

LSMS Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Nigeria General Household Survey-Panel Wave 4

2018/2019



A Survey Report by the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics in Collaboration with the World Bank

LSMS Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
Nigeria General Household Survey-Panel
Wave 4

2018/2019

**A Survey Report by the Nigerian National Bureau
of Statistics in Collaboration with the World Bank**

2019

Acknowledgments

The Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team appreciate the financial support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	v
Chapter 1: Survey Objectives, Design, and Implementation	1
1.1 Background and Objectives.....	1
1.2 Sample Design.....	2
Chapter 2: Demography, Education, and Health	7
2.1 Household Demography.....	7
2.1.1 Average Household Size, Age Distribution, and Dependency Ratio	7
2.1.2 Marital Status	9
2.2 Education	10
2.2.1 Years of Education	10
2.2.2 Literacy.....	11
2.2.3 Attendance.....	11
2.2.4 School Proximity	11
2.2.5 Education Expenditure	12
2.3 Health	14
2.3.1 Consultation for Health and Type of Facility Visited	14
2.3.2 Health Expenditure	16
2.3.3 Travel Time to Health Consultation Facility.....	16
2.3.4 Child Anthropometrics.....	17

Chapter 3: Housing Characteristics and Household Assets.....	21
3.1 Housing Characteristics: Ownership, Structure, Facilities.....	21
3.1.1 Housing Ownership	21
3.1.2 Number of Rooms, Floor, Wall, and Roof Characteristics.....	22
3.1.3 Energy Sources.....	23
3.1.4 Water Sources, Sewer and Refuse Facilities.....	25
3.2 Household Assets.....	29
3.2.1 Household Furniture.....	29
3.2.2 Information Communication Technology.....	29
Chapter 4: Consumption, Food Security, and Shocks.....	33
4.1 Consumption and Expenditure	33
4.1.1 Food Consumption and Expenditure: Past Seven Days.....	33
4.1.2 Nonfood Expenditures—Non-Durable Goods: 30 Days Reference	37
4.1.3 Nonfood Expenditures—Durable Goods: Six Months Reference.....	41
4.1.4 Nonfood Expenditures—Durable and Non-Durable Goods: 12 Months Reference.....	41
4.2 Food Security.....	46
4.2.1 Food Availability and Shortages	46
4.3 Shocks, Safety Nets, and Coping Mechanisms.....	48
4.3.1 Shocks and Coping Mechanisms.....	48
4.3.2 Safety Nets	49
Chapter 5: Income Generating Activities, Labour, and Time Use	51
5.1 Labour Participation in Income Generating Activities.....	51
5.1.1 Time Use	57
5.1.2 Agricultural Activities.....	57
5.1.3 Nonagricultural Activities	59
5.2 Nonfarm Enterprises.....	60
5.2.1 Constraints to Nonfarm Enterprises.....	60
5.3 Remittances and Other Income	64

Chapter 6: Agriculture	65
6.1 Participation in Agricultural Activities.....	65
6.2 Land	66
6.2.1 Land Tenure.....	66
6.2.2 Land Use	69
6.3 Input Use.....	69
6.3.1 Labour	71
6.4 Crop Cultivation and Use	73
6.5 Post-Harvest Activities.....	76
6.6 Livestock	77
6.7 Extension Services	79
6.8 Agricultural Asset Ownership.....	80

List of Acronyms

BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CCoFO	Customary Certificate of Occupancy
CofO	Certificate of Occupancy
EA	Enumeration Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHS	General Household Survey
GHS-Panel	General Household Survey-Panel
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LSMS-ISA	Living Standard Measurement Study—Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NLSS	Nigeria Living Standard Survey
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Survey Objectives and Design: The Nigerian General Household Survey (GHS) is implemented in collaboration with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team as part of the Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (ISA) program and was revised in 2010 to include a panel component (GHS-Panel). The objectives of the GHS-Panel include the development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data, inter-institutional collaboration, and comprehensive analysis of welfare indicators and socioeconomic characteristics. Since 2010, the GHS-Panel has been a nationally representative survey of 5,000 households, which are also representative of the geopolitical zones (at both the urban and rural levels). After close to a decade of visiting the same households, a partial refresh of the GHS-Panel sample was implemented in Wave 4. The new household selection consists of 3,600 new households and approximately 1,500 from the original 5,000 GHS-Panel households from 2010. This report presents findings from the fourth wave of the GHS-Panel, which was implemented in 2018–2019.

Demographic Characteristics: The survey finds that average household size is 5.9 and 4.8 persons in rural and urban areas, respectively. The average national household size has dropped by 0.2 from Wave 2, when it was 5.7 to 5.5 now. Regionally, the greatest changes occurred in the South West where the average number of household members decreased by 1.0 persons. The dependency ratio in rural areas (1.1) is slightly higher than that in urban areas (0.9), where it has remained unchanged since Wave 2. Share of female-headed

households is 18.6 percent, with the South East zone having the highest percentage share of female-headed households (32.4%) and North East (5.7%) the lowest.

Education: The survey captures educational outcomes of household members through self-reported literacy, years of education, attendance, and constraints to school enrollment, such as proximity to school and school expenses. The average number of years spent by Nigerians in school is 5.5 years, with the South South zone having the highest number of years. Survey results show that the highest literacy rates for males occurs among those between 20 to 30 years of age, for females it is for those between 15 to 19 years of age. Between the ages of 5 and 14, 78.4 percent of male children, and 78.7 percent of female children, attend a type of primary or secondary school; however, as with previous waves, government school enrollment far exceeds private. Most primary school children spend between 0 to 15 minutes travelling to school, while most secondary school children spend between 16 to 30 minutes.

Health: The questionnaire gathers information on recent illnesses, disability, health care utilization, and child anthropometrics. The data show 22.6 and 24.5 percent of men and women, respectively, reported having an illness in the four weeks preceding the survey. For women over 65 years, this number jumps to 51.8 percent. Individuals who reported being ill in the four weeks preceding the survey were most likely to seek care at a chemist (47.9% for men and 46.2% for women) or at a hospital (17.9% for men and 19.1% for

women). Malaria was the most reported form of illness (41.2%) by those reporting. Hospitalization costs are the highest expenses made by individuals as it relates to health expenditures, with an average cost of N17,301. Eighty-five percent of both males and females spend between 0–30 minutes in travel time to their place of medical consultation. Child anthropometric results indicate that 42.9 percent of boys and 39.5 percent of girls are stunted (low height-for-age). Generally, stunting and underweight prevalence estimates are found to be higher in rural than in urban areas, except for wasting in females where there is a higher prevalence in urban (9.1%) than in the rural (8.1%) areas.

Housing Characteristics: The GHS-Panel also collected data on housing tenure and characteristics. Findings show that 62 percent of households own their dwelling and 21.8 percent of households rent their homes. This shows there has been a slight decrease in home ownership and a slight increase in renters between Waves 2 and 4. Although 60 percent of households have homes with three or more rooms, the quality of the building material remains poor. Nationally, more than 50 percent of households have electricity (an average of 35 hours per week), but there is a large disparity in access at the zonal level, with the northern zones showing greater access. Generators are more commonly used in South South (24.1%) and South East (20.7%) zones than other zones.

Household Assets: Households were asked if they owned various assets including home furniture, durables, entertainment equipment, and automobiles, among many others. 99.1 percent of households own a mattress/bed/mat, 65.4 percent own a regular mobile phone, and 48.6 percent own a radio. Generally, there's been a decline in the ownership of household assets, but mobile phones saw an increase in ownership especially in the North East.

ICT: The survey collects information on households' access to information and communication technology (ICT) and patterns of usage. Findings reveal

that 77.7 percent of individuals 10 years and older have access to a cell phone, being more common in urban areas (84.8%) than in rural (74.9%). Access to the Internet (25.7%) is more prevalent in urban areas (42.1%) than in rural areas (19.0%).

Consumption, Food Security, and Shocks: The survey included questions on food and nonfood expenditure, food shortages, shocks, and coping mechanisms. Overall grains and flours, along with vegetables, oils and fats, and spices/condiments are the most consumed food items with 90 percent of households consuming food items in these groups. Fruits and dairy products are reported as the least prevalent food consumed. Grains and flour (N2,628) had the highest average expenditure during the post-planting visit, while during post-harvest visits it was the poultry, meat, fish, and animal products group (N1,903). Between Waves 2 and 4, there has been a general increase in household consumption of all food groups for post-planting and post-harvest seasons; however, poultry, meat, fish, and animal products saw a decrease in household consumption for both seasons. Soap/washing powder and recharge cards are the most common nonfood items consumed among households, with close to 9 out of 10 households reporting soap purchases and 84.6 percent reporting on recharge cards. Repairs and maintenance to dwelling accounts for the highest national mean expenditure, with an annual mean value of N35,550.

Households were also asked about their experience with food security and their history of shocks. Between Waves 2 to 4, the percentage of households reporting a food shortage has increased exponentially from 11.1 percent in 2012/13, to 19.6 percent in 2015/16, and in 2018/19, 31.6 percent. The biggest risk of food insecurity in Wave 4 was experienced in the months of July and August. Forty-four percent of households reported being unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred foods because of lack of money, while 41.3 percent ate only a few kinds of foods because of lack of money. The increase in the price of food items consumed was

the most prevalent shock, with 18.5 percent affirming to this. Most households, 68.8 percent, when faced with some form of shock, ‘Did nothing’ to cope with the shock. Ten percent of households receive safety net assistance. Food is the most common form of safety net assistance received.

Income Generating Activities, Labour, and Time Use:

According to survey results, agriculture is the most common income-generating activity, followed by working in a household nonfarm enterprise, wage employment, and finally apprenticeship. Among working individuals aged 5 to 14, agriculture is the most prevalent income-generating activity. Close to 60 percent of households operate at least one nonfarm enterprise. The most common types of nonfarm enterprises were retail trade (49.0%) and provision of personal services (14.9%). Households are most likely to acquire the start-up capital for these enterprises through household savings (77.7%), or friends and relatives (23.0%). Constraints in nonfarm enterprise operation and growth is mostly experienced in electricity (22.7%), followed by ‘unable to borrow money’ (19.7%), and then transportation (19.7%).

Household members were also asked about time spent collecting fuelwood and water and, as might be expected, more time is allocated to these activities in rural areas than in urban areas. The data show that, nationally, males and females who perform these tasks spend similar amounts of time doing so, although females were more likely to collect water than males. Regionally, the difference between male and female

participation is generally greater. For example, in the North Central region, 75.2 percent of females collected water seven days prior to the household visit, compared to only 42.7 percent of males.

Agriculture: The survey’s agriculture modules cover crop farming and livestock rearing. Results show that agricultural households hold an average of 2.85 plots at an average of 1.28 hectares in size. Nationally, only 10.8 percent of male-managed plots and 4.3 percent of female-managed plots are owned through outright purchase. Households located in urban areas are more likely to rent plots than those in rural areas. The most common means of acquiring land is through family inheritance—62.7 percent of male-managed plots and 63.4 percent of female-managed plots were acquired through this method. Inorganic fertilizer, herbicides, and organic fertilizer are applied in approximately 35.4 percent, 34.7 percent, and 23.1 percent of plots, respectively. The most commonly grown crops are cassava (46.2% of farming households), maize (49.7%), guinea corn (29.6%), and beans/cowpea (20.9%). The survey data indicates that goat (64.7%) is the most common animal owned among livestock-owning households nationally. Generally, male-headed households own more animals than female-headed households; however, female-headed households with 60.0 percent, own more goats than male-headed households at 52.7 percent. Only 20.7 percent of households participate in extension services. Cutlass (90.4%), sickle (32.5%), and wheelbarrow (23.3%) are the predominant agricultural assets used nationally.

Survey Objectives, Design, and Implementation

1

Key Messages:

- The General Household Survey panel (GHS-Panel) is the result of a partnership between NBS, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the World Bank (WB).
- GHS-Panel is an insightful tool for understanding how agriculture may impact household welfare over time.
- It allows for a more comprehensive analysis of how households add to their human and physical capital, how education affects earnings, and the role of government policies and programs on poverty, inter alia.
- An important objective of the GHS-Panel survey is the development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data.
- The GHS-Panel is a nationally representative survey of approximately 5,000 households.
- This report presents major findings from Wave 4 (2018–2019).
- A partial refresh of sampled households was implemented in Wave 4 with 3,600 new households interviewed (the refresh sample) and approximately 1,500 households retained from the previous sample (the long panel sample).

1.1 Background and Objectives

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

The GHS-Panel survey is a long-term project with the goal of collecting household-level panel information, such as data on household characteristics, welfare, and agricultural activity. The survey is the result of a partnership that NBS has established with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the World Bank (WB). This partnership helped develop a method of collecting agricultural and household data in a way that allows for the study of agriculture's role in household welfare's evolution over time. This GHS-Panel Survey responds directly to the needs of the country. Given the high dependence of many Nigerian households on agriculture, a centralized body of data on household agricultural activities along with other pertinent information on the households—such as human capital, access to services and resources, and other economic activities—is key to acquiring a comprehensive view of the state

of the Nigerian household. The ability to follow the same households over time makes the GHS-Panel a powerful tool for studying and understanding the role agriculture plays in shaping household welfare over time as well as how households add to their human and physical capital, how education affects earnings, and the impact of government policies and programs on poverty, *inter alia*.

Thus far, four waves of the GHS-Panel have been conducted: in 2010/11 (Wave 1), 2012/13 (Wave 2), 2015/16 (Wave 3), and 2018/19 (Wave 4). This report presents summary statistics from the Wave 4 survey and includes comparisons with Wave 2 results for selected tables.

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

- Development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data;
- Strengthening the capacity to generate a sustainable system for producing accurate and timely information on agricultural households in Nigeria; and
- Comprehensive analysis of poverty indicators and socioeconomic characteristics.

1.2 Sample Design

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

After a nearly a decade of visiting the same households, a partial refresh of the GHS-Panel sample was

implemented in Wave 4. The refresh was conducted in order to maintain the integrity and representativeness of the sample. Overall attrition since the first wave was a modest 8.3 percent but was concentrated in some zones (19.5% in North East, 14% in South West). For the partial refresh of the sample, a new set of 360 EAs were selected which consisted of 60 EAs per zone. The refresh EAs were selected from the same sampling frame as the original GHS-Panel sample in 2010. A listing of households was conducted in the 360 EAs, and 10 households were randomly selected in each EA, resulting in a total refresh sample of approximately 3,600 households.

In addition to these 3,600 refresh households, a sub-sample of the original 5,000 GHS-Panel households from 2010 were selected to be included in the new sample. This “long panel” sample was designed to be nationally representative to enable continued longitudinal analysis for the sample going back to 2010. The long panel sample consisted of 159 EAs systematically selected across the six geopolitical zones. Due to attrition, the number of households interviewed in Wave 3 from these 159 EAs was 1,493.

The combined sample of refresh and long panel EAs consisted of 519 EAs. This combined sample of households will be visited in subsequent waves of the GHS-Panel and therefore comprises a new panel of households. While the combined sample generally maintains both national and zonal representativeness of the original GHS-Panel sample, the security situation in the North East of Nigeria prevented full coverage of the zone. Due to security concerns, rural areas of Borno state were fully excluded from the refresh sample and some inaccessible urban areas were also excluded. Security concerns also prevented interviewers from visiting some communities in other parts of the country where conflict events were occurring. Therefore, the combined sample is representative of areas of Nigeria that were accessible during 2018/19. The sample will not reflect conditions in areas that were undergoing conflict during that period. This compromise was necessary to ensure the safety of interviewers.

In order to collect detailed and accurate information on agricultural activities, GHS-Panel households are visited twice: first after the planting season (post-planting) between July and August and second after the harvest season (post-harvest) between January and February. All households are visited twice regardless of whether they participated in agricultural activities. Some important factors such as labour, food consumption, and expenditures are collected during both visits. Unless otherwise specified, the majority of the report will focus on the most recent information, collected during the post-harvest visit.

Tables 1.1 to 1.3 summarize the Wave 4 sample of the GHS-Panel. Table 1.1 presents the sample of households that were successfully interviewed in both visits of the GHS-Panel broken down by zone and sector, as well as long panel sample and refresh sample. The final sample consisted of 4,976 households of which 1,425 were from the long panel sample and 3,551 from the refresh sample. Although 159 long panel and 360 refresh EAs were selected and visited in the post-planting visit, conflict events prevented interviewers from visiting two rural EAs in the North West during the post-harvest visit (one EA from the long panel

TABLE 1.1 • Final Sample Distribution

Zone & Sector	Long Panel Sample		Refresh Sample		Combined Sample	
	# of EAs	# of HH	# of EAs	# of HH	# of EAs	# of HH
NORTH CENTRAL						
Urban	7	61	18	176	25	237
Rural	19	181	42	420	61	601
Total	26	242	60	596	86	838
NORTH EAST						
Urban	3	28	10	98	13	126
Rural	21	200	50	500	71	700
Total	24	228	60	598	84	826
NORTH WEST						
Urban	5	46	12	120	17	166
Rural	22	211	47	470	69	681
Total	27	257	59	590	86	847
SOUTH EAST						
Urban	7	61	15	146	22	207
Rural	19	175	45	445	64	620
Total	26	236	60	591	86	827
SOUTH SOUTH						
Urban	8	63	18	177	26	240
Rural	18	158	42	416	60	574
Total	26	221	60	593	86	814
SOUTH WEST						
Urban	21	179	43	418	64	597
Rural	8	62	17	165	25	227
Total	29	241	60	583	89	824
TOTAL						
Urban	51	438	116	1,135	167	1,573
Rural	107	987	243	2,416	350	3,403
TOTAL	158	1,425	359	3,551	517	4,976

TABLE 1.2 • Attrition and Movement of Long Panel Sample 2010–2019 (# of HH)

	Original Sample* (2010)	Successfully Interviewed in W4 (2019)			Attrition (%)
		Original Location	Moved (tracked)	Total	
NORTH CENTRAL					
Urban	70	50	11	61	12.9
Rural	190	176	5	181	4.7
Total	260	226	16	242	6.9
NORTH EAST					
Urban	30	24	4	28	6.7
Rural	210	195	5	200	4.8
Total	240	219	9	228	5.0
NORTH WEST					
Urban	50	42	4	46	8.0
Rural	230	204	7	211	8.3
Total	280	246	11	257	8.2
SOUTH EAST					
Urban	70	56	5	61	12.9
Rural	190	167	8	175	7.9
Total	260	223	13	236	9.2
SOUTH SOUTH					
Urban	80	46	17	63	21.3
Rural	180	131	27	158	12.2
Total	260	177	44	221	15.0
SOUTH WEST					
Urban	210	133	46	179	14.8
Rural	80	49	13	62	22.5
Total	290	182	59	241	16.9
TOTAL					
Urban	510	351	87	438	14.1
Rural	1,080	922	65	987	8.6
TOTAL	1,590	1,273	152	1,425	10.4

*Among the 159 EAs selected for the long panel.

sample and one from the refresh). Therefore, the final number of EAs visited in both post-planting and post-harvest was 158 long panel EAs and 359 refresh EAs. The combined sample is also roughly equally distributed across the six geopolitical zones.

Since Wave 1, every effort has been made to track and interview households that had moved away from their original EA and keep attrition to a minimum. These efforts continued in Wave 4, particularly for the long panel sample. Households that had moved away from

their previous location were interviewed in a separate tracking phase following the post-planting and post-harvest visits. Table 1.2 presents information on movement and attrition of long panel households in EAs retained for the Wave 4 sample. Of the 1,590 households interviewed in Wave 1 within these 159 EAs, 1,425 households were successfully interviewed in both visits of Wave 4. This implies an overall attrition rate since 2010 across these EAs of 10.4 percent. However, attrition is highly variable across zones and sectors. The highest attrition was found in rural EAs in

South West (22.5%) and lowest in rural EAs in North Central (4.7%). Attrition was also higher among urban (14.1%) than rural (8.6%) households. The table further indicates the number of households that were interviewed in their original location and those that had moved and were interviewed in their new location. Overall, 152 long panel households had moved and were interviewed in their new location (over 10% of the sample). The highest number of households that had moved was in urban South West at 46 households (25.7% of the sample).

Table 1.3 presents the distribution of the GHS-Panel sample across all four waves. The Wave 1, 2, and 3 samples consist of the same set of households; however the Wave 4 sample consists of both the long panel and refresh sample. By Wave 3, the original sample of 4,997 households and 500 EAs had been reduced to 4,581 households across 486 EAs. The final Wave 4 sample consisted of 4,976 households and 517 EAs.

TABLE 1.3 • Final Sample Composition

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

*Includes both long panel and refresh households/EAs.

Key Messages:

- Average household size in rural and urban areas is 5.9 persons and 4.8 persons, respectively. The dependency ratio in rural areas (1.1) is higher than urban areas (0.9).
- Share of female-headed households is highest in the South East (32.4%) and lowest in the North East (5.7%) zone.
- Self-reported literacy levels (for reading and writing in any language) peak at 87.8 percent for females between the ages of 15 and 19 and at 89.2 percent for males between the ages of 20 and 30.
- Attendance rate for children between 5–14 years old shows females at 78.7 percent and males at 78.4 percent. Females in the South South (98.4%) have the highest percentage of attendance rate.
- The average annual expenditure per primary school student is N20,504, while per child for secondary school is N47,879.
- Prevalence of illness for the four weeks preceding the survey was most common among individuals 65 years of age and over with 45.8 percent of males and 51.8 percent of females reporting. This same age cohort had the highest share of hospitalization/admission cases in the last 12 months preceding the survey with 8.25 percent for males and 4.75 percent for females.
- Nationally, 42.9 percent of boys and 39.5 percent of girls are reported as stunted, 7.0 percent of boys and 8.6 percent of girls are reported as wasted, and 21.3 percent of boys and 23.6 percent of girls are underweight.

2.1 Household Demography

2.1.1 Average Household Size, Age Distribution, and Dependency Ratio

Household size is the number of household members currently living in the household, while dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (age 0–14 years and 65 years and above) to the working-age population (15–64 years). Tables 2.1 and 2.1a present information about household size, dependency ratio, and age distribution, by geopolitical zone and rural/urban breakdown. The national average household size is 5.5, while urban and rural household sizes are 4.8 and 5.9 persons, respectively. The data show that household

sizes in the northern zones are larger than those in the southern zones. North East zone has the highest household size with 7.9 persons, while South West has the least in the country with 3.2. The average dependency ratio in the country is 1.0, and North West and North East record the highest with 1.3, while South West has the lowest average at 0.7. Urban and rural dependency ratios are 0.9 and 1.1, respectively.

The table also shows that 44.4 percent of the population are below the age of 15, while only 4.4 percent account for those aged 65 and above. The working age group (15–64) makes up 51.2 percent of the population. There has been a general increase in the share of

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

Region	Average HH Size	Dependency Ratio	0-5		6-9		10-14		15-64		65+		Total (by sex)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	5.7	0.9	6.9	6.8	7.6	5.6	8.2	6.8	26.1	28.2	1.9	9.9	50.8	49.2
North East	7.9	1.3	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.8	9.2	22.5	23.5	1.6	1.4	49.1	50.9
North West	7.4	1.3	9.8	9.8	8.3	7.6	8.1	8.2	22.5	23.4	1.5	0.8	50.1	49.9
South East	4.3	0.9	7.4	6.1	6.2	5.1	5.7	5.0	25.8	30.5	3.6	4.5	48.8	51.2
South South	4.9	0.9	7.3	7.2	5.2	6.0	6.9	7.0	27.6	28.5	2.0	2.3	49.0	51.0
South West	3.2	0.7	5.8	6.5	4.2	5.4	6.2	6.0	27.8	28.8	3.9	5.5	47.9	52.1
Urban	4.8	0.9	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.8	7.0	7.6	27.2	27.8	2.0	2.4	49.7	50.3
Rural	5.9	1.1	8.4	8.4	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	23.9	25.9	2.2	2.2	49.4	50.6
NIGERIA	5.5	1.0	8.1	8.0	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.3	24.8	26.4	2.2	2.2	49.5	50.5

TABLE 2.1a • Household Size, and Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Age Group (change from Wave 2 to Wave 4)

Region	Average HH Size	Dependency Change Ratio	0-5		6-9		10-14		15-64		65+	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
North Central	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.1
North East	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.6	↑ 2.0	↓ -1.8	↓ -3.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.2
North West	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.7	↑ 1.3	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2
South East	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.0
South South	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.6	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.1
South West	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.4	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.0
Urban	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.8	↓ 0.0	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.7	↓ 0.0
Rural	↓ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.1
NIGERIA	↓ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.0	↓ -0.6	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.1

individuals across the 0–14 age groups, but not for the 15 to over 65 age groups, between Waves 2 and 4, as shown in Table 2.1a. North East and North West zones each increased household size by 0.3 and the South West saw a decrease by 1.

TABLE 2.2 • Share of Female Headed HH

Region	%
North Central	14.8
North East	5.7
North West	7.1
South East	32.4
South South	23.9
South West	27.7
Urban	22.4
Rural	16.9
NIGERIA	18.6

TABLE 2.2a • Share Female Headed HH (change from Wave 2 to Wave 4)

Region	%
North Central	↑ 2.6
North East	↑ 2.1
North West	↑ 5.5
South East	↓ -2.9
South South	↑ 2.1
South West	↑ 7.8
Urban	↑ 4.6
Rural	↑ 2.2
NIGERIA	↑ 2.7

Table 2.2 presents the share percentage of female headed households, while Table 2.2a shows the changes between Waves 2 and 4. Nineteen percent of households in the country are headed by females, this is up by 2.7 percentage points from Wave 2. South East zone has the highest percentage share of female-headed households (32.4%) and North East (5.7%) the lowest. The table further shows that there are higher shares of female headed households in urban areas (22.4%) than in rural areas (16.9%). When comparing the change between Wave 2 and Wave 4 of female headed households, only South East records a decrease of 2.9 percentage points. The highest increase is shown in the South West zone, with a growth by 7.8 percentage points.

2.1.2 Marital Status

Table 2.3 shows that 52.7 percent of males and 33.8 percent of females who are at least 12 years old, have never been married. The percentage of males that have never been married also exceeds that of females for both urban and rural areas. The zone with the highest percentage of males (58.4%) that have never been married is the North East, while the largest proportion of never married females (41.8%) is in the South South. The table shows that most married persons are predominantly in monogamous relationships. There are significantly more widows in the South East zone

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

Region	Never Married		Married (mono)		Married (polygamous)		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	52.7	37.6	34.3	32.1	11.3	19.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	9.0
North East	58.4	35.2	26.8	26.4	13.9	29.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	7.5
North West	53.6	27.6	28.9	29.7	16.4	35.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	6.5
South East	50.6	33.6	43.8	39.5	2.8	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.8	20.5
South South	55.5	41.8	38.1	36.6	3.2	4.7	0.3	1.1	1.5	4.0	1.3	11.8
South West	41.1	29.5	43.7	40.4	7.7	8.6	1.8	0.4	3.0	5.3	2.8	15.8
Urban	53.4	39.3	37.3	36.0	6.0	10.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.8	1.4	11.2
Rural	52.3	31.6	33.5	32.3	12.0	23.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.2	11.0
NIGERIA	52.7	33.8	34.6	33.4	10.2	19.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	11.0

(20.5%) than any other zone, being well above the national average of 11 percent.

2.2 Education

2.2.1 Years of Education

Table 2.4 presents self-reported data on the average number of years spent in pursuit of education by age group, for persons three years and older. The average number of years spent by Nigerians in school is 5.5

years. There is little or no disproportions between the number of years spent by males and females for the younger ages (3–9, 10–14, and 15–19). However, from age 20 and above, the data shows that males spent more years than females in school. The 15–19 age group is the only group where females (8.5 years) have a slightly higher mean number of years in school than males (8.2 years). In the same 15–19 group, females take the lead across the zones except in the North West, where males have a 6.9 average number of years and females have 6.5 years.

