NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Computation of **Human Development Indices** for the **UNDP** Nigeria Human Development Report

(2016)

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Foreword

In 1990, the United Nations resolved to adopt a system of measuring development through the recognition of people as the real wealth of nations. This implied that the well being of the populace is a major consideration in determining the progress of a nation. In order to ensure effective and timely monitoring of the progress being made in advancing the well being of the Nigerian people, the Government of Nigeria in collaboration with the United Nations Development programme (UNDP) produced the first Human Development Report (HDR) in 1996. Since then, the production of the Human Development Report in Nigeria has been regular at least after every two years.

This is consistent with the international methodology for monitoring human development. Since its debut, the reports has to a large extent enabled the government to measure and closely monitor progress made in enlarging peoples' choices and building human capabilities in the country. This is evident from the five (5) National human Development Reports so far produced. The reports covered the following relevant areas of human development:

I. Nigerian Sustainable Human Development, 1996
ii. Human Development and Poverty, 1998
iii. Globalization and Sustainable Human Development, 2000/2001
iv. HIV and AIDS: A Challenge to Sustainable Human Development, 2004
v. Achieving Growth with Equity, 2008
vi. The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development, 2010
vii. Human Security, 2013

Indeed, the statistical indicators contained in these reports have enhanced government planning, monitoring and evaluation of human development programmes. In addition, the reports stimulated the design and effective implementation of Development Initiatives such as the current Government Economic Blue Print tagged “Economic Reform and Recovery Programme (ERGP), the present Government's Vision 20:2020 as well as monitoring progress made in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is in realization of the importance of Human Development Report that Nigerian Government in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) decided to produce the 2016 version of Nigeria's Human Development Report (NHDR). To do this, a critical look was taken at the need for a balanced development in all spheres of human endeavours. This informed the choice of the theme “Human Security and Human Development in Nigeria” for the 2016 NHDR. In effect, human life becomes meaningless if its security is not guaranteed. Security in this regard goes beyond purely Military terms but encompasses economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratisation, disarmament and respect for human rights. In view of this, there is need for robust and quality data capable of providing evidence based analysis that can be used to formulate policies to promote human security.

The UNDP in producing this report has partnered with the NBS as it always does. The data in this report therefore forms the input into the UNDP Human Development Indicator report on Nigeria. While the HDI report is a UNDP report, NBS chaired all the Technical Committee that conducted the data collection and computed all the indices used in developing the report

This year's Report is no doubt particularly timely, since its main objective is to stimulate the application of the human development framework for National, State and Local levels. In this context there should be serious discussion about the question of security, especially its contemporary mutation wrought about its widespread of poverty, deprivation to schooling and ill-health. I expect this report to be unlike others before; it will help refocus attention on the policy thinking, national development and strategies to advance capacity

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Acronyms

AFR	Adolescent Fertility Rate
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview Device
EA	Educational Attainment
Eas	Enumeration Areas
EI	Educational Index
EYSI	Expected Years of Schooling Index
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
IHDI	Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPD	Interest, Profits and Dividends
LE	Life Expectancy at Birth
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MYS	Mean Years of schooling
MYSI	Mean Years of Schooling Index
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NISH	National Integrated Survey of Households
NPIA	Net Property Income from Abroad
NPopC	National Population Commission
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SAS	System of Administrative Statistics
SIEC	State Independent Electoral Commission
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Introduction

Human development indicators, generally, provide the basis for quantitative assessment of the achievement of countries in all areas of human endeavour. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human progress. It considers the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development; a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The indicators considered in this document are composites of socio-economic factors appropriate for assessing human development achievements in each State of the Federation. Until 2010, HDI was defined as a simple arithmetic average of normalized indices in the dimensions of health, education and income. At the moment, life expectancy (le) remains the only indicator for the health dimension while the indicators for income and education were appropriately replaced.

The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. It is based on a distribution-sensitive class of composite indices proposed by Foster, Lopez-Calva, and Szekely (2005), which draws on the Atkinson (1970) family of inequality measures. It is computed as a geometric mean of geometric means, calculated across the population for each dimension separately (Alkire and Foster, 2010). The IHDI accounts for inequalities in HDI dimensions by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI equals the HDI when there is no inequality across people but is less than the HDI as inequality rises. In this sense, the IHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for this inequality), while the HDI can be viewed as an index of "potential" human development (or the maximum level of HDI) that could be achieved if there was no inequality. The "loss" in potential human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI and can be expressed as a percentage.

The new indices were: Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), and Gender Inequality Index (GII).

Survey Design

2.0 Introduction

In computing the 2016 Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) in Nigeria, most of the data required for the current computations were sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) surveys and publications that provided information on the relevant indicators. Other relevant sources includes Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) such as the National Population Commission (NPopC); States Independent Electoral Commission (SIEC), Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), Bureau of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, State House of Assembly, Office of the Secretary to the State Government, State National Assembly and among others. Additionally, a quick supplementary survey was conducted in 2017 to close the data gaps especially in areas where the data were unavailable to include:

- Educational Attainment among households
- Maternal Death
- General Mortality (i.e. deaths in the last 12 months)
- Employment History
- Water and Sanitation
- Housing Characteristics
- Anthropometry

Four teams were constituted to derive the indices required for the computation of IHDI namely; Gross National Income (GNI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and Human Development Index (HDI).

2.1 Objective

The main objective of survey is to source data required that were not readily available or current to compute the 2016 Nigeria Human Development Index (HDI)

2.2 Coverage

The survey took into consideration the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. The Surveys covered households in both urban and rural Enumeration Areas (EAs), which were canvassed through the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH). Some MDAs at the Federal and State levels were covered through the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS). Thus, all NBS systems of data collection were used for the computation of the current HDI.

2.3 Scope

The main subject areas covered in all the survey modules include:

- Demographic Characteristics
- General Mortality (i.e. deaths in the last 12 months)
- Maternal Mortality
- Working History
- Water and Sanitation
- Housing Characteristics
- Anthropometry
- Information from Cement Companies and Oil Refineries
- Information from selected MDAs

2.4 Sample Size (and Coverage)

A total sample of one hundred and twenty (120) Enumeration Areas (EAs) was studied in each of the 36 states and FCT. In each EA, a sample of fifteen (15) households (HHs) was selected for study. By this arrangement, a total of 1,800 households per state were sampled, resulting in a national sample size or coverage of 66,600 households.

2.5 Survey Instruments

Instruments and equipment that were used the data collection are; Paper Questionnaires, Manual of Instructions for field staff, Enumeration Area (EA) Sketch Maps, List of Selected EAs and HH Selection Sheet, Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) Device, Measuring boards and Weighing Scales

2.6 Training for Fieldwork

Two (2) levels of training were adopted. The first level was the training of trainers (TOT) held at NBS Headquarters, Abuja. The training comprised of 37 trainers/monitors and six coordinators at the zones. In all, 43 officers were trained at the first level. The training lasted two days. The second level training was held in all the 37 NBS state offices, including Abuja. The trainees at the second level included the interviewers, field supervisors, NBS State Officers and Zonal Controllers. The training also lasted two days.

2.7 Fieldwork Arrangement

The fieldwork was carried out by three (3) teams per state. Each team comprised one (1) Team leader and four (4) Team mate. One (1) female were selected among the team mate to be in charge of anthropometric measurement in the households.

The teams conducted interviews using the General Household Mortality and Labour Force questionnaire. The Trainer and State Officer in each states lodged and retrieved MDAs questionnaires

2.8 Monitoring and Coordination

There was monitoring exercise in all the 36 states and the FCT, Abuja. The monitoring exercise involved the Officers from NBS Headquarters, State Officers and Zonal Controllers. For quality assurance, monitoring exercises were carried out at various stages of the data collection. Senior officers from the NBS Headquarters, NBS State Officers and Zonal Controllers were all involved in the monitoring and coordination of the data collection exercise.

2.9 Retrieval

Data collected by the use of Computer Assisted personal Interview (CAPI) were transmitted online to the NBS Data Processing Center in Abuja. All completed paper questionnaires were returned by the monitoring officers to the center for data processing.

2.10 Data Processing

All primary data collected were subjected to data reliability tests to ascertain the quality. Result tables were generated, using the already prepared programs.

Main Findings

3.1 Inequality Human Development Index ,2016

3.1.1 Introduction

The Inequality Human Development Index (IHDI) is an improvement over the Human Development Index with the adjustment made for inequality in the distribution of the dimension of Education, Income and Health. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the HDI for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. It is computed as a geometric mean of geometric means and is calculated across the population for each dimension. The IHDI accounts for inequalities in HDI dimensions by discounting each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI equals the HDI when there is no inequality across people but is less than the HDI as inequality rises.

3.1.2 Justification for Computing this Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices measuring achievements in each dimension while the IHDI is the actual level of human development that is accounting for the inequality. The HDI can be viewed as an index of "potential" human development that could be achieved if there was no inequality.

3.1.3 Indicators used for the computation of HDI

Four indicators were used in the computation of the HDI, these are;

i. Life expectancy at birth
ii. Mean years of schooling
iii. Expected years of schooling
iv. GNI per capital

The Dimension Index are:

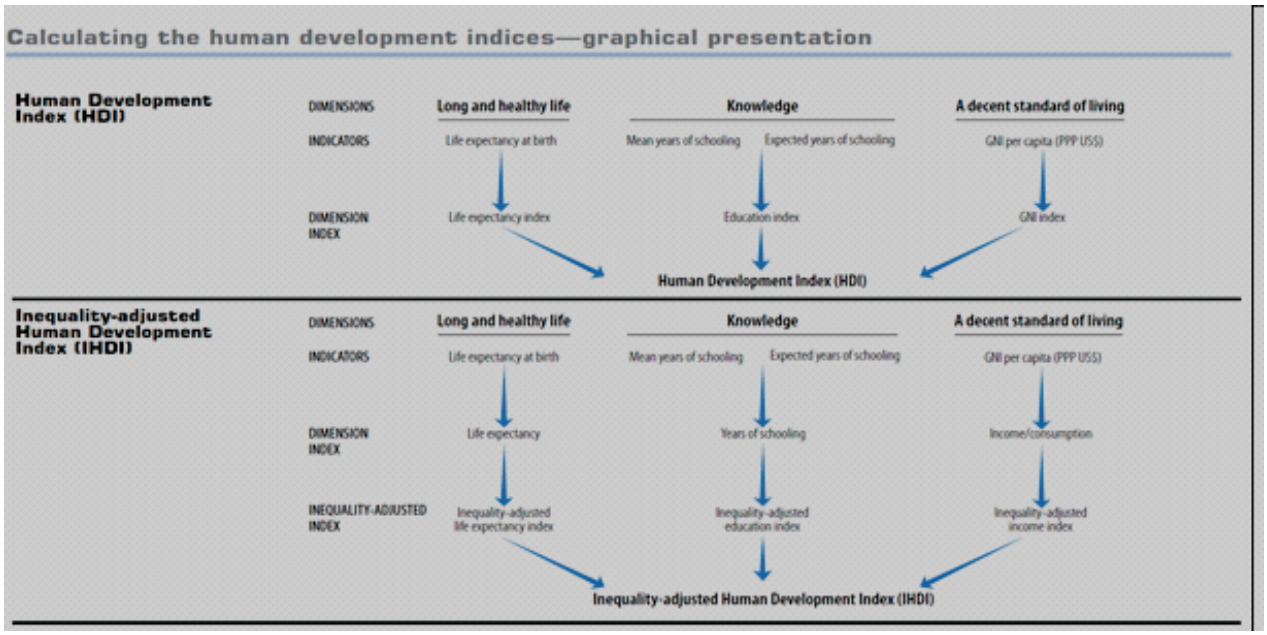
i. Life expectancy Index
ii. Education index
iii. GNI index

Table 1: Dimensions of Human Development by Index

· A long and healthy life	life expectancy index
· A decent standard of living	Income Index
· Knowledge	education index

Source: UN Technical Note for computing HDI

Figure 1: Frame work showing indicators and the indices of IHDI



Source: UN Technical Note for computing HDI

The inequality in the human development index is captured in three dimensions as shown in the matrix table below.

Table 2: Matrix for HDI and IHDI by their Dimensions, Indices, and indicators

Index	Dimensions		
	A Long and Healthy Life	**Knowledge**	**A Decent Standard of Living**
HDI	Life Expectancy at Birth **(Life Expectancy Index)**	1. Mean Years of Schooling 2. Expected Years of Schooling **(Education Index)**	GNI Per Capital **(GNI Index)**
IHDI	Life Expectancy at Birth **(Inequalities-Adjusted Life Expectancy Index)**	1. Mean Years of Schooling 2. Expected Years of Schooling **(Inequalities-Adjusted Educational Index)**	GNI Per Capital **(Inequalities-Adjusted GNI Index)**

3.1.4 Data Sources

i. Projected Population from National Population Commission
ii. GNI per Capital in dollar from GNI Group
iii. HDI Survey 2017

3.1.5 Definition of some Concepts

i. Mean Years of schooling (MYS) is the number of years a 25 years old and above have spent in school
ii. Expected years of schooling is the total number of years a 5 year old child will spend in his/her education in his/her whole life time.
iii. Tx signifies the total stationary or life table population at age x
iv. lx denotes the survivors of a cohort of live born babies to the exact age x

3.1.6 Formulars

$$\text{Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI)} = \frac{MYS}{13.2}$$

$$\text{Expected Years of Schooling Index (EYSI)} = \frac{EYS}{20.6}$$

$$\text{Educational Index (EI)} = \frac{\sqrt{(MYSI) * (EYSI)}}{0.951}$$

$$\text{Life Expectancy at Birth } e_x = \frac{T_x}{l_x}$$

$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{(I_{Life}) * (I_{Education}) * (I_{Income})}$$

$$IHDI = \sqrt[3]{(1-A_{Life}) * (1- A_{Education}) * (1- A_{Income})}$$

$$Loss = 1 - \left\{\frac{IHDI}{HDI}\right\}$$

3.1.7 Results and Findings

3.1.7.1 Education Index

Educational Index (EI) for 2016 decreased to 0.7966 from 0.8139 computed for 2013. This represents a decrease of 2.17% in the EI within the period of three years.

The current status of education in all the states is shown in Table 3. There were variations in the performances of the states; 34 states and the Federal Capital Terrirory of Abuja recorded decline in the Education Index while two states namely; Borno and Jigawa had their Education Index improved.

Table3: Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States

STATE	EI (2016)	previous (EI) (2013)	Difference
ABIA	0.8808	0.9477	-0.0669
ADAMAWA	0.6606	0.7672	-0.1066
AKWA-IBOM	0.9053	0.9477	-0.0424
ANAMBRA	0.921	0.9682	-0.0472
BAUCHI	0.4145	0.5142	-0.0997
BAYELSA	0.9259	0.9663	-0.0404
BENUE	0.8061	0.8558	-0.0497
BORNO	0.5871	0.4819	0.1052
CROSS RIVER	0.8574	0.9814	-0.124
DELTA	0.9058	0.9695	-0.0637
EBONYI	0.7628	0.8009	-0.0381
EDO	0.8486	0.9598	-0.1112
EKITI	0.8944	0.9414	-0.047
ENUGU	0.8936	0.9339	-0.0403
GOMBE	0.4923	0.5467	-0.0544
IMO	0.9159	0.9511	-0.0352
JIGAWA	0.4311	0.4304	0.0007
KADUNA	0.6416	0.8553	-0.2137
KANO	0.4957	0.595	-0.0993
KATSINA	0.4395	0.5419	-0.1024
KEBBI	0.3955	0.4472	-0.0517
KOGI	0.8572	0.9071	-0.0499
KWARA	0.6967	0.8334	-0.1367
LAGOS	1.0069	1.0365	-0.0296
NASARAWA	0.7861	0.8415	-0.0554
NIGER	0.5596	0.6869	-0.1273
OGUN	0.7797	0.9331	-0.1534
ONDO	0.8709	0.9102	-0.0393
OSUN	0.8551	0.926	-0.0709
OYO	0.683	0.8523	-0.1693
PLATEAU	0.7659	0.8895	-0.1236
RIVERS	0.9215	1.0334	-0.1119
SOKOTO	0.3336	0.507	-0.1734
TARABA	0.7551	0.7646	-0.0095
YOBE	0.3295	0.3703	-0.0408
ZAMFARA	0.4238	0.605	-0.1812
FCT	0.8152	0.9218	-0.1066
Nigeria	**0.7966**	**0.8139**	**-0.0173**

Tables 4a, 4b & 4c show the Educational Index (EI) for Male, Female and national respectively. The Male EI is 0.8631 while the Female EI is 0.7310. Similarly, the Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI) for male is 0.8324 while the female MYSI is 0.6785.
In 2013, the Male EI is 0.8676 and MYSI is 0.6375 while the Female EI is 0.7700 and MYSI is 0.5021.

Therefore, judging from the statistics presented above, the increase recorded in the National EI for 2016 were as a result of the Increase in the Female MYSI and EI respectively. Thus, this shows government deliberate policy towards female education.

Table 4a: Male Educational Index

ITEM	MALE	Years of Schooling	PX	MYS	MYSI	EYS	EYSI
NO EDUC	11,919,435	0	0	0	0		
PRIMARY	28,940,968	8	231,527,744	2.5217	0.191		
SECONDARY	34,982,633	14	489,756,862	5.3342	0.4041		
OND/NCE	7,972,266	16	127,556,256	1.3893	0.1052		
UNIVERSITY	7,998,688	20	159,973,760	1.7424	0.132		
TOTAL	91,813,990			10.9876	0.8324	16.6743	0.8094
Male Educational Index = 0.8631							

Table 4b Female Educational Index

ITEM	FEMALE	Years of Schooling	PX	MYS	MYSI	EYS	EYSI
NO EDUC	22,136,093	0	0	0	0		
PRIMARY	32,635,559	8	261,084,472	2.7619	0.2092		
SECONDARY	32,136,949	14	449,917,286	4.7594	0.3606		
OND/NCE	4,215,049	16	67,440,784	0.7134	0.054		
UNIVERSITY	3,408,771	20	68,175,420	0.7212	0.0546		
TOTAL	94,532,421			8.9558	0.6785	14.6743	0.7123
Female Educational Index = 0.7310							

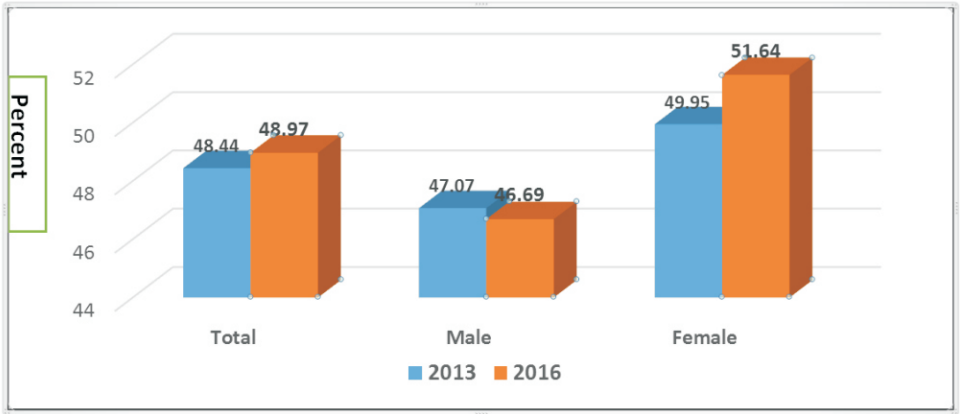
Table 4c: National Educational Index

ITEM	MALE	Years of Schooling	PX	MYS	MYSI	EYS	EYSI
NO EDUC	34,055,528	0	0	0	0		
PRIMARY	61,576,527	8	492,612,216	2.6435	0.2003		
SECONDARY	67,119,582	14	939,674,148	5.0426	0.382		
OND/NCE	12,187,315	16	194,997,040	1.0464	0.0793		
UNIVERSITY	11,407,459	20	228,149,180	1.2243	0.0928		
TOTAL	186,346,411	15.6743	1,855,432,584	9.9569	0.7543	15.6743	0.7609
National Educational Index = 0.7966							

3.1.7.2 Health- Life Expectancy Index

The life expectancy for the country is 48.97, this shows a slight increase over the value for 2013 which was 48.44. However, there is a slight drop in male life expectancy at birth from 47.07 in 2013 to 46.69 in 2016 and a slight increase in female life expectancy from 49.95 in 2013 to 51.64 in 2016 . The probability of a child surviving to age 20 is 0.7833 while the probability of a child surviving to age 70 is 0.6453.

Figure 2: Life Expectancy for 2013 and 2016



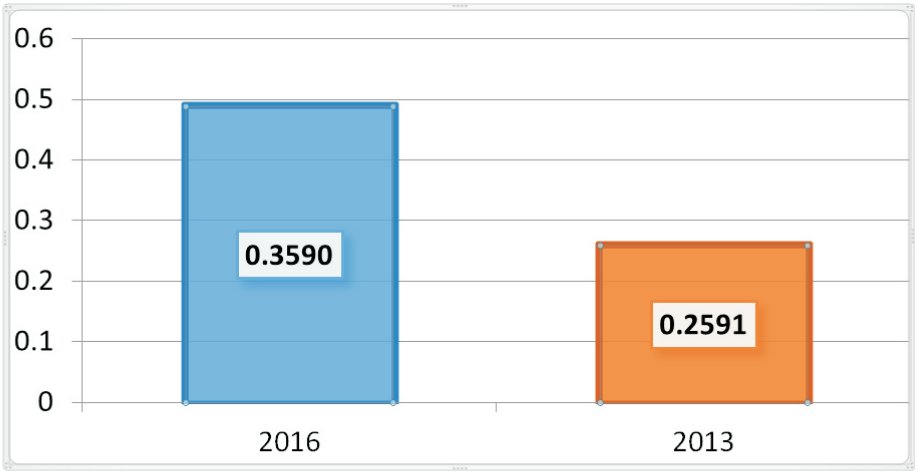
3.1.7.3 Income- Gross National Index (GNI)

The GNI index for 2016 is 0.3659, this is a drop over the 2013 year of 0.4319 This might be due to the recession experienced in the country in 2016.

3.1.7.4 Human Development Index

The value of the HDI is 0.5114 in 2016 and 0.2712 in 2013 while the IHDI is 0.3590 in 2016 and 0.2591 in 2013. The values indicate an increase over the previous computation in 2013.

Figure 3: Inequality Human Development Index (IHDI) 2013 and 2016



3.2 Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 2016

3.2.1 Introduction

The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an internationally comparable measure of acute poverty for over 100 developing countries. It was developed by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in collaboration with UNDP's Human Development Report Office and was published first in 2010 UNDP's Human Development Report.

Developing countries are encouraged by OPHI to produce National MPI (NMPI) which is one of the indices of Human Development Index (HDI) that identifies multiple deprivations across dimensions. Nigeria has developed her own National MPI (2016) with dimension of health measured by a long and healthy life, education measured by knowledge, living Standards measured by decent standard of living and Labour force measured by unemployment.

The purpose of this National MPI is to give the status of poverty level in the country. In other words, it shows the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor and the deprivations such people face at the household level. It also measures the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor and adjusted by the intensity of deprivation.

Poverty is not merely the impoverished state in which a person actually lives, but lack of real opportunities due to social constraints as a factor and circumstances that inhibit living a valuable and valued life.

Poverty also goes beyond inadequate amenities and include poor health and nutrition; low education and skills; inadequate livelihoods; poor housing conditions, lack of job and social exclusion as well as lack of participation in household decisions. It is, therefore, more than the absence of income.

3.2.2 Concept and Definition

3.2.2.1 Incidence of poverty (H)

This is the share of the population who are identified as poor or the head count ratio. And according to MPI, they are those who are deprived in more than one fourth of the weighted indicators.

3.2.2.2 Intensity of poverty (A)

This is the average share of deprivations people experience at the same time. In other words, it can be said to be an average poverty gap as a proportion of the poverty line..

3.2.2.3 Poverty Cut off (k)

The Poverty Cut off (k) used for calculating this NMPI is k = 26% . For household whose sum of weighted deprivation experience is equal to or greater than 26%, such household is identified as multidimensional poor

3.2.2.4 Adjusted head count ratio (M0)

The adjusted head count ratio which is referred to as MPI value is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the intensity of poverty (H*A).It shows the proportion of deprivations that a country's poor people experience out of the total possible deprivations that would be experienced if every person in the society were poor and deprived in every indicator. The MPI value ranges from zero to one. Thus; MO = H*A.

3.2.3 MPI Dimension and Indicators

Nigerian MPI is composed of four dimensions made up of eleven indicators, namely;

i. **Health** Dimension has two indicators:

a. Nutrition:- A household is deprived if there is any adult with malnourished (BMI<18.5kg/m2) nutritional information

- Measured by adult Body Mass Index (BMI)

b. Child Mortality:- A household is said to be deprived if any child less than 15 years in the household have died

- Measuring the death that occurred in the family

ii. **Education** Dimension has two indicators:

a. Years of Schooling: Household is said to be deprived if any household member 15 years and above has not completed five years of schooling.

b. Child school attendance: Household is deprived if any child in the household between ages 5 and 15 years is not attending school.

iii. **Standard of living** Dimension has six indicators:

a. Lightening: The household is deprived if it has no electricity.

b. Use of water: The household is deprived if it does not have access to safe drinking water (according to MDG guidelines)

c. Sanitary: Household is deprived if the sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.

d. Type of Floor: A household is deprived if it has a dirt, sand or dung floor. Flooring made of dirt/sand/dung symbolizes poverty.

e. Cooking Fuel: The household is deprived if it cooks with dung, wood or charcoal etc. Use of "dirty" fuel like firewood/charcoal/dung to cook is an indication of poverty

f. Assets: The household is deprived if it has less than two assets and does not own a car. The assets include the following items:

- Radio
- TV
- Telephone
- Bike, motorcycle
- Mobil telephone

- Refrigerator
- Car
- Bicycle

iv. **Unemployment:-** A household is said to be deprived if any household member (15 – 64 years) is looking for work and available for work but did not secure a job.

3.2.4 The poverty cut off (Identification of the MPI poor)

There are two types of poverty cut-off used when identifying the MPI poor. These are:

3.2.4.1 Deprivation cut-off

Each individual in the household is assigned a deprivation score according to the deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each individual in the household is calculated by assigning a value 1 if the individual is deprived and the value 0 if the individual is not deprived in that indicator.

3.2.4.2 Poverty cut-off

The deprivation values of each household is aggregated and if the deprivation score is equal to or greater than the poverty cutoff denoted as K, the household is identified as multi-dimensionally poor. In the MPI, a household is identified as poor if the deprivation score is higher than or equal to 26% that is the deprivation must be more than one-fourth of the weighted considered indicators to be MPI poor. For household whose deprivation score is below the poverty cutoff, even if it is non-zero, their score is replaced by the value of 0 and any existing deprivations are not considered in the censored head counts.

We refer to this important step as censoring the deprivations of the non-poor (see Alkire and Foster 2011b, Alkire Foster and Santos, 2011). To differentiate the original deprivation score from the censored one, we use the notation

3.2.5 Computing the MPI (aggregation)

The MPI is the products of two components:

(1) The incidence of poverty within a given population identifies the percentage of people who are poor or the Headcount ratio H

$$H \quad \frac{q}{n}$$

Where q is the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor and n is the total population.

(2) The intensity of poverty is the average deprivation score or percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived denoted as A

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i(k)}{q}$$

Where, $c_i(k)$ is the censored deprivation score of individual i and q is the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor.

The MPI denoted as **M_0** is the percentage of deprivations poor people experience, as a share of the possible deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all dimensions (see Alkire and Foster 2011b, Alkire Foster and Santos, 2011)

Formula: ***$M_0 = H*A$***

3.2.6 Decomposing by population sub groups

MPI can be decomposed by population into sub-groups such as Sectors, Zones and States depending upon the sample design. For example, if there are two sub-groups by which the survey is representative, rural and urban, the formula for their decomposition is:

$$MPI_{country} = \frac{n_u}{n} MPI_u + \frac{n_R}{n} MPI_R$$

Where U denotes 'urban' and R denotes 'rural', and n_u / n is the population of urban areas divided by the total population, and similarly for n_R / n , where $n_u + n_R = n$. This relationship can be extended for any number of groups, as long as their respective populations add up to the total population. The contribution of each group to overall poverty can be computed using the following formula:

Contribution of urban areas to MPI $\frac{\frac{n_u}{n} MPI_u}{MPI_{country}} * 100$

Whenever the contribution to poverty of a Zone or some other group widely exceeds its population share, this suggests that some Zone or groups may bear a disproportionate share of poverty.

3.2.7 Breaking MPI down by dimensions and indicators

Once the MPI has been computed, it can be decompose into its component - censored indicators to reveal how people are poor that is the composition of deprivations experienced.

To decompose by indicators, censored headcount ratio for each indicator should be computed. This can be obtained by adding up the number of poor people who are deprived in that indicator and dividing by the total population. Once computed using the eleven indicators, it can be verified that the weighted sum of the censored headcount ratios equal the MPI.

$$MPI_{country} = w_1 CH_1 + w_2 CH_2 + ... + w_{11} CH_{11}$$

Where w_1 is the weight of indicator 1 and CH_1 is the censored headcount ratio of indicator 1, and so on for the other ten indicators, with $\sum_{i=1}^{d} w_i = 1.$

The percentage contribution of each indicator to overall poverty is computed as follows:

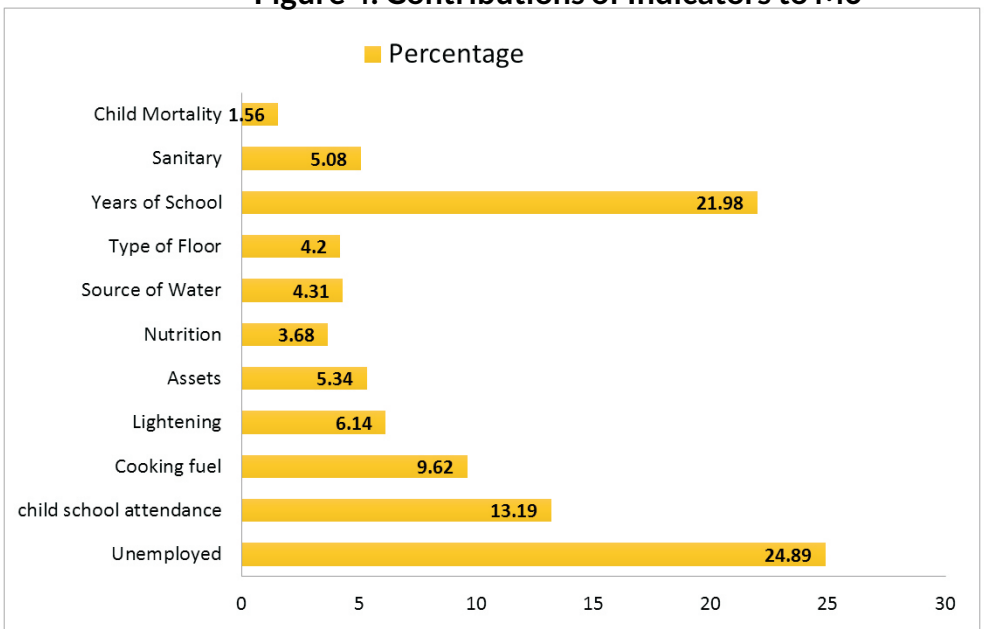
Contribution of indicator i to MPI = $\frac{w_i CH_i}{MPI_{country}} * 100$

Whenever the contribution to poverty of a certain indicator widely exceeds its weight, this suggests that there is a relative high deprivation in this indicator in the country. The poor are more deprived in this indicator than in others. The contributions of all indicators will sum to 100 per cent.

