12.3%).

Based on Table 6.16, the most common non-farm enterprise is retail trade with 58.8 percent of households reporting participation. This is followed by provision of personal services (10.9%), land and pipeline transportation (9.6%), and manufacture of wearing apparel (4.9%). Retail trade dominates in both the urban and rural areas with 61.8 percent of households reporting participation in the rural areas and 55.3 percent in the urban areas.

Regionally, retail trade is also very popular. The regions reporting the highest participation are the South South (68.1%), North Central (65.6%), and South East (62.3%). Also popular in the regions is participation in provision of personal services and land and pipeline transport. Other relatively common activities include food and beverage service and manufacture of apparel.

The majority of individuals involved in non-farm enterprises acquire start-up capital from household savings (51.3%) or relatives and friends (26.4%). Other sources include informal lending arrangements such

TABLE 6.14 • Time Use (hours): Self-Reported Average Time Spent on Voluntary/Social Work (7 Days Prior to Interview) for Age ≥5

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	5.8	9.6	2.3	5.8	4.5	5.0	24.9	5.0	6.0	5.3
North East	1.0	—	1.0	2.0	5.2	3.9	11.1	—	5.3	3.8
North West	2.5	2.0	3.6	2.0	4.9	7.8	4.5	—	4.5	5.4
South East	—	—	6.4	—	5.5	7.1	4.8	11.9	5.6	8.6
South South	—	—	8.0	3.6	4.6	3.6	10.3	2.7	5.6	3.4
South West	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	5.0	6.9	2.5	5.2	4.7
Urban	4.1	6.5	3.0	2.4	4.0	5.7	12.1	6.2	5.9	5.6
Rural	3.3	5.0	3.9	6.2	5.0	4.0	6.4	3.6	5.0	4.2
NGA	3.5	5.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	9.1	5.0	5.3	4.9

TABLE 6.14a • Time Use (hours): Self -Reported Average Time Spent on Voluntary/Social Work (7 Days Prior to Interview) for Age ≥5

Regions	Ages 5–11		Ages 12–17		Ages 18–59		Ages 60+		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	↑ 4.3	↑ 8.1	↑ 1.3	↑ 3.8	↑ 1.2	↑ 3.0	↑ 20.6	↑ 4.0	↑ 2.9	↑ 3.2
North East	—	—	↓ -2.2	↓ -5.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -3.0	↑ 7.8	—	↓ -0.2	↓ -4.5
North West	↓ -2.2	↓ -12.0	↑ 1.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.7	—	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.0
South East	—	—	—	—	↑ 1.7	↑ 1.7	↓ -11.7	↑ 7.9	↓ -4.2	↑ 1.8
South South	—	—	—	—	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.8	↑ 4.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 2.4	↓ -0.9
South West	—	—	—	—	↓ -7.4	↓ -6.0	↓ -2.6	↓ -13.8	↓ -5.6	↓ -7.2
Urban	↑ 2.8	↑ 5.5	↑ 2.0	↓ -9.6	↓ -3.4	↓ -2.9	↑ 4.5	↓ -9.8	↓ -1.3	↓ -3.3
Rural	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.7	↑ 1.7	↑ 3.5	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.0	↓ -2.3	↓ -7.3	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.6
NGA	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.8	↓ -1.8	↑ 0.9	↓ -7.5	↓ -0.9	↓ -2.2

TABLE 6.15 • Household Non-Farm Enterprises by Region and Place of Residence

Regions	% of Households with Any Non-Farm Enterprise
North Central	60.9
North East	63.6
North West	70.8
South East	52.0
South South	67.5
South West	76.7
Urban	75.6
Rural	61.4
NGA	67.3

as *esusuladashi* (10.2%) and family farm proceeds (9.2%).

According to Table 6.18, only 3.8 percent of non-farm enterprises are registered, only close to 4 percent request any sort of credit and only 3.7 percent use credit. More urban enterprises (4.4%) tend to be registered than rural (3.2%) and, on average, less than 1 worker is employed either by the household or as a hired employee. Requests for credit and use of credit are more common among urban enterprises than among rural. Interestingly there seem to be fewer businesses registered within

TABLE 6.15a • Household Non-Farm Enterprises by Region and Place of Residence

Regions	% of Households with Any Non-Farm Enterprise
North Central	↑ 8.2
North East	↑ 8.4
North West	↑ 12.3
South East	↑ 4.9
South South	↑ 9.5
South West	↑ 7.5
Urban	↑ 5.9
Rural	↑ 10.8
NGA	↑ 8.9

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease of unemployment between waves.

the Wave 2 of the GHS-Panel than Wave 1 with a decline of 2.6 percent. Request for credit and use of credit however is on the rise (see Table 6.18a).

By nature, these non-farm enterprises do not have a set location of operation and can be organized in the most convenient location for the household or primary manager. Based on Table 6.19, most non-farm enterprises are conducted inside the home (27.1%) and within its immediate environs (19.7%). The third most common location is the traditional market (16.3%) and some individuals have shops in commercial areas (13.7%).