TABLE 2.4 • Mean Years of Education by Age Group

Region	3–9		10–14		15–19		20–30		31–64		65+		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
North Central	1.1	1.1	5.0	4.9	8.3	8.4	9.7	7.7	7.4	4.2	3.9	0.4	5.4
North East	1.2	1.3	4.1	3.7	6.7	7.4	8.4	4.6	6.4	2.9	3.3	0.8	4.1
North West	1.4	1.3	4.8	4.5	6.9	6.5	8.3	5.0	5.6	3.8	3.3	2.1	4.2
South East	1.2	1.3	5.9	6.3	9.3	10.1	10.3	10.9	8.9	7.9	6.0	1.6	6.9
South South	1.4	1.5	6.2	6.9	10.1	10.5	11.3	10.8	10.3	7.8	5.3	2.9	7.6
South West	1.0	1.3	6.2	6.2	9.4	9.9	11.0	10.4	8.9	7.6	5.1	2.6	6.9
Urban	1.5	1.7	6.2	6.3	9.2	9.7	10.7	10.2	9.3	8.0	6.5	2.6	7.0
Rural	1.2	1.2	4.8	4.6	7.8	8.0	9.1	6.5	7.0	4.6	3.9	1.6	5.0
NIGERIA	1.3	1.3	5.2	5.1	8.2	8.5	9.5	7.4	7.7	5.5	4.5	1.9	5.5

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

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

Region	5–9		10–14		15–19		20–30		31–64		65+		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
North Central	33.6	37.7	75.0	69.4	84.5	82.6	85.4	66.0	72.4	41.4	40.6	4.9	60.1
North East	21.3	20.9	65.8	62.0	78.9	76.4	80.4	49.0	72.9	34.2	55.9	4.9	51.2
North West	37.5	39.5	81.5	83.5	87.0	83.6	88.9	67.8	81.2	59.7	57.3	40.0	66.2
South East	57.1	54.6	90.6	94.1	96.2	98.3	94.1	95.5	90.1	77.1	76.7	21.3	79.9
South South	55.8	56.1	86.2	91.4	95.8	97.9	97.4	94.3	93.6	70.6	65.3	28.2	81.1
South West	54.8	72.4	94.5	94.3	94.5	95.6	93.3	95.2	86.6	76.9	67.7	48.7	81.7
Urban	51.6	58.0	90.7	91.8	95.8	96.2	93.8	91.7	88.8	77.7	79.1	40.9	81.2
Rural	35.1	37.3	76.8	75.9	85.9	84.1	87.3	68.5	80.3	53.2	55.9	22.0	63.7
NIGERIA	39.3	42.2	80.6	80.6	88.5	87.8	89.2	74.7	83.0	60.3	61.8	27.5	68.6

Note: The figures are for all individuals 5 years and older and is self-reported.

2.2.2 Literacy

Literacy as represented in Table 2.5 is the self-reported ability to read and write in any language and is presented for persons five years and older. Just as with the mean school years, there are small differences between the self-reported literacy rates for males and females in the younger age groups, across zones. However, from the age of 20, literacy rates for males are considerably higher than those of females, particularly in the 65 and over age group, where 61.8 percent of males report being literate, while for females that number is only 27.5 percent. For urban and rural areas, there is a visible difference of 81.2 percent and 63.7 percent, respectively. While the southern zones record literacy rates of around 80 percent, the highest percentage rate in the north is the North West zone with 66.2 percent.

2.2.3 Attendance

School attendance for children 5–14 years of age by type of school attended and the share of children attending school at any level are shown in Table 2.6. Nationally, 78.5 percent of children 5–14 years of age

are currently attending school. The attendance rate is roughly similar between male and female children across all zones. The share of children attending school is higher in the southern zones (96.8, 97.3, and 95.8% for South East, South South, and South West) compared to the northern zones (75.1, 65.6, and 70.8% for North Central, North East, and North West). Overall, around 61 percent of child attending school were at government schools. Children in the south were far more likely to attend private schools than the north. The highest share attending private school was in South West (57.5 and 62.9% for males and females attending school) and the lowest in North West (14.6 and 12.7%).

2.2.4 School Proximity

Table 2.7 presents information on students' proximity to primary and secondary schools attended, by time period. Most students, 53.2 percent, reported that it takes between 0 to 15 minutes to reach the primary school that the student attended. Students in North West zone reported the highest share in the 0 to 15 minutes time

TABLE 2.6 • Attendance of Children 5–14 Years Old (by government/private/other)

Region	Type of School Attending								
	Attendance Rate* (%)			Government		Private		Other	
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
North Central	74.6	75.6	75.1	59.6	54.6	34.7	39.9	5.7	5.5
North East	66.9	64.4	65.6	73.8	75.0	14.3	14.9	11.8	10.1
North West	70.3	71.4	70.8	73.0	72.0	14.6	12.7	12.4	15.3
South East	97.3	96.2	96.8	45.6	41.5	49.5	50.9	4.9	7.6
South South	96.2	98.4	97.3	52.4	57.0	41.8	40.2	5.7	2.7
South West	94.6	95.8	95.2	42.5	36.7	57.5	62.9	0.0	0.3
Urban	90.9	91.6	91.2	45.5	48.1	45.7	43.6	8.8	8.3
Rural	74.1	74.2	74.2	68.2	65.9	24.0	25.4	7.8	8.6
NIGERIA	78.4	78.7	78.5	61.5	60.6	30.4	30.9	8.1	8.5

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

TABLE 2.7 • Proximity to the School Attended

Primary	Boarding	0–15 Min	16–30 Min	31–45 Min	46–60 Min	61+ Min
North Central	0.1	56.7	35.5	4.3	2.4	0.9
North East	2.0	51.3	28.4	6.7	3.2	8.3
North West	0.3	62.5	32.3	3.3	1.5	0.1
South East	0.5	26.9	54.5	7.3	7.3	3.6
South South	0.0	53.8	31.5	8.6	3.9	2.2
South West	0.3	52.8	36.2	6.1	4.3	0.3
Urban	0.6	49.2	40.9	6.1	2.7	0.5
Rural	0.5	54.6	33.1	5.3	3.5	2.9
NIGERIA	0.5	53.2	35.2	5.6	3.3	2.3
Secondary	Boarding	0–15 Min	16–30 Min	31–45 Min	46–60 Min	61+ Min
North Central	10.6	31.8	38.9	7.6	8.5	2.7
North East	14.8	17.0	38.4	7.2	9.5	13.0
North West	7.1	32.0	49.0	9.2	1.5	1.2
South East	8.5	13.0	42.2	17.5	10.7	8.1
South South	2.5	36.6	30.4	20.2	6.3	4.0
South West	3.7	31.3	39.4	12.6	11.6	1.4
Urban	6.7	25.7	48.9	11.8	5.4	1.5
Rural	7.9	30.3	34.8	12.9	8.1	6.0
NIGERIA	7.5	28.8	39.4	12.6	7.2	4.5

frame to the attended primary school (62.5%). The second highest frequency for primary schools is reported in the 16 to 30 minute time frame by 35.2 percent of students. The data show that secondary schools are less accessible than primary schools, with 39.4 percent of students reporting for the 16 to 30 minute time frame, and 28.8 percent for the 0 to 15 minute time frame.

2.2.5 Education Expenditure

Table 2.8 reports average educational expenditure for children attending both primary and secondary schools. The national mean annual total educational expenditure per student is N20,504 for primary and N47,879 for secondary schools. The South West

zone's expenditure for children in primary school is almost 2.5 times the national average at N49,593 and 1.5 times the national average for secondary school at N77,135. Textbooks and other teaching materials have the highest share of the total expenditure for children in primary (29.7%) and secondary (29.0%) schools nationally. Rural households spend 30.1 percent and 29.2 percent of their education expenditure on textbooks and other teaching materials for primary and secondary, respectively, while urban households spend 28.7 percent and 28.6 percent, respectively. Rural households also spend a greater percentage of their total education expenditure on uniforms and other school clothing for children attending primary and secondary schools than urban households.

TABLE 2.8 • Individual Education Expenditures

Primary	Share of Education Expenditure (%)									
	Mean Annual Total School Expenditure per Student in Naira	Tuition and Other Fees	Textbooks and Other Teaching Materials	Ancillary Fees	School Meals and Transport Purchased Outside Educational Institutions	Other Contributions to School	Uniforms and Other School Clothing	Private Tutoring	Additional Books, Computer, or Learning Software at Home in Support of Formal Schooling	Other Categories
North Central	17,872	22.6	26.3	5.8	18.1	8.6	17.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
North East	7,116	8.8	41.1	1.9	18.7	6.5	21.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
North West	8,519	7.9	27.0	7.7	33.1	4.6	19.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
South East	30,338	34.6	29.4	2.4	12.9	5.4	12.3	1.2	0.4	1.4
South South	36,836	26.0	33.0	1.6	16.5	4.1	15.4	1.7	0.3	1.4
South West	49,593	34.6	22.1	5.5	22.6	3.2	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6
Urban	37,070	30.6	28.7	3.7	19.1	3.9	10.3	2.2	0.4	1.1
Rural	14,531	18.5	30.1	4.4	21.1	6.1	18.0	0.6	0.2	0.9
NIGERIA	20,504	21.9	29.7	4.2	20.6	5.5	15.8	1.1	0.3	0.9
Secondary	Share of Education Expenditure (%)									
Mean Annual Total School Expenditure per Student in Naira	Tuition and Other Fees	Textbooks and Other Teaching Materials	Ancillary Fees	School Meals and Transport Purchased Outside Educational Institutions	Other Contributions to School	Uniforms and Other School Clothing	Private Tutoring	Additional Books, Computer, or Learning Software at Home in Support of Formal Schooling	Other Categories	
North Central	50,533	37.3	23.2	7.6	21.5	3.1	6.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
North East	24,365	20.9	32.2	4.2	22.5	5.3	13.0	0.8	0.2	0.9
North West	27,897	9.4	28.5	6.5	39.4	3.5	12.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
South East	62,219	33.5	28.0	5.8	17.6	3.7	7.7	1.7	0.6	1.3
South South	56,465	25.1	35.5	1.9	17.5	4.3	12.1	0.7	0.4	2.5
South West	77,135	31.1	22.5	5.6	26.2	2.8	6.3	2.9	0.4	2.3
Urban	69,094	28.6	28.6	5.1	24.4	3.8	6.6	1.4	0.4	1.1
Rural	37,484	27.0	29.2	4.8	21.6	3.7	11.0	0.8	0.4	1.5
NIGERIA	47,879	27.5	29.0	4.9	22.5	3.8	9.6	1.0	0.4	1.4

2.3 Health

2.3.1 Consultation for Health and Type of Facility Visited

Tables 2.9 to 2.15 show respondents' short-term medical history as regards to types of illnesses, types of consultations, costs, and for children, anthropometric measures. Table 2.9 reflects respondents' health status in the four weeks prior to the household visit. Individuals between 0 to 4 years, 50 to 64 years, and 65 years and above had the largest share of persons faced with health problem during the reference period. However, the highest incidences were reported for the 65 and over age group; 45.8 percent of males and 51.8 percent of females reported having health challenges. Females (24.5%) reported more health problems during the reference period than males (22.6%). The North Central zone had the lowest percentage distribution for health challenges for both males (14.6%) and females (17.1%), while the South East zone had the highest rates for males (30.6%) and females (38.9%).

Table 2.10 shows the type of health facility visited by those who reported being ill in the four weeks prior to the household visit. The largest proportion of ill persons visited local chemists, being 47.9 percent of males and 46.2 percent of females. Visits to hospitals had the second

highest rates with 17.9 percent for males and 19.1 percent for females. Traditional consultations were more common in the rural areas for males (3.8%) and females (3.4%), than in the urban areas, 3.0 percent for males and 1.0 percent for females. This further indicates that 13.3 percent of males and 12.5 percent of females reported not making any type of medical consultation though they were ill.

For those reporting having some kind of illness, malaria (41.2%) was the most common type of illness, with 45.9 percent for urban and 39.5 percent for rural dwellers. As seen in Table 2.11, the South East zone, with 46.1 percent, had the greatest percentage of persons reporting malaria illness during the reference period. The common cold and accompanying ailments had the second highest specific prevalence, with 25.0 percent reporting on it, with the North Central zone (34.7%) having the highest percentage rate.

Hospitalization/admission in the 12 months preceding the survey appears to have been an uncommon occurrence as shown in Table 2.12. The greatest occurrences of 8.25 and 4.75 percent for males and females, respectively, were for the 65 and above age group. Females between the ages of 15–49 are the next highest group with 3.87 percent, followed closely by 3.66 percent of females in the 50–64 age group.

TABLE 2.9 • Any Health Problems in the Past 4 Weeks (%)

	Ages 0–4		Ages 5–9		Ages 10–14		Ages 15–49		Ages 50–64		65+		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	24.4	24.9	16.1	13.4	9.9	10.4	11.2	15.9	17.2	20.0	19.3	33.4	14.6	17.1
North East	31.3	26.3	13.5	17.3	13.7	11.4	21.3	25.1	37.1	44.6	44.5	29.3	22.3	22.3
North West	31.8	22.5	26.0	16.3	12.4	15.8	16.4	20.2	27.0	23.7	42.8	40.2	22.0	20.0
South East	37.3	41.5	31.3	24.8	17.5	20.7	23.8	34.3	42.9	59.6	59.6	64.5	30.6	38.9
South South	35.6	37.6	13.3	17.7	19.0	13.4	24.3	32.5	38.9	50.3	63.3	64.8	26.7	31.8
South West	22.8	13.4	7.3	12.5	13.1	17.8	19.9	20.9	42.1	27.4	40.9	55.1	21.8	23.1
Urban	26.9	28.8	16.9	17.5	12.1	12.3	19.7	23.3	33.6	36.2	48.4	55.6	21.6	24.4
Rural	32.6	26.0	20.9	16.6	14.2	15.2	18.7	24.4	33.2	41.0	45.0	50.2	22.9	24.5
NIGERIA	31.2	26.7	19.9	16.8	13.7	14.3	19.0	24.1	33.3	39.6	45.8	51.8	22.6	24.5

TABLE 2.10 • Type of Health Facility Visited, among Those Reporting Any Illness in the Last 4 Weeks

	Hospital		Dispensary		Pharmacy		Chemist		Clinic		Maternity		Traditional		Other		No Consultation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	25.9	21.0	0.8	2.3	5.0	1.6	34.2	31.6	16.6	23.4	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.6	5.4	5.4	9.2	11.8
North East	16.3	23.9	7.7	6.6	1.4	0.4	46.0	42.6	3.6	7.9	2.1	2.3	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.1	14.8	11.2
North West	22.1	23.2	8.3	7.2	0.3	0.6	48.0	47.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	5.2	4.5	6.3	5.0	6.7	9.1
South East	13.2	16.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	4.5	58.2	52.1	4.2	5.8	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.4	16.4	14.8
South South	9.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	12.3	11.7	48.5	49.6	0.8	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.9	3.0	2.4	4.0	22.1	16.5
South West	23.6	22.1	0.1	0.0	5.5	6.1	49.2	44.8	1.6	4.2	1.0	3.0	3.6	0.7	4.1	8.4	14.2	10.6
Urban	22.1	27.6	1.3	0.4	7.4	6.8	46.8	41.9	2.6	6.1	0.7	0.9	3.0	1.0	3.4	4.2	12.7	11.1
Rural	16.5	15.9	4.6	3.9	3.1	3.4	48.2	47.8	4.3	6.1	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.4	4.6	4.2	13.6	13.0
NIGERIA	17.9	19.1	3.8	3.0	4.2	4.3	47.9	46.2	3.8	6.1	1.2	1.9	3.6	2.8	4.3	4.2	13.3	12.5

TABLE 2.11 • Type of Illness (% of individuals reporting any illness)

	Malaria	Typhoid	Injury	Common Cold/ Catarrh/Cough	Ulcer/Stomach Pain	Headache	Other
North Central	25.8	7.7	3.4	34.7	7.0	13.4	33.5
North East	43.9	5.4	2.0	28.1	7.5	14.7	28.1
North West	38.7	4.2	2.9	26.0	5.1	13.4	32.6
South East	46.1	6.4	2.8	21.5	3.6	14.2	37.4
South South	44.9	6.6	3.8	21.9	3.1	11.0	41.1
South West	43.7	1.6	4.6	19.4	3.1	5.8	44.4
Urban	45.9	5.1	3.0	24.5	3.6	9.0	34.8
Rural	39.5	5.5	3.2	25.1	5.3	13.8	36.0
NIGERIA	41.2	5.4	3.1	25.0	4.8	12.5	35.7

TABLE 2.12 • Any Hospitalization/Admission in Past 12 Months (% of all individuals)

	Ages 0–4		Ages 5–9		Ages 10–14		Ages 15–49		Ages 50–64		65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	1.16	2.16	1.26	2.14	3.35	0.09	1.02	3.33	2.51	1.82	6.38	7.46
North East	4.02	1.90	1.58	3.14	0.61	1.33	2.27	3.83	3.15	9.08	2.74	11.62
North West	2.77	1.90	1.58	2.18	0.46	1.40	1.01	4.23	2.52	2.33	12.05	0.00
South East	0.00	1.30	0.15	0.81	3.69	1.32	1.55	4.49	2.48	5.23	4.93	4.23
South South	3.75	1.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.81	2.18	3.34	1.92	3.79	10.10	8.26
South West	5.28	0.51	0.00	3.09	0.00	5.61	0.93	3.90	9.81	0.43	11.36	1.02
Urban	2.47	2.34	1.16	2.45	1.49	1.82	1.47	4.69	2.06	2.22	7.22	5.69
Rural	2.89	1.43	1.32	1.85	1.08	1.30	1.46	3.54	3.99	4.21	8.60	4.36
NIGERIA	2.79	1.64	1.28	1.99	1.18	1.45	1.47	3.87	3.39	3.66	8.25	4.75

2.3.2 Health Expenditure

Table 2.13 presents households' health expenditures for consultations, drug/medication purchase, hospitalization, and transportation one month prior to households' visits. The result shows that of those who reported being ill, 20.5 percent of them consulted a health practitioner, dentist, traditional healer, or patent medicine vendor, or visited a health center. Out of this group, 70.2 percent of them report to have received free consultation, while those who paid for consultation spent an average of N1,228, with the South South zone having the highest average cost at N1,715. North Central recorded the highest average cost in transportation with N186, while the least average cost is recorded in the South South with N145.

As the table demonstrates, hospitalization costs are the highest expenses made by individuals as it relates to health expenditures, with an average cost of N17,301. The average cost of medication at the national level was N1,677, going up to as much as N2,184 in the South East. Consultation and transportation costs were higher for rural dwellers than urban dwellers.

2.3.3 Travel Time to Health Consultation Facility

Travel time to health consultation facility is the average time it takes a member of the household to travel from their place of residence to the health facility where he or she received health advice. The average travel time for males (21.8 minutes) and females (20.8 minutes)

TABLE 2.13 • Health Expenditures (all individuals)

Region	Any Consultation (%)	Cost of Consultation		Cost of Transportation (Naira)	Purchased any Drugs/ Medication (%)	Cost of Medication (Naira)	Any Hospitalization (%)	Cost of Hospitalization (Naira)
		Free (%)	Average Cost (excl. free)					
North Central	14.1	53.7	990	186	23.2	1,357	3.2	13,535
North East	19.4	73.1	1,015	157	25.5	1,533	3.1	13,136
North West	19.4	66.1	1,016	160	20.6	1,594	2.9	9,697
South East	29.4	80.1	1,479	180	39.0	2,184	3.0	25,508
South South	23.7	76.6	1,715	145	39.4	1,760	2.6	30,385
South West	19.7	66.9	1,590	178	38.3	1,510	3.4	23,981
Urban	20.3	71.8	1,140	138	31.3	1,763	3.2	21,218
Rural	20.6	69.6	1,258	175	27.9	1,642	2.9	15,699
NIGERIA	20.5	70.2	1,228	165	28.8	1,677	3.0	17,301

to the place of medical consultation differ by just 1 minute. Table 2.14 shows that over 60 percent of both males and females report to have taken between 0–15 mins to get to their place of consultation, which means most health facilities are accessible in terms of travel time. This was most evident for the South South where 79.6 percent of females and 74.8 percent of males reported for the 0–15 time period. Eighty-five percent of both males and females spend between 0–30 minutes in travel time to their place of medical consultation. Across the zones, the highest average travel time is found in the South East with 26.0 minutes for males and 28.4 minutes for females.

2.3.4 Child Anthropometrics

Table 2.15 shows the results of anthropometric measurements for children aged 6–59 months, revealing population distributions for stunting, wasting, and underweight. The height and weight of children ages

6 to 59 months were collected and used to calculate these health indicators. Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition, or a lack of adequate nutrition over a long period of time. As such, this measure is not sensitive to short-term dietary changes. Wasting, on the other hand, is a short-term indicator and captures malnutrition in the period immediately preceding the visit to the household. Underweight measurement captures both short- and long-term effects of malnutrition. At the national level, girls recorded higher percentages for both wasting (8.6%) and underweight (23.6%), while boys recorded the highest rate in stunting (42.9%). Stunting results show higher incidences in northern zones for boys and girls, with the North West recording the highest rates for boys (58.6%) and girls (54.7%). Wasting has a higher prevalence rate in the North West zone with 10.6 percent for boys and 11.9 percent for girls. Underweight and stunting issues are shown to be more common in the rural areas than the urban areas.

TABLE 2.14 • Travel Time to the Place of Consultation (% of persons with consultation)

	0–15 Min		16–30 Min		31–45 Min		46–60 Min		61–90 Min		91–120 Min		120+ Min		Mean Time (Min)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	69.6	71.2	15.4	14.8	5.1	7.3	3.0	2.7	4.4	2.2	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	21.2	17.1
North East	52.0	50.8	32.1	31.3	4.4	6.2	7.6	7.6	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	25.1	25.0
North West	69.2	66.8	15.5	19.8	7.3	6.1	4.3	2.9	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.7	0.2	22.2	20.9
South East	54.1	47.7	27.6	29.6	8.9	10.2	4.7	5.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.8	26.0	28.4
South South	74.8	79.6	14.0	13.1	4.4	2.1	4.1	2.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	16.1	14.8
South West	73.3	69.9	13.2	16.5	4.4	4.3	2.0	7.4	5.3	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	18.4	16.1
Urban	68.8	63.4	19.2	21.4	5.6	6.9	2.6	6.2	3.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	18.2	18.6
Rural	64.4	64.3	19.5	21.1	6.3	5.8	5.2	3.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	23.0	21.7
NIGERIA	65.5	64.1	19.5	21.2	6.1	6.1	4.5	4.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	21.8	20.8

TABLE 2.15 • Child (6–59 month old) Anthropometrics (%)

Region	Stunting		Wasting		Underweight	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	35.6	42.3	5.4	4.0	18.6	17.9
North East	54.7	48.0	6.7	6.9	22.3	24.1
North West	58.6	54.7	10.6	11.9	30.9	33.6
South East	20.6	21.0	3.2	2.4	7.8	7.2
South South	26.9	18.3	2.4	9.2	13.7	20.0
South West	24.5	13.9	9.8	11.5	17.1	14.0
Urban	33.3	26.0	6.2	9.1	14.4	18.9
Rural	45.8	43.7	7.2	8.5	23.4	25.0
NIGERIA	42.9	39.5	7.0	8.6	21.3	23.6

Housing Characteristics and Household Assets

Key Messages:

- 62 percent of households live in dwellings they own. This is more common in rural areas (73.9%) than urban areas (35.7%).
- 24.2 percent of households live in homes with five or more rooms. North East and North West have the lowest room per capita (0.6) and South East the highest (1.0).
- Wood is the most common cookstove fuel, used by 66.5 percent of households at a monthly average cost of N1,012.
- 44.6 percent of households do not have access to electricity; 57.6% of rural households do not have access to electricity.
- 26.3 percent of households do not have access to toilet facilities.
- 59.3 percent of households do not have any structure of formal system for refuse disposal.
- 77.7 percent of persons 10 years and older have access to a mobile phone, while only 25.7 percent have access to the Internet.

3.1 Housing Characteristics: Ownership, Structure, Facilities

3.1.1 Housing Ownership

Table 3.1 provides information on households' dwelling ownership by place of residence. The data show that 62 percent of households own their place of dwelling, and this is more common in rural areas (73.9%) than urban areas (35.7%). Consequently, North West and North East recorded 88.1 and 78.7 percent, respectively, for households that own their place of dwelling, while South West has the least with 25.5 percent. The South West zone has the highest share of 46.7 percent in rented dwellings.

TABLE 3.1 • Household Dwelling Ownership by Place of Residence (%)

Region	Owned	Free Authorized	Free Unauthorized	Rented
North Central	69.4	13.8	0.3	16.5
North East	78.7	8.1	0.3	13.0
North West	88.1	7.6	0.1	4.2
South East	63.2	10.4	0.2	26.1
South South	46.2	27.1	0.4	26.3
South West	25.5	27.6	0.1	46.7
Urban	35.7	16.5	0.4	47.4
Rural	73.9	15.8	0.2	10.1
NIGERIA	62.0	16.0	0.2	21.8

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

Table 3.2 shows housing structure by the number of rooms households occupy and rooms per capita, which is an indicator used to determine the crowd level in a private dwelling. Rooms per capita is obtained by dividing the number of rooms in the dwelling by the number of persons in the household. Most housing structures on the average have two or more rooms. Households with five or more rooms are more common in rural areas (27.9%), and one room apartments

TABLE 3.2 • Housing Structure (% of households by place of residence)

Region	Rooms					Rooms per Capita
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or More	
North Central	11.1	20.5	20.4	18.0	29.9	0.9
North East	5.8	22.7	20.6	20.2	30.7	0.6
North West	5.0	20.9	23.5	20.8	29.8	0.6
South East	16.7	23.1	21.2	16.2	22.8	1.0
South South	18.3	22.4	19.0	14.0	26.2	0.9
South West	42.8	28.0	13.5	8.6	7.2	0.9
Urban	26.7	25.3	18.0	13.8	16.3	0.8
Rural	12.3	21.8	20.7	17.4	27.9	0.8
NIGERIA	16.8	22.9	19.8	16.2	24.2	0.8

are more prevalent in urban areas (26.7%). South East (1.0) zone has the highest rooms per capita and North East (0.6) and North West (0.6) the least.

A summary of household structure by roofing material used is presented in Table 3.3. Overall, corrugated iron sheet is the most commonly used roofing material nationally (76.6%), with South South (85.1%), South East (83.9%), and South West (83.4%) having the largest number of structures with this material. This is followed by thatch roofing with a distant 8.6 percent, which is more common in rural areas (12.2%) than urban areas (0.7%). This table also shows that 2.8 percent of households use mud for their roofing, with a high percentage of this in the North West (11.6%).

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 provide information on housing structure, focusing on types of flooring for the former and wall materials for the latter. Overall, the most commonly used flooring material in households is smooth cement/concrete (69.8%), and this is evidenced across all the zones and the rural (63.3%) and urban (84.1%) divide. Smoothed mud is the second most popular flooring type with a distant 12.9 percent and found to be more common in rural areas (18.1%), than urban dwellings (1.3%).