3.2.8 Sources of Data

For the computation of MPI, only one source of data was used and the data came from HDI Survey 2017

Figure 4: Contributions of Indicators to M0



3.2.9 Result and Findings

The results show the incidence of poverty (H), the Intensity of Poverty (A), the proportion of persons that are poor (M0) and are deprived in those indicators as well as the contribution of deprivations to the dimensions.

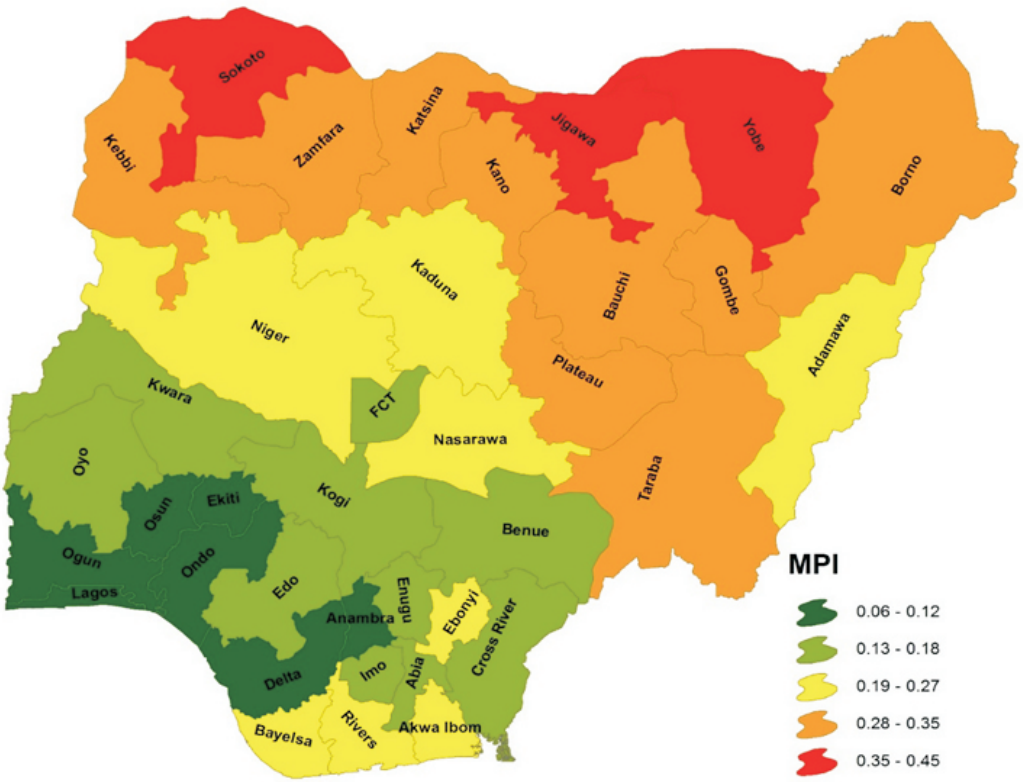
3.2.9.1 MPI Headcount

National MPI headcount (M0) is 0.225 which means that the poor Nigerians experience 22.5 percent as a share of the possible deprivations that they experienced if all Nigerians were deprived in all dimensions. The disaggregation by sector shows that poverty is higher in the rural (0.265) than in urban (0.135).

3.2.9.2 MPI Ranking

In terms of poverty ranking, Osun state has the least poverty level (0.062) while Sokoto has the highest (0.453), closely followed by Jigawa and Yobe states with (0.399 and 0.385) respectively

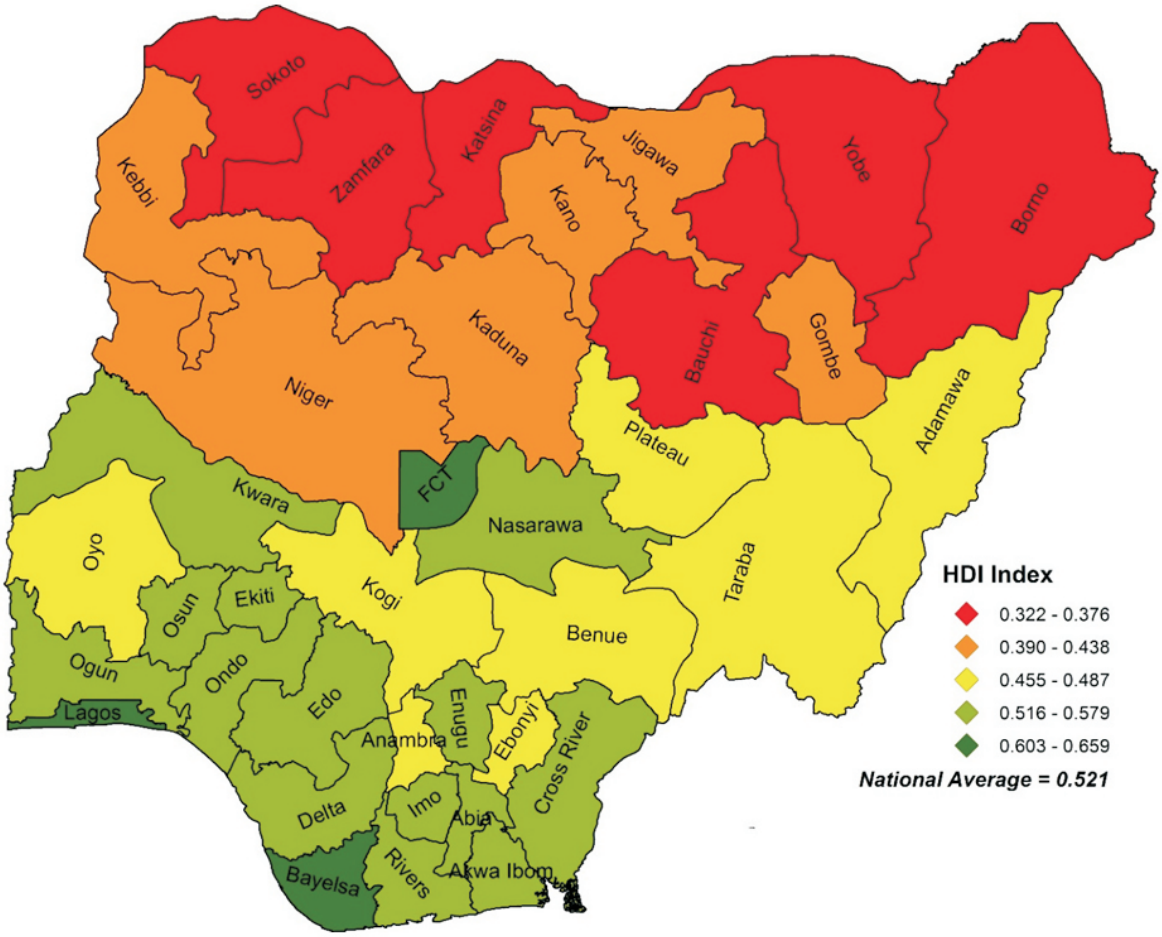
3.2.8 Sources of Data



3.2.9.3 Incidence of Deprivations

The Incidence of Poverty which is the percentage of Nigerians who are poor is 53.7 percent and the disaggregation by state shows that it is more prevalent (89.9 percent) in Sokoto state, followed by Jigawa state with 86.1 percent, Rivers and Ebonyi state share 58.9 percent each, while the lowest state is Osun state with 17.5 percent.

Figure 6: Human Development Index (HDI)



3.2.9.4 Intensity of Poverty

The intensity of poverty in Nigeria is 41.9 percent which means that the poor Nigerians are deprived in 41.9 percent of the dimensions. It is highest in Sokoto State (50.4 percent) while Osun state has the lowest (35.5) percent.

Figure 7: Inequality Human Development Index (IHDI)

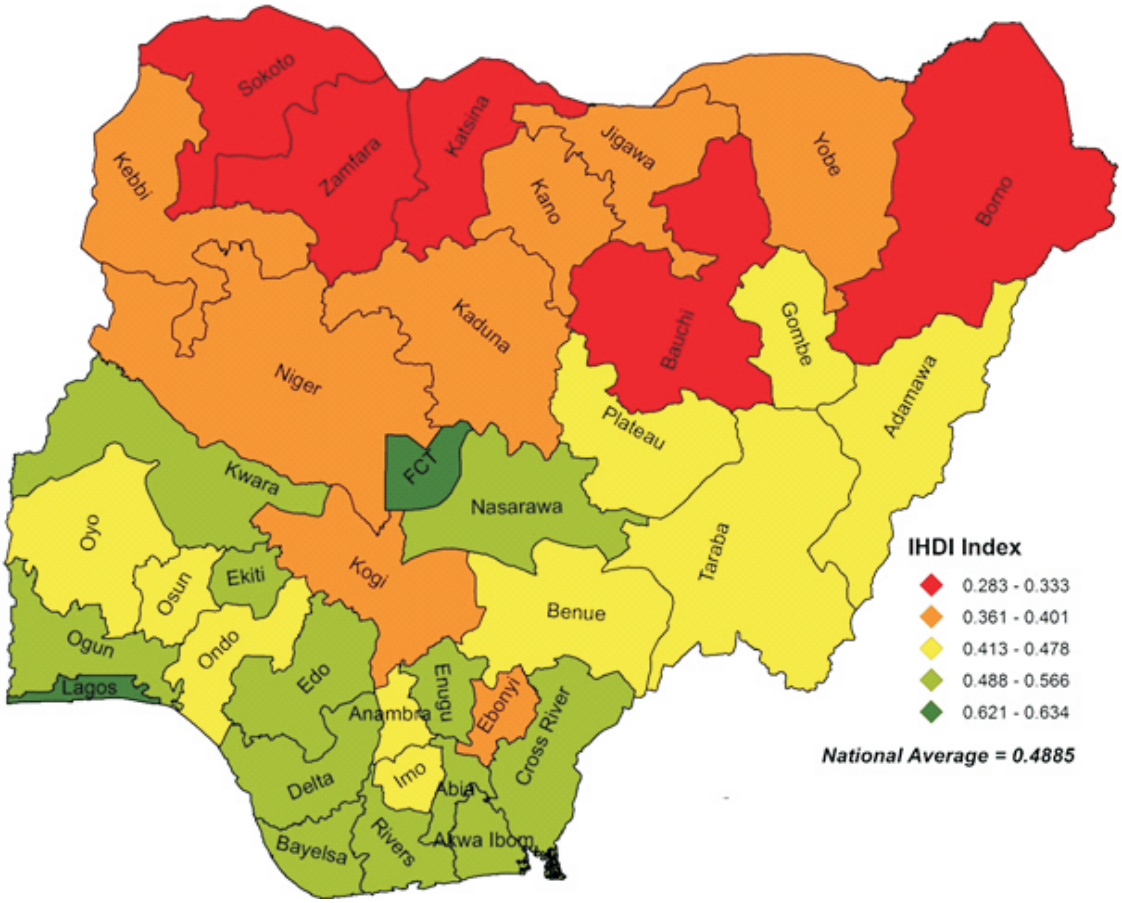


Figure 8: Intensity of poverty by Zone

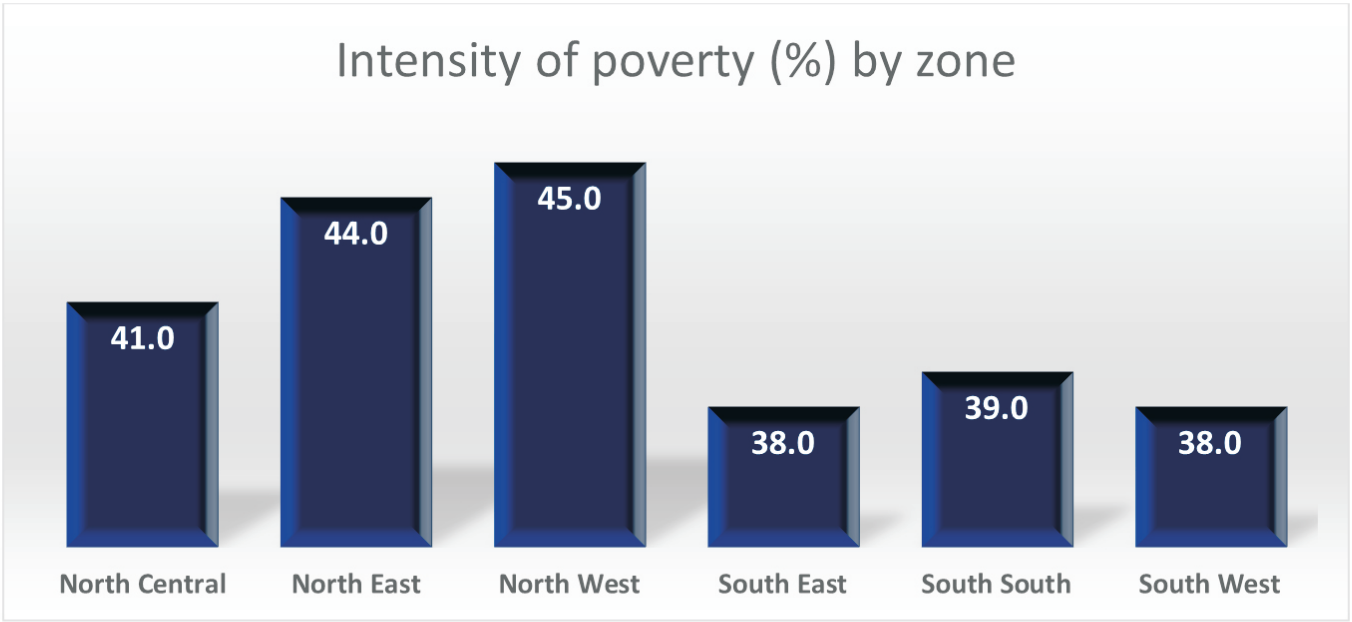


Figure 6 shows that intensity of poverty is more prevalent (45 percent) in Northwest zone closely followed by Northeast with 44 percent while Southwest and South East has the lowest (38 percent).

3.2.10 Education

In Nigeria, 39.6 percent of the population has not completed 5 years of schooling while child school attendance is 23.8 percent.

3.2.11 Health

Nutrition can be measured either by the Body Mass Index (BMI) of adults or by the children underweight for age. However, for Nigerian MPI calculation adult malnutrition was calculated using BMI based on the assumption that in every household there is at least one adult, whereas, it is likely a child may not be found in every household. Adults are considered to be malnourished if their BMI is below 18.5 m/kg2. Therefore, at 26% poverty cut off, the results shows that 6.6 percent of Nigerians are malnourished; Disaggregation by state shows Gombe (18.1%), Jigawa (17.6%) and Bauchi (16.8%) respectively are malnourished.

3.2.12 Standard of Living

The records shows that 73 percent of households in Taraba and Zamfara State have no electricity in their residence; 55 percent of population in Ebonyi state use unimproved sanitation facilities while 71 percent of population in Sokoto state have no access to safe water.

3.2.13 Unemployment

Analysis by state shows that unemployment rate is highest (57 percent) in Rivers State closely followed by Bayelsa state with 52 percent and the lowest is Kastina State with 3 percent.

3.2.14 Summary

From the results, the incidence of child mortality is below 1.5% which means it is very small and can be eradicated if measures are taken.

3.2.15 Recommendation

Since the incidence of child mortality is very small, ante-natal and post-natal care should be enforce by Government for all expectant moms as well as frequent immunization exercise against all diseases with adequate measures to check that children in rural area gets immunized at all cost.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

3.3.1 Introduction

Gender Inequality Index (GII) is defined as the percentage of potential human development lost due to gender inequality. It reflects gender-based disadvantage or inequality in achievement and the extent to which such inequality affects human development. GII shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in any number of dimensions. It varies between 0 (when women and men fare equally) and 1 (when one gender fares as poorly as possible) in all measured dimensions. For example, a GII of 0.579 indicates a 57.9 percent loss in potential human development due to gender inequality. In this round of 2016 HDI, human development in Nigeria is measured in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment and labour market as shown in Table 4 below:

Table 6: GII Indicators and Indices

INDEX	Dimensions		
	Reproductive health	**Empowerment**	**Labour market**
GII	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 2. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR)	1.Parliamentary seats by each sex 2. Educational attainment of ages 25 years and above with at least secondary	1. Labour force Participation Rate (LFPR) by sex
Dimension Index	Reproductive Health Index	Empowerment Index GII	Labour Market Index

3.3.2 Framework for 2016 GII Computation

The framework adopted for the computation of the 2016 GII was the UNDP globally accepted framework, which captures gender inequality in three dimensions:

i. **Reproductive** Health Dimension has two indicators:

a. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

b. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR)

ii. **Empowerment** Dimension has two indicators:

a. Share of Parliamentary Seats held by Sex

b. Educational Attainment of ages 25years and above with at least secondary education by Sex

iii. **Labour Market** Dimension has one indicator:

a. Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex.

3.3.3 Rationale for Choice of Indicators

3.3.3.1 Reproductive Health Indicators:

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR) have no equivalent indicators for men for the computation of Gender inequality Index. However, safe motherhood reflects the importance society attaches to women's reproductive role. Thus, this may inform the choice of these indicators by the United Nations.

3.3.3.2 Empowerment Indicators:

Similarly, Female and male shares of parliamentary seats – reflects women and men's visibility and capacity to take decision including higher political leadership in the society.

While, Educational Attainment of ages 25 and above with at least secondary education – expands women and men's freedoms e.g. capacity to question, reflect and act on one's condition and also to access information.

3.3.3.3 Labour Market Indicator:

Also, Labour force participation rate – reflects women and men's availability and capability to take on roles in the workplace.

3.3.4 Methodology used for the Computations

The methodology used in computing the 2016 Nigeria Gender Inequality Index (GII) involved using the five steps recommended in the UNDP Human Development Report 2011, Technical Notes for Calculating the Human Development Indices. GII was computed at the national and state levels with mostly 2016 data.

The computation further applied the association sensitive inequality measure suggested by Seth (2009). Also, the computation is based on the general mean of different orders – it starts with the aggregation of the geometric mean across dimensions: these means were calculated separately for women and men, and then aggregated using a harmonic mean across gender. The aggregate harmonic mean is then divided by the aggregate geometric mean and the resulting quotient is subtracted from one to give the Gender Inequality Index. These steps were followed in computing the GII at the national level.

3.3.5 Data Sources

The data required for computing all the indicators in the three dimensions are sourced from the following:

i. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), NBS HDI survey (2016)
ii. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR), MIC5 2016
iii. Share of Parliamentary Seats by Sex (PR), HDI survey 2016
iv. Educational Attainment of ages 25 and above with at least secondary education by sex (SE), HDI 2016
v. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by sex, HDI 2016.

3.3.6 Computations of the Individual Indicators and Dimension Indices

3.3.6.1 Step1: Treatment of Zeros and Extreme Values:

In Step 1, since, the Geometric mean cannot have a zero value, a minimum value must be set for all dimension indicators reporting a zero (0) in the female component of such indicator.

Accordingly, the minimum value is set at 0.1 percent for adolescent fertility rate, share of parliamentary seats held by women, women attainment at secondary and higher education levels, and labour market participation rate.

Similarly, female parliamentary representation in Nigeria reporting zero are coded as 0.1 percent because even without female representative at the parliament, women still have some level of political influence.

Furthermore, higher maternal mortality ratio suggests poorer maternal health, the maximum value is truncated at 1,000 deaths per 100,000 births and the minimum value is truncated at 10. It is assumed that states or even countries where maternal mortality ratios exceed 1,000 do not differ in their inability to create conditions and support for maternal health. While states or countries with 1-10 deaths per 100,000 births are performing at essentially the same level with a simple random differences.

3.3.6.2 Step2: Aggregating indicators across dimension within each gender group, using geometric means.

In Step2, according to Seth (2009), aggregating indicators across dimension for each gender group by the geometric mean makes the GII association sensitive.

For women and girls, the aggregation formula is

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{10}{MMR} \times \frac{1}{AFR}\right)^{1/2} \times (PR_F \times SE_F)^{1/2} \times LFPR_F}$$

For men and boys, the formula is

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 \times (PR_M \times SE_M)^{1/2} \times LFPR_M}$$

The rescaling by 0.1 of the maternal mortality ratio in the aggregation formula for women and girls is needed to account for the truncation of the maternal mortality ratio minimum at 10. This is a new adjustment introduced in Human Development Report 2011.

3.3.6.3 Step3: Aggregating indicators across gender groups, using a harmonic mean

In this step, the female and male indices are aggregated using the harmonic mean to create equally distributed gender index. Therefore,

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \left[\frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1}$$

Using the harmonic mean of geometric means within groups captures the inequality between women and men and adjusts for association between dimensions.

3.3.6.4 Step4: Calculating the geometric mean of the arithmetic means for each indicator

In step 4, the reference standard for computing inequality is obtained by aggregating female and male indices using equal weights (thus treating the genders equally) and then aggregating the indices across dimensions.

$$G_{\bar{F},\bar{M}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{Health} \times \overline{Empowerment} \times \overline{LFPR}}$$

Where

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{Health}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{10}}{\boldsymbol{MMR}} \times \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\boldsymbol{AFR}}} + \mathbf{1}\right)}{\mathbf{2}}$$

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{Empowerment}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{\boldsymbol{PR_F} \times \boldsymbol{SE_F}} + \sqrt{\boldsymbol{PR_M} \times \boldsymbol{SE_M}}\right)}{\mathbf{2}}$$

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{LFPR}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{LFPR_F} + \boldsymbol{LFPR_M}}{\mathbf{2}}$$

$\overline{Health}$ should not be interpreted as an average of corresponding female and male indices but as half the distance from the norms established for the reproductive health indicators that is fewer maternal deaths and fewer adolescent pregnancies.

3.3.6.5 Step 5: Calculating the Gender Inequality Index:

In the final step, the geometric mean is then used to divide the Harmonic mean and the resulting quotient is subtracted from one to give the Gender Inequality Index at the particular level. For example, the GII at the national level was computed as follows:

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}}}$$

3.3.7 Results and Findings

In tables 7 & 8 below, the results show the Reproductive Health Index, Employment Index, and Labour Market Index by sex respectively. Also, presented in the tables are the following indicators: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR), Share of Parliamentary Seats by Sex (PR), Education Attainment of ages 25 & above with at least secondary level by Sex (SE), and Labour Force Participation by sex.

The analysis in the tables show that in 2016, the Reproductive Health Index is 0.012. This Index comprises of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR). The MMR is 567, which implies 567 per 100,000 maternal death in the country. While the AFR is 120 which means 120 per 1000 of Adolescent fertility in the country.

Similarly, The Employment Index for female is 0.252, while that for male is 0.923, these indices comprises Parliamentary Seats by sex (PR) and Educational attainment of ages 25 and above with at least secondary level by sex (SE). The PR are 6.6 and 93.4 for Female and Male respectively. While the SE are 96.2 and 91.2 for female and male respectively. This also confirm government deliberate policy on female education

Also, the Labour Market Index for female is 0.782 and that for male is 0.750. Labour force participation rates are 78.2 and 75.0 for Female and Male respectively. This account for more female in Labour Market than the male in Nigeria.

However, the **Gender Inequality Index for 2016 stood at 0.620** indicates a 62 percent loss in potential human development due to gender inequality

Table 7: Summary Result of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Dimension	Indicators/Index	Female	Male
1.Reproductive Health	i. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	567.5	0
	ii. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR)	120	0
2.Empowerment	i. Parliamentary Seats by sex	6.6	93.4
	ii. Educational attainment of ages 25 and above with at least secondary level	39.2	53
3. Labour Market	Labour Force Participation Rate	78.2	75
GII		0.635	

Table 8a: Computation Dimension indices

Data												
	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	a	Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)		Seats in parliament held by (% of total)		b	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)			Labour force participation rate (%)	
					Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male
Nigeria	567.5		120		6.6	93.4		39.2	53		78.2	75

Table 8b: Dimensional Indices by Sex

Dimensional indices by gender					
Reproductive health index		Empowerment index		Labour Market Index	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0.012	1	0.161	0.704	0.782	0.75

Table 8c: Indices within and across Genders

Indices within and across genders			
Gender indices		Accounting for inequality	Treating genders equally
Female	Male		
0.115	0.808	0.201	0.551

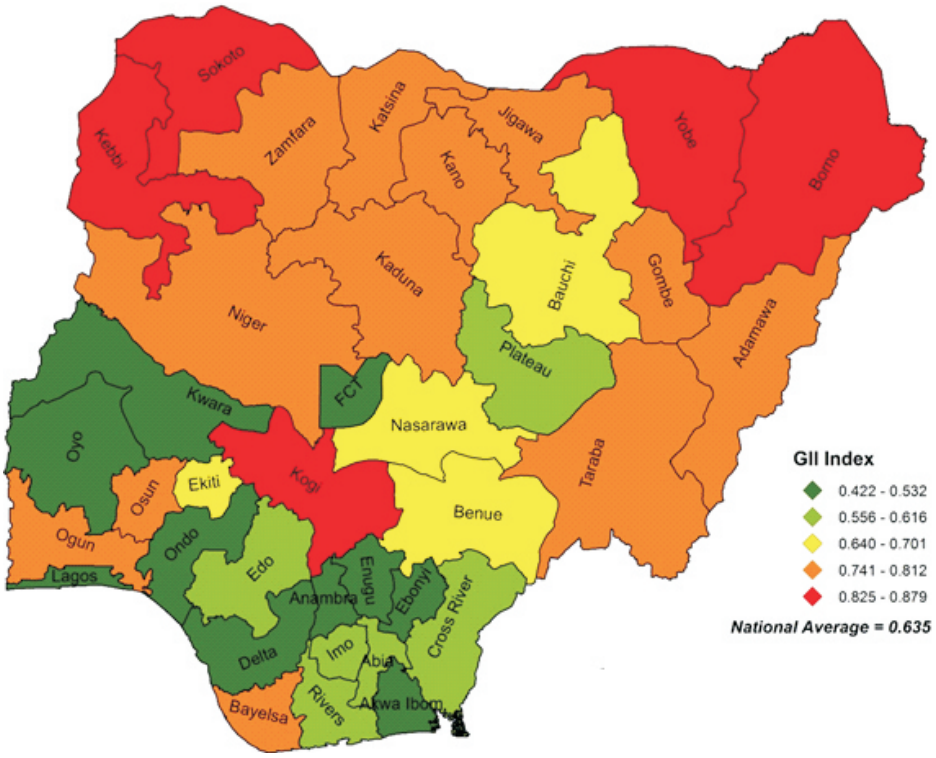
Table 8d: National Gender Inequality Index

Gender Inequality Index
0.635

Table 8e: Dimension Indices by State

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017									
	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)	Seats in parliament held (% of total)		Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		GII
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Nigeria	567.5	120	6.6	93.4	39.2	53	78.2	75	0.635
ABIA	375.9	37	5.5	94.5	51.6	62.3	86.4	95.8	0.555
ADAMAWA	1841.9	113	8	92	34.3	54.9	72.2	50.5	0.749
AKWA-IBOM	150.9	67	7.7	92.3	52.1	62.1	97.7	92.4	0.507
ANAMBRA	279	40	13.3	86.7	58.2	58.7	83.3	86.9	0.481
BAUCHI	593.8	186	2.8	97.2	9.5	22.6	79	41.4	0.698
BAYELSA	471.1	78	0	100	56.2	80.7	94.5	90.9	0.87
BENUE	809.6	79	6.5	93.5	40	59.5	66.6	69.8	0.64
BORNO	2374.8	128	0	100	25.6	44.5	70.3	65.4	0.908
CROSS-RIVER	642.3	68	12	88	53.9	65.7	74.4	84.1	0.586
DELTA	394.1	57	17.2	82.8	57.1	68.1	76.4	80.5	0.522
EBONYI	218	53	13	87	31.5	42.1	78.7	90.8	0.504
EDO	641.4	42	9.8	90.2	42.5	57	76.5	82.4	0.568
EKITI	876.8	60	4.8	95.2	54.3	65.4	81.5	99.9	0.643
ENUGU	519	23	17.9	82.1	45.9	53.2	82.2	88.4	0.479
GOMBE	371.3	181	0	100	21.1	36.6	65.5	37.3	0.834
IMO	642.9	36	3.7	96.3	56.1	64.9	88.1	97.7	0.603
JIGAWA	298.8	186	0	100	5.4	18.8	57.3	42.3	0.774
KADUNA	452.6	134	0	100	34.2	50.9	69.3	64.3	0.86
KANO	364.3	169	0	100	13.2	33.7	77.1	46.8	0.817
KATSINA	214.2	218	0	100	7.7	23.1	57.9	31	0.779
KEBBI	506.1	157	0	100	4.6	20.4	83.4	51.9	0.778
KOGI	1267.8	36	0	100	43.5	65.9	73	81.6	0.905
KWARA	904.4	70	15.4	84.6	31.5	45.7	79.3	80.8	0.598
LAGOS	110.4	21	7.5	92.5	73.5	85.9	81.9	98	0.422
NASARAWA	817	101	2.5	97.5	33.7	57.8	72.6	79.3	0.701
NIGER	387	138	0	100	16.4	38.1	71.4	48.5	0.825
OGUN	258.8	50	0	100	39.1	51	90.2	97.4	0.829
ONDO	115.9	47	11.1	88.9	43.5	59.6	76.6	81.3	0.458
OSUN	344.1	57	0	100	46.1	61.1	79.6	89.3	0.849
OYO	184	54	5.9	94.1	34.2	45.2	85.1	88.1	0.531
PLATEAU	278.5	94	4.2	95.8	39	58.2	73.8	80.9	0.615
RIVERS	483.4	18	2.5	97.5	74.7	83.9	92.3	98.8	0.563
SOKOTO	737.4	174	0	100	3.6	15.5	85.5	57.4	0.779
TARABA	623.2	81	0	100	33.8	53.5	91.9	97.9	0.86
YOBE	1678.9	159	0	100	10.5	19.8	61.8	49.4	0.881
ZAMFARA	259.8	208	0	100	7.3	20.2	80.1	48.6	0.78
FCT-ABUJA	83.6	39	2.5	97.5	45.4	65.6	77.8	89.9	0.522

Figure 9: Gender Inequality Index (GII)



3.4 Gross National Income (GNI) 2016.

3.4.1 Introduction

Concept of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI)

Gross national income is a measurement of a country's income. It includes all the income earned by a country's residents and businesses, including any income earned abroad. Income is defined as all employee compensation plus investment profits. It includes earnings from foreign sources. GNI also includes any product taxes not already counted, minus subsidies. It does not count income earned by foreigners located in the country.It also does not include the shadow or black economy.

