



*Federal Republic of  
Nigeria*

# **HARMONIZED NIGERIA LIVING STANDARD SURVEY 2008/09**

## **PART A (CWIQ) DRAFT REPORT**



*National Bureau of  
Statistics*

**Collaboration Between National Bureau of Statistics / World Bank/ United  
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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

NBS – National Bureau of Statistics  
NEEDS – National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy  
NCS – National Consumer Survey  
NLSS – Nigeria Living Standard Survey  
HNLSS – Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey  
MDG – Millennium Development Goal  
CWIQ – Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire  
GHS – General Household Survey  
LGA – Local Government Area  
NDHS – National Demographic Health Survey  
MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey  
FEI – Food Energy Intake  
NPopC – National Population Commission  
GIS – Geographic Information System  
GPS – Global Positioning System  
CD – Compact Disc  
UBE – Universal Basic Education  
EA – Enumeration Area  
PSU – Primary Sampling Unit  
USU – Ultimate Sampling Unit  
HH - Household  
HU – Housing Unit  
CPRP - Community-Based Poverty Reduction Program

## PREFACE

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has the statutory mandate to provide socio-economic data on a wide range of issues, including poverty reduction programmes for informed decision making, policy formulation and implementation. Thus, the essence of adequate measurement and production of relevant evidence-based statistics on poverty and welfare of Nigerians cannot be overemphasized. The various laudable programmes of government aimed at combating poverty such as NEEDS, 7-Point Agenda, NAPEP, NDE, MDG amongst many others required tracking, monitoring and evaluation.

The history of Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS) dates back to three periods. The pre-1993 period, 1993-1999 period, and the 2000-2008 period. Each of these periods are unique in their own way. During the pre-1993 period, there were no national efforts at monitoring poverty and the National Consumer Survey (NCS) as NLSS was then known approached the measurement of poverty with different objectives. However, during the 1993-1999 periods, national effort started in May 1993 when the NBS (then FOS) collaborated with the World Bank to conduct several national consumer surveys. This period marked the beginning of a search for data.

The search further led the World Bank to collaborate with the NBS and National Planning Commission under the National Committee on poverty to produce the first ever poverty report in Nigeria. Using the NCS data of 1985-1992, three draft reports were produced leading to what is called “*the evolution of poverty and welfare in Nigeria 1985-1992*”. This was followed by the “*Poverty Profile for Nigeria 1980-1996*” published in 1999 and was made possible through the World Bank support to NBS for the NCS of 1996 and the extended analysis to the NCS data of 1980/81.

With the search still on, the 2000-2008 periods, witnessed an era of influx of support from development partners for the measurement, monitoring and evaluation of welfare through NLSS and CWIQ in Nigeria. The NLSS used the expenditure approach to measure, monitor, and evaluate poverty. Thus, the NBS again through the support of the WB, DFID, EU and UNDP enlarged the implementation of the NCS of 2004, referred to as *Nigeria Living Standard Survey*. The support resulted to the emergence of two reports, a standalone poverty profile of Nigeria 2004 and the Nigeria Living Standard Survey 2004 report.

The Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) is an instrument for regular monitoring of welfare and social trends for different population groups of the society especially the poor. It is hoped that this report will be useful especially to the Federal Government of Nigeria, All states in Nigeria, Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), and International Development Partners such as the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, and other institutions involved in monitoring welfare and poverty across the globe.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) welcomes comments that will help to improve the Nigeria Living Standard Surveys in Nigeria.

Dr. V. O. Akinyosoye,  
Statistician General  
National Bureau of Statistics

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the summary of the national and state findings of the survey carried out throughout all the 774 local government areas in the country by the National Bureau of Statistics. The fieldwork for the survey started on November 28, 2008 and lasted for 35 days in each of the 36 states and the FCT (Abuja). To make the results of the survey more useful, states were zoned according to the six geo-political zone structure of the country as enshrined in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

### **Water Supply:-**

In this survey defines households with water source less than 30 minutes away. The result showed that although majority of households in the country had access to water only few had access to safe water, that is, water borne in pipe, protected well or purchased. Generally, from the survey, safe water supply was 53.6 percent compared to 51.2 percent (GHS 2009). Safe water supply is more in the urban than in the rural areas.

### **Electricity Supply:-**

The survey showed that 26.6 percent of Nigeria population use electricity as the main source of lighting. The implication of this result is that most parts of Nigeria are in darkness. The current policies on power and energy need to be reviewed, and more effort made to improve electricity supply throughout the country.

### **Adult Literacy Rate:-**

Adult literacy in any language stood at 65.7 percent compared to youth literacy rate of 80.2 percent in CWIQ 2006. Literacy in the context of the survey defines persons who can read and write in English language, and also persons who can read and write in any other language including mother tongue. Acquisitions of this literacy skill include attending primary, secondary, post secondary, and/or adult literacy classes. Although giant strides have been made in this sector of our development, more need to be made in order to achieve the MDG target on education.

### **Access to Education:-**

Access was defined mainly for children who could reach a school in less than 30 minutes and using the means of transport commonly available to the household. Across the country, 3 out of every 5 child of primary school age completed primary school, about 2 out of every 5 child completed secondary school, while 1 out of every 5 child completed post secondary school.

**Unemployment:-**

In this survey is a measure of those unable to find work in the 7 days preceding the survey. Accordingly, unemployment rate was found to be 4.1 percent, the population awaiting reply to application with a gender bias in favour of females.

**Health Services:-**

Health service was defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner 2 weeks preceding the survey. The result showed that 80.4 percent of Nigeria population visited a medical provider for illness. The implication of this result is that the various health awareness campaigns being mounted in the country are beginning to yield fruit and as such more Nigerians are becoming aware of the need to consult a medical practitioner during any episode of an illness. Therefore, the health policies addressing these areas of our national development need to be sustained, and further strengthened.

## Summary Indicators for Part A HNLSS (CWIQ)

Indicators		2006	2009
Household Size	National	4.8	5.0
Population (%)	Male	51.2	51.0
	Female	48.8	49.0
Dependency Ratio	National	0.8	0.7
	Urban	0.7	0.7
	Rural	0.8	0.8
Housing Characteristics (%)	Whole building	23.9	75.5
	Single Room apartment	68.2	20.7
	Flat	7.0	3.2
Access to safe water (%)		51.4	53.6
Use of Conventional Toilet (%)		57.6	40.4
Consulted Medical Services for illness, 2 weeks before the survey (%)		55.1	80.4
Use of Electricity for lighting (%)		21.0	26.6
Use of Kerosene for cooking (%)		25.8	15.8
Population by highest Grade of Education Completed (%)			
	Nursery	2.4	0.2
	Primary School Completed	10.8	59.9
	Secondary Completed	13.3	31.1
	Post Secondary Completed	6.0	9.2
Use of Condom (%)	National	-	39.9
	urban	-	40.7
	Rural	-	39.6
Use of Bed nets (%)		-	10.8
Use of LGA Hospitals by sick people (%)		-	46.3
Use of State Hospitals by sick people (%)		-	40.8
Use of Fed Hospitals by sick people (%)		-	29.2
HIV Test done (%)	National	-	8.6
	Urban	-	8.6
	Rural	-	8.0
Pre-natal Care (%)		72.3	47.4
Attended both Pre-natal and Post-natal (%)			17.6
Immunized Children (%)	National	28.3	42.0
	Urban	42.5	42.2
	Rural	22.2	40.4
Occupation (%)	Agriculture	-	49.4
	Personal Services Workers	-	16.4
Industry (%)	Agriculture	39.3	17.7
	Wholesale/Retail Trade	24.3	43.3

**Source: National Bureau of Statistics CWIQ 2006 and HNLSS 2008/09**

# CHAPTER ONE

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Geography, Governance and Population

#### 1.1.1 Geography and Governance

Nigeria lies between 4°16' and 13°53' north latitude and between 2°40' and 14°41' east longitude. It is located in West Africa bordered on the west by the Republic of Benin, on the north by the Republic of Niger and on the East by the Republic of Cameroon. To the south, the country is bordered by approximately 800 kilometers of the Atlantic Ocean, stretching from Badagry in the west to the Rio del Rey in the east. It occupies a land area of 923,768 kilometers and the vegetation ranges from mangrove forest on the coast to desert in the far north. Administratively, Nigeria consists of 36 States and a Federal Capital Territory. Each State is further divided into Local Government Areas (LGAs). There are presently 774 Local Government Areas in the country. After independence in 1960, Nigeria spent a total of over twenty-nine years under military rule. It was returned to democratic rule in May 1999 under a presidential system of Government with three tiers: Federal, State and Local. The Federal Government comprises an executive arm, a bicameral legislative arm and the judiciary. Each State has its own executive arm and house of assembly, while each Local Government has a chairman and councilors.

#### 1.1.2 Population

The total population of Nigeria according to the 2006 Census was 140,431,790. Applying the growth rate of 3.2 per cent per annum, the National Population Commission estimated the current population of Nigeria to be 159 million as at 2010. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the tenth most populous in the world. The population is still predominantly rural, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the population.

#### 1.1.3 Social Performance

The level of social development in the country is yet to be satisfactory. The health care utilization rate of the entire population, regardless of whether or not the individual has been ill or injured, is low. The poor people use social services much less than the wealthy. They have lower enrolments, are less likely to visit doctors trained in western medicine, and are less likely to make a post-natal visit. They have higher levels of child mortality, higher rates of malnutrition and lower levels of education. Considering the strategic importance of education in human development and to move the sector forward, a three pronged coordinated approach is needed, namely; making Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme more result oriented with intense

monitoring; strengthening of secondary education by focusing on sciences and technology; and raising the standards of tertiary education.

According to Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey conducted in 2006, National net primary school enrolment was 61.5 percent, while in terms of satisfaction, 58.0 percent of the children of primary school age expressed satisfaction with the primary education service. For secondary school enrolment, it was 45.6 percent, while 56.6 percent of the children in secondary expressed satisfaction with their secondary education service in the country. Adult literacy in any language was 65.7 percent compared to that of the youth literacy 80.2 percent in 2006. In the use of medical service, about 55.1 percent of the Nigerian population had access to medical service, while only 8.8 percent actually used the medical service. However, national satisfaction of medical service was 67.0 percent, despite the low medical service usage. In pre-natal care, seven out of ten women (72.3 percent) of the age between 15 and 49 year olds had pre-natal care in CWIQ 2006, but the figure in urban areas(90.1 percent) was far above 64.4 percent in rural areas. In access to water, nine out of ten households in CWIQ 2006, but in actual usage 51.4 percent of the households in the year used improve water source. On safe sanitation, it was 57.6 percent of the households, while access to electricity was 55.2 percent with urban areas having an edge over rural areas with 61.0 percent and 12.6 percent respectively (see **Table 1.1**).

**Table 1.1 Social Indicators for Nigeria**

Social Indicators	1999	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009
Under five mortality rate	168/1000	201/1000		138/1000		
Under five mortality rate (Urban)	129/1000			96/1000		
Under five mortality rate (Rural)	192/1000			152/1000		
Infant mortality rate	90/1000			86/1000		
Stunting prevalence	30.0%	38.0%		34.3%		
Access to safe water	54.2%	42.0 %	51.4%	49.1%	54.3%	51.2%
Access to safe Sanitation			57.6%		8.0%	7.0%
Access to Conventional Toilet					56.6%	54.2%
Access to Health Service			55.1%			
Access to Electricity			55.2%		46.2%	46.7%
Ownership of Radio			81.1%		72.9%	81.3%
Ownership of Television set			36.0%		34.3%	34.3%
Owner ship of Mobile Phone			28.0%		41.8%	54.3%
Ownership of Personal Computer			1.3%		1.2%	1.4%
Youth Literacy rate	52.7%	60.4%	80.2%		80.0%	80.0%
Adult Literacy rate			65.7%		66.9%	66.0%
Contraceptive prevalence	8.6%	13.0%		15%		
Net primary school enrolment rate	56.8%	60.1%		64.4%		
Maternal mortality	704/100,000					
Maternal mortality (Urban)	351/100,000					
Maternal mortality rate (Rural)	828/100,000					
Total fertility rate	5.2	5.7				
Pre-natal Care			72.3%			
Pre-natal Care (Urban)			90.1%			
Pre-natal Care (Rural)			64.4%			
Exclusive breastfeeding	12.5%		23.0%	11.7%		
Fully immunized Children				10.9%		
Use of Oral dehydration therapy(ORT)	85.6%			30.2%		
Iodized salt consumption	98.0%			74.9%		

**Source: National Bureau of Statistics MICS 1999,2007;CWIQ 2006; GHS 2008,2009; and NDHS 2003 ( NpopC)**

#### **1.1.4 Socio-Economic Performance**

##### **1.1.4.1 Magnitude of Employment and Unemployment**

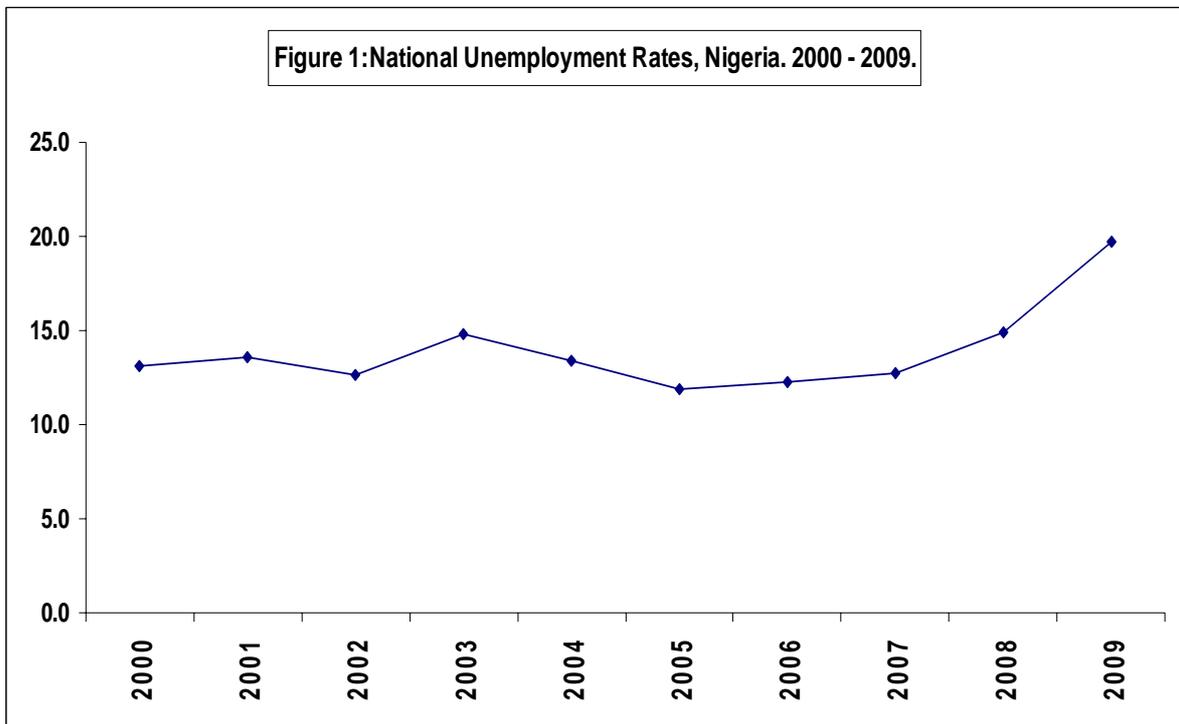
The unemployment rate for Nigeria in March 2009 was 19.7 percent of the total Labour force. This is a reflection of a sharp increase from 14.9 percent in March 2008. When disaggregated by sector, the unemployment at the sector level was 19.2 percent in Urban and 19.8 percent in Rural during the same period (see **Table 1.3**).

In spite of high and broad-based growth in recent years, particularly in the non-oil economy, unemployment has not fallen significantly since 2000. More importantly, youth unemployment has risen remarkably in the country.

**Table: 1.2 National Unemployment Rates (2000-2009)**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unemployment Rates	13.1	13.6	12.6	14.8	13.4	11.9	12.3	12.7	14.9	19.7

**Source: Labourforce Statistical News, March 2009**



**Source: Labourforce Statistical News, March 2009**

#### **1.1.4.2 Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Age-Group and by Gender**

Decomposition of the composite unemployment rate by the level of education of the unemployed persons showed that higher proportion of unemployment was recorded by secondary school leavers, thereby recording 23.8 percent and it was followed by those who are below primary with 22.3 percent. The lowest figure of 14.8 percent was recorded by those who had primary education (see **Table 1.3**).

However, the decomposition by age group showed a pattern with rates decreasing with increasing age up to age 59 years old and increased for persons aged 60-64 years implying that unemployment affected the younger and older age groups. Thus, the age group 15-24 years had the highest rate of 41.6 percent, whereas the age group 45-59 years had only 11.5 percent and age

group 65-64 years had 16.7 percent. This pattern was maintained when the rates were considered within the Urban and Rural sectors separately. Gender-wise, unemployment rates were higher for females than their male counterparts (see **Table 1.3**).

<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Composite</b>
<b>All Groups</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Educational Group</b>			
Never Attended	20.6	20	20.1
Below primary	18.4	22.9	22.3
Primary	15.1	14.7	14.8
Secondary	21.4	25.3	23.8
Post secondary	13.9	26.4	21.3
<b>Age Group</b>			
15-24	49.9	39.6	41.6
25-44	16.3	17.3	17
45-59	10	12.1	11.5
60-64	18.2	16.2	16.7
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	17.2	16.9	17
Female	21.7	23.9	23.3

**Source: Labourforce Statistical News, March 2009**

### **Inflation Rates (2002-2009)**

The twelve month average inflation rate increased marginally from 12.2 in 2002 to 17.9 in 2005. It later dropped significantly to 5.4 in 2007 and picked up again to 12.4 in 2009. While, the year-on-year inflation rate showed a fluctuating trend during the same period. Inflation rate as you know is a critical factor in the macro-economic growth, whether positively or negatively (see **Table 1.4**).

**Table 1.4 Inflation Rate**

	<b>Inflation Rates</b>							
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
12 Month Average	12.2	14.0	15.0	17.9	8.2	5.4	11.6	12.4
Year-On-Year	12.9	23.0	10.0	11.6	8.5	6.6	15.1	12.0

**Source: National Bureau of Statistics**

### **1.1.5 Poverty Statistics in Nigeria**

The issue of poverty has been of great concern to Nigerian Government. As a result, poverty reduction strategies have been at the centre-stage of development programmes in the country. National Bureau of Statistics has been using relative measure over the years to monitor poverty at household level, but in 2004 Nigeria Living Standard Survey, NBS attempted to use three other approaches in addition. That is, objective measure or food energy intake (FEI), dollar per day, relative and subjective measures in the poverty analysis of the NLSS 2004. The results of the

survey showed that the distribution of poverty was more in rural areas than in urban areas. Interestingly, the national estimates from the relative, absolute and dollar per day all revolved around 54.7 percent. The socio-economic implication was that 54.7 percent of Nigerian population was in poverty and they were living below the poverty line (see **Table 1.5**).

**Table 1.5: The Relative Poverty by Sector (Urban and Rural)-Percentage**

Year	Relative Poverty			Absolute Poverty			Dollar Per Day Poverty			Subjective Poverty		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
1980	28.1	17.2	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	46.3	37.8	51.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	42.7	37.5	46.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	65.6	58.2	69.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	54.4	43.1	63.8	54.7	43.1	63.8	51.6	40.1	60.6	75.5	70.7	79.2

**Source: National Bureau of Statistics**

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey is the latest in a series of poverty survey instruments developed by NBS and its development partners. It consists of two distinctive components, namely HNLSS Part A, which is the same as the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ 2006). The other component is HNLSS Part B, which is the same as the Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS 2004). HNLSS is therefore, an abridged survey, combining both CWIQ and NLSS. Presently, Nigeria is the first country in Africa to implement HNLSS.

In this report, emphasis would be on HNLSS Part A, which is the same as CWIQ 2006. As a social indicator-monitoring tool, HNLSS Part A, was designed to collect socio-economic data quickly to analyze and interpret social indicators such as Health, Education, Electricity, Employment, etc, as well as access, utilization and satisfaction in relation to households.

#### **2.2 History of Poverty Surveys in Nigeria**

Efforts had been made in the past years to conduct poverty survey (CWIQ), which can be traced to three different stages, namely, Pilot Surveys in a few States, Baseline Surveys in some selected States and National Surveys in all the 36 States and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

##### **2.2.1 CWIQ Pilot Surveys**

The first CWIQ survey was conducted in Lagos in 1999 as a pilot survey. In 2001, another pilot survey was conducted in Benue state. The key objectives of the pilot rounds were, one, to test CWIQ technology in Nigeria, and secondly, to provide policy makers with indicators for poverty and welfare monitoring.

##### **2.2.2 CWIQ Baseline Surveys**

During the Baseline Survey in 2002, the number of states covered in the earlier rounds increased to eight, namely, Kebbi, Yobe, Kogi, Ekiti, Abia, cross-river, Jigawa and Enugu. In 2003 and 2004, another baseline survey was conducted in Gombe, Plateau, Osun, Cross-river, Abia and Kebbi states.