TABLE 3.3 • Housing Structure: Roofing Material (% of households by place of residence)

Roofing Material	Region							Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West				
Thatch	18.1	20.1	11.4	1.9	1.2	2.9	0.7	12.2	8.6	
Corrugated iron sheets	74.5	71.8	63.3	83.9	85.1	83.4	79.8	75.1	76.6	
Clay tiles	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Concrete/cement	2.9	3.1	1.4	4.5	2.5	1.7	4.6	1.6	2.6	
Plastic sheet	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.1	
Asbestos sheet	3.4	0.4	1.2	1.8	2.2	8.0	5.3	1.8	2.9	
Mud	0.1	0.2	11.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.8	2.8	
Step tiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Long/short span sheets	0.9	4.1	6.1	6.9	8.5	3.6	8.4	3.7	5.2	
Others	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	

TABLE 3.4 • Housing Structure: Flooring Material (% of households by place of residence)

Flooring Material	Region							Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West				
Sand/dirt/straw	5.4	12.8	25.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.0	12.9	9.5	
Smoothed mud	14.0	23.5	18.4	6.7	8.0	8.2	1.3	18.1	12.9	
Smooth cement/concrete	73.6	62.6	53.0	81.9	70.0	82.3	84.1	63.3	69.8	
Wood	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	
Tile	6.4	0.9	2.2	7.7	17.8	6.0	12.1	4.6	7.0	
Terazzo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	

TABLE 3.5 • Housing Structure: Wall Material (% of households by place of residence)

Wall Material	Region							Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West				
Mud	45.8	69.2	77.0	11.9	16.6	22.0	12.8	53.7	40.9	
Stone	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Unburnt bricks	6.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.0	
Burnt bricks	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	
Concrete or cement	44.4	22.1	21.8	87.3	77.2	72.8	83.6	40.8	54.2	
Wood or bamboo	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	
Iron sheets	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	
Cardboard	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	

Concrete/cement (54.2%) wall materials are the most commonly found wall materials, followed by mud (40.9%). While concrete/cement wall is more prevalent in urban houses (83.6%), mud is more common in rural dwellings (53.7%). These two materials cover the bulk of wall materials while all other materials fall between 0–2.0 percent.

3.1.3 Energy Sources

Table 3.6 demonstrates the primary cook stove usage by type, while Table 3.7 informs on its location and 3.8 on the type of cookstove fuel and fuel costs. Forty-three percent of households use a three-stone/open fire, indicating it is the most prevalent type of primary cookstove. The three-stone/open fire is also the most

commonly used cookstove across the zones, except in the South East (36.5%) and South West (32.5%) where kerosene is more commonly used. Some households stated that they do not cook, and this was most common in the South West with 1.7 percent.

Thirty-nine percent of households have their cookstove somewhere in a dwelling other than a sleeping area (see Table 3.7). North West zone has the highest share of in-dwelling/not a sleeping area with 55.2 percent, followed by North East (53.1%). The South East zone has the highest percentage of households with a cookstove in a sleeping area (5.1%) as well as using a separate dwelling (39.5%). The South West zone has the highest percentage for the outdoor location type with 38.9 percent, followed by North Central with 31.7 percent.

TABLE 3.6 • Primary Cookstove Type

Region	Three-Stone/Open Fire	Self-Built Biomass	Manufactured Biomass	LPG/Natural Gas	Kerosene	Electric	Other	Does Not Cook
North Central	56.7	13.3	8.8	6.9	12.2	1.1	0.8	0.2
North East	50.3	29.1	18.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
North West	65.9	13.0	12.8	2.4	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
South East	25.8	18.6	12.3	6.4	36.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
South South	34.3	9.9	7.2	18.0	29.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
South West	21.2	9.8	6.3	26.8	32.5	1.5	0.1	1.7
Urban	19.1	10.2	6.3	24.4	37.9	1.3	0.3	0.6
Rural	54.1	16.6	12.6	4.2	11.5	0.7	0.1	0.2
NIGERIA	43.1	14.6	10.6	10.5	19.8	0.9	0.2	0.3

TABLE 3.7 • Primary Cookstove Location

Region	In Dwelling, Not a Sleeping Area	In Dwelling, in a Sleeping Area	In a Separate Dwelling	In a Veranda	Outdoors	Other
North Central	32.1	3.9	27.5	4.7	31.7	0.1
North East	53.1	0.7	32.3	1.4	12.4	0.1
North West	55.2	2.7	12.5	7.2	22.4	0.0
South East	25.0	5.1	39.5	2.1	28.1	0.1
South South	30.3	4.0	30.1	7.1	27.8	0.6
South West	37.1	3.3	14.0	6.6	38.9	0.1
Urban	49.7	5.1	17.5	5.7	21.8	0.1
Rural	34.3	2.6	27.8	5.0	30.0	0.2
NIGERIA	39.1	3.4	24.6	5.3	27.4	0.2

Table 3.8 shows that, although households on average spend more monthly on wood (N1,012) compared with kerosene (N969), the use of wood is still higher nationally. Sixty-six percent of households use wood, while kerosene is used by 21.3% of households. The South West has the highest percentage of households using LPG cooking gas at 25.7 percent, although it has the lowest average monthly cost (N2,130).

Also, coal products are used predominantly in the northern zones compared to the south, with North East households using it the most (11.6%), North Central (9.0%), and North West (6.0%). LPG/Cooking gas is more commonly used in the southern zones than in the northern zones. It is also the costliest fuel for all zones, with South East recording the highest at N3,763, and

rural areas (N2,928) being more costly than urban areas (N2,733).

Table 3.9 shows households' access to electricity, reporting on households with no electricity, a household's primary source of electricity, and other sources of electricity. For dwellings with no electricity, the table shows a national average of 44.6 percent, with rural clearly above the national average at 57.6 percent and urban with 16.1 percent. North East (79.1%) has the highest share of households with no electricity, and South South (27.2%) the least. Furthermore, generators are more commonly used in South South (24.1%) and South East (20.7%) zones than other zones. The table shows that a majority of households are connected to the National Grid (85.4%) as their primary

TABLE 3.8 • Cookstove Fuel and Cost

Region	Kerosene		Charcoal/Coal/Coal Briquette		Wood		LPG/Cooking Gas		Other	
	% of HH Using	Monthly Cost (Naira)	% of HH Using	Monthly Cost (Naira)	% of HH Using	Monthly Cost (Naira)	% of HH Using	Monthly Cost (Naira)	% of HH Using	Monthly Cost (Naira)
North Central	14.0	1,026	9.0	946	74.6	1,071	6.7	3,336	2.7	808
North East	1.3	1,348	11.6	1,466	95.7	1,222	0.3	2,762	3.4	1,838
North West	5.6	2,569	6.0	1,445	89.2	1,325	2.4	3,028	8.0	322
South East	37.9	1,477	0.8	837	55.8	692	6.0	3,763	1.9	1,206
South South	31.6	810	0.1	786	50.8	647	17.9	3,188	3.4	708
South West	35.6	694	2.7	736	35.9	476	25.7	2,130	3.0	2,067
Urban	41.7	903	9.1	1,292	31.7	1,441	23.6	2,733	3.3	1,194
Rural	12.0	1,204	2.6	1,086	82.3	937	4.1	2,928	4.4	679
NIGERIA	21.3	969	4.7	1,212	66.5	1,012	10.2	2,786	4.1	783

source of electricity across sectors and zones. Taking into consideration alternative sources of electricity supply to households, 11.3 percent report generators as their other source, with rural being 15.8 percent and urban at 6.3 percent.

Table 3.10 shows the average number of hours of electricity households had in the seven days prior to the household visit. The average number of hours of electricity per day from the National Grid is 6.6, urban being 7.0, and rural 6.2 hours. South West has the highest average hours of electricity per day from the National Grid (8.0) and the lowest average is in the South East (4.4). Nationally, the average number of hours of available electricity from generator power is 6.3, with the North East having the highest across the zones with 8.8 and the lowest from the South West (2.8). Between the hours of 6 and 10 P.M., households use generator power on average for 3.1 hours, compared to 2.3 hours on average from the National Grid.

Table 3.11 shows the number and duration of blackouts in the seven days prior to the visit to the household. The national average number of blackouts during the seven days prior to the household visit is 5.9 times with an average of 11.6 hours for each blackout and

49.1 hours for the combined number of blackouts. The average incidents of blackouts in the North East zone is the highest with 6.9 but with the shortest typical duration of each blackout (5.3 hours).

3.1.4 Water Sources, Sewer and Refuse Facilities

About 26.3 percent of the dwellings do not have a toilet facility, with higher occurrences in rural areas (34.5%) and the highest in the North Central zone (50.2%), as shown in Table 3.12. In close proximity to no toilet facility is the pit latrine with slab (27.8%). The pit latrine with slab is most commonly used in the North East (55.6%), and less popular in North Central (13.0%). More urban households use flush to septic tank (30.8%).

Water sources detailed in Table 3.13 show the presence of improved and unimproved sources of drinking water in dry and rainy seasons. Most households rely on tube well/boreholes for both dry (41.4%) and rainy season (38.2%). South East zone has the largest share for both dry (60.2%) and rainy (53.4%). There is increased reliance on surface water during the dry season (12.0%) than during the rainy season (9.1%). Unprotected dug

TABLE 3.9 • Access to Electricity (% of households)

Region	No Electricity	Primary Source of Electricity (% of HH with electricity)					Other Sources of Electricity (% of HH with electricity)						
		National Grid	Mini Grid	Generator	Solar System or Lantern	Rechargeable Battery	Other	National Grid	Mini Grid	Generator	Solar System or Lantern	Rechargeable Battery	Other
North Central	47.0	94.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.2	11.0	0.4	5.3	0.0
North East	79.1	83.0	0.0	1.5	4.9	10.1	0.4	6.7	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
North West	59.7	97.3	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.8	0.5	2.9	0.0
South East	28.6	74.4	0.0	20.7	0.0	3.8	1.1	14.5	0.3	20.3	0.8	6.7	0.0
South South	27.2	70.6	1.1	24.1	1.2	0.4	2.6	7.6	0.0	14.7	0.2	1.9	0.0
South West	32.7	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Urban	16.1	92.4	0.0	6.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	4.1	0.1	16.3	0.5	2.4	0.0
Rural	57.6	79.2	0.5	15.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	7.3	0.1	9.0	0.3	3.7	0.0
NIGERIA	44.6	85.4	0.3	11.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	5.8	0.1	12.4	0.4	3.0	0.0

TABLE 3.10 • Hours of Electricity (past 7 days)

Region	National Grid		Generator		Other Source	
	Number of Hours Available per Day	Number of Hours Available between 6 and 10 P.M.	Number of Hours Available per Day	Number of Hours Available between 6 and 10 P.M.	Number of Hours Available per Day	Number of Hours Available between 6 and 10 P.M.
North Central	7.0	2.2	5.7	2.7	0.7	1.5
North East	7.5	2.9	8.8	3.1	10.4	3.3
North West	6.8	2.5	5.2	2.3	14.9	3.5
South East	4.4	2.3	4.3	2.9	6.7	3.0
South South	6.4	2.2	8.2	3.4	12.5	3.3
South West	8.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	24.0	4.0
Urban	7.0	2.2	4.3	2.9	4.9	2.8
Rural	6.2	2.3	7.0	3.1	10.9	3.2
NIGERIA	6.6	2.3	6.3	3.1	9.8	3.1

TABLE 3.11 • Blackouts in Past 7 days

Region	National Grid		
	Number of Blackouts	Duration of Typical Blackout (hours)	Total Duration (hours)
North Central	5.8	9.3	50.3
North East	6.9	5.3	44.6
North West	6.1	14.4	52.4
South East	5.1	10.6	44.1
South South	6.5	16.5	57.6
South West	5.7	9.5	44.2
Urban	6.4	9.8	50.4
Rural	5.3	13.7	47.7
NIGERIA	5.9	11.6	49.1

TABLE 3.12 • Toilet Facilities by Place of Residence

Facilities	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Flush to piped sewage system	4.9	0.5	3.8	8.6	13.5	5.7	9.5	5.0	6.4
Flush to septic tank	15.2	0.3	2.3	28.6	23.6	23.8	30.8	8.8	15.7
Flush to pit latrine	9.4	2.6	12.9	6.6	6.9	12.5	14.0	6.8	9.1
Flush to open drain	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Flush to somewhere else	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flush to unknown place/not sure/don't know where	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ventilated improved latrine	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8
Pit latrine with slab	13.0	55.6	39.2	23.9	16.0	23.6	28.4	27.5	27.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	6.8	26.8	24.9	7.1	4.8	0.7	5.9	14.4	11.8
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.0	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.7
No facilities, bush, or field	50.2	13.7	14.8	23.6	24.4	33.1	8.5	34.5	26.3
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 3.13 • Source of Drinking Water, by Season and Place of Residence (%)

Characteristics	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Dry season									
Piped	2.1	1.3	5.3	1.9	11.0	3.1	7.1	3.3	4.5
Public tap/standpipe	4.2	5.3	6.7	1.6	3.4	6.6	6.4	4.0	4.8
Tube well/borehole	28.9	42.3	34.9	60.2	49.2	35.3	45.8	39.4	41.4
Protected dug well/spring	16.2	12.3	13.9	3.8	5.1	24.2	12.6	12.8	12.7
Unprotected dug well/spring	11.7	20.0	31.8	4.2	3.8	1.4	3.5	17.1	12.8
Rain water collection	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Tanker truck/water vendor	1.9	1.8	0.8	4.1	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.3	1.6
Surface water	26.6	12.5	4.4	8.2	13.3	10.7	2.1	16.4	12.0
Sachet/bottled water	7.4	0.5	1.6	11.4	12.2	15.9	18.6	3.5	8.3
Other	1.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Rainy season									
Piped	2.0	1.3	5.5	2.0	11.3	3.5	7.4	3.4	4.6
Public tap/standpipe	3.9	5.2	6.2	1.9	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.8	4.2
Tube well/borehole	25.2	40.1	32.7	53.4	46.0	34.1	44.4	35.4	38.2
Protected dug well/spring	19.5	14.1	14.6	2.4	5.6	24.5	14.1	13.2	13.5
Unprotected dug well/spring	14.1	21.6	32.3	2.5	2.8	1.2	3.6	17.3	13.0
Rain water collection	8.4	1.7	2.8	24.3	10.0	9.0	7.2	10.2	9.2
Tanker truck/water vendor	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.8
Surface water	18.2	10.7	4.4	4.9	10.7	8.5	1.2	12.7	9.1
Sachet/bottled water	7.2	0.4	0.6	7.1	10.7	13.1	14.8	2.8	6.6
Other	1.0	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7

well/spring is the most common unimproved water source with similar usage during dry (12.8%) and rainy (13.0%) seasons. The use of sachet or bottled water is most commonly found in the South West during the dry season (15.9%).

Table 3.14 shows average time spent for water collection in the dry and rainy seasons. The national average time taken to go to a water source, get water, and come back including queuing is 21.7 minutes during the dry season and 13.0 minutes during the rainy season. North East households spend the most time among the zones for dry season (34.1 minutes) and rainy season (16.9 minutes).

TABLE 3.14 • Water Collection Time

Region	Average Time (minutes)	
	Dry Season	Rainy Season
North Central	26.4	13.9
North East	34.1	16.9
North West	21.5	12.5
South East	26.4	14.9
South South	12.2	11.2
South West	17.0	9.9
Urban	17.6	10.2
Rural	23.4	14.1
NIGERIA	21.7	13.0

TABLE 3.15 • Type of Refuse Disposal (%)

Characteristics	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Collected by government	0.8	0.2	0.6	7.7	4.7	13.5	12.3	1.2	4.7
Collected by private firm	3.5	1.7	1.4	2.8	7.0	11.4	13.4	0.7	4.7
Government bin	1.1	1.4	0.4	7.4	2.5	1.8	6.0	0.6	2.3
Disposal within compound	14.3	38.7	50.2	24.2	24.5	14.9	20.3	32.5	28.7
Informal disposal	80.1	58.0	47.0	57.9	60.6	57.7	47.5	64.6	59.3
Others	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4

Table 3.15 illustrates types of refuse disposal. Nationally, most households use the informal type of refuse disposal with (59.3%), and this is followed by disposal within compound with 28.7 percent. Refuse collected by a private firm is highest in the South West (11.4%) and lowest in the North West (1.4%). Also, the percentage of households with refuse collected by government is higher in urban areas (12.3%) than rural areas (1.2%).

3.2 Household Assets

3.2.1 Household Furniture

Asset ownership is a key welfare indicator. Asset acquisition indicates an improvement in living standards reflecting a household's socioeconomic situation. Table 3.16 summarizes the percentage of households with these assets, which includes home furniture, communication and entertainment equipment, and household durables. The top household items are mattress/bed/mat, which close to 100 percent of households' report owning. This is followed by a distant 65.4 percent for regular mobile phone, 48.6 percent for radio, 45.2 percent for stove/cooker, 45.1 percent for television set, and 44.2 percent for fan. For a means of transport, it shows higher percentages of households in rural areas owning a motorbike and a bicycle (34.8% and 21.3%) than in urban areas (19.6% and 7.2%). Only 9.6 percent of households in Nigeria own a car and other vehicles, with higher percentages in urban areas (16.8% vs 6.4%).

Table 3.16a shows the percentage point change in household assets ownership between Waves 2 and 4. Mobile

phone (regular or smart) has the highest increase in household ownership, showing an increase by 5.8 percentage points nationally. Although 48.6 percent of households own a radio, this is a decrease of 12.2 percentage points from Wave 2, the highest decrease nationally. A large reduction is found in South East, for furniture (tables), which is reduced by 25.5 percentage points.

3.2.2 Information Communication Technology

Table 3.17 shows the proportion of access to mobile phones and Internet among persons aged 10 years and older. About 77.7 percent of this household member group report having access to a mobile phone and 25.7 percent have access to the Internet. The proportion of access to mobile phone across all zones and sectors is much higher than access to Internet.

Table 3.18 and Table 3.19 show the percentage source of access to mobile phones as well as source of access to Internet among persons aged 10 years and older. The most common sources of access to mobile phone is ownership (63.6%) and household members (29.7%), which means another member of the household owns one. The proportion of mobile phone ownership is higher in the southern zones compared to the north.

Also, the highest share of source of access to internet are personal devices at 69.0 percent, followed by other household devices (19.0%) and cybercafés (17.3%). Cybercafés as a source of access to Internet is high in North West (30.7%).

TABLE 3.16 • Household Assets by Place of Residence (% owning)

Assets	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Furniture (¾ piece sofa set)	23.4	28.3	27.0	25.8	26.6	25.9	35.3	22.0	26.2
Furniture (chairs)	24.2	20.6	31.8	27.6	31.7	41.6	37.9	27.0	30.5
Furniture (tables)	39.8	18.1	21.9	49.1	56.0	45.9	50.7	33.2	38.7
Plastic chairs	46.2	23.5	19.7	75.3	68.1	26.2	42.4	42.7	42.6
Mattress/bed/mat	98.9	100.0	99.9	97.4	99.3	99.3	98.5	99.4	99.1
Sewing machine	8.6	8.1	16.5	7.2	10.0	7.6	12.3	9.3	10.2
Stove/cooker	35.5	7.8	17.2	66.6	67.3	72.7	72.8	32.7	45.2
Fridge	19.2	5.0	10.2	25.1	25.6	17.5	31.9	10.7	17.3
Freezer	8.5	0.6	3.4	10.5	18.2	9.6	16.7	5.0	8.7
Air conditioner	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.6	4.2	0.4	1.6
Washing machine/dryer	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	3.4	3.3	4.4	0.6	1.8
Bicycle	9.1	20.7	25.3	19.1	17.1	1.3	7.2	19.6	15.7
Motorbike	42.4	32.7	40.0	27.0	22.1	18.3	21.3	34.8	30.6
Cars and other vehicles	12.0	4.2	5.9	12.7	11.9	10.8	16.8	6.4	9.6
Generator	25.3	9.5	9.9	37.8	38.8	26.5	34.4	20.1	24.6
Fan	40.5	13.3	23.5	59.7	66.4	57.5	73.4	30.8	44.2
Radio	45.1	49.3	58.9	51.7	35.7	48.1	48.1	48.8	48.6
Cassette recorder	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.5	1.3	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.6
Hi-fi (sound system)	5.6	1.3	1.6	2.3	8.6	6.7	7.4	3.1	4.4
Microwave	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	0.4	1.5
Iron	32.3	26.5	22.8	40.4	54.2	49.6	59.8	27.6	37.7
TV set	46.1	13.5	23.5	62.0	65.5	56.7	69.9	33.8	45.1
Computer	4.8	1.1	2.3	5.2	5.8	4.4	7.6	2.4	4.0
DVD player	30.4	8.7	15.4	37.0	47.4	40.2	46.3	23.0	30.3
Satellite dish	16.3	4.3	6.2	7.0	14.2	7.3	17.4	5.6	9.3
Smartphone	25.3	21.3	15.9	26.2	40.9	31.3	43.3	19.1	26.7
Regular mobile phone	61.9	58.1	50.5	76.8	75.2	72.1	69.3	63.6	65.4
Others	3.2	2.6	0.8	3.0	2.7	6.3	3.8	2.6	3.0

TABLE 3.16a • Change in Household Assets between Wave 2 and 4 (% point change)

Assets	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Furniture (¾ piece sofa set)	↑ 4.0	↑ 11.9	↑ 15.6	↓ -3.9	↑ 4.4	↓ -10.1	↓ -0.7	↑ 6.5	↑ 2.5
Furniture (chairs)**	↓ -13.8	↓ -10.3	↓ -2.4	↓ -30.2	↓ -21.0	↓ -10.2	↓ -15.3	↓ -12.8	↓ -14.8
Furniture (tables)	↓ -2.5	↓ -9.9	↑ 2.0	↓ -25.5	↓ -6.1	↓ -18.7	↓ -13.1	↓ -7.2	↓ -11.1
Plastic chairs**									
Mattress/bed/mat	↓ -0.7	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.0	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3
Sewing machine	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.2	↑ 4.8	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.5	↓ -3.3	↓ -1.7	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.3
Stove/cooker	↑ 1.1	↓ -5.7	↑ 5.9	↑ 1.0	↓ -2.8	↓ -9.2	↓ -6.6	↑ 2.4	↓ -4.6
Fridge	↑ 4.1	↓ -2.7	↑ 5.1	↑ 2.6	↓ -6.5	↓ -5.4	↓ -0.3	↑ 2.0	↓ -0.8
Freezer	↑ 5.3	↓ -0.6	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.9	↓ -4.8	↑ 0.7	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.1
Air conditioner	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.2	↓ -1.6	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3
Washing machine/dryer	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.4	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.1
Bicycle	↓ -6.4	↓ -9.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -7.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -4.0	↓ -1.3
Motorbike	↓ -0.3	↓ -2.9	↑ 2.9	↑ 0.3	↓ -5.2	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.2	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.5
Cars and other vehicles	↑ 3.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.2	↑ 2.4	↑ 0.5	↓ -4.7	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.5
Generator	↑ 1.0	↓ -2.6	↓ -1.4	↑ 6.3	↓ -0.0	↓ -11.9	↓ -5.6	↑ 1.1	↓ -2.8
Fan	↑ 3.7	↓ -3.4	↑ 3.3	↑ 6.2	↓ -1.3	↓ -12.6	↓ -4.4	↑ 4.0	↓ -3.0
Radio	↓ -10.7	↓ -19.9	↓ -13.7	↓ -9.8	↓ -18.2	↓ -6.6	↓ -11.5	↓ -12.8	↓ -12.2
Cassette recorder	↓ -13.9	↓ -11.0	↓ -12.7	↓ -4.6	↓ -9.0	↓ -11.5	↓ -12.1	↓ -9.5	↓ -10.7
Hi-fi (sound system)	↑ 2.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.6	↓ -4.1	↑ 0.6	↓ -3.1	↓ -2.7	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.0
Microwave	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.9	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.7	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.2
Iron	↑ 2.4	↑ 1.6	↑ 2.5	↓ -1.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -9.8	↓ -5.2	↑ 3.4	↓ -2.8
TV set	↑ 4.4	↓ -4.6	↑ 3.6	↑ 10.8	↓ -2.5	↓ -11.5	↓ -4.9	↑ 4.9	↓ -2.1
Computer	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.0	↓ -1.0
DVD player	↓ -3.6	↓ -6.6	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.0	↓ -8.6	↓ -11.0	↓ -10.6	↑ 0.6	↓ -5.9
Satellite dish	↑ 9.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.1	↑ 4.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 5.2	↑ 2.4	↑ 2.5
Mobile phone (regular or smart)	↑ 9.6	↑ 14.4	↑ 7.3	↑ 10.6	↑ 3.2	↑ 2.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 11.5	↑ 5.8
Others*									

Note: (*) The change in "Others" is omitted since assets included in Wave 2 and Wave 4 are different. (**) Plastic chairs was added as a separate item in Wave 4.

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

Region	Access to Mobile Phone	Access to Internet
North Central	86.1	37.8
North East	74.2	19.4
North West	66.0	13.0
South East	82.9	30.5
South South	82.4	31.2
South West	85.9	33.1
Urban	84.8	42.1
Rural	74.9	19.0
NIGERIA	77.7	25.7

TABLE 3.18 • Access to Mobile Phone (sources)

Source	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Own	55.6	49.3	52.7	79.7	72.2	80.5	75.3	58.2	63.6
Household member	36.8	39.3	36.1	18.9	24.7	16.3	22.8	32.9	29.7
Relative/friend/neighbor	7.2	11.4	11.2	1.3	3.0	2.9	1.8	8.8	6.6
Paid for use	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The figures in the table represent the source of access to mobile phone among those persons reported to have access.

TABLE 3.19 • Access to Internet (sources)

Source	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Personal device	61.0	54.1	60.0	78.0	78.3	79.1	73.2	65.2	69.0
Other household device	28.9	22.6	12.3	12.8	16.8	16.5	17.1	20.8	19.0
Relative/friend/neighbor	8.7	13.4	9.1	10.4	6.4	3.8	7.5	9.1	8.4
Workplace	1.6	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4
Cybercafe	16.2	18.1	30.7	19.0	15.7	6.2	17.1	17.5	17.3
Public wifi hotspot	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The figures in the table represent the source of access to Internet among those persons reported to have access.

Key Messages:

- More than 95 percent of households report consuming grains and flours, fats and oils, and vegetables.
- The highest average food expenditure in the post-planting visit was for grains and flours at N2,628, and for the post-harvest visit it was for poultry, meat, fish, and animal products at an average cost of N1,903.
- Soap and washing powder were the most common nonfood items purchased in the 30 days preceding the household visit with 94.5 percent of households reporting purchase, while tailoring charge was the most common nonfood item in the 6 months preceding the visit (41.9%). Mats were the most common nonfood item during the 12 months preceding the visit among households with 20.0 percent of households reporting purchase.
- 44.3 percent of households reported being unable to eat a healthy and nutritious/preferred food due to lack of money in the month prior to the household visit.
- 31.6 percent of households experienced food shortage in the 12 months preceding the survey, with July and August being the peak months for most households.
- Increase in the price of food items, increase in price of inputs, theft of crops, cash, livestock, or other property and flooding that caused harvest failure were the most common shocks reported by households.
- The most common shock coping mechanisms as reported by households include receiving assistance from friends and family (16.5%) and reduced food consumption (10.3%).
- Ten percent of households receive safety net assistance. Food is the most common form of safety net assistance received.

4.1 Consumption and Expenditure

4.1.1 Food Consumption and Expenditure: Past Seven Days

Table 4.1 presents the percentage of households that consumed food items in the seven days preceding a visit to households during the post-planting season, and the value of food consumed. Results show that grains and flours (97.6%), vegetables (97.0%), oils and fats (94.8%), and spices/condiments (94.5%) were the most consumed food items during the reference period. The food groups least consumed by households were fruits (48.5%) and milk/milk products (48.2%).

All southern zones reported sugar/sugar products/honey as the least consumed food item. In the northern zones, North Central (34.1%) and North West (44.4%) report fruits as their least consumed food item, while the North East reports milk/milk products (26.0%). The highest weekly average expenditure went to grains and flour (N2,628) and the lowest was on sugar/sugar products/honey at an average cost of N242. The percentage point difference between rural and urban households in the consumption of grains and flours is 0.4, however, rural households on average spent N2,860 grains and flour, compared to urban households' N2,119.