TABLE 6.16 • Top 10 of Non-Farm Enterprise Activity by Region (% of Nonfarm Enterprises)

Regions	Retail Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles	Other Personal Service Activities	Manufacture of Food Products	Land Transport and Pipeline	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	Food and Beverage Service Activities	Wholesale Trade and Repair	Other Manufacturing	Construction of Buildings	Manufacture of Furniture
North Central	65.6	9.5	3.5	6.1	6.4	1.4	0.9	2.6	1.9	2.2
North East	55.3	5.0	9.5	8.7	7.0	4.2	0.8	5.0	3.3	1.3
North West	55.4	8.8	10.2	8.0	6.4	3.7	1.2	2.6	2.3	1.4
South East	62.3	5.7	1.6	12.0	2.9	4.1	3.2	4.9	1.1	2.2
South South	68.1	9.3	2.1	6.2	3.9	0.1	1.4	5.5	0.6	3.0
South West	53.6	17.1	1.0	13.1	4.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	0.4	2.2
Urban	55.3	14.9	1.4	11.0	6.0	2.3	2.8	3.6	1.0	1.9
Rural	61.8	7.4	6.6	8.5	4.0	3.2	1.1	3.4	1.7	2.2
NGA	58.8	10.9	4.2	9.6	4.9	2.8	1.9	3.5	1.4	2.1

TABLE 6.16a • Top 10 of Non-Farm Enterprise Activity by Region

Regions	Retail Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles	Other Personal Service Activities	Manufacture of Food Products	Land Transport and Pipeline	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	Food and Beverage Service Activities	Wholesale Trade and Repair	Other Manufacturing	Construction of Buildings	Manufacture of Furniture
North Central	↑ 6.2	↓ -2.8	↑ 0.7	↓ -1.5	↑ 1.9	↓ -1.5	↓ -4.2	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.8
North East	↑ 1.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -2.3	↑ 2.4	↑ 1.8	↓ -3.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.6
North West	↑ 2.1	↓ -5.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.2
South East	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.8	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.0
South South	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.8	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.1	↓ -3.4	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3
South West	↑ 4.7	↓ -3.1	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.5
Urban	↑ 3.1	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.0
Rural	↑ 1.6	↓ -2.8	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.2	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0
NGA	↑ 2.5	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.1	↓ -1.3	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.5

Note: table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

TABLE 6.17 • Source of Start-up Capital

Source	Percent of Households Reporting										NGA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural			
Household Savings	48.0	37.5	49.3	44.6	54.2	61.0	60.3	45.0			51.3
NGO Support	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5			0.6
Loan from Bank (commercial, Microfinance, Credit Union)	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3			0.5
Money Lender	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9			0.8
Esusu/Adashi	9.7	8.4	9.3	3.0	10.9	14.8	12.4	8.6			10.2
Other Loans	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3			0.4
District Town Association Support	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.1
Cooperative/Trade Associations	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.4	2.7	0.3			1.3
Remittances from Abroad	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2			0.3
Proceeds from Family Farm	4.9	20.9	20.3	2.4	4.3	5.4	4.3	12.7			9.2
Church/Mosque Assistance	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4			0.5
Proceeds from Family Non Enterprise	5.9	7.1	10.4	2.4	5.8	5.8	7.2	5.8			6.4
Relatives/Friends	15.9	23.2	34.6	20.7	25.6	30.1	29.2	24.5			26.4
Other	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.9			1.1

TABLE 6.18 • Enterprise Characteristics

Regions	% registered	Average # of HH workers	Average # of Hired workers	Percent of Enterprises requesting credit	Percent of Enterprises using credit
North Central	2.8	0.3	0.1	2.3	2.4
North East	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.5
North West	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
South East	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.8
South South	4.7	0.5	0.3	3.5	3.8
South West	3.9	0.8	0.3	9.0	7.0
Urban	4.4	0.6	0.3	6.3	4.7
Rural	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.8	2.7
NGA	3.8	0.4	0.2	3.9	3.7

TABLE 6.18a • Enterprise Characteristics

Regions	% registered	Average # of HH workers	Average # of Hired workers	Percent of Enterprises requesting credit	Percent of Enterprises using credit
North Central	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.7
North East	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.7
North West	↓ -2.6	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.9	↓ -1.7
South East	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.9	↑ 2.3
South South	↓ -3.3	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.5	↓ -2.8
South West	↓ -5.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 4.3	↑ 2.3
Urban	↓ -4.2	↑ 0.2	↓ 0.0	↑ 2.7	↑ 0.3
Rural	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1
NGA	↓ -2.6	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.1

Note: Table illustrates the percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

A portion of non-farm enterprise is mobile in nature (11.8%) and involves movement from one location to another in pursuit of patronage. 5.2 percent of this activity is conducted on the sidewalks of busy roadways where there is constant flow of motorized or pedestrian traffic.