##### **2.2.3 CWIQ National Survey**

However, in 2006, the CWIQ became a national survey and all the 36 states of the federation, including FCT, Abuja were covered. During the 2006 CWIQ, about 77,400 households were covered in 774 LGAs, and over 520 enumerators and 142 supervisors were used to implement the fieldwork just like the current survey.

Besides, CWIQ and HNLSS, other tools that can be used in monitoring poverty and welfare of people are poverty maps produced from censuses and small area surveys, prices collection and administrative records, and participatory poverty monitoring by listening to the voice of the poor through focus group discussion.

The Nigeria efforts at monitoring and evaluation of national poverty programmes and policies started with the analysis of a series of National Consumer Expenditure Surveys. This effort led to assessment of poverty in Nigeria over the period of sixteen years from 1980-1996. National Consumer Surveys have been part of the survey programme of National Bureau of Statistics.

The HNLSS Part A, 2009/10 was a follow-up to CWIQ 2006; and would serve as a good comparison for current measures of levels of poverty and welfare at national and sub national levels. The HNLSS Part A was expanded with new modules such as Water and Sanitation, Malaria, and the Gender Based Violence. NBS and World Bank put the Survey Design and Questionnaires together with other key stakeholders drawn from MDAs, Development Partners, Research Institutes and Universities.

## **2.3 Objectives and Justification for the Survey**

### **2.3.1 Objectives of the Survey**

The survey has the following objectives: -

- i) To provide information on patterns of households consumption and expenditure at a greater level of desegregation.
- ii) In combination with earlier data from the NCS to give a data base for national and state planning and for the estimation of consumption as a proportion of household production.
- iii) To give an in-depth enquiry into the structure and distribution of wages and conditions of work of the country's labour force
- iv) To provide comprehensive benchmark data for use in the compilation of current statistics on average earnings, hours of work, and time rates of wages and salaries so as to indicate wage/salary differentials between branches of industry, geographic regions, occupations and the sexes.

### **2.3.2 Justification for the Survey**

While welfare and poverty crisis in Nigeria varied by region, sector and gender; experience has shown that poverty impacted more on Nigerian youths, children and mothers than male adult population. Unfortunately, the data needed to drive Government anti- poverty programmes are not available or inadequate. Therefore, the Nigerian Living Standard Survey is a worthwhile effort if considered the fact that, the information gathered from this survey would generally aid decision makers in the formulation of economic and social policies, by identifying target groups for

government assistance, constructing models to stimulate the impact of the various policy options on individual groups; and analyzing the impact of decisions that have already been implemented on the economic situation of Nigerian households.

## **2.4 Coverage**

The survey is national in coverage which include the 36 States of the federation and FCT, Abuja. It was design to investigate both urban and rural areas of all the 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the country.

## **2.5 Scope**

The overall concern of the study was to generate detailed, multi-sector and policy relevant data through welfare and expenditure approach. In specific terms, the survey investigated the following issues of interest.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics: Age/Sex Distribution, Age Dependency, Household Size, Marital Status, and Orphanhood and Fostering.

Education: General Education and Literacy/Apprenticeship.

Health: Health condition, Malaria, General malaria awareness, Bed net information, Diagnosis and treatment, Disability and Activities of Daily Living, Preventive Health, Vaccination, Fertility, Pre/Postnatal Care and Contraceptive use, HIV/AIDS and Gender-based Violence

Employment and Time Use: Screening questions and list of occupations, Characteristics of the main occupation, Characteristics of secondary occupation, Employment Search in the past 12 months, and Activity Status , Employment Search in the last 7 days and. Household Chores.

Migration: History of Migrant, Former employer of Migrant and Reason for migration. Housing: Type of Dwelling, Occupancy Status of Dwelling, Housing Expenditure (rent), Physical Characteristics of Dwelling, Energy, Water and Sanitation and Access to the Nearest Social Amenity

Ownership of durable assets: Ownership of durable and current market value of durable assets.

Crime and Security: Types of crime experience, Crime rate and Assessment of security.

Subjective Poverty: Household livelihood based on level of household income, assessment of living standard in community, coping mechanism, access to information, Membership of social association and impact of government's policy programmes on living standard.

## **2.6 Sample Design**

### **2.6.1 Main Sample Design**

The sample studied for the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard was designed to have LGA as reporting domain. However, the sample design for the survey also facilitated the provision of estimates at national and sub-national levels (National, zone and state).

The sampling frame for all the 774 LGAs in the country used the Enumeration Areas demarcated by the National Population Commission (NPopC) for the 2006 Housing and Population Census. The frame was constructed into replicates such that each LGA had 3 replicates and in each replicate there are 10 EAs serially numbered 01-10. A complete listing of housing units and households was carried out in each of the EAs just before the start of the main survey.

A two-stage sample design was adopted in the survey of which selection of Enumeration Areas (EAs) constituted the first stage/Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), while selection of Households (HHs) formed the second stage/Secondary or Ultimate Sampling Units (USUs).

A sample size of 10 EAs was selected per LGA for study, while 10 HHs were systematically selected in each EA where the HNLSS Household Part A Questionnaires were administered. This produced 100 households per LGA and 77,400 HHs nationally.

### **2.6.2 Pilot Survey Design**

The Pilot Survey was conducted between July 11 and September 10, 2008. Both Part A and Part B HNLSS questionnaires tested during the Pilot survey were used to improve the questionnaires used for main survey.

#### **2.6.2.1 Objectives of the Pilot Study**

The following are the objectives of the Pilot Survey, to test adequacy of survey instruments.

To test administration of the questionnaires (workload, response burden, item non-response, response rate, interviewer time etc) and,

To test data processing arrangement (system development, data processing capability, scanning, analysis and tabulation)

#### **2.6.2.2 Coverage**

One State was covered in each of the 6 geo-political zones .The pilot States and Zones are Oyo(SW), Enugu (SE), Cross-River (SS), Plateau (NC), Kaduna (NW) and Borno (NE)

#### **2.6.2.3 Sample Design**

Two EAs, one each from an LGA were selected for study. The two EAs comprised of 1 urban and 1 rural. Thus, 1 EA was studied per LGA and in each EA, 10 HHs were studied. Both Part A and Part B questionnaires were administered together in a household during the pilot survey.

## **2.7 Survey instruments**

Two Survey Instruments were used during the survey. These are Household Questionnaire Part A, and Manuals of instruction for both interviewers and supervisors.

## **2.8 Publicity**

Publicity was mounted to create awareness among stakeholders and respondents. The modes of publicity include: Stakeholders Workshop, Press releases/conferences, Advertisement in print and electronic media, Letter of introduction to LGA Chairpersons/Community Leaders and the use of souvenirs e.g. Stickers, Cap, T-shirts, Bags etc.

## **2.9 Training for Field Personnel**

The training of field personnel was conducted at two levels, namely Headquarters training of trainers and zonal training for state field staff.

### **2.9.1 Headquarters Training of Trainer (TOT)**

The first level of training was conducted at the NBS Corporate Headquarters. The participants at this level, who served as trainers for the second level were drawn from all stakeholders and collaborative agencies and consisted of three categories of officers, namely, the trainers at the zonal level, fieldwork monitoring officers/coordinating officers and data processing officers whose roles were crucial to the successful implementation of the survey. The number of trainees at the first level training was summarized as follows: 32 Trainers for the 2<sup>nd</sup> level training, 37 Monitors, 6 Coordinators, 37 Independent Monitors, 6 Zonal independent consultants and 1 national independent Coordinator. Training was both intensive and extensive and lasted for 5 days.

### **2.9.2 Zonal Level Training**

The second level training was conducted across the NBS zonal State Headquarters, representing the six geo-political zones of the country. A total of 1094 field staff trained, comprised of interviewers and supervisors, who were selected on merit through a competitive recruitment test examination. The zonal distribution of field staff was as follows:

South-East (134); South-South (176); South-West (194); North-Central (170); North-East (158) and North-West (262).

## **2.10 Fieldwork Arrangement/ Data Collection**

Qualified staff from NBS, State Statistical Agencies and Outsourced Staff carried out data collection activities during the survey. A roving team of one supervisor and at least two

interviewers was formed per state, depending on the number of LGA. The data collection lasted for 35 days in each State.

### **2.10.1 Quality Assurance Measures**

### **2.10.2 Supervision and Quality Control**

This was the first level of quality assurance measures put in place to ensure that the HNLSS data was of good and acceptable quality. At this level, a supervisor was attached to each team to observe interviews, confirm that selected households were interviewed and provide logistics support in the field. The supervisor also verified and edited completed questionnaires while still in the EAs. In addition to the work of the supervisors, the state officers and zonal controllers also conducted regular visits to the teams in the EA for on the spot assessment of the quality of work.

### **2.10.3 Monitoring**

In order to ensure proper implementation of the data collection guidelines and achieve high quality data, senior staff from NBS headquarters carried out the monitoring exercise covering the 36 states of the federation plus the FCT, Abuja. The exercise was carried out to ensure high quality data through editing of completed records and on-the-spot assessment of field work. To consolidate the zeal to achieve high quality data, six Independent Monitoring firms were also hired to monitor the field work in the 6 geopolitical zones. The firms also employed services of state independent monitors in their respective zones to enhance the quality and credibility of data collected. The monitoring groups (senior staff from NBS and independent monitors) conducted two rounds of monitoring within the period of data collection.

### **2.10.4 Coordination of Survey Activities**

The coordination of survey activities was carried out by high-level officers from NBS. The coordinating officers ensured smooth running of activities during the zonal training and fieldwork exercises. They held meetings with the training teams from headquarters before departing to the zones and provided necessary logistics and backup during the actual training. During the fieldwork, each coordinator was assigned between 2-3 states within a geo-political zone to coordinate the affairs of fieldwork in those states.

## **2.11 Data Retrieval**

### **2.11.1 Retrieval**

Completed questionnaires were sent from the State offices to their NBS zonal offices across the country.

### **2.11. 2 Sample Achieved**

A total of 77,390 households were covered from a sample of 77,400 households giving the survey coverage rate of 99.9 percent. Of all the six zones, it was only SW zone that had the least response rate of 99.9 percent. The response rate in the remaining 5 zone was 100.0 percent each.

### **2.12 Data Processing and Analysis**

#### **2.12.1 Data Processing**

The data processing of the HNLSS records was done at the 6 NBS Processing Centers which were located within the 6 Zonal Offices. The main activities include the manual editing of records and the scanning of completed HNLSS questionnaires and validation of data.

#### **2.12.2 Data Analysis**

The data analysis was done at the NBS corporate headquarters in Abuja. The main activities are data cleaning and table generation.

### **2.13 Report Writing**

Report writing was done at the NBS corporate headquarters by experienced NBS staff.

### **2.14 Data Archiving, Documentation and Dissemination**

Data Management tool-kit was used to Document, Disseminate and Archive the Data. The data was hosted on NBS website and stored on CDs for Dissemination to the public.

### **2.15 Mapping of Results/Development of Database:**

Spatial analysis of the results was done to link results with geographical areas for easy understanding by all users of the data. This was done by team of specialist in GIS/GPS located at the NBS corporate headquarters. In addition to this, a comprehensive database had been developed for HNLSS data.

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

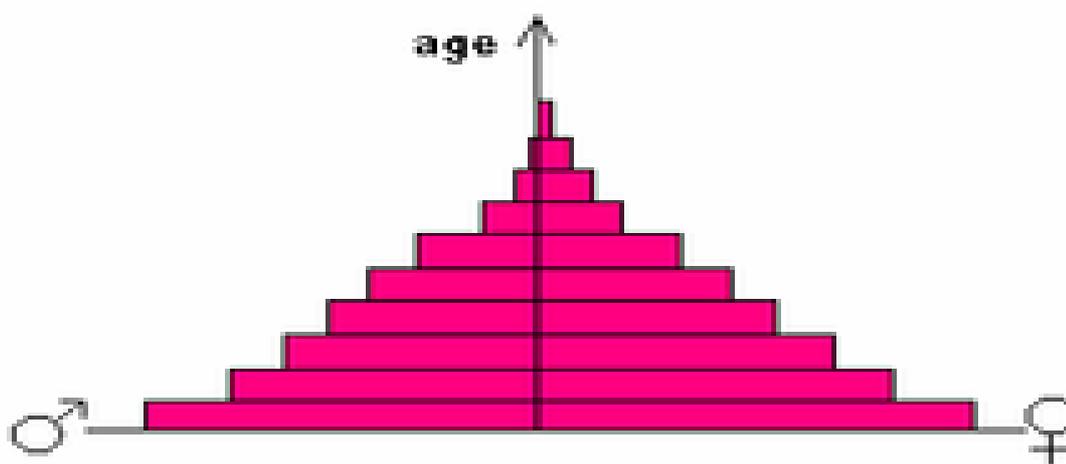
Household characteristics are concerned with the age, sex, marital status, educational background and employment status of the members of households. All these are social indicators of importance in monitoring and evaluating the economic and social situations of Nigerian households for possible government intervention programmes.

#### 3.1 Population Distribution by Age group and Sex

General population distribution showed that 51 percent of the population nationally was males while 49 percent were females. Information on zone revealed more females than males in some zones and vice versa in other zones. Males are more than females in North Central (51.0 percent), North East (52.4 percent), North West (52.0 percent), while females are more than males in South West (50.4 percent) and South East (51.9 percent) but males are likely to be equal to females in South-South (50.0 percent).

Age distribution showed that 15-59 years accounted for 53.8 percent of the national population, 39.3 percent for those less than 15 years, while 7.1 percent represented those aged 60 years and above.

**Figure 2: Age/Sex Distribution**



Information across the states showed that nine states are likely to have more females than males, namely, Anambra (52.5 percent), Bayelsa (50.7 percent), Cross-River (50.5 percent), Delta (50.2 percent), Ebonyi (51.2 percent), Enugu (53.2 percent), Imo (51.2 percent), Osun (52.9 percent), while females are likely to be equal to males in Ekiti (50.0 percent), Kwara (50.0 percent), Ondo (50.0 percent) and Oyo (50.0 percent) (see **Statistical Table 1.4e**).

### **3.2 Age Dependency ratio**

Dependency ratio is defined as population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above divided by population ages 15-64 years. The overall dependency ratio was 0.7 as against 0.8 in CWIQ 2006 report. This simply suggests that about one person was dependent on each economically active person. Information on sector showed that the dependency ratio was lower in urban areas (0.7) than rural areas (0.8). Information on state showed that three states Bauchi, Kano, and Katsina recorded the highest ratio of 0.9.

The result of the survey further indicated that male-headed households had a higher dependency ratio of 1.6 as against 0.8 in 2006. Female-headed households recorded 0.7 dependency ratio as against 0.6 in 2006. Whether male or female-headed households, the number of people who depended on economically active persons had moved up between 2006 and 2009. This is an indication of difficult times.

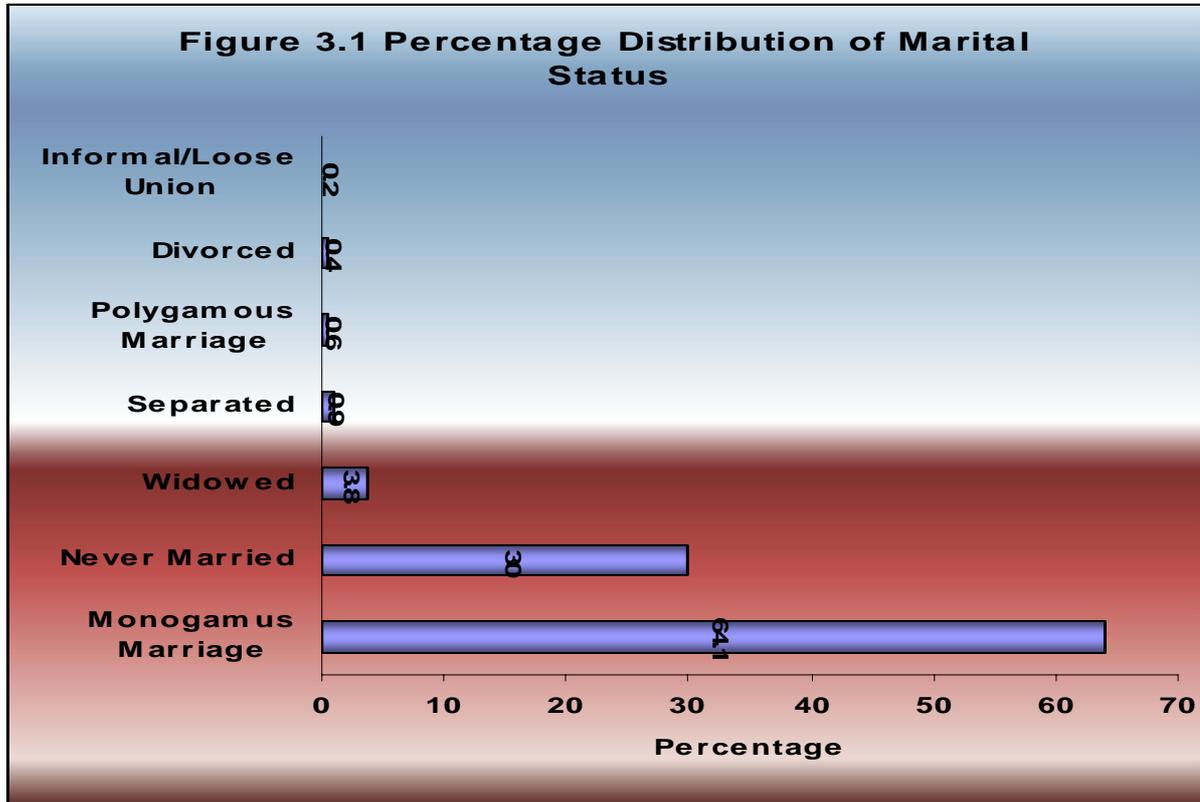
### **3.3 Household Size**

The national household size on the average was 5.0 members compared to 4.8 (CWIQ 2006 Report). Therefore, the average household size had slightly increased by 0.2 between 2006 and 2009. Contribution of family size showed that households with family members between 3-6 people had the highest figure of 51.9 percent. Households with 7 people or more (40.0 percent) closely followed this; households with two persons had 5.3 percent, while a household with one person only contributed the lowest figure of 2.9 percent. Distribution of household size by zone showed that the Northern zones on the average recorded 5.0 compared to 4.0 in the Southern zones.

Information on sector showed that rural households had higher household size (5.0) than urban households (4.0). Across the states, three states had the highest household size of 6.0 (Bauchi, Kaduna, and Jigawa). On the other hand, two states recorded the lowest household size of 3.0 (Delta and Ogun). It should be emphasized here that household size dropped slightly in some states compared to 2006 estimates. For instance, Gombe recorded 5.0 percent in the current survey as against 6.4 percent in 2006. Yobe 5.0 percent as against 6.3 percent in 2006, Jigawa state 6.0 percent as against 6.3 percent in 2006, Kaduna 6.0 percent as against 6.3 percent in 2006. Kano 6.0 percent as against 6.1 percent in 2006. Despite the obvious marginal reduction of household size in some states compared to 2006 CWIQ report, the household size was likely to have marginally increased in four states in the current year, namely, Bauchi, Borno, Plateau, and Edo. For instance, Bauchi recorded 6.0 as against 5.9 in 2006. Plateau recorded 5.0 as against 4.8 in 2006. Edo had 4.0 as against 3.8 in 2006 and Borno recorded 5.0 percent as against 4.3 percent in the CWIQ 2006 Report.

### 3.4 Martial Status

Information on marital status is always similar from one survey to another. The pattern in this survey is not likely to be different. Marital status as shown in Figure 3.1 revealed that 64.1 percent of the population 12 years and above had monogamous marriage, 30.0 percent for never married, widowed (3.8 percent), Separated (0.9 percent), polygamous marriage (0.6 percent), divorced (0.4 percent) and informal or loose union (0.2 percent).



#### 3.4.1 Household Headship

Males headed majority of the households like in previous surveys, which is 85.4 percent compared with female-headed households (14.6 percent). In comparing the proportion of male-headed households between urban and rural areas, there are more male-headed households in the rural areas (87.2 percent) than urban (80.7 percent) whereas there are more female-headed households in the urban areas (19.3 percent) than rural areas (12.8 percent).

### 3.5 Orphanhood and Fostering

Information about orphan children is very important to those concerned with the youth development, more importantly the vulnerable children. Among the children under 18 years of age, 4.6 percent of them have lost both parents as at 2009 compared with 3.4 percent recorded in CWIQ 2006 Report and MICS 2007 (6.3 percent). It is obvious that, the number of orphan children has increased between 2006 and 2009 by about 1.2 percent. Indeed this growing social problem requires government's intervention programmes for such vulnerable children in our

communities both in the urban and rural areas. Experience has shown that children, who are even living with both parents are finding life difficult these days, let alone those without parents. It is equally informative that more than three-quarters (88.9 percent) of the children under-18 years still have both parents alive. Although for some, either only father (2.0 percent) or only mother (4.4 percent) are still alive. Across sector, there are far more orphaned children living in rural areas (78.5 percent) than urban area (21.5 percent). Information from the states revealed that three states namely, Adamawa (8.8 percent), Borno (8.5 percent), and Bauchi (7.1 percent) had higher figures far above the national average (see **Statistical Table 1.7a**).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### EDUCATION

Education provides people with basic knowledge and skills needed to have improved quality of life. Thus policies and programmes that help to increase access and the proper utilization of educational opportunities assist greatly in reducing poverty. It is incontestable that education increases the livelihoods of households through increased capabilities, assets and activities.