TABLE 4.1 • Food Consumption in the Past 7 Days (post-planting visit)

	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	Value of Consumption	%HH Consuming																
Grains and flours	99.6	2,706	99.5	3,846	99.3	4,612	99.1	1,369	92.1	1,253	96.7	1,574	97.9	2,119	97.5	2,860	97.6	2,628
Baked/processed products	61.0	564	59.5	474	67.9	723	90.5	734	81.4	604	77.3	453	80.0	673	70.5	577	73.5	610
Starchy roots, tubers, and plantains	69.2	1,010	48.0	1,168	60.3	802	96.4	1,156	98.9	2,102	94.9	802	89.1	1,034	74.1	1,311	78.8	1,213
Pulses, nuts and seeds	84.7	1,000	85.8	990	85.7	1,006	90.0	766	90.4	731	79.8	587	88.2	764	85.1	883	86.0	845
Vegetables	97.1	811	96.6	742	94.3	837	99.7	1,022	98.0	794	97.1	648	98.1	956	96.5	745	97.0	812
Poultry, meat, fish and animal products	90.0	1,669	75.3	1,591	67.5	1,803	97.8	2,222	97.7	3,173	96.9	1,510	94.5	2,197	83.6	1,979	87.0	2,053
Fruits	34.1	403	37.0	656	44.4	505	57.8	576	66.8	568	46.6	445	56.6	593	44.8	487	48.5	526
Milk/milk products	38.8	503	26.0	483	51.5	789	63.4	486	55.8	440	44.9	416	60.8	602	42.5	501	48.2	541
Oil and fats	93.4	630	92.6	692	93.5	892	97.9	453	96.4	562	95.0	415	97.0	577	93.9	637	94.8	618
Sugar/sugar products/honey	65.0	246	80.4	295	75.6	340	51.6	140	41.8	151	34.9	125	56.3	232	58.3	247	57.7	242
Spices/condiments	95.5	336	95.8	106	90.7	141	99.3	540	96.6	508	91.5	176	96.0	315	93.9	300	94.5	305
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	58.9	563	51.4	373	47.3	614	83.6	861	79.6	689	65.8	452	80.2	748	56.9	544	64.2	624

Note: The percent of households reporting any consumption in the past seven days is reported in the first column. On the second column, the mean consumption in the past seven days is reported among households that consumed the item.

TABLE 4.1a • Food Consumption Change on Food Groups between Wave 2 and Wave 4 (post-planting visit)

	% of Households Consuming								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	↑ 5.1	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.0	↑ 4.0	↑ 2.1	↑ 6.7	↑ 4.5	↑ 3.3	↑ 3.7
Baked/processed products	↑ 4.4	↑ 7.2	↑ 24.3	↑ 18.2	↑ 3.8	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.3	↑ 16.7	↑ 9.9
Starchy roots, tubers, and plantains	↓ -16.6	↓ -5.7	↑ 10.4	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.5	↑ 5.6	↑ 1.9	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.4
Pulses, nuts and seeds*	↑ 21.8	↑ 7.7	↑ 9.7	↑ 17.0	↑ 8.3	↑ 10.2	↑ 11.3	↑ 14.3	↑ 12.7
Vegetables	↑ 3.2	↑ 6.7	↑ 1.9	↑ 2.5	↑ 2.1	↑ 6.4	↑ 5.5	↑ 2.9	↑ 3.8
Poultry, meat, fish, and animal products	↑ 1.3	↓ -2.4	↓ -6.8	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.8	↑ 6.8	↑ 3.1	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.4
Fruits*	↑ 6.8	↑ 9.8	↑ 12.2	↓ -12.3	↓ -2.7	↑ 3.2	↑ 4.7	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.9
Milk/milk products	↑ 13.1	↑ 2.3	↑ 12.1	↑ 15.3	↑ 6.6	↑ 1.3	↑ 9.9	↑ 10.0	↑ 8.5
Oil and fats	↑ 4.0	↑ 6.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.8	↑ 2.1	↑ 6.0	↑ 5.8	↑ 7.2	↑ 3.4
Sugar/sugar products/honey	↑ 11.9	↑ 11.6	↑ 14.2	↑ 12.6	↑ 5.4	↓ -2.3	↑ 5.3	↑ 12.6	↑ 9.9
Spices/condiments*	↑ 31.9	↑ 45.6	↑ 39.8	↑ 22.4	↑ 13.6	↑ 31.2	↑ 31.1	↑ 30.5	↑ 30.6
Drinks (alcoholic and nonalcoholic)	↑ 11.4	↑ 24.6	↑ 23.0	↑ 21.1	↑ 7.2	↑ 4.5	↑ 13.4	↑ 17.6	↑ 14.0

Note: Figures in the table are percentage point change between Wave 2 and Wave 4. *Only considers food items in both Wave 2 and Wave 4.

Between Wave 2 and Wave 4, there was a general increase in consumption for all food groups, except for starchy roots, tubers, and plantains and poultry, meat, fish, and animal products group, both of which decreased by a 0.4 percentage point (see Table 4.1a). All zones had their highest consumption increases for spices and condiments, with the North East showing the highest increase with 45.6 percentage points. The largest decrease in consumption is recorded on starchy roots, tubers, and plantains (16.6 percentage points) in the North Central zone. There was an increase in consumption for all food groups in the urban areas and only one decrease in the rural area for poultry, meat, fish, and animal products (1.2 percentage points).

During post-harvest visits, over 95 percent of households reported consuming grains and flours, spices/condiments, vegetables, and oils and fats, and over 85 percent reported consuming poultry, meat, fish, and animal products, pulses, nuts and seeds, and starchy roots, tubers, and plantains (See Table 4.2). Milk/milk products was the least consumed food group with 51.1% of households reporting for this group. Poultry,

meat, fish and animal products at N1,903 replaced grains and flour as the highest mean expenditure for households reporting consumption on this visit. This was followed by grains/flours at an average cost of N1,682. The South South recorded the highest mean expenditure for any food group with N2,948 for the poultry, meat, fish, and animal products.

Table 4.2a presents the change in food consumption between Wave 2 and Wave 4 for post-harvest visits. The highest increase was recorded on fruits, with an increase of 15.2 percentage points nationally; across the zones, it went up by 28.4 percentage points in the North East, but fell by 4.6 percentage points in the South East. Rural areas saw an increase in food consumption for all food groups, except for the poultry, meat, fish, and animal products which went on a decline by 0.2 percentage point. Urban areas had a mix of increases and decreases, with the highest increase being for fruits, which went up by 16.2 percentage points.

Table 4.2b shows food consumption changes between post-planting and post-harvest for only Wave 4. The highest change between seasons is in fruit consumption,

TABLE 4.2 • Food Consumption in the Past 7 Days (post-harvest visit)

	NIGERIA									
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural		
Grains and flours	Value of Consumption	1,706	2,873	2,525	928	1,027	1,086	1,474	1,774	1,682
	%HH Consuming	98.5	98.9	99.0	98.2	96.6	94.1	95.6	98.3	97.5
Baked/processed products	Value of Consumption	465	503	644	570	582	359	523	530	527
	%HH Consuming	51.4	52.4	63.5	85.0	80.4	81.1	78.9	65.7	69.8
Starchy roots, tubers, and plainties	Value of Consumption	1,260	910	727	1,506	2,104	853	1,040	1,379	1,268
	%HH Consuming	88.3	62.6	71.8	98.7	98.6	94.7	90.0	84.5	86.2
Pulses, nuts and seeds	Value of Consumption	611	848	685	562	675	375	508	673	621
	%HH Consuming	85.2	88.1	90.5	91.6	91.3	80.5	88.1	88.0	88.0
Vegetables	Value of Consumption	645	638	708	698	794	569	701	672	681
	%HH Consuming	98.2	96.7	96.8	99.2	99.1	94.4	96.3	97.9	97.4
Poultry, meat, fish, and animal products	Value of Consumption	1,498	1,431	1,755	2,012	2,948	1,453	1,923	1,893	1,903
	%HH Consuming	90.3	83.0	74.4	98.1	97.6	93.3	92.7	87.1	88.9
Fruits	Value of Consumption	428	351	477	550	602	357	468	483	478
	%HH Consuming	41.3	52.8	63.9	77.8	77.6	72.1	74.4	61.1	65.2
Milk/milk products	Value of Consumption	384	539	470	304	362	258	344	380	367
	%HH Consuming	33.0	20.5	55.3	70.7	61.4	53.1	59.1	47.4	51.1
Oil and fats	Value of Consumption	511	569	654	368	463	355	459	507	492
	%HH Consuming	98.2	95.6	96.8	98.9	97.4	94.2	96.1	97.2	96.9
Sugar/sugar products/honey	Value of Consumption	133	221	212	65	90	70	126	151	143
	%HH Consuming	65.4	76.8	77.2	60.8	44.6	47.4	61.5	61.9	61.8
Spices/condiments	Value of Consumption	236	136	127	418	506	150	261	263	262
	%HH Consuming	99.0	97.6	98.9	99.2	98.9	95.0	96.7	98.8	98.1
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	Value of Consumption	468	363	413	640	704	454	537	537	537
	%HH Consuming	52.5	43.8	45.7	84.9	81.5	73.9	80.0	56.5	63.9

Note: The percent of households reporting any consumption in the past seven days is reported in the first column, the mean consumption in the past seven days is reported among households that consumed the item.

TABLE 4.2a • Food Consumption Change on Food Groups between Wave 2 and Wave 4 (post-harvest visit)

	% of Households Consuming								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.0	↑ 2.3	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.1
Baked/processed products	↑ 2.5	↑ 6.0	↑ 33.3	↑ 11.6	↑ 3.3	↑ 5.0	↑ 1.4	↑ 17.6	↑ 10.0
Starchy roots, tubers, and plantains	↓ -0.3	↑ 12.7	↑ 12.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.0	↓ -0.3	↑ 5.7	↑ 2.8
Pulses, nuts and seeds*	↑ 13.5	↑ 12.6	↑ 11.5	↑ 8.4	↑ 1.1	↓ -2.1	↑ 2.0	↑ 10.6	↑ 7.2
Vegetables	↑ 3.2	↑ 7.2	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.3	↓ -3.0	↓ -1.2	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.7
Poultry, meat, fish, and animal products	↑ 2.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -2.9	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.5	↓ -4.2	↓ -4.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -2.3
Fruits*	↑ 14.9	↑ 28.4	↑ 23.3	↓ -4.6	↑ 11.8	↑ 21.5	↑ 16.2	↑ 16.5	↑ 15.2
Milk/milk products	↑ 9.6	↑ 3.6	↑ 11.7	↑ 7.4	↑ 5.7	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.7	↑ 11.2	↑ 6.0
Oil and fats	↑ 0.5	↑ 6.5	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.6	↓ -3.4	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.3
Sugar/sugar products/honey	↑ 15.6	↑ 10.6	↑ 6.9	↑ 11.5	↑ 8.7	↑ 7.2	↑ 7.7	↑ 13.0	↑ 10.9
Spices/condiments*	↑ 16.7	↑ 16.7	↑ 7.2	↑ 1.1	↑ 2.7	↑ 9.5	↑ 8.8	↑ 8.4	↑ 8.7
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	↑ 4.7	↑ 18.0	↑ 17.4	↑ 11.3	↑ 8.4	↑ 3.3	↑ 7.4	↑ 13.1	↑ 8.8

Note: Figures in the table are percentage point change between Wave 2 and Wave 4. *Only considers food items in both Wave 2 and Wave 4.

TABLE 4.2b • Food Consumption Change on Food Groups between Post-Planting and Post-Harvest

	% of Households Consuming								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Grains and flours	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.9	↑ 4.5	↓ -2.6	↓ -2.2	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.1
Baked/processed products	↓ -9.6	↓ -7.1	↓ -4.4	↓ -5.5	↓ -1.0	↑ 3.8	↓ -1.1	↓ -4.8	↓ -3.6
Starchy roots, tubers, and plantains	↑ 19.1	↑ 14.6	↑ 11.5	↑ 2.3	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.9	↑ 10.4	↑ 7.4
Pulses, nuts and seeds	↑ 0.5	↑ 2.3	↑ 4.8	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.9	↑ 1.9
Vegetables	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.1	↑ 2.6	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.1	↓ -2.7	↓ -1.8	↑ 1.4	↑ 0.4
Poultry, meat, fish, and animal products	↑ 0.3	↑ 7.6	↑ 6.9	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↓ -3.6	↓ -1.8	↑ 3.6	↑ 1.9
Fruits	↑ 7.1	↑ 15.8	↑ 19.5	↑ 19.9	↑ 10.8	↑ 25.5	↑ 17.8	↑ 16.3	↑ 16.8
Milk/milk products	↓ -5.9	↓ -5.4	↑ 3.7	↑ 7.3	↑ 5.6	↑ 8.2	↓ -1.7	↑ 5.0	↑ 2.9
Oil and fats	↑ 4.7	↑ 3.1	↑ 3.4	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.1	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.9	↑ 3.4	↑ 2.0
Sugar/sugar products/honey	↑ 0.4	↓ -3.6	↑ 1.6	↑ 9.2	↑ 2.8	↑ 12.5	↑ 5.2	↑ 3.6	↑ 4.1
Spices/condiments	↑ 3.5	↑ 1.7	↑ 8.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 2.3	↑ 3.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 4.9	↑ 3.6
Drinks (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	↓ -6.5	↓ -7.6	↓ -1.6	↑ 1.3	↑ 2.0	↑ 8.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.2

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

which increased by 16.8 percentage points and the highest decrease was by 3.6 percentage points for baked/processed products. For fruit consumption, the South West zone had the highest increase with 25.5 percentage points, and North Central the lowest increase with 7.1 percentage points.

4.1.2 Nonfood Expenditures—Non-Durable Goods: 30 Days Reference

Table 4.3 provides information on household expenditure on select nonfood items in the 30 days preceding household visits. Items listed include non-durable

TABLE 4.3 • Expenditure on Nonfood Items in the 30 Days by Place of Residence

Nonfood Items and Services (1 month recall)	NIGERIA																	
	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural			
	Mean Expenditure	%HH Reporting																
Kerosene	22.7	993	6.1	1,056	23.5	1,016	72.8	1,527	60.9	1,213	50.6	1,010	1,472	35.3	1,031	40.5	1,209	
Palm kernel oil	1.4	1,475	3.9	1,742	1.6	1,375	4.7	479	5.4	599	0.1	301	970	2.8	898	2.7	919	
Gas (for lighting/cooking)	7.2	2,929	0.6	3,368	3.3	3,470	11.2	3,927	21.4	3,243	31.0	2,109	2,730	5.7	3,110	12.9	2,845	
Other liquid cooking fuel	0.6	4,992	0.0		0.3	1,026	0.1	3,000	0.3	5,171	0.1	871	3,835	0.2	2,988	0.3	3,302	
Electricity, including electricity vouchers	32.1	1,824	6.8	1,448	23.1	1,756	43.5	1,751	36.2	1,601	55.7	1,582	1,900	22.2	1,407	33.9	1,678	
Candle	0.8	340	0.4	66	0.5	209	5.1	220	5.8	288	2.9	144	273	2.3	208	2.6	234	
Firewood	28.3	1,437	56.9	2,118	69.6	1,558	10.9	1,450	10.9	1,030	24.1	832	1,609	37.1	1,491	34.4	1,522	
Charcoal	13.0	966	14.2	1,873	6.7	1,090	3.4	1,175	0.2	515	7.1	683	1,257	3.6	1,000	6.9	1,165	
Petrol	32.0	3,533	16.1	2,574	28.3	3,805	34.1	4,466	31.3	4,700	26.2	3,970	4,956	26.1	3,438	28.6	4,004	
Diesel	0.2	4,510	0.7	7,504	0.3	1,345	0.7	3,894	0.4	3,269	0.0		0.3	3,891	0.4	4,166	0.4	4,095
Lubricants	2.5	828	2.9	1,129	6.3	1,454	9.6	966	8.4	1,068	4.7	1,321	1,363	5.6	1,047	6.0	1,159	
Light bulbs	3.3	284	2.9	266	6.7	279	10.1	361	9.8	316	9.3	343	389	6.0	265	7.3	320	
Water	7.2	1,122	12.7	1,774	20.4	1,566	34.8	1,136	17.2	1,129	9.9	860	1,599	13.7	998	17.3	1,273	
Soap and washing powder	93.0	931	96.5	1,194	94.7	1,039	94.8	739	96.0	854	92.6	637	921	94.7	878	94.5	891	
Toilet paper	10.0	285	1.2	246	3.7	219	51.2	328	45.9	316	11.9	215	298	17.1	308	20.7	304	
Personal care goods	35.6	501	32.8	876	41.5	509	46.5	585	63.7	781	35.5	525	712	43.0	584	43.3	625	
Vitamin supplements	2.5	774	0.1	1,584	0.4	812	7.1	991	11.5	1,044	11.8	1,363	1,409	5.4	979	5.7	1,129	
Insecticides, disinfectants, and cleaners	8.2	645	2.6	707	10.5	565	13.6	571	9.6	753	15.9	597	675	6.7	545	10.5	618	
Postal	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.1	300	0.0		300	0.0		0.0	300	
Recharge cards	83.8	1,780	77.8	1,620	74.8	1,735	91.5	2,109	89.6	2,073	91.3	1,775	2,283	81.4	1,647	84.6	1,864	
Landline charges	0.0	3,000	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.2	1,500	0.0		3,000	0.0	1,500	0.0	1,803	
Internet services	2.2	2,672	1.9	1,916	1.6	1,377	6.7	1,399	7.9	1,214	10.1	1,612	1,617	2.1	1,293	5.1	1,526	

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4.3 • Expenditure on Nonfood Items in the 30 Days by Place of Residence (continued)

Nonfood Items and Services (1 month recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	%HH Reporting	Mean Expenditure	%HH Reporting															
Recreational (cinemas, video/DVD rental)	0.1	900	0.2	417	0.5	263	0.0	805	0.3	805	0.1	1,424	0.3	755	0.2	348	0.2	516
Motor vehicle service, repair or parts	7.4	3,881	5.5	7,418	7.6	3,642	5.8	5,736	6.8	5,736	5.1	8,240	7.9	8,141	5.8	4,173	6.5	5,701
Bicycle service, repair or parts	1.6	1,752	2.6	1,013	3.2	1,011	6.2	986	2.6	1,947	1.0	4,128	1.2	2,450	3.6	1,258	2.8	1,411
Wages paid to staff/maid/laundry	1.1	57,471	0.5	30,000	0.3	14,982	0.2	15,890	1.0	28,134	0.4	6,371	1.0	22,154	0.4	45,420	0.6	32,275
Mortgage-regular payment to purchase house	0.1	40,850	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.1	20,000	0.1	31,131	0.0		0.0	31,131
Repairs & maintenance to dwelling	4.2	5,968	2.7	8,263	4.9	71,161	1.6	48,332	3.8	27,980	1.8	2,606	2.8	56,517	3.6	28,101	3.3	35,550
Repairs to household and personal items	1.9	901	1.0	2,098	2.9	1,751	1.3	2,587	1.4	3,998	2.7	2,973	2.2	2,752	1.9	2,076	2.0	2,310
House rent	9.7	12,231	7.2	2,835	1.7	17,690	16.6	6,598	17.6	6,163	18.3	4,404	24.0	8,282	5.9	3,784	11.6	6,711

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

TABLE 4.3a • Change Share of Households with any Expenditure on Non-Food Items (1-month reference) between Wave 2 and Wave 4

Nonfood Items and Services (1 month reference)	% of Households Reporting								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Kerosene	↓ -36.6	↓ -33.9	↓ -14.0	↓ -23.8	↓ -30.8	↓ -42.0	↓ -34.8	↓ -26.9	↓ -31.4
Palm kernel oil	↓ -8.1	↑ 3.2	↓ -3.1	↑ 4.0	↑ 0.7	↓ -2.6	↓ -1.4	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.1
Gas (for lighting/cooking)	↑ 6.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 2.8	↑ 9.4	↑ 14.6	↑ 29.6	↑ 24.6	↑ 5.1	↑ 10.9
Other liquid cooking fuel	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2
Electricity, including electricity vouchers	↑ 4.0	↓ -5.4	↑ 3.8	↓ -9.9	↓ -8.2	↓ -3.8	↓ -5.5	↑ 0.6	↓ -5.0
Candle	↓ -1.9	↓ -6.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 2.5	↓ -4.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -2.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.5
Firewood	↑ 11.0	↑ 32.1	↑ 20.6	↑ 1.4	↓ -2.9	↑ 13.6	↑ 8.5	↑ 15.3	↑ 13.3
Charcoal	↑ 5.3	↑ 10.9	↑ 5.6	↑ 2.4	↓ -0.4	↑ 4.4	↑ 10.0	↑ 2.1	↑ 4.4
Petrol	↓ -1.6	↓ -3.2	↑ 4.7	↑ 7.7	↓ -4.1	↓ -11.1	↓ -4.2	↑ 1.0	↓ -1.7
Diesel	↓ -1.8	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.0	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.9	↓ -1.1
Lubricants*									
Light bulbs	↓ -4.5	↓ -6.8	↓ -4.6	↓ -10.5	↓ -9.1	↓ -6.9	↓ -12.8	↓ -2.9	↓ -7.2
Water	↓ -8.6	↓ -6.6	↑ 10.2	↓ -13.4	↓ -20.1	↓ -19.4	↓ -13.6	↓ -4.7	↓ -9.2
Soap and washing powder	↑ 4.0	↑ 10.0	↑ 5.3	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 2.3	↑ 1.8	↑ 4.8	↑ 3.7
Toilet paper	↓ -1.5	↓ -7.8	↓ -0.9	↑ 1.1	↓ -15.1	↓ -11.0	↓ -8.8	↓ -1.8	↓ -5.6
Personal care goods	↓ -13.3	↓ -21.1	↓ -4.0	↓ -8.8	↓ -8.5	↓ -8.5	↓ -10.0	↓ -8.0	↓ -8.9
Vitamin supplements	↓ -3.2	↓ -5.0	↓ -3.3	↓ -7.6	↓ -3.3	↓ -9.0	↓ -9.1	↓ -4.0	↓ -6.1
Insecticides, disinfectants, and cleaners	↑ 3.4	↓ -7.1	↓ -5.5	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.9	↑ 1.4	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.4	↓ -2.1
Postal	↓ -2.3	↓ -3.1	↓ -1.6	↓ -2.0	↓ -2.9	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.4	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.3
Recharge cards	↑ 16.5	↑ 24.5	↑ 20.4	↑ 13.2	↑ 8.6	↑ 5.6	↑ 5.3	↑ 19.5	↑ 12.9
Landline charges	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.9
Internet services	↑ 0.6	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.5	↑ 1.5	↑ 2.7	↑ 4.4	↑ 4.2	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.2
Recreational (cinemas, video/DVD rental)	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.0	↓ -3.1	↓ -2.7	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.3
Motor vehicle service, repair or parts	↓ -2.9	↓ -3.8	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -4.2	↓ -4.5	↓ -4.1	↓ -1.8	↓ -2.9
Bicycle service, repair or parts	↓ -0.1	↓ -7.2	↓ -2.2	↑ 1.7	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.3
Wages paid to staff/maid/laundry	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2
Mortgage—regular payment to purchase house	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.2	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.0	↑ 0.0
Repairs & maintenance to dwelling	↑ 2.9	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.9	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.3
Repairs to household and personal items	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.2
House rent	↑ 0.3	↑ 4.0	↓ -0.1	↑ 4.0	↓ -3.3	↓ -10.5	↓ -6.0	↑ 1.8	↓ -2.9

Note: (*) These items were not included in Wave 2.

household services and supplies such as kerosene, candles, firewood, soap, recharge cards, and repairs to personal items.

Over 90 percent of households report spending on soap and washing powder; this was followed by 84.6 percent on recharge cards, and 43.3 percent for personal care goods. National mean expenditure of households reporting the consumption of nonfood items in the last 30 days is highest for repairs and maintenance to dwellings, with a monthly average expenditure of N35,550, and the North West zone reporting the highest mean expenditure in this category with N71,161, compared to the South West's N2,606. Just 11.6 percent of households paid house rent, with the North West having the lowest percentage rate of 1.7 percent, but the North East having the least average expenditure of N2,835. The greatest item cost difference between the rural and urban areas was for mortgage payments, for which urban on average is N31,131 and rural is nil. The smallest difference in mean expenditure was for toilet paper, with a N10 difference.

Table 4.3a shows there has been considerable decline in nonfood purchases by households between Wave 2 and Wave 4. As shown in the table, there is a decline by 31.4 percentage points of households purchasing kerosene, the largest change for any nonfood item. Zonal assessment shows that the South West zone has the highest decline in kerosene, showing a 42.0 percentage point decrease. On the other hand, the share of households reporting expenditure on gas (for lighting/cooking) increased overall by 10.9 percentage points and by 29.6 percentage points in the South West, the highest across the zones. Firewood purchase saw an increase by 13.3 percentage points, increasing across all the zones, except in the South South zone where there was a decrease by 2.9 percentage points. Recharge card purchases also had a general increase of 12.9 percentage points.

4.1.3 Nonfood Expenditures—Durable Goods: Six Months Reference

Table 4.4 provides mean household expenditure in the 6 months preceding household visits, on nonfood durable items such as clothing (both tailored and ready-made), shoes, appliances (such as lamps), cooking utensils, books, personal computers and household fixtures, and Table 4.4a shows the change between Wave 2 and Wave 4.

Tailoring charges (41.9%), donations to religious organizations (41.2%), and cleaning utensils (40.8%) are reported as the most commonly occurring household expenditure categories. At the zonal level, households reporting expenditure on donations to religious organizations finds the South South zone (54.7%) to have the highest prevalence, while the North West reports the second highest prevalence with tailoring charges and cleaning utensils, both at 53.5%. The highest mean expenditure nationally was for the personal computer at an average cost of N110,877, and recording N130,000 for the South East zone. Table 4.4a shows that the biggest reduction in households reporting purchase between Wave 2 and Wave 4 was for health expenditure (excluding insurance), falling by 9.1 percentage points, and the highest increase was for cleaning utensils, going up by 16.6 percentage points.