A great deal of the primary motivation behind a particular location of the non-farm enterprise is the particular customer base the business manager is seeking to attract. Table 6.20 provides information on the types of customers most served by these non-farm

enterprises. Primary among these are final consumers who directly partake of the goods they purchase without the need for further processing or refining. 91.3% of the goods and services provided by non-farm enterprises go to the final consumer.

This number is higher in the North Central (97.6%) and the North West (94.9%). The second largest client base is comprised of other traders who resell the goods they purchase. However this group only makes up 3.3 percent of the non-farm enterprise client base with a maximum

TABLE 6.19 • Place of Operation

Place of operation	Percent of Enterprises reporting								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Home Inside residence	25.9	48.7	48.5	6.8	15.5	15.5	18.7	34.4	27.1
Home Outside residence	17.7	15.7	18.0	12.7	24.9	23.0	20.7	18.8	19.7
Industrial Site	0.7	1.0	0.2	2.6	2.9	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.4
Traditional Market	29.1	15.8	12.3	30.5	19.4	8.9	11.3	20.7	16.3
Commercial Area Shop	9.0	5.1	4.9	25.8	12.2	21.8	21.2	7.1	13.7
Roadside	6.1	2.8	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.2
Other fixed place	1.3	3.1	1.6	4.6	4.2	8.1	6.0	3.1	4.4
Mobile/No fixed location	9.1	7.7	9.0	10.0	15.2	15.3	14.0	9.9	11.8
Other	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5

TABLE 6.20 • Percent Distribution of Enterprise Customers

Enterprise Customers	Percent of Enterprises reporting								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Final Consumers	97.6	89.8	94.9	90.3	83.1	91.1	91.2	91.5	91.3
Traders	1.3	1.4	2.9	5.2	6.2	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.3
Other small business	0.0	6.4	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.6	1.9
Large established businesses	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Institutions (Schools, hospitals, Govt. Ministries)	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Export	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturers	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.8	1.3	0.6	2.3	6.1	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.4

TABLE 6.20a • Percent Distribution of Enterprise Customers

Enterprise Customers	Percent of Enterprises Reporting								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NGA
Final Consumers	↑ 5.7	↓ -0.3	↑ 8.3	↑ 3.4	↓ -4.4	↑ 2.8	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.7	↑ 3.0
Traders	↓ -4.6	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.9	↑ 2.0	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.4
Other Small Business	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.5	↓ -5.3	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.2	↓ -1.1
Large Established Businesses	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2
Institutions (Schools, Hospitals, Govt. Ministries)	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.1	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.1
Export	→ 0.0	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1
Manufacturers	→ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2
Other	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.4	↑ 1.4	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.2

Note: Table illustrates percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

of 6.2 percent in the South South region. 1.9 percent of the client base is comprised of other small businesses.

Remittances and Other Income

Property rental income and remittances are reported as an important source of income for many households. 5.4 percent and 2.8 percent of households report receiving rental and remittance income. Other

household income is derived from savings and investments (1.9%), and from other sources (5.5%). According to Table 6.21 the average amount of income received from savings, rental properties and other sources total N57,723, N95,913 and N101,492, respectively. It is important to note that while income from savings is on the decline compared to Wave 1 figures, income from rental properties is increasing with an overall reported increase of 1.4 percent (see Table 6.21a).

TABLE 6.21 • Household Other Income by Source (% of Total Income, Amount in Naira)

Region	Income from savings interest or other investment?		Rental property income?		Type of property			Income from other source?		Percentage receiving remittances
	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	House	Commercial	Other	Percentage	Amount	
North Central	1.2	34,519	1.9	33,571	66.7	28.7	4.6	3.6	59,983	1.0
North East	2.7	32,083	0.6	93,262	57.7	21.4	20.9	3.3	14,000	0.2
North West	0.8	313,548	1.0	114,525	70.1	15.9	14.1	0.8	74,029	0.6
South East	1.1	124,280	2.6	109,915	68.5	15.6	15.9	4.0	35,852	4.0
South South	4.4	12,695	6.8	154,360	84.5	14.1	1.5	13.9	118,260	3.1
South West	1.8	53,548	12.4	81,085	82.4	8.3	9.3	6.4	131,016	5.2
Urban	2.9	77,187	9.8	110,540	86.3	10.3	3.4	7.2	127,065	4.7
Rural	1.3	24,241	2.3	53,399	63.2	14.3	22.4	4.3	72,130	1.4
NGA	1.9	57,723	5.4	95,913	80.4	11.3	8.2	5.5	101,492	2.8

TABLE 6.21a • Household Other Income by Source

Region	Income from Savings Interest or Other Investment?	Rental Property Income?	Type of property			Income from Other Source?
	Percentage	Percentage	House	Commercial	Other	Percentage
North Central	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.6	↓ -14.3	↑ 14.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.8
North East	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 21.4	↓ -22.0	↑ 1.3
North West	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -9.4	↑ 15.9	↓ -6.5	↓ -0.8
South East	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↓ -17.9	↑ 12.5	↑ 5.4	↑ 0.0
South South	↓ -2.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 4.2	↓ -4.8	↑ 7.3
South West	↑ 0.1	↑ 4.3	↑ 13.3	↓ -13.3	↑ 0.1	↑ 5.8
Urban	↓ -0.6	↑ 2.7	↑ 8.9	↓ -7.2	↓ -1.8	↑ 4.2
Rural	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -8.0	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.0	↑ 1.9
NGA	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.4	↑ 4.9	↓ -3.7	↓ -1.2	↑ 2.8