#### **4.1 Persons who can read and write in English language**

At the state level, Lagos and Rivers states respectively had the highest figures of 74.3 and 72.0 percent in reading English. Imo and Anambra states followed with 68.7 percent each while Zamfara recorded 12.6 percent amongst the lowest. Incidentally, to write a letter in English in Lagos from the South West and Rivers from the South-South zone had 70.1 and 66.8 percents respectively. However, Anambra and Imo States had even spreads of 65.5 percent each (see **Statistical Table 2a**).

#### **4.2 Persons who can read and write in any other language and speak mother tongue**

Two states, Benue and Rivers had the highest figures of 55.4 and 44.2 percent respectively of her population who can read and write in any language and can speak mother tongue. However, Ogun, Plateau and Osun states had the lowest percentage of 3.1, 3.0 and 0.9 respectively. About how to write a letter in any other language Rivers, Akwa Ibom and Benue states were on the lead with 54.3, 47.0 and 43.3 percent respectively. Unlike most people in Rivers State, who can read and write in any other language, the number of people that can write a letter in any other language in Osun State was a very insignificant 0.9 percent.

In almost all the States where mother tongue is spoken, Ebonyi recorded 92.5 percent, Imo 91.7 percent and Enugu 91.2 percent followed by Anambra and Benue that have the same 90.1 percent. The literacy figures of other states on the other hand were evenly spread amongst the states with the exception of three states, Bauchi 78.1 percent, Delta 76.7 percent and Yobe 75.5 percent respectively. These states witnessed little drop in their figures (see **Statistical Table 3a**).

#### **4.3 Persons by Highest Grade Completed**

Information on the highest grade of education completed by household members interviewed showed that 0.2 percent of the population had nursery school as the highest grade of education completed in the country, 59.9 percent completed primary school as the highest grade, while those who completed secondary and post-secondary as the highest grade were 31.1 percent and 9.2 percent respectively.

### **4.3.1 Primary**

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and a World Fit for Children. In Jigawa and Katsina states, 74.7 percent and 74.5 percent respectively of children of primary school age 6-11 years completed primary school. This implies that 3 out of every 4 child in these two states completed primary school. Similarly the lowest figure of 36.7 percent was recorded for the completion of primary school in Lagos state.

### **4.3.2 Secondary**

The highest percentage, 47.2 percent of children age 12-17 years completed secondary education in Lagos state while in Rivers state, 46.6 percent completed secondary school. In Delta state, the figure dropped to 38.4 percent. Osun state recorded 36.2 percent while Bayelsa state recorded 35.1 percent. The lowest completion rates of secondary school were in Kano 19.4 percent, Jigawa 18.4 percent and Katsina 17.9 percent respectively.

### **4.3.3 Post Secondary**

The percentage of children that completed post secondary school was highest in FCT 17.6 percent, followed by Lagos state, 15.8 percent. Ekiti state recorded 14.5 percent while Zamfara state recorded 12.8 percent. Ebonyi state recorded the least percentage of 4.1 while Benue and Akwa Ibom had 5.4 percent and 5.6 percent respectively (see **Statistical Table 2.3**).

### **4.3.4 Persons who ever attended Adult Literacy Programmes**

Adult Literacy is the ability to read in any language for persons aged 15 years and above. The highest record of those who attended the adult literacy programmes was recorded in Ekiti State, 1.8 percent, followed by 1.5 percent in Jigawa state. Furthermore, the lowest percentage was 0.3 percent each in Nassarawa and Ebonyi states respectively. This means that the percentage of persons that did not attend adult literacy school is very high compared to those who ever did (see **Statistical Table 9**).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### HEALTH

#### 5.1 General Health Condition

The use of medical services was defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner 2 weeks preceding the survey. Nationally 80.4 percent of the population visited medical providers for illness compared to 55.1 percent in CWIQ 2006 Report. Between 2006 and 2009, the number of people, who used medical services in the country, increased substantially. Another 12.6 percent consulted health practitioner for medical check up. Those who were injured and consulted health providers were 5.1 percent while those who consulted health providers on the account of accident was 0.8 percent nationally.

Further analysis showed that children in the age group 10-14 recorded the highest number (83.6 percent) for illness as reasons for consultation. Analysis by gender revealed that more females (81.2 percent) than males (79.5 percent) visited health providers on the account of illness.

#### 5.2 Malaria

Malaria is one of the most common sicknesses that contributed to the death of most children and adults in the country. Malaria is caused by mosquito bites, therefore preventive measures can be taken by visiting health facility and the use of insecticide mosquito nets at homes.

The survey showed that the number of people who suffered from malaria increased this year to 38 percent compared to the figure of 12.6 percent recorded in the MICS 2007 Report.

In the urban areas 2 out of 5 persons (42.3 percent) suffered malaria whereas 37 percent was recorded in the rural areas. At the zonal level, South West recorded the highest figure of 52.7 percent followed by South South (44.5 percent). There was little difference between North West and South East zones with figures of 37.3 percent and 35.5 percent respectively. In the North Central zone almost 3 out of 10 people (29.5 percent) had malaria in 2009. North East had the lowest figure of 28.8 percent of people with malaria in 2009.

Further analyses from the states showed that malaria was more rampant in Osun state (67.0) percent as against Benue state with 12.1 percent. Also, Anambra and Delta states had almost the same figure of 43.2 and 43.3 percent respectively.

Findings showed that children under five years, that is, 0-59 months are becoming more prone to malaria attack. The survey further showed that the number of children who had malaria has

increased from 13 percent in MICS 2007 to 42.9 percent in the current survey. Elderly people, 60 years and above had the lowest cases of malaria episode with 27.9 percent. Information on gender showed that more females (39.0 percent) had malaria in 2009 than males, 37 percent.

The proportion of the sick, who consulted nurses and medical assistance were 48.4 percent. 42.7 percent consulted Midwife, and those, who consulted patient medicine vendors, were 42.4 percent. Traditional healers on the other hand had the lowest number of consultations with 25.8 percent.

### **5.3 Health facility visited**

Records of health facility visited by the sick showed that about 2 out of every 5 persons (49.0 percent) visited maternity home. While 44.7 percent attended clinic, pharmacy (44.1 percent), Maternal and Child Hospital had the lowest figure of utilization (36.1 percent). It was noted that more people visited government hospitals now than before and more people attended the state and local hospitals than federal hospitals. For instance, local government hospitals recorded 46.3 percent, state hospitals recorded 40.8 percent and federal hospitals had the lowest figure of 29.2 percent. About 54.2 percent of respondents have knowledge of danger symptom of malaria such as fever. In addition, more males (65.2 percent) than female (59.2 percent) have knowledge of malaria symptoms.

### **5.4 Bed Nets**

One of the preventive measures for malaria is the use of bed nets especially the insecticides treated nets. The survey results indicated that 1 out of every 10 that is 10.8 percent of Nigerian households have at least one mosquito bed net while households without bed nets were as high as 81.0 percent.

The proportion of households without bed nets was higher in the urban, 85.1 percent than rural, 79.5 percent. The number of households that used bed net increased from 4.0 percent in 2007 to 10.8 percent in 2009 (see **Statistical Table 3.8**).

#### **5.4.1 Households by when treated or soaked bed nets last.**

Among the households interviewed during the survey, 3 out of 10 (37.2 percent) treated their bed nets less than a month before the start of the survey and another 23.4 percent of households treated theirs bed nets within the last 13-24 months.

More households in urban areas (40.6 percent) treated their bed nets less than one month ago than their rural counterpart, 36.1 percent. Among the states, the Federal Capital Territory Abuja

recorded the highest proportion of households (73.0 percent) that treated their bed nets less than a month ago, Lagos state was next with 61.0 percent of households. Adamawa state, however, recorded the lowest figure of 21.1 percent throughout the country. This is a cheering piece of information noting that the number of households using treated bed nets has increased substantially throughout the country.

## **5.5 Malaria Diagnosis and treatment**

The proportion of the respondents that consulted nurses and medical assistant for malaria diagnosis and treatment was 48.4 percent. Those that consulted the Midwife and patent medicine vendors were 42.7 and 42.4 percent respectively. Traditional healer, on the other hand, had the lowest number of malaria diagnosis and treatment with 25.8 percent.

### **5.5.1 Health facility visited**

On health facility visited during malaria attack, the survey revealed that 2 out of every 5 respondents (49.0 percent) visited maternity home for malaria treatment. Forty-four point seven percent attended clinic, pharmacy (44.1 percent), and maternal and child health (MCH) Post, 36.1 percent. It is heartwarming that more people are now visiting government hospitals than before. Prior to the survey, those that use local government hospitals were 46.3 percent, those that use state hospitals were 40.8 percent and those that use federal hospitals were 29.2 percent. This again showed that more people use the state and local government hospitals than federal owned hospitals.

### **5.5.2 Knowledge of malaria symptoms**

Information on knowledge of malaria symptoms showed that over half of the respondents, 54.2 percent had knowledge of the symptoms of malaria. Every 3 out of 5 persons (67.0 percent) between the ages of 50-59 have knowledge of the danger signs of malaria. In addition, more males (65.2 percent) than females (59.2 percent) had knowledge of malaria symptoms (see **Statistical Table 3.2.2**).

### **5.5.3 Persons sick with malaria in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey without medical attention**

Nationally, about 46 percent of the people who were sick within the last two weeks before the survey, did not seek for treatment because it was too expensive. About 1.1 percent complained about the poor quality of service from health providers while 33.1 percent went for self-treatment. About 7.7 percent acknowledged they did not need treatment and about 5.7 percent responded that their health provider was too far away (see **Statistical Table 3.2.11**). In the Federal Capital

Territory three out of five (66.7 percent) did not seek treatment for malaria because it was too expensive whereas in Osun state the figure was 12.6 percent. The FCT also recorded the highest number of respondents, who reported that their health facility was too far. The highest proportion of respondents (66.7 percent) reported self-treatment of malaria in Osun state, the highest in the country. While, over a quarter (27.8 percent) of the respondents in Kwara state reported that they did not need treatment.

## **5.6 HIV/AIDS**

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is a critical factor in reducing HIV prevalence in the country and this has made some people age 15 years and above to change their behaviour in order to protect themselves from the scourge. Out of those who responded, over a half (58.3 percent) reported the use of personal clipper as a safety measure against contacting HIV/AIDS. One of the risk factors in contacting HIV/AIDS is having unprotected sex at an early age. Eight point three percent of those who responded said that it was better not to start sex while 17.4 percent said they have one partner and those who said they would not be involved in homosexuality were 0.4 percent (see **Statistical Table 3.6.10**).

### **5.6.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS by Source**

Among the people that responded between the ages 15 and above, 40.7 percent had their information about HIV/AIDS through radio, and newspapers (0.6 percent). The awareness of HIV was higher in the urban areas (42.0 percent) than in the rural areas (40.3 percent) (see **Statistical Table 3.6.1**).

### **5.6.2 Test for HIV**

At the national level, about 8.6 percent said they have done HIV test. More people had HIV test in urban (8.6 percent) than the rural (8.0 percent). The implication is that a lot of Nigerian population has not done HIV test.

About half (52.5 percent) of persons interviewed used at least one method to protect themselves from the HIV virus. The figure was higher in the urban areas, 52.5 percent than the rural, 49.6 percent. In all the states, precaution was very high in Abia state, 88.7 percent compared with 37.2 in Sokoto state (see **Statistical Table 3.6.5**).

## **5.7 Preventive health and immunization**

Immunization plays a key role in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to reduce child mortality by two-third between 1990 and 2015. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). To protect a child against tuberculosis normal doses of BCG vaccination should have been administered within the first year of the child's life.

About 42 percent of children less than one year were immunized nationwide in 2009. In the urban areas, it was 42.2 percent while in the rural areas 40.4 percent. Generally, some children, 36.5 percent were vaccinated against measles, 21.9 percent against polio and 6.9 percent against DPT. These figures are still far below the expectation from the Nigerian Government.

### **5.8 Fertility, prenatal care and contraceptives**

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by preventing pregnancies either too early or too late, extending the period between births and limiting the number of children.

Based on the survey, the current use of condom as a preventive method nationally, was 39.9 percent, the use of injection was 30.2 percent, and IUD (10.2 percent). Pills (8.3 percent) and female and male sterilization were 2.7 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. In addition, the use of foaming method was 0.8 percent, diaphragm (0.7 percent) while 0.5 percent responded to douche method. Three point nine percent used other methods not specified and norplant recorded the lowest figure of 0.1 percent.

Information on sectors showed that in the urban areas, the use of condom was 40.7 percent higher than the rural areas (39.6 percent).

Although prenatal care is care given to women during pregnancy, post natal care is that given to women and their baby after birth. The survey result showed that women aged 15-49 who attended prenatal care during pregnancy were 29.8 percent, while 3.3 percent only attended postnatal and another 17.6 attended both type of care during their pregnancies. However, 49.2 percent did not attend either prenatal or post natal in the country in 2009.

Among the women that did not attend both prenatal and postnatal, 2 out of 5 women (42.4 percent) reported it was not necessary attend; 16.7 percent said the health facility was too far. No health care was available recorded 14.5 percent, 11.8 percent said they could not afford it while 14.6 percent was recorded for other reasons not specified.

## CHAPTER SIX

### EMPLOYMENT

Employment is basically information about the economic activities in which persons 15-64 years are actively engaged in the labour/work force and the provision of decent work generally. This section covers works in the informal and formal sectors as measured at the household level. It also looks at classification of occupations, industry and institutional sector; hours of work, training experience, civil programmes participation and unemployed population. From previous surveys, experience showed that 70 percent of economic growth can be attributed to agriculture, wholesale and retail sectors. In recent years, more sectors such as construction, financial sector, information and communications technology (ICT) are beginning to grow economically, which have initiated a structural transformation of the Nigerian economy towards the services sector. An analysis of the General Household Survey (GHS) since 1999 showed that the number of jobs seems to have grown in line with the labour force; mostly from family agriculture, while wage employment has declined due to mass retirement/resizing in the civil service without commensurate replacement. The demand for employment by Nigerians is ever increasing and far exceeding supply. It is understandable that policies and programmes that can help to create employment should as well assist in alleviating poverty but that has not be the case for Nigeria. The economy is growing but unemployment rate is getting worse every year.

#### **6.1 Working population by type of occupation**

Agriculture remains the highest employer of labour in Nigeria. The results of the survey showed that agriculture had the highest number of workers, 49.4 percent. Personal services workers followed with 16.4 percent. Chief executives/Senior officials/Legislative workers recorded 8.3 percent. Craft and related trade workers recorded 8.0 percent. Elementary occupations recorded 6.5 percent, Science and Engineering/Professional workers had a share of 5.7 percent. Other types of workers are plant and machine operators/assembly workers (2.8 percent), Technicians/Associate Professionals (1.6 percent), and General/Keyboard clerk workers (1.2 percent) (see **Statistical Table 4.11a**).

#### **6.2 Agriculture employment**

Among males that responded, 53.8 percent of the working population aged 5 years and above were engaged in agriculture. Among females that responded, only 47.1 percent were engaged in agriculture. In the urban and rural areas, more males work in agriculture in the rural area (56.2 percent) than in the urban areas (46.5 percent). The same is applicable to female farmers, 46.0 percent in urban and 55.3 percent in rural. It is equally informative here that there are likely to be more female workers (55.9 percent) than males (44.1 percent) in fishing and aquaculture even

though males outnumbered females in crop farming/animal production (males 54.1 percent and females 45.9), forestry and logging (males, 54.1 percent and females, 45.9 percent) (see **Statistical Table 4.2**).

### **6.3 Wage employment**

Among males, who responded, 5 years and above, 7.5 percent were working in wage employment, while female 7.1 percent. Therefore, males are likely to be more in number than females in this economic sector. More males are working in wage employment in urban (7.6 percent) than rural (7.4 percent). Female workers in urban were 7.2 percent and rural, 7.1 percent.

### **6.4 Own Account employment**

Among males who responded, 21.3 percent are into own account employment. Among females that responded, 21.6 percent were into own account employment. Thus, females are likely to be more in number than males in this economic sector. Across urban and rural areas, more males were having their businesses in urban (24.7 percent) than in rural (20.2 percent). The same pattern is applicable for females with urban, 25.0 percent and rural, 20.4 percent.

### **6.5 Working population by economic activities (Industry)**

In terms of economic activities, wholesales and retail business recorded the highest number of persons, 43.3 percent as against 24.3 percent in the CWIQ 2006 Report, beating agricultural activity to second position with 17.7 percent. In terms of occupation, agriculture is the highest employer of labour in the Nigerian Labour Market. Still on the industry of the working population, Manufacturing, Other Service Activities, and Accommodation & Food Service followed in that order with 11.1 percent, 6.5 percent, and 4.0 percent respectively. These results vividly confirmed the fact that agricultural sector is gradually declining and economic growth is moving towards the services sector. Three likely scenarios must have developed from the survey. Firstly, it is possible that some respondents are relying heavily on their secondary jobs rather than main jobs in surviving the global economic meltdown. Secondly, one can be trained professionally as a teacher or farmer by occupation and yet the person is earning livelihood in another line of occupation that is more lucrative to him. So, a farmer who is trading seven days before the survey could be captured as a trader rather than a farmer. Thirdly, the unprecedented use of under aged-children in trading and selling, nowadays, probably must have led to wholesales and retail sector displacing agriculture to second position, because children who are 5 years and above are included in the employment statistics and children are likely to engage in retail trading more than any other economic activities in Nigeria.

Across the zones of the country, wholesale and retail recorded the highest percentage in SW with 57.6 percent, NC (56.3 percent), SE and SS had 45.9 percent each, NW (29.1 percent), while NE had the lowest of (23.4 percent). However, in agricultural activities, the NE zone was leading with 36.5 percent, next was NW with 22.5 percent, SS (21.1 percent), SE (14.9 percent), NC (11.6 percent) and the lowest of 4.9 percent went to SW zone, which incidentally led the pack in wholesale and retail sector of the Nigerian economy (see **Statistical Table 4.4**).

#### **6.6 Type of Employment Status for the employed.**

The survey showed that 38.0 percent of the working population aged 5 years and above were in self employed- agricultural, 25.7 percent in unpaid family businesses, self employed-non agricultural (10.3 percent), self-employed with no employees (6.9 percent), employee with government sector (4.3 percent), self- employed with employees (0.7 percent), employer (0.2 percent), paid household chores worker(0.3 percent) while the rest shared the remaining 24.8 percent. The proportion of those who claimed to be employers were less than one percent of the labour force in the country, you can see why demand for employment is higher than supply. There is need to empower people to own their jobs, so that they can employ others. The proportion of employees with government sector was higher in urban areas (4.8 percent than rural areas (4.1 percent). The same pattern of distribution was applicable to self employed-non agricultural in urban 12.2 percent and in rural 9.7 percent (see **Statistical Table 4.3**).