4.1.4 Nonfood Expenditures—Durable and Non-Durable Goods: 12 Months Reference

In the 12 months prior to household visits, the most common nonfood purchase was the mat, reported by 20.0 percent of households, at an average cost of N1,597 (see Table 4.5). Marriage ceremony cost was the second most common household purchase, reported by 10.0 percent of households, at an average cost of N43,304. The North East zone had the highest frequency on marriage costs (18.9%), but for the same item, the South West had

TABLE 4.4 • Expenditure on Nonfood Items in the Last 6 Months by Place of Residence

Nonfood Items and Services (6 month recall)	NIGERIA																	
	North Central					South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural				
	Mean Expenditure	%HH Reporting																
Infant clothing	12.4	3,716	18.1	3,126	21.6	3,835	3,844	18.2	3,877	8.4	5,224	12.5	4,815	17.3	3,556	15.8	3,870	
Baby nappies/diapers	6.1	4,366	6.8	2,247	6.3	2,581	4,937	11.9	5,739	6.3	5,566	9.5	5,368	6.8	3,893	7.6	4,472	
Boys tailored clothes	22.9	3,478	35.8	3,549	35.3	4,483	3,556	20.4	3,830	12.6	3,692	21.0	5,022	24.5	3,483	23.4	3,917	
Boys dress (ready made)	38.5	4,651	31.3	3,416	23.5	3,268	5,716	44.7	4,319	22.7	5,168	30.9	5,345	32.9	4,074	32.3	4,456	
Girls tailored clothes	26.3	3,956	43.0	4,064	37.4	3,698	3,103	23.0	4,054	16.5	3,638	24.5	4,636	27.3	3,462	26.4	3,804	
Girls dress (ready made)	38.7	4,734	24.0	3,597	20.3	3,450	4,885	45.1	4,310	24.3	5,544	31.4	5,378	31.3	4,064	31.4	4,477	
Men tailored clothes	32.6	3,894	46.9	3,918	45.2	4,244	4,870	27.2	4,825	29.7	4,828	35.6	5,202	32.4	3,951	33.4	4,370	
Men dress (ready made)	18.4	3,719	18.1	4,252	14.3	3,178	5,205	39.4	5,148	14.5	5,263	20.3	5,606	20.4	4,095	20.4	4,569	
Women tailored clothes	39.4	5,012	53.4	4,802	42.8	4,333	4,893	40.6	5,074	34.7	5,338	40.9	5,676	38.9	4,468	39.5	4,861	
Women dress (ready made)	20.8	4,515	7.9	5,113	11.2	3,608	4,944	40.1	4,734	12.3	5,189	20.6	5,521	19.3	4,238	19.7	4,660	
Ankara, george materials	28.0	5,237	19.2	4,474	37.1	6,460	4,374	22.7	5,131	47.2	4,531	33.0	5,721	29.5	4,962	30.6	5,220	
Hand loomed: aso-oke	0.3	11,299	0.0		0.1	1,500	4,500	0.6	1,767	1.3	2,717	0.8	4,220	0.2	2,190	0.4	3,415	
Other clothing materials	1.4	8,243	5.9	3,068	11.2	6,400	2,841	8.2	2,383	9.5	3,622	9.4	4,779	5.9	4,141	7.0	4,411	
Boy's shoes	39.2	2,933	37.4	2,027	40.8	2,173	3,466	36.9	3,370	23.4	2,915	33.0	3,341	35.9	2,539	35.0	2,777	
Men's shoes	23.3	3,293	38.9	2,075	40.9	2,249	4,041	25.8	4,399	25.4	3,665	28.1	3,904	28.9	2,695	28.7	3,068	
Girl's shoes	34.7	2,834	37.3	2,214	40.1	2,215	3,017	34.0	3,197	24.6	3,059	33.1	3,339	33.6	2,422	33.5	2,707	
Lady's shoes	28.3	2,832	37.3	1,912	42.6	2,064	3,643	33.9	3,560	28.1	2,704	32.6	3,531	33.5	2,338	33.2	2,706	
Repairs of footwear	31.6	302	10.5	390	36.4	445	380	50.8	474	29.1	353	36.5	435	36.5	391	36.5	405	
Tailoring charges	36.1	1,828	45.1	2,753	53.5	3,442	2,276	38.2	2,833	43.7	2,144	42.6	3,187	41.5	2,441	41.9	2,680	
Laundry and dry cleaning	0.8	2,177	1.4	3,093	3.5	4,546	2.1	2,617	3.4	4,892	1.3	5,511	4.2	4,545	1.4	3,797	2.2	4,232
Bowls, glassware plates, silverware	0.8	2,102	1.9	923	3.3	1,831	2,485	3.0	1,076	2.7	1,244	2.6	1,430	2.0	1,487	2.2	1,465	
Cooking utensils	4.6	4,162	5.3	1,618	5.4	2,389	2,941	4.8	2,051	5.9	2,307	6.1	2,913	4.7	2,338	5.1	2,554	
Cleaning utensils	34.9	323	37.6	344	53.5	443	265	32.7	344	47.1	222	51.1	319	36.2	348	40.8	336	
Electric kettle	1.2	4,726	0.1	5,121	0.0	5,000	8,000	0.4	1,218	0.4	4,688	1.2	4,023	0.1	4,323	0.5	4,079	

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4.4 • Expenditure on Nonfood Items in the Last 6 Months by Place of Residence (continued)

Nonfood Items and Services (6 month recall)	NIGERIA																	
	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural			
	Mean Expenditure	%HH Reporting																
Coal pot/other non-electric app	1.4	1,200	0.4	1,109	0.3	2,537	0.0	2,400	0.3	8,838	1.4	1,056	1.2	1,186	0.4	2,936	0.6	1,877
Repairs of appliances	1.2	1,704	0.5	4,778	1.2	1,068	2.3	1,759	3.1	3,101	2.9	1,778	4.0	2,012	1.0	2,338	1.9	2,126
Torch/flashlights	22.9	799	29.9	449	26.9	546	12.6	684	11.7	547	24.1	797	15.2	762	23.9	598	21.2	635
Umbrella and raincoat	1.6	1,067	0.9	971	0.7	1,091	3.8	1,336	4.2	978	1.9	1,272	2.4	1,101	2.1	1,157	2.2	1,137
Paraffin lamp	0.1	1,348	0.1	2,000	0.3	1,438	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,800	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,835	0.1	1,316	0.1	1,506
Stationary items	0.0	1,618	0.5	489	0.4	826	1.0	4,036	2.2	1,070	0.8	709	1.4	2,279	0.6	602	0.8	1,481
Books	1.3	792	0.3	1,026	2.7	1,374	1.2	878	3.7	1,428	1.9	687	2.6	1,358	1.7	1,039	2.0	1,169
House decorations	0.5	4,132	0.1	3,791	0.2	3,370	0.1	2,000	2.3	2,507	3.0	1,676	1.7	2,402	0.8	2,170	1.1	2,282
Bed sheets, bed cover, blanket	6.4	3,013	4.2	2,829	12.2	3,089	3.9	2,535	14.8	2,446	10.3	1,775	9.7	2,792	9.1	2,496	9.3	2,593
Pillow	3.5	1,880	1.5	1,541	3.1	1,589	2.7	1,928	5.2	1,247	3.5	979	4.0	1,514	3.0	1,439	3.3	1,468
Curtain and other linen	1.2	7,137	1.4	1,950	3.5	3,709	1.3	26,477	2.8	3,572	2.6	2,843	2.8	9,919	2.0	2,902	2.3	5,630
Carpet and other floor covering	0.4	2,228	0.6	2,051	2.0	4,821	0.9	3,449	2.0	4,098	2.4	3,579	1.7	5,398	1.4	3,145	1.5	3,938
Cell phone hand set	6.2	13,898	7.6	7,830	10.0	8,110	5.1	10,735	8.4	9,035	8.7	9,984	8.0	10,564	7.8	9,105	7.9	9,572
Personal computer	0.3	110,650	0.0	0.0	0.1	40,000	0.4	130,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	121,726	0.0	40,000	0.1	110,877
Night's lodging in rest house or hotel	0.1	6,000	0.2	2,974	0.1	14,171	0.2	24,955	0.3	12,524	0.6	8,702	0.5	11,701	0.2	11,785	0.3	11,736
Donations to church, mosque, other religious group	35.0	2,682	36.6	2,542	29.7	2,117	47.7	6,347	54.7	5,764	44.8	4,998	44.6	5,751	39.6	3,708	41.2	4,404
Health expenditures (excluding insurance)	42.9	5,998	32.4	8,226	33.8	6,322	53.4	9,736	31.8	6,531	36.0	10,182	41.2	7,894	36.7	7,842	38.1	7,859

Note: Mean expenditure in the past six months is only reported for households that reported any expenditure on the item.

TABLE 4.4a • Change Share of Households with any Expenditure on Non-Food Items
(6-month reference) between Wave 2 and Wave 4

Nonfood Items and Services (6 month reference)	% of Households Reporting								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Infant clothing	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.6	↑ 9.3	↑ 1.9	↑ 6.1	↓ -2.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.5
Baby nappies/diapers	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.8	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.8	↑ 5.5	↓ -1.7	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.3
Boys tailored clothes	↑ 11.9	↑ 13.1	↑ 4.8	↑ 4.0	↑ 9.0	↑ 7.6	↑ 11.1	↑ 7.1	↑ 9.0
Boys dress (ready made)	↑ 8.7	↑ 13.3	↑ 5.0	↑ 3.8	↑ 15.9	↑ 4.8	↑ 10.3	↑ 7.4	↑ 8.8
Girls tailored clothes	↑ 12.9	↑ 20.9	↑ 6.2	↑ 3.3	↑ 9.9	↑ 9.4	↑ 12.5	↑ 8.9	↑ 10.6
Girls dress (ready made)	↑ 7.3	↑ 7.1	↑ 4.1	↑ 2.5	↑ 6.3	↑ 2.1	↑ 4.7	↑ 5.4	↑ 5.1
Men tailored clothes	↑ 16.0	↑ 11.3	↑ 1.2	↑ 9.9	↑ 12.3	↑ 17.7	↑ 17.2	↑ 8.8	↑ 11.9
Men dress (ready made)	↓ -1.4	↑ 5.0	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.8	↑ 13.2	↑ 5.5	↑ 5.3	↑ 5.1	↑ 5.2
Women tailored clothes	↑ 12.6	↑ 13.8	↓ -5.2	↑ 10.2	↑ 15.6	↑ 19.2	↑ 15.9	↑ 8.7	↑ 11.4
Women dress (ready made)	↑ 8.1	↓ -2.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.2	↑ 15.4	↑ 1.8	↑ 4.3	↑ 5.3	↑ 4.8
Ankara, george materials	↓ -4.7	↓ -12.3	↓ -14.6	↑ 3.3	↓ -2.9	↑ 2.1	↓ -1.9	↓ -7.8	↓ -5.8
Hand loomed: aso-oke*									
Other clothing materials	↓ -12.8	↓ -17.7	↓ -5.7	↓ -8.3	↓ -0.4	↓ -5.1	↓ -5.6	↓ -8.2	↓ -7.5
Boy's shoes	↑ 14.6	↑ 8.9	↑ 6.2	↑ 8.9	↑ 22.7	↑ 9.4	↑ 13.8	↑ 11.4	↑ 12.6
Men's shoes	↑ 8.1	↑ 7.3	↑ 9.9	↑ 7.3	↑ 13.2	↑ 12.7	↑ 11.2	↑ 10.1	↑ 10.6
Girl's shoes	↑ 13.1	↑ 12.0	↑ 8.3	↑ 9.9	↑ 16.4	↑ 10.8	↑ 14.0	↑ 11.2	↑ 12.4
Lady's shoes	↑ 12.0	↑ 13.6	↑ 14.9	↑ 12.4	↑ 16.5	↑ 13.7	↑ 13.8	↑ 14.8	↑ 14.5
Repairs of footwear*									
Tailoring charges	↑ 4.3	↑ 2.6	↑ 12.9	↑ 15.2	↑ 26.0	↑ 4.9	↑ 10.4	↑ 11.5	↑ 11.0
Laundry and dry cleaning	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.1	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.4	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.3
Bowls, glassware plates, silverware	↓ -3.4	↓ -7.9	↓ -1.1	↓ -8.2	↓ -2.3	↓ -1.5	↓ -3.3	↓ -3.5	↓ -3.5
Cooking utensils	↓ -1.5	↓ -6.2	↓ -5.1	↓ -5.0	↓ -6.3	↓ -3.5	↓ -5.0	↓ -4.1	↓ -4.6
Cleaning utensils	↑ 18.6	↑ 10.3	↑ 23.2	↑ 12.8	↑ 11.5	↑ 20.4	↑ 21.9	↑ 15.2	↑ 16.6
Electric kettle*									
Coal pot/other non-electric app*									
Repairs of appliances*									
Torch/flashlights	↓ -4.6	↓ -10.7	↓ -26.1	↓ -6.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.4	↓ -11.6	↓ -7.9	↓ -8.7
Umbrella and raincoat	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.4	↑ 1.5	↓ -1.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.5
Paraffin lamp	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.1	↓ 0.0	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.1
Stationary items	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.7	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.4
Books	↑ 1.0	↓ -2.0	↑ 0.5	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.6
House decorations	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.4	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.0	↓ 0.0	↓ -0.1
Bed sheets, bed cover, blanket*									
Pillow*									
Curtain and other linen*									
Carpet and other floor covering*									
Cell phone hand set*									
Personal computer*									
Night's lodging in rest house or hotel	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.2
Donations to church, mosque, other religious group	↓ -22.7	↓ -4.5	↓ -12.1	↑ 6.7	↑ 4.3	↓ -6.1	↓ -9.0	↓ -3.8	↓ -6.3
Health expenditures (excluding insurance)	↓ -3.6	↑ 0.7	↑ 6.6	↓ -21.4	↓ -25.6	↓ -12.0	↓ -8.4	↓ -9.0	↓ -9.1

Note: (*) These items were not included in Wave 2.

TABLE 4.5 • Expenditure on Nonfood Items in the Last Year by Place of Residence

Nonfood Items and Services (1 year recall)	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	Mean Expenditure	%HH Reporting																
Carpet, rugs, drapes, curtain	2.4	12,929	1.7	5,032	3.2	4,162	2.5	3,717	3.6	4,167	7.7	7,520	6.3	8,275	2.4	3,844	3.7	6,257
Linen-towels, sheets, blanket	1.6	3,250	2.1	1,609	4.6	3,445	4.3	1,397	11.1	1,920	4.8	2,515	6.0	2,859	4.5	1,990	5.0	2,321
Mat—sleeping or for dryer maize flour	19.0	1,660	36.9	1,769	37.4	1,601	8.5	1,398	8.3	1,116	9.7	1,623	10.4	1,801	24.5	1,557	20.0	1,597
Mosquito net	1.2	1,158	7.5	1,893	12.5	1,345	1.7	1,048	1.4	1,696	1.5	1,187	2.7	1,596	5.5	1,394	4.6	1,430
Mattress	4.9	34,788	5.3	22,767	6.7	23,530	1.5	29,964	2.2	21,616	3.2	14,103	3.8	22,914	4.1	25,033	4.0	24,402
Sports & hobby equipment	0.1	14,429	0.1	2,901	0.6	4,140	0.0	1,000	0.8	1,314	0.7	25,057	0.6	17,338	0.4	3,080	0.4	8,946
Camera, film processing, etc.	0.8	2,615	0.1	2,000	0.1	3,000	0.2	4,073	0.2	3,900	0.1	378	0.2	543	0.3	3,383	0.2	2,802
Building items—cement, bricks, timber, iron	2.5	201,781	5.1	40,790	7.8	29,335	2.7	53,068	7.0	78,506	3.5	119,433	4.6	123,354	5.2	47,013	5.0	68,941
Council rates	0.4	5,706	0.0	0.0	0.1	500	0.6	10,317	0.8	14,248	0.9	2,707	0.8	6,122	0.3	10,055	0.5	8,050
Health insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,723	0.2	9,126	0.0	50,000	0.0	0.0	0.1	9,306	0.1	15,010	0.1	12,726
Auto insurance	0.3	18,222	0.0	0.0	0.1	7,336	0.0	0.0	0.6	9,092	1.5	9,916	0.9	11,864	0.2	7,849	0.4	10,534
Home insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	70,000	0.1	70,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	70,000
Fines or legal fees	0.5	48,720	0.0	5,000	0.2	2,000	0.0	1,200	0.7	5,602	0.0	0.0	0.3	36,306	0.2	3,722	0.2	17,422
Dowry costs	1.9	24,711	2.5	52,855	1.8	34,076	0.9	26,293	0.1	2,000	1.0	114,546	0.8	50,119	1.6	44,286	1.3	45,340
Marriage ceremony cost	5.4	82,699	18.9	31,260	11.8	33,561	11.3	34,771	8.0	24,299	6.9	93,351	10.0	59,511	10.0	35,915	10.0	43,304
Funeral costs	5.8	25,602	5.4	14,311	3.8	7,167	15.2	73,008	16.6	80,540	6.9	87,117	8.9	84,844	8.9	51,800	8.9	62,215

TABLE 4.5a • Change Share of Households with Any Expenditure on Nonfood Items (12-month reference) between Wave 2 and Wave 4

Nonfood Items and Services (1 year reference)	% of Households Reporting								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Carpet, rugs, drapes, curtain	↑ 1.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 2.9	↑ 1.8	↑ 1.5	↑ 5.6	↑ 4.4	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.3
Linen-towels, sheets, blanket	↓ -0.4	↓ -1.7	↑ 3.5	↑ 0.4	↑ 5.8	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.5	↑ 2.3	↑ 1.9
Mat—sleeping or for dryer maize flour	↑ 15.8	↑ 32.2	↑ 33.6	↑ 6.7	↑ 4.6	↑ 7.9	↑ 8.1	↑ 20.9	↑ 17.0
Mosquito net	↑ 0.0	↑ 6.5	↑ 10.0	↑ 1.2	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.9	↑ 4.2	↑ 3.5
Mattress	↑ 3.6	↑ 3.6	↑ 5.5	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.0	↑ 2.4	↑ 2.7	↑ 2.7	↑ 2.7
Sports and hobby equipment	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.2
Camera	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.7	↓ -0.4	↓ -3.1	↓ -1.7	↓ -1.2	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.1
Building items—cement, bricks, timber, iron	↓ -0.2	↑ 1.9	↑ 2.1	↑ 2.3	↑ 3.6	↓ -0.8	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.8	↑ 1.5
Council rates	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -3.6	↓ -2.3	↓ -0.0	↓ -1.0
Health insurance	↓ -0.1	→ 0.0	↑ 0.0	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.0	↓ -0.1
Auto insurance	↓ -0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.1	↓ -2.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -1.0	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.8
Home insurance	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.2	↓ -0.0	↓ -0.1
Life insurance	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.0	↓ -0.0	→ 0.0	↓ -0.0
Fines or legal fees	↑ 0.5	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.3	→ 0.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.2
Dowry costs	↑ 1.2	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.9
Marriage ceremony cost	↓ -2.3	↑ 10.9	↑ 9.1	↑ 7.5	↑ 6.3	↑ 2.0	↑ 5.7	↑ 5.4	↑ 5.5
Funeral costs	↓ -4.2	↑ 1.5	↑ 2.6	↑ 4.9	↑ 7.2	↓ -1.2	↑ 1.4	↑ 2.1	↑ 1.8

the highest expenditure average with N93,351. Building items has only 5.0 percent of households claiming this expenditure, but it has the second highest mean expenditure overall at N68,941; life insurance has the highest with N70,000. Urban average expenditure (N123,354) on building items is considerably higher than rural average (N47,013). Change in expenditure on nonfood items in the period between Wave 2 and Wave 4 shows a decline in the purchase of camera; council rates; and health, home, auto, and life insurance, while everything else went up especially in the purchase of mats, which had an increase of 17.0 percentage points (see Table 4.5a).

4.2 Food Security

4.2.1 Food Availability and Shortages

Table 4.6 presents food security and food shortages for the 30 days preceding household visits. According to

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Forty-four percent of households reported being unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred foods because of lack of money, while 41.3 percent ate only a few kinds of foods because of lack of money. These were the top two most common experiences reported by households. The South East (62.5%) recorded the highest percentage of households unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred foods because of lack of money across the zones, closely followed by the South South (61.4%). The North Central zone (0.7%) had the least percentage of households who went without eating for a whole day because of lack of money and the South East (10.2%) had the highest. Southern zones and urban areas show a greater vulnerability to food insecurity and shortages than the northern zones and rural areas.

TABLE 4.6 • Food Security and Food Shortage

Experience	% of HH Reporting in Past 30 Days								
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Worried about not having enough food to eat because of lack of money	16.2	29.3	19.3	56.0	55.9	46.7	43.9	33.7	36.9
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred foods because of lack of money	29.0	41.5	27.2	62.5	61.4	47.9	47.3	42.9	44.3
Ate only a few kinds of foods because of lack of money	25.3	31.5	22.8	59.6	62.7	47.4	44.8	39.6	41.3
Had to skip a meal because of lack of money	7.8	25.5	12.3	47.0	45.9	28.5	31.9	25.1	27.3
Ate less than you thought you should because of lack of money	13.7	30.0	18.9	54.0	54.3	42.1	40.7	32.6	35.2
Ran out of food because of lack of money	6.7	22.8	13.6	42.7	39.5	27.2	28.2	23.6	25.1
Hungry but did not eat because of lack of money	4.6	20.8	8.9	34.4	35.1	23.1	23.9	19.2	20.7
Went without eating for a whole day because of lack of money	0.7	8.9	6.6	10.2	7.4	5.1	7.2	6.0	6.4
Restricted consumption in order for children to eat	8.2	20.0	11.6	31.2	30.8	17.1	20.7	18.9	19.4
Borrowed food, or relied on help from a friend/relative	2.9	19.4	12.8	18.7	9.4	9.8	13.0	11.2	11.8

Table 4.7 provides information on the incidence of food shortage by zones and sectors in the 12 months preceding household visits. It indicates that the South South had the highest occurrence of food shortages with 43.1 percent, closely followed by the South East zone

with 42.8 percent, and the national was 31.6 percent. August was the month where food shortage was most commonly experienced by households as indicated in the North East (68.7%), North West (59.2%), 43.4 percent for rural areas, and 40.0 percent for national.

TABLE 4.7 • Food Shortage in the Last Year

	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
HH faced food shortage in the last 12 Months	16.6	31.2	25.9	42.8	43.1	30.8	32.5	31.2	31.6
Any Food Shortage Reported in:									
January	9.6	3.0	0.6	30.7	26.1	21.2	27.0	13.2	17.6
February	5.3	2.7	5.8	19.6	21.0	13.0	16.7	11.6	13.2
March	12.8	7.3	9.1	35.1	23.1	18.4	24.8	17.2	19.6
April	14.3	5.5	18.2	27.4	23.3	20.0	22.8	18.6	20.0
May	34.7	12.0	22.7	28.4	27.4	19.3	23.4	24.7	24.2
June	43.5	24.0	22.9	28.7	32.5	22.1	24.3	29.9	28.1
July	39.0	47.9	37.2	34.4	38.8	19.1	25.1	40.1	35.2
August	21.8	68.7	59.2	31.3	39.1	21.1	32.8	43.4	40.0
September	7.8	22.0	11.2	30.1	35.3	23.2	27.7	22.2	24.0
October	6.9	1.0	8.8	30.4	32.7	29.0	29.6	17.7	21.6
November	5.1	3.6	4.3	31.2	26.9	36.7	32.1	15.6	21.0
December	4.3	4.2	0.9	17.7	18.5	31.7	24.2	10.0	14.6

4.3 Shocks, Safety Nets, and Coping Mechanisms

4.3.1 Shocks and Coping Mechanisms

As shown in Table 4.8, increase in the price of food items consumed was the most prevalent shock with 18.5 percent affirming to this. The South East (25.4%) had the highest occurrence in the zones, followed by the South South zone (21.7%), and then the North Central zone (21.1%). Food price increase was of greater concern for urban households (19.6%) than it was for rural households (17.9%). Increase in price of inputs

(6.8%) was the next highest shock among households, followed closely by theft of crops (6.6%), and flooding that caused harvest failure (6.6%). Table 4.8a shows the change of households reporting shocks by zone and place of residence between Waves 2 and 4. The table indicates that there was a 12.0 percentage point increase in the number of households reporting the increase in the price of food items consumed as a shock, with the North Central zone having the highest increase of 19.6 percentage points. The highest percentage point decrease, 17.4, is recorded in the North East zone for flooding that caused harvest failure.

TABLE 4.8 • Percentage of HH Reporting Shocks by Region and Place of Residence

Shocks	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Death or disability of an adult working member of the HH	3.8	7.2	6.8	8.3	6.7	3.4	5.8	6.1	6.0
Death of someone who sends remittances to the HH	1.8	5.2	1.4	4.8	5.3	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.5
Illness of income earning member of the HH	1.3	5.1	4.5	3.7	5.1	3.0	2.8	4.2	3.8
Loss of an important contact	1.2	1.9	2.4	6.5	7.8	3.3	4.5	3.7	3.9
Job loss	0.5	0.2	0.6	2.8	6.2	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.1
Departure of income earning member of the HH due to separation or divorce	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Departure of income earning member of the HH due to marriage	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nonfarm business failure	2.1	5.3	2.7	1.2	8.1	4.0	5.0	3.3	3.9
Theft of crops, cash, livestock, or other property	6.8	5.4	9.5	4.3	10.3	1.6	3.0	8.2	6.6
Destruction of harvest by fire	1.1	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Dwelling damaged/demolished	2.1	3.0	6.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.3	2.4
Poor rains that caused harvest failure	7.0	7.5	5.5	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	4.4	3.6
Flooding that caused harvest failure	6.1	5.2	8.2	3.6	14.5	0.5	0.8	9.3	6.6
Pest invasion that caused harvest failure or storage loss	1.7	2.8	4.1	4.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.6
Loss of property due to fire or flood	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.6
Loss of land	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
Death or livestock due to illness	3.2	2.1	6.8	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	3.5	2.7
Increase in price of inputs	11.1	8.6	7.6	6.8	5.1	2.5	5.3	7.4	6.8
Fall in the price of output	4.5	1.0	1.6	1.2	4.0	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.3
Increase in price of food items consumed	21.1	11.4	17.7	25.4	21.7	12.3	19.6	17.9	18.5
Kidnapping/hijacking/robbery/assault	1.9	0.6	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.3
Other	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9

TABLE 4.8a • Percentage Change of HH Reporting Shocks by Region and Place of Residence between Wave 2 and Wave 4

Shocks	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Death or disability of an adult working member of the HH	↓ -6.4	↓ -0.7	↓ -6.7	↓ -5.5	↑ 0.6	↓ -3.9	↓ -2.7	↓ -4.5	↓ -3.7
Death of someone who sends remittances to the HH	↓ -1.1	↑ 3.1	↓ -2.5	↓ -0.6	↑ 2.2	↓ -2.0	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6
Illness of income earning member of the HH	↓ -2.6	↑ 0.2	↓ -1.6	↓ -5.5	↓ -1.9	↓ -2.8	↓ -3.0	↓ -2.2	↓ -2.4
Loss of an important contact	↑ 1.0	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.3	↑ 5.7	↑ 6.8	↑ 2.2	↑ 3.3	↑ 2.9	↑ 3.0
Job loss	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.4	↑ 1.1	↑ 3.8	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.3
Departure of income earning member of the HH due to separation or divorce	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.6	↑ 0.4	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.0
Departure of income earning member of the HH due to marriage	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.2
Nonfarm business failure	↓ -0.6	↓ -1.5	↓ -6.5	↓ -4.2	↑ 4.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -1.7	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.5
Theft of crops, cash, livestock, or other property	↑ 4.1	↑ 2.3	↑ 2.9	↑ 3.9	↑ 9.1	↑ 1.0	↑ 1.6	↑ 5.1	↑ 4.2
Destruction of harvest by fire	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.4	↓ -0.5	↑ 2.0	↑ 0.9	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.3
Dwelling damaged/demolished	↑ 1.1	↓ -1.9	↑ 1.6	↓ -0.0	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.5	↑ 0.9	↑ 0.2
Poor rains that caused harvest failure	↑ 3.0	↑ 0.3	↑ 1.3	↓ -0.0	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.9
Flooding that caused harvest failure	↓ -1.3	↓ -17.4	↓ -2.1	↓ -0.0	↑ 9.0	↑ 0.3	↓ -1.6	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.3
Pest invasion that caused harvest failure or storage loss	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.5	↑ 2.6	↑ 3.9	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.4	↑ 1.9	↑ 1.8
Loss of property due to fire or flood	↑ 0.2	↓ -1.1	↓ -1.6	↑ 0.8	↓ -2.1	↓ -1.1	↓ -0.9	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.9
Loss of land	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.1
Death or livestock due to illness	↑ 2.6	↓ -2.3	↑ 2.7	↑ 0.2	↑ 0.4	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.1	↑ 1.1
Increase in price of inputs	↑ 10.0	↑ 4.5	↑ 3.5	↑ 3.4	↑ 2.9	↑ 2.0	↑ 3.9	↑ 4.5	↑ 4.4
Fall in the price of output	↑ 4.2	↑ 0.1	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.6	↑ 3.3	↑ 0.8	↑ 1.3	↑ 1.5	↑ 1.5
Increase in price of food items consumed	↑ 19.6	↑ 3.4	↑ 7.8	↑ 13.6	↑ 13.5	↑ 10.4	↑ 15.4	↑ 9.9	↑ 12.0
Kidnapping/hijacking/robbery/assault	↑ 1.7	↓ -0.4	↑ 2.3	↓ -4.3	↓ -0.1	↑ 0.4	↓ -1.0	↑ 0.8	↑ 0.2
Other	↓ -0.3	↑ 0.8	↓ -0.7	↓ -2.5	↓ -2.5	↓ -2.8	↓ -2.1	↓ -1.3	↓ -1.6

Households coped with shocks using different mechanisms as shown in Table 4.9. Most households, 68.8 percent, when faced with some form of shock, ‘Did nothing’ to cope with the shock. For those that did something, 16.5 percent reported receiving assistance from friends and family, while 10.3 percent ‘reduced food consumption’ as a mechanism for coping with the shock. Less than 1 percent of households took loans or sent their children to live with friends to cope with the shock.

4.3.2 Safety Nets

Table 4.10 shows the proportion of households with safety nets and types of assistance received by zone. The North East (20.0%) and North West (18.0%) zones reported the highest percentage of households that are receiving some type of assistance. The most frequently reported safety net support is the distribution of food, reported by 77.3 percent of households who are reported to be participating in a safety net program.