Note: Table illustrates percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

Key Messages:

- Each farming household holds an average of 2.5 plots approximately ½ a hectare each in size and approximately 1.6 percent of these plots are irrigated.
- On average, 5.9 percent of male and 3.1 percent of female plot managers own land outright from purchases.
- The most common means of acquiring land is through distribution by friends and family and 71 percent of males and 72 percent of females acquire land through this means.
- Fertilizer is applied on about 38 percent of plots. Purchased seeds, animal traction, herbicides and pesticides are also used. Male-headed households utilize considerably more inputs than female-headed households, except seed.
- Goats (65.2%) and chickens (61.2%) are the most commonly owned animals.
- Livestock is commonly slaughtered (41.2%) or sold (29.4%).
- The most common by-products produced are eggs (73%), milk (23.3%), and palm wine by (1.9%).
- Only 9.8 percent of households participate in extension services.

Farming

Table 7.1 provides data on land tenure arrangements for households engaged in farming activities. Households were asked to provide information on whether farm land was owned, rented, available for use free of charge, or acquired through distribution by friends or family.

Only 5.9 percent of male managed plots and 3.1 percent of female managed plots were purchased outright. The majority of plots managed by both males and females were distributed by the community or family members with little difference between male and female managed percentages. Larger differences arise among rented plots at the national level, although the difference is only around 4 percent it is the largest. In urban areas this difference is larger at close to 10 percent. Within

male-headed households, plots managed by females are more likely to be rented than plots managed by males. Among female-headed households the majority of plots are distributed by friends and family, the same holds for male-headed households.

Although regionally plots tend to have been distributed by the community and family, inter-regional differences are also evident. For example, a male managed plot in the North West is more likely to have been bought outright than in any other region. The same holds true for female managed plots. In the same vein, a male managed plot in the South West is more likely to have been rented than a male managed plot in any other region. Female managed plots in the North West as well as in the South South are more likely to have been rented than a female managed plot in any other region.

TABLE 7.1 • Household Land Tenure Distribution by Gender and Place of Residence (Plot Level, %)

Regions	Outright Purchase		Rented		Used free of charge		Distributed by friends or family	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	2.2	2.9	6.2	4.6	13.5	9.6	78.0	82.8
North East	2.5	0.0	5.2	7.1	10.6	2.8	80.9	90.1
North West	10.5	19.6	2.7	31.0	15.7	9.2	70.9	40.3
South East	1.2	4.0	8.7	6.9	9.6	8.0	80.1	81.0
South South	8.6	1.4	25.8	29.8	6.3	13.4	58.9	55.4
South West	8.4	5.1	27.4	5.2	16.3	30.4	47.9	59.4
Urban	8.5	2.5	16.3	26.3	18.6	12.8	56.5	58.3
Rural	5.5	3.2	8.4	11.3	12.0	10.9	73.6	74.6
NGA	5.9	3.1	9.5	13.7	12.9	11.2	71.4	72.0
Male headed households	6.0	2.9	9.5	17.8	12.9	12.4	71.3	66.9
Female headed households	0.0	3.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	75.5

Considerable differences also arise among plots which are used free of charge.

Table 7.2 provides information on the size and distribution of plots by place of residence and gender of household head. Most households, both male and female-headed, hold an average of 2.5 plots. However, households in the North Central and North East hold an average of 2.8 and 2.7 plots respectively. The average plot size is less than 1 hectare with male-headed households holding plots which average 0.5 hectares, and female-headed having

plots of 0.2 hectare on average. Rural plots and urban plots tend to be about the same size (0.5 hectares) and plots in the North are generally larger than those in the South.

Male-headed household plots are more likely to be irrigated than plots cultivated by female-headed households. Irrigation is most common in the North West with 5 percent of plots reported as irrigated compared to 0.1 percent in the South West. Overall, 1.6 percent of plots report irrigation with slightly more irrigation in the urban than in the rural areas.

TABLE 7.2 • Distribution of Plot Holdings by Number of Plots, Average Plot size, Percentage of Irrigated Plot and Gender of HH Head

Region	Number of Plots	Average Plot size (Hectares)	% Irrigated
North Central	2.8	0.4	1.7
North East	2.7	0.8	0.6
North West	2.0	0.5	5.0
South East	2.4	0.1	0.0
South South	2.7	0.3	0.0
South West	2.6	0.7	0.1
Urban	2.4	0.5	2.4
Rural	2.5	0.5	1.5
NGA	2.5	0.5	1.6
Male headed households	2.5	0.5	1.8
Female headed households	2.4	0.2	0.0

TABLE 7.2a • Distribution of Plot Holdings by Number of Plots, Average Plot size, Percentage of Irrigated Plot and Gender of HH head

Region	Number of Plots	Average Plot Size (Hectares)	% Irrigated
North Central	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2
North East	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.9
North West	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.2
South East	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -3.5
South South	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.0
South West	↑ 0.4	↓ 0.0	↓ -1.1
Urban	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.8
Rural	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.2
NGA	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.2
Male Headed Households	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.1
Female Headed Households	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.2

Note: Table illustrates the increase/decrease between waves.