Knowing a country's GNI per capita is a good first step toward understanding the country's economic strengths and needs, as well as the general standard of living enjoyed by the average citizen. A country's GNI per capita tends to be closely linked with other indicators that measure the social, economic, and environmental well-being of the country and its people. For example, people living in countries with higher GNI per capita tend to have longer life expectancies, higher literacy rates, better access to safe water, and lower infant mortality rates.

3.4.2 Definitions

Gross Domestic Product is defined as the sum of value added across all sectors in the economy. It measures the sum of final goods and services in an economy.
Symbolically,

GDP by Production = **GVA (at basic price) +** all taxes on production less subsidies on production

GDP by Production at market prices = **GVA (at basic price) +** Taxes on products less subsidies on products.

Income Approach: total incomes earned by the factors of production involved in the production of goods and services in a year.

GDP by Income = Compensation of Employees + Gross operating surplus +Taxes on production less subsidies on production

GDP by Expenditure is the total amount of household's final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure, gross investments and net exports in one year.

- $Y = C + G + I + X - M$

Where,
C = Household Final Consumption Expenditure
G = Government Final Consumption Expenditure
I = Gross Domestic Investment
X = exports
M= Imports

Gross National Income(GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Symbolically,

GNI = Gross Domestic Product + Net property income from abroad (NPIA)

GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies.

NPIA is the net balance of interest, profits and dividends (IPD) coming into the Nigeria from our assets owned overseas matched against the flow of profits and other income from foreign owned assets located within Nigeria.

3.4.3 Methodology

The **GNI per capital** is the Gross National Income divided by the country's population in a year. It reflects the average income of a country's citizens.

For States in Nigeria

The Approach adopted is:

1. Calculate the national GDP, and GNI.
2. To obtain each State GNI, we applied a common indicator such as State Public and Private Expenditures on Education, Health and Public Administration, Households' Enterprises Value added and individual private final consumption expenditure in the States to breakdown the national GNI.
3. GNI Per Capita Income for States is derived by dividing GNI per State by her population.

3.4.4 Data Sources

i) Human Development Index Survey's Report 2016
ii) States Government Accountant General's Report 2016
iii) Federal Inland Revenue Monthly Tax Returns 2016
iv) States' Board of Internal Revenue 2016
v) National Population Commission
vi) Central Bank of Nigeria

3.4.5 Results and Findings

In table 9 below, the analysis shows that Lagos state has the highest Gross National Income (GNI) of N29,556,694.50, follow by Abuja with N8,096,680.42 and Rivers state with N4,875,438.00. While Sokoto state has the lowest GNI of N662,573.70

Similarly, looking at analysis of the Gross National Income per capital in dollars, Abuja, has the highest GNI per capital in dollars of $8,174.17. This is followed by Lagos with $7,972.40 and Bayelsa with $3441.38. While Katsine has the lowest GNI per capital in dollars of $399.98

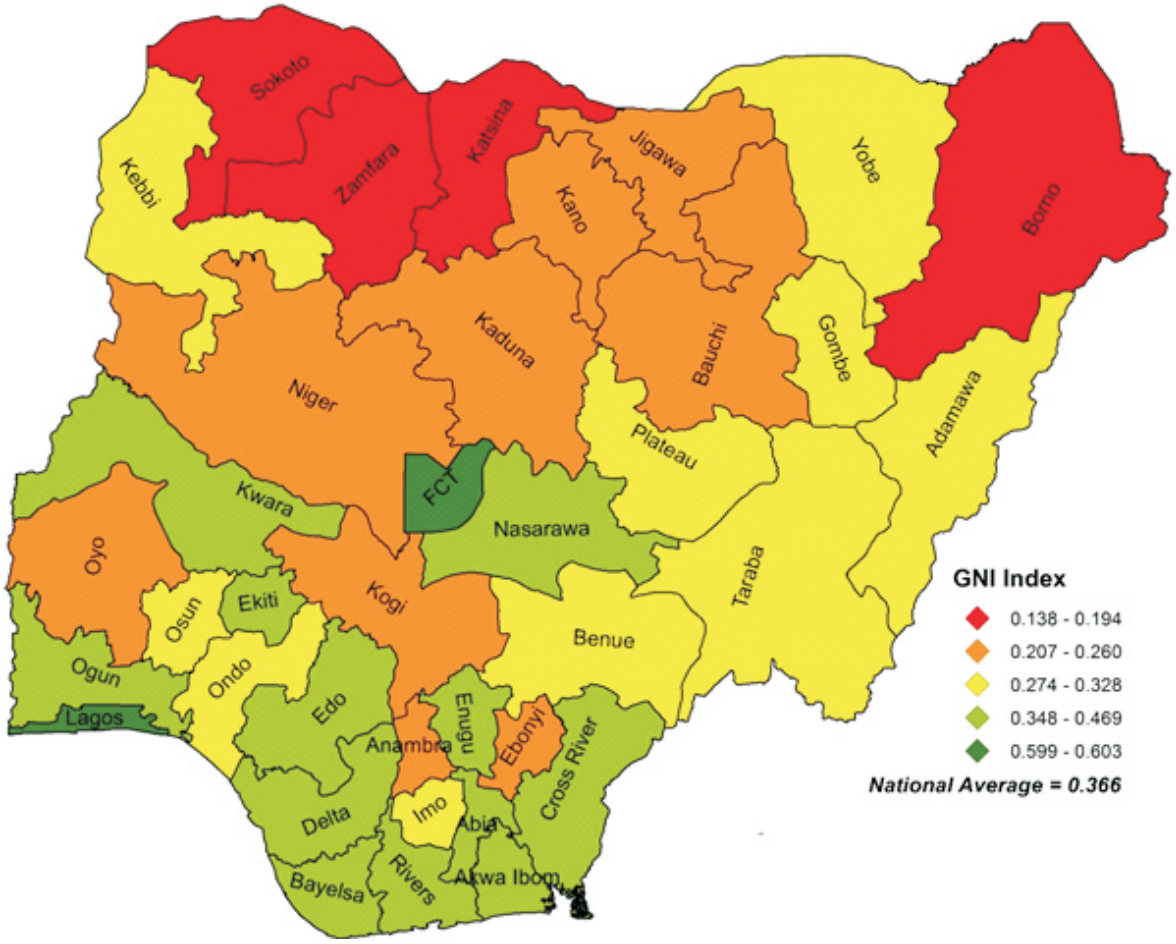
Table 9: Gross National Income and its Ranking by States

State	Gross National Income (GNI) (=N= Million)	Ranking
Lagos	29,556,694.50	1
FCT	8,096,680.42	2
Rivers	4,875,438.00	3
Delta	4,028,514.81	4
Akwa-Ibom	3,650,283.65	5
Ogun	3,537,496.06	6
Kano	2,608,005.42	7
Bayelsa	2,322,650.25	8
Edo	2,260,970.84	9
Kaduna	2,162,570.05	10
Enugu	2,054,383.29	11
Cross River	1,970,477.05	12
Oyo	1,967,893.67	13
Ekiti	1,835,245.82	14
Kwara	1,804,685.45	15
Abia	1,803,063.19	16
Benue	1,789,303.45	17
Imo	1,725,085.25	18
Adamawa	1,723,016.15	19
Osun	1,703,415.56	20
Plateau	1,572,703.36	21
Jigawa	1,451,989.21	22
Ondo	1,425,637.74	23
Anambra	1,409,459.33	24
Kebbi	1,297,703.05	25
Niger	1,264,219.78	26
Bauchi	1,206,980.77	27
Kogi	1,169,339.41	28
Nasarawa	1,166,542.63	29
Gombe	1,071,138.95	30
Taraba	1,070,373.18	31
Yobe	938,390.27	32
Katsina	927,142.33	33
Borno	820,544.07	34
Zamfara	766,705.97	35
Ebonyi	673,004.17	36
Sokoto	662,573.70	37
National	**100,370,320.78**	

State	GNI Per Capita in Dollars (Million)	Ranking
FCT	8,174.17	1
Lagos	7,972.40	2
Bayelsa	3,441.38	3
Delta	2,408.07	4
Ogun	2,297.46	5
Rivers	2,264.25	6
Akwa-Ibom	2,258.60	7
Kwara	1,909.62	8
Ekiti	1,897.60	9
Edo	1,798.07	10
Cross River	1,720.18	11
Abia	1,629.44	12
Enugu	1,573.48	13
Nasarawa	1,561.87	14
Adamawa	1,368.85	15
Plateau	1,261.18	16
Osun	1,225.47	17
Taraba	1,177.98	18
Gombe	1,113.35	19
Imo	1,079.72	20
Benue	1,052.84	21
Ondo	1,031.01	22
Kebbi	988.44	23
Yobe	967.26	24
Kaduna	885.36	25
Kogi	883.13	26
Anambra	859.73	27
Oyo	851.34	28
Jigawa	840.87	29
Ebonyi	787.82	30
Niger	771.8	31
Kano	675.83	32
Bauchi	626.28	33
Zamfara	574.81	34
Borno	474.96	35
Sokoto	447.88	36
Katsina	399.98	37
National	**1,756.56**	

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, State's IGR,VAT, health and education expenditure, public administraton shares were largely used as the indicators to derive the ratio adopted for sharing the national gdp across the states and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach involving the 46 economic activities under national accounts is used.

Figure 10: Gross National Income (GNI)



Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

In summary, the findings show that the 2016 value of HDI was 0.5114 while IHDI was 0.3590. The values indicate increases over 2013 of 0.0054 and 0.0999 for HDI and IHDI respectively.

National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) headcount (M0) was 0.225 in 2016. Disaggregation by sector shows that mulidimensional poverty is higher in rural (0.265) than in the urban (0.135) areas.

The Gender Inequality Index for 2016 stood at 0.635 indicating a 63.5 percent decline in potential human development due to gender inequality

The Gross National Income also stood at N100,370,320.78 and $1,756.56 with a projected population of 187,345,016 for the country in 2016 .

Human Development Indices - 2016

ABIA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,629.44	0.3543

EDU. INDEX
0.8808

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5406	0.4923	0.0483

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6082	0.5571

AX	1-AX	
0.916	0.084	0.1329

IHDI	LOSS
0.3904	0.2779

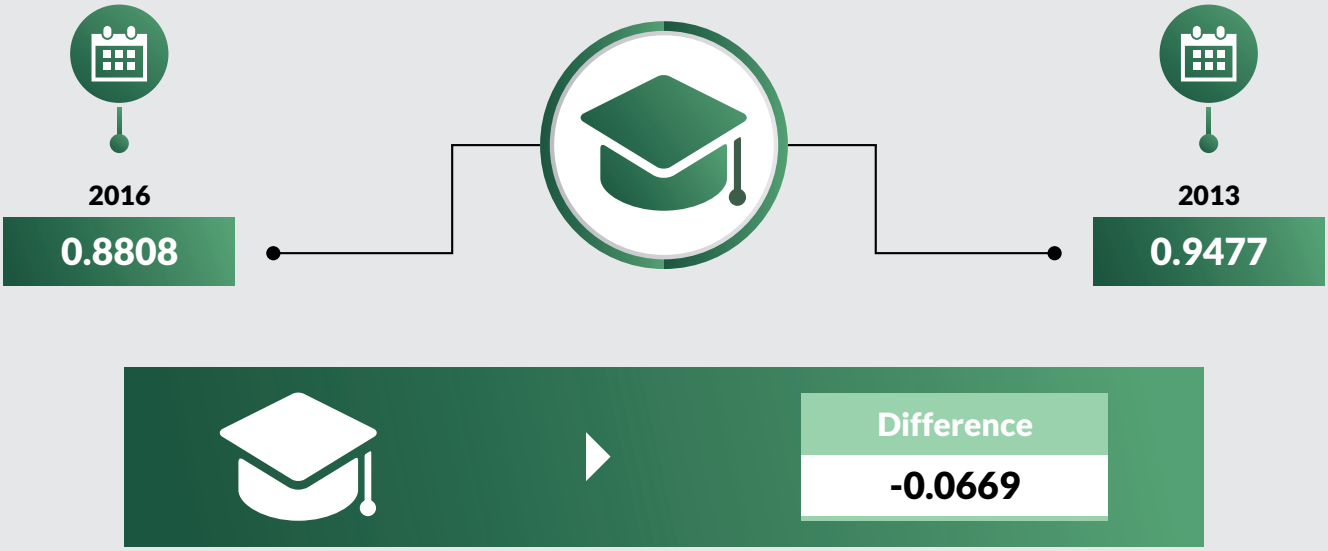
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
49

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
53

1,803,063.19	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,629.44
16	RANKING	RANKING	12

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

375.9

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

37

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
5.5	94.5

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
51.6	62.3

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
86.4	95.8

Gender Inequality Index

0.555

Human Development Indices - 2016

FCT

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
8,174.17	0.6025

EDU. INDEX
0.8152

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.6289	0.5112	0.1177

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6761	0.6546

AX	1-AX	
0.9682	0.0318	0.2546

IHDI	LOSS
0.4472	0.2889

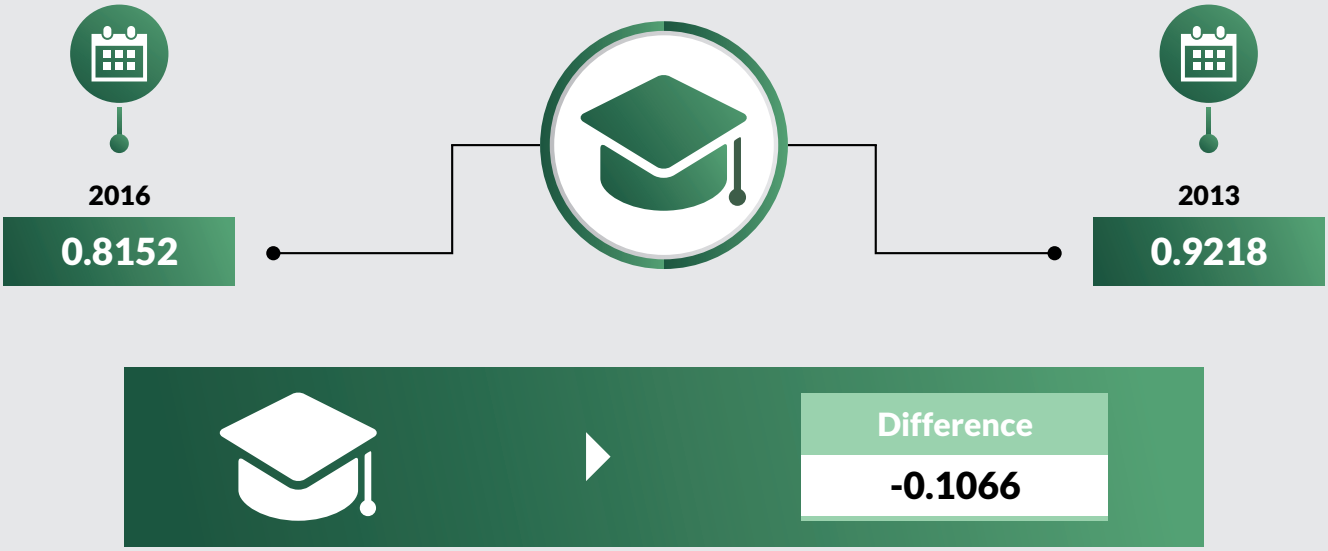
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
50

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
55

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
8,096,680.42	8,174.17
2	1

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 83.6

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 39

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
2.5	97.5

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
45.4	65.6

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
77.8	89.9

Gender Inequality Index — 0.522

Human Development Indices - 2016

ADAMAWA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
43	0.3639

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,368.85	0.3275

EDU. INDEX
0.6606

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4286	0.3653	0.0633

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.503	0.4602

AX	1-AX	
0.9148	0.0852	0.0746

IHDI	LOSS
0.28	0.3468

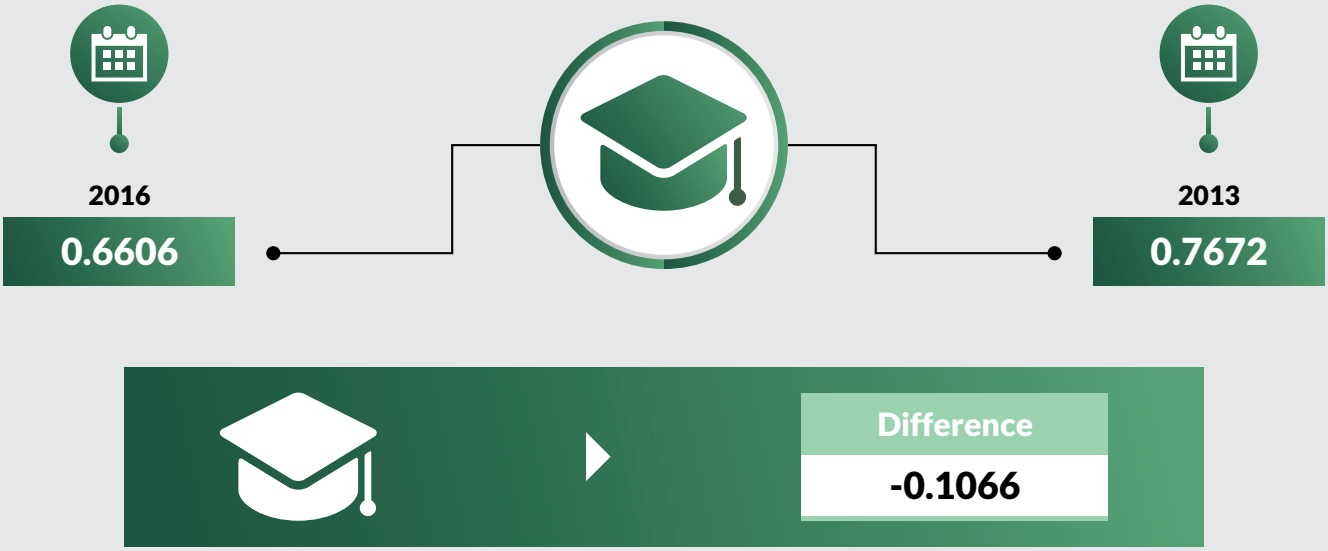
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
42

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
44

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
1,723,016.15	1,368.85
19	15
RANKING	RANKING

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

1841.9

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

113

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
8	92

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
34.3	54.9

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
72.2	50.5

Gender Inequality Index

0.749

Human Development Indices - 2016

AKWA IBOM STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
51	0.4905

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
2,258.602	0.4045

EDU. INDEX
0.9053

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5642	0.5698	-0.0056

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6248	0.5792

Akwa Ibom

AX	1-AX
0.9270	0.0730

0.1548

IHDI	LOSS
0.4102	0.2730

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
49

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
52

3,650,283.65
5

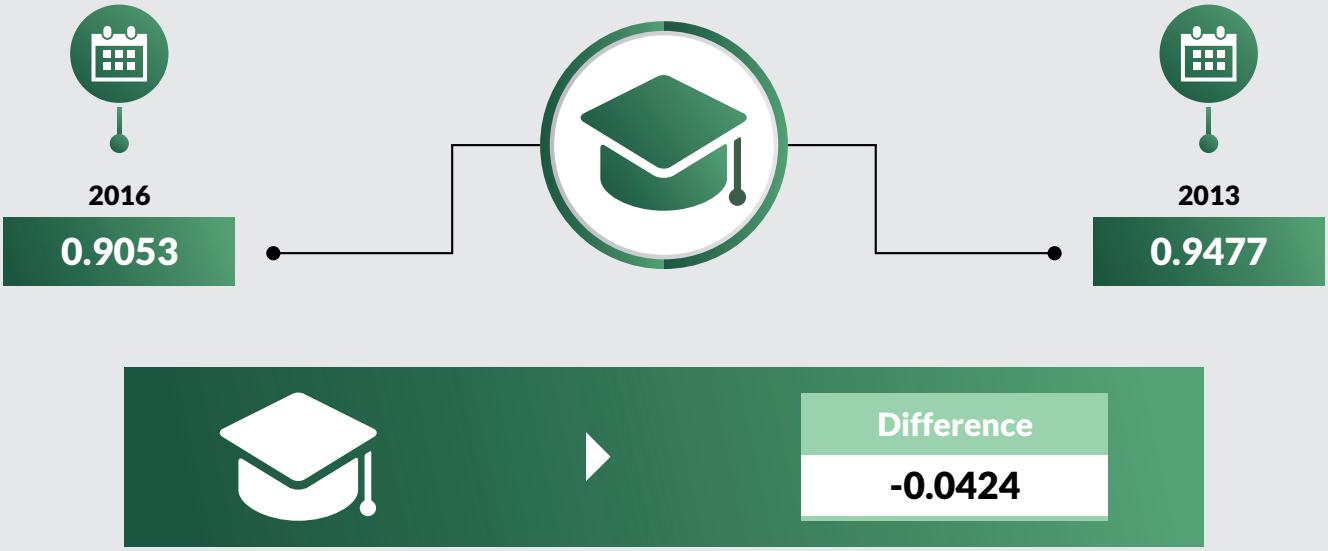
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M) — RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M) — RANKING

2,258.602
7

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 150.9

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 67

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
7.7	92.2

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
52.1	62.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
97.7	92.4

Gender Inequality Index — 0.507

Human Development Indices - 2016

ANAMBRA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
48	0.443

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
859.73	0.2559

EDU. INDEX
0.921

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4709	0.4281	0.0428

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.563	0.4824

AX	1-AX	
0.8568	0.1432	0.0706

IHDI	LOSS
0.3406	0.2768

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
47

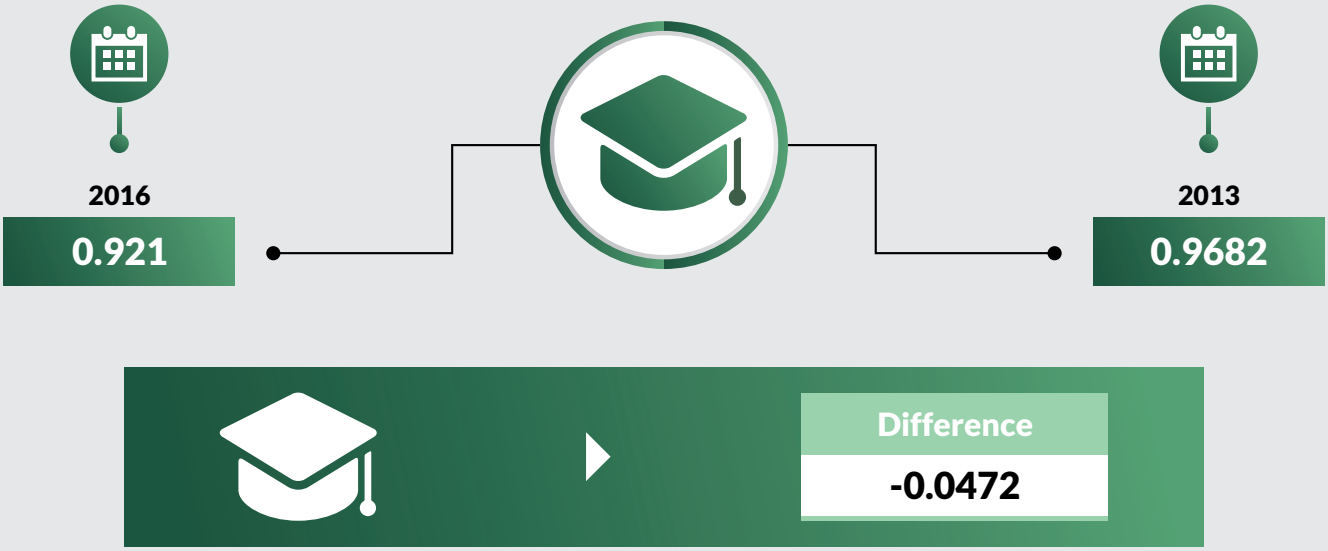
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
50

1,409,459.33	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)
24	RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M)	859.73
RANKING	27

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

279

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

40

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
13.3	86.7

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
58.2	58.7

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
83.3	86.9

Gender Inequality Index

0.481

Human Development Indices - 2016

BAUCHI STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
45	0.3956

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
626.278	0.2071

EDU. INDEX
0.4145

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3238	0.2636	0.0602

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.3881	0.3583

AX	1-AX	
0.9234	0.0766	0.0362

IHDI	LOSS
0.1630	0.4967

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
44

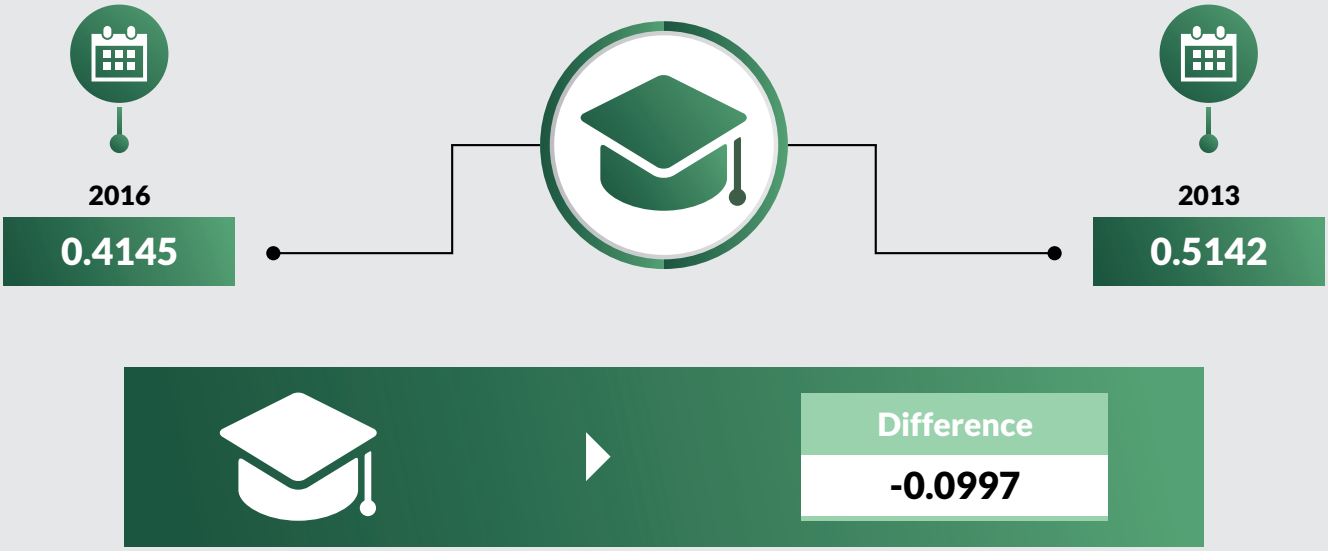
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
48

1,206,980.77	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)
27	RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M)	626.278
RANKING	33

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 593.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 186

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
2.8	97.2

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
9.5	22.6

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
79	41.4

Gender Inequality Index — 0.698

Human Development Indices - 2016

BAYELSA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
50	0.4747

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
3,441.38	0.4693

EDU. INDEX
0.9259

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5909	0.6121	-0.021

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.642	0.6026

AX	1-AX	
0.9385	0.0615	0.1809

IHDI	LOSS
0.4313	0.2701

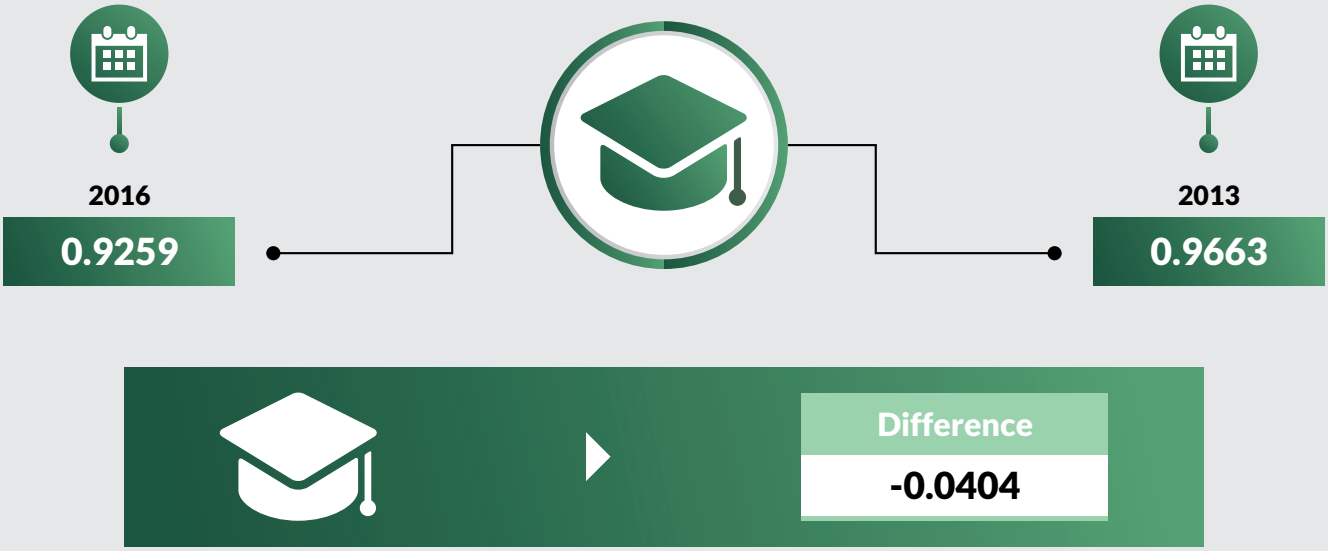
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
47