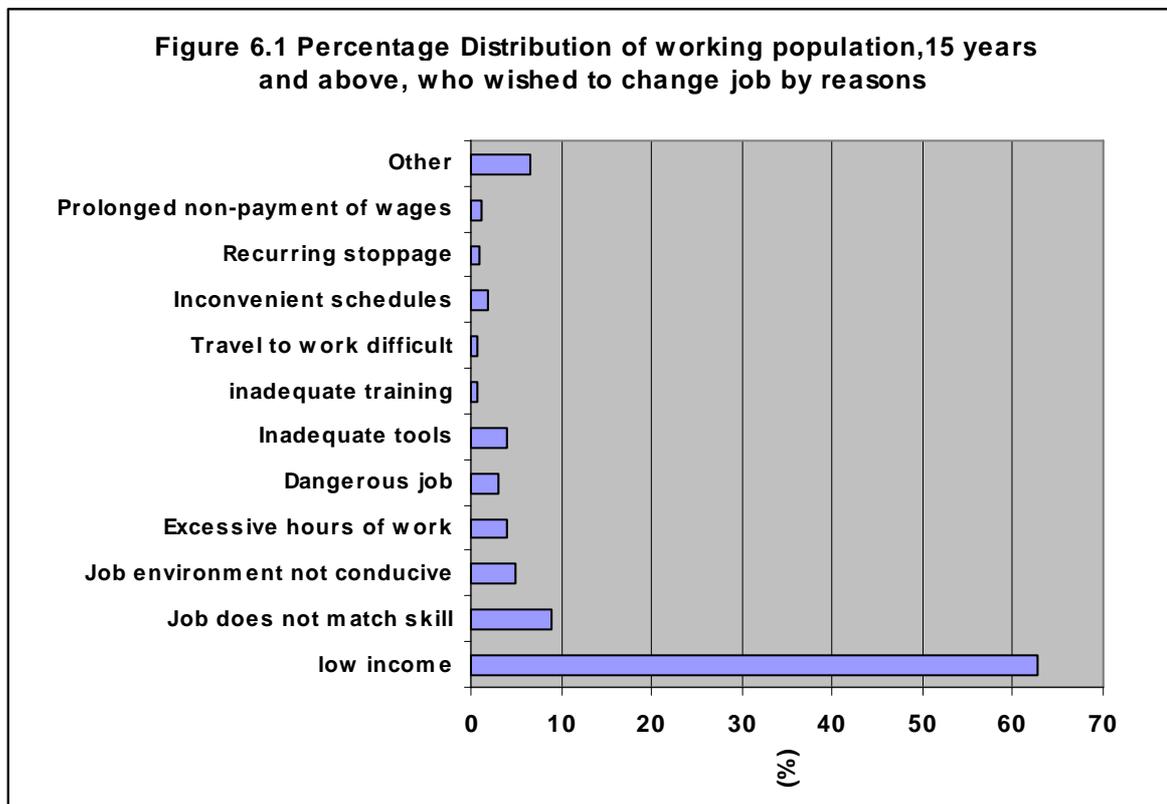
#### **6.7 Employment and Reasons for change of Job**

The desire to change from one job to another may differ by individual right and perception. However, during the survey, attempt made to find out whether people could be willing to change their present job if given another job offer. Based on the survey, about 62.8 percent of those who responded were willing to change their current job due to low income. Therefore, issue of income, how much does one takes home at the end of the month was paramount than any other reasons. The job does not match skill, was second popular reason why people wanted to change their current job. This is common among university graduates who are doing a job meant for secondary school leavers. Therefore, 9.0 percent of those who responded agreed to change job because the present job does not match their skill. In that order, job environment not conducive was next with 5.0 percent, excessive hours of work (4.1 percent), inadequate tools (4.0 percent), dangerous job (3.0 percent), inconvenient schedules (1.8 percent), prolonged non-payment of wage (1.2 percent), recurring stoppage (1.0 percent), inadequate training (0.8 percent), and travel work difficult (0.6 percent), while other reasons accounted for 6.6 percent. Information gender indicated that, more females (63.2 percent) than males (62.4 percent) are willing to change job on the reason of low income in their present job. On dangerous job, more females (3.2 percent) gave this reason as one of their reasons to change job than males (2.1 percent).

## 6.8 Unemployment by Reasons

Unemployed comprises all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work, and seeking for work. Therefore, unemployed is defined for the active person who did not work but looked for work in 7 days preceding the survey. The survey showed that waiting to start job (39.7 percent) was the top most reasons received from the respondents. The thought that no work available recorded 18.9 percent, awaiting reply to application (4.1 percent), while other reasons not specified accounted for 37.4 percent.

Information across the states, indicated that seven states recorded the highest percentage for those who thought no work was available, namely, Edo (74.0 percent), Cross-River (70.0 percent), Ekiti (55.6 percent), Enugu (53.1 percent), Jigwawa (45.8 percent), Kebbi (39.2 percent) and Bayelsa (37.7 percent). Distribution by gender indicated that, more females (19.2 percent) are likely to think that no job was available than their male counterparts (18.6 percent). The reason for not working now, because they are waiting to start a job was more among females (40.1 percent) than males (39.3 percent).

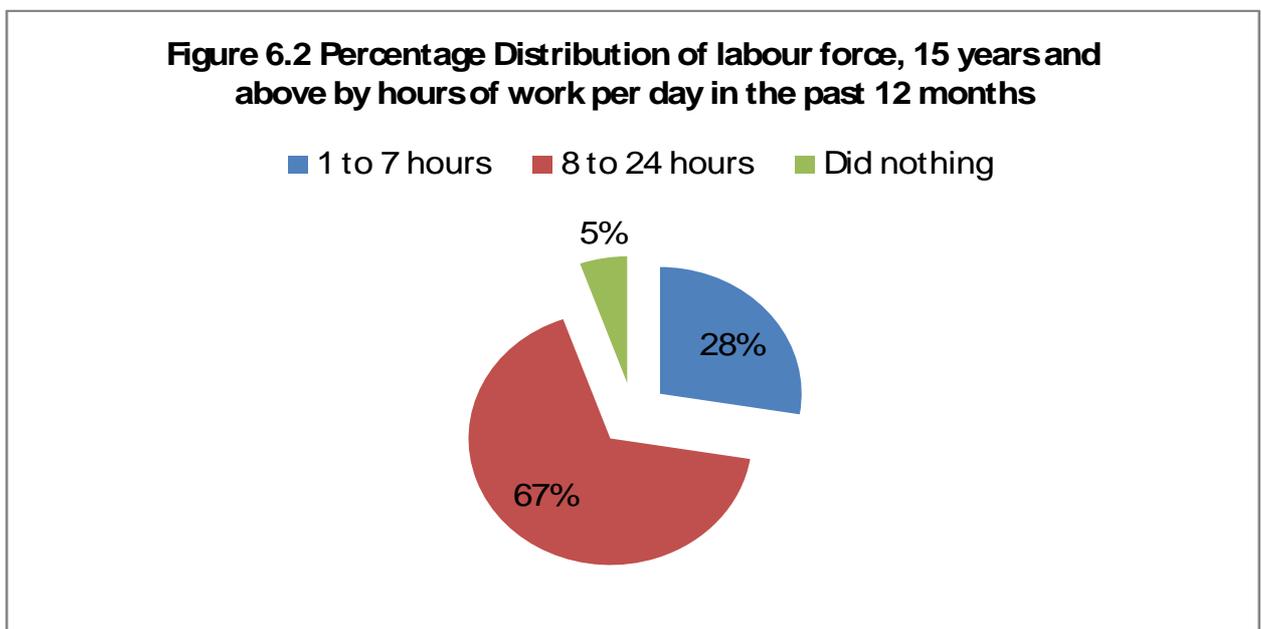


## 6.9 Labour Force 15 years and above by number of hours work per day

Six of every ten workers (67 percent) in the Nigerian labourforce put in between 8 hours to 24 hours daily in the last 12 months (economically active population). It therefore, means that a typical Nigerian is workaholic. Another 27.6 percent of the Nigerian labourforce were said to have put in between 1 to 7 hours per day in the last 12 months (under employment). The remaining 5.4 percent of the labourforce claimed that they did not do any work at all in the last 12 months (unemployed population) (see **Figure 6.2**).

Across urban and rural areas, those who work between 1 to 7 hours per day in the last 12 months are likely to be more in urban areas (28.3 percent) than rural areas (27.3 percent). For those who put in between 8 to 24 hours per day in the last 12 months, are likely to be more in rural areas (67.4 percent) than urban areas (65.8 percent). In terms of the labourforce that did not work in any of the days in the last 12 months, are likely to be more in urban areas (5.9 percent) than rural areas (5.3 percent).

Information across the States showed that five States were outstanding where Nigerian workers are likely to work between 8 to 24 hours per day within the last 12 months, (Lagos 93.4 percent), Ondo (92.8 percent), FCT (88.0 percent), Ogun (86.1 percent), and Ekiti (80.5 percent). In terms of the proportion of the labour force who did not work in any of the days in the last 12 months, six States recorded higher percentage on this account. They are Gombe (16.4 percent), Edo (14.0 percent), Katsina (12.7 percent), Bauchi (11.9 percent), Rivers (10.7 percent), and Zamfara (10.5 percent).



#### **6.10 Persons 5 years and above who intend to start a new business and how to mobilize funds**

Many Nigerians who wished to start a new business hoped to mobilize funds relying on loans or borrowed money (54.4 percent). Those who wished to rely on their parents were 11.4 percent. Those who hoped to mobilize fund from proceeds from family farms were 9.6 percent. While, the remaining 24.6 percent were shared among the following, remittance from abroad (1.1 percent), proceed from family non-farm enterprises (4.2 percent), income from family property(2.2 percent), association support (1.9 percent), church assistance (0.3 percent), relatives or friends (5.5 percent), and others (9.4 percent) (see **Statistical Table 4.11**).

## **CHAPTER SEVEN MIGRATION**

The purpose of this section is to gather data on the geographic mobility of household members. The section focused on the most recent migration and elicited information on previous places of residence; distance moved and travel time, employment type, and length of stay at previous places of residence, and other reasons for migration.

### **7.1 Household members 15 years and above who migrated for different reasons.**

Out of the number of people who responded, 0.4 percent migrated because of marriage. Some due to own employment and spouse employment recorded 0.3 percent. Those, who migrated due to school was 0.1 percent.

Urban areas recorded the higher number of persons who migrated because of their employment 0.6 than rural areas (0.3 percent). In addition, 0.5 percent migrated because of marriage in urban area, while the record for rural areas was 0.4 percent.

In north central, it was evident that some people migrated because of their spouse employment (0.9 percent), followed by North-East (0.3 percent), South-East and South-West (0.1 percent), while North-West recorded none.

The percentage of males who migrated because of own employment was higher (0.5 percent) than female (0.2 percent).

### **7.2 Persons who always live in the current village or town**

Nationally, 90.2 percent of those who responded said they have been living in their current town. It is higher in rural areas with 90.3 percent than urban 90 percent.

Across the zones, South West recorded the highest of persons for people who have not moved out (92.8 percent) followed by North Central and South East 92 percent.

Gender-wise, there were more females (90.3 percent) than males (80.0 percent) who said that they have been living in their villages or towns always (see **Statistical Table 5.3b**).

### **7.3 Migrants 15 years and above by previous occupation**

According to migrants who responded, 0.3 percent of the migrants were self employed (non agric).self employed with no employees 0.2 percent, unpaid family business (0.2 percent), unpaid household chores (0.1 percent), private and other migrants not specified accounted for 0.1 percent

Information on gender, indicated that there were more male migrants (0.4 percent) than females (0.3 percent) in self employed (agric), the same scenario observed in unpaid family business, there were more females (0.3 percent) than males (0.1 percent) (see **Statistical Table 5.4**).

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### HOUSING

Shelter, they say, is as important as the food we eat and is sensitive to household's living standard. It is one of the social indicators of poverty. When you live in a decent house, people rate you as being well to do in life, but, if you live in a shanty house, people rate you as a poor person. Life is indeed, incomplete without a decent house to live in. In Nigeria, many households do not have a standard house as many of their houses do not have electricity, safe drinking water, and good sanitation.

#### **8.1 Households by Type of Dwelling**

At the national level, 75.5 percent of the households lived in whole building but many of the whole buildings lack quality structure. In Northern part of the country, most of the so-called whole buildings are round mud building with thatch roofing. Another 20.7 percent of the households lived in a single room apartment, while 3.2 percent lived in a flat, duplex (0.1 percent) and other kinds of dwellings (0.6 percent).

Across urban and rural areas, the survey showed that there are more households occupying a whole building in rural areas, 84.6 percent than urban areas, 51.2 percent. The single room apartment in urban area was 39.9 percent as against 13.5 percent in rural areas. The proportion of households living in a flat apartment was 7.9 percent in the urban areas and 1.4 percent in rural areas.

Information across the zones revealed that 59.2 percent of the households were living in a single room in Southern part of Nigeria, while 96.6 percent of the households lived in a whole building in the Northern part of the country. Very few households however lived in Flats and Duplex, 16.3 percent and 0.5 percent respectively (see **Statistical Table 6.1**).

#### **8.2 Households by Occupancy Status**

The survey revealed that occupancy status owned by head of households recorded the highest of 68.2 percent. Households that are not paying rent had 11.8 percent and the households that pay rents 11.2 percent. Houses owned by spouse alone recorded 2.4 percent and those houses jointly owned by head and spouse was 1.9 percent. Households that pays nominal rent was 4.1 percent while houses owned by nomadic/temporary households were insignificant. The urban and rural breakdown showed that occupancy status of the head of households was more dominant in the rural (77.8 percent) than in urban areas (42.6 percent). This was followed by households paying rents 26.9 percent in urban as against 5.2 percent in the rural areas. However, households that pay

nominal rent and those without rent in the urban stood at 9.7 percent and 15.8 percent respectively as against 2.1 percent and 10.3 percent respectively in the rural areas (see **Statistical Table 6.3**).

### **8.3 Households by Method of Treatment of Water**

Safe drinking water is a necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as cholera, typhoid etc. Drinking water tainted in the process of chemical treatment can lead to chemical, physical and radiological contaminant with harmful effect on human health. Therefore, care must be taken not to over use chemical when treating household drinking water.

The survey revealed that the households that treated their water by straining it through a cloth were 87.1 percent nationally. Some households preferred the water to settle down before usage, this accounted for 5.4 percent. The households that were treating their water with a filter and solar disinfection accounted for 1.5 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. Some households which prefer to treat their water by boiling and adding bleach/chorine to their water was 3.0 percent and 2.1 percent respectively. For other types of water, treatment not specified was 0.7 percent.

Across the States, the survey revealed that many households treated their water by a method of straining water through clothe. For instance, the households that treat water by straining water through cloth in Gombe State were 98.0 percent, Taraba (97.5 percent), Edo (96.4 percent), Akwa Ibom (95.5 percent), Delta (94.6 percent), and Benue (90.8 percent) while Oyo State had the lowest figure of 70.9 percent. This means that this method of treating water is very popular across the country. Across the sectors, the rural households (88.8 percent) were more than the urban (82.6 percent).

For the households that are boiling their water, Lagos State recorded the highest number of households with 10.3 percent, Imo (8.6 percent), Rivers (7.8 percent), Niger (6.6 percent), and Kaduna (5.5 percent). The evidence of low percentage across the country implies that many households do not boil water before using it. However, more households in urban areas (5.4 percent) boil water than rural areas (2.0 percent) (see **Statistical Table 6.13**).

### **8.4 Households by Main Source of Water**

Majority of households in Nigeria have their main source of water by tube/well/borehole (27.6 percent) across the country, river/stream/pond was next with 21.3 percent, unprotected dug well (15.6 percent), protected dug well (14.0 percent), public tap (6.7percent), tanker truck 3.5 percent), with small cart/drum (0.4 percent), piped into dwelling (3.3 percent), piped into yard (1.5 percent), protected spring (0.5 percent), unprotected spring 1.2 percent. From the foregoing figures, the percentage of the household using safer water were 53.6 percent compared to GHS

2009, which was 51.2 percent. Across sector, more households used safe water in urban (54.9 percent) than rural (45.1 percent) (see **Statistical Table 17**).

#### **8.4.1 Households by Who is responsible for the provision of Main source of Water.**

Majority of the households across the country got their water through private self supply (28.9 percent). Water provided by State and Local Governments recorded 16.8 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. Other providers of the household main source of water include Community(14.2 percent), private company (5.3 percent), federal government(3.8 percent), donor agency (2.0 percent), religious body (1.1 percent), while those providers not specified accounted for the remaining 11.5 percent.

The private self-supply as a provider of main source of water to households was evenly spread across the states. With Lagos and Edo recording as high as 57.4 percents and 57.2 percent respectively, while Borno, state recorded the lowest figure of 2.9 percent, including Jigawa (3.4 percent), Sokoto (3.4 percent), and Ebonyi (5.0 percent). The States where, private company has much impact in providing water to households are Abia, 25.8 percent, FCT, 16.1 percent, Akwa Ibom 22.1 percent, Cross River, 15.2 percent and Imo 12.1 percent. States where donor agencies made much impact in the supply of water to households include Imo, 9.8 percent, Cross-River, 5.1 percent, Abia, 4.5 percent and Ebonyi, 4.4 percent (see **Statistical Table 18**).

#### **8.5 Households by Type of Material used for Roofing**

Households living in a house roofed with Iron sheets constituted the highest percentage of 65.6 percent. Another material of roofing is thatch and mud used largely in the Northern part of the country recorded 15.3 percent and 12.2 percent respectively. Other types of roofing materials are Wood, 2.1 percent, 2.3 percent for Asbestos, 0.7 percent for cement/concrete and 1.0 percent for other materials not specified. More households used iron sheets for roofing in urban (84.3 percent) than rural (58.6 percent) (see **Statistical Table 6.8**).

#### **8.6 Households by Type of Material used for floors**

Households living in a house with concrete floors were more in the country with 55.7 percent. Those households with mud/earth floor were 37.6 percent, dirt/straw (2.8 percent), wood (0.8 percent), plank 0.5 percent and others (2.4 percent). More households used concrete floor in urban (83.6 percent) than rural (45.3 percent) (see **Statistical Table 6.7**).

#### **8.7 Households by Type of Material used for walls**

Households living in a house with mud/mud brick walls were 54.5 percent, across the country. Those households with cement walls were (39.6 percent), wood or bamboo (1.3 percent), stone (0.5 percent), iron sheet (0.4 percent), cardboard (0.2 percent) and others (2.4 percent). More

households used mud/mud brick walls in rural (65.6 percent) than urban (24.6 percent) (see **Statistical Table 6.6**).

### **8.8 Households by Main Source of Lighting**

According to survey, the three most important sources of lighting in Nigerian households are kerosene (63.7 percent), mains electricity (26.6 percent) and battery (3.4 percent). Many households preferred kerosene to any other sources because it is cheaper to buy and available at any time. However households using other source of lighting in their homes are as follows, firewood (2.4 percent), candles(1.0 percent), generator (1.4 percent), gas (0.3 percent) and other sources not specified (0.9 percent). The rural/urban breakdown indicated that 72.9 percent of kerosene was being used by rural households while 39.3 percent was used in urban households. More households in urban areas (55.2 percent) used main electricity than rural households (15.8 percent). Across the States, about 87.5 percent of the households used kerosene in Benue state, among while Kwara had the least number of households (38.9 percent) that used kerosene (see **Statistical Table 6.10**).

### **8.9 Households by Source of Cooking Fuel**

The most important sources of cooking fuel in Nigerian households are firewood (78.5 percent), kerosene (15.8 percent) and charcoal (1.5 percent). While other main sources of cooking fuel are gas (0.8 percent), crop residue/sawdust (0.6 percent), animal waste (0.2 percent) and others not specified (2.3 percent). Majority of rural households used firewood (88.7 percent) more than urban counterparts (51.0 percent). In addition, more households used kerosene in urban (40.2 percent) than rural (6.7 percent).

Across the States, charcoal was evenly spread but outstanding figures recorded in Kwara state (13.7 percent), Oyo (10.1 percent) while the lowest percentage was in Bauchi state (0.1 percent) (see **Statistical Table 6.9**).

### **8.10 Households by Type of Toilet Facilities**

Improved toilet facilities include, flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank and VIP latrine. Nationally, many households used bush/field and this accounted for 28.2 percent of the households. Households using pit latrine with slab were 26.7 percent, while 21.1 percent was recorded for pit latrine without slab. The rural/urban breakdown reveals that 32.0 percent of rural households used bush/field type of toilet while urban households' had 18.1 percent. Pit latrine without slab accounted for 25.4 percent for rural and 9.6 percent for urban households.

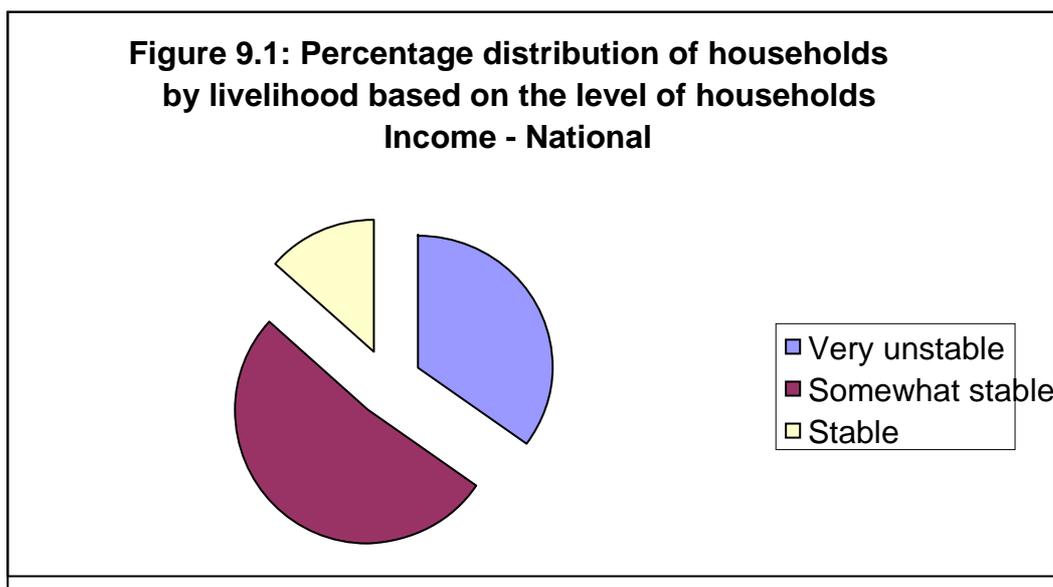
The result of the survey showed that flush to septic tank was highest in Lagos state, 19.4 percent; FCT (18.9 percent), Abia (18.5 percent) and Anambra state (15.2 percent) (see **Statistical Table 6.14**).