TABLE 4.9 • Household Shock Coping Mechanisms in the Past 12 Months

Coping Mechanism	% of HH Reporting Any Shock	Importance of Coping Mechanism (%)		
		Most Important	2nd Most Important	3rd Most Important
Sale of livestock	7.2	6.5	0.8	0.4
Sale of land	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.1
Sale of other property	4.4	3.2	1.1	0.4
Sent children to live with friends	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
Withdrew children from school	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.1
Engaged in additional income generating activity	5.4	4.2	1.4	0.4
Received assistance from friends & family	16.5	12.1	4.8	1.4
Borrowed from friends & family	8.4	4.9	3.0	0.9
Took a loan from a financial institution	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Members of household migrated for work	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Credited purchases	5.0	3.1	2.0	0.4
Delayed payment obligations	4.2	2.1	1.5	0.8
Sold harvest in advance	3.5	1.9	1.4	0.3
Reduced food consumption	10.3	6.4	3.7	1.2
Reduced nonfood consumption	9.2	4.1	4.0	1.4
Relied on savings	9.2	6.8	2.5	0.8
Received assistance from NGO	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Took advanced payment from employer	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Received assistance from government	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Was covered by insurance policy	0.0			
Did nothing	68.8			
Other	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 4.10 • Proportion of HHs with Safety Nets and Types of Assistance by Region

Region	Safety Nets (% of HH)	Types of Assistance			
		Cash	Food	Scholarship	Other In-kind
North Central	7.4	25.3	75.8	0.0	2.1
North East	20.0	21.4	84.3	0.4	4.5
North West	18.0	27.0	77.7	1.2	2.0
South East	5.4	22.0	68.1	10.9	1.2
South South	9.7	13.3	78.3	4.3	10.0
South West	2.3	27.8	52.8	23.3	0.0
Urban	7.2	31.6	72.8	1.5	5.5
Rural	11.9	20.6	78.5	3.5	3.3
NIGERIA	10.4	23.0	77.3	3.0	3.8

Cash program is the second most common safety net with 23.0 percent of households affirming to it. Across the zones, food distribution remains the most common safety net option with households, with the North East (84.3%) and South South (78.3%) having the high percentages of households with safety net reporting the receipt.

Income Generating Activities, Labour, and Time Use

5

Key Messages:

- Among the four key labour activities in Nigeria, agriculture is most common, followed by work in a household nonfarm enterprise, then external wage employment and finally working as an apprentice.
- The highest number of hours worked are among those working in external wage employment.
- For those working in external wage employment, the highest percentage were working in the education sector (19.2% of men and 40.7% of women).
- A greater percentage of persons are found to be inactive during the post-harvest season than the post-planting season, and the primary reason for inactivity given by both males and females is that they are in school.
- Wood collection is performed equally by males and females, while females are more likely to collect water than males.
- 59.5 percent of households own and operate at least one nonfarm enterprise, the most common of which are in retail trade (49%) and provision of personal services (14.9%).
- Start-up capital for these enterprises commonly comes from savings (77.7%) and relatives/friends (23.0)
- Only 10.7 percent of household nonfarm enterprises are registered.
- 5 percent of households receive rental property income, with an average income of N209,638.

5.1 Labour Participation in Income Generating Activities

Table 5.1 presents the participation rates in the four major labour activities across the country in the seven days prior to the household visit for persons five years and older during the post-planting and post-harvest seasons. During the post-planting visit, agriculture was the most common activity for males (48.6%), followed by nonfarm enterprise (21.6%) and then wage employment (7.6%). Fewer females participated in both agriculture (33.1%) and wage employment (4.2%) compared to males, but there were more females (26.9%) engaged in household nonfarm enterprises than males. During post-harvest, 60.6 percent of

females and 51.9 percent of males report to have not been involved in any labour activity, compared to 43.4 and 34.6 percent respectively during post-planting.

Table 5.1a shows the change in labour activity participation between Wave 2 and Wave 4. There is a reduced number of persons reporting to have not participated in labour activities for the post-planting season for all zones, especially in the South South zone, with a 23.5 percentage point for females and 24.5 for males. This means more members of a household were involved in a labour activity during Wave 4. This could be partially attributable to a difference in the post-planting survey period in Wave 2 and Wave 4. During the post-harvest season, there are recorded increases in

TABLE 5.1 • Participation in Labour Activities During the Past 7 days (% of persons >5 years old)

Region	By Activity									
	Agriculture		Nonfarm Enterprise		Wage		Apprenticeship		No Activity	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Post-planting (July–Aug)										
North Central	61.4	48.2	10.4	17.7	6.7	5.1	1.9	2.4	28.6	33.8
North East	57.0	35.4	21.3	24.3	8.0	1.1	2.8	0.6	30.1	47.6
North West	53.2	17.3	24.9	33.3	5.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	34.8	54.5
South East	40.1	48.8	23.2	20.2	7.6	7.7	1.8	2.2	40.2	35.5
South South	40.6	42.9	23.1	26.0	8.9	6.3	3.5	2.3	37.9	36.1
South West	26.6	16.2	26.8	36.1	12.7	8.1	5.6	4.2	38.4	42.5
Urban	20.0	14.4	29.4	31.7	12.0	7.8	3.3	2.5	45.9	50.6
Rural	59.8	40.4	18.6	25.0	5.9	2.8	2.1	1.7	30.2	40.6
NGA	48.6	33.1	21.6	26.9	7.6	4.2	2.5	1.9	34.6	43.4
Post-harvest (Jan–Feb)										
North Central	37.0	23.9	9.5	13.0	8.1	4.7	1.7	1.6	48.0	58.8
North East	23.8	14.7	15.1	11.8	6.4	1.6	3.7	2.2	57.3	71.8
North West	28.3	9.0	22.1	22.6	4.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	54.3	69.0
South East	20.2	27.9	18.7	16.8	8.7	7.5	3.0	2.8	53.8	51.0
South South	26.8	28.7	15.9	18.3	12.9	7.0	2.8	3.5	49.5	50.2
South West	21.5	12.2	20.3	30.5	16.2	7.8	4.3	2.6	43.9	50.7
Urban	11.1	7.0	24.0	25.8	13.5	7.5	2.9	2.2	53.8	59.6
Rural	33.4	22.4	14.8	16.1	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.8	51.1	60.9
NGA	27.1	18.1	17.4	18.8	8.5	4.2	2.4	1.9	51.9	60.6

inactivity for North Central (5.8) and North East (3.0) zones for females. At the national level, persons engaged in agriculture increased by 3.5 percentage points for females and 3.6 percentage points for males in the post-harvest period.

Table 5.2 provides information on the proportion of household members over five years of age that participated in specific income generating activities in the seven days preceding the visit to the household for post-planting and post-harvest seasons by age group. Among the major income generating activities reported, agriculture ranked the highest across all age groups, except in a few instances where nonfarm enterprise shows a greater share than agriculture. Participation in agriculture is lowest for the 5–14 group with 13.5 percent and 8 percent for males and females, respectively, during

the post-harvest visit. During the post-planting season these numbers more than double, with 33.1 percent for males and 22.4 percent for females.

Table 5.3 reports the average number of hours spent on the four major activities seven days prior to the household visit. Recorded hours from a post-harvest visit is very similar to post-planting visit. Males and females who participated in wage activity during post-planting spent an average of 38.9 hours and 38.5 hours respectively, and the least amount of time spent among men and women was in agriculture with an average of 24.6 hours and 20.3 hours, respectively. The average time spent in household nonfarm enterprises in the post-planting visit (33.1 hours for males; 30.2 hours for females) was slightly lower than the post-harvest visit at 35.7 hours for males and 32.5 hours for females.

TABLE 5.1a • Change in Participation in Labour Activities between Wave 2 and Wave 4

Region	By Activity									
	Agriculture		Nonfarm Enterprise		Wage		Apprenticeship*		No Activity	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Post-planting										
North Central	↑ 26.2	↑ 20.5	↓ -2.4	↓ -3.2	↓ -1.7	↓ -0.1			↓ -22.2	↓ -17.2
North East	↑ 3.7	↑ 1.2	↑ 3.6	↑ 2.4	↑ 0.6	↓ -1.7			↓ -7.6	↓ -1.7
North West	↑ 12.9	↑ 8.4	↑ 3.9	↑ 12.9	↓ -1.9	↓ -0.7			↓ -14.4	↓ -17.7
South East	↑ 17.2	↑ 13.6	↑ 5.3	↑ 0.5	↓ -2.8	↑ 2.1			↓ -16.7	↓ -13.7
South South	↑ 27.7	↑ 26.1	↑ 6.3	↑ 4.0	↓ -3.9	↓ -1.4			↓ -24.5	↓ -23.5
South West	↑ 12.8	↑ 7.0	↑ 3.3	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.1	↓ -0.6			↓ -18.1	↓ -7.4
Urban	↑ 11.0	↑ 8.5	↑ 6.1	↑ 2.6	↓ -3.7	↓ -1.5			↓ -12.9	↓ -9.2
Rural	↑ 17.7	↑ 12.5	↑ 2.3	↑ 4.0	↓ -0.5	↓ -0.0			↓ -18.2	↓ -14.3
NGA	↑ 18.2	↑ 13.0	↑ 2.9	↑ 3.0	↓ -2.0	↓ -0.9			↓ -17.4	↓ -13.2
Post-harvest										
North Central	↑ 4.3	↓ -0.3	↓ -2.3	↓ -8.7	↓ -0.8	↓ -0.9			↓ -5.5	↑ 5.8
North East	↓ -4.4	↑ 2.0	↓ -2.7	↓ -7.6	↑ 1.7	↑ 0.2			↓ -0.7	↑ 3.0
North West	↓ -1.2	↑ 3.7	↑ 3.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.1	↑ 0.3			↓ -3.9	↓ -5.1
South East	↓ -0.8	↓ -1.5	↑ 1.9	↓ -3.8	↓ -0.1	↑ 1.7			↓ -5.4	↓ -1.2
South South	↑ 12.2	↑ 11.4	↑ 0.3	↓ -3.8	↓ -2.2	↓ -0.6			↓ -12.5	↓ -10.0
South West	↑ 8.2	↑ 3.6	↓ -3.5	↓ -7.3	↑ 2.5	↓ -0.4			↓ -11.3	↑ 0.5
Urban	↑ 2.7	↑ 1.6	↑ 1.1	↓ -4.4	↓ -2.2	↓ -1.3			↓ -5.4	↑ 0.1
Rural	↑ 1.3	↑ 2.4	↓ -0.1	↓ -5.2	↑ 1.3	↑ 0.6			↓ -5.6	↓ -0.4
NGA	↑ 3.6	↑ 3.5	↓ -0.4	↓ -5.7	↓ -0.6	↓ -0.5			↓ -5.8	↓ -0.1

Note: (*) Not collected in Wave 2.

TABLE 5.2 • Participation in Labour Activities During the Past 7 Days by Age Group (% of persons)

Region	Age 5–14		Age 15–24		Age 25–44		Age 45–59		Age 60–64		Age 65+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Post-planting (July–Aug)												
Agriculture	33.1	22.4	49.8	31.3	57.3	38.0	68.3	48.6	66.2	56.7	62.9	41.2
Nonfarm enterprise	4.9	8.3	16.3	21.0	43.2	45.4	39.5	43.5	37.8	40.6	20.8	27.9
Wage	0.1	0.0	3.8	4.8	17.0	7.4	21.1	10.0	11.0	2.5	4.2	1.2
Apprenticeship	1.3	0.9	6.8	6.2	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
No activity	62.7	70.8	34.9	44.4	9.0	23.7	4.3	14.8	10.5	16.3	26.8	38.9
Post-harvest (Jan–Feb)												
Agriculture	13.5	8.0	24.0	13.8	35.2	23.5	49.2	34.0	47.5	40.5	47.0	29.5
Nonfarm enterprise	1.7	3.1	11.2	11.1	39.7	36.0	33.2	33.7	35.4	29.2	17.3	21.6
Wage	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.9	20.5	8.1	23.0	10.5	9.9	3.4	5.2	0.1
Apprenticeship	1.2	1.0	7.0	6.5	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No activity	84.1	88.3	58.0	66.3	17.5	38.0	12.7	30.0	23.2	33.2	39.8	53.2

TABLE 5.3 • Hours Spent in Labour Activities During the Past 7 Days (conditional on working)

Region	By Activity									
	Agriculture		Nonfarm Enterprise		Wage		Apprenticeship		Total Hours	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Post-planting (July–Aug)										
North Central	25.8	23.0	34.1	33.4	36.2	36.6	31.7	38.1	32.6	30.5
North East	27.7	22.1	29.2	22.0	35.6	32.7	23.3	21.3	34.5	25.4
North West	26.2	19.3	27.0	23.6	35.2	30.9	21.2	25.0	33.9	26.1
South East	18.5	18.3	40.7	34.0	40.1	41.4	45.0	38.0	31.3	28.7
South South	18.2	19.4	35.1	32.4	36.3	36.1	41.0	42.6	30.6	29.9
South West	27.5	17.6	42.5	46.9	49.9	43.7	41.4	46.8	44.6	42.1
Urban	20.8	17.4	42.0	38.9	45.1	42.0	39.3	37.4	41.1	36.9
Rural	25.1	20.7	27.7	25.8	33.9	34.8	31.7	38.3	32.0	27.1
NGA	24.6	20.3	33.1	30.2	38.9	38.5	34.5	38.0	34.1	29.5
Post-harvest (Jan–Feb)										
North Central	22.7	16.3	34.2	35.0	37.6	36.9	34.1	32.3	30.6	26.6
North East	22.0	17.2	32.2	24.7	36.5	33.2	17.5	16.5	27.4	20.1
North West	20.5	14.5	34.9	27.3	33.6	25.7	35.9	6.9	32.5	24.5
South East	17.4	15.4	33.7	32.4	37.2	36.6	48.0	36.9	28.5	24.7
South South	21.2	21.3	37.6	36.0	39.9	35.1	38.3	44.7	34.0	31.0
South West	24.6	18.7	43.6	42.5	46.7	41.9	38.6	50.6	41.0	39.4
Urban	22.2	22.5	41.0	39.2	41.7	38.7	40.8	39.7	39.7	36.2
Rural	21.3	16.8	32.4	28.4	37.0	33.9	30.6	33.6	29.0	24.1
NGA	21.4	17.4	35.7	32.5	39.0	36.2	34.1	35.6	31.9	27.5

Nationally, the total number of hours spent on any activity during post-planting and post-harvest seasons by males exceeded that of females. This was consistently the case across all zones. In post-planting, males worked 34.1 hours per week and females 29.5 hours, while in post-harvest the results are similar (31.9 hours and 27.5 hours). The highest average time spent working for both males and females was in the South West zone during post-planting (44.6 and 42.1 hours, respectively).

Table 5.4 shows the different sectors of activity for wage employment during the post-harvest visit. At the national level, education is the most common sector for wage employment for females (40.7%) and males (19.2%). Public administration is the second most

common wage activity for females (20.9%) and males (17.1%). The construction sector is dominated by males with 11.3% of males employed in wage work compared to less than 1 percent of women. Males and females working in wage employment were equally likely to be working as agricultural labourers (6.3 and 6.2% respectively).

In North Central zone, while females dominate in education (43.0%) and public administration (27.2%), more males commonly work in personnel services (13.1%) and transport (9.3%). A similar pattern is seen in the North West and South East zones.

Table 5.5 presents information on Nigerians who weren't doing any work in the seven days prior to the

TABLE 5.4 • Sector of Activity for Wage Employment in Post-Harvest (% of persons in wage employment)

Sector	Region														Sector			
	North Central		North East		North West		South East		South South		South West		Urban		Rural		NIGERIA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	4.5	0.7	9.5	2.6	3.3	31.7	2.7	3.3	6.4	7.6	10.7	3.0	5.1	0.1	7.3	12.1	6.3	6.2
Mining	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
Manufacturing	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	8.0	4.0	11.5	3.9	2.5	2.1	14.3	10.2	10.1	3.8	3.8	4.7	6.6	4.2
Professional/scientific/technical	2.6	1.2	5.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.7	4.7	2.8	2.3	4.2	0.0	3.6	1.1
Electricity/water/gas/waste	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.9	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.3
Construction	5.9	0.0	1.1	2.6	11.7	0.0	21.5	0.0	19.6	1.7	4.5	0.3	9.6	1.1	12.6	0.3	11.3	0.7
Transportation	9.3	1.7	12.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	8.3	1.8	8.7	1.3	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.7
Buying and selling	1.0	7.0	3.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	11.4	4.8	4.5	3.1	9.3	2.4	8.1	2.7	5.5	2.6	6.8
Financial/insurance/real est. services	1.1	3.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.9
Personal services	13.1	4.4	1.4	12.0	11.7	1.1	15.6	7.4	8.7	5.2	18.1	11.3	15.8	10.9	8.5	2.9	11.7	6.8
Education	28.3	43.0	24.9	33.2	25.5	49.9	10.5	40.4	17.2	45.8	10.9	30.4	13.8	36.4	23.5	44.8	19.2	40.7
Health	4.4	7.9	10.0	11.5	6.4	7.9	3.8	11.9	2.7	9.3	1.6	7.0	3.3	9.5	5.3	8.9	4.4	9.2
Public administration	22.2	27.2	24.6	37.1	15.1	4.2	16.4	20.6	15.5	21.8	12.6	16.9	18.9	22.0	15.7	19.9	17.1	20.9
Other	3.5	0.9	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.6	0.9	5.5	0.8	2.9	0.5	4.9	0.6	4.0	0.6

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

TABLE 5.5 • Reason No Activity in the Past 7 days (% of those not working in the post-harvest visit)

Region	Temporarily Not Working*		Looking for Work		Not Looking for Work		Why Not Looking for Work? (% of those not looking)											
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Student		Household Duties/Childcare		Too Young/Old/Retired		Sickness/Illness/Pregnancy		Waiting for Season		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	6.4	8.3	2.8	2.9	90.8	88.8	72.6	51.0	1.2	23.2	17.6	15.1	0.7	1.6	4.9	4.4	2.9	4.7
North East	9.5	7.9	3.6	1.1	86.9	91.0	65.6	43.9	9.6	37.3	12.3	11.9	1.3	1.4	6.8	2.4	4.4	3.1
North West	2.7	0.7	4.1	1.1	93.2	98.2	63.5	41.6	10.4	37.5	21.2	16.3	0.9	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.0	1.3
South East	6.8	11.7	7.1	7.0	86.1	81.2	82.9	71.9	1.0	5.8	9.4	14.0	3.7	5.0	0.5	0.7	2.3	2.6
South South	5.0	5.2	8.5	7.5	86.5	87.2	81.3	80.3	1.7	4.2	8.7	9.0	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.5	3.7	2.4
South West	6.1	11.1	7.2	5.6	86.7	83.3	85.9	75.1	1.1	8.6	10.4	10.2	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.0
Urban	4.0	5.4	6.2	5.0	89.8	89.5	80.7	68.1	4.6	16.7	10.6	9.0	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	2.1	3.6
Rural	6.3	6.1	4.7	2.6	89.1	91.3	68.6	48.9	6.1	28.9	16.8	15.3	1.6	1.8	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.3
NIGERIA	5.6	5.9	5.1	3.3	89.3	90.8	72.1	54.0	5.7	25.6	15.0	13.6	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.6

*But have activity will return to.

post-harvest visit. Among males who were not working, 5.6 percent were temporarily not working but had an activity they would return to, 5.1 percent were actively looking for work, and 89.3 percent were not looking for work. The rates were similar for females though fewer females were actively looking for work (3.3%). Among those males not looking for work, 72.1 percent cited being in school as the reason for not looking followed by age (15%) and household duties (5.7%). Among females not looking for work, 54 percent cited being in school as the reason followed by household duties (25.6%) and age (13.6%). Females in the northern zones were much more likely to cite household duties as the reason for not working (23.2, 37.3, and 37.5% for North Central, North East, and North West) compared to those in the southern zones (5.8, 4.2, 8.6% for South East, South South, and South West).

5.1.1 Time Use

Table 5.6 shows that the share distribution of household members that collected water at the national level is higher for females (55.5%) than males (48.7%). This trend for more females collecting water than males is seen across the urban and rural divide and all zones, except the North West zone, where 50.9 percent of males collected water and 46.4 percent of females did

the same. The North Central zone recorded the largest share of females (75.2%) and the North East for males (51.3%) who collected water. The percentage of males (25.2%) and females (23.5%) that spend more than four hours collecting water is very close.

Table 5.7 presents time spent collecting wood or other natural products in the seven days prior to the household visit by males and females that are five years and older. It is shown here that the share of males that collected wood for fuel (25.3%) is closely the same as females (23.3%) at the national level. The table also shows that most males (47.8%) and females (40.5%) engaged in collecting wood, spent between two to four hours on it.

The North East zone has the largest share of males that collected water and wood for fuel across all zones.

5.1.2 Agricultural Activities

Table 5.8 presents information on the average number of hours spent on agricultural activities by persons between the ages of 15 and 64 years, the economically active years, during the seven days prior to the visit to the household. The table provides information for both post-planting and post-harvest seasons.

TABLE 5.6 • Time Spent Collecting Water in the Past 7 Days

Region	Time to Collect									
	Collected Water		Less than 1 Hour		1–2 Hours		2–4 Hours		More than 4 Hours	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	42.7	75.2	21.9	24.5	22.2	17.7	37.2	36.5	18.7	21.3
North East	51.3	52.2	16.0	14.5	13.9	16.9	34.0	36.0	36.2	32.6
North West	50.9	46.4	17.0	18.6	13.0	16.9	32.6	28.6	37.5	35.9
South East	45.7	47.3	35.4	33.9	21.6	24.1	24.5	24.1	18.5	17.8
South South	50.5	55.7	25.3	28.0	32.9	32.6	29.3	26.8	12.5	12.6
South West	49.4	65.6	25.2	18.6	27.4	32.5	37.1	36.9	10.3	12.1
Urban	41.8	51.5	22.2	22.1	22.5	25.8	32.3	31.2	23.0	20.9
Rural	51.4	57.0	21.8	22.7	19.6	21.2	32.6	31.7	26.0	24.4
NIGERIA	48.7	55.5	21.9	22.5	20.3	22.4	32.5	31.6	25.2	23.5

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

TABLE 5.7 • Time Spent Collecting Wood or Other Natural Products in the Past 7 Days

Region	Collected Wood or Other Natural Products (%)		Time to Collect							
			Less than 1 Hour		1–2 Hours		2–4 Hours		More than 4 Hours	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Central	17.9	32.5	11.7	14.1	27.9	22.6	40.1	43.2	20.4	20.0
North East	29.4	16.1	2.6	3.8	13.4	15.7	41.9	38.3	42.0	42.3
North West	27.6	11.4	14.4	20.6	15.2	25.1	35.5	29.8	35.0	24.5
South East	27.4	37.2	13.1	13.5	30.5	29.3	35.7	34.6	20.7	22.7
South South	28.7	32.8	5.0	5.8	17.8	21.7	53.9	43.1	23.3	29.3
South West	17.2	20.9	32.0	29.7	25.3	28.4	34.8	31.8	8.0	10.1
Urban	11.0	13.3	15.5	18.2	22.9	23.7	34.6	25.8	26.9	32.3
Rural	30.9	27.3	10.9	12.5	19.2	24.1	41.3	40.1	28.7	23.4
NIGERIA	25.3	23.3	11.5	13.4	19.6	24.0	40.5	37.8	28.5	24.8

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

TABLE 5.8 • Hours Spent on Agricultural Activities during the Past 7 Days by Age Group (conditional on working)

Region	Age 15–24		Age 25–44		Age 45–59		Age 60–64		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Post-planting (July–Aug)										
North Central	26.5	22.5	29.0	25.8	29.9	25.9	24.6	27.9	28.1	24.9
North East	26.6	21.4	30.6	22.1	32.0	27.8	32.3	22.6	29.5	23.0
North West	25.0	20.9	28.6	22.0	28.9	22.3	25.7	12.6	27.3	21.6
South East	16.6	16.6	22.0	21.7	23.1	20.8	20.4	18.1	20.5	19.9
South South	14.6	14.0	20.4	22.1	23.6	24.9	24.9	27.8	19.7	21.4
South West	23.7	12.3	27.2	15.0	34.7	27.8	43.9	22.9	30.2	18.9
Urban	17.6	14.4	21.4	18.3	26.9	24.5	26.1	15.1	22.3	18.6
Rural	24.1	19.6	27.7	23.1	29.1	24.1	27.3	23.6	26.7	22.5
NGA	23.5	19.1	26.9	22.6	28.7	24.1	27.1	22.6	26.2	22.0
Post-harvest (Jan–Feb)										
North Central	22.2	13.2	24.7	18.7	23.5	18.6	22.0	24.3	23.5	17.3
North East	24.7	11.3	22.3	14.8	20.8	22.1	31.9	11.1	23.2	15.9
North West	19.5	14.9	21.4	15.6	24.2	16.7	18.3	17.6	21.4	15.7
South East	21.1	13.5	21.1	15.3	15.1	18.2	16.3	14.1	18.7	15.9
South South	19.4	14.7	22.3	23.0	24.9	22.1	17.9	30.5	22.1	22.5
South West	23.5	21.0	29.1	21.6	25.8	17.6	25.9	20.5	26.9	20.2
Urban	24.3	19.4	22.6	19.5	22.4	24.8	25.2	26.5	23.0	22.2
Rural	20.9	13.4	23.1	18.6	23.1	18.7	20.4	22.2	22.3	17.9
NGA	21.2	13.7	23.0	18.6	23.0	19.6	20.9	22.7	22.4	18.3

Note: Figures in the table are the average number of hours spent on agricultural activities among all persons between the ages of 15 and 64 years who participated in agriculture activities (those where hours are greater than 0).

The survey finds that the average time spent on agricultural activities for males is higher in both seasons. However, when comparing zones and age groups, we see that in post-planting for age group 60–64, females work longer hours (27.9 hours) than males (24.6 hours) in North Central. In the South South zone, females work longer than males across all age groups except for the 15–24 age group during the post-planting season and the 45–59 age group during the post-harvest season.

During post-harvest season, the average time spent in agriculture by females (22.1 hours) is slightly higher than males (20.8 hours) in the North East for the 45–59 age group. In the North Central and South South zones, the average time spent by females is also higher than males for the 60–64 age group.

The table also shows that at the national level, there is a decrease in the number of hours spent in agriculture during the post-harvest period for both males and females. Males spent an average of 26.2 hours during post-planting, which would decrease to 22.4 hours in post-harvest, while the females spent 22 hours during post-planting, and this decreased to an average of 18.3 hours during the post-harvest.