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
53

2,322,650.25	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	3,441.38
8	RANKING	RANKING	3

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

471.1

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

78

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
56.2	80.7

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
94.5	41.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.87

Human Development Indices - 2016

BENUE STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
47	0.4272

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,052.84	0.2871

EDU. INDEX
0.8061

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4624	0.4038	0.0586

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5451	0.4834

AX	1-AX	
0.8868	0.1132	0.0788

IHDI	LOSS
0.3237	0.2999

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
46

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
50

1,789,303.45
17

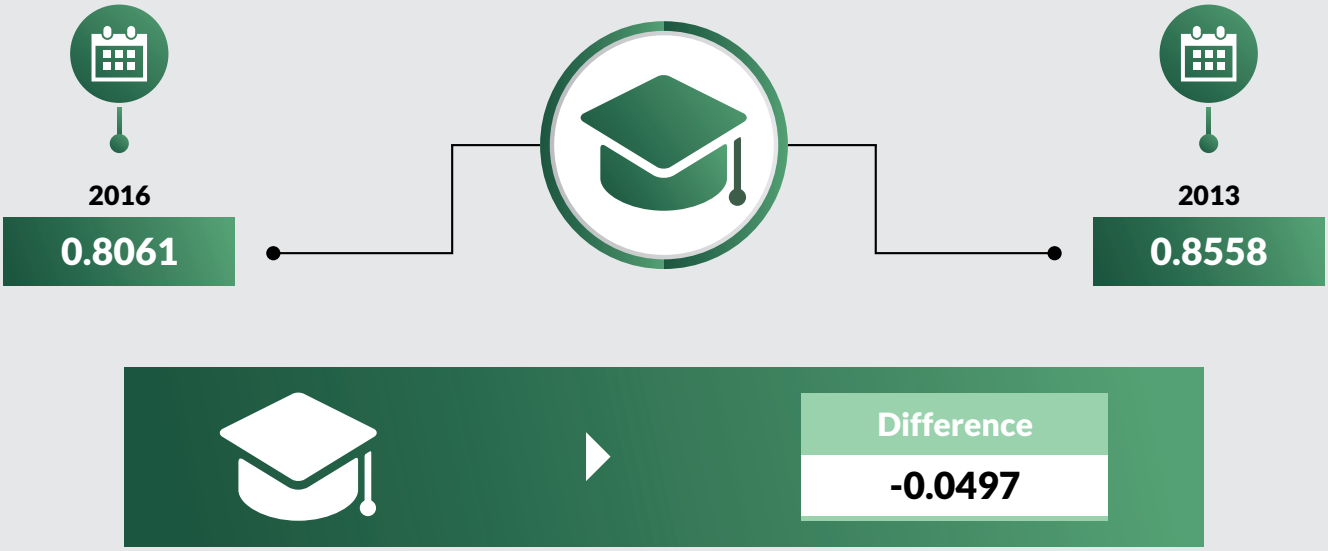
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M) — RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M) — RANKING

1,052.84
21

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 809.6

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 79

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
6.5	93.5

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
40	59.5

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
66.6	69.8

Gender Inequality Index — 0.64

Human Development Indices - 2016

BORNO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
43	0.3639

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,052.84	0.1646

EDU. INDEX
0.5871

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3276	0.2135	0.1141

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4335	0.3589

AX	1-AX	
0.828	0.172	0.0262

IHDI	LOSS
0.2023	0.3826

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
42

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
48

820,544.07
34

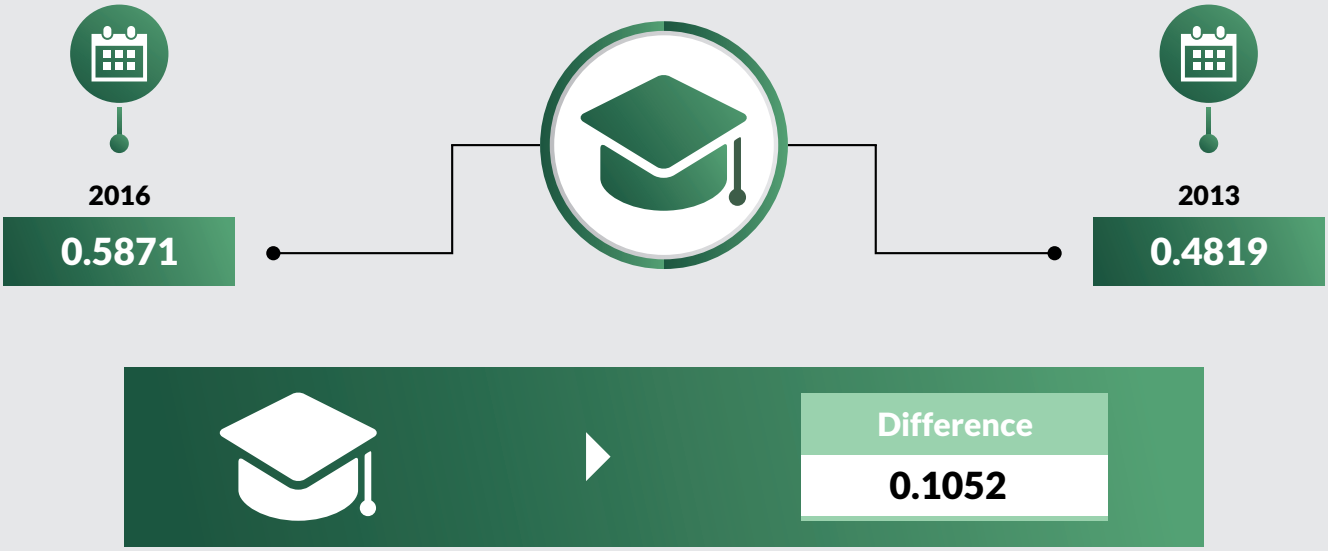
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M) — RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M) — RANKING

474.96
35

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

2374.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

128

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
25.6	44.5

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
70.3	65.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.908

Human Development Indices - 2016

CROSS RIVER STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
54	0.538

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,720.18	0.3626

EDU. INDEX
0.8574

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.551	0.4726	0.0784

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6171	0.5703

AX	1-AX	
0.9241	0.0759	0.1464

IHDI	LOSS
0.3963	0.2807

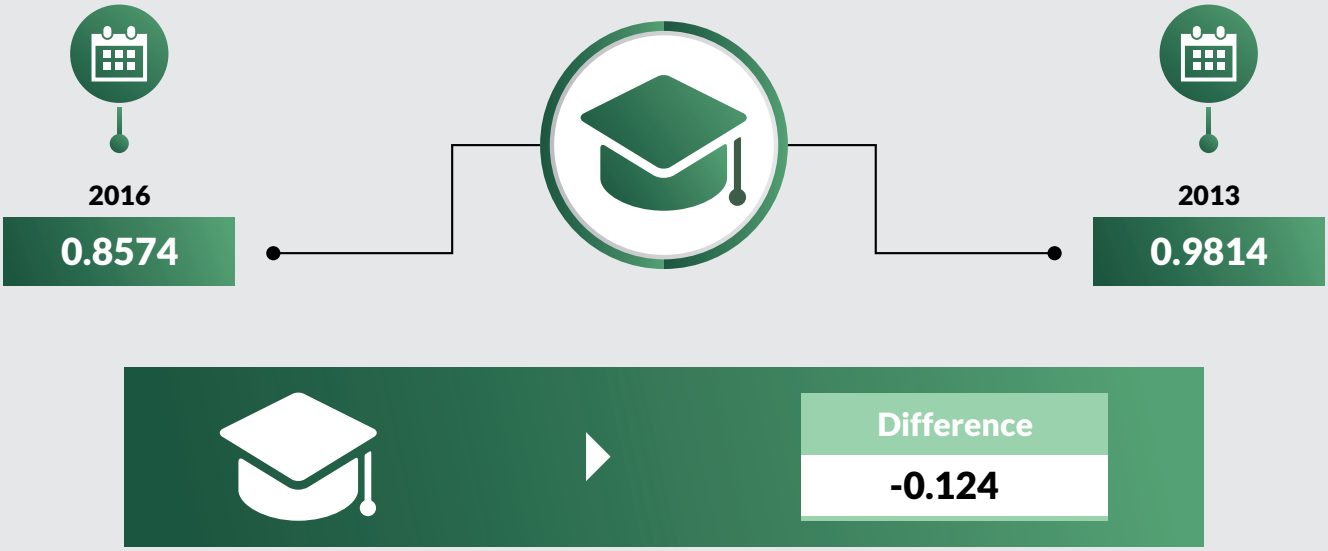
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
51

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
56

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
1,970,477.05	1,720.18
12	11
RANKING	RANKING

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

642.3

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

68

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
12	88

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
53.9	65.7

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
74.4	84.1

Gender Inequality Index

0.586

Human Development Indices - 2016

DELTA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
49	0.4589

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
2,408.07	0.4144

EDU. INDEX
0.9058

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5564	0.609	-0.053

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6182	0.5715

AX	1-AX	
0.9244	0.0756	0.1474

IHDI	LOSS
0.4037	0.2744

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
48

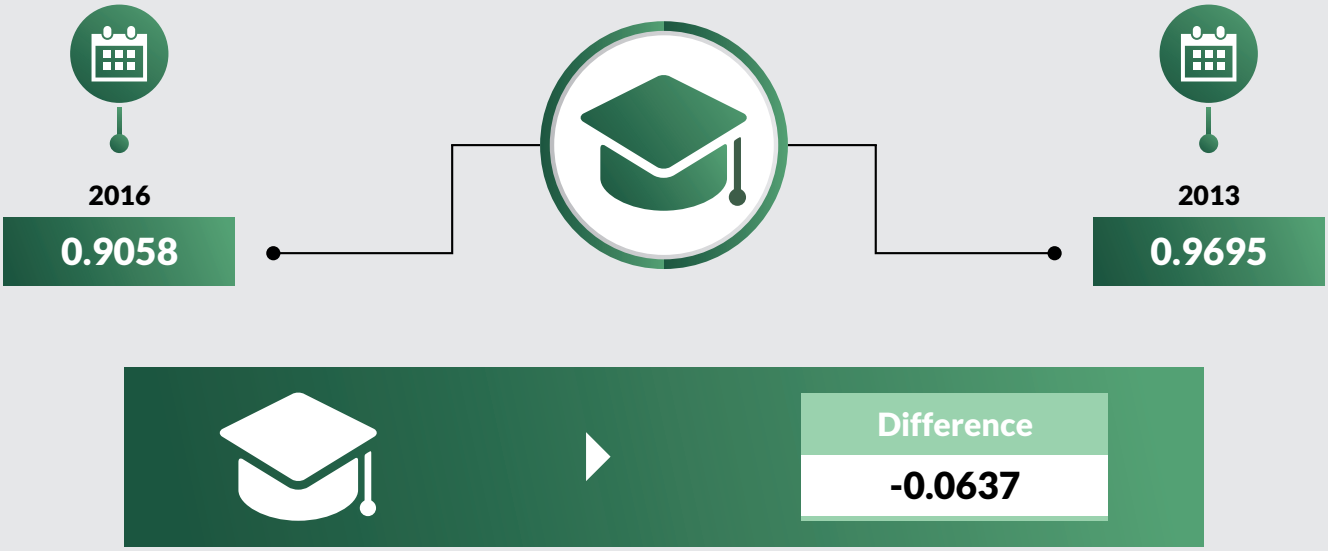
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
50

4,028,514.81	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)
4	RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M)	2,408.07
RANKING	4

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

394.1

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

68

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
17.2	82.8

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
57.1	68.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
76.4	80.5

Gender Inequality Index

0.522

Human Development Indices - 2016

EBONYI STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
48	0.443

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
787.82	0.2425

EDU. INDEX
0.7628

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4343	0.3433	0.091

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5213	0.4553

AX	1-AX	
0.8733	0.1267	0.0628

IHDI	LOSS
0.2984	0.313

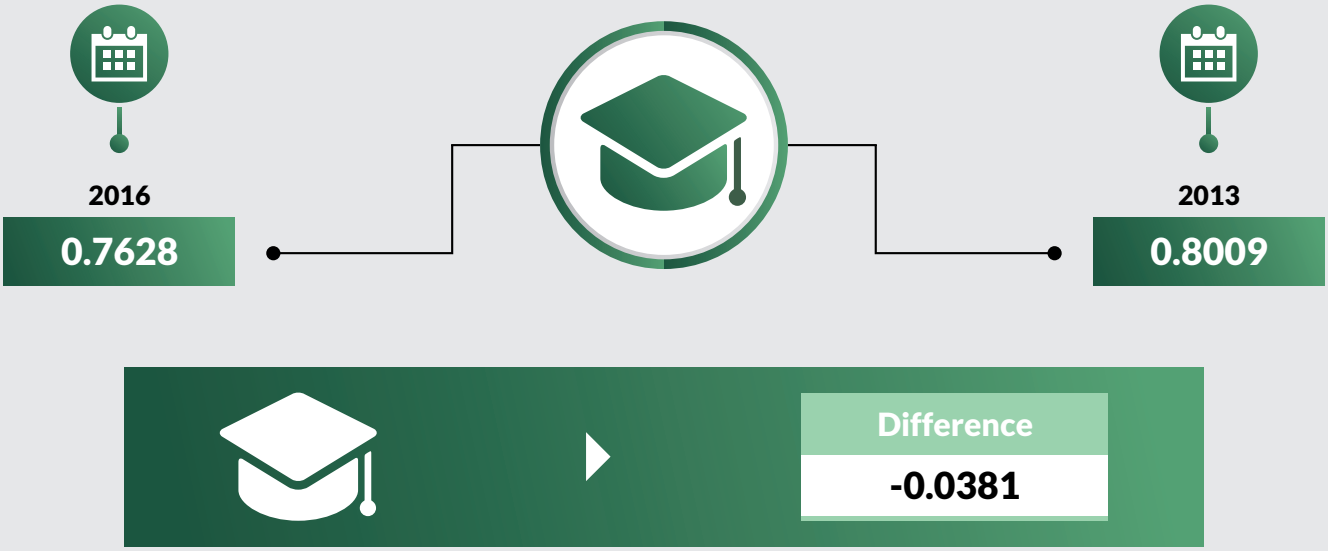
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
47

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
52

673,004.17	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	787.82
36	RANKING	RANKING	30

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

218

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

53

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
13	87

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
31.5	42.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
78.7	90.8

Gender Inequality Index

0.504

Human Development Indices - 2016

EDO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
50	0.4747

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,798.070	0.3695

EDU. INDEX
0.8486

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5299	0.5087	0.0212

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5958	0.5489

AX	1-AX	
0.9214	0.0786	0.1294

IHDI	LOSS
0.3784	0.2860

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
48

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
51

2,260,970.84	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)
9	RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,798.070
RANKING	10

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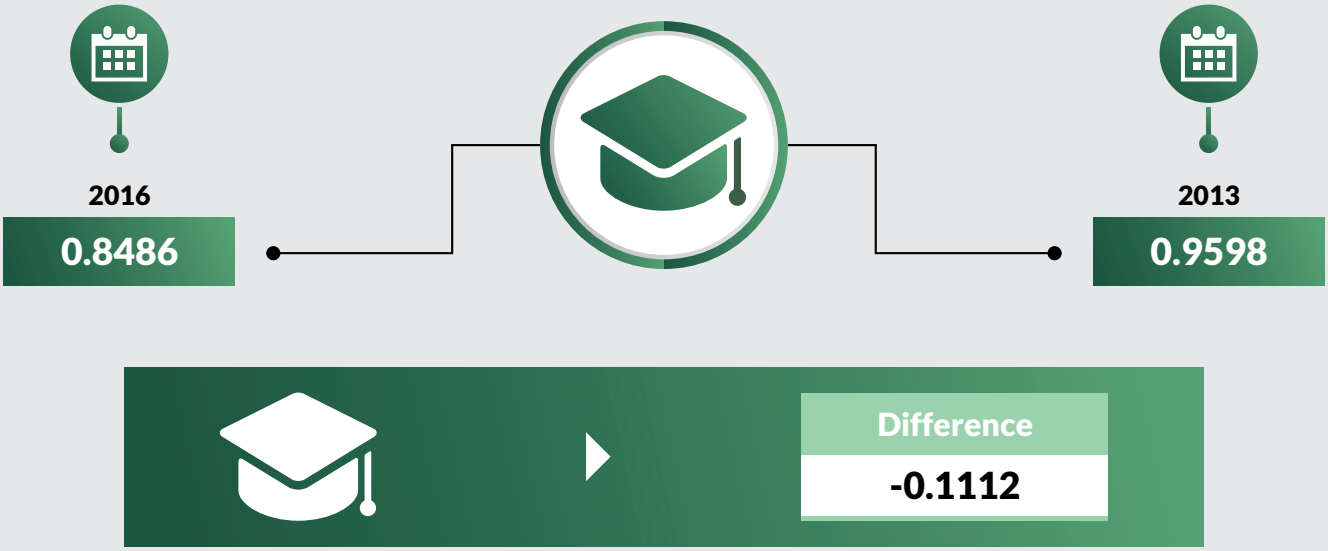

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

641.4

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

42

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
9.8	90.2

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
42.5	57

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
76.5	82.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.568

Human Development Indices - 2016

EKITI STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
53	0.5222

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,897.596	0.3777

EDU. INDEX
0.8944

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5608	0.4333	0.1275

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6215	0.5752

AX	1-AX	
0.9254	0.0746	0.1508

IHDI	LOSS
0.4068	0.2747

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
51

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
55

1,835,245.82	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,897.596
14	RANKING	RANKING	9

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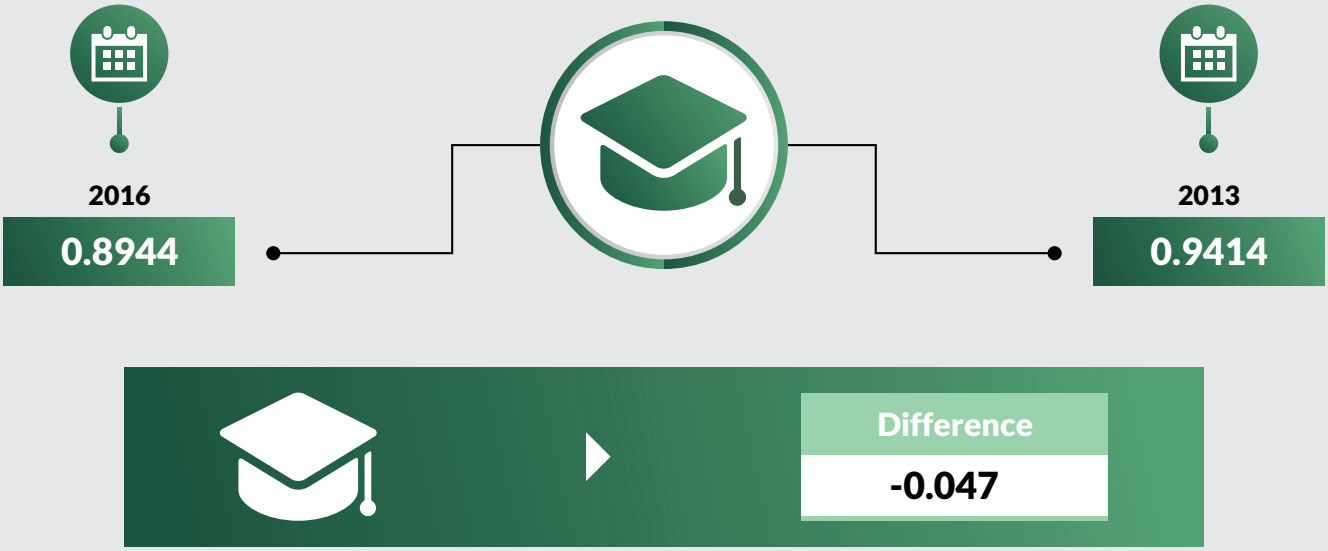

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

876.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

60

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
4.8	95.2

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
54.3	65.4

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
81.5	99.9

Gender Inequality Index

0.643

Human Development Indices - 2016

ENUGU STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,573.48	0.3489

EDU. INDEX
0.8936

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5405	0.4366	0.1039

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6089	0.5557

AX	1-AX	
0.9127	0.0873	0.1305

IHDI	LOSS
0.3915	0.2756

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
49

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
53

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
2,054,383.29	1,573.48
11	13
RANKING	RANKING

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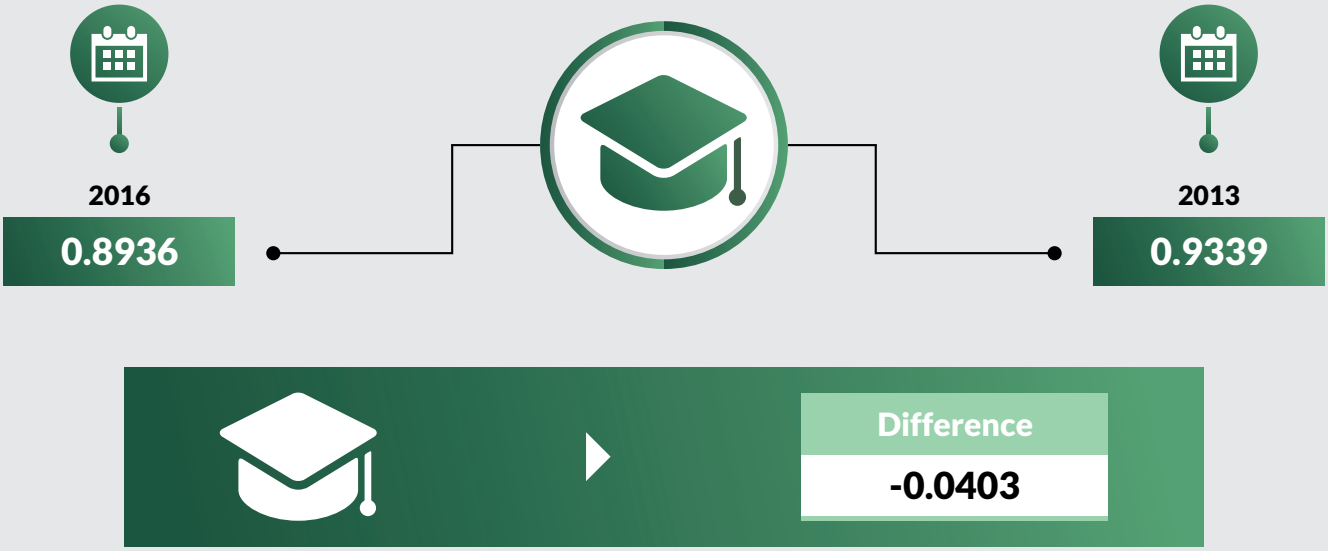
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

519

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

23

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
17.9	82.1

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
45.9	53.2

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
82.2	88.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.479

Human Development Indices - 2016

GOMBE STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
48	0.443

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,113.35	0.2957

EDU. INDEX
0.4923

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.401	0.2368	0.1642

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4545	0.4342

AX	1-AX	
0.9553	0.0447	0.0714

IHDI	LOSS
0.2276	0.4325

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
45

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
49

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
1,071,138.95	1,113.35
30	19
RANKING	RANKING

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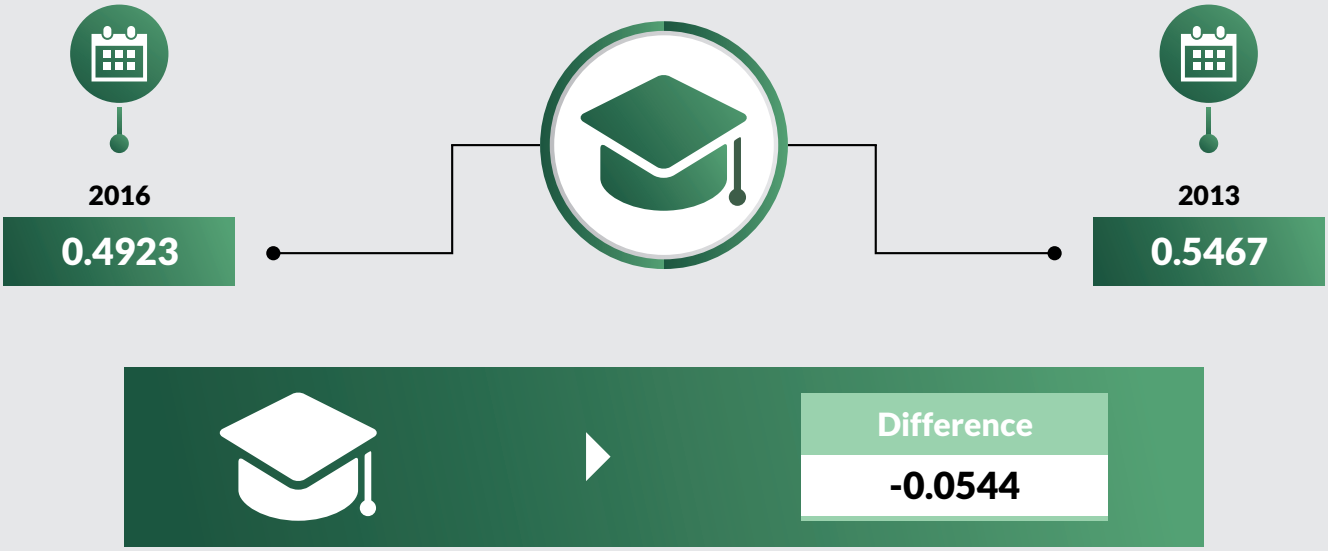
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

371.3

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

181

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
21.1	36.6

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
65.5	37.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.834

Human Development Indices - 2016

IMO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
53	0.5222

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,079.719	0.2910

EDU. INDEX
0.9159

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5182	0.5200	-0.0018

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5999	0.5312

AX	1-AX	
0.8855	0.1145	0.1041

IHDI	LOSS
0.3772	0.2720

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
51

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
54

1,725,085.25	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,079.719
17	RANKING	RANKING	20

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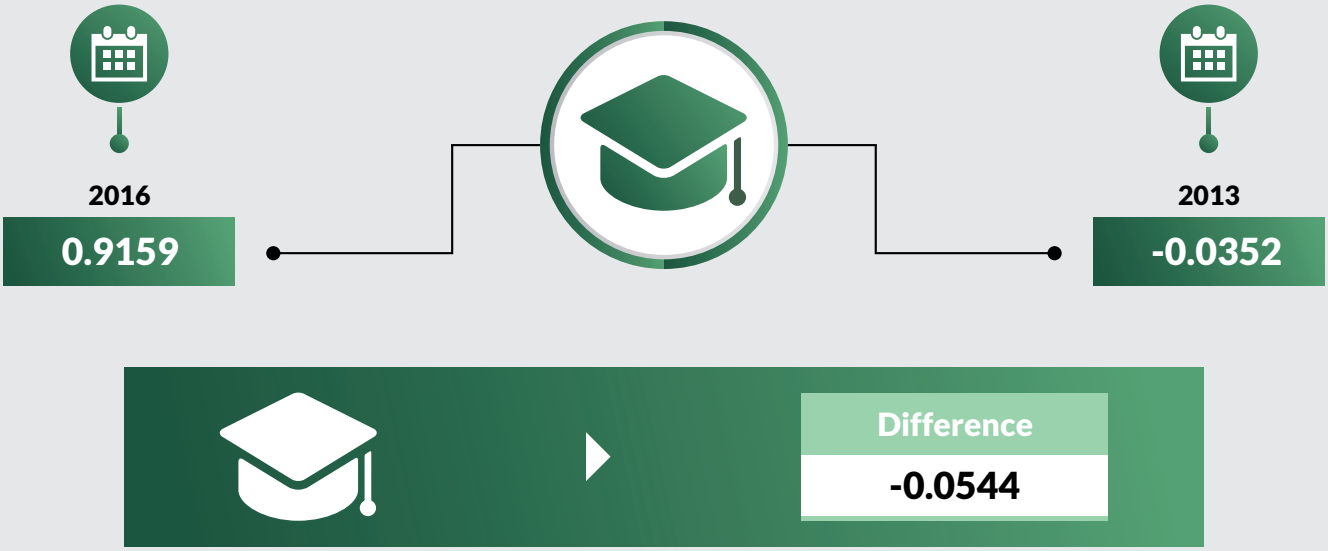
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

642.9

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

36

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
3.7	96.3

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
56.1	64.9

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
88.1	97.7

Gender Inequality Index

0.603

Human Development Indices - 2016

JIGAWA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
47	0.4272

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
840.87	0.2525

EDU. INDEX
0.4311

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3596	0.1968	0.1628

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4095	0.3897

AX	1-AX	
0.9517	0.0483	0.051

IHDI	LOSS
0.1921	0.4659

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
44

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
48

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
1,451,989.21	840.87
22	29

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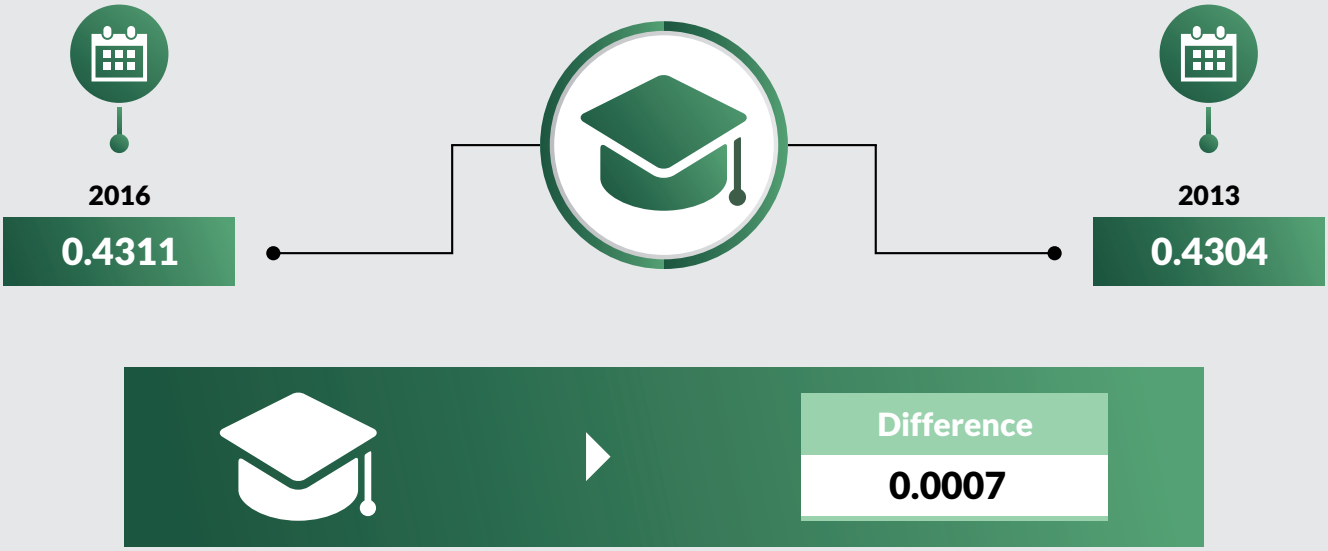
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