Table 7.3 provides information on input use across plots. The inputs considered here are fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, seed, animal traction, and labor. With the exception of purchased seed, where female-headed households utilized 7 percent more purchased seed than male-headed households, plots owned by male-headed households recorded the use of far more of each input than plots in female-headed households. 38 percent of households reported using fertilizer, 15.4 percent reported the use of pesticides, 24.8 percent report using

herbicides, 21.3 percent report using purchased seeds, and 19.6 percent report using animal traction.

Rural household plots used more fertilizer, herbicide, animal traction, and labor, than urban households, while urban household plots utilized more pesticide and seed. Table 7.3a shows reduced fertilizer use in the South between Wave 1 and Wave 2 of the GHS-Panel, but increased overall fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide use at the national level. Seed, animal traction and

TABLE 7.3 • Percentage of Plots on which Herbicide, Pesticide, Fertilizer, Seeds Were Used and Use of Farming Labor

Region	% Used Fertilizer	% Used Pesticide	% Used Herbicide	% purchased Seed	% Used animal Traction	Avg Hours of HH Labor	Avg # of Hired Labor
North Central	24.7	10.8	48.8	10.2	3.0	80.2	14.7
North East	43.9	13.4	39.8	10.0	50.8	82.2	7.6
North West	82.7	28.5	23.0	31.7	42.5	50.4	10.3
South East	25.4	3.0	3.0	35.9	0.0	31.1	0.4
South South	9.4	1.1	5.1	16.1	0.0	27.9	1.1
South West	3.4	31.5	24.6	15.9	0.0	33.9	12.6
Urban	31.3	17.4	22.0	29.4	6.2	32.1	6.2
Rural	39.1	15.1	25.2	20.0	21.8	56.2	8.3
NGA	38.0	15.4	24.8	21.3	19.6	52.9	8.0
Male Headed Households	40.8	16.9	26.9	20.5	22.0	56.0	8.9
Female Headed Households	16.0	3.5	8.1	27.4	1.1	28.9	1.1

TABLE 7.3a • Percentage of Plots on Which Herbicide, Pesticide, Fertilizer, Seeds Were Used and Use of Farming Labor

Region	% Used Fertilizer	% Used Pesticide	% Used Herbicide	% Purchased Seed	% Used Animal Traction	Avg Hours of HH Labor	Avg # of Hired Labor
North Central	↓ -9.7	↑ 1.6	↑ 12.1	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.0	↑ 3.6	↑ 7.0
North East	↑ 1.5	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.3	↓ -10.2	↓ -5.2	↑ 7.2	↓ -3.2
North West	↑ 5.8	↑ 3.5	↑ 4.8	↓ -1.5	↓ -16.0	↓ -10.4	↓ -10.1
South East	↓ -5.2	↓ -3.4	↑ 0.2	↓ -6.0	→ 0.0	↓ -5.9	↓ -0.2
South South	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.8	↓ 0.0	↓ -4.4	→ 0.0	↓ -8.8	↓ -0.8
South West	↓ -2.2	↑ 8.9	↑ 7.0	↓ -7.8	→ 0.0	↓ -9.0	↑ 5.5
Urban	↓ -6.1	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2	↓ -3.5	↓ -5.4	↓ -10.9	↓ -0.8
Rural	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.2	↑ 3.6	↓ -4.7	↓ -2.8	↓ -3.4	↓ -0.7
NGA	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.9	↑ 3.2	↓ -4.6	↓ -3.1	↓ -4.3	↓ -0.7
Male Headed Households	↑ 0.7	↑ 2.5	↑ 3.1	↓ -5.1	↓ -3.3	↓ -3.9	↓ -0.5
Female Headed Households	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.8	↑ 4.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.8	↓ -7.1	↓ -1.4

Note: table illustrates percentage point increase/decrease between waves, except for last 2 columns.

labor use also declined in Wave 2 nationally and in urban and rural areas.