5.1.3 Nonagricultural Activities

Table 5.9 reports average time use on non-agricultural activities during post-planting and post-harvest seasons for males and females by age group. Here, non-agricultural activities include working in a household nonfarm enterprise, external wage employment, and apprenticeship. On average, males report working more hours

TABLE 5.9 • Hours Spent on Nonagricultural Activities* during the Past 7 Days by Age Group (conditional on working)

Region	Age 15–24		Age 25–44		Age 45–59		Age 60–64		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Post-planting (July–Aug)										
North Central	37.1	32.3	37.7	35.3	39.3	38.3	41.7	35.9	38.2	35.3
North East	39.0	23.9	33.5	24.3	30.1	23.1	32.0	12.8	34.1	23.5
North West	28.3	24.6	33.3	26.4	31.6	25.7	30.4	22.3	31.5	25.8
South East	43.5	38.3	46.4	39.0	40.8	36.6	36.7	27.7	43.9	37.8
South South	37.3	38.2	40.2	36.9	34.9	33.4	41.8	21.3	38.5	35.8
South West	45.1	56.0	48.2	48.6	45.3	44.3	37.8	44.1	46.4	48.6
Urban	42.1	41.3	48.2	42.9	43.9	38.9	41.4	38.5	45.6	41.6
Rural	33.0	29.1	33.2	29.4	31.0	29.4	31.2	21.2	32.5	29.1
NGA	36.4	33.0	39.6	34.3	36.2	33.1	35.6	28.3	37.9	33.6
Post-harvest (Jan–Feb)										
North Central	36.8	36.4	37.8	33.7	33.2	40.6	31.6	41.7	36.2	36.1
North East	30.0	25.3	36.3	26.5	33.3	26.9	34.2	26.2	34.0	26.3
North West	32.9	26.3	37.9	28.7	34.4	28.2	40.1	28.5	36.0	28.2
South East	42.5	37.1	37.3	37.0	36.1	30.3	26.2	27.2	37.3	34.8
South South	40.3	41.4	38.7	38.3	40.4	34.6	46.1	35.9	39.6	38.3
South West	40.0	52.5	46.7	42.7	50.0	48.5	44.4	33.5	46.3	44.3
Urban	42.0	39.5	44.0	40.4	41.7	40.1	41.9	33.2	43.0	39.9
Rural	32.3	34.4	35.9	30.5	34.7	30.6	34.9	30.6	34.9	31.3
NGA	36.1	36.0	39.2	34.5	37.6	34.6	37.9	31.8	38.2	34.7

Note: Figures in the table are the average number of hours spent on nonagricultural activities among all persons between the ages of 15 and 64 years who participated in agriculture activities (those where hours are greater than 0).

*Nonagricultural activities include household nonfarm enterprise, wage employment, and apprenticeship.

than females, with males averaging 37.9 hours and females 33.6 hours during the post-planting season, while post-harvest season for males average 38.2 hours and females, 34.7 hours.

There are significant differences in the number of hours spent on nonagricultural activities across regions. Overall, time spent in nonagricultural activities was higher in the southern zones than in the northern zones. As expected, hours spent are higher in urban than rural areas. During the post-harvest season males spent more time working than females, except in the North central zone where they spent an equal amount of time.

5.2 Nonfarm Enterprises

Nonfarm enterprise is mainly a small and informal business, generating income to household members at the household level. Table 5.10 presents information on the proportion of households involved in nonfarm enterprise activities in the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, 59.5 percent of households reported operating a nonfarm enterprise. Participation in urban areas is higher at 70.8 percent compared with 54.4 percent of households in rural areas. Households in the North West region report the highest level of participation (75.1%), and the lowest is reported by the North Central (45%).

TABLE 5.10 • Household Nonfarm Enterprises by Region and Place of Residence

Region	% of HH with Any Non-Farm Enterprise
North Central	45.0
North East	53.5
North West	75.1
South East	53.7
South South	56.9
South West	63.6
Urban	70.8
Rural	54.4
NIGERIA	59.5

Taking a closer look at these nonfarm enterprises, Table 5.11 shows that the most prevalent nonfarm enterprise practice is in retail trade, precluding motor vehicles, which accounts for 49 percent of all household nonfarm enterprises. This is followed by other personal services with 14.9 percent, land and pipeline transportation (8.1 %), and food and beverages services activity (7.3 %). Retail trade also has the highest share for both rural and urban areas with 46.9 percent and 52.3 percent, respectively. Across the zones, again retail trade is the most widespread, with South West having the highest share at 57.3 percent.

Start-up capital refers to the money that is used to start a new business, whether for shop rental, permits, licenses, inventory, product development, manufacturing, marketing, or any other expense. Start-up capital is also referred to as “seed money.” In Table 5.12, a majority of nonfarm enterprises acquired their start-up capital from household savings (77.7%), and the second highest source is “relatives and friends” (23%). South South zone recorded the highest from household savings with 89.6 percent and North East the lowest with 55 percent.

According to Table 5.13, 10.7 percent of nonfarm enterprises are registered, with more urban enterprises registered (13.9%) than rural enterprises (8.7%). Among enterprises that requested for credit, South South has the highest at 8.8 percent. Requesting credit is more common among urban (5.9%) enterprises than rural (5.3%). On average, nonfarm enterprises employ 1.22 household workers and only 0.36 hired workers in the business.

5.2.1 Constraints to Nonfarm Enterprises

According to Table 5.14, constraints in nonfarm enterprises operation and growth is mostly experienced in electricity (22.7%), followed by ‘unable to borrow money’ (19.7%) and transportation (19.7%). At the zonal level, South-South indicates electricity (36.1%)

TABLE 5.11 • Top 10 of Nonfarm Enterprise Activity Region (% of nonfarm enterprises)

Region	Retail Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles	Other Personal Service Activities	Food and Beverage Service Activities	Land Transport and Transport via Pipelines	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Vehicles and Motorcycles	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	Manufacture of Food Products	Construction of Buildings	Wholesale Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Manufacture of Furniture
North Central	37.0	21.4	12.7	12.1	3.2	4.9	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.7
North East	35.2	10.3	4.1	10.3	20.9	11.1	4.5	2.4	0.7	0.5
North West	51.9	17.3	6.4	5.9	1.7	6.5	5.7	1.7	2.3	0.6
South East	46.8	20.8	11.5	5.7	2.6	5.9	2.2	1.2	0.6	2.6
South South	53.0	5.6	4.8	10.2	9.5	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	4.4
South West	57.3	12.5	7.0	8.6	2.8	6.2	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.0
Urban	52.3	16.0	5.1	7.0	3.8	9.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.4
Rural	46.9	14.1	8.7	8.8	6.4	5.0	4.2	2.3	1.8	1.7
NIGERIA	49.0	14.9	7.3	8.1	5.4	6.7	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.6

TABLE 5.12 • Source of Start-up Capital for Nonfarm Enterprise (% of nonfarm enterprises)

Source	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Household savings	83.3	55.0	70.7	87.9	89.6	84.1	83.0	74.3	77.7
NGO support	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Loan from bank	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.9
Money lender	0.7	0.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.7
Esusu/adashi	23.9	20.2	30.8	12.1	9.2	16.1	14.1	24.7	20.6
Other loans	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1
District/town association support	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cooperative/trade association	4.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	1.1
Remittances from abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Proceeds from family farm	15.7	28.0	12.8	8.4	5.5	2.6	4.6	15.6	11.4
Church/mosque assistance	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Proceed from family nonfarm enterprise	2.1	6.0	2.7	7.7	2.3	1.1	4.0	2.9	3.3
Relatives/friends	17.7	34.7	20.5	27.9	23.2	19.6	25.4	21.5	23.0
Other	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.0

TABLE 5.13 • Enterprise Characteristics

Region	% Registered	Average # of HH Workers	Average # of Hired Workers	% of Enterprises Requesting Credit
North Central	15.1	1.24	0.37	3.8
North East	12.6	1.31	0.57	2.5
North West	5.6	1.32	0.36	5.2
South East	15.9	1.13	0.23	4.7
South South	14.8	1.18	0.34	8.8
South West	9.5	1.05	0.33	6.6
Urban	13.9	1.16	0.46	5.9
Rural	8.7	1.25	0.30	5.3
NIGERIA	10.7	1.22	0.36	5.5

as the highest constraint of nonfarm enterprise operation and growth followed by North Central (32.1%) and then South West (25.9%). The North West shows transportation (27.2%) as its highest constraint, followed by 'unable to borrow money' (16.8%).

Table 5.15 shows that there are several constraints to starting up a nonfarm enterprise, and the most prevalent constraint nationally is 'unable to borrow money' (27.5%), this

is followed by electricity challenges (21.7%) and transportation (17.9%). Inability to borrow money was the most common constraint in South West (37%), followed by North East (32.4%), and lowest in North West (20.8%). Similarly, electricity is shown as a common constraint in urban (28.8%) compared to 17.8 percent in rural. The proportion by region is higher in the southern region compared to the northern region, except in North Central with 25.9 percent, which is above the national average.

TABLE 5.14 • Main Constraint to Nonfarm Enterprise Operation and Growth

Constraint	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Electricity	32.1	12.9	12.5	22.8	36.1	25.9	28.5	19.3	22.7
Network	5.4	7.5	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	3.1	3.4	3.3
Transportation	20.2	21.1	27.2	21.2	15.6	10.0	13.2	23.6	19.7
Unable to borrow money	16.0	23.3	16.8	18.2	18.6	26.5	20.1	19.4	19.7
Unwilling to borrow money	2.7	1.7	5.0	2.7	0.9	5.7	4.7	2.8	3.5
High interest rates	1.4	2.7	1.0	1.3	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
Access to market	4.8	7.2	9.7	3.1	1.8	4.3	4.0	6.5	5.6
Low demand	13.1	13.8	14.3	16.6	16.2	21.5	17.9	15.0	16.1
Corruption	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Uncertain economic policy	1.6	0.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.1
Registration and permits	0.9	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9
High taxes	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.9	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.1
Criminality, theft, and lawlessness	0.3	3.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Conflicts and social friction	0.3	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.2
Other	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5

Note: The figures represent the most important constraint to nonfarm business operations and growth.

TABLE 5.15 • Main Constraint to Starting a Nonfarm Enterprise

Constraint	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Electricity	25.9	14.7	13.0	21.7	34.8	21.4	28.8	17.8	21.7
Network	2.6	5.2	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.8
Transportation	21.6	20.9	27.6	15.1	11.3	8.9	11.6	21.4	17.9
Unable to borrow money	26.4	32.4	20.8	27.8	25.7	37.0	28.3	27.1	27.5
Unwilling to borrow money	2.4	2.2	4.4	3.3	1.3	8.6	5.0	3.4	3.9
High interest rates	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2
Access to market	4.3	6.6	7.9	4.1	4.0	2.9	3.5	6.0	5.1
Low demand	10.8	8.9	13.8	13.3	11.7	16.4	13.6	12.6	12.9
Corruption	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Uncertain economic policy	2.7	0.8	3.2	3.0	3.5	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.5
Registration and permits	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
High taxes	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.0	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.9
Criminality, theft, and lawlessness	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6
Conflicts and social friction	0.0	2.8	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.1
Other	0.5	0.7	0.4	4.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.1

Note: The figures represent the most important constraint to starting a nonfarm enterprise.

5.3 Remittances and Other Income

Only 1.4 percent of households receive international remittances, while domestic remittance is higher at 11.2 percent (See Table 5.16). Most of the international remittances are received in the South West (4.1% of households) and South East (3.6%). More South West (20.9%) households receive domestic remittances than any other zone.

Rental property (5%) is the top source of other income for households nationally, with South South households having the greatest percentage of households

at 8.8 percent. However, the South East zone with 3.8 percent of households reporting on rental property income has the highest average amount at N316,438. The second most common income is from pensions (3.5%), and then interest on savings (2.7%).

Table 5.16a shows that between Wave 2 and Wave 4, the share of households receiving international remittances has gone up by 0.6 percentage points. Income from savings has increased by 0.7 percentage points. While income from rental property increased overall, it decreased for the South West by 6.1 percentage points.

TABLE 5.16 • Household Other Income by Source (% of households receiving income, mean amount in naira)

Region	Income from Savings Interest or Other Investment		Rental Property Income		Pension Income		Income from Other Source		Percentage Receiving Remittances (International)	Percentage Receiving Remittances (Domestic)
	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount		
North Central	1.9	75,894	4.2	219,469	3.5	371,549	2.8	593,850	0.2	7.5
North East	2.1	143,382	3.2	164,146	2.0	511,978	0.5	50,536	0.2	5.5
North West	2.9	225,505	4.0	212,130	3.0	254,430	0.6	142,677	0.4	7.5
South East	3.0	58,675	3.8	316,438	4.2	278,200	0.7	149,633	3.6	18.2
South South	4.0	72,345	8.8	187,158	5.0	512,255	0.9	367,808	1.8	14.3
South West	1.3	165,220	6.1	198,604	3.4	179,295	0.4	139,348	4.1	20.9
Urban	3.1	276,285	8.2	314,757	4.5	327,994	0.5	261,313	2.4	13.3
Rural	2.5	57,807	3.6	114,580	3.0	368,791	1.2	401,097	1.0	10.4
NIGERIA	2.7	131,199	5.0	209,638	3.5	353,611	1.0	380,977	1.4	11.2

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

TABLE 5.16a • Change in Household Other Income by Source between Wave 2 and Wave 4

Region	Income from Savings Interest or Other Investment	Rental Property Income	Pension Income*	Income from Other Source	Percentage Receiving Remittances (international)	Percentage Receiving Remittances (domestic)*
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage		
North Central	↑ 1.0	↑ 2.9		↑ 3.4	↓ -0.1	
North East	↓ -0.9	↑ 1.8		↓ -0.0	↑ 0.1	
North West	↑ 1.9	↑ 3.2		↑ 2.4	↑ 0.3	
South East	↑ 2.2	↑ 0.8		↑ 2.4	↑ 2.0	
South South	↓ -0.2	↑ 2.6		↓ -7.7	↑ 0.4	
South West	↓ -0.9	↓ -6.1		↓ -2.1	↑ 2.3	
Urban	↑ 0.2	↓ -0.5		↓ -1.4	↑ 0.8	
Rural	↑ 1.0	↑ 2.0		↑ 0.7	↑ 0.6	
NIGERIA	↑ 0.7	↑ 0.7		↓ -0.1	↑ 0.6	

Note: (*) Not collected in Wave 2.

Key Messages:

- Nationally, 70.3 percent of households engaged in crop farming activities, and 46.9 percent of households owned/raised livestock.
- Family inheritance happens to be the main means of farmland acquisition.
- On average, 10.8 percent of male and 3.8 percent of female plot managers own land from outright purchases.
- Very few agricultural lands have land titles—10.7 percent of male-managed and 3.8 percent of female-managed plots have land titles.
- The average land holding of households in Nigeria is 1.28 hectares.
- Each farming household holds an average of 2.85 plots, each plot is about 0.5 hectare in size, and approximately 2.2 percent of these plots are irrigated.
- Fertilizer and improved seeds are applied to about 35.4 and 10.1 percent of plots, respectively. Animal traction, herbicides, and pesticides are also used. Male-headed households utilize considerably more farm inputs than female-headed households, except improved seeds and hired labour.
- The major crops cultivated in the country include cassava (46.2%), maize (49.7%), guinea corn (29.6%), yam (25.8%) and beans (20.9%).
- Goats (64.7%) and chickens (53.8%) are the most commonly owned animals in the country.
- Livestock is commonly used as savings/insurance (20.7%) or sold alive (62.1%).
- Only 20.7 percent of households participate in extension services.

6.1 Participation in Agricultural Activities

Table 6.1 presents results on major agricultural activities by place of residence. The term “any crop farming” includes households that are into crop farming and may or may not own livestock. Similarly, “any livestock” covers households that own/raise livestock and may or may not be involved in crop farming activities. Nationally, the percentage of households practicing any crop farming activity is 70.3 percent, while those owning/raising any livestock is 46.9 percent. Table 6.1 also indicates that North East households have the highest

prevalence of any crop farming (83.6%), while North West has the highest prevalence of livestock farming (69.3%). The table further reveals that rural areas have the highest percentage of households practicing crop farming activities (87.0%) and livestock farming (56.1%), while urban area is 33.5 percent for any crop farming and 26.7 percent for any livestock activities. Fish farming is not a popular agricultural activity in the country, with only 2.9 percent of households practicing. As expected, South South records the highest in fishing activities, with 7.3 percent of households practicing, while the least are South East and South West, with 0.3 percent of households engaged in it.

TABLE 6.1 • Agricultural Activities (% of households)

Regions	Any Crop Farming	Any Livestock	Crop Farming Only	Livestock Only	Both	Crop Farming or Livestock	Neither	Fishing
North Central	75.8	60.4	21.6	6.3	54.1	82.0	18.0	3.2
North East	83.6	68.6	23.4	8.4	60.2	92.0	8.0	1.6
North West	82.9	69.3	18.9	5.4	63.9	88.3	11.7	3.8
South East	72.8	44.4	30.7	2.2	42.1	75.0	25.0	0.3
South South	68.9	18.4	52.0	1.5	16.9	70.4	29.6	7.3
South West	39.5	23.4	26.5	10.4	13.0	49.9	50.1	0.3
Urban	33.5	26.7	17.4	10.6	16.1	44.1	55.9	0.7
Rural	87.0	56.1	34.1	3.2	52.9	90.3	9.7	4.0
NIGERIA	70.3	46.9	28.9	5.6	41.4	75.8	24.2	2.9

6.2 Land

6.2.1 Land Tenure

Results on land tenure arrangements for households engaged in farming activities, by sex of plot manager are presented in Table 6.2. Households were asked to provide information on whether farm lands were acquired through outright purchase, rental, free usage, community distribution, or family inheritance. Nationally, 10.8 percent of plots managed by males were an outright purchase, while it is only 4.3 percent for female-managed plots. The table also indicates that 10.9 percent of male-headed households' plots acquired through outright purchases are managed by males. The majority of plots managed by both males and females were acquired through family inheritance, with little difference between male and female managed percentages. Within male-headed households, plots managed by females are more likely to be rented than plots managed by males. Among female-headed households the majority of plots were acquired through family inheritance, irrespective of the gender orientation of the manager. This is also true for male-headed households, where more than 60 percent of the farm-lands were inherited.

Although most lands happen to have been acquired through family inheritance, we see differences in other

modes of land acquisition across regions in the country. For example, a male-managed plot in the North West is more likely to have been acquired through outright purchase than in any other region. This is also true for female-managed plots. Similarly, a male-managed plot in the South West is more likely to have been rented than a male-managed plot in any other region, which is also true for female-managed plots in that region. Moreover, female-managed plots in the South West and South South are more likely to have been rented than a female managed plot in any other region. The table also shows differences in farm land acquisition between rural and urban dwellers. Households located in urban areas are more likely to rent plots than their counterparts in rural areas.

Table 6.3 shows percentage plot distribution for different types of land titles by place of residence, sector, and gender of the household head. Households were asked to provide information on whether their listed plot has Certificate of Occupancy (CofO), Right of Occupancy (RofO), Customary Certificate of Occupancy (CCofO), or Title deed. Nationally, 10.7 percent of male-managed plots and 3.8 percent of female-managed plots have land titles. In the North East, 64.4 percent of male-managed plots and 20.8 percent of female-managed plots with titles have CCofO, while in North Central, it is 30.0 and 55.6 percent

TABLE 6.2 • Household Land Tenure Distribution by Gender of Plot manager (plot level, % of plots)

Regions	Outright Purchase		Rented		Used Free of Charge		Distributed by Community		Family Inheritance		Sharecropped In		Temporary Land Exchange	
	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed	Male Managed	Female Managed
North Central	4.8	5.4	7.4	11.0	9.2	19.7	2.7	0.6	74.9	62.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0
North East	6.2	1.5	13.1	6.7	10.1	18.8	7.7	10.4	60.6	61.6	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.6
North West	22.5	20.4	7.8	1.1	5.3	4.7	0.9	3.2	62.2	70.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
South East	2.4	1.6	15.9	12.9	11.9	10.3	3.3	4.9	66.1	69.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
South South	7.2	4.7	17.2	16.3	13.1	15.9	2.6	0.9	59.7	60.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.1
South West	8.6	9.0	38.2	24.4	13.0	11.5	1.4	1.0	37.3	50.0	1.3	3.3	0.2	0.8
Urban	10.2	3.4	25.0	19.2	17.3	17.6	1.9	2.1	42.2	57.2	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Rural	10.9	4.5	11.8	13.4	8.4	13.6	2.9	2.8	65.2	64.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9
NIGERIA	10.8	4.3	13.2	14.1	9.3	14.0	2.8	2.8	62.7	63.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9
Male-headed households	10.9	3.7	13.2	14.7	9.4	15.6	2.8	2.7	62.5	62.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
Female-headed households	0.0	4.6	6.9	13.8	0.7	13.3	7.1	2.8	85.2	63.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1

TABLE 6.3 • Household Land Title Distribution by Gender of Plot Manager (plot level, % of plots)

Regions	Land Titled						Type of Documentation					
	Certificate of Occupancy (CoFo)			Right of Occupancy (RoFo)			Customary Certificate of Occupancy (CCoFo)			Title Deed		
	Male Managed	Female Managed		Male Managed	Female Managed		Male Managed	Female Managed		Male Managed	Female Managed	
North Central	5.1	3.8	7.0	28.6	32.0	30.0	55.6	34.4	12.3			
North East	15.6	8.5	11.6	16.7	36.1	64.4	20.8	7.3	22.8			
North West	11.1	5.3	17.2	23.7	0.0	29.0	0.0	30.1	0.0			
South East	2.8	0.9	4.2	25.8	53.8	32.0	8.8	38.0	37.5			
South South	21.7	5.4	5.4	6.2	8.1	17.6	0.0	70.7	87.0			
South West	6.1	7.4	14.6	16.7	46.4	10.1	0.0	58.6	53.6			
Urban	17.1	7.5	22.4	20.2	30.9	14.1	1.2	43.4	57.2			
Rural	10.2	3.3	9.7	17.5	22.0	35.4	14.5	37.3	54.5			
NIGERIA	10.7	3.8	11.3	17.9	23.8	32.8	11.7	38.1	55.1			
Male-headed households	10.8	5.0	11.3	17.9	16.7	32.8	2.1	38.1	70.2			
Female-headed households	0.0	3.2	—	—	28.6	—	18.2	—	44.9			

for male-managed and female-managed plots, respectively. Nationally, title deed is the dominant type of land title for both male-managed and female-managed plots at 38.1 and 55.1 percent, respectively. Across regions, title deed seems to be the main form of land title in the southern regions compared to the northern regions, irrespective of the gender of the plot manager. Similarly, plots in urban areas have more title deeds as forms of ownership, compared to plots in rural areas, irrespective of the gender of the plot manager.

6.2.2 Land Use

Table 6.4 provides information on the size and distribution of plots by place of residence and gender of household head. Male- and female-headed households have an average of 2.9 and 2.6 plots, respectively. However, households in the North Central and North West hold an average of 3.1 and 2.9 plots, respectively. The average cultivated plot size is less than 1 hectare, irrespective of the region or sector, with male-headed and female-headed households holding an average of 0.5 and 0.3 hectares respectively. Rural plots on average are larger (0.5 hectares) than urban plots (0.4 hectares), while plots in the northern regions are generally larger than those in the southern regions. Male-headed household plots are more likely to be irrigated than plots cultivated by female-headed households. Irrigation is

most common in the North West, with 5.6 percent of cultivated plots reported as irrigated, compared to 0.6 percent in the South West. Nationally, 2.2 percent of plots were irrigated, with slightly more irrigation occurring in rural rather than in urban areas.

The total land holding (irrespective of cultivation) in the country is 1.3 hectares, while the total land area of cultivated plots is 1.1 hectares, indicating that there is substantial room for households in Nigeria to expand their area under cultivation. We also see differences in total land area and cultivated land area across regions and sectors in the country.

6.3 Input Use

Table 6.5 presents information on farm input use on cultivated plots across regions, sectors, and gender of the household head. The inputs considered here are fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, seeds, animal traction, and labour. With the exception of improved seeds and hired labour, cultivated plots owned by male-headed households recorded far more usage of each input than plots in female-headed households. Nationally, households applied inorganic fertilizer on 35.4 percent of cultivated plots; pesticides were applied to 13.1 percent of cultivated plots; herbicides were applied to

TABLE 6.4 • Plot Holdings, Cultivation, and Irrigation

Region	# of Plots	# of Cultivated Plots	Average Plot Size (hectares)	% of Plots Irrigated	Total Land Holdings (hectares)	Total Cultivated Area (hectares)
North Central	3.10	2.76	0.66	1.3	2.05	1.95
North East	2.81	2.08	0.83	1.1	2.31	2.03
North West	2.87	2.16	0.46	5.6	1.28	1.21
South East	3.04	2.08	0.17	1.1	0.52	0.30
South South	3.06	2.31	0.18	0.8	0.55	0.43
South West	1.96	1.41	0.63	0.6	1.24	0.99
Urban	2.01	1.15	0.43	0.6	0.85	0.65
Rural	3.07	2.42	0.46	2.4	1.39	1.24
NIGERIA	2.85	2.16	0.45	2.2	1.28	1.12
Male-headed households	2.89	2.22	0.49	2.4	1.39	1.24
Female-headed households	2.63	1.87	0.25	1.0	0.65	0.45

34.7 percent of cultivated plots; 10.1 percent of cultivated plots had improved seeds planted on them; and animal traction was reported to have been used on 19.5 percent of cultivated plots. Across sectors, the data show that households in rural areas apply fertilizers, herbicides, animal traction, and exchange labour to a larger share of their plots, compared to plots cultivated by households in urban areas. Households in

urban areas, however, use pesticides, improved seeds and hired labour on more cultivated plots than households in rural areas.

Table 6.5a looks at changes in the use of farming inputs between Wave 2 and Wave 4 on cultivated plots. Nationally, apart from the use of herbicides which recorded an increase of 9.6 percentage points, every

TABLE 6.5 • Use of Farming Inputs (% of cultivated plots)

Region	% Used Inorganic Fertilizer	% Used Organic Fertilizer	% Used Pesticide	% Used Herbicide	% Used Improved Seed	% Used Animal Traction	% Used HH Labour	% Used Hired Labour	% Used Exchange Labour
North Central	31.6	10.9	9.2	69.3	3.2	16.3	97.9	70.0	42.2
North East	45.2	23.3	24.3	57.1	7.2	41.5	99.3	70.4	47.1
North West	69.1	59.8	21.4	23.4	9.7	43.7	98.2	81.8	38.7
South East	29.5	14.7	4.7	12.4	9.7	0.0	99.0	78.8	21.3
South South	5.6	2.1	1.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	99.1	58.2	27.8
South West	1.8	0.4	23.9	29.7	8.3	0.0	98.5	76.6	20.1
Urban	27.9	12.1	16.6	27.1	16.0	9.0	97.1	76.1	19.3
Rural	36.3	24.4	12.7	35.7	9.3	20.8	98.8	72.4	36.0
NIGERIA	35.4	23.1	13.1	34.7	10.1	19.5	98.6	72.8	34.2
Male plot managers	39.2	26.6	15.1	37.6	9.7	23.2	98.6	73.7	35.2
Female plot managers	18.8	7.7	4.7	22.3	11.8	3.5	98.4	69.2	29.8
Male-headed households	37.7	25.2	14.4	37.2	9.8	22.3	98.6	72.3	34.8
Female-headed households	20.6	9.6	5.2	18.8	12.0	1.9	98.5	76.3	29.8

TABLE 6.5a • Change in Use of Farming Inputs between Wave 2 and Wave 4 (% of cultivated plots)

Region	% Used Inorganic Fertilizer	% Used Organic Fertilizer	% Used Pesticide	% Used Herbicide	% Used Improved Seed	% Used Animal Traction	% Used HH Labour	% Used Hired Labour	% Used Exchange Labour
North Central	↑ 7.2	*	↓ -1.7	↑ 20.7	*	↑ 13.3	↓ -2.0	↓ -12.7	*
North East	↑ 3.7	*	↑ 10.6	↑ 15.7	*	↓ -10.2	↑ 0.2	↓ -21.0	*
North West	↓ -6.0	*	↓ -6.9	↑ 1.0	*	↓ -0.0	↓ -1.7	↑ 2.7	*
South East	↑ 3.6	*	↑ 1.6	↑ 9.4	*	→ 0.0	↓ -1.0	↑ 4.8	*
South South	↓ -3.8	*	↑ 0.0	↑ 14.7	*	→ 0.0	↓ -0.9	↓ -11.4	*
South West	↓ -2.2	*	↓ -8.7	↑ 3.8	*	→ 0.0	↓ -1.5	↓ -0.5	*
Urban	↓ -1.3	*	↓ -0.0	↑ 5.0	*	↑ 2.2	↓ -2.2	↑ 1.3	*
Rural	↓ -1.0	*	↓ -2.3	↑ 10.1	*	↓ -1.5	↓ -1.1	↓ -7.9	*
NIGERIA	↓ -0.9	*	↓ -2.1	↑ 9.6	*	↓ -0.7	↓ -1.2	↓ -6.7	*
Male plot managers	↑ 0.4	*	↓ -1.7	↑ 10.3	*	↑ 0.5	↓ -1.2	↓ -6.2	*
Female plot managers	↑ 2.2	*	↑ 1.5	↑ 14.2	*	↑ 2.4	↓ -1.4	↓ -7.9	*
Male-headed households	↓ -1.1	*	↓ -2.5	↑ 9.9	*	↓ -0.5	↓ -1.2	↓ -7.6	*
Female-headed households	↑ 4.0	*	↑ 2.1	↑ 10.6	*	↑ 0.8	↓ -1.3	↓ -0.8	*

*Not captured in Wave 2.

other farm input recorded a decline in the share of cultivated plots on which the input was applied, including the use of household labour, which fell by 1.2 percentage points. In fact, there was a general decline in the use of household labour across regions, except for the North East which saw a slight increase by 0.2 percentage points. The use of hired labour fell substantially in the North East and North Central, by 21.0 and 12.7 percentage points respectively.