298.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

186

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
5.4	18.8

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
57.3	42.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.774

Human Development Indices - 2016

KADUNA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
45	0.3956

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
885.36	0.2604

EDU. INDEX
0.6416

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4043	0.4432	-0.039

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4913	0.4384

AX	1-AX	
0.8923	0.1077	0.0599

IHDI	LOSS
0.2621	0.3517

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
43

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
48

2,162,570.05
10

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M) — RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M) — RANKING

885.36
25

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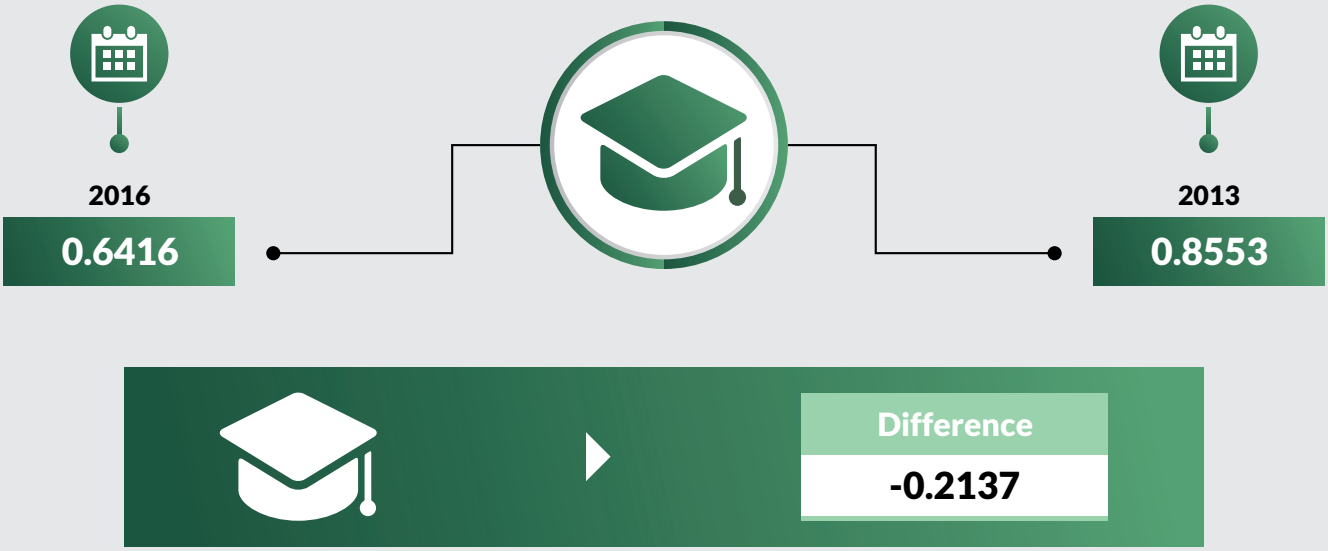
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

452.6

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

134

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
34.2	50.9

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
69.3	64.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.86

Human Development Indices - 2016

KANO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
47	0.4272

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
675.83	0.2189

EDU. INDEX
0.4957

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3592	0.3812	-0.022

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4424	0.3993

AX	1-AX	
0.9027	0.0973	0.0468

IHDI	LOSS
0.2094	0.4171

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
46

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
49

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
2,608,005.42	675.83
7	32
RANKING	RANKING

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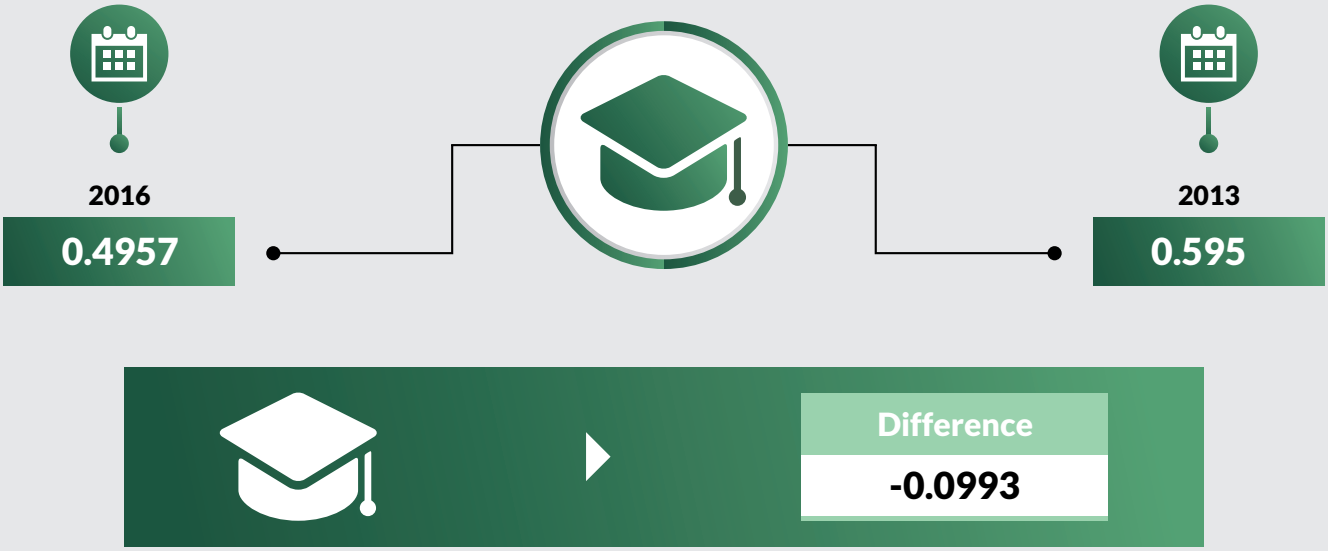
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

364.3

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

169

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
13.2	33.7

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
77.1	48.6

Gender Inequality Index

0.817

Human Development Indices - 2016

KATSINA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
49	0.4589

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
399.98	0.1381

EDU. INDEX
0.4395

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3031	0.2364	0.0667

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.3971	0.3352

AX	1-AX	
0.8442	0.1558	0.0227

IHDI	LOSS
0.1624	0.4642

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
47

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
51

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
927,142.33	399.98
33	37
RANKING	RANKING

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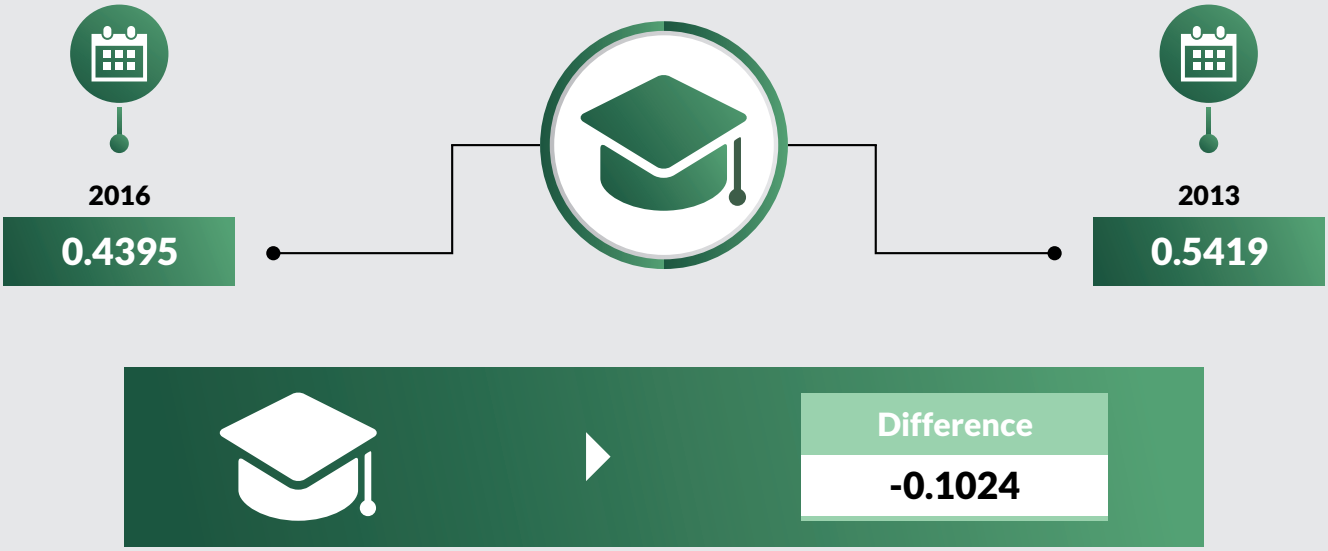

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) **214.2**

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) **218**

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
7.7	23.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
57.9	31

Gender Inequality Index **0.779**

Human Development Indices - 2016

KEBBI STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
988.441	0.2774

EDU. INDEX
0.3955

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3815	0.2184	0.1631

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4245	0.4098

AX	1-AX	
0.9652	0.0348	0.0619

IHDI	LOSS
0.1843	0.5169

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
49

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
53

1,297,703.05	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	988.441
25	RANKING	RANKING	23

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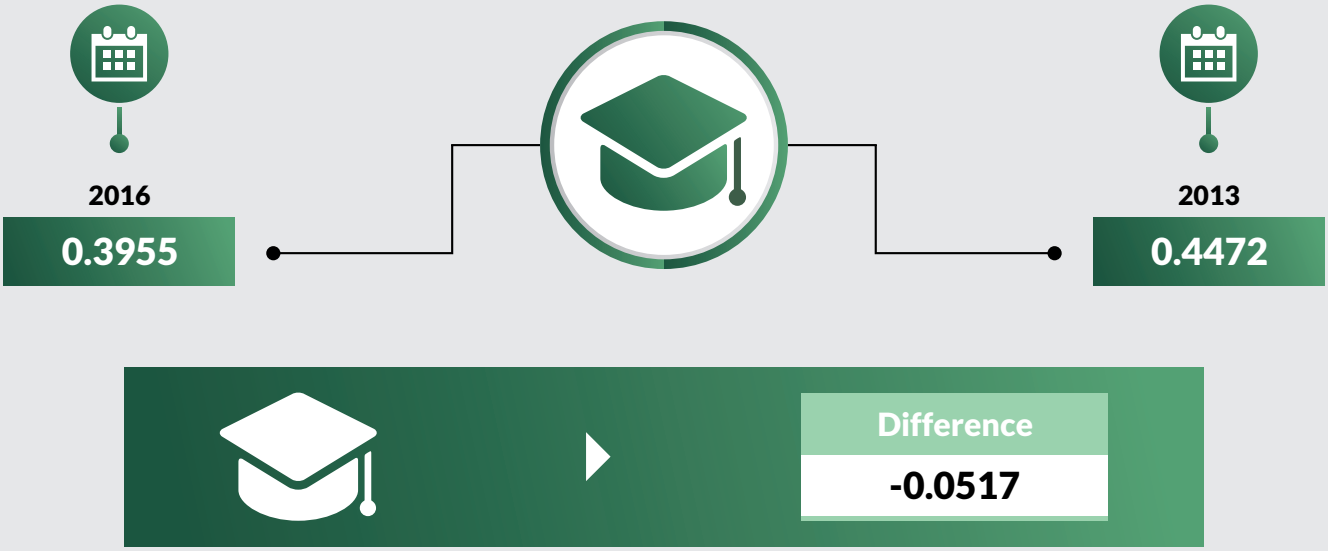
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 506.4

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 157

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
4.6	20.4

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
83.4	51.9

Gender Inequality Index — 0.778

Human Development Indices - 2016

KOGI STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
46	0.4114

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
883.13	0.26

EDU. INDEX
0.8572

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4509	0.4057	0.0452

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5402	0.4665

AX	1-AX	
0.8636	0.1364	0.0654

IHDI	LOSS
0.3197	0.291

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
45

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
48

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
1,169,339.41	883.13
28	26
RANKING	RANKING

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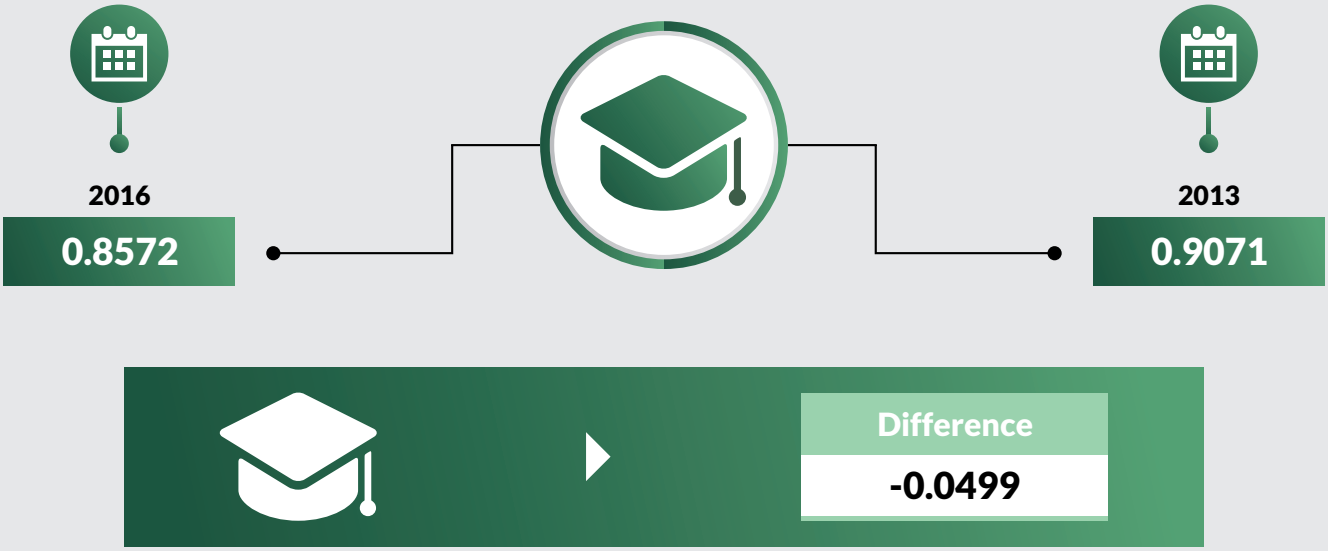
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

1267.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

36

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
43.5	65.9

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
73	81.6

Gender Inequality Index

0.905

Human Development Indices - 2016

KWARA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,909.617	0.3787

EDU. INDEX
0.6967

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5112	0.4316	0.0796

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5735	0.5431

AX	1-AX	
0.9470	0.0530	0.1361

IHDI	LOSS
0.3448	0.3255

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
49

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
54

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
1,804,685.45	1,909.617
15	8
RANKING	RANKING

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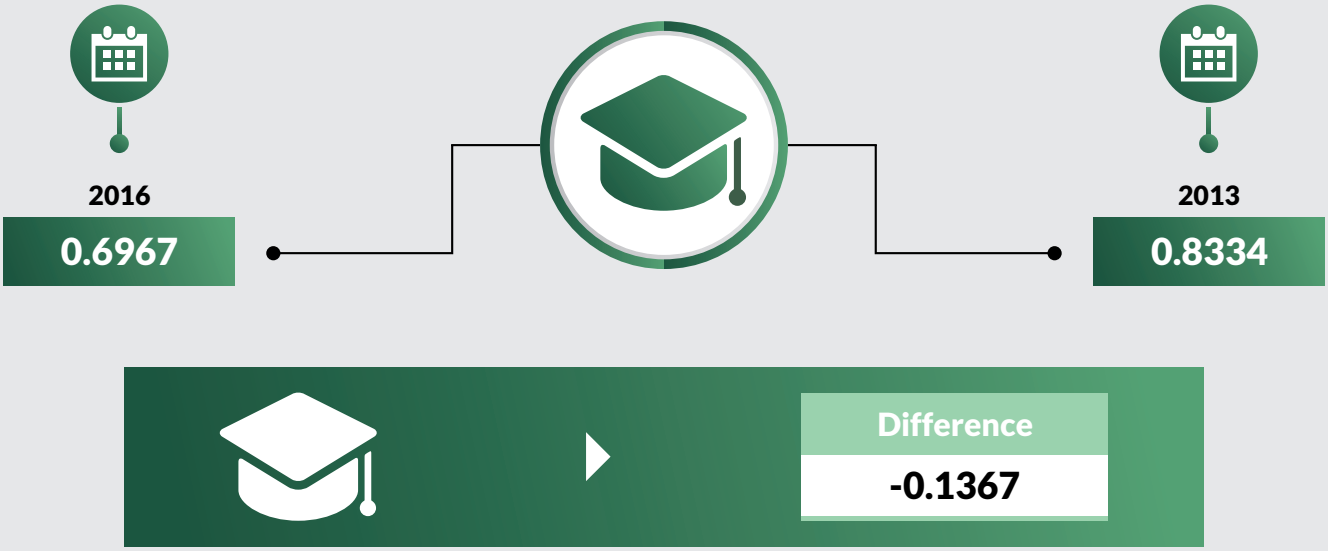
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

904.4

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

70

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
15.4	84.6

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
31.5	45.7

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
79.3	80.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.598

Human Development Indices - 2016

LAGOS STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
49	0.4589

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
7,972.40	0.5986

EDU. INDEX
1.0069

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.6515	0.6716	-0.02

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.7001	0.6592

AX	1-AX	
0.9416	0.0584	0.2391

IHDI	LOSS
0.4852	0.2553

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
48

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
51

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
29,556,694.50	7,972.40
1	2
RANKING	RANKING

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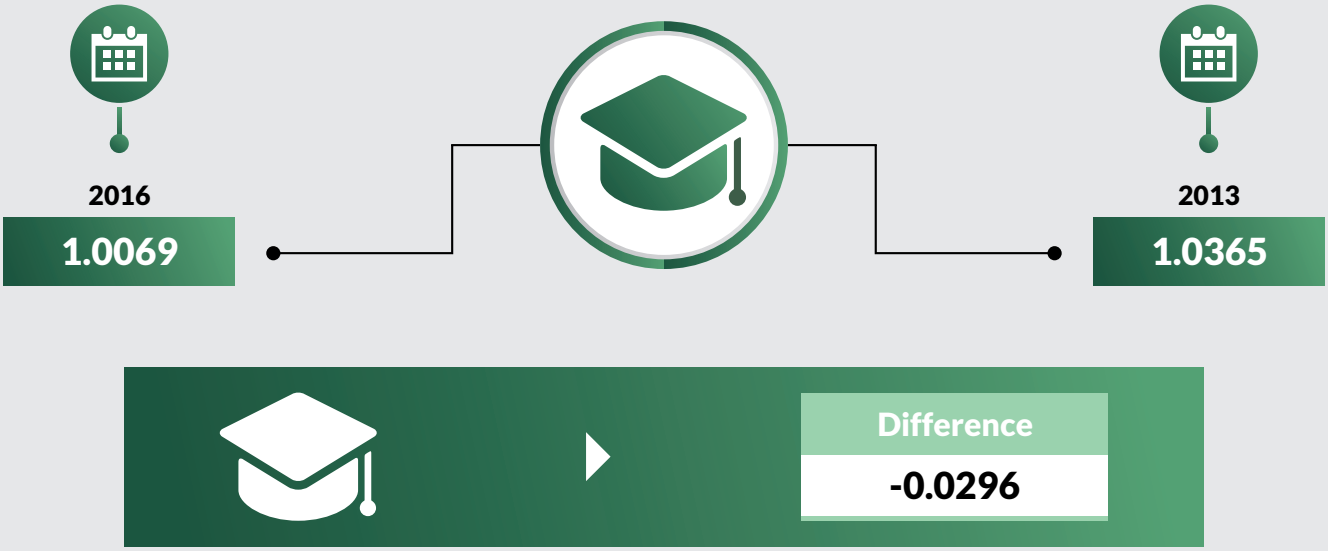

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 110.4

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 21

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
7.5	92.5

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
73.5	85.9

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
81.9	98

Gender Inequality Index — 0.422

Human Development Indices - 2016

NASARAWA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
50	0.4747

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,561.868	0.3478

EDU. INDEX
0.7861

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5063	0.3983	0.1080

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5712	0.5279

AX	1-AX	
0.9242	0.0758	0.1161

IHDI	LOSS
0.3533	0.3022

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
46

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
52

1,166,542.63
29

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M) — RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M) — RANKING

1,561.868
14

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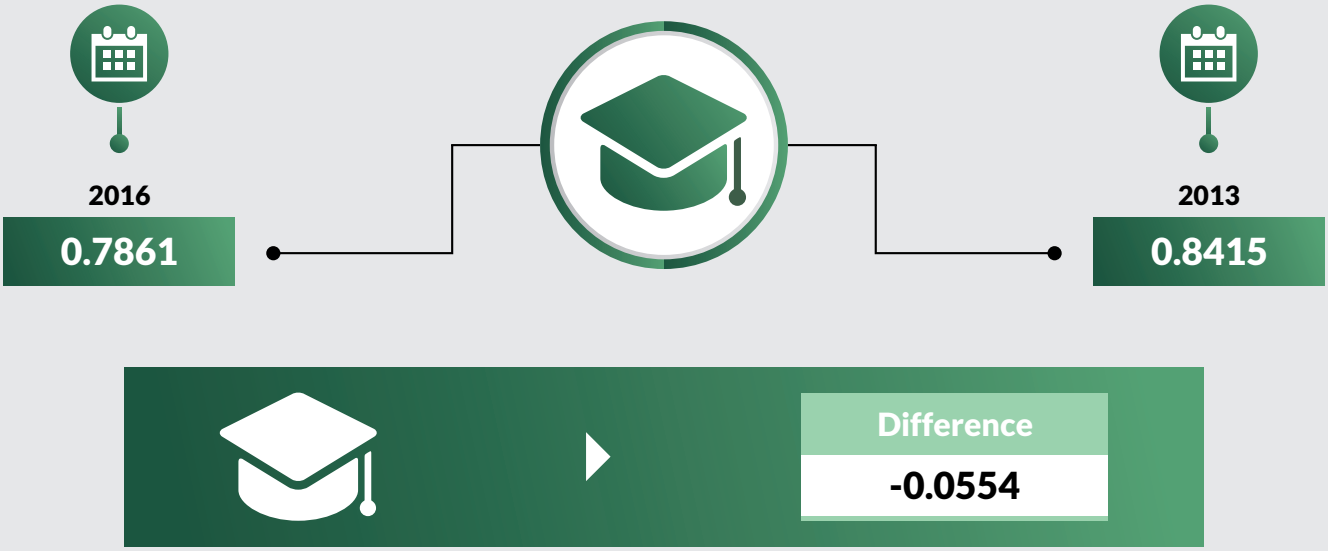

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

817

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

101

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
2.5	97.5

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
33.7	57.8

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
72.6	79.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.701

Human Development Indices - 2016

NIGER STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
50	0.4747

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
771.8	0.2393

EDU. INDEX
0.5596

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3991	0.3256	0.0735

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.4694	0.4288

AX	1-AX	
0.9136	0.0864	0.0601

IHDI	LOSS
0.2492	0.3756

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
42

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
53

1,264,219.78
26

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M) — RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M) — RANKING

771.8
31

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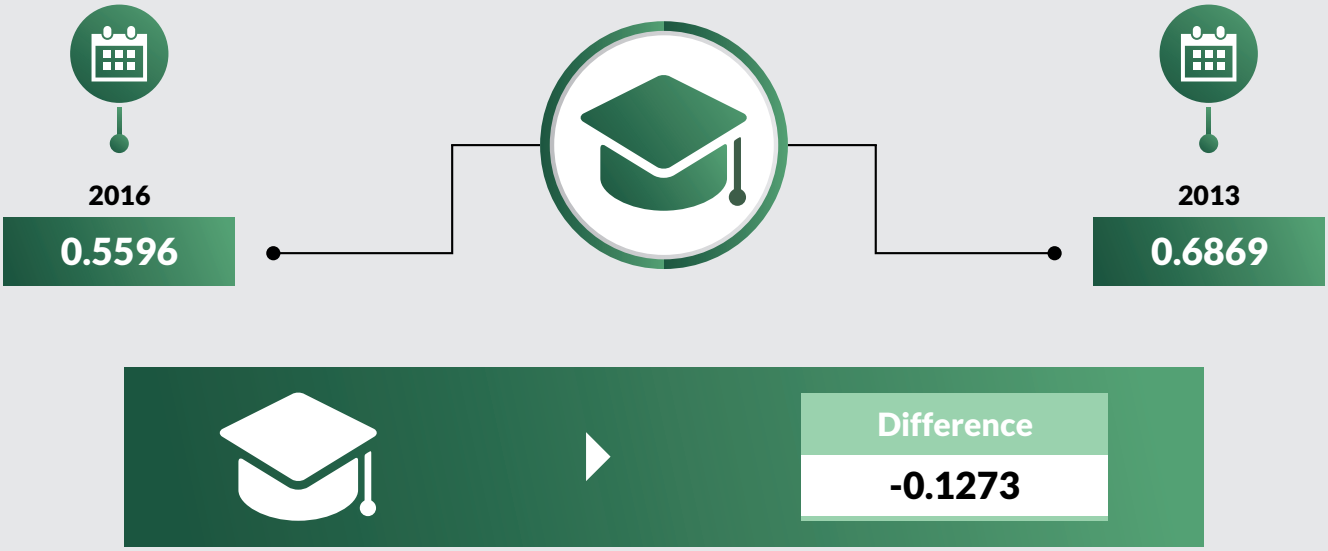

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

387

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

138

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
16.4	38.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
71.4	48.5

Gender Inequality Index

0.825

Human Development Indices - 2016

OGUN STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
53	0.5222

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
2,297.457	0.4072

EDU. INDEX
0.7797

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5493	0.5393	0.0100

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.6107	0.5768

AX	1-AX	
0.9446	0.0554	0.1617

IHDI	LOSS
0.3854	0.2984

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
51

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
55

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
3,537,496.06	2,297.457
6	5
RANKING	RANKING

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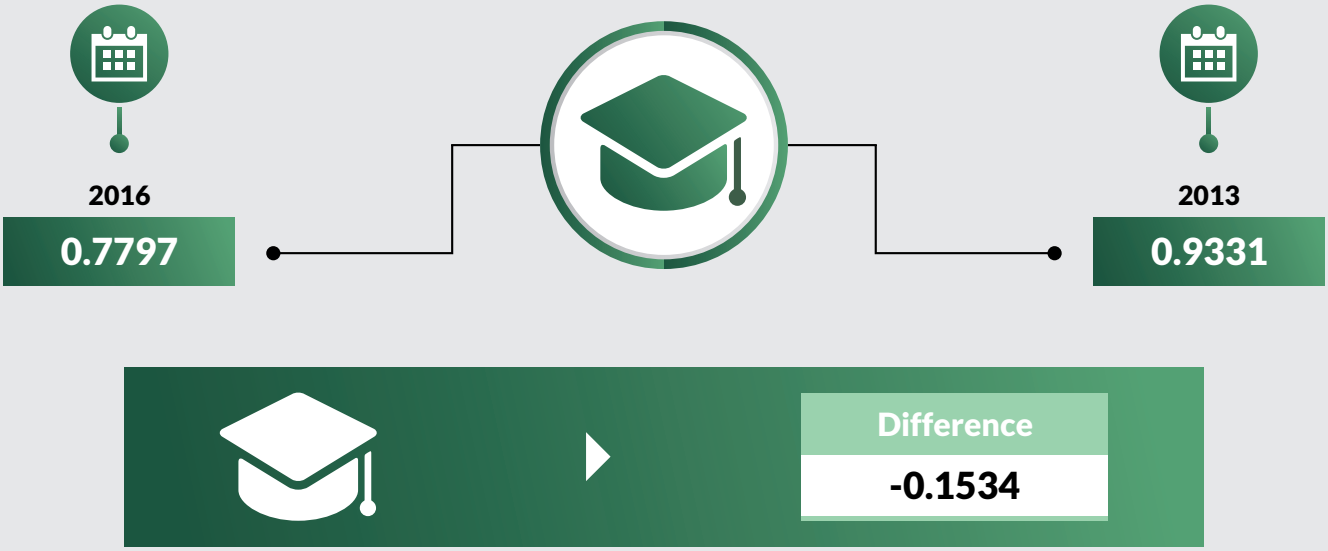

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

258.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

50

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
39.1	51

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
90.2	97.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.829

Human Development Indices - 2016

ONDO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,031.012	0.2839

EDU. INDEX
0.8709

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5002	0.4768	0.0234

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5828	0.5164

AX	1-AX	
0.8861	0.1139	0.0958

IHDI	LOSS
0.3593	0.2817

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
50

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
54

1,425,637.74	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,031.012
23	RANKING	RANKING	22