Table 7.4 provides information on input use for the major grains, vegetable, root, fruit, and legume crops. Inputs considered include purchased seed, fertilizer, herbicides and insecticides used at the plot level. Agricultural households utilize purchased seed mostly for the cultivation of maize (35.6%) and least for the

cultivation of millet (26.4%). Most of the sorghum planting is done with the use of fertilizer; this is also true for millet. Most rice cultivation is undertaken with herbicide usage, and to a lesser degree insecticide application. On cassava plantations close to 33 percent use purchased seeds, and this percentage is not much larger than for yam (32%). About 69 and 61.5 percent of farming households use fertilizer in the cultivation of cowpea and groundnuts, respectively,

TABLE 7.4 • Percentage Distribution of Seed, Fertilizer, Pesticides, by Crop Type (% of Producing Households)

Crop type	% Purchased Seed	% Fertilizer	% Herbicide	% Insecticide
Grain Crops:				
Maize	35.6	51.1	31.4	17.5
Rice	28.7	68.3	56.2	22.9
Sorghum	27.8	71.3	34.7	27.2
Millet	26.4	74.9	19.3	31.5
Root Crops:				
Yam	31.7	22.6	23.4	10.4
Cassava	32.5	19.5	16.1	8.3
Fruits Crops:				
Oil Palm Tree	28.6	22.6	13.2	23.1
Legumes:				
Cowpeas	31.4	69.0	24.4	31.9
Groundnut	19.0	61.5	36.5	30.8

TABLE 7.4a • Percentage Distribution of Seed, Fertilizer, Pesticides, by Crop Type

Crop type	% Purchased Seed	% Fertilizer	% Herbicide	% Insecticide
Grain Crops:				
Maize	↓ -5.7	↓ -1.2	↑ 3.7	↑ 1.4
Rice	↓ -8.5	↓ -3.6	↓ -2.6	↓ -2.0
Sorghum	↓ -5.0	↑ 4.1	↑ 2.6	↑ 2.6
Millet	↓ -10.0	↑ 10.1	↑ 3.8	↑ 5.6
Root Crops:				
Yam	↓ -10.5	↓ -7.6	↑ 5.9	↓ -1.0
Cassava	↓ -6.3	↓ -4.9	↑ 3.6	↓ -1.4
Fruits Crops:				
Oil Palm Tree	↓ -22.2	↓ -11.7	↑ 5.9	↑ 12.1
Legumes:				
Cowpeas	↓ -7.0	↑ 3.5	↓ -1.7	↑ 4.3
Groundnut	↓ -10.6	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.8	↑ 9.1

Note: Table illustrates percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

and 24.4 percent and 36.5 percent respectively use herbicides.

Table 7.5 presents regional crop cultivation data for the 4 major crop groups. Overall, grain crops are cultivated most frequently. Maize is cultivated on an average of 0.3 hectares, rice on 0.4 hectares, sorghum on 0.4 hectares, and millet on 0.3 hectares per household. Grains are closely followed by legumes, which comprise 0.3

hectares of cowpea cultivation and 0.3 hectares of groundnut cultivation.

Rural cultivation of crops exceeds or equals urban in all categories. According to Table 7.6, 47 percent of farming households cultivate maize, the highest household participation in all the crop cultivation categories. This is closely followed by 41.9 percent of households cultivating sorghum, 40.5 percent of households cultivating

TABLE 7.5 • Distribution of Cultivated Area by Crops and Region for 2012–13, Conditional on HH Cultivating (Land area in hectares)

Regions	Grain Crops				Root Crops		Fruit Crops	Legumes	
	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Millet	Yam	Cassava	Oil Palm Tree	Cowpeas	Groundnut
North Central	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.3
North East	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	—	0.5	0.5
North West	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.2
South East	0.0	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.0	0.0
South South	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—
South West	0.7	0.6	0.8	—	0.4	0.4	—	0.3	0.4
Urban	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.3
Rural	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
NGA	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Male headed households	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Female headed households	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.3

TABLE 7.6 • Estimate of Area and Production of 10 Top Major Crops

Crop	Share of households growing crop	Area in Hectares
Cassava	40.5	0.2
Maize	47.4	0.3
Sorghum	41.9	0.4
Cowpeas	30.8	0.3
Yam	9.4	0.3
Millet	25.0	0.3
Ground nut	33.7	0.2
Rice	7.0	0.2
Cocoyam	14.4	0.3
Oil Palm Tree	8.6	0.1

cassava, and 33.7 percent of households cultivating groundnut.

Animal Holding

Table 7.8 provides information on the number of holdings by size of livestock and place of residence among households who have animal holdings. 80.5 percent of households do not own a calf. At least 11.1 percent own between 1 and 4 head of cattle. Only 1 percent own more than 50 head. At least 48.7 percent of households own 1

TABLE 7.6a • Estimate of Area and Production of 10 Top Major Crops

Crop	Share of households growing crop	Area in Hectares
Cassava	↓ -13.6	↑ 0.1
Maize	↑ 8.5	↓ 0.0
Sorghum	↑ 14.1	↓ -0.1
Cowpeas	↑ 1.5	↓ -0.2
Yam	↓ -16.7	↓ -0.1
Millet	↑ 7.1	↓ -0.1
Ground nut	↓ -2.0	↑ 0.0
Rice	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.0
Cocoyam	↓ -2.8	↓ -0.1
Oil Palm Tree	↓ -4.1	↑ 0.0

Note: Table illustrates the increase/decrease between waves.

to 9 head of sheep, goats or pigs, and 24.8 percent own between 10 and 49 head of the same. Only 1.2 percent own more than 50 head. Ownership of horses, oxen, bulls and donkeys is not as common with a maximum of 6.7 percent ownership of any number of livestock in this category. 24.5 percent of households own 1 to 9 head of poultry while 38.3 percent own 10–49 head.