## CHAPTER NINE SUBJECTIVE POVERTY

### 9.1 Households Livelihood based on the level of Household income

By assessment of household income at the national level it was shown that 52 percent reported that their income was somewhat stable, 34.8 percent reported very unstable income and 13.2 percent reported stable income. Distributing by sector, rural sector reported 35.2 percent of unstable income while urban sector reported 33.9 percent unstable income, at rural sector 53 percent reported somewhat stable income against 49.2 percent in the urban sector also, in the rural sector 11.8 percent reported stable income as against 16.9 percent in the urban that reported stable income.

Disaggregating by state, 71.5 percent of the household in Cross River reported very unstable income followed by Bayelsa 62.9 percent, Abia 61.7 percent and Enugu 57.9 percent while Borno recorded the least 12.3 percent of very unstable income. Borno state recorded 69.5 percent somewhat stable income followed by Sokoto 69.2 percent, Taraba 68.6 percent and Gombe 66.2 percent while Cross River recorded the least 23.9 percent household as somewhat stable income. On households with stable income, Ekiti state recorded the highest 25.0 percent followed by Nassarawa 22.7 percent, Kano 20.1 percent, Ogun and Kebbi 19.8 percent each while had the least 4.4 percent.



## **9.2 Households by Livelihood based on the level of Household Income**

The table reveals that 45.6 percent of the households in the country reported that their income was moderately ok, 38.7 percent were poor, 9.7 percent very poor, 5.0 percent fairly rich and 1.0 percent of the households were rich. On sector basis, 11.1 percent of the households in the rural sector reported to be very poor while in the urban sector 6.2 percent were very poor. In the rural sector 41.6 percent were poor while 31.0 percent in the urban were poor, 41.9 percent in rural sector reported to be moderate while 55.5 percent in the urban reported moderate. Also, 4.7 percent in the rural were fairly rich while 6.0 percent in the urban were fairly rich, 0.8 percent and 1.3 percent were reported rich in rural and urban sector respectively. At the state level, Ebonyi state reported 30.8 percent to be very poor followed by Bayelsa 19.9 percent, Enugu 19.0 percent and Abia 17.6 percent while Osun had 2.2 percent.

## **9.3 Households living standard in the last 12 months**

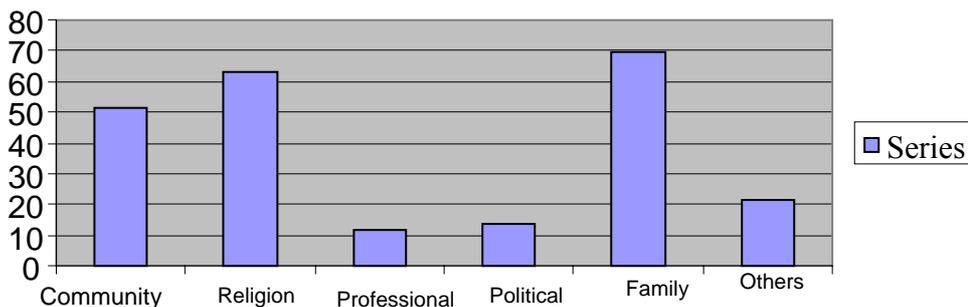
The table depicts that 58.5 percent of households at the national level reported that their standard of living remain same, 24.2 percent reported increase in their standard of living and 17.3 percent reported a decrease in their standard of living. Disaggregating by sector, 22.4 percent of the households recorded an increase in their standard of living in rural area while 28.9 percent recorded increase in the urban area. In the rural sector 59.4 percent reported that their standard of living remain same while 56.2 percent in the urban reported same in standard of living. Also, 18.2 persons in the rural reported a decrease in standard of living while 14.9 percent in the urban reported a decrease. Analysing by state, Osun state recorded 39.1 percent as the highest percentage of increase in standard of living of households followed by Ekiti 38.2 percent, Zamfara 34.6 percent, Nassarawa 30.7 percent and Jigawa 30.1 percent while Gombe had the least 9.5 percent. Kwara state reported the highest percentage 75.5 percent of households that said their standard of living remain same, next were Enugu 73.7, Gombe 72.9 and Edo 68.4 percents. However, Enugu state had the highest percentage 39.0 percent followed by Abia 34.1, Anambra 29.9 percents of households that reported a decrease in standard of living while the least was from Ekiti 7.3 percent.

## **9.4 Households by membership of Social Association**

The table shows distribution of households by membership of social association, 51.9 percent of rural households belong to community association while 50.2 of the urban households belong to community association. For the religion association, rural sector had 63.0 percent while urban had 62.4 percent, professional association; rural sector had 11.3 percent and urban 11.7 percent. Also, 14.1, 69.3 and 21.9 percents of the rural households belongs to political, family and others respectively while 12.7, 70.2 and 21.4 percents of the urban households belong to political, family and other associations respectively. Disaggregating by state, 85.3 percent of households in Ebonyi

belonged to community association, next were Benue 77.1 percent, Imo 76.1 percent, Rivers 70.2 percent, Anambra 68.2 percent and Enugu 67.1 percent while Lagos had the least 18.7 percent. For the professional association, Oyo had 27.5 percent of the households followed by Ogun 20.4 percent, Sokoto 20.2 percent and Ekiti 19.2 percent while Zamfara had the least 2.1 percent. Also on family association, Anambra had 91.6 percent, Edo 89.9 percent, Ebonyi 89.6 percent, Enugu 89.5 percent, Benue 88.1 percent and Imo 86.7 percent.

**Figure 9.2: Percentage distribution of households by membership of social association - National**



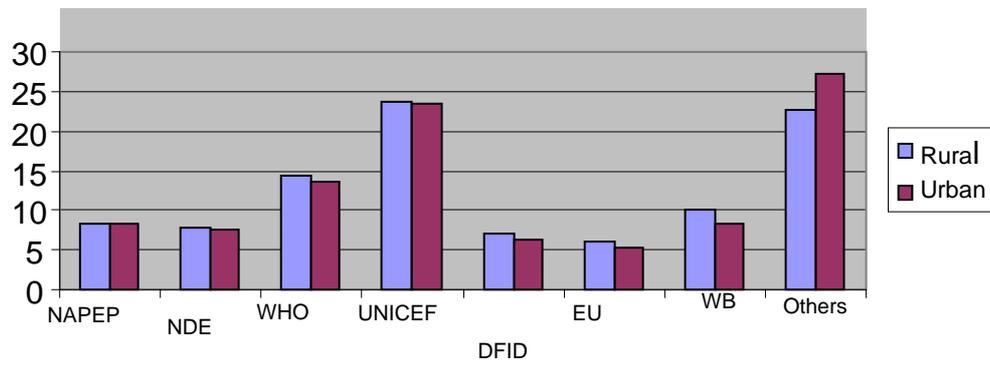
### 9.5 Households who thought poverty reduction is Governments priority

The table depicts that 72.9 percent of the households nationally thought poverty reduction is government priority while on sector basis, 72.3 percent rural and 74.5 percent households also thought reduction is government priority. On state basis, Imo 87.6 percent had the highest percentage of households who thought poverty reduction is government priority followed by Akwa Ibom 86.3, Benue 85.8, Enugu 85.5 and Edo 83.4 percent while FCT had the least 53.1 percent.

### 9.6 Households who thought some Agencies had impact on Households Living Standards

The table shows the percentage distribution of households who thought some agencies had impact on their living standard, UNICEF had 23.5 percent, WHO 13.9 percent, WB 9.3 percent, NAPEP 8.3 percent, NDE 7.7 percent, DFID 6.7 percent, EU 5.6 percent and others 25.0 percent. Disaggregating by states, 25.6 percent of the households in Zamfara thought some agencies had impact on their living standard, followed by Kogi 20.0 percent and Lagos 14.3 percent while Ondo had only 1.0 percent.

**Figure 9.3: Percentage distribution of households who thought some agencies had impact on households living standards - National**



## CHAPTER TEN

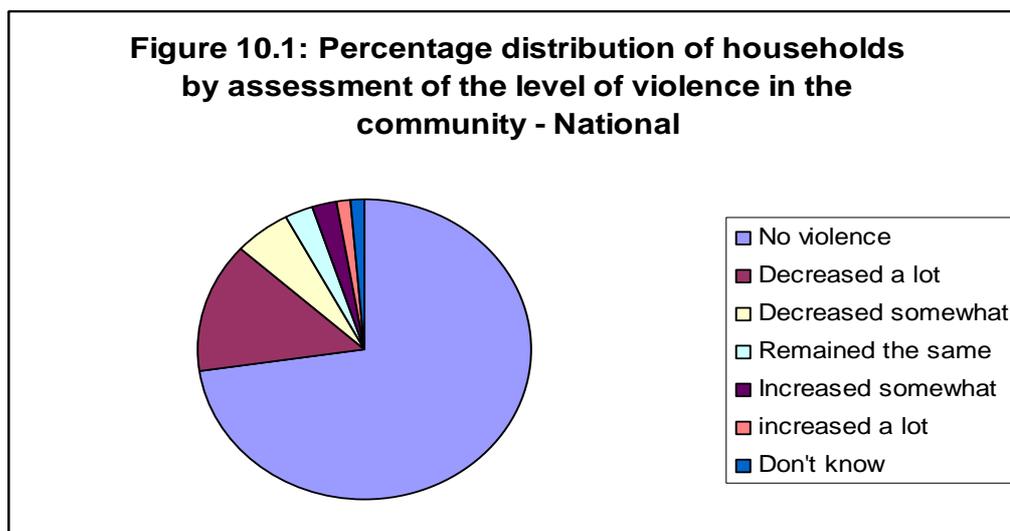
### CRIME AND SECURITY

#### 10.1 Households by conflict in the community

Nationally, the table reveals that 6.4 percent of the households reported conflict in their community. By sector, 6.8 percent in the rural while 5.4 percent in the urban reported conflict in their community. On state basis, Rivers had 20.4 percent, Taraba 16.2 percent and Imo 12.5 percent and FCT had the least 0.3 percent.

#### 10.2 Households by assessment of the level of violence in the community

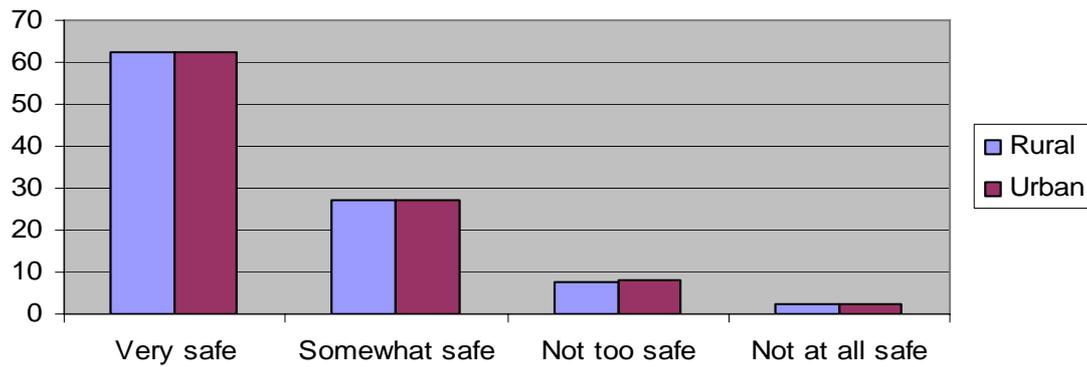
The survey results shows that 72.7 percent of households reported that there was no violence in their community, 13.8 percent decreased a lot, 5.6 percent decreased somewhat, 2.7 percent remained the same, 2.3 percent increased somewhat, 1.3 percent increased a lot and 1.5 percent don't know. At state level, 30.0 percent of the households in Cross River reported decrease a lot of violence in the community followed by Imo 26.2 percent, Edo 25.1 percent and Rivers 21.8 percent while Plateau had the least 4.7 percent.



#### 10.3 Household by safety of members walking the down the street at night in the neighbourhood

The distribution of household safety by walking down the street at night, nationally 62.4 percent of households reported that it was very safe, 27 percent somewhat safe, 7.9 percent not too safe and 2.5 percent not at all safe. Disaggregating by state, Kano state had a high percentage of 85.1, next were Nassarawa 76.5, Benue 76.3 and Kaduna 71.6 of households that it was safe walking down the street in the night.

**Figure 10.2: Percentage distribution of households by safety of members walking down the street at night in the neighbourhood by sector - National**



## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **11.1 Poverty and Geographical Targeting**

Poverty is high throughout the country, but considerable geographical differences exist in terms of magnitude of problem and underlying causes. The NEEDS and SEEDS already provide a policy framework for dealing with poverty nationally. Improved coordination between the federal and state governments will ensure that identified problems are addressed. Greater coordination between state and local governments is equally essential toward solving the poverty problem.

#### **11.2 Health**

Cost of health care as the primary barrier to access. What is required is effective coordination between the three tiers of government. Greater attention should be paid to the provision of PHC facilities in the north, where access to health facilities is lower. Government should provide an enabling environment for substantial private sector participation in refuse collection and disposal.

#### **11.3 Education**

In recognition of the relative differences in educational attainment and outcomes between regions and among states, policies must be discriminatory to reflect these differences. The current framework, the Universal Basic Education (UBE) needs to be reviewed and fine-tuned for better effectiveness. For example, states with lower educational attainments and outcome have to begin to prioritize in favor of primary and secondary education, with some support from the federal government. Poor households are much more constrained in their ability to take advantage of existing services compared to richer households. A more detailed pro-poor policy orientation will need to be put in place, coordinated between the three tiers of government and complemented by private sources and donor interventions. For instance, while most of the southern states have already achieved universal primary education, most of those in the north have very low coverage of primary school. In the case of universal basic education, there is need for geographically targeted interventions such as improving access to educational services by rural poor, reducing gender unbalance in terms of access to educational services. Mounting of vigorous educational campaigns that seek to re-orient and encourage the poor, particularly in the northern parts, and Niger Delta areas of the country. There is need for encouragement of private sector in provision of educational services in the country.

#### **11.4 Infrastructure**

The problem of poor infrastructure is nationwide. The survey, however, showed that, it is more pronounced in rural areas than urban areas. Dealing with overall infrastructure problem will require an integrated multi-stage approach. For example, the World Bank model, the Community-based Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP), has proved to be very successful. Ownership of project by the beneficiary-community is an essential success factor. The Federal Government has already approved the scaling-up of CPRP in states where it is presently at work, and its replication in other states of the federation.

# APPENDIX I

## Statistical Tables

**Table 1.1: Sample Size for Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS)**

S/No.	State	LGAs	EAs	HHs
1	Abia	17	170	1,700
2	Adamawa	21	210	2,100
3	Akwa Ibom	31	310	3,100
4	Anambra	21	210	2,100
5	Bauchi	20	200	2,000
6	Bayelsa	8	80	800
7	Benue	23	230	2,300
8	Borno	27	270	2,700
9	Cross River	18	180	1,800
10	Delta	28	250	2,500
11	Ebonyi	13	130	1,300
12	Edo	18	180	1,800
13	Ekiti	16	160	1,600
14	Enugu	17	170	1,700
15	Gombe	11	110	1,100
16	Imo	27	270	2,700
17	Jigawa	27	270	2,700
18	Kaduna	23	230	2,300
19	Kano	44	440	4,400
20	Katsina	34	340	3,400
21	Kebbi	21	210	2,100
22	Kogi	21	210	2,100
23	Kwara	16	160	1,600
24	Lagos	20	200	2,000
25	Nasarawa	13	130	1,300
26	Niger	25	250	2,500
26	Ogun	20	200	2,000
28	Ondo	18	180	1,800
29	Osun	30	300	3,000
30	Oyo	33	330	3,300
31	Plateau	17	170	1,700
32	Rivers	23	230	2,300
33	Sokoto	23	230	2,300
34	Taraba	16	160	1,600
35	Yobe	17	170	1,700
36	Zamfara	14	140	1,400
37	FCT	6	60	600
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>774</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>77,400</b>

**Table 1.2 Status of Retrieval of Records by Zone and State**

<b>ZONE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>LGA</b>	<b>EAs</b>	<b>HHs</b>	<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>
SOUTH EAST	ABIA	17	170	1700	100.0
	ANAMBRA	21	210	2100	100.0
	EBONYI	13	130	1300	100.0
	ENUGU	17	170	1700	100.0
	IMO	27	270	2700	100.0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>9500</b>	<b>100.0</b>
SOUTH SOUTH	AKWA IBOM	31	310	3100	100.0
	BAYELSA	8	80	800	100.0
	CROSS RIVER	18	180	1800	100.0
	DELTA	25	250	2500	100.0
	EDO	18	180	1800	100.0
	RIVERS	23	230	2300	100.0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>12300</b>	<b>100.0</b>
SOUTH WEST	EKITI	16	160	1600	99.4
	LAGOS	20	200	2000	100.0
	OGUN	20	200	2000	100.0
	ONDO	18	180	1800	100.0
	OSUN	30	300	3000	100.0
	OYO	33	330	3300	100.0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>13700</b>	<b>99.9</b>
NORTH CENTRAL	KOGI	21	210	2100	100.0
	KWARA	16	160	1600	100.0
	NASARAWA	13	130	1300	100.0
	NIGER	25	250	2500	100.0
	PLATEAU	17	170	1700	100.0
	BENUE	23	230	2300	100.0
	ABUJA(FCT)	6	60	600	100.0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>12100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NORTH EAST	ADAMAWA	21	210	2100	100.0
	BAUCHI	20	200	2000	100.0
	BORNO	27	270	2700	100.0
	GOMBE	11	110	1100	100.0
	TARABA	16	160	1600	100.0
	YOBE	17	170	1700	100.0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NORTH WEST	JIGAWA	27	270	2700	100.0
	KADUNA	23	230	2300	100.0
	KANO	44	440	4400	100.0
	KATSINA	34	340	3400	100.0
	KEBBI	21	210	2100	100.0
	SOKOTO	23	230	2300	100.0
	ZAMFARA	14	140	1400	100.0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>18600</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Grand-TOTAL</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>7740</b>	<b>77400</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 1.4e: Percentage Distribution of population by gender and by Geo-Political Zone and State</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
National	100	51	49
URBAN	100	50	50
RURAL	100	51	49
ZONE	100	51	49
North Central	100	52	48
North East	100	52	48
North West	100	52	48
South East	100	48	52
South South	100	50	50
South West	100	50	50
ABIA	100	48	52
ADAMAWA	100	52	48
AKWA IBOM	100	51	49
ANAMBRA	100	48	52
BAUCHI	100	52	48
BAYELSA	100	49	51
BENUE	100	53	47
BORNO	100	53	47
CROSS RIVER	100	50	50
DELTA	100	50	50
EBONYI	100	49	51
EDO	100	50	50
EKITI	100	50	50
ENUGU	100	47	53
GOMBE	100	54	46
IMO	100	49	51
JIGAWA	100	52	48
KADUNA	100	52	48
KANO	100	51	49
KATSINA	100	51	49
KEBBI	100	54	46
KOGI	100	51	49
KWARA	100	50	50
LAGOS	100	51	49
NASSARAWA	100	51	49
NIGER	100	53	47
OGUN	100	50	50
ONDO	100	50	50
OSUN	100	47	53
OYO	100	50	50
PLATEAU	100	52	48
RIVERS	100	50	50
SOKOTO	100	54	46
TARABA	100	52	48
YOBE	100	52	48
ZAMFARA	100	53	47
FCT ABUJA	100	51	49

**Table 1.7: Percentage Distribution of Children under 18 years who have Father, Mother and Gender by Sector, Zones, and States**

	Father alive	Mother alive	Both parent alive	Without parent alive
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>				
URBAN	25.9	28.0	23.2	21.5
RURAL	74.1	72.0	76.8	78.5
<b>North Central</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BENUE	30.5	34.3	19.3	20.5
KOGI	15.5	15.7	11.0	18.0
KWARA	9.2	10.3	11.3	12.1
NASSARAWA	7.6	6.1	13.4	14.8
NIGER	15.0	6.6	24.3	10.5
PLATEAU	19.7	23.9	15.8	22.6
FCT ABUJA	2.5	3.1	4.9	1.6
<b>North East</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ADAMAWA	17.7	25.9	15.7	21.1
BAUCHI	20.1	15.7	21.0	21.6
BORNO	19.9	19.9	22.1	27.9
GOMBE	13.4	9.1	9.6	10.2
TARABA	10.8	18.9	14.4	10.9
YOBE	18.1	10.5	17.0	8.2
<b>North West</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
JIGAWA	18.8	14.9	16.4	20.6
KADUNA	14.0	15.2	13.5	9.1
KANO	32.6	22.2	23.0	36.7
KATSINA	14.2	16.6	19.1	14.1
KEBBI	9.1	13.0	9.8	7.2
SOKOTO	8.9	15.2	12.3	8.6
ZAMFARA	2.5	2.9	5.9	3.6
<b>South East</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ABIA	17.0	17.9	17.6	17.8
ANAMBRA	28.2	20.9	22.5	22.2
EBONYI	17.5	19.6	18.8	14.1
ENUGU	15.3	17.8	17.0	15.9
IMO	22.1	23.8	24.1	30.0
<b>South South</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BAYELSA	9.1	9.2	10.6	11.3
CROSS RIVER	25.7	24.1	25.1	27.1
DELTA	22.5	16.5	20.3	26.1
EDO	16.5	18.8	19.9	15.0
RIVERS	26.2	31.4	24.1	20.5
<b>South West</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EKITI	6.0	10.0	10.8	8.8
LAGOS	20.0	15.6	14.5	12.4
OGUN	17.1	10.1	11.8	15.6
ONDO	16.0	19.9	13.4	9.1
OSUN	23.1	29.3	21.0	30.1
OYO	17.7	15.2	28.5	24.0
<b>Age group</b>				
0 - 4	14.1	10.4	19.7	17.0
5 - 9	30.6	26.3	36.4	28.3
10 - 14	34.1	35.9	28.9	38.2
15 - 17	21.2	27.4	15.0	16.6
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	51.5	51.9	52.7	49.9
Female	48.5	48.1	47.3	50.1