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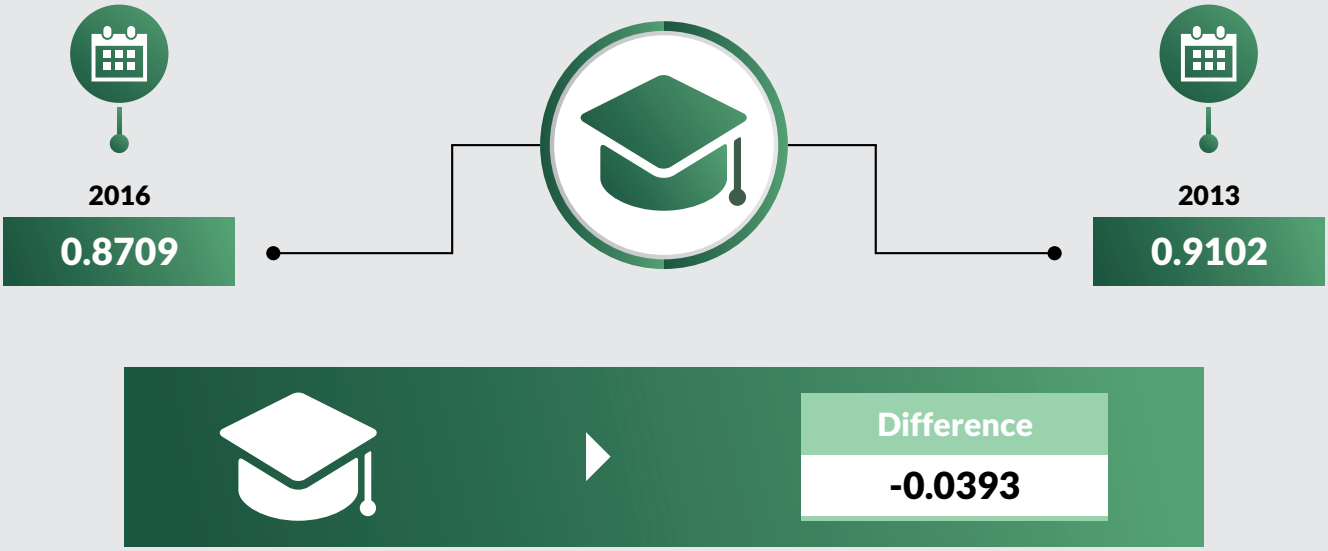

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

115.9

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

47

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
11.1	88.9

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
43.5	59.6

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
76.6	81.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.458

Human Development Indices - 2016

OSUN STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
52	0.5063

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,225.474	0.3105

EDU. INDEX
0.8551

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5123	0.4938	0.0185

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5885	0.5303

AX	1-AX	
0.9011	0.0989	0.1091

IHDI	LOSS
0.3667	0.2842

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
50

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
54

1,703,415.56	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,225.474
20	RANKING	RANKING	17

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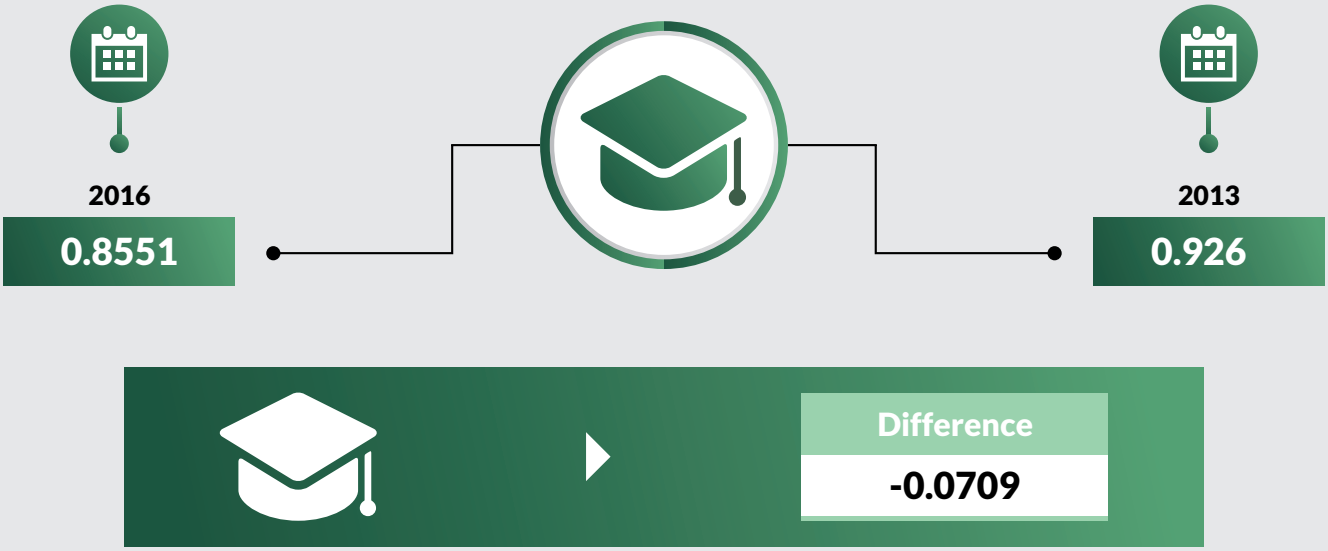
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

344.1

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

57

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
46.1	61.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
79.6	89.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.849

Human Development Indices - 2016

OYO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
51	0.4905

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
851.342	0.2544

EDU. INDEX
0.6830

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4401	0.4765	-0.0364

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5301	0.4725

AX	1-AX	
0.8913	0.1087	0.0747

IHDI	LOSS
0.2942	0.3315

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
49

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
52

1,967,893.67	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)
13	RANKING

GNI PER CAPITA (M)	851.342
RANKING	28

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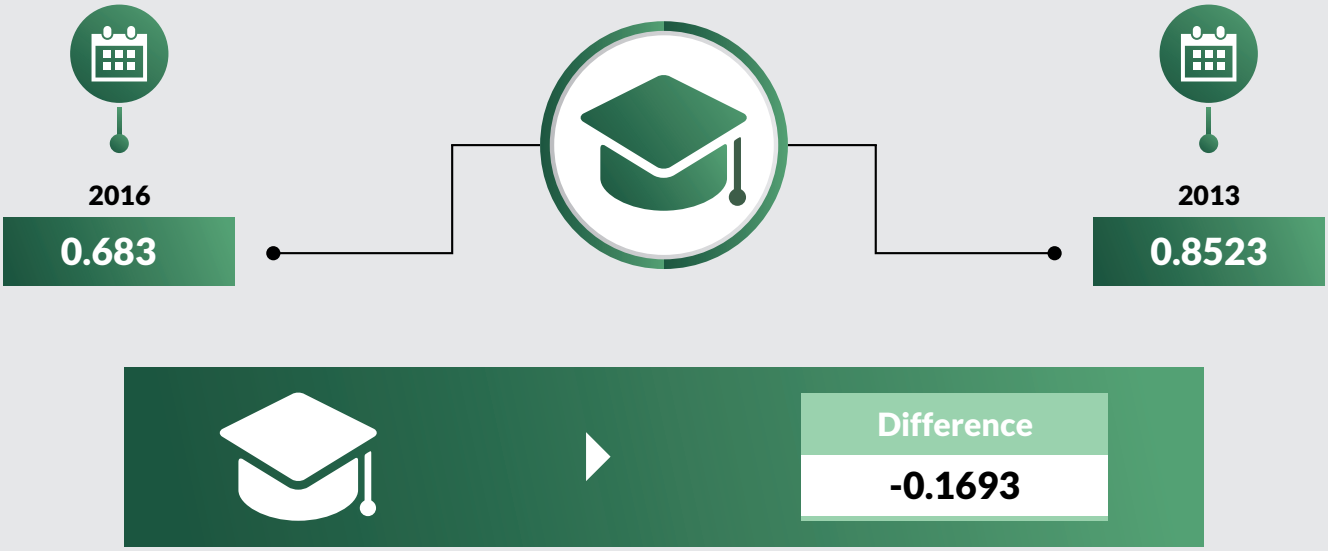
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

184

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

54

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
5.9	94.1

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
34.2	45.2

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
85.1	88.1

Gender Inequality Index

0.531

Human Development Indices - 2016

PLATEAU STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
46	0.4114

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,261.18	0.3149

EDU. INDEX
0.7659

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4629	0.3995	0.0634

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5387	0.4867

AX	1-AX	
0.9034	0.0966	0.085

IHDI	LOSS
0.3191	0.3107

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
43

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
47

1,572,703.36	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,261.18
21	RANKING	RANKING	16

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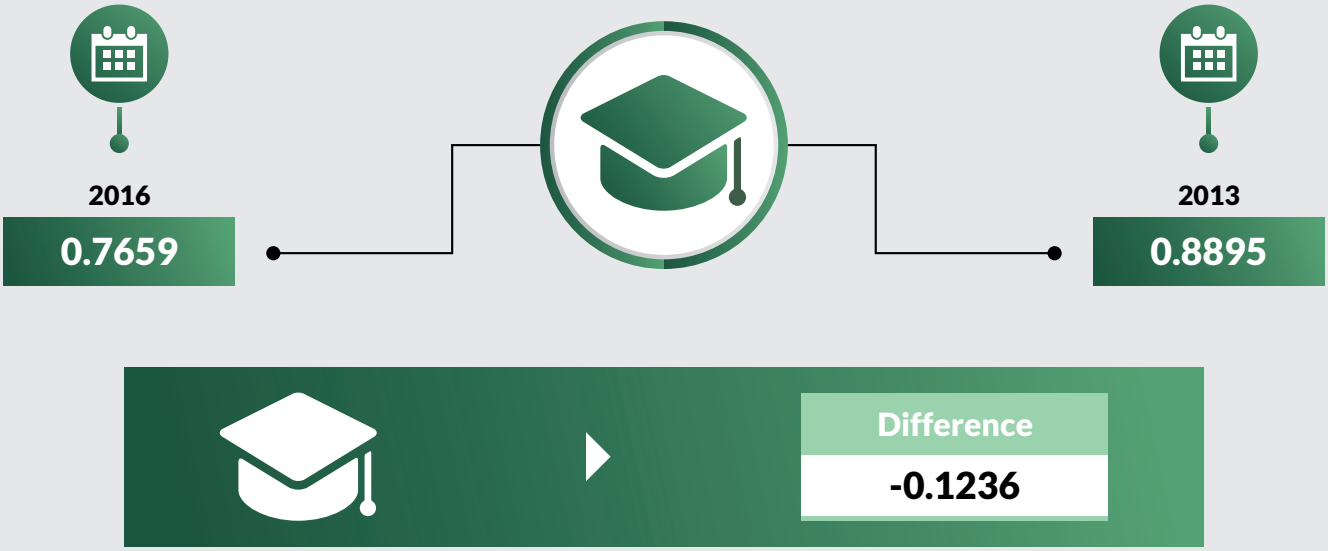

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) — 275.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19) — 94

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
4.2	95.8

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
39	58.2

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
73.8	80.9

Gender Inequality Index — 0.615

Human Development Indices - 2016

RIVERS STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
47	0.4272

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
2,264.25	0.4049

EDU. INDEX
0.9215

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.5422	0.3881	0.1541

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.1541	0.5558

AX	1-AX	
0.9138	0.0862	0.131

IHDI	LOSS
0.3939	0.2735

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
46

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
49

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
4,875,438.00	2,264.25
3	6
RANKING	RANKING

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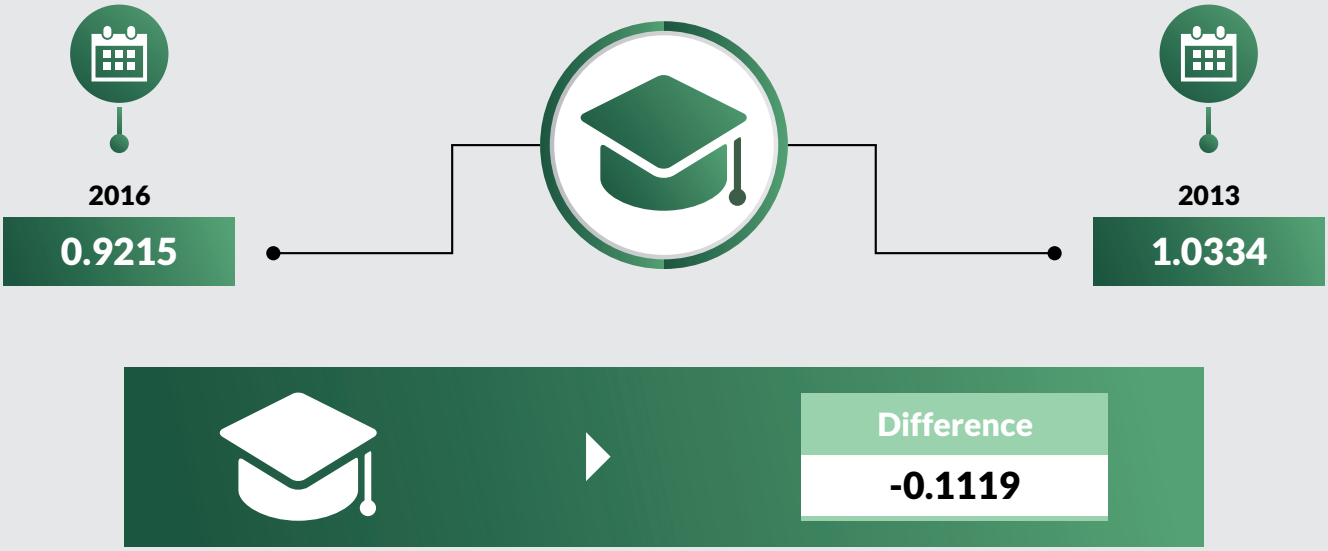

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

483.4

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

18

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
2.5	97.5

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
74.7	83.9

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
92.3	98.3

Gender Inequality Index

0.563

Human Development Indices - 2016

SOKOTO STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
50	0.4747

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
447.88	0.1555

EDU. INDEX
0.3336

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.291	0.1942	0.0968

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.3608	0.322

AX	1-AX	
0.8925	0.1075	0.0237

IHDI	LOSS
0.0855	0.706

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
48

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
51

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
662,573.70	447.88
37	36

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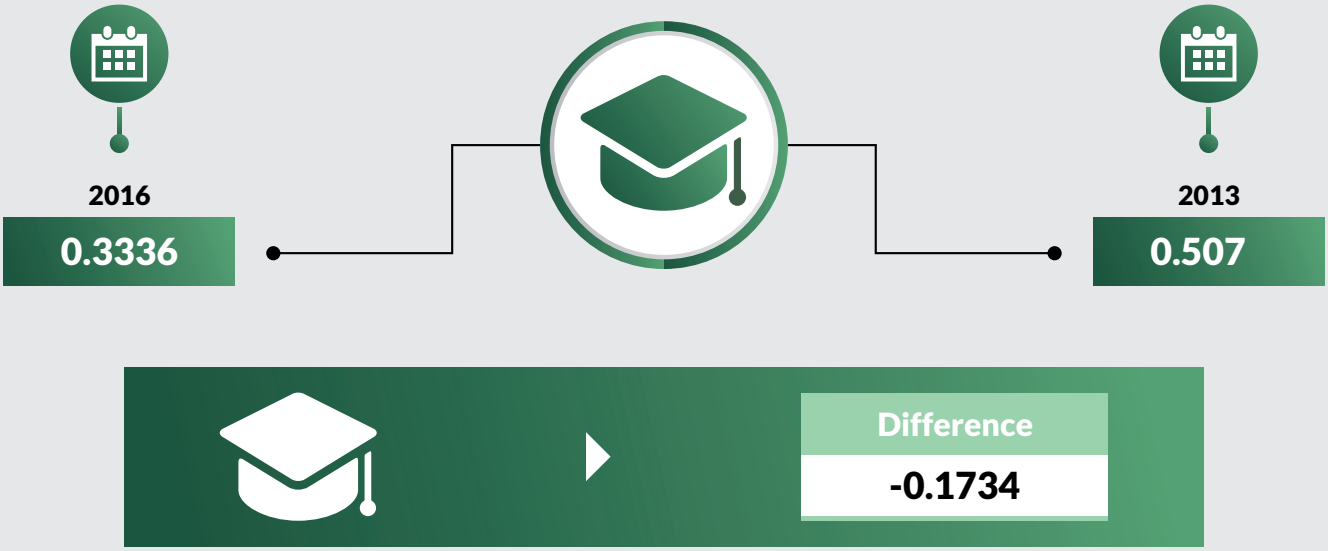

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

737.4

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

174

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
3.6	15.5

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
85.5	57.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.778

Human Development Indices - 2016

TARABA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
47	0.4272

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,177.985	0.3044

EDU. INDEX
0.7551

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.4613	0.3315	0.1298

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.5356	0.4846

AX	1-AX	
0.9048	0.0952	0.0843

IHDI	LOSS
0.3166	0.3138

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
46

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
50

1,070,373.18	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)	1,177.985
31	RANKING	RANKING	18

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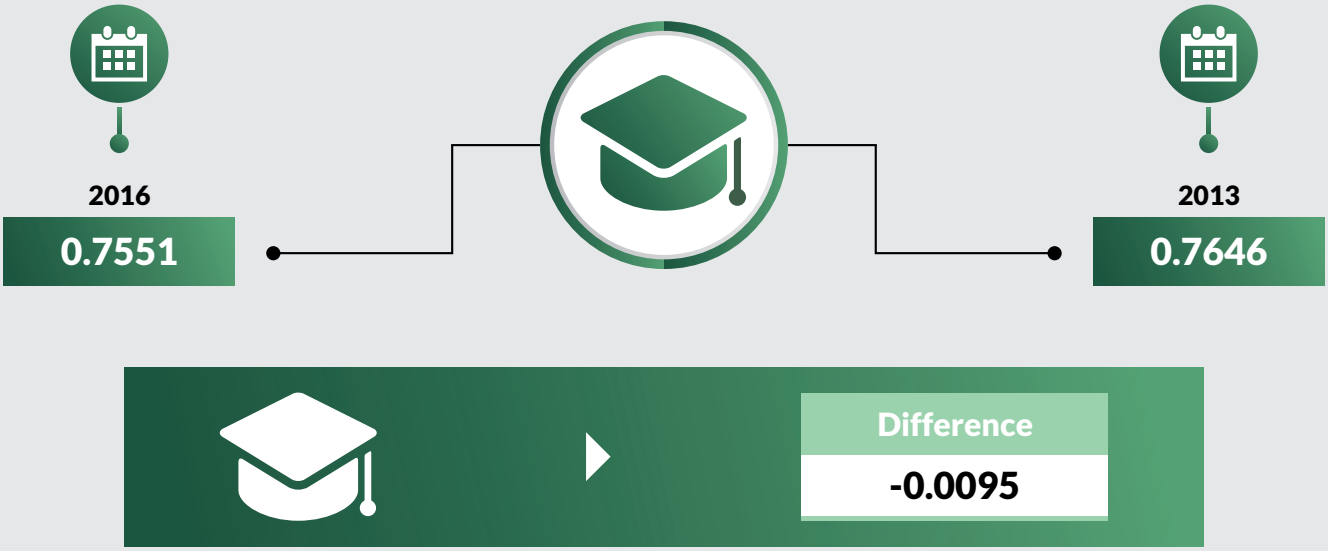
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

623.2

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

81

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
33.8	53.5

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
91.9	97.9

Gender Inequality Index

0.86

Human Development Indices - 2016

YOBE STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
44	0.3797

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
967.26	0.274

EDU. INDEX
0.3295

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3249	0.1247	0.2002

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.3887	0.3764

AX	1-AX	
0.9683	0.0317	0.0484

IHDI	LOSS
0.1213	0.6266

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
42

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
46

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
938,390.27	967.26
32	24
RANKING	RANKING

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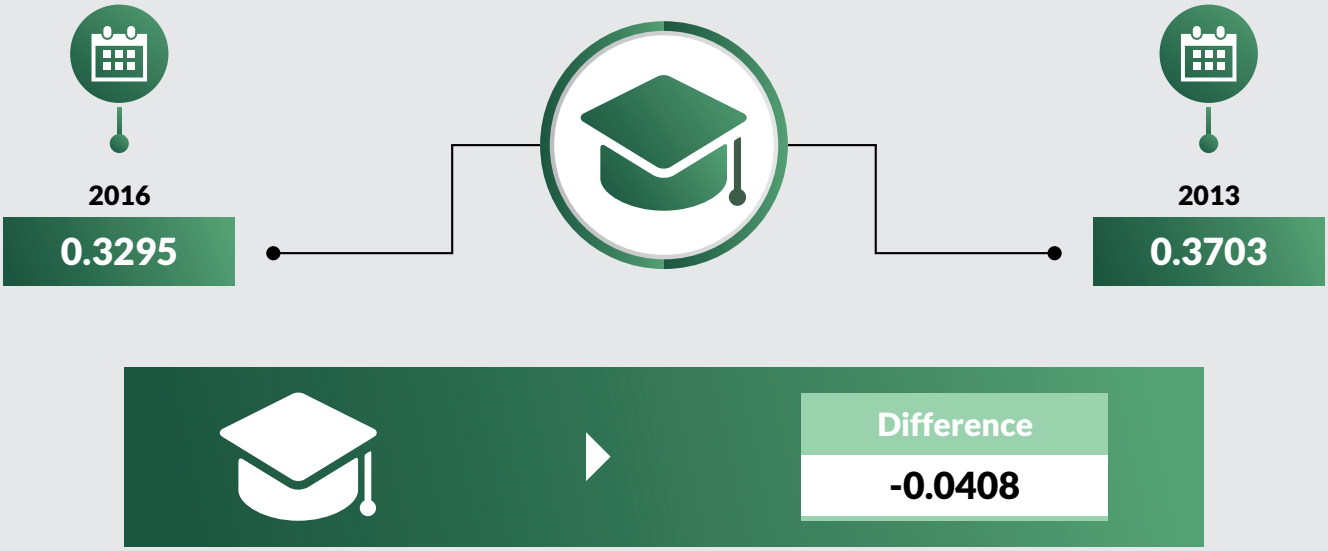
Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

1678.9

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

159

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
10.5	19.8

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
61.8	49.4

Gender Inequality Index

0.881

Human Development Indices - 2016

ZAMFARA STATE

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
50	0.4747

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
574.814	0.1939

EDU. INDEX
0.4238

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.3392	0.2623	0.0769

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.3976	0.3641

AX	1-AX	
0.9156	0.0844	0.0371

IHDI	LOSS
0.1760	0.4810

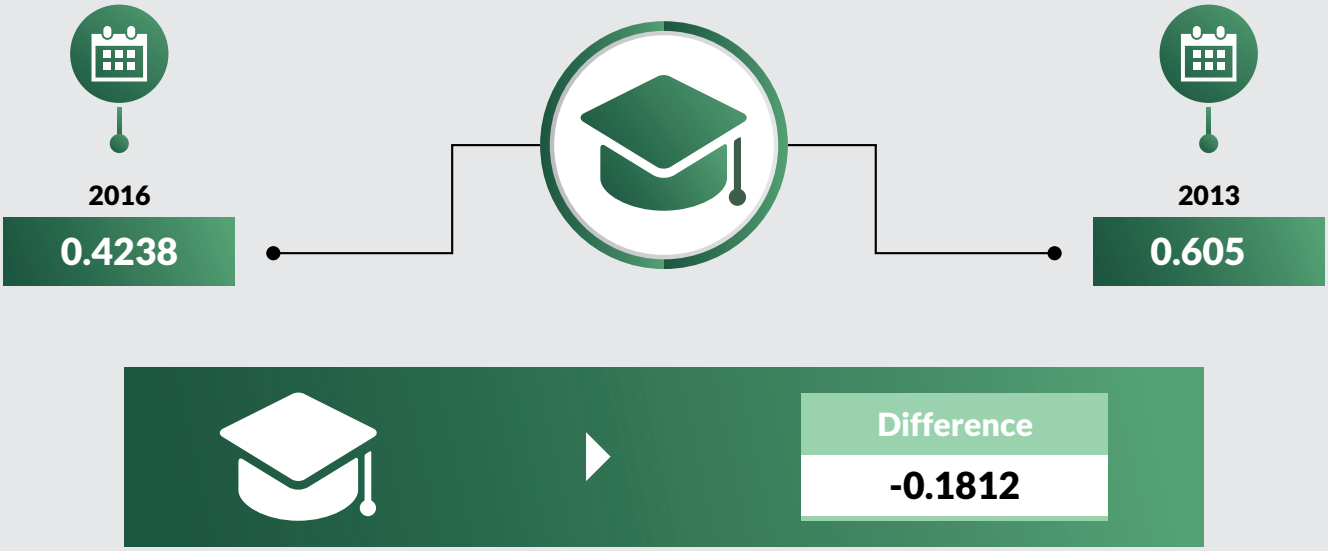
LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
48

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
51

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
766,705.97	574.814
35	34
RANKING	RANKING

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Education Index (EI) for 2013 and 2016 by States



Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

259.8

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

208

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
0	100

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
7.3	20.2

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
80.1	48.6

Gender Inequality Index

0.78

Human Development Indices - 2016

NIGERIA

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH	LIFE EXP. INDEX
49	0.459

GNI PER CAPITAL IN MILLION($)	GNI INDEX
1,756.56	0.366

EDU. INDEX
0.797

HDI VALUE	PREVIOUS HDI	DIFF
0.511	0.506	0.005

A. MEAN	G. MEAN
0.556	0.521

AX	1-AX	
0.938	0.063	0.117

IHDI	LOSS
0.359	0.298

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (MALE)
47

LIFE EXP. AT BIRTH (FEMALE)
51

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME(M)	GNI PER CAPITA (M)
100,370,320.78	1,756.56

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, VAT, health and education expenditure were largely used as the indicators to derive the above ratio adopted for the state disaggregation in the table and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach is used.

Indicators for the Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2017

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

567.5

Adolescent fertility ratio (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)

120

Seats in parliament held (% of total)

FEMALE	MALE
6.6	93.4

Pop. with at least sec. edu. (% ages 25 & older)

FEMALE	MALE
39.2	53

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

FEMALE	MALE
78.2	75

Gender Inequality Index

0.635

Appendix

Figure 10: Gross National Income (GNI)

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR NATIONAL													
		Mid-year Pop	Death	Proportion of death to pop	Prob of dying bw age x and x+n	Prob of surviving bw age x and x+n	No. of death bw age x and x+ n				Age Specific life expectancy		
x	n			$_nm_x$	q_x	p_x	d_x	l_x	L_x	T_x	e_x		
0	1	2,953,143	305,165	0.1033	0.0982	0.9018	98,176	1,000,000	931,276.86	48,971,277.93	48.97		
1	1	2,907,385	254,299	0.0875	0.0838	0.9162	75,528	901,824	848,954.39	48,040,001.07	53.27		
2	1	8,025,251	115,542	0.0144	0.0143	0.9857	11,811	826,296	818,028.13	47,191,046.67	57.11		
3	1	6,506,133	18,203	0.0028	0.0028	0.9972	2,276	814,485	812,891.85	46,373,018.54	56.94		
4	1	7,333,442	10,143	0.0014	0.0014	0.9986	1,123	812,209	811,423.38	45,560,126.68	56.09		
5	1	6,584,198	10,485	0.0016	0.0016	0.9984	1,291	811,087	810,183.19	44,748,703.30	55.17		
6	1	7,249,441	15,271	0.0021	0.0021	0.9979	1,704	809,796	808,603.20	43,938,520.11	54.26		
7	1	6,300,307	27,343	0.0043	0.0043	0.9957	3,499	808,092	805,642.39	43,129,916.91	53.37		
8	1	7,145,841	10,706	0.0015	0.0015	0.9985	1,205	804,593	803,749.41	42,324,274.52	52.6		
9	1	5,024,520	14,126	0.0028	0.0028	0.9972	2,256	803,388	801,809.20	41,520,525.11	51.68		
10	1	6,995,135	17,198	0.0025	0.0025	0.9975	1,967	801,133	799,755.50	40,718,715.91	50.83		
11	1	2,777,403	19,017	0.0068	0.0068	0.9932	5,453	799,165	795,347.98	39,918,960.41	49.95		
12	1	5,487,665	8,653	0.0016	0.0016	0.9984	1,251	793,712	792,836.56	39,123,612.43	49.29		
13	1	3,797,048	14,128	0.0037	0.0037	0.9963	2,943	792,461	790,401.18	38,330,775.87	48.37		
14	1	4,028,550	8,651	0.0021	0.0021	0.9979	1,694	789,518	788,332.67	37,540,374.70	47.55		
15	1	4,837,901	5,568	0.0012	0.0012	0.9988	906	787,825	787,190.20	36,752,042.03	46.65		
16	1	3,171,398	3,736	0.0012	0.0012	0.9988	927	786,918	786,269.74	35,964,851.83	45.7		
17	1	2,718,231	7,049	0.0026	0.0026	0.9974	2,036	785,992	784,566.79	35,178,582.09	44.76		
18	1	4,434,568	3,859	0.0009	0.0009	0.9991	682	783,956	783,478.68	34,394,015.31	43.87	Prob at birth of surviving to age 20	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 20
20	2	7,347,391	25,388	0.0035	0.0069	0.9931	5,394	783,274	779,498.08	33,610,536.62	42.91	0.7833	0.216725916
21	1	1,522,971	3,850	0.0025	0.0025	0.9975	1,964	777,880	776,504.93	32,831,038.54	42.21		
22	1	2,597,783	7,115	0.0027	0.0027	0.9973	2,122	775,916	774,430.17	32,054,533.62	41.31		
24	2	3,635,024	3,953	0.0011	0.0022	0.9978	1,681	773,794	772,616.77	31,280,103.45	40.42		
25	1	5,274,815	17,165	0.0033	0.0032	0.9968	2,509	772,112	770,356.50	30,507,486.68	39.51		
27	2	4,000,880	3,973	0.001	0.002	0.998	1,527	769,604	768,534.98	29,737,130.19	38.64		
28	1	2,896,484	6,551	0.0023	0.0023	0.9977	1,735	768,077	766,862.25	28,968,595.21	37.72		
29	1	1,238,109	1,831	0.0015	0.0015	0.9985	1,132	766,342	765,549.07	28,201,732.95	36.8		
30	1	6,556,471	8,670	0.0013	0.0013	0.9987	1,011	765,209	764,501.54	27,436,183.88	35.85		
33	3	4,002,987	1,586	0.0004	0.0012	0.9988	908	764,198	763,562.87	26,671,682.34	34.9		
34	1	892,274	3,110	0.0035	0.0035	0.9965	2,656	763,291	761,431.69	25,908,119.46	33.94		
35	1	5,057,560	15,345	0.003	0.003	0.997	2,304	760,635	759,022.02	25,146,687.78	33.06		
36	1	1,272,403	7,299	0.0057	0.0057	0.9943	4,338	758,331	755,294.20	24,387,665.75	32.16	Prob at birth of surviving to age 40	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 40
40	4	10,051,145	3,859	0.0004	0.0015	0.9985	1,157	753,993	753,182.78	23,632,371.56	31.34	0.754	0.246