Table 7.9 provides an overview of the actual number of livestock by type of animal and geographical region. Goats (65.2%) and chickens (61.2%) are the most commonly owned animals followed by sheep (33.8%)

TABLE 7.7 • Production Average for Households Producing Top Major Crops by Region in the 2012–13 Season, Conditional on Production (Production in Quintals)

Region	Cassava	Maize	Sorghum	Cowpeas	Yam	Millet	Ground Nut	Rice	Cocoyam	Oil Palm
North Central	9.7	5.4	5.4	2.5	84.4	2.0	5.8	10.3	4.9	1.0
North East	10.0	13.4	8.5	4.0	9.5	7.0	5.6	12.9	—	—
North West	7.6	7.0	7.5	2.2	9.5	5.2	4.9	7.0	—	—
South East	7.2	1.2	—	2.0	3.5	—	4.0	11.6	1.1	0.6
South South	23.3	0.7	—	2.0	77.5	—	4.0	8.0	3.1	6.0
South West	8.4	20.8	19.8	2.0	25.5	—	8.3	8.0	4.3	2.6
Urban	11.7	11.5	6.8	3.3	18.1	6.4	3.8	7.9	1.6	2.6
Rural	14.6	7.2	7.5	2.6	45.6	5.4	5.5	10.1	2.7	1.6
NGA	14.1	7.7	7.5	2.7	40.4	5.5	5.4	9.9	2.3	1.7
Male Headed Households	15.5	8.2	7.4	2.7	46.9	5.3	5.4	9.7	2.8	2.1
Female Headed Households	7.4	2.5	11.3	3.4	11.1	28.4	4.1	15.5	1.3	0.7

TABLE 7.8 • Holdings by Size of Livestock and Place of Residence (Percentage)

	North Central % Owned	North West % Owned	North East % Owned	South South % Owned	South East % Owned	South West % Owned	Urban % Owned	Rural % Owned	NGA % Owned
Calf/ Cow/Heifer									
No Calf	81.7	74.0	69.0	98.8	100.0	94.8	94.2	78.1	80.5
1–2 Head	3.0	6.31	7.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.1	8.2
3–4 Head	1.6	4.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	3.2	2.9
5–9 Head	2.1	4.5	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	2.4
10–19 Head	2.4	5.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	2.3	2.1
20–49 Head	7.1	4.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.5	3.0
50+ Head	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.2	1.0
Sheep, Goats and Pigs									
No Sheep or Goat	35.4	18.4	12.3	33.4	56.2	40.5	29.3	24.6	25.3
1–4 Head	22.3	13.5	21.8	43.1	20.4	26.5	31.3	22.7	24.0
5–9 Head	22.5	24.8	30.8	18.5	15.9	19.5	26.3	24.4	24.7
10–49 Head	19.5	42.7	33.3	4.3	7.6	10.7	12.5	27.0	24.8
50+ Head	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.6	1.3	1.2
Horse, Ox, Bull and Donkeys									
No	93.1	57.9	82.0	99.8	99.5	100.0	98.8	82.5	84.9
1–2 Head	1.6	15.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.8	6.7
3–4 Head	1.5	16.1	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	6.1	5.3
5–9 Head	1.4	7.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.9
10+ Head	2.5	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3
Poultry									
No poultry	24.1	42.9	44.3	23.7	27.5	24.3	36.1	34.7	34.9
1–9 Head	29.0	13.8	18.7	39.4	27.8	33.3	20.7	25.2	24.5
10–49 Head	45.0	41.4	35.9	35.0	35.4	36.9	38.2	38.3	38.3
50+ Head	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.8	9.2	5.5	5.0	1.9	2.3

TABLE 7.9 • Percent of AG HH Owning Livestock by Type of Animal and Region

Region	Calf Female	Calf Male	Cow	Bull	Ox	Goat	Sheep	Chicken local	Duck	Guinea Fowl
North Central	2.8	2.7	18.3	6.4	1.3	54.7	18.2	73.0	3.7	3.3
North East	4.9	4.6	25.5	21.3	17.0	68.1	43.8	54.4	4.8	2.4
North West	3.8	4.7	27.9	9.7	3.8	75.9	56.5	54.0	1.7	11.4
South East	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	62.3	9.2	71.8	0.0	0.0
South South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	2.6	50.6	0.8	0.0
South West	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	56.3	11.4	70.7	1.7	2.7
Urban	1.2	0.0	5.8	0.2	0.4	59.1	27.3	53.1	1.2	3.2
Rural	3.0	3.5	20.5	9.8	5.3	66.2	34.9	62.6	2.5	5.7
NGA	2.7	3.0	18.3	8.4	4.6	65.2	33.8	61.2	2.3	5.3
Male Headed Households	3.0	3.3	20.3	9.3	5.1	66.1	36.5	60.4	2.5	5.8
Female Headed Households	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	56.6	9.6	68.4	0.6	1.0