<b>Table 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Dependency Ratio Group by Sector, Geo-Political Zone and State, household Size</b>					
	Total	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 and above	Dependency Ratio
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>					
URBAN	100	33.9	60.7	5.4	0.7
RURAL	100	38.3	57.3	4.4	0.8
<b>North Central</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
BENUE	100	35.3	61.6	3.1	0.6
KOGI	100	26.9	65.2	7.9	0.5
KWARA	100	36.2	56.4	7.3	0.8
NASSARAWA	100	40.2	57.7	2.1	0.7
NIGER	100	41.9	56.3	1.8	0.8
PLATEAU	100	38.2	58.7	3.1	0.7
FCT ABUJA	100	35.6	63.2	1.2	0.6
<b>North East</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
ADAMAWA	100	37.9	59.2	3.0	0.7
BAUCHI	100	45.1	52.1	2.8	0.9
BORNO	100	41.0	56.1	2.9	0.8
GOMBE	100	39.8	56.7	3.5	0.8
TARABA	100	39.3	58.1	2.6	0.7
YOBE	100	46.0	51.4	2.7	1.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
JIGAWA	100	45.9	50.8	3.3	1.0
KADUNA	100	42.9	55.4	1.7	0.8
KANO	100	43.9	52.7	3.4	0.9
KATSINA	100	44.3	52.8	2.9	0.9
KEBBI	100	40.8	56.1	3.1	0.8
SOKOTO	100	41.1	56.2	2.7	0.8
ZAMFARA	100	38.5	58.0	3.5	0.7
<b>South East</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
ABIA	100	30.9	60.7	8.5	0.7
ANAMBRA	100	32.5	58.4	9.1	0.7
EBONYI	100	33.2	62.1	4.7	0.6
ENUGU	100	31.6	59.0	9.4	0.7
IMO	100	24.1	66.1	9.8	0.5
<b>South South</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
BAYELSA	100	34.6	61.4	4.0	0.6
CROSS RIVER	100	36.7	59.8	3.5	0.7
DELTA	100	25.6	67.4	6.9	0.5
EDO	100	28.4	64.9	6.7	0.6
RIVERS	100	28.9	67.6	3.5	0.5
<b>South West</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
EKITI	100	32.4	57.4	10.3	0.8
LAGOS	100	29.3	66.7	3.9	0.5
OGUN	100	31.8	58.5	9.7	0.7
ONDO	100	32.3	59.6	8.1	0.7
OSUN	100	31.2	58.6	10.2	0.7
OYO	100	34.4	57.6	8.0	0.7
<b>Household group</b>					
1	100	1.1	78.0	20.9	0.7
2	100	6.4	74.8	18.8	0.7
3 - 6	100	37.7	58.2	4.2	0.7
7 and above	100	43.1	54.5	2.4	0.8

Table 1.3a: Percentage Distribution of Household Size by Sector, Geo-Political Zone and State, Household Group and Gender							
	Total	Household group				Head of household	Household Size
		1	2	3 - 6	7 and above	Total	1
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>72960.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>
URBAN	100	4.2	6.1	53.8	35.9	19942.0	4.3
RURAL	100	2.4	5.0	51.2	41.4	53018.0	4.8
<b>North Central</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>11657.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>
BENUE	100	2.9	3.7	46.5	46.9	2249.0	4.9
KOGI	100	4.3	6.6	56.9	32.2	1955.0	4.0
KWARA	100	3.6	7.5	61.9	27.0	1536.0	4.0
NASSARAWA	100	1.7	2.6	48.7	47.0	1261.0	5.2
NIGER	100	1.7	4.2	57.2	36.9	2442.0	4.8
PLATEAU	100	2.4	2.7	44.0	50.9	1628.0	5.1
FCT ABUJA	100	4.1	4.8	52.3	38.8	586.0	4.4
<b>North East</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>10490.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
ADAMAWA	100	2.5	3.9	47.4	46.1	1950.0	4.9
BAUCHI	100	0.7	2.8	41.0	55.6	1876.0	5.7
BORNO	100	2.0	4.6	44.6	48.8	2531.0	4.9
GOMBE	100	1.6	4.3	36.0	58.0	1028.0	5.4
TARABA	100	1.2	3.4	48.7	46.7	1536.0	5.2
YOBE	100	0.9	3.5	46.5	49.2	1569.0	5.3
<b>North West</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>17557.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
JIGAWA	100	0.5	2.1	45.5	51.9	2578.0	5.7
KADUNA	100	1.4	2.3	39.9	56.3	2233.0	5.6
KANO	100	1.4	4.9	40.3	53.5	4171.0	5.2
KATSINA	100	0.7	3.7	46.4	49.2	3173.0	5.4
KEBBI	100	0.7	4.5	62.2	32.6	1973.0	4.8
SOKOTO	100	0.3	3.3	52.7	43.7	2150.0	5.4
ZAMFARA	100	0.5	5.5	62.3	31.6	1279.0	4.6
<b>South East</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>9085.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
ABIA	100	3.5	8.0	60.4	28.1	1631.0	4.0
ANAMBRA	100	3.4	7.2	59.5	29.8	1983.0	4.1
EBONYI	100	1.7	3.7	52.3	42.3	1252.0	4.9
ENUGU	100	4.9	9.2	57.9	27.9	1633.0	3.8
IMO	100	3.6	7.9	56.4	32.1	2586.0	4.1
<b>South South</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>8414.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
BAYELSA	100	4.5	5.6	59.2	30.6	760.0	4.1
CROSS RIVER	100	5.1	4.3	50.8	39.8	1635.0	4.3
DELTA	100	8.2	9.4	51.6	30.8	2274.0	3.5
EDO	100	4.9	6.7	51.9	36.5	1664.0	4.0
RIVERS	100	3.9	6.3	58.0	31.8	2081.0	4.1
<b>South West</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>12922.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
EKITI	100	8.1	9.3	63.0	19.6	1520.0	3.3
LAGOS	100	4.0	6.5	68.9	20.7	1897.0	3.9
OGUN	100	10.2	11.7	61.6	16.5	1892.0	3.0
ONDO	100	6.4	8.2	63.0	22.4	1747.0	3.6
OSUN	100	5.6	8.6	58.4	27.4	2741.0	3.7
OYO	100	4.7	7.4	61.1	26.8	3125.0	3.9
<b>Household group</b>							
1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9437.0	4.2
2	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	8732.0	4.4
3 - 6	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	38725.0	4.6
7 and above	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16066.0	4.8
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	100	3.6	4.7	51.8	39.8	62318.0	4.7
Female	100	2.0	5.8	51.9	40.2	10632.0	4.6

**TABLE 2.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED BY SECTOR, AGE, REASON FOR LOW ATTENDANCE AND GENDER**

SECTOR	STATE	HIGHEST GRADE LEVEL				
		Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	Total
URBAN		0.1	48.5	36.9	14.5	100.0
RURAL		0.2	64.9	28.3	6.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ZONE</b>						
North Central	Benue	0.0	64.5	30.1	5.4	100.0
	Kogi	0.1	53.9	34.6	11.4	100.0
	Kwara	0.0	59.4	27.6	12.9	100.0
	Nassarawa	0.0	62.7	28.3	9.0	100.0
	Niger	0.3	63.9	25.6	10.2	100.0
	Plateau	0.0	68.3	25.0	6.7	100.0
	FCT	0.2	53.5	28.7	17.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
North East	Adamawa	0.4	62.2	29.1	8.3	100.0
	Bauchi	0.4	68.1	24.0	7.4	100.0
	Borno	0.9	57.1	31.3	10.7	100.0
	Gombe	0.4	62.1	28.8	8.7	100.0
	Taraba	0.2	59.9	30.9	9.0	100.0
	Yobe	0.9	64.6	26.2	8.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
North West	Jigawa	0.0	74.7	18.4	6.9	100.0
	Kaduna	0.0	62.0	29.9	8.2	100.0
	Kano	0.5	72.5	19.4	7.6	100.0
	Katsina	0.0	74.5	17.9	7.5	100.0
	Kebbi	0.0	62.0	27.6	10.4	100.0
	Sokoto	0.4	65.0	25.2	9.4	100.0
	Zamfara	0.2	56.0	31.0	12.8	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
South East	Abia	0.0	55.4	36.8	7.8	100.0
	Anambra	0.0	60.0	33.0	7.0	100.0
	Ebonyi	0.0	70.4	25.6	4.1	100.0
	Enugu	0.0	61.7	28.4	9.8	100.0
	Imo	0.0	52.1	37.6	10.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
South South	Akwa ibom	0.2	67.0	27.2	5.6	100.0
	Bayelsa	0.3	56.7	35.1	8.0	100.0
	Cross_rivers	0.4	61.8	30.1	7.7	100.0
	Delta	0.1	49.6	38.4	11.8	100.0
	Edo	0.2	56.9	34.5	8.4	100.0
	Rivers	0.2	41.8	46.6	11.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 2.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED BY SECTOR, AGE, REASON FOR LOW ATTENDANCE AND GENDER Contd.**

Zone	State	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	Total
South West	Ekiti	0.2	53.8	31.5	14.5	100.0
	Lagos	0.3	36.7	47.2	15.8	100.0
	Ogun	0.0	58.1	32.3	9.5	100.0
	Ondo	0.1	57.4	32.7	9.8	100.0
	Osun	0.0	53.3	36.2	10.6	100.0
	Oyo	0.0	56.6	32.2	11.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>AGE</b>						
03 - 05		0.5	96.4	2.3	0.8	100.0
06 - 11		0.1	96.4	3.1	0.4	100.0
12 - 17		0.1	71.0	28.2	0.7	100.0
Total		0.2	84.8	14.5	0.6	100.0
<b>REASON FOR LOW ATTENDANCE</b>						
Sickness		0.3	72.7	21.8	5.3	100.0
Work commitment		0.0	55.6	31.6	12.8	100.0
No money for fees or books		0.0	71.6	26.7	1.7	100.0
School closed		0.0	67.8	25.9	6.3	100.0
No teacher		0.2	79.0	17.9	2.8	100.0
Other		0.1	62.1	30.2	7.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>GENDER</b>						
Male		0.2	57.2	32.1	10.6	100.0
Female		0.2	62.3	30.0	7.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON EVER ATTEND ADULT LITERACY BY ZONE**

GEO-POLITICAL ZONE	STATE	Ever attend adult literacy		
		Yes	No	Total
North Central	Benue	0.7	99.3	100.0
	Kogi	0.5	99.5	100.0
	Kwara	0.8	99.2	100.0
	Nassarawa	0.3	99.7	100.0
	Niger	1.3	98.7	100.0
	Plateau	1.2	98.8	100.0
	FCT	0.4	99.6	100.0
North East	Adamawa	1.2	98.8	100.0
	Bauchi	1.0	99.0	100.0
	Borno	0.9	99.1	100.0
	Gombe	0.9	99.1	100.0
	Taraba	1.1	98.9	100.0
	Yobe	1.0	99.0	100.0
North West	Jigawa	1.5	98.5	100.0
	Kaduna	1.3	98.7	100.0
	Kano	0.7	99.3	100.0
	Katsina	0.9	99.1	100.0
	Kebbi	1.2	98.8	100.0
	Sokoto	1.2	98.8	100.0
	Zamfara	0.8	99.2	100.0
South East	Abia	0.9	99.1	100.0
	Anambra	0.8	99.2	100.0
	Ebonyi	0.3	99.7	100.0
	Enugu	0.7	99.3	100.0
	Imo	0.7	99.3	100.0
South South	Akwa ibom	1.2	98.8	100.0
	Bayelsa	1.3	98.7	100.0
	Cross River	1.1	98.9	100.0
	Delta	1.0	99.0	100.0
	Edo	0.7	99.3	100.0
	Rivers	0.9	99.1	100.0
South West	Ekiti	1.8	98.2	100.0
	Lagos	0.8	99.2	100.0
	Ogun	0.7	99.3	100.0
	Ondo	0.8	99.2	100.0
	Osun	1.0	99.0	100.0
	Oyo	0.6	99.4	100.0

**TABLE 3B: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON WHO CAN READ AND WRITE IN ANY OTHER LANGUAGE BY ZONE**

Goe-Political Zone	State	Read in any language						Write a letter in any language					
		None	Hausa	Ibo	Yoruba	Other	Total	None	Hausa	Ibo	Yoruba	Other	Total
North Central	Benue	55.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	44.2	100.0	56.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	43.3	100.0
	Kogi	72.1	1.8	0.3	11.9	13.8	100.0	72.9	1.7	0.3	11.7	13.3	100.0
	Kwara	56.1	1.2	0.2	32.8	9.6	100.0	56.9	1.1	0.2	32.5	9.3	100.0
	Nassarawa	69.8	22.6	0.4	0.4	6.8	100.0	70.0	22.6	0.4	0.3	6.7	100.0
	Niger	67.7	18.0	0.7	1.1	12.6	100.0	69.1	17.5	0.7	1.0	11.6	100.0
	Plateau	61.9	34.4	0.3	0.4	3.0	100.0	61.8	34.5	0.3	0.4	2.9	100.0
	FCT	65.6	16.3	3.2	5.3	9.5	100.0	65.9	16.4	3.2	5.3	9.2	100.0
North East	Adamawa	67.5	25.1	0.1	0.5	6.7	100.0	68.3	24.6	0.1	0.3	6.6	100.0
	Bauchi	79.4	16.0	0.0	0.2	4.4	100.0	80.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
	Borno	73.1	13.0	0.2	0.6	13.1	100.0	73.7	12.9	0.2	0.4	12.7	100.0
	Gombe	70.0	21.3	0.2	0.2	8.2	100.0	73.1	19.1	0.2	0.1	7.5	100.0
	Taraba	69.8	14.3	0.1	0.4	15.4	100.0	71.1	13.8	0.1	0.1	15.0	100.0
	Yobe	78.3	12.3	0.3	0.5	8.6	100.0	79.6	11.8	0.3	0.3	8.1	100.0
North West	Jigawa	79.1	17.7	0.1	0.3	2.8	100.0	79.9	17.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	100.0
	Kaduna	63.0	29.6	0.6	0.4	6.4	100.0	63.5	29.5	0.6	0.4	6.1	100.0
	Kano	63.7	24.3	0.3	1.9	9.9	100.0	66.3	21.8	0.2	1.8	9.9	100.0
	Katsina	78.9	15.1	0.1	0.2	5.7	100.0	80.0	14.4	0.1	0.1	5.5	100.0
	Kebbi	74.6	16.8	0.1	0.3	8.1	100.0	75.8	16.1	0.1	0.2	7.9	100.0
	Sokoto	73.7	16.6	0.1	0.1	9.5	100.0	75.3	15.6	0.1	0.1	8.9	100.0
	Zamfara	73.9	13.7	0.2	0.2	11.9	100.0	76.5	13.1	0.2	0.2	10.0	100.0
South East	Abia	50.9	0.5	42.5	0.2	5.9	100.0	51.6	0.5	41.8	0.2	5.9	100.0
	Anambra	34.3	0.3	54.6	0.2	10.6	100.0	35.7	0.3	53.5	0.1	10.3	100.0
	Ebonyi	49.4	0.5	34.5	0.1	15.5	100.0	50.0	0.4	34.4	0.0	15.1	100.0
	Enugu	51.1	0.3	45.0	0.3	3.3	100.0	51.7	0.4	44.4	0.2	3.3	100.0
	Imo	39.4	0.6	42.0	0.2	17.8	100.0	40.0	0.5	42.0	0.2	17.3	100.0
South South	Akwa Ibom	51.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	47.9	100.0	52.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	47.0	100.0
	Bayelsa	66.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	32.3	100.0	68.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	30.7	100.0
	Cross River	73.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	24.8	100.0	73.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	24.5	100.0
	Delta	77.2	0.7	4.5	0.7	16.9	100.0	77.0	0.7	4.4	1.0	16.9	100.0
	Edo	70.0	0.2	0.7	1.5	27.6	100.0	70.5	0.2	0.8	1.4	27.1	100.0
	Rivers	40.0	0.4	3.8	0.5	55.4	100.0	41.2	0.4	3.7	0.4	54.3	100.0
South West	Ekiti	39.6	0.2	1.1	54.0	5.2	100.0	40.9	0.2	0.9	52.7	5.3	100.0
	Lagos	35.7	1.3	10.3	45.0	7.7	100.0	35.8	1.3	10.3	45.3	7.3	100.0
	Ogun	36.1	0.4	1.1	59.3	3.1	100.0	37.6	0.3	1.2	57.9	3.0	100.0
	Ondo	36.3	0.4	2.1	57.3	3.9	100.0	37.9	0.4	2.1	55.8	3.9	100.0
	Osun	42.4	0.8	0.7	55.3	0.9	100.0	44.6	0.5	0.6	53.3	0.9	100.0
	Oyo	42.4	0.4	0.4	48.3	8.5	100.0	43.8	0.3	0.5	47.6	7.9	100.0

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons by type of illness suffered from the Past 4 weeks by type of Health provider consulted**

	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Hyper-tension	Common cold	Flu	Cataract	Cough	TB	Headache	Diabetes	Diarrhea	Guinea worm	Dysentery	Scabies	Ringworm	Trachoma	Hepatitis B	Streptococci	Onchocerciasis	Other
<b>National</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>
URBAN	2.9	42.3	6.8	3.6	3.5	0.2	4.4	6.2	0.6	10.2	1.5	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	12.9
RURAL	3.0	36.5	6.5	2.6	4.1	0.3	5.1	7.0	0.9	10.4	1.8	3.0	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	14.0
<b>North Central</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Benue	0.0	12.1	7.8	3.4	1.3	0.4	4.7	8.0	1.1	14.4	2.1	1.3	0.2	12.9	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.4	25.6
Kogi	2.1	30.0	14.1	4.8	4.8	0.2	3.5	9.0	0.5	11.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.4
Kwara	1.5	43.2	1.9	5.3	3.4	0.4	1.5	8.0	1.1	9.8	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8
Nasarawa	0.3	27.5	11.7	1.3	1.7	0.7	4.4	7.0	0.7	11.4	1.3	3.4	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	24.2
Niger	0.9	35.6	8.2	3.3	3.8	0.1	7.4	6.4	0.7	12.2	1.2	5.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.8
Plateau	1.9	22.8	12.8	2.1	4.7	0.0	6.4	3.5	0.5	9.3	1.2	3.8	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	25.6
FCT	0.5	43.7	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	10.2	0.0	6.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	17.8
<b>North East</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Adamawa	1.6	21.0	3.8	2.7	6.4	0.5	13.1	8.2	0.6	13.8	0.5	2.9	0.5	3.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	18.3
Bauchi	1.3	34.6	7.1	4.6	6.7	0.8	6.1	4.2	0.2	5.9	1.3	4.6	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	18.5
Borno	2.7	24.8	7.8	2.5	5.6	0.5	12.2	6.5	0.3	18.3	1.1	2.5	0.3	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	9.5
Gombe	2.2	45.0	2.0	3.9	3.0	0.0	6.7	12.2	0.0	9.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0
Taraba	2.0	29.0	11.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	6.0	8.7	0.7	11.6	3.8	6.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.2
Yobe	2.2	25.3	10.8	1.1	6.7	0.3	14.0	7.7	0.1	13.7	1.0	3.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Jigawa	3.4	35.3	4.9	2.5	9.8	0.9	4.2	5.9	1.1	12.8	1.1	4.7	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	8.0
Kaduna	3.8	26.8	8.1	2.1	3.7	0.6	8.2	6.9	1.1	8.3	3.3	5.1	0.1	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	16.6
Kano	2.3	44.2	2.9	1.9	3.3	0.2	3.9	10.2	0.9	9.5	1.0	3.6	0.2	1.3	3.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.1
Katsina	4.4	30.2	7.0	2.6	5.2	0.3	9.2	5.8	1.7	14.3	1.7	3.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.0
Kebbi	4.0	36.4	3.2	2.0	3.8	0.4	10.5	3.5	1.0	11.9	0.8	2.9	0.3	6.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.0
Sokoto	4.8	41.7	2.3	2.9	6.9	0.3	6.0	5.5	1.1	10.8	1.8	3.3	0.0	4.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Zamfara	5.5	43.2	10.0	0.5	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.5	2.3	12.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.5
<b>South East</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Abia	4.3	35.5	6.5	4.9	4.8	0.4	0.6	6.6	1.7	12.2	3.2	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	14.4
Anambra	5.3	43.2	7.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	4.9	0.5	6.2	5.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	16.5
Ebonyi	9.2	30.8	4.3	1.4	2.3	0.9	4.0	8.6	2.0	13.8	2.3	3.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
Enugu	6.4	23.9	6.4	2.8	3.2	0.3	3.1	10.4	1.4	8.8	5.8	3.2	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	18.5
Imo	5.2	37.6	10.1	5.1	2.9	0.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	6.6	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	17.4