Table 6.6 shows the distribution of input use across plots cultivated with the major crops in the country. The table indicates less use of improved seeds on plots cultivated with any of the major crops. For instance, improved seeds were used on only 4.8 percent of plots cultivated with cassava, while for maize, it is 3.3 percent. Compared to the use of improved seeds, inorganic fertilizer usage on cultivated plots is relatively high, with households applying inorganic fertilizer to 62.4 percent of plots cultivated with rice, and 46.3 percent of plots cultivated with maize. Across plots cultivated with the major crops, the use of herbicides is generally higher, compared to pesticides. Between Wave 2 and 4 there are varied changes in the use of inputs for crop farming (see Table 6.6a). The use of inorganic fertilizer reduced

by about 10 percentage points for plots cultivated with guinea corn and millet, while it increased 9.2 percentage points for plots cultivated with sesame seed. More maize and rice plots saw a rise in the use of herbicides, by 18.4 and 24.4 percentage points respectively.

6.3.1 Labour

Table 6.7 provides information on labour activities on plots cultivated by households. The three labour types being provided are from the household, hired hands or exchange/free labour. The table shows that nationally, male household labour was supplied to 90.8 percent of cultivated plots, while female household labour was supplied to 60.6 percent of cultivated plots, and 40.8 percent of cultivated plots were worked on by children below 15 years. The same pattern was observed across the zones and sectors with men taking the lead, except in the North West zone where for all three labour types, children worked on more plots than women. Exchange/free labour is the least used labour type. Nationally, only 24.6 of cultivated plots was worked on by males, 13.8 percent by females, and 8.9 percent by children.

TABLE 6.6 • Use of Inputs by Crop Type (% of plots growing crop)

Crop Type	% Used Improved Seed	% Used Organic Fertilizer	% Used Inorganic Fertilizer	% Used Herbicide	% Used Pesticide	% Used Animal Traction
Grain crops						
Maize	3.3	21.5	46.3	44.2	12.2	19.8
Rice	0.8	16.5	62.4	75.7	15.3	20.4
Guinea corn/sorghum	0.2	50.3	51.4	32.9	18.9	38.2
Millet	0.1	63.5	51.5	14.3	22.3	45.1
Root crops						
Yam	0.3	8.0	20.0	30.9	4.7	0.5
Cassava	4.8	6.9	14.9	20.3	3.6	0.5
Oil crop						
Sesame/beni-seeds	0.0	59.4	40.8	16.2	13.7	69.8
Legumes						
Beans/cowpeas	0.4	60.0	49.4	22.1	31.6	44.5
Groundnut	0.3	35.1	37.0	40.3	12.7	36.6

TABLE 6.6a • Change in Use of Inputs by Crop Type between Wave 2 and Wave 4
(% of plots growing crop)

Crop Type	% Used Inorganic Fertilizer	% Used Herbicide	% Used Pesticide	% Used Animal Traction
Grain crops				
Maize	↓ -2.9	↑ 18.4	↓ -2.0	↓ -4.0
Rice	↑ 2.0	↑ 24.4	↓ -0.4	↓ -11.2
Guinea corn/sorghum	↓ -10.0	↑ 3.6	↓ -4.8	↓ -8.9
Millet	↓ -11.7	↓ -2.4	↓ -6.8	↓ -2.0
Root crops				
Yam	↑ 0.8	↑ 10.7	↑ 0.5	↑ 0.2
Cassava	↓ -1.0	↑ 9.8	↓ -0.3	↓ -0.1
Oil crop				
Sesame/beni-seeds	↑ 9.2	↓ -6.7	↓ -3.3	↑ 15.9
Legumes				
Beans/cowpeas	↓ -9.4	↑ 1.3	↑ 1.2	↓ -0.2
Groundnut	↓ -7.3	↑ 11.9	↓ -13.2	↓ -4.9

TABLE 6.7 • Household Farming Activities by Gender (% of plots)

	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
North Central	95.7	84.8	50.5	67.1	31.6	8.1	31.1	29.5	9.3
North East	96.9	44.7	51.9	64.0	17.6	13.9	38.5	13.9	15.1
North West	97.7	11.0	47.9	78.3	11.3	29.3	31.5	2.7	15.0
South East	75.7	93.3	27.8	71.7	54.3	6.5	9.1	13.4	3.4
South South	86.5	87.8	34.8	50.0	33.0	3.4	16.0	16.2	3.9
South West	87.1	56.7	17.0	76.0	11.7	1.7	15.7	5.8	0.6
Urban	87.3	66.5	25.8	72.5	25.8	8.8	14.5	5.2	2.8
Rural	91.2	59.9	42.7	67.3	27.1	13.1	25.8	14.9	9.6
NIGERIA	90.8	60.6	40.8	67.8	27.0	12.6	24.6	13.8	8.9
Male plot managers	98.8	51.9	41.5	69.1	25.1	14.2	27.2	12.6	9.6
Female plot managers	56.2	98.6	37.7	62.2	35.1	5.5	13.4	19.0	5.8
Male-headed households	97.5	54.8	42.1	67.6	25.4	13.6	26.3	13.2	9.3
Female-headed households	48.0	97.9	32.5	69.5	36.8	6.2	13.3	17.6	6.0

Hired labour average daily wages during the post-planting and post-harvest visits are presented in Table 6.8. During the post-planting visit, the national average wage for men was reported to be N1,454, for women it was N1,246, and N590 for children under 15 years. During the post-harvest visit, however, it was N1,093 for men, N992 for women and N543

for children under 15 years. Across sectors, the data show that average daily wages paid by urban households during both visits are higher than those paid by rural households. South South (N1,831) has the highest average daily wage paid to women during post-planting, while South East (N1,183) during post-harvest.

TABLE 6.8 • Hired Farm Labour Average Daily Wages (Naira)

Region	Post-Planting Visit			Post-Harvest Visit		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
North Central	1,255	809	581	1,134	739	632
North East	1,086	1,050	627	946	730	555
North West	893	689	475	812	708	502
South East	1,991	1,334	1,013	1,605	1,183	1,011
South South	1,993	1,831	1,063	1,556	1,176	867
South West	2,073	1,059	908	1,613	1,108	521
Urban	1,817	1,381	592	1,346	1,109	544
Rural	1,403	1,231	590	1,057	977	542
NIGERIA	1,454	1,246	590	1,093	992	543
Male plot managers	1,402	1,184	571	1,057	967	531
Female plot managers	1,680	1,431	797	1,370	1,074	725
Male-headed households	1,414	1,198	575	1,067	980	533
Female-headed households	1,685	1,456	791	1,341	1,047	711

TABLE 6.9 • Household Farm Labour Activities by Gender (% of plots)

Labour Activities	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
Land preparation	80.0	42.6	36.3	49.7	16.2	24.6	33.2	14.1	21.5
Planting	76.1	75.9	67.9	36.1	44.9	48.5	33.8	36.2	41.6
Weeding	80.8	86.3	75.5	59.3	73.1	57.0	51.7	71.9	61.2
Ridging, fertilizing, or other non-harvest activities	48.3	25.0	30.7	47.9	13.6	34.6	32.7	15.4	19.6
Harvest	69.2	65.6	37.3	41.5	31.9	20.9	42.2	43.2	33.4
Supervision	66.7	33.4	4.1						

Table 6.9 shows percentage distribution of plots for different types of agricultural labour activities by labour type. Generally, labour provided by members of the household was more widely used on farm plots across all agricultural activities than those from hired hands or exchange/free labour. There were more plots using male household members than female members for most activities, except for weeding where 86.3 percent of plots used females, while 80.8 percent used males. Households also used more female hired and exchange/free labour to perform weeding activities than they did with male hired or exchange/free labour. Supervision was only done by household members. The table

indicates that 66.7 percent of cultivated plots were supervised by males, while 33.4 percent were supervised by females, and 4.1 percent were supervised by children under the age of 15.

6.4 Crop Cultivation and Use

According to Table 6.10, maize is the most popular crop cultivated in the country, grown by 49.7 percent of crop farming households. This was closely followed by cassava (46.2%), guinea corn (29.6%), and yam (25.6%). Maize cultivation was most prevalent in

TABLE 6.10 • Area and Production of 10 Top Major Crops

Crop	% of Farming Households Growing Crop											Area Cultivated by HH (hectares)*
	Zone						Sector		NIGERIA	Household Head		
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural		Male	Female	
Cassava	32.3	2.5	3.6	95.0	93.9	79.7	59.9	43.8	46.2	40.5	79.3	0.4
Maize	66.9	54.1	42.0	72.0	24.2	44.4	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.4	51.4	0.7
Guinea corn	38.3	58.7	57.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	17.6	31.7	29.6	33.4	7.3	1.0
Beans	11.2	50.5	43.9	2.2	0.5	1.3	18.5	21.3	20.9	23.6	5.5	1.1
Yam	42.1	1.5	0.1	58.3	33.8	33.4	26.4	25.6	25.8	22.6	43.9	0.3
Millet	11.5	36.3	49.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.1	20.4	19.9	22.9	3.2	1.3
Groundnut	28.9	41.9	23.1	5.5	1.4	0.0	11.8	18.7	17.6	19.1	9.2	0.8
Rice	30.8	20.3	18.1	7.8	1.0	1.0	5.9	15.6	14.1	15.8	4.7	0.7
Cocoyam	0.8	0.0	0.0	28.6	7.3	16.6	19.0	5.7	7.7	6.2	16.0	0.2
Sesame/beni-seeds	0.8	13.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	0.4	1.1

*Average area cultivated among households growing the crop.

the South East (72.0%) and North Central (66.9%) regions. Cassava cultivation was the top crop in South West (79.7%), South South (93.9%), and South East (95.0%) regions. Cassava, yam, and cocoyam were more common among urban farming households than households in rural areas. Millet had the highest land coverage, averaging 1.3 hectares, followed by beans and sesame/beeni-seed, each covering about 1.1 hectares. Cocoyam had the smallest land coverage, averaging 0.2 hectares.

Table 6.11 presents information on crop yields by male- and female-headed households and by male and female

plot managers, during the 2018/2019 agricultural season. Among the most commonly grown tubers, average yields of cassava and yam were 8,474 kg/ha and 7,304 kg/ha, respectively. For grains, average maize yields were 1,946 kg/ha, sorghum 1,560 kg/ha, millet 1,260 kg/ha, and rice with 2,940 kg/ha. The table also shows that there are several differences in crop yields between male- and female-headed households and managed plots. For nearly all of the main crops, yields were higher on male-managed plots than female-managed. For example, maize yields on male-managed plots were 2,050 kg/ha compared to 1,540 kg/ha on female-managed plots. The only crop where yields

TABLE 6.11 • Crop Yields (kg/ha)

Crops	NIGERIA	Male-Headed HHs	Female-Headed HHs	Male Plot Managers	Female Plot Managers
Cassava	8,474	8,413	8,761	8,034	9,229
Yam	7,304	7,410	7,014	7,742	6,484
Maize	1,946	2,052	1,352	2,050	1,540
Sorghum	1,560	1,584	855	1,601	747
Millet	1,260	1,263	1,158	1,262	1,200
Rice	2,940	2,962	2,475	2,998	2,237
Groundnut	1,407	1,468	752	1,420	1,333
Cowpeas	672	686	321	685	351

were higher on female-managed plots is cassava (8,034 kg/ha for male-managed and 9,229 kg/ha for female-managed).

In Table 6.12, the disposition of harvested crops is presented. The table shows that harvested crops are either stored, sold, consumed, given out, or lost after harvest. Overall, households store a large share of the cereals and legumes for future use, compared to root and tuber crops. The highest share of crop stored for future use is sorghum (68.6%), while the lowest share is cassava (9.6%). The table also indicates that a high share of harvested cassava (35.9%) is consumed by the household, while about 27.8 percent are sold immediately after harvest in unprocessed form. Value addition, in

the form of processing, is not common among farming households in Nigeria for the main crops cultivated. Cassava seem to be the only major crop that is mostly processed by households (16.6%). The data also shows low post-harvest losses of crops.

Table 6.13 provides a regional overview for sales of processed and unprocessed crops. Overall, 9.1 percent of households sold processed crops, while 63.9 percent of households sold unprocessed crops. At the regional level, South-South (28.6%) has the highest percentage of households that sold processed crops, while the North West ranked the lowest with 2.5 percent of households. On the sale of unprocessed crops, 80.3 percent of farming households in the South West

TABLE 6.12 • Crop Disposition (% of harvested crop)

	Stored for Future Use	Sold (unprocessed)	Sold (after processing)	Consumed by the Household	Given Out	Lost after Harvest
Cassava	9.58	27.79	16.64	35.91	5.94	0.45
Yam	40.62	20.22	0.06	31.30	4.60	0.87
Maize	40.80	25.32	0.15	24.36	5.48	0.25
Sorghum	68.57	6.25	0.29	18.09	4.04	0.01
Millet	64.08	7.39	0.27	20.05	4.47	0.00
Rice	55.51	27.15	1.44	10.25	3.00	0.03
Groundnut	53.78	31.98	0.82	8.61	3.26	0.03
Cowpeas	47.29	22.02	0.79	23.61	3.46	0.01

TABLE 6.13 • Sales of Processed and Unprocessed Crops by Region (% of HH harvesting)

	Processed Crops		Unprocessed Crops	
	% of HH Selling	Mean Total Sales (Naira)	% of HH Selling	Mean Total Sales (Naira)
North Central	6.8	34,093	72.4	146,886
North East	5.0	71,370	50.7	73,168
North West	2.5	52,917	58.1	77,734
South East	4.7	30,417	69.7	46,271
South South	28.6	36,992	60.5	65,277
South West	14.9	65,973	80.3	318,254
Urban	6.4	50,400	54.4	101,206
Rural	9.5	43,931	65.4	114,398
NIGERIA	9.1	44,593	63.9	112,774
Male-headed households	8.5	49,713	64.2	122,534
Female-headed households	12.5	22,991	61.7	49,722

TABLE 6.14 • Post-Harvest Labour (% of households harvesting crop)

Crop	Any Post-Harvest Labour	Household Labour			Hired Labour			Exchange/Free Labour		
		Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)	Male	Female	Child (under 15)
Cassava	78.4	43.0	61.7	18.4	5.9	6.8	0.0	3.1	6.3	2.5
Yam	40.0	21.4	31.2	4.2	2.8	0.8	0.1	3.0	2.6	0.2
Maize	79.1	50.9	45.3	16.6	20.4	13.1	2.7	8.4	8.9	3.8
Sorghum	85.4	62.4	32.4	21.6	31.0	17.4	3.8	13.3	8.0	3.6
Millet	82.2	55.8	26.3	21.2	32.6	23.8	2.3	13.3	7.1	5.2
Rice	86.2	60.6	41.9	15.2	35.1	19.0	2.8	13.9	13.8	3.6
Groundnut	70.2	48.8	30.0	17.2	15.8	21.6	7.7	7.3	11.7	5.8
Cowpeas	94.6	57.4	41.1	24.9	19.4	23.6	8.7	7.4	8.4	5.0

sold unprocessed crops, being the largest. More female-headed households (12.5%) sold processed crops than male-headed households (8.5%). In rural areas, 65.4 percent of households sold unprocessed crops compared to those in urban areas (54.4%). Furthermore, the table shows that South West recorded the highest mean total sales value with N318,254, while South-East recorded the lowest with N46,271 at the regional level for unprocessed crops.

6.5 Post-Harvest Activities

Table 6.14 shows the percentage distribution of households that performed post-harvest labour activities for selected crops. Cowpeas records the highest household post-harvest labour participation with 94.6 percent, while yam recorded the lowest with 40.0 percent. A greater percentage of households who performed post-harvest labour activities on sorghum used male household members (62.4%) compared to other labour and member type. Female household members were engaged by 61.7 percent of households for post-harvest activities on cassava, while children were engaged by 18.4 percent of households to perform the same activities on cassava. The table also shows that households use hired and exchange/free labour to perform post-harvest activities on crops, though hired labour is more prevalent than exchange/free labour.

In Table 6.15, the distribution of different post-harvest activities performed by households on the major crops are presented. The post-harvest activities include shelling/threshing/peeling, drying, cleaning, and processing. Over 70 percent of cowpea harvesting households were involved in shelling/threshing/peeling, while only 18.5 percent of households that harvested yam performed the same set of activities. Rice drying was done by 39.9 percent of households that harvested rice. Rice and cowpea cleaning was carried out by 33.3 and 31.9 percent of households that harvested these crops, respectively. Processing was most common for cassava harvesting households (50.8%) and less so for groundnut harvesting households (5.3%).

TABLE 6.15 • Household Post-Harvest Labour Activities by Crop (% of HH harvesting crop)

Crop	Shelling/Threshing/Peeling	Drying	Cleaning	Processing
Cassava	65.8	19.5	29.5	50.8
Yam	18.5	4.4	25.1	7.2
Maize	61.2	31.2	27.5	12.8
Sorghum	67.2	30.7	30.4	10.5
Millet	62.1	31.8	26.5	12.4
Rice	59.5	39.9	33.3	12.6
Groundnut	52.3	32.4	25.6	5.3
Cowpeas	73.0	37.3	31.9	6.4

6.6 Livestock

Table 6.16 shows the percentage of major livestock-owning households by place of residence. Sheep, goats, and pigs (33.9%) have the highest prevalence in ownership, followed by Poultry, which are owned by 16.1 percent of households. About 40.6 percent of households that own cattle have herd size, between 1 and 2, while only 1.8 percent own more than 50 head of cattle. Moreover, 47.0 percent of households own 1 to 9 head of poultry while 48.6 percent own 10–49 head.

An overview of the ownership of animal type and geographical region of households is presented in

Table 6.17. Goats (64.7%) and chickens (53.8%) are the most commonly owned animals, followed by sheep (30.6%) and cows (12.1%). The percentage of male-headed households that own animal type, in general, seem higher than the percentage of female-headed households that own each respective animal type. Across regions, ruminants (cattle, goat, and sheep) and non-ruminant ownerships are higher in the northern regions, compared to the southern regions.

Table 6.18 presents a distribution of the reason why households own/raise animals. The table indicates that nationally, among households that own/raise any animal, 62.1 percent of them sell live animals to generate

TABLE 6.16 • Holdings by Size of Livestock and Place of Residence (% of livestock owning households)

Region	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	NIGERIA
Calf/Cow/Heifer									
Any (% of all HH)	10.2	11.2	16.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	9.6	6.8
1–2 head	21.7	34.2	52.9	57.2		0.0	26.9	41.1	40.6
3–4 head	18.6	9.8	12.5	0.0		16.7	28.4	12.9	13.5
5–9 head	20.9	22.9	17.2	10.4		33.3	28.2	19.2	19.5
10–19 head	15.5	22.1	5.8	16.5		0.0	2.3	11.5	11.2
20–49 head	18.1	11.0	11.5	0.0		33.3	9.3	13.6	13.4
50+ head	5.3	0.0	0.0	15.9		16.7	4.8	1.7	1.8
Sheep, Goats, and Pigs									
Any (% of all HH)	45.2	52.4	59.8	23.1	9.9	12.7	16.4	41.9	33.9
1–4 head	28.4	31.3	31.1	53.6	56.6	40.8	47.4	32.7	34.9
5–9 head	33.5	29.4	34.2	30.5	28.9	32.9	34.2	32.2	32.5
10–49 head	38.0	38.7	33.8	15.4	14.5	25.0	17.6	34.5	32.0
50+ head	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6
Horse, Ox, Bull, Steer, and Donkeys									
Any (% of all HH)	16.1	24.1	27.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.0	16.4	11.6
1–2 head	35.2	17.3	41.1	57.2		15.9	27.1	34.4	34.2
3–4 head	13.4	47.7	35.1	0.0		0.0	59.1	32.1	32.9
5–9 head	29.4	17.4	14.2	10.4		0.0	2.8	18.4	18.0
10+ head	21.9	17.5	9.6	32.4		84.1	11.0	15.1	15.0
Poultry									
Any (% of all HH)	45.2	32.6	31.0	32.6	11.8	17.6	16.7	32.9	27.8
1–9 head	31.5	55.1	51.5	47.4	64.5	48.9	47.0	47.0	47.0
10–49 head	65.4	42.4	42.7	46.6	28.7	48.7	46.8	49.0	48.6
50+ head	3.1	2.5	5.8	6.0	6.8	2.4	6.2	4.0	4.4

TABLE 6.17 • Livestock Ownership by Type of Animal and Region of Residence (% of livestock owning households)

	Calf Female	Calf Male	Cow	Bull	Ox	Goat	Sheep	Chicken (local)	Duck	Guinea Fowl
North Central	6.7	6.6	14.8	19.4	0.0	68.9	17.6	71.2	6.9	1.0
North East	4.7	7.9	12.4	10.6	21.8	67.6	38.7	44.1	5.3	2.3
North West	3.7	4.5	20.3	7.8	15.3	71.5	56.4	42.4	2.8	4.7
South East	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	7.2	65.4	0.5	0.0
South South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	2.0	52.8	0.7	0.9
South West	1.2	0.6	2.5	2.3	0.0	53.2	7.0	58.0	0.2	0.6
Urban	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	53.1	22.0	43.0	0.9	0.2
Rural	3.9	4.7	14.4	10.0	10.3	67.2	32.5	56.2	3.8	2.7
NIGERIA	3.5	4.1	12.1	8.4	8.7	64.7	30.6	53.8	3.3	2.3
Male-headed households	4.0	4.7	14.0	9.8	10.1	65.5	34.0	52.7	3.6	2.6
Female-headed households	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	59.9	10.7	60.0	1.6	0.1

TABLE 6.18 • Utilization of Animal Holding (% of animal owning households*)

Region	Sale of Live Animal	Sale of Livestock Products	Food for the Family	Saving and Insurance	Social Status/Prestige	Crop Agriculture	Transport
North Central	77.4	4.2	24.5	11.4	0.2	6.5	0.2
North East	42.8	11.7	10.3	47.3	0.7	22.1	1.1
North West	61.4	5.6	7.1	31.5	0.6	14.2	3.5
South East	65.8	23.3	11.0	0.5	3.4	0.7	0.0
South South	64.6	7.3	28.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
South West	58.1	6.3	45.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Urban	65.0	9.1	27.6	4.8	1.9	0.9	0.0
Rural	61.5	9.1	14.0	24.2	0.8	11.7	1.7
NIGERIA	62.1	9.1	16.4	20.7	1.0	9.8	1.4
Male-headed households	60.3	8.9	16.7	23.3	0.9	11.3	1.6
Female-headed households	72.8	10.1	15.1	6.1	1.3	1.1	0.4

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

income, while 16.4 percent of them use their animals for food for the family. Only about 9.1 percent of holders sold livestock products, with South East having the highest percentage of animal owning households that sell livestock products. The use of livestock as savings and insurance is common among households in the northern regions, compared to those in the southern regions. The sale of live animals is higher among female-headed households (72.8%), than male-headed households (60.3%).

Table 6.19 presents results on egg production among households that own/raise poultry. The information presented focuses on the three months prior to the day of interview. Among households that own poultry, 68.2 percent reported egg production within the last three months, with poultry owners in urban areas having a slightly higher production (69.6%) than those in rural areas (68.0%). Across regions, South East region (79.2%) has the highest prevalence, closely followed by South South (73.9%), while the North East had the

TABLE 6.19 • Egg Production (among poultry owning households)

Region	Any Poultry Produced Eggs (%)	Total # of Eggs Laid (3 months)	Any Sale of Eggs (3 months, %)
North Central	68.8	27.1	10.0
North East	50.5	26.7	4.6
North West	68.8	31.8	11.0
South East	79.2	23.1	11.1
South South	73.9	21.1	5.1
South West	65.8	19.8	2.0
Urban	69.6	18.6	11.2
Rural	68.0	27.5	8.3
NIGERIA	68.2	26.2	8.8
Male headed-households	68.1	27.3	9.3
Female headed-households	69.0	20.9	5.9

lowest with 50.5 percent of households whose poultry produced eggs during the reference period. The average total number of eggs laid in the three months prior to the interview date is 26.2, with male-headed households reporting 27.3 eggs, while female-headed households recorded an average of 20.9 eggs. The table also shows that among households whose poultry produced eggs within the three months prior to the interview date, 8.8 percent of them sold any eggs, with South East having the largest percentage at 11.1 percent. Across sectors, there are more egg producing households that sold any eggs in the urban areas (11.2%), than those in rural areas (8.3%).

TABLE 6.20 • Participation in Extension Services (% of farming HHs)

Region	Received Extension Services (%)
North Central	21.9
North East	20.7
North West	32.2
South East	8.8
South South	13.1
South West	20.7
Urban	16.8
Rural	21.4
NIGERIA	20.7
Male-headed households	21.9
Female-headed households	13.7

6.7 Extension Services

According to Table 6.20, nationally, 20.7 percent of farming households received extension services. Urban farming households report 16.8 percent participation, while rural farming households report 21.7 percent. The region with the highest participation rate is North West, where 32.2 percent of households received extension services, while the least participating region was South East with 8.8 percent. Households headed by males have a higher participation rate (21.9%) than female-headed households (13.7%). Table 6.20a, shows an increase in households' participation in extension

TABLE 6.20a • Participation in Extension Services (change 2013–2019)

Region	Received Extension Services (%)
North Central	↑ 18.7
North East	↑ 16.5
North West	↑ 7.4
South East	↑ 7.9
South South	↑ 4.6
South West	↑ 19.0
Urban	↑ 4.4
Rural	↑ 12.0
NIGERIA	↑ 10.9
Male-headed households	↑ 11.1
Female-headed households	↑ 10.8

services nationally by 10.9 percentage points, and across the regions between Wave 2 and Wave 4. The South West regions had the highest increase by 19.0 percentage points, followed by North Central with 18.7 percentage points.

6.8 Agricultural Asset Ownership

Table 6.21 reveals that there is still a high rate of ownership of rudimentary farm implements, with

90.4 percent of households owning cutlass, 32.5 percent owning sickles, and 23.3 percent owning wheelbarrows. Tractor ownership is almost at nil, with the North-East region reporting the highest percentage of households owning the implement (0.2%). Nationally, 5.1 percent of households' own ploughs, mostly found in the north with the North West region recording the highest share of ownership with 12.4 percent.

TABLE 6.21 • Agricultural Assets by Place of Residence (% of Ag households that own)

Asset	Region						Sector		NIGERIA
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Urban	Rural	
Tractor	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Plough	2.1	9.3	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.5	5.7	5.1
Trailer/cart	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7
Ridger	6.6	9.6	7.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	4.5
Planter	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Pickup	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Harvester	0.1	0.9	4.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.5
Water pump	1.3	2.2	5.7	0.4	0.1	4.0	1.4	2.7	2.5
Sprinkler	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sprayer	33.7	20.8	12.4	4.1	1.5	16.5	9.4	15.0	14.2
Outboard motor	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Canoe	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5
Boat	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Fishing net	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7
Wheelbarrow	18.0	18.0	14.6	52.9	26.1	9.9	23.2	23.4	23.3
Cutlass	97.5	74.7	84.1	97.0	96.0	95.9	87.8	90.8	90.4
Sickle	34.7	46.9	66.8	4.3	0.5	19.1	19.5	34.8	32.5