TABLE 7.10 • Percentage Utilization of Livestock by Type of Utilization and Region

Region	Sales %	Slaughtered %	Used for Payment %	By Product %
North Central	23.1	43.2	1.0	14.2
North East	45.0	39.8	1.5	9.6
North West	20.9	30.0	0.5	12.5
South East	38.7	55.7	0.3	2.4
South South	23.4	47.2	1.5	26.2
South West	34.0	57.9	1.5	22.6
Urban	28.4	48.5	0.8	14.0
Rural	29.6	39.9	0.9	12.1
NGA	29.4	41.2	0.9	12.4
Male Headed Households	29.7	40.5	0.8	12.9
Female Headed Households	27.1	47.2	1.1	8.3

and cows (18.3%). Male-headed households, on average, own more animals than female-headed households, with a maximum of 66.1 percent of male-headed households and 68.4 percent of female-headed households owning chickens. Regionally, the most common animals owned by households across all regions are goats and chickens.

Table 7.10 shows that the majority of the livestock owned are slaughtered (41.2%) or sold (29.4%). A considerable portion was also reported as utilized as

byproduct (12.4%). The numbers are similar regionally, with the majority of the animals slaughtered or sold. A small percentage of livestock (0.9% maximum) are used for payments.

Vaccination of diseased animals is a relatively common practice among livestock owners. According to Table 7.11, 33 percent of bulls, 26 percent of male calves, 24 percent of cows and 21 percent of oxen were vaccinated with the vaccination of goats and chickens found to be less common.

TABLE 7.10a • Percentage Utilization of Livestock by Type of Utilization and Region

Region	Sales %	Slaughtered %	Used for Payment %	By Product %
North Central	↑ 8.8	↓ -3.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 3.0
North East	↑ 32.8	↓ -5.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.8
North West	↑ 8.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.3	↑ 7.2
South East	↑ 28.6	↑ 16.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -15.9
South South	↑ 19.1	↑ 4.5	↑ 1.5	↑ 8.4
South West	↑ 29.0	↑ 4.1	↑ 1.5	↑ 13.1
Urban	↑ 23.0	↑ 11.0	↑ 0.8	↑ 11.5
Rural	↑ 17.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.4
NGA	↑ 18.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 2.0
Male Headed Households	↑ 18.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 2.4
Female Headed Households	↑ 18.5	↑ 14.2	↑ 1.1	↓ -1.6

Note: Table illustrates percentage point increase/decrease between waves.

Agricultural By-Products

Major by-products produced by agricultural households who produce by-products are detailed in Table 7.12. Eggs are reportedly produced by 73 percent of by-product producing households, milk by 23.3 percent of by-product producing households, and palm wine by 1.9 percent of by-product producing households. Female-headed households do not report production of milk or palm-wine; however, 100 percent of female-headed by-product producing households

produce eggs compared to 71 percent of male-headed, by-product producing households.

Extension Services

According to Table 7.13, only 9.8 percent of farming households participate in extension services. Urban households report 12 percent participation while rural households report 9.4 percent. The most active participants are located in the North West with 25 percent of households reporting participation.

TABLE 7.12 • Percentage of Agriculture Byproducts by Type and Region among Producers

Region	Milk	Eggs	Honey	Hides, wool and skin	Hunting (inc. snail)	Mushrooms	Palm Wine, Oguro, Pito	Other
North Central	20.1	76.8	1.7	—	0.0	—	1.4	0.0
North East	57.0	43.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
North West	28.4	71.6	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
South East	0.0	57.5	0.0	—	0.0	—	42.6	0.0
South South	0.0	95.9	0.0	—	0.0	—	4.1	0.0
South West	6.1	85.4	0.0	—	2.2	—	0.0	6.3
Urban	6.6	93.4	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Rural	26.3	69.6	0.4	—	0.4	—	2.3	1.1
NGA	23.3	73.3	0.3	—	0.3	—	1.9	0.9
Male Headed Households	24.8	71.5	0.4	—	0.3	—	2.0	1.0
Female Headed Households	0.0	100.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7.13 • Participation in Extension Services (% of farming HHs)

Region	Extension Services %
North Central	3.3
North East	4.5
North West	24.7
South East	0.9
South South	8.8
South West	1.4
Urban	12.0
Rural	9.4
NGA	9.8
Male Headed Households	10.7
Female Headed Households	2.7

TABLE 7.13a • Participation in Extension Services (% of farming HHs)

Region	Extension Services %
North Central	↓ -2.6
North East	↑ 1.6
North West	↑ 0.0
South East	↓ -5.9
South South	↑ 3.7
South West	↓ -0.3
Urban	↑ 0.7
Rural	↓ -0.4
NGA	↓ -0.2
Male Headed Households	↓ -0.2
Female Headed Households	↓ -0.4

Note: Table illustrates percentage point increase/decrease between waves.



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