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons by type of illness suffered from the Past 4 weeks by type of Health provider consulted**

	Type of illness																				
	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Hypertension	Common cold	Flu	Catarh	Cough	TB	Headache	Diabetes	Diarrhea	Guinea worm	Dysentery	Scabies	Ringworm	Trachoma	Hepatitis B	Streptococci	Onchocerciasis	Other
<b>South South</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Akwa-Ibom	2.8	44.9	7.2	3.5	2.9	0.1	2.4	6.6	0.5	8.7	1.1	2.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	13.6
Bayelsa	1.5	42.0	5.3	0.8	1.9	0.0	2.1	5.5	0.4	8.3	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2
Cross River	2.1	47.7	6.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	4.3	4.3	0.3	6.5	1.4	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	19.5
Delta	3.2	43.3	5.1	3.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	6.1	0.2	8.5	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	21.9
Edo	2.8	40.4	10.1	2.8	3.5	0.3	2.8	3.8	0.0	14.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.6
Rivers	3.2	44.1	9.6	1.8	4.8	0.2	2.2	5.6	0.3	8.3	2.6	1.9	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	11.4
<b>South West</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Ekiti	1.6	49.9	2.2	1.6	4.3	0.0	4.1	6.0	0.3	15.4	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.7
Lagos	2.5	40.8	8.9	4.3	3.9	0.0	0.4	5.3	1.1	14.9	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
Ogun	2.7	38.8	5.4	4.9	5.9	0.0	2.4	7.0	0.8	5.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5
Ondo	1.4	54.7	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.2	5.3	10.2	0.2	13.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2
Osun	0.8	67.0	5.0	2.3	4.2	0.1	1.7	6.7	0.6	5.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Oyo	1.3	45.8	6.1	2.6	2.2	0.2	2.7	5.1	1.0	13.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5
<b>Age-group</b>																					
0-4 yrs	3.2	42.9	2.9	0.1	6.6	0.3	6.9	10.4	0.8	5.5	0.9	8.7	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.1
5-9 yrs	3.7	42.1	4.7	0.2	4.5	0.3	7.2	8.1	1.0	9.2	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5
10-14 yrs	3.9	42.7	6.9	0.3	3.9	0.3	5.7	6.5	0.8	12.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.6
15-19 yrs	3.0	41.1	7.8	1.0	3.6	0.4	4.6	5.2	0.8	14.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	12.5
20-29 yrs	2.7	38.3	9.2	1.0	3.3	0.3	4.6	3.4	0.7	15.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	15.0
30-39 yrs	2.1	39.0	8.3	1.9	3.6	0.4	4.3	3.6	0.9	13.7	1.6	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	15.4
40-49 yrs	3.0	33.3	10.3	4.0	2.7	0.2	4.4	7.7	0.7	10.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	16.2
50-59 yrs	2.2	36.2	7.4	6.8	3.1	0.2	3.1	8.0	0.8	8.5	2.1	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	17.1
60 yrs +	2.7	27.9	5.8	8.9	2.7	0.2	2.9	5.7	0.8	9.7	4.7	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	21.8

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons by type of illness suffered from the Past 4 weeks by type of Health provider consulted Contd**

Type of practitioner consulted first	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Hypertension	Common cold	Flu	Catarh	Cough	TB	Headache	Diabetes	Diarrhea	Guinea worm	Dysentery	Scabies	Ringworm	Trachoma	Hepatitis B	Streptococci	Onchocerciasis	Other
Traditional healer	4.1	25.8	7.0	3.5	3.1	0.2	4.0	4.7	0.7	8.1	3.0	3.3	0.1	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	25.0
Doctor	2.3	38.2	10.6	5.3	3.1	0.3	2.5	4.8	0.9	6.0	2.7	2.3	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	16.2
Dentist	2.2	30.4	6.5	10.9	1.1	0.0	4.3	9.8	2.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9
Nurse	2.5	48.4	5.8	1.3	4.1	0.2	5.2	5.9	0.7	7.8	0.8	3.6	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.3
Medical assistant	2.4	48.4	5.9	1.0	5.5	0.3	7.9	5.6	1.7	6.3	0.7	3.4	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.8
Midwife	4.9	42.7	5.8	1.9	5.8	0.0	13.6	4.9	0.0	4.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
Pharmacist	3.1	39.5	4.5	1.2	5.2	0.1	9.9	8.7	0.4	11.5	1.1	3.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.1
Traditional birth attendant	1.4	35.5	3.5	0.7	3.5	0.0	6.4	5.7	0.7	9.2	1.4	5.7	0.7	6.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	14.9
Spiritualist	4.5	33.2	8.3	6.4	6.0	1.1	2.3	5.3	0.4	6.4	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	18.1
Patent medicine vendor	3.4	42.4	2.8	0.7	4.8	0.3	7.3	10.1	0.9	10.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.1
Other	3.5	30.6	2.9	0.8	5.8	0.5	7.6	7.4	0.2	13.6	1.6	3.2	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.2
<b>Health facility visited</b>																					
Hospital	2.5	35.7	9.2	4.9	3.2	0.2	2.6	4.5	0.8	11.6	2.6	2.3	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	15.3
Dispensary	3.0	38.9	6.7	1.1	4.5	0.5	9.4	7.7	1.1	10.0	0.9	3.9	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	7.5
Pharmacy	3.7	44.1	3.8	1.0	5.3	0.1	8.4	7.5	0.5	9.9	0.7	3.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0
Clinic	2.7	44.7	7.2	1.4	3.8	0.3	4.3	5.9	0.9	6.6	1.4	4.2	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	12.3
Maternity home	3.1	49.0	3.8	1.2	3.8	0.5	6.0	6.9	1.2	8.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
MCH Post	1.1	36.1	7.7	2.2	2.7	0.0	6.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	1.1	7.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8
Consultant's home	3.2	34.8	4.9	1.7	3.1	0.4	4.9	6.8	1.0	11.6	1.2	3.2	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	18.1
Patient's home	2.8	40.5	3.4	1.2	4.8	0.3	7.2	10.3	0.9	10.0	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	11.6
Other	3.3	38.3	2.6	0.8	5.3	0.3	7.5	8.4	0.6	9.5	1.2	2.9	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.6

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons by type of illness suffered from the Past 4 weeks by type of Health provider consulted contd**

	Cholera	Malaria	Typhoid	Hypertension	Common cold	Flu	Catarh	Cough	TB	Headache	Diabetes	Diarrhea	Guinea worm	Dysentery	Scabies	Ringworm	Trachoma	Hepatitis B	Streptococci	Onchocerciasis	Other
<b>No of days activity lost</b>																					
1-3 days	3.0	46.6	6.0	1.4	3.8	0.3	3.8	4.3	0.8	9.7	1.1	4.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	10.7
4-7 days	3.5	44.1	10.3	3.3	3.4	0.3	2.9	4.5	0.8	5.4	1.3	3.3	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	13.1
8 days +	2.0	27.0	10.5	5.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	3.6	0.9	6.4	4.3	1.5	0.2	1.0	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	26.6
<b>No of days suffered from the illness</b>																					
1-3 days	3.4	44.0	3.6	1.2	5.6	0.2	5.4	6.7	0.8	12.9	0.7	3.8	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.3
4-7 days	3.2	46.4	6.8	1.8	4.0	0.3	6.4	8.3	0.8	4.8	1.1	3.2	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.3
8 days +	2.2	27.4	11.5	6.3	2.6	0.2	3.1	6.4	1.1	3.9	3.9	1.6	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	22.7
<b>Public or private establishment</b>																					
Federal government	4.0	29.2	9.6	7.3	2.3	0.2	2.8	4.8	1.0	5.9	3.8	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	22.1
State government	2.5	40.8	9.3	5.0	4.0	0.3	3.0	5.4	1.0	5.9	2.3	2.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	14.0
Local government	2.5	46.3	6.5	1.6	3.8	0.4	5.0	5.6	0.7	8.7	0.6	3.6	0.2	2.3	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	8.2
Community	2.7	34.0	7.2	1.4	4.1	0.3	4.8	6.2	1.0	10.3	2.4	4.5	0.0	5.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7
Religious body	4.0	35.3	9.0	2.7	2.3	0.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	6.3	4.3	3.0	0.7	1.7	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	19.3
Corporate or organisation	0.0	47.1	3.4	1.1	6.9	0.0	6.9	2.3	0.0	5.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	4.6	3.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	13.8
Institutional	1.6	36.3	5.6	1.6	6.0	0.4	3.2	6.0	1.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	22.2
NGO	5.5	35.8	6.4	0.9	4.6	1.8	8.3	5.5	2.8	8.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.0
Private	2.9	38.9	5.9	2.1	4.0	0.2	5.7	7.9	0.8	9.3	1.7	2.5	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.3
Market	2.8	39.1	2.8	0.6	4.9	0.6	14.0	7.5	0.7	11.0	0.7	2.8	0.2	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.0
Other	2.9	27.2	4.2	1.8	4.0	0.2	5.1	5.1	0.8	28.1	1.4	3.5	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	12.6
<b>Gender</b>																					
Male	2.9	37.0	6.1	2.7	4.0	0.3	5.3	7.6	0.8	10.6	1.8	3.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	13.6
Female	3.0	38.8	7.0	3.0	3.9	0.3	4.6	6.0	0.8	10.1	1.6	2.6	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	13.9

**Table 3.2.2: Percentage of persons with knowledge of danger signs or symptoms of Malaria by Age and Gender (10 Years & above)**

	Symptom of malaria								
	Fever	Headache	Nausea	Vomiting	Body weakness	Seizure	Other	DK	Total
<b>National</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
URBAN	60.1	21.5	1.6	3.2	10.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	100.0
RURAL	63.0	18.8	1.8	3.7	8.9	0.8	0.9	2.1	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Benue	78.7	8.5	0.7	2.4	5.0	0.4	0.3	4.1	100.0
Kogi	43.4	31.7	3.2	4.8	11.3	1.7	0.5	3.3	100.0
Kwara	51.9	28.4	1.1	1.8	12.3	0.3	1.5	2.8	100.0
Nasarawa	72.1	15.1	1.1	3.2	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	100.0
Niger	51.1	26.6	2.0	6.9	10.7	0.9	0.4	1.5	100.0
Plateau	59.4	17.3	0.8	3.3	10.3	0.4	0.6	8.0	100.0
FCT	45.9	36.0	1.1	4.8	10.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	100.0
<b>North East</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adamawa	53.8	28.9	2.0	4.4	8.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	100.0
Bauchi	64.6	19.6	1.0	2.4	9.5	1.0	0.6	1.3	100.0
Borno	63.6	20.3	0.9	3.9	9.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	100.0
Gombe	63.0	20.5	1.2	4.2	9.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	100.0
Taraba	66.4	14.7	4.0	5.4	6.3	0.9	0.7	1.6	100.0
Yobe	69.5	14.3	1.4	4.2	7.1	0.7	0.9	1.9	100.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jigawa	63.1	19.8	1.5	4.2	7.3	0.9	0.8	2.5	100.0
Kaduna	64.1	14.3	3.4	4.8	10.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	100.0
Kano	69.7	16.8	0.5	3.1	7.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	100.0
Katsina	70.3	16.6	1.7	2.0	7.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	100.0
Kebbi	58.3	21.5	1.1	3.3	5.6	1.1	1.2	7.9	100.0
Sokoto	75.9	15.2	2.6	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	100.0
Zamfara	76.7	11.4	1.5	3.2	5.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	100.0
<b>South East</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Abia	57.4	16.2	2.6	7.1	13.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	100.0
Anambra	75.1	13.3	1.1	2.3	6.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	100.0
Ebonyi	83.4	6.9	1.3	1.6	5.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	100.0
Enugu	61.5	13.5	1.7	4.5	12.5	2.3	1.3	2.8	100.0
Imo	70.0	13.3	1.6	3.0	9.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	100.0
<b>South South</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Akwa-Ibom	46.9	22.4	3.6	7.3	15.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	100.0
Bayelsa	50.2	27.3	0.3	1.4	9.9	0.4	5.7	4.9	100.0
Cross River	64.1	18.4	3.2	2.1	9.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	100.0
Delta	51.1	30.7	1.0	2.9	9.2	0.6	1.4	3.1	100.0
Edo	60.0	23.4	0.9	2.8	9.1	0.2	1.1	2.6	100.0
Rivers	66.5	15.2	2.5	2.6	9.3	0.7	1.4	1.9	100.0

Table 3.2.2: Percentage of persons with knowledge of danger signs or symptoms of Malaria by Age and Gender (10 Years & above) contd

	Fever	Headache	Nausea	Vomiting	Body weakness	Seizure	Other	DK	Total
<b>South West</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ekiti	53.8	23.1	0.4	1.1	15.2	0.5	4.5	1.3	100.0
Lagos	64.4	20.9	1.2	1.7	9.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	100.0
Ogun	63.1	20.2	1.1	2.3	10.9	0.4	0.3	1.6	100.0
Ondo	55.6	27.3	1.7	3.7	9.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	100.0
Osun	41.4	29.7	3.4	5.7	15.9	1.8	1.6	0.6	100.0
Oyo	54.3	22.5	1.6	1.8	15.9	0.4	1.0	2.5	100.0
<b>Age-group</b>									
10-14 yrs	58.4	21.0	2.1	4.1	8.5	1.1	1.2	3.5	100.0
15-19 yrs	59.3	20.5	2.3	4.4	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	100.0
20-29 yrs	59.8	22.0	1.9	4.0	9.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	100.0
30-39 yrs	63.9	19.2	1.6	3.6	9.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	100.0
40-49 yrs	66.9	17.4	1.2	2.8	9.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	100.0
50-59 yrs	67.0	16.2	1.3	2.6	9.9	0.5	0.9	1.7	100.0
60 yrs +	65.6	16.6	1.1	1.9	10.0	0.6	1.0	3.2	100.0
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	65.2	18.7	1.5	2.8	8.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	100.0
Female	59.2	20.4	1.9	4.4	10.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	100.0
<b>Educational level</b>									
Nursery	58.0	32.4	0.0	2.3	5.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	100.0
Primary	61.7	17.8	1.9	4.0	10.3	0.9	1.2	2.2	100.0
Secondary	63.8	17.3	2.1	3.8	10.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	100.0
Post secondary	67.4	16.3	1.5	2.7	10.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	100.0

Table 3.2.11- Percentage Distribution of Persons sick with malaria in the last 2 weeks but did not seek treatment with reasons

	Reason for not seeking treatment						Total
	Too expensive	Too far	Self-treated	Did not need	Poor quality	Other	
<b>National</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
URBAN	46.6	2.5	34.2	7.5	1.2	8.1	100.0
RURAL	44.8	6.7	32.8	7.8	1.1	6.8	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Benue	52.0	4.0	20.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	100.0
Kogi	28.6	2.4	61.9	2.4	0.0	4.8	100.0
Kwara	38.9	0.0	27.8	27.8	0.0	5.6	100.0
Nasarawa	28.6	7.1	57.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0
Niger	38.5	2.6	44.9	3.8	0.0	10.3	100.0
Plateau	59.0	0.0	17.9	7.7	0.0	15.4	100.0
FCT	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>North East</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adamawa	62.2	3.3	22.2	5.6	1.1	5.6	100.0
Bauchi	25.0	6.3	43.8	9.4	3.1	12.5	100.0
Borno	43.0	22.8	19.0	5.1	6.3	3.8	100.0
Gombe	65.0	5.0	22.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	100.0
Taraba	38.5	10.3	25.6	2.6	2.6	20.5	100.0
Yobe	66.3	7.7	14.4	2.9	0.0	8.7	100.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jigawa	46.5	8.5	24.0	19.4	0.0	1.6	100.0
Kaduna	17.4	8.7	33.3	13.0	1.4	26.1	100.0
Kano	44.6	11.9	16.8	11.9	0.0	14.9	100.0
Katsina	37.5	10.4	26.0	9.4	6.3	10.4	100.0
Kebbi	44.6	3.6	37.3	7.2	2.4	4.8	100.0
Sokoto	30.7	13.3	44.0	9.3	0.0	2.7	100.0
Zamfara	46.3	6.3	22.5	17.5	1.3	6.3	100.0
<b>South East</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Abia	64.3	0.7	29.4	2.8	0.0	2.8	100.0
Anambra	61.1	5.6	19.4	11.1	0.0	2.8	100.0
Ebonyi	34.3	2.9	45.7	5.7	2.9	8.6	100.0
Enugu	72.7	0.0	24.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Imo	73.1	1.9	16.3	3.8	1.0	3.8	100.0
<b>South South</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Akwa-Ibom	42.6	3.5	43.6	4.3	0.7	5.3	100.0
Bayelsa	50.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
Cross River	48.6	1.4	44.3	1.4	0.0	4.3	100.0
Delta	46.5	6.9	19.8	17.8	0.0	8.9	100.0
Edo	30.6	2.0	46.9	8.2	4.1	8.2	100.0
Rivers	42.9	5.4	42.0	7.1	0.0	2.7	100.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ekiti	50.0	0.0	31.3	9.4	0.0	9.4	100.0
Lagos	38.9	5.6	44.4	5.6	2.8	2.8	100.0
Ogun	43.1	7.8	41.2	3.9	0.0	3.9	100.0
Ondo	46.7	0.0	40.0	4.4	2.2	6.7	100.0
Osun	12.6	0.0	66.7	13.8	1.1	5.7	100.0
Oyo	33.1	9.3	41.5	5.1	0.0	11.0	100.0

Table 3.6.1 Distribution of Awareness of HIV/AIDS

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sector</b>			
URBAN	55.2	44.8	100.0
RURAL	55.2	44.8	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Benue	61.7	38.3	100.0
Kogi	61.0	39.0	100.0
Kwara	58.6	41.4	100.0
Nasarawa	54.7	45.3	100.0
Niger	53.2	46.8	100.0
Plateau	56.2	43.8	100.0
FCT	59.0	41.0	100.0
<b>North East</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adamawa	64.8	35.2	100.0
Bauchi	50.4	49.6	100.0
Borno	52.4	47.6	100.0
Gombe	58.8	41.2	100.0
Taraba	57.4	42.6	100.0
Yobe	50.3	49.7	100.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jigawa	47.8	52.2	100.0
Kaduna	53.1	46.9	100.0
Kano	52.4	47.6	100.0
Katsina	49.8	50.2	100.0
Kebbi	49.8	50.2	100.0
Sokoto	52.5	47.5	100.0
Zamfara	54.8	45.2	100.0
<b>South East</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Abia	95.7	4.3	100.0
Anambra	67.0	33.0	100.0
Ebonyi	62.8	37.2	100.0
Enugu	64.9	35.1	100.0
Imo	72.4	27.6	100.0
<b>South South</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Akwa-Ibom	59.4	40.6	100.0
Bayelsa	54.7	45.3	100.0
Cross River	56.9	43.1	100.0
Delta	58.1	41.9	100.0
Edo	62.0	38.0	100.0
Rivers	61.0	39.0	100.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ekiti	63.4	36.6	100.0
Lagos	66.1	33.9	100.0
Ogun	61.4	38.6	100.0
Ondo	62.8	37.2	100.0
Osun	63.3	36.7	100.0
Oyo	59.7	40.3	100.0
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	55.2	44.8	100.0
Female	55.3	44.7	100.0

Table 3.6.5 Distribution of Test for HIV			
	Yes	No	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sector</b>			
URBAN	8.6	91.4	100.0
RURAL	8.0	92.0	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Benue	10.4	89.6	100.0
Kogi	11.0	89.0	100.0
Kwara	3.4	96.6	100.0
Nasarawa	6.1	93.9	100.0
Niger	5.6	94.4	100.0
Plateau	19.2	80.8	100.0
FCT	18.4	81.6	100.0
<b>North East</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adamawa	5.2	94.8	100.0
Bauchi	3.1	96.9	100.0
Borno	3.1	96.9	100.0
Gombe	6.5	93.5	100.0
Taraba	8.0	92.0	100.0
Yobe	3.1	96.9	100.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jigawa	1.8	98.2	100.0
Kaduna	12.9	87.1	100.0
Kano	3.7	96.3	100.0
Katsina	4.7	95.3	100.0
Kebbi	5.1	94.9	100.0
Sokoto	1.9	98.1	100.0
Zamfara	3.1	96.9	100.0
<b>South East</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Abia	20.1	79.9	100.0
Anambra	15.8	84.2	100.0
Ebonyi	5.9	94.1	100.0
Enugu	16.2	83.8	100.0
Imo	26.1	73.9	100.0
<b>South South</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Akwa-Ibom	7.5	92.5	100.0
Bayelsa	8.4	91.6	100.0
Cross River	15.0	85.0	100.0
Delta	7.1	92.9	100.0
Edo	10.8	89.2	100.0
Rivers	5.2	94.8	100.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ekiti	9.2	90.8	100.0
Lagos	17.9	82.1	100.0
Ogun	10.3	89.7	100.0
Ondo	9.3	90.7	100.0
Osun	7.6	92.4	100.0
Oyo	8.4	91.6	100.0
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	8.0	92.0	100.0
Female	8.2	91.8	100.0