41	1	565,322	1,010	0.0018	0.0018	0.9982	1,344	752,836	751,894.72	22,879,188.78	30.39		
42	1	1,629,530	6,957	0.0043	0.0043	0.9957	3,201	751,491	749,250.43	22,127,294.06	29.44		
43	1	837,954	6,082	0.0073	0.0072	0.9928	5,412	748,290	744,501.86	21,378,043.63	28.57		
44	1	487,847	1,987	0.0041	0.0041	0.9959	3,019	742,878	740,765.03	20,633,541.77	27.78		
45	1	3,680,203	8,963	0.0024	0.0024	0.9976	1,800	739,859	738,599.49	19,892,776.74	26.89		
47	2	1,454,203	895	0.0006	0.0012	0.9988	908	738,060	737,423.75	19,154,177.25	25.95		
49	2	2,026,480	17,421	0.0086	0.017	0.983	12,565	737,151	728,355.45	18,416,753.50	24.98		
50	1	4,166,352	8,057	0.0019	0.0019	0.9981	1,400	724,586	723,605.86	17,688,398.05	24.41		
52	2	1,387,303	897	0.0006	0.0013	0.9987	935	723,186	722,531.34	16,964,792.20	23.46		
53	1	430,336	1,008	0.0023	0.0023	0.9977	1,690	722,251	721,067.74	16,242,260.85	22.49		
54	1	546,568	6,093	0.0111	0.0111	0.9889	7,988	720,561	714,968.77	15,521,193.12	21.54		
55	1	1,715,118	803	0.0005	0.0005	0.9995	334	712,572	712,338.73	14,806,224.34	20.78		
56	1	629,649	577	0.0009	0.0009	0.9991	653	712,239	711,781.64	14,093,885.62	19.79		
58	2	1,041,570	14,249	0.0137	0.027	0.973	19,206	711,586	698,141.71	13,382,103.97	18.81		
59	1	205,036	2,595	0.0127	0.0126	0.9874	8,707	692,380	686,284.82	12,683,962.26	18.32	Prob of 5 yrs of surviving to age 60	Prob of 5 yrs of not surviving to age 60
60	1	2,855,288	18,414	0.0064	0.0064	0.9936	4,395	683,673	680,596.14	11,997,677.44	17.55	0.8429	0.1571
61	1	199,019	778	0.0039	0.0039	0.9961	2,652	679,278	677,421.38	11,317,081.30	16.66		
62	1	539,974	1,126	0.0021	0.0021	0.9979	1,410	676,626	675,639.06	10,639,659.92	15.72		
63	1	304,120	3,973	0.0131	0.013	0.987	8,764	675,216	669,081.11	9,964,020.86	14.76		
64	1	215,930	3,086	0.0143	0.0142	0.9858	9,457	666,452	659,831.60	9,294,939.75	13.95		
65	1	1,335,731	2,856	0.0021	0.0021	0.9979	1,403	656,994	656,011.95	8,635,108.15	13.14		
66	1	184,973	2,742	0.0148	0.0147	0.9853	9,645	655,591	648,839.36	7,979,096.20	12.17		
68	2	686,846	337	0.0005	0.001	0.999	634	645,946	645,501.77	7,330,256.84	11.35	Prob at birth of surviving to age 70	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 70
70	2	1,669,653	13,204	0.0079	0.0157	0.9843	10,126	645,311	638,223.02	6,684,755.07	10.36	0.6453	0.3547
71	1	101,547	7,051	0.0694	0.0671	0.9329	42,610	635,185	605,358.04	6,046,532.05	9.52		
72	1	366,466	3,074	0.0084	0.0084	0.9916	4,950	592,575	589,110.28	5,441,174.00	9.18		
73	1	189,769	4,086	0.0215	0.0213	0.9787	12,518	587,625	578,863.03	4,852,063.72	8.26		
74	1	101,271	1,121	0.0111	0.011	0.989	6,331	575,108	570,675.96	4,273,200.70	7.43		
75	1	499,257	4,199	0.0084	0.0084	0.9916	4,764	568,777	565,442.11	3,702,524.73	6.51		
78	3	322,143	4,087	0.0127	0.0373	0.9627	21,064	564,013	549,268.02	3,137,082.62	5.56	Prob at birth of surviving to age 80	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 80
80	2	622,480	15,159	0.0244	0.0475	0.9525	25,811	542,949	524,881.22	2,587,814.60	4.77	0.5429	0.4571
83	3	143,531	2,948	0.0205	0.0598	0.9402	30,900	517,138	495,508.23	2,062,933.38	3.99		
84	1	52,413	917	0.0175	0.0173	0.9827	8,432	486,238	480,335.68	1,567,425.15	3.22		
85	1	138,692	1,122	0.0081	0.0081	0.9919	3,850	477,806	475,111.00	1,087,089.47	2.28		
86	1	117,264	1,035	0.0088	0.0088	0.9912	4,164	473,956	471,040.97	611,978.47	1.29	Prob at birth of surviving to age 90	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 90
90	4	228,228	15,245	0.0668	0.2345	0.7655	110,154	469,792	140,937.50	140,937.50	0.3	0.4698	0.5302
		186,301,926							48,971,277.93				
Total			1,162,996										

Table 11: Life Expectancy for National (Female)

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR FEMALE (NATIONAL)													
		Mid-year Pop	Death	Proportion of death to pop	Prob of dying bw age x and x+n	Prob of surviving bw age x and x+n	No. of death bw age x and x+ n				Age Specific life expectancy		
x	n			$_nm_x$	q_x	p_x	d_x	l_x	L_x	T_x	e_x		
0	1	1,460,616	110,912	0.0759	0.0731	0.9269	73,124	1,000,000	948,813.42	51,644,304.46	51.64		
1	1	1,437,984	116,331	0.0809	0.0777	0.9223	72,030	926,876	876,455.34	50,695,491.04	54.69		
2	1	3,969,265	41,186	0.0104	0.0103	0.9897	8,824	854,846	848,669.47	49,819,035.70	58.28		
3	1	3,217,914	7,441	0.0023	0.0023	0.9977	1,954	846,022	844,654.36	48,970,366.23	57.88		
4	1	3,627,098	3,416	0.0009	0.0009	0.9991	795	844,068	843,511.93	48,125,711.88	57.02		
5	1	3,256,524	3,094	0.0009	0.0009	0.9991	801	843,274	842,713.07	47,282,199.95	56.07		
6	1	3,585,551	6,346	0.0018	0.0018	0.9982	1,490	842,473	841,429.98	46,439,486.87	55.12		
7	1	3,116,113	10,963	0.0035	0.0035	0.9965	2,954	840,983	838,915.48	45,598,056.89	54.22		
8	1	3,534,311	5,589	0.0016	0.0016	0.9984	1,324	838,029	837,102.39	44,759,141.42	53.41		
9	1	2,485,112	6,283	0.0025	0.0025	0.9975	2,113	836,705	835,226.10	43,922,039.03	52.49		
10	1	3,459,772	5,140	0.0015	0.0015	0.9985	1,239	834,592	833,724.90	43,086,812.93	51.63		
11	1	1,373,695	5,960	0.0043	0.0043	0.9957	3,608	833,353	830,827.78	42,253,088.03	50.7		
12	1	2,714,182	2,809	0.001	0.001	0.999	858	829,745	829,144.75	41,422,260.26	49.92		
13	1	1,878,008	6,184	0.0033	0.0033	0.9967	2,725	828,887	826,979.78	40,593,115.51	48.97		
14	1	1,992,508	2,176	0.0011	0.0011	0.9989	902	826,162	825,530.90	39,766,135.73	48.13		
15	1	2,392,811	2,695	0.0011	0.0011	0.9989	929	825,260	824,609.94	38,940,604.83	47.19		
16	1	1,568,564	1,115	0.0007	0.0007	0.9993	586	824,331	823,921.08	38,115,994.89	46.24		
17	1	1,344,429	3,178	0.0024	0.0024	0.9976	1,945	823,745	822,383.90	37,292,073.81	45.27		
18	1	2,193,323	540	0.0002	0.0002	0.9998	202	821,800	821,658.87	36,469,689.91	44.38	Prob at birth of surviving to age 20	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 20
20	2	3,633,997	16,534	0.0045	0.0091	0.9909	7,442	821,598	816,388.60	35,648,031.04	43.39	0.8216	0.1784
21	1	753,257	2,256	0.003	0.003	0.997	2,435	814,156	812,451.23	34,831,642.45	42.78		
22	1	1,284,856	2,475	0.0019	0.0019	0.9981	1,562	811,721	810,627.29	34,019,191.21	41.91		
24	2	1,797,872	2,740	0.0015	0.003	0.997	2,466	810,159	808,432.70	33,208,563.92	40.99		
25	1	2,608,907	11,677	0.0045	0.0045	0.9955	3,607	807,693	805,168.09	32,400,131.21	40.11		
27	2	1,978,823	2,024	0.001	0.002	0.998	1,643	804,086	802,935.87	31,594,963.12	39.29		
28	1	1,432,592	2,688	0.0019	0.0019	0.9981	1,504	802,443	801,389.92	30,792,027.25	38.37		
29	1	612,365	585	0.001	0.001	0.999	765	800,939	800,403.25	29,990,637.33	37.44		
30	1	3,242,810	5,306	0.0016	0.0016	0.9984	1,308	800,174	799,257.99	29,190,234.09	36.48		
33	3	1,979,865	851	0.0004	0.0013	0.9987	1,029	798,866	798,145.03	28,390,976.09	35.54		
34	1	441,316	2,089	0.0047	0.0047	0.9953	3,767	797,836	795,199.10	27,592,831.06	34.58		
35	1	2,501,454	8,438	0.0034	0.0034	0.9966	2,674	794,069	792,197.06	26,797,631.95	33.75		
36	1	629,326	3,395	0.0054	0.0054	0.9946	4,258	791,395	788,414.09	26,005,434.89	32.86	Prob at birth of surviving to age 40	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 40
40	4	4,971,266	1,997	0.0004	0.0016	0.9984	1,264	787,137	786,252.08	25,217,020.80	32.04	0.7871	0.2129
41	1	279,607	587	0.0021	0.0021	0.9979	1,649	785,873	784,719.02	24,430,768.72	31.09		
42	1	805,960	3,100	0.0038	0.0038	0.9962	3,011	784,224	782,116.87	23,646,049.71	30.15		
43	1	414,450	2,711	0.0065	0.0065	0.9935	5,093	781,214	777,648.20	22,863,932.84	29.27		
44	1	241,288	830	0.0034	0.0034	0.9966	2,666	776,120	774,254.03	22,086,284.64	28.46		
45	1	1,820,217	3,167	0.0017	0.0017	0.9983	1,345	773,454	772,512.91	21,312,030.61	27.55		
47	2	719,244	117	0.0002	0.0003	0.9997	251	772,109	771,933.76	20,539,517.70	26.6		
49	2	1,002,291	2,328	0.0023	0.0046	0.9954	3,577	771,858	769,354.84	19,767,583.94	25.61		
50	1	2,060,665	2,938	0.0014	0.0014	0.9986	1,095	768,282	767,515.62	18,998,229.11	24.73		
52	2	686,156	498	0.0007	0.0014	0.9986	1,112	767,187	766,408.67	18,230,713.48	23.76		
53	1	212,843	422	0.002	0.002	0.998	1,518	766,075	765,012.59	17,464,304.81	22.8		
54	1	270,331	3,870	0.0143	0.0142	0.9858	10,867	764,557	756,950.40	16,699,292.23	21.84		
55	1	848,292	589	0.0007	0.0007	0.9993	523	753,690	753,324.36	15,942,341.83	21.15		
56	1	311,422	238	0.0008	0.0008	0.9992	575	753,168	752,764.70	15,189,017.47	20.17		
58	2	515,157	4,368	0.0085	0.0168	0.9832	12,656	752,592	743,732.85	14,436,252.77	19.18		
59	1	101,410	1,637	0.0161	0.016	0.984	11,850	739,936	731,640.70	13,692,519.93	18.51	Prob of 5 yrs of surviving to age 60	Prob of 5 yrs of not surviving to age 60
60	1	1,412,217	12,166	0.0086	0.0086	0.9914	6,246	728,086	723,713.68	12,960,879.22	17.8	0.8634	0.1366

61	1	98,434	335	0.0034	0.0034	0.9966	2,449	721,840	720,125.52	12,237,165.55	16.95		
62	1	267,069	105	0.0004	0.0004	0.9996	282	719,391	719,193.06	11,517,040.03	16.01		
63	1	150,417	783	0.0052	0.0052	0.9948	3,736	719,108	716,493.15	10,797,846.97	15.02		
64	1	106,798	1,604	0.015	0.0149	0.9851	10,662	715,372	707,909.11	10,081,353.82	14.09		
65	1	660,648	898	0.0014	0.0014	0.9986	957	704,711	704,040.67	9,373,444.71	13.3		
66	1	91,487	2,004	0.0219	0.0217	0.9783	15,248	703,754	693,079.85	8,669,404.04	12.32		
68	2	339,712	145	0.0004	0.0009	0.9991	586	688,505	688,095.06	7,976,324.20	11.58	Prob at birth of surviving to age 70	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 70
70	2	825,805	8,052	0.0098	0.0193	0.9807	13,285	687,919	678,619.67	7,288,229.14	10.59	0.6879	0.3121
71	1	50,225	3,519	0.0701	0.0677	0.9323	45,645	674,634	642,682.49	6,609,609.47	9.8		
72	1	181,253	1,439	0.0079	0.0079	0.9921	4,974	628,989	625,507.41	5,966,926.98	9.49		
73	1	93,859	862	0.0092	0.0091	0.9909	5,704	624,015	620,022.83	5,341,419.57	8.56		
74	1	50,088	906	0.0181	0.0179	0.9821	11,079	618,312	610,556.66	4,721,396.74	7.64		
75	1	246,931	1,555	0.0063	0.0063	0.9937	3,812	607,233	604,564.76	4,110,840.08	6.77		
78	3	159,331	1,072	0.0067	0.02	0.98	12,053	603,421	594,983.79	3,506,275.32	5.81	Prob at birth of surviving to age 80	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 80
80	2	307,877	6,103	0.0198	0.0389	0.9611	22,987	591,368	575,276.87	2,911,291.53	4.92	0.5914	0.4086
83	3	70,990	715	0.0101	0.0298	0.9702	16,925	568,381	556,533.48	2,336,014.66	4.11		
84	1	25,923	481	0.0186	0.0184	0.9816	10,141	551,456	544,357.06	1,779,481.18	3.23		
85	1	68,597	266	0.0039	0.0039	0.9961	2,093	541,315	539,849.21	1,235,124.12	2.28		
86	1	57,998	618	0.0107	0.0106	0.9894	5,713	539,221	535,222.34	695,274.91	1.29	Prob at birth of surviving to age 90	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 90
90	4	112,881	4,534	0.0402	0.1484	0.8516	79,192	533,509	160,052.57	160,052.57	0.3	0.5335	0.4665
		92,144,360							51,644,304.46				
Total			479,976										

Table 12: Life Expectancy for National (Male)

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR MALE (NATIONAL)													
		Mid-year Pop	Death	Proportion of death to pop	Prob of dying bw age x and x+n	Prob of surviving bw age x and x+n	No. of death bw age x and x+ n				Age Specific life expectancy		
x	n			$_nm_x$	q_x	p_x	d_x	l_x	L_x	T_x	e_x		
0	1	1,508,379	195,919	0.1299	0.1218	0.8782	121,805	1,000,000	914,736.19	46,690,603.07	46.69		
1	1	1,485,007	136,707	0.0921	0.0879	0.9121	77,235	878,195	824,129.75	45,775,866.88	52.12		
2	1	4,099,063	75,076	0.0183	0.0181	0.9819	14,536	800,959	790,783.62	44,951,737.13	56.12		
3	1	3,323,142	10,770	0.0032	0.0032	0.9968	2,545	786,423	784,641.51	44,160,953.51	56.15		
4	1	3,745,707	6,812	0.0018	0.0018	0.9982	1,424	783,878	782,881.16	43,376,312.00	55.34		
5	1	3,363,015	7,528	0.0022	0.0022	0.9978	1,750	782,454	781,229.16	42,593,430.84	54.44		
6	1	3,702,802	8,920	0.0024	0.0024	0.9976	1,878	780,704	779,389.43	41,812,201.67	53.56		
7	1	3,218,012	16,415	0.0051	0.0051	0.9949	3,963	778,826	776,052.12	41,032,812.24	52.69		
8	1	3,649,886	4,986	0.0014	0.0014	0.9986	1,058	774,863	774,122.83	40,256,760.12	51.95		
9	1	2,566,378	7,793	0.003	0.003	0.997	2,346	773,805	772,163.25	39,482,637.29	51.02		
10	1	3,572,910	12,275	0.0034	0.0034	0.9966	2,646	771,459	769,607.41	38,710,474.04	50.18		
11	1	1,418,616	13,267	0.0094	0.0093	0.9907	7,156	768,814	763,804.18	37,940,866.63	49.35		
12	1	2,802,938	5,929	0.0021	0.0021	0.9979	1,609	761,657	760,530.61	37,177,062.45	48.81		
13	1	1,939,421	7,905	0.0041	0.0041	0.9959	3,092	760,048	757,883.69	36,416,531.85	47.91		
14	1	2,057,665	6,629	0.0032	0.0032	0.9968	2,435	756,956	755,251.87	35,658,648.15	47.11		
15	1	2,471,058	2,829	0.0011	0.0011	0.9989	863	754,521	753,917.16	34,903,396.28	46.26		
16	1	1,619,857	2,668	0.0016	0.0016	0.9984	1,241	753,658	752,789.84	34,149,479.12	45.31		
17	1	1,388,393	3,842	0.0028	0.0028	0.9972	2,079	752,418	750,962.41	33,396,689.28	44.39		
18	1	2,265,047	3,436	0.0015	0.0015	0.9985	1,137	750,339	749,542.49	32,645,726.86	43.51	Prob at birth of surviving to age 20	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 20
20	2	3,752,832	8,183	0.0022	0.0044	0.9956	3,260	749,201	746,919.23	31,896,184.38	42.57	0.7492	0.2508
21	1	777,889	1,520	0.002	0.002	0.998	1,456	745,941	744,922.03	31,149,265.15	41.76		
22	1	1,326,872	4,691	0.0035	0.0035	0.9965	2,628	744,485	742,645.95	30,404,343.12	40.84		
24	2	1,856,664	1,090	0.0006	0.0012	0.9988	870	741,858	741,248.38	29,661,697.17	39.98		
25	1	2,694,221	4,979	0.0018	0.0018	0.9982	1,368	740,987	740,029.52	28,920,448.79	39.03		
27	2	2,043,533	1,907	0.0009	0.0019	0.9981	1,379	739,619	738,653.68	28,180,419.28	38.1		
28	1	1,479,439	3,864	0.0026	0.0026	0.9974	1,926	738,240	736,891.92	27,441,765.60	37.17		
29	1	632,390	1,265	0.002	0.002	0.998	1,471	736,314	735,284.49	26,704,873.68	36.27		
30	1	3,348,853	3,172	0.0009	0.0009	0.9991	696	734,843	734,356.22	25,969,589.19	35.34		
33	3	2,044,609	713	0.0003	0.001	0.999	768	734,148	733,610.13	25,235,232.97	34.37		
34	1	455,747	932	0.002	0.002	0.998	1,498	733,380	732,331.42	24,501,622.84	33.41		
35	1	2,583,253	6,673	0.0026	0.0026	0.9974	1,888	731,882	730,560.32	23,769,291.42	32.48		
36	1	649,906	3,862	0.0059	0.0059	0.9941	4,325	729,994	726,966.51	23,038,731.10	31.56	Prob at birth of surviving to age 40	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 40
40	4	5,133,831	1,818	0.0004	0.0014	0.9986	1,027	725,669	724,950.07	22,311,764.59	30.75	0.7257	0.2743
41	1	288,750	404	0.0014	0.0014	0.9986	1,014	724,642	723,932.27	21,586,814.52	29.79		
42	1	832,316	3,831	0.0046	0.0046	0.9954	3,323	723,628	721,301.80	20,862,882.25	28.83		
43	1	428,002	3,349	0.0078	0.0078	0.9922	5,614	720,305	716,375.14	20,141,580.44	27.96		
44	1	249,178	1,155	0.0046	0.0046	0.9954	3,306	714,691	712,376.84	19,425,205.30	27.18		
45	1	1,879,740	5,855	0.0031	0.0031	0.9969	2,212	711,385	709,836.54	18,712,828.46	26.3		
47	2	742,764	806	0.0011	0.0022	0.9978	1,538	709,173	708,096.10	18,002,991.92	25.39		
49	2	1,035,067	15,632	0.0151	0.0298	0.9702	21,054	707,635	692,896.82	17,294,895.82	24.44		
50	1	2,128,051	5,162	0.0024	0.0024	0.9976	1,664	686,581	685,416.16	16,601,999.01	24.18		
52	2	708,594	386	0.0005	0.0011	0.9989	745	684,917	684,395.61	15,916,582.85	23.24		
53	1	219,803	585	0.0027	0.0027	0.9973	1,820	684,172	682,898.21	15,232,187.24	22.26		
54	1	279,171	2,073	0.0074	0.0074	0.9926	5,049	682,352	678,818.09	14,549,289.04	21.32		
55	1	876,032	186	0.0002	0.0002	0.9998	144	677,303	677,202.82	13,870,470.95	20.48		
56	1	321,606	339	0.0011	0.0011	0.9989	714	677,160	676,659.66	13,193,268.13	19.48		
58	2	532,004	10,048	0.0189	0.0371	0.9629	25,077	676,445	658,891.78	12,516,608.47	18.5		
59	1	104,726	895	0.0085	0.0085	0.9915	5,542	651,369	647,489.47	11,857,716.69	18.2	Prob of 5 yrs of surviving to age 60	Prob of 5 yrs of not surviving to age 60
60	1	1,458,398	5,742	0.0039	0.0039	0.9961	2,538	645,827	644,050.46	11,210,227.21	17.36	0.8254	0.1746

61	1	101,653	442	0.0044	0.0043	0.9957	2,794	643,289	641,333.53	10,566,176.75	16.43		
62	1	275,803	1,061	0.0038	0.0038	0.9962	2,460	640,495	638,773.67	9,924,843.22	15.5		
63	1	155,335	3,285	0.0211	0.0209	0.9791	13,350	638,036	628,690.59	9,286,069.55	14.55		
64	1	110,291	1,446	0.0131	0.013	0.987	8,136	624,686	618,990.22	8,657,378.96	13.86		
65	1	682,252	1,990	0.0029	0.0029	0.9971	1,796	616,549	615,292.50	8,038,388.75	13.04		
66	1	94,479	641	0.0068	0.0068	0.9932	4,156	614,754	611,844.91	7,423,096.24	12.07		
68	2	350,821	192	0.0005	0.0011	0.9989	669	610,598	610,130.27	6,811,251.33	11.16	Prob at birth of surviving to age 70	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 70
70	2	852,810	4,864	0.0057	0.0113	0.9887	6,918	609,930	605,087.35	6,201,121.06	10.17	0.6099	0.3901
71	1	51,867	3,465	0.0668	0.0646	0.9354	38,971	603,012	575,732.02	5,596,033.71	9.28		
72	1	187,180	1,616	0.0086	0.0086	0.9914	4,849	564,041	560,646.41	5,020,301.69	8.9		
73	1	96,928	3,316	0.0342	0.0336	0.9664	18,805	559,192	546,028.12	4,459,655.28	7.98		
74	1	51,726	166	0.0032	0.0032	0.9968	1,735	540,387	539,172.09	3,913,627.16	7.24		
75	1	255,006	2,664	0.0104	0.0104	0.9896	5,597	538,652	534,733.47	3,374,455.07	6.26		
78	3	164,541	3,084	0.0187	0.0547	0.9453	29,144	533,054	512,653.81	2,839,721.60	5.33	Prob at birth of surviving to age 80	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 80
80	2	317,945	9,073	0.0285	0.0555	0.9445	27,954	503,911	484,343.09	2,327,067.79	4.62	0.5039	0.4961
83	3	73,312	2,288	0.0312	0.0894	0.9106	42,539	475,957	446,179.96	1,842,724.70	3.87		
84	1	26,771	424	0.0159	0.0157	0.9843	6,816	433,418	428,647.10	1,396,544.74	3.22		
85	1	70,840	878	0.0124	0.0123	0.9877	5,255	426,602	422,923.48	967,897.64	2.27		
86	1	59,895	396	0.0066	0.0066	0.9934	2,777	421,347	419,403.13	544,974.16	1.29	Prob at birth of surviving to age 90	Prob at birth of not surviving to age 90
90	4	116,572	10,905	0.0936	0.3122	0.6878	130,662	418,570	125,571.03	125,571.03	0.3	0.4186	0.5814
		95,157,566							46,690,603.07				
Total			683,020										

Table 13: Human Development Indices By State

LIFE EXPECTANCY BY STATE AND SEX																		
	STATE	Life Exp. at birth	Life Exp. Index	GNI per Capital in Million($) Dollar	GNI Index	EDU. INDEX	HDI Value	previous HDI	Diff	A. MEAN	G. MEAN	Ax	1-Ax		IHDI	LOSS	Life Exp. at birth (MALE)	Life Exp. at birth (FEMALE)
1	ABIA	52	0.5063	1,629.44	0.3543	0.8808	0.5406	0.4923	0.0483	0.6082	0.5571	0.916	0.084	0.1329	0.3904	0.2779	49	53
2	ADAMAWA	43	0.3639	1,368.85	0.3275	0.6606	0.4286	0.3653	0.0633	0.503	0.4602	0.9148	0.0852	0.0746	0.28	0.3468	42	44
3	AKWA IBOM	51	0.4905	2,258.60	0.4045	0.9053	0.5642	0.5698	-0.0056	0.6248	0.5792	0.927	0.073	0.1548	0.4102	0.273	49	52
4	ANAMBRA	48	0.443	859.726	0.2559	0.921	0.4709	0.4281	0.0428	0.563	0.4824	0.8568	0.1432	0.0706	0.3406	0.2768	47	50
5	BAUCHI	45	0.3956	626.278	0.2071	0.4145	0.3238	0.2636	0.0602	0.3881	0.3583	0.9234	0.0766	0.0362	0.163	0.4967	44	48
6	BAYELSA	50	0.4747	3,441.38	0.4693	0.9259	0.5909	0.6121	-0.0212	0.642	0.6026	0.9385	0.0615	0.1809	0.4313	0.2701	47	53
7	BENUE	47	0.4272	1,052.84	0.2871	0.8061	0.4624	0.4038	0.0586	0.5451	0.4834	0.8868	0.1132	0.0788	0.3237	0.2999	46	50
8	BORNO	43	0.3639	474.96	0.1646	0.5871	0.3276	0.2135	0.1141	0.4335	0.3589	0.828	0.172	0.0262	0.2023	0.3826	42	48
9	CROSS RIVER	54	0.538	1,720.18	0.3626	0.8574	0.551	0.4726	0.0784	0.6171	0.5703	0.9241	0.0759	0.1464	0.3963	0.2807	51	56
10	DELTA	49	0.4589	2,408.07	0.4144	0.9058	0.5564	0.609	-0.0526	0.6182	0.5715	0.9244	0.0756	0.1474	0.4037	0.2744	48	50
11	EBONYI	48	0.443	787.822	0.2425	0.7628	0.4343	0.3433	0.091	0.5213	0.4553	0.8733	0.1267	0.0628	0.2984	0.313	47	52
12	EDO	50	0.4747	1,798.07	0.3695	0.8486	0.5299	0.5087	0.0212	0.5958	0.5489	0.9214	0.0786	0.1294	0.3784	0.286	48	51
13	EKITI	53	0.5222	1,897.60	0.3777	0.8944	0.5608	0.4333	0.1275	0.6215	0.5752	0.9254	0.0746	0.1508	0.4068	0.2747	51	55
14	ENUGU	52	0.5063	1,573.48	0.3489	0.8936	0.5405	0.4366	0.1039	0.6089	0.5557	0.9127	0.0873	0.1305	0.3915	0.2756	49	53
15	Gombe	48	0.443	1,113.35	0.2957	0.4923	0.401	0.2368	0.1642	0.4545	0.4342	0.9553	0.0447	0.0714	0.2276	0.4325	45	49
16	Imo	53	0.5222	1,079.72	0.291	0.9159	0.5182	0.52	-0.0018	0.5999	0.5312	0.8855	0.1145	0.1041	0.3772	0.272	51	54
17	Jigawa	47	0.4272	840.865	0.2525	0.4311	0.3596	0.1968	0.1628	0.4095	0.3897	0.9517	0.0483	0.051	0.1921	0.4659	44	48
18	Kaduna	45	0.3956	885.362	0.2604	0.6416	0.4043	0.4432	-0.0389	0.4913	0.4384	0.8923	0.1077	0.0599	0.2621	0.3517	43	48
19	Kano	47	0.4272	675.827	0.2189	0.4957	0.3592	0.3812	-0.022	0.4424	0.3993	0.9027	0.0973	0.0468	0.2094	0.4171	46	49
20	Katsina	49	0.4589	399.982	0.1381	0.4395	0.3031	0.2364	0.0667	0.3971	0.3352	0.8442	0.1558	0.0227	0.1624	0.4642	47	51
21	Kebbi	52	0.5063	988.441	0.2774	0.3955	0.3815	0.2184	0.1631	0.4245	0.4098	0.9652	0.0348	0.0619	0.1843	0.5169	49	53
22	Kogi	46	0.4114	883.127	0.26	0.8572	0.4509	0.4057	0.0452	0.5402	0.4665	0.8636	0.1364	0.0654	0.3197	0.291	45	48
23	Kwara	52	0.5063	1,909.62	0.3787	0.6967	0.5112	0.4316	0.0796	0.5735	0.5431	0.947	0.053	0.1361	0.3448	0.3255	49	54
24	Lagos	49	0.4589	7,972.40	0.5986	1.0069	0.6515	0.6716	-0.0201	0.7001	0.6592	0.9416	0.0584	0.2391	0.4852	0.2553	48	51
25	Nasarawa	50	0.4747	1,561.87	0.3478	0.7861	0.5063	0.3983	0.108	0.5712	0.5279	0.9242	0.0758	0.1161	0.3533	0.3022	46	52
26	Niger	50	0.4747	771.804	0.2393	0.5596	0.3991	0.3256	0.0735	0.4694	0.4288	0.9136	0.0864	0.0601	0.2492	0.3756	47	53
27	Ogun	53	0.5222	2,297.46	0.4072	0.7797	0.5493	0.5393	0.01	0.6107	0.5768	0.9446	0.0554	0.1617	0.3854	0.2984	51	55
28	Ondo	52	0.5063	1,031.01	0.2839	0.8709	0.5002	0.4768	0.0234	0.5828	0.5164	0.8861	0.1139	0.0958	0.3593	0.2817	50	54
29	Osun	52	0.5063	1,225.47	0.3105	0.8551	0.5123	0.4938	0.0185	0.5885	0.5303	0.9011	0.0989	0.1091	0.3667	0.2842	50	54
30	Oyo	51	0.4905	851.342	0.2544	0.683	0.4401	0.4765	-0.0364	0.5301	0.4725	0.8913	0.1087	0.0747	0.2942	0.3315	49	52
31	Plateau	46	0.4114	1,261.18	0.3149	0.7659	0.4629	0.3995	0.0634	0.5387	0.4867	0.9034	0.0966	0.085	0.3191	0.3107	43	47
32	Rivers	47	0.4272	2,264.25	0.4049	0.9215	0.5422	0.3881	0.1541	0.6083	0.5558	0.9138	0.0862	0.131	0.3939	0.2735	46	49
33	Sokoto	50	0.4747	447.877	0.1555	0.3336	0.291	0.1942	0.0968	0.3608	0.322	0.8925	0.1075	0.0237	0.0855	0.706	48	51
34	Taraba	47	0.4272	1,177.99	0.3044	0.7551	0.4613	0.3315	0.1298	0.5356	0.4846	0.9048	0.0952	0.0843	0.3166	0.3138	46	50
35	Yobe	44	0.3797	967.258	0.274	0.3295	0.3249	0.1247	0.2002	0.3887	0.3764	0.9683	0.0317	0.0484	0.1213	0.6266	42	46
36	Zamfara	50	0.4747	574.814	0.1939	0.4238	0.3392	0.2623	0.0769	0.3976	0.3641	0.9156	0.0844	0.0371	0.176	0.481	48	51
37	FCT	52	0.5063	8,174.17	0.6025	0.8152	0.6289	0.5112	0.1177	0.6761	0.6546	0.9682	0.0318	0.2546	0.4472	0.2889	50	55
38	National	**49**	**0.4589**	**1,756.56**	**0.3659**	**0.797**	**0.511**	**0.506**	**0.005**	**0.5558**	**0.5211**	**0.938**	**0.063**	**0.1166**	**0.359**	**0.298**	**47**	**51**

Table 14: Educational Index (National Male)

ITEM	MALE	Years of Schooling	PX	MYS	MYSI	EYS	EYSI
NO EDUC	11,919,435	0	0	0	0		
PRIMARY	28,940,968	8	231,527,744	2.5217	0.191		
SECONDARY	34,982,633	14	489,756,862	5.3342	0.4041		
OND/NCE	7,972,266	16	127,556,256	1.3893	0.1052		
UNIVERSITY	7,998,688	20	159,973,760	1.7424	0.132		
TOTAL	91,813,990			10.9876	0.8324	16.6743	0.8094
Male Educational Index = 0.8631							

Table 15: Educational Index (National Female)

ITEM	FEMALE	Years of Schooling	PX	MYS	MYSI	EYS	EYSI
NO EDUC	22,136,093	0	0	0	0		
PRIMARY	32,635,559	8	261,084,472	2.7619	0.2092		
SECONDARY	32,136,949	14	449,917,286	4.7594	0.3606		
OND/NCE	4,215,049	16	67,440,784	0.7134	0.054		
UNIVERSITY	3,408,771	20	68,175,420	0.7212	0.0546		
TOTAL	94,532,421			8.9558	0.6785	14.6743	0.7123
Female Educational Index = 0.7310							

Table 16: Educational Index (National)

ITEM	MALE	Years of Schooling	PX	MYS	MYSI	EYS	EYSI
NO EDUC	34,055,528	0	0	0	0		
PRIMARY	61,576,527	8	492,612,216	2.6435	0.2003		
SECONDARY	67,119,582	14	939,674,148	5.0426	0.382		
OND/NCE	12,187,315	16	194,997,040	1.0464	0.0793		
UNIVERSITY	11,407,459	20	228,149,180	1.2243	0.0928		
TOTAL	186,346,411	15.6743	1,855,432,584	9.9569	0.7543	15.6743	0.7609
National Educational Index = 0.7966							

Table 17: Gross National Income by States

	State	Population	Population in Million	States' Public Admn, Health & Education Expenditure (=N= Million)	Households' Farming Value Added (=N= Million)	Households' Non-Farming Value Added (=N= Million)	Value Added Tax Returns (VAT) (=N=million)	States' Internal revenue Generation (IGR) (=N=Million)	Gross National Income (GNI) (=N= Million)	GNI Per Capita in Naira (Million)	GNI Per Capita in Dollars (Million)
1	Abia	3,628,055	4	68,045.64	7.61	2,506.11	1,558.39	12694.83954	1,803,063.19	496,977.94	1,629.44
2	Adamawa	4,127,001	4	72,904.45	163.15	22.18	2,168.56	5,788.98	1,723,016.15	417,498.38	1,368.85
3	Akwa-Ibom	5,298,916	5	146,906.63	10.09	9.84	1,505.92	23,269.75	3,650,283.65	688,873.63	2,258.60
4	Anambra	5,375,177	5	41,908.50	3.18	247.25	3,206.64	20,932.64	1,409,459.33	262,216.36	859.73
5	Bauchi	6,318,781	6	46,323.42	140.71	82.55	1,550.08	8,677.27	1,206,980.77	191,014.80	626.28
6	Bayelsa	2,212,849	2	98,094.58	2.19	87.06	3,163.65	7,905.46	2,322,650.25	1,049,620.08	3,441.38
7	Benue	5,572,118	6	69,534.82	30.91	2,451.43	2,591.69	9,556.50	1,789,303.45	321,117.26	1,052.84
8	Borno	5,664,285	6	34,944.01	46.58	23.37	907.11	2,675.72	820,544.07	144,862.77	474.96
9	Cross River	3,755,757	4	75,509.29	7.83	46.2	2,347.26	14,776.81	1,970,477.05	524,655.09	1,720.18
10	Delta	5,485,004	5	139,427.50	3.89	27.74	5,976.44	44,057.92	4,028,514.81	734,459.84	2,408.07
11	Ebonyi	2,800,851	3	27,213.43	8.54	30.87	2,061.87	2,342.09	673,004.17	240,285.57	787.82
12	Edo	4,122,764	4	77,174.16	22.13	132.35	5,981.59	23,041.43	2,260,970.84	548,411.48	1,798.07
13	Ekiti	3,170,959	3	70,703.45	20.97	10,718.20	1,892.72	2,991.04	1,835,245.82	578,766.81	1,897.60
14	Enugu	4,280,750	4	77,563.99	4.65	23.79	4,806.25	14,235.51	2,054,383.29	479,911.97	1,573.48
15	Gombe	3,154,389	3	45,080.60	148.79	74.76	2,138.70	2,941.44	1,071,138.95	339,570.93	1,113.35
16	Imo	5,238,416	5	73,164.03	3.79	74.76	2,031.04	5,871.03	1,725,085.25	329,314.30	1,079.72
17	Jigawa	5,661,573	6	62,685.68	107.48	29.43	1,940.80	3,535.35	1,451,989.21	256,463.90	840.87
18	Kaduna	8,008,472	8	78,889.56	25.19	23.71	5,732.75	17,051.86	2,162,570.05	270,035.30	885.36
19	Kano	12,652,397	13	81,053.78	84.79	175.81	10,402.08	30,959.03	2,608,005.42	206,127.37	675.83
20	Katsina	7,599,869	8	35,916.02	83.66	14.11	2,051.27	5,545.90	927,142.33	121,994.52	399.98
21	Kebbi	4,304,520	4	56,619.69	153.18	28.26	1,107.95	3,132.34	1,297,703.05	301,474.52	988.44
22	Kogi	4,341,279	4	42,957.02	37.23	35.35	2,404.73	9,569.12	1,169,339.41	269,353.69	883.13
23	Kwara	3,098,528	3	65,482.91	20.81	95.71	2,035.62	17,253.83	1,804,685.45	582,433.09	1,909.62
24	Lagos	12,155,337	12	243,836.90	0.12	122.45	843,904.75	302,425.09	29,556,694.50	2,431,581.61	7,972.40
25	Nasarawa	2,448,817	2	49,848.06	80.41	124.37	1,416.43	3,402.62	1,166,542.63	476,369.79	1,561.87
26	Niger	5,370,510	5	50,509.76	56.41	83.79	2,934.89	5,881.58	1,264,219.78	235,400.30	771.8
27	Ogun	5,048,342	5	88,740.88	3.58	99.94	4,569.40	72,983.12	3,537,496.06	700,724.38	2,297.46
28	Ondo	4,533,626	5	56,117.59	10.26	57.44	2,189.52	8,684.41	1,425,637.74	314,458.62	1,031.01
29	Osun	4,557,394	5	68,892.19	14.01	91.09	2,243.31	8,884.76	1,703,415.56	373,769.65	1,225.47
30	Oyo	7,578,755	8	57,899.55	64.2	171.09	15,551.97	18,879.08	1,967,893.67	259,659.22	851.34
31	Plateau	4,088,547	4	61,314.55	56.04	41.38	3,373.56	9,191.37	1,572,703.36	384,660.70	1,261.18
32	Rivers	7,059,764	7	110,459.68	2.39	52.78	33,529.20	85,287.04	4,875,438.00	690,595.01	2,264.25
33	Sokoto	4,850,374	5	24,590.97	154.33	45.4	1,829.70	4,545.77	662,573.70	136,602.60	447.88
34	Taraba	2,979,173	3	43,042.85	60.39	20.88	1,328.61	5,895.54	1,070,373.18	359,285.36	1,177.98
35	Yobe	3,180,836	3	39,319.98	56.36	14.6	1,508.24	3,240.87	938,390.27	295,013.69	967.26
36	Zamfara	4,373,221	4	30,819.15	137.55	7.84	322.64	4,777.17	766,705.97	175,318.37	574.81
37	FCT	3,247,608	3	74,902.02	43.61	173.59	229,299.64	76,433.21	8,096,680.42	2,493,121.12	8,174.17
38	National	187,345,016	187	2,588,397.28	1,877.03	18,067.49	1,213,565.01	822,884.27	100,370,320.78	535,751.22	1,756.56

Average Exchange rate : 305

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, State's IGR,VAT, health and education expenditure, public administraton shares were largely used as the indicators to derive the ratio adopted for sharing the national gdp across the states and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach involving the 46 economic activities under national accounts is used.

Table 18: Ranking of Gross National Income by States

S/N	State	Gross National Income (GNI) (₦ Million)	Ranking
1	Lagos	29,556,694.50	1
2	FCT	8,096,680.42	2
3	Rivers	4,875,438.00	3
4	Delta	4,028,514.81	4
5	Akwa-Ibom	3,650,283.65	5
6	Ogun	3,537,496.06	6
7	Kano	2,608,005.42	7
8	Bayelsa	2,322,650.25	8
9	Edo	2,260,970.84	9
10	Kaduna	2,162,570.05	10
11	Enugu	2,054,383.29	11
12	Cross River	1,970,477.05	12
13	Oyo	1,967,893.67	13
14	Ekiti	1,835,245.82	14
15	Kwara	1,804,685.45	15
16	Abia	1,803,063.19	16
17	Benue	1,789,303.45	17
18	Imo	1,725,085.25	18
19	Adamawa	1,723,016.15	19
20	Osun	1,703,415.56	20
21	Plateau	1,572,703.36	21
22	Jigawa	1,451,989.21	22
23	Ondo	1,425,637.74	23
24	Anambra	1,409,459.33	24
25	Kebbi	1,297,703.05	25
26	Niger	1,264,219.78	26
27	Bauchi	1,206,980.77	27
28	Kogi	1,169,339.41	28
29	Nasarawa	1,166,542.63	29
30	Gombe	1,071,138.95	30
31	Taraba	1,070,373.18	31
32	Yobe	938,390.27	32
33	Katsina	927,142.33	33
34	Borno	820,544.07	34
35	Zamfara	766,705.97	35
36	Ebonyi	673,004.17	36
37	Sokoto	662,573.70	37
	National	**100,370,320.78**	

Please note that GNI/state above adopted a top down approach which simply uses a ratio to split the national figure across states in the absence of comprehensive state by state bottom up sectoral studies. In this regard, State's IGR,VAT, health and education expenditure, public administraton shares were largely used as the indicators to derive the ratio adopted for sharing the national gdp across the states and accordingly may differ from the breakdown when the more appropriate bottom up approach involving the 46 economic activities under national accounts is used.

Table 19: Ranking of Gross National Income per Capital by States

S/no.	State	GNI Per Capita in Dollars (Million)	Ranking
1	FCT	8,174.17	1
2	Lagos	7,972.40	2
3	Bayelsa	3,441.38	3
4	Delta	2,408.07	4
5	Ogun	2,297.46	5
6	Rivers	2,264.25	6
7	Akwa-Ibom	2,258.60	7
8	Kwara	1,909.62	8
9	Ekiti	1,897.60	9
10	Edo	1,798.07	10
11	Cross River	1,720.18	11
12	Abia	1,629.44	12
13	Enugu	1,573.48	13
14	Nasarawa	1,561.87	14
15	Adamawa	1,368.85	15
16	Plateau	1,261.18	16
17	Osun	1,225.47	17
18	Taraba	1,177.98	18
19	Gombe	1,113.35	19
20	Imo	1,079.72	20
21	Benue	1,052.84	21
22	Ondo	1,031.01	22
23	Kebbi	988.44	23
24	Yobe	967.26	24
25	Kaduna	885.36	25
26	Kogi	883.13	26
27	Anambra	859.73	27
28	Oyo	851.34	28
29	Jigawa	840.87	29
30	Ebonyi	787.82	30
31	Niger	771.8	31
32	Kano	675.83	32
33	Bauchi	626.28	33
34	Zamfara	574.81	34
35	Borno	474.96	35
36	Sokoto	447.88	36
37	Katsina	399.98	37
	National	**1,756.56**	

Table 20: Incidence of Poverty (H) by State at poverty cut-off(k) = 26

STATE	INCIDENCE (H) (%)
ABIA	44.4
ADAMAWA	50
AKWA IBOM	59.7
ANAMBRA	25.4
BAUCHI	71.9
BAYELSA	53.7
BENUE	44
BORNO	71.6
CROSS RIVER	41.4
DELTA	30.6
EBONYI	58.9
EDO	37.6
EKITI	30.6
ENUGU	39.7
GOMBE	77.6
IMO	45.4
JIGAWA	86.1
KADUNA	50.4
KANO	71.1
KASTINA	76.2
KEBBI	82.3
KOGI	47.3
KWARA	40.8
LAGOS	27.8
NASARAWA	56.4
NIGER	64.4
OGUN	29.7
ONDO	32.4
OSUN	17.5
OYO	38.3
PLATEAU	66.7
RIVERS	58.9
SOKOTO	89.9
TARABA	73.8
YOBE	79.2
ZAMFARA	79.3
FCT	43.5

Intensity of Poverty (A) by State at poverty cut-off(k) = 26

STATE	INTENSITY (A) (%)
ABIA	37.1
ADAMAWA	40.5
AKWA IBOM	41
ANAMBRA	36.1
BAUCHI	43.7
BAYELSA	42.3
BENUE	37.6
BORNO	43.9
CROSS RIVER	38.6
DELTA	38.2
EBONYI	42.2
EDO	38.3
EKITI	37.7
ENUGU	38.2
GOMBE	45.6
IMO	36.3
JIGAWA	46.4
KADUNA	41.3
KANO	46.6
KASTINA	41.1
KEBBI	43
KOGI	39.9
KWARA	39.5
LAGOS	36.8
NASARAWA	42.1
NIGER	41.4
OGUN	38.7
ONDO	37.1
OSUN	35.5
OYO	39.7
PLATEAU	43.8
RIVERS	37.9
SOKOTO	50.4
TARABA	38.2
YOBE	48.6
ZAMFARA	42.5
FCT	40.1

MPI (Adjusted Headcount M0) by state

STATE	INCIDENCE OF POVERTY(H)	INTENSITY OF POVERTY(A)	MPI (H*A) Given in decimal values
ABIA	44.4	37.1	0.164724
ADAMAWA	50	40.5	0.2025
AKWA IBOM	59.7	41	0.24483
ANAMBRA	25.4	36.1	0.091694
BAUCHI	71.9	43.7	0.314203
BAYELSA	53.7	42.3	0.227205
BENUE	44	37.6	0.165572
BORNO	71.6	43.9	0.314252
CROSS RIVER	41.4	38.6	0.159721
DELTA	30.6	38.2	0.116892
EBONYI	58.9	42.2	0.248322
EDO	37.6	38.3	0.144121
EKITI	30.6	37.7	0.115362
ENUGU	39.7	38.2	0.151654
GOMBE	77.6	45.6	0.353546
IMO	45.4	36.3	0.164711
JIGAWA	86.1	46.4	0.399246
KADUNA	50.4	41.3	0.2079
KANO	71.1	46.6	0.331255
KASTINA	76.2	41.1	0.312877
KEBBI	82.3	43	0.354137
KOGI	47.3	39.9	0.188491
KWARA	40.8	39.5	0.161131
LAGOS	27.8	36.8	0.102165
NASARAWA	56.4	42.1	0.237613
NIGER	64.4	41.4	0.266358
OGUN	29.7	38.7	0.114969
ONDO	32.4	37.1	0.120204
OSUN	17.5	35.5	0.062108
OYO	38.3	39.7	0.15186
PLATEAU	66.7	43.8	0.292079
RIVERS	58.9	37.9	0.222937
SOKOTO	89.9	50.4	0.452736
TARABA	73.8	38.2	0.28199
YOBE	79.2	48.6	0.384991
ZAMFARA	79.3	42.5	0.337104
FCT	43.5	40.1	0.174522

MPI Ranking by state

RANK	STATE	M0
1	SOKOTO	0.452799
2	JIGAWA	0.399312
3	YOBE	0.38488
4	KEBBI	0.354203
5	GOMBE	0.353391
6	ZAMFARA	0.337014
7	KANO	0.331384
8	BAUCHI	0.314751
9	BORNO	0.314512
10	KASTINA	0.312977
11	PLATEAU	0.29196
12	TARABA	0.281892
13	NIGER	0.266353
14	EBONYI	0.248383
15	AKWA IBOM	0.244742
16	NASARAWA	0.237637
17	BAYELSA	0.227215
18	RIVERS	0.222939
19	KADUNA	0.207843
20	ADAMAWA	0.202785
21	KOGI	0.188412
22	FCT	0.174368
23	BENUE	0.165513
24	IMO	0.164752
25	ABIA	0.164706
26	KWARA	0.161384
27	CROSS RIVER	0.159753
28	ENUGU	0.152061
29	OYO	0.152048
30	EDO	0.144214
31	ONDO	0.120314
32	DELTA	0.117001
33	EKITI	0.115275
34	OGUN	0.115106
35	LAGOS	0.1023
36	ANAMBRA	0.091454
37	OSUN	0.062038

Censored Headcount by State at K=26% INDICATORS

STATE	USE OF WATER	ASSETS	SCHOOL-ING	NUTRITION	SANITARY	TYPE OF FLOOR	COOKING FUEL	LIGHTE-NING	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	CHILD MORTALITY	UNEMPLOYED
ABIA	9.5	16	14.3	0	16.3	6.4	43.1	13.6	3	0.4	39.6
ADAMAWA	25.2	24.6	44.2	5.5	15.2	29	50	39.7	28.9	6.2	8.1
AKWA IBOM	17.1	28.3	18.4	9.2	27.2	14.4	59.4	24.6	5.8	0.9	52.2
ANAMBRA	9.7	7.8	8.4	0.7	12	1.9	24.3	7.3	2	0	20.5
BAUCHI	33.8	42.8	69.5	16.8	12.5	43.8	71.5	57.9	56.6	3	9.2
BAYELSA	27.1	29.7	18.4	4.8	47.5	7.4	51.8	30.1	4	1.5	44.3
BENUE	18.7	27.2	29.9	6.2	27.9	21.5	43.7	32.3	8.4	2	14.4
BORNO	20.6	43.7	59.8	4.9	23.9	18.8	70.4	39.5	39	4.7	35.5
CROSS RIVER	20.2	22.6	18.8	5.5	32.1	9.2	40.8	17.7	3.8	0.5	25.9
DELTA	12.3	12.8	18.4	1.2	23.1	2	27.7	12	2.1	0.4	20.8
EBONYI	28.5	37.7	43.6	10.2	55.3	28.7	58.9	53.6	5.7	0.3	25.7
EDO	12.5	19	19.6	3.1	20.5	6.2	35.6	9.8	4.7	0.6	26.4
EKITI	9.1	15.2	15.6	4.6	25.6	6.7	29.1	14.7	1.3	0.2	18.6
ENUGU	22.6	16	17.5	2.9	26.7	5.2	37.5	15.7	1.7	0	29.1
GOMBE	52.3	55.3	72.9	18.1	17.5	55.7	77.2	57.5	60.3	4.6	10.8
IMO	3.8	13.1	11.8	1.7	20.7	3.5	45.1	14.4	1.2	0.8	41.4
JIGAWA	7.2	59.8	81.8	17.6	21.2	72.3	85.9	71.4	66.6	8	19.8
KADUNA	13.8	19.9	41.1	4	26.6	13.5	48	29.3	19.8	4.3	23.4
KANO	33	38	64.3	15.1	16.8	47.9	70.4	48.1	49.9	4.5	23.3
KASTINA	22	55.3	74.7	8.6	29.4	45.7	75.1	60.5	59.1	5.3	3.3
KEBBI	44.2	43.3	80.7	7.4	31.3	32.9	81.8	51.4	71	6	11.6
KOGI	22.9	20.8	27.9	1.9	35.8	6.7	46.1	24.6	4.8	1	31.4
KWARA	2	20.5	32.5	2.8	35.3	11.2	40.2	21.6	10.8	1.2	16
LAGOS	16.5	7.6	6	2.6	21.4	0.7	17.8	2.5	2.4	0.1	24.3
NASARAWA	29.1	20.7	38.4	2.1	36.5	13.8	54.6	39.8	11.6	3.2	35
NIGER	28.8	30.1	59.4	6.3	43.5	14.3	63.8	38.3	42.3	7.1	12.5
OGUN	13.6	16.3	19.8	4.7	26.8	9.9	26.5	15.7	5.1	0.3	13
ONDO	13.5	17.2	18.5	3.2	29	5.2	29.9	21.3	2.3	0.2	16.6
OSUN	6.7	9.6	12.5	1.7	13.6	5.4	16.9	10.6	1	0.1	6.7
OYO	14.4	28.1	28.3	9.8	36.5	13.5	37.3	24.9	10.8	0	10.5
PLATEAU	35.4	36	48.8	8.9	45.9	25	66.3	50.2	16.5	4	34.6
RIVERS	11.3	23.5	9.5	1.4	44.4	4.3	56.6	11.4	3.3	0.1	56.8
SOKOTO	71	60.1	88.4	14.8	32.2	68.3	89.6	68.6	71.4	10.5	23.6
TARABA	60.5	41.9	63.1	2.7	45.6	45.3	73.7	73.2	22.2	5.1	9.5
YOBE	32.2	52.6	77.9	10.4	39.7	65.3	78.4	62.2	60.7	7	20.9
ZAMFARA	58.8	45.4	77.8	2.9	20.8	52.7	78.4	73.3	55.5	7.8	7.9
FCT	25.1	17.9	29.3	3.4	36.3	11	39.7	24.8	8.8	1.1	22.7
NATIONAL	**23.3**	**28.8**	**39.6**	**6.6**	**27.4**	**22.7**	**52**	**33.2**	**23.8**	**2.8**	**22.4**

Indices for 2013 and 2016 Compared by State

STATE	IHDI			HDI Value			GII			GNI Index		
	2013	2016	Diff	2013	2016	Diff	2013	2016	Diff	2013	2016	Diff
ABIA	0.4238	0.3904	-0.0334	0.4923	0.5406	0.0483	0.437	0.555	0.118	0.4687	0.3543	-0.1144
ADAMAWA	0.309	0.28	-0.029	0.3653	0.4286	0.0633	0.647	0.749	0.102	0.4395	0.3275	-0.112
AKWA-IBOM	0.4816	0.4102	-0.0714	0.5698	0.5642	-0.0056	0.586	0.507	-0.079	0.5246	0.4045	-0.1201
ANAMBRA	0.3362	0.3406	0.0044	0.4281	0.4709	0.0428	0.409	0.481	0.072	0.3231	0.2559	-0.0672
BAUCHI	0.2176	0.163	-0.0546	0.2636	0.3238	0.0602	0.785	0.698	-0.087	0.416	0.2071	-0.2089
BAYELSA	0.5577	0.4313	-0.1264	0.6121	0.5909	-0.0212	0.574	0.87	0.296	0.6987	0.4693	-0.2294
BENUE	0.3265	0.3237	-0.0028	0.4038	0.4624	0.0586	0.566	0.64	0.074	0.3638	0.2871	-0.0767
BORNO	0.1744	0.2023	0.0279	0.2135	0.3276	0.1141	0.632	0.908	0.276	0.3642	0.1646	-0.1996
CROSS RIVER	0.399	0.3963	-0.0027	0.4726	0.551	0.0784	0.562	0.586	0.024	0.3917	0.3626	-0.0291
DELTA	0.5132	0.4037	-0.1095	0.609	0.5564	-0.0526	0.494	0.522	0.028	0.5623	0.4144	-0.1479
EBONYI	0.3	0.2984	-0.0016	0.3433	0.4343	0.091	0.389	0.504	0.115	0.4193	0.2425	-0.1768
EDO	0.4309	0.3784	-0.0525	0.5087	0.5299	0.0212	0.489	0.568	0.079	0.4776	0.3695	-0.1081
EKITI	0.3725	0.4068	0.0343	0.4333	0.5608	0.1275	0.435	0.643	0.208	0.4035	0.3777	-0.0258
ENUGU	0.3622	0.3915	0.0293	0.4366	0.5405	0.1039	0.395	0.479	0.084	0.3719	0.3489	-0.023
GOMBE	0.2095	0.2276	0.0181	0.2368	0.401	0.1642	0.646	0.834	0.188	0.4081	0.2957	-0.1124
IMO	0.4346	0.3772	-0.0574	0.52	0.5182	-0.0018	0.357	0.603	0.246	0.4341	0.291	-0.1431
JIGAWA	0.1613	0.1921	0.0308	0.1968	0.3596	0.1628	0.85	0.774	-0.076	0.3569	0.2525	-0.1044
KADUNA	0.3473	0.2621	-0.0852	0.4432	0.4043	-0.0389	0.581	0.86	0.279	0.3949	0.2604	-0.1345
KANO	0.3018	0.2094	-0.0924	0.3812	0.3592	-0.022	0.816	0.817	0.001	0.4502	0.2189	-0.2313
KATSINA	0.1817	0.1624	-0.0193	0.2364	0.3031	0.0667	0.823	0.779	-0.044	0.2563	0.1381	-0.1182
KEBBI	0.1876	0.1843	-0.0033	0.2184	0.3815	0.1631	0.704	0.778	0.074	0.3977	0.2774	-0.1203
KOGI	0.3326	0.3197	-0.0129	0.4057	0.4509	0.0452	0.486	0.905	0.419	0.3771	0.26	-0.1171
KWARA	0.3835	0.3448	-0.0387	0.4316	0.5112	0.0796	0.429	0.598	0.169	0.485	0.3787	-0.1063
LAGOS	0.5245	0.4852	-0.0393	0.6716	0.6515	-0.0201	0.491	0.422	-0.069	0.4655	0.5986	0.1331
NASARAWA	0.3573	0.3533	-0.004	0.3983	0.5063	0.108	0.769	0.701	-0.068	0.4851	0.3478	-0.1373
NIGER	0.2701	0.2492	-0.0209	0.3256	0.3991	0.0735	0.597	0.825	0.228	0.3594	0.2393	-0.1201
OGUN	0.4587	0.3854	-0.0733	0.5393	0.5493	0.01	0.527	0.829	0.302	0.4716	0.4072	-0.0644
ONDO	0.4033	0.3593	-0.044	0.4768	0.5002	0.0234	0.349	0.458	0.109	0.4339	0.2839	-0.15
OSUN	0.4189	0.3667	-0.0522	0.4938	0.5123	0.0185	0.494	0.849	0.355	0.4321	0.3105	-0.1216
OYO	0.3864	0.2942	-0.0922	0.4765	0.4401	-0.0364	0.418	0.531	0.113	0.4003	0.2544	-0.1459
PLATEAU	0.3141	0.3191	0.005	0.3995	0.4629	0.0634	0.738	0.615	-0.123	0.3956	0.3149	-0.0807
RIVERS	0.3158	0.3939	0.0781	0.3881	0.5422	0.1541	0.503	0.563	0.06	0.5024	0.4049	-0.0975
SOKOTO	0.1561	0.0855	-0.0706	0.1942	0.291	0.0968	0.832	0.779	-0.053	0.2572	0.1555	-0.1017
TARABA	0.29	0.3166	0.0266	0.3315	0.4613	0.1298	0.552	0.86	0.308	0.4096	0.3044	-0.1052
YOBE	0.1063	0.1213	0.015	0.1247	0.3249	0.2002	0.63	0.881	0.251	0.2916	0.274	-0.0176
ZAMFARA	0.2217	0.176	-0.0457	0.2623	0.3392	0.0769	0.811	0.78	-0.031	0.3448	0.1939	-0.1509
FCT	0.4577	0.4472	-0.0105	0.5112	0.6289	0.1177	0.71	0.522	-0.188	0.5361	0.6025	0.0664
NIGERIA	**0.2591**	**0.359**	**0.0999**	**0.506**	**0.5114**	**0.0054**	**0.579**	**0.635**	**0.056**	**0.4369**	**0.3659**	**-0.071**

Acknowledgements/Contacts

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