**Table 3.6.10 Distribution of Awareness of HIV/AIDS By Source**

	Don't start sex	Stopped sex	Use condom	One partner	Reduced partners	No more homosexual contact	Not sharing syringe	Personal clipper	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sector</b>										
URBAN	8.1	2.5	5.2	16.5	1.7	0.4	5.3	55.1	0.8	100.0
RURAL	7.8	2.8	4.7	16.6	1.6	0.4	4.7	55.3	0.8	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Benue	6.7	2.4	10.8	23.3	2.9	0.3	4.3	48.9	0.3	100.0
Kogi	6.7	2.8	9.6	17.5	3.1	0.6	5.8	53.9	0.1	100.0
Kwara	8.9	2.5	2.1	25.0	1.5	0.0	4.5	53.0	2.4	100.0
Nasarawa	8.1	4.2	10.0	16.2	2.6	0.4	3.4	54.6	0.6	100.0
Niger	5.4	1.2	4.9	19.0	2.5	0.7	5.4	60.2	0.5	100.0
Plateau	11.2	2.4	8.0	19.3	2.0	0.6	3.6	52.2	0.7	100.0
FCT	7.0	1.0	3.5	23.1	0.3	0.1	5.9	57.0	2.1	100.0
<b>North East</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adamawa	9.0	3.9	3.7	18.9	2.1	1.5	6.7	54.1	0.3	100.0
Bauchi	5.8	1.8	0.8	13.5	3.5	0.6	6.8	66.4	0.9	100.0
Borno	9.5	2.1	2.6	18.0	1.0	0.2	3.4	62.7	0.7	100.0
Gombe	8.3	1.6	1.3	11.2	0.4	0.8	7.3	66.7	2.3	100.0
Taraba	4.7	2.2	6.0	17.6	1.6	0.6	5.2	61.3	0.7	100.0
Yobe	5.6	0.6	1.4	17.5	0.6	0.3	2.3	70.3	1.4	100.0
<b>North West</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jigawa	6.1	2.1	1.7	11.0	1.7	0.5	2.7	74.0	0.2	100.0
Kaduna	7.5	2.1	3.4	16.7	2.6	0.8	6.2	59.6	1.1	100.0
Kano	13.1	2.5	1.9	12.2	1.1	0.3	4.9	61.3	2.7	100.0
Katsina	6.6	1.2	0.9	15.9	1.4	0.3	2.2	71.3	0.3	100.0
Kebbi	10.3	1.0	2.0	12.2	1.1	0.5	3.8	68.6	0.5	100.0
Sokoto	7.4	2.6	1.3	17.0	0.7	0.6	1.8	68.5	0.1	100.0
Zamfara	7.9	0.3	1.5	7.5	2.2	0.7	2.9	76.8	0.2	100.0
<b>South East</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Abia	18.8	7.1	10.5	29.1	2.4	0.3	8.7	22.2	1.0	100.0
Anambra	12.8	4.0	5.6	19.0	1.0	0.2	6.8	50.0	0.5	100.0
Ebonyi	8.0	2.5	7.4	23.6	1.5	0.3	5.4	50.4	1.0	100.0
Enugu	14.2	6.4	7.1	17.5	2.6	0.4	5.3	46.1	0.4	100.0
Imo	9.9	7.1	9.1	21.2	1.7	0.2	7.5	42.8	0.8	100.0
<b>South South</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Akwa- Ibom	10.9	6.8	7.1	18.1	1.7	0.8	3.9	50.6	0.1	100.0
Bayelsa	3.9	4.5	9.2	16.3	1.8	0.0	3.1	60.4	0.9	100.0
Cross River	6.6	4.0	10.0	22.5	1.8	0.4	4.4	49.2	1.0	100.0
Delta	5.8	3.6	7.9	12.4	1.5	0.2	4.5	63.2	0.9	100.0
Edo	5.4	2.5	7.8	17.7	1.4	0.0	4.2	60.3	0.7	100.0
Rivers	5.6	2.8	11.0	13.6	0.0	1.9	3.3	60.6	1.2	100.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ekiti	4.9	3.1	6.6	20.3	3.1	0.0	5.9	54.0	2.1	100.0
Lagos	7.6	3.0	9.0	18.1	1.0	0.0	7.9	52.8	0.6	100.0
Ogun	6.3	2.8	8.0	17.7	1.0	0.1	5.7	58.1	0.3	100.0
Ondo	6.5	4.6	8.8	19.0	2.1	0.1	7.0	51.3	0.5	100.0
Osun	7.8	3.7	6.2	17.7	2.2	0.1	13.1	48.2	1.1	100.0
Oyo	8.4	2.9	4.2	19.7	1.0	0.1	3.4	59.2	1.0	100.0
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	7.9	2.6	4.9	16.5	1.7	0.3	4.8	55.1	0.8	100.0
Female	7.8	2.8	4.7	16.6	1.6	0.4	4.8	55.6	0.8	100.0

<b>Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Engaged in Agriculture by Gender, Sector, Zones, States, Educational Level and Age Groups</b>												
	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service acti			Forestry and logging			Fishing and aquaculture			Total Number of Farmers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>2043</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>												
URBAN	52.7	47.3	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	232	212	444
RURAL	51.0	49.0	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	821	778	1599
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>124</b>
BENUE	80.0	20.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	3	15
KOGI	66.7	33.3	100.0	18.2	81.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20	19	39
KWARA	50.0	50.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	6	14
NASARAWA	50.0	50.0	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6	7	13
NIGER	76.2	23.8	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	11	36
PLATEAU	40.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	3	5
FCT ABUJA	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>197</b>
ADAMAWA	55.0	45.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	19	12	31
BAUCHI	35.3	64.7	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	35	56
BORNO	66.7	33.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	5	14
GOMBE	50.0	50.0	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	11	21
TARABA	57.9	42.1	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17	13	30
YOBE	51.4	48.6	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	25	20	45
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>548</b>
JIGAWA	65.4	34.6	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	13	33
KADUNA	46.9	53.1	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	29	35	64
KANO	48.5	51.5	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	37	42	79
KATSINA	36.0	64.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	19	29
KEBBI	57.1	42.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13	10	23
SOKOTO	50.0	50.0	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	22	26	48
ZAMFARA	54.1	45.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	146	126	272
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>526</b>
ABIA	44.6	55.4	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	32	44	76
ANAMBRA	71.4	28.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	3	9
EBONYI	53.0	47.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	204	180	384
ENUGU	42.9	57.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	4	7
IMO	51.2	48.8	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	27	23	50

**Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Engaged in Agriculture by Gender, Sector, Zones, States, Educational Level and Age Groups Contd**

	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities			Forestry and logging			Fishing and aquaculture			Total Number of Farmers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AKWA-IBOM	52.8	47.2	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
BAYELSA	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.8	69.2	100.0
CROSS RIVER	47.1	52.9	100.0	58.1	41.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0
DELTA	56.5	43.5	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
EDO	41.4	58.6	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0
RIVERS	44.0	56.0	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>110</b>
EKITI	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	10	20
LAGOS	20.0	80.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	5	5	10
OGUN	88.9	11.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	1	13
ONDO	71.4	28.6	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	5	17
OSUN	53.3	46.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	14	31
OYO	64.3	35.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11	8	19
<b>GRADE LEVEL</b>												
Nursery	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	1	3
Primary	49.5	50.5	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	380	390	770
Secondary	48.9	51.1	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0	179	166	345
Post secondary	58.2	41.8	100.0	77.8	22.2	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	54	36	90
<b>AGE</b>												
5-9	52.0	48.0	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	157	139	296
10-14	50.7	49.3	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	129	115	244
15-19	52.6	47.4	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	109	88	197
20-24	46.2	53.8	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0	76	88	164
25-29	46.6	53.4	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	77	90	167
30-34	53.2	46.8	100.0	31.3	68.8	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	67	64	131
35-39	39.1	60.9	100.0	31.6	68.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	51	85	136
40-44	49.4	50.6	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	47	53	100
45-49	56.6	43.4	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50	44	94
50-54	63.5	36.5	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	62	38	100
55-59	55.8	44.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32	23	55
60-64	70.0	30.0	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	34	17	51
65 +	61.9	38.1	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46	30	76

**Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Working Population (Age 5 Years and Above) by Type of Employment, Sector, Zones, Status, Gender and Educational Level Contd.**

	Self non-agricultural	Self with employees	Self with no employees	Employer	Unpaid family business	Paid household chores	Other	Total
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>								
URBAN	12.2	1.0	11.1	0.2	23.0	0.4	10.7	100.0
RURAL	9.7	0.5	5.5	0.2	26.6	0.3	10.2	100.0
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BENUE	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	46.1	0.1	3.5	100.0
KOGI	17.5	0.4	8.1	0.0	16.5	0.2	5.6	100.0
KWARA	19.9	1.5	22.7	0.1	16.5	0.0	3.2	100.0
NASARAWA	4.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	33.5	1.3	10.9	100.0
NIGER	14.9	0.3	4.3	0.1	27.2	0.2	10.7	100.0
PLATEAU	2.9	0.2	2.0	0.1	10.5	0.0	42.7	100.0
FCT ABUJA	12.7	0.7	2.6	0.1	22.7	0.1	18.6	100.0
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ADAMAWA	5.1	0.6	5.1	0.0	27.3	0.5	12.0	100.0
BAUCHI	5.4	0.4	4.3	0.2	40.0	0.4	5.8	100.0
BORNO	1.5	0.2	2.9	0.2	53.8	0.2	1.7	100.0
GOMBE	4.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	35.2	0.4	11.2	100.0
TARABA	4.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	25.2	0.1	15.5	100.0
YOBE	7.6	0.7	2.4	0.1	13.1	0.1	11.9	100.0
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
JIGAWA	10.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	29.3	0.2	16.0	100.0
KADUNA	10.8	1.0	7.8	0.2	34.1	0.4	2.8	100.0
KANO	11.4	0.9	6.6	0.1	20.2	0.8	13.8	100.0
KATSINA	6.9	0.3	2.4	0.1	26.4	0.6	16.1	100.0
KEBBI	11.2	0.5	2.4	0.1	22.1	1.0	4.4	100.0
SOKOTO	5.7	0.3	1.6	0.2	37.8	0.2	10.1	100.0
ZAMFARA	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	46.7	0.4	3.3	100.0
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ABIA	15.4	0.5	2.2	0.2	27.1	0.2	4.0	100.0
ANAMBRA	25.4	0.6	7.6	0.2	19.1	0.2	2.1	100.0
EBONYI	5.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	30.8	0.2	10.2	100.0
ENUGU	13.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	37.8	0.0	1.7	100.0
IMO	18.3	0.2	3.0	0.1	17.1	0.2	13.5	100.0
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AKWA-IBOM	21.3	0.3	4.2	0.1	26.8	0.2	3.9	100.0
BAYELSA	12.2	1.0	13.7	3.6	5.0	0.8	5.7	100.0
CROSS RIVER	6.1	0.5	1.6	0.3	34.7	0.0	2.6	100.0
DELTA	13.7	0.9	8.4	0.2	14.9	1.7	7.1	100.0
EDO	9.7	0.3	12.9	0.2	18.8	0.2	9.0	100.0
RIVERS	15.0	1.1	8.2	0.2	11.9	0.3	6.3	100.0
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EKITI	10.1	0.5	19.1	0.3	13.3	0.3	12.7	100.0
LAGOS	13.1	5.4	38.6	0.5	2.9	0.6	14.2	100.0
OGUN	26.1	1.6	15.9	0.1	2.3	0.2	24.9	100.0
ONDO	13.3	1.0	12.5	0.2	16.9	0.4	5.7	100.0
OSUN	8.6	2.1	30.8	0.2	13.2	0.2	17.4	100.0
OYO	14.0	1.4	23.8	0.3	12.9	0.1	13.1	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	10.2	0.7	6.7	0.2	25.8	0.3	10.2	100.0
Female	10.4	0.7	7.1	0.2	25.6	0.4	10.5	100.0
<b>grade level</b>								
Nursery	9.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	33.5	0.6	7.1	100.0
Primary	10.1	0.6	6.6	0.2	26.0	0.4	10.1	100.0
Secondary	9.9	0.6	6.0	0.2	26.2	0.4	10.1	100.0
Post secondary	10.3	0.7	6.6	0.2	25.4	0.4	10.1	100.0

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons (Age 5 Years and Above) by Type of Industry, Sector, Zones States and Gender								
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewage, waste management and mediation activity	Construction	Wholesales and retail	Transportation and storage
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>								
URBAN	10.8	0.7	10.6	0.3	0.2	4.0	50.3	5.3
RURAL	20.5	0.8	11.3	0.2	0.2	3.6	40.5	4.9
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
BENUUE	32.5	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.3	4.9	25.0	7.5
KOGI	12.6	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	66.5	3.2
KWARA	2.9	0.1	9.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	61.9	4.0
NASARAWA	19.1	1.7	13.8	0.2	0.0	3.0	38.3	4.9
NIGER	15.3	0.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	52.5	2.1
PLATEAU	5.1	1.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	59.8	5.1
FCT ABUJA	4.5	0.0	14.8	0.6	0.6	2.7	57.6	8.0
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>
ADAMAWA	14.5	0.7	13.9	0.3	0.6	1.8	44.2	5.0
BAUCHI	28.0	0.5	14.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	24.0	2.7
BORNO	65.4	0.5	7.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	10.5	2.6
GOMBE	34.4	1.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	20.2	2.9
TARABA	18.9	2.0	20.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	22.6	5.9
YOBE	7.1	0.8	19.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	40.4	8.2
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
JIGAWA	29.3	0.4	21.8	0.0	0.3	3.8	18.8	5.2
KADUNA	10.3	0.5	16.2	0.2	0.1	3.9	42.4	5.0
KANO	12.3	0.7	25.1	0.0	0.1	3.7	34.5	2.3
KATSINA	33.0	0.9	12.6	0.1	0.1	2.7	15.8	3.0
KEBBI	33.9	0.9	16.5	0.0	0.2	5.1	23.4	3.1
SOKOTO	30.7	1.9	6.3	0.2	0.6	2.2	32.3	1.8
ZAMFARA	62.6	0.9	8.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.5
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
ABIA	15.0	1.2	9.2	0.4	0.1	8.9	40.5	9.5
ANAMBRA	2.8	0.5	8.3	0.3	0.1	15.3	51.2	7.2
EBONYI	60.8	1.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	20.4	2.4
ENUGU	2.3	0.7	5.5	0.4	0.1	12.8	49.9	9.2
IMO	11.5	1.2	7.1	0.3	0.0	7.9	53.2	8.0
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>
AKWA-IBOM	11.0	1.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	3.0	58.6	6.3
BAYELSA	36.6	1.4	5.8	0.2	0.6	4.7	30.8	1.9
CROSS RIVER	44.2	1.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	29.6	5.0
DELTA	8.0	1.0	9.1	0.6	0.1	2.5	51.5	10.1
EDO	5.8	0.9	7.2	0.3	0.1	4.1	59.0	8.8
RIVERS	32.4	1.4	6.6	0.9	0.2	3.1	33.8	4.6
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>
EKITI	4.1	0.1	6.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	62.6	4.6
LAGOS	1.9	0.3	10.0	0.4	0.0	4.4	58.0	4.2
OGUN	4.2	0.3	10.1	0.5	1.0	4.4	55.5	6.9
ONDO	12.5	0.6	7.8	0.2	0.0	2.2	56.2	6.1
OSUN	3.0	0.4	5.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	63.2	5.2
OYO	6.1	0.8	10.4	0.5	0.0	2.5	52.3	7.0
<b>GENDER</b>								
Male	18.1	0.9	11.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	42.5	5.4
Female	17.3	0.7	11.3	0.2	0.2	3.8	44.1	4.6

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons (Age 5 Years and Above) by Type of Industry, Sector, Zones States and Gender (Contd)							
	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professionals, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>							
URBAN	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
RURAL	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
BENUUE	1.9	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.3
KOGI	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
KWARA	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
NASARAWA	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.1
NIGER	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
PLATEAU	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.5
FCT ABUJA	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.0
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
ADAMAWA	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.3
BAUCHI	20.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3
BORNO	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.4
GOMBE	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
TARABA	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.3
YOBE	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.2
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
JIGAWA	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.7
KADUNA	11.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
KANO	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1
KATSINA	15.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.3
KEBBI	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.1
SOKOTO	10.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0
ZAMFARA	1.5	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
ABIA	2.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.2
ANAMBRA	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
EBONYI	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3
ENUGU	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	0.2
IMO	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
AKWA-IBOM	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
BAYELSA	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.5
CROSS RIVER	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
DELTA	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.3
EDO	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.4
RIVERS	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.5	2.9
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
EKITI	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
LAGOS	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4
OGUN	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
ONDO	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2
OSUN	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2
OYO	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4
<b>GENDER</b>							
Male	3.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
Female	4.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5

**Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons (Age 5 Years and Above) by Type of Industry, Sector, Zones States and Gender (Contd)**

	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>							
URBAN	0.8	1.3	1.1	7.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
RURAL	0.8	1.0	1.4	6.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BENUUE	2.6	0.6	0.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
KOGI	0.2	0.5	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
KWARA	0.5	0.8	0.4	11.2	0.1	0.2	100.0
NASARAWA	2.1	5.5	0.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
NIGER	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.2	8.3	0.0	100.0
PLATEAU	1.4	1.2	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
FCT ABUJA	0.3	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ADAMAWA	0.5	1.2	0.4	5.7	3.4	0.0	100.0
BAUCHI	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.6	1.0	0.0	100.0
BORNO	0.1	0.3	7.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
GOMBE	1.6	1.3	4.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
TARABA	1.0	1.4	6.4	5.1	8.9	0.1	100.0
YOBE	1.3	1.0	1.6	8.9	3.4	0.2	100.0
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
JIGAWA	1.8	1.2	2.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
KADUNA	0.7	0.5	0.3	5.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
KANO	0.8	0.9	3.8	6.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
KATSINA	2.2	2.0	0.5	3.6	1.1	0.1	100.0
KEBBI	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.6	2.5	0.0	100.0
SOKOTO	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.0	6.1	0.0	100.0
ZAMFARA	0.6	1.8	3.4	2.5	4.0	0.0	100.0
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ABIA	1.0	1.0	0.6	6.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
ANAMBRA	0.4	1.3	0.8	6.5	0.3	0.3	100.0
EBONYI	1.1	0.8	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
ENUGU	0.2	1.3	1.1	7.3	1.8	0.1	100.0
IMO	0.9	0.7	0.7	4.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AKWA-IBOM	0.7	0.8	0.4	9.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
BAYELSA	0.9	0.9	0.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
CROSS RIVER	0.9	1.3	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
DELTA	0.5	1.3	0.9	8.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
EDO	0.0	2.2	1.1	6.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
RIVERS	1.3	0.8	0.3	4.7	0.5	0.1	100.0
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EKITI	0.1	1.2	0.7	12.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
LAGOS	0.9	1.7	1.4	9.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
OGUN	0.7	2.0	0.7	8.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
ONDO	1.3	0.5	0.6	9.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
OSUN	0.5	1.7	0.3	14.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
OYO	0.9	1.8	0.5	10.2	0.5	0.0	100.0
<b>GENDER</b>							
Male	0.8	1.1	1.3	6.5	1.4	0.1	100.0
Female	0.8	1.1	1.2	6.6	1.2	0.0	100.0

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Working Population (Age 5 Years & Above) by Economic Activity, Sector, Zones and States**

	Male								
	AGRICULTURE			WAGE EMPLOYMENT			OWN ACCOUNT WORKER		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>									
URBAN	46.5	53.5	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0
RURAL	56.2	43.8	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BENUE	90.9	9.1	100.0	5.8	94.2	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0
KOGI	47.8	52.2	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	24.9	75.1	100.0
KWARA	24.4	75.6	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0
NASARAWA	75.7	24.3	100.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0
NIGER	54.7	45.3	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	26.4	73.6	100.0
PLATEAU	73.2	26.8	100.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	9.7	90.3	100.0
FCT ABUJA	45.9	54.1	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ADAMAWA	65.0	35.0	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0
BAUCHI	53.6	46.4	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0
BORNO	78.6	21.4	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0
GOMBE	51.8	48.2	100.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0
TARABA	79.5	20.5	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	11.6	88.4	100.0
YOBE	53.6	46.4	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
JIGAWA	48.0	52.0	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0
KADUNA	52.9	47.1	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0
KANO	44.7	55.3	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0
KATSINA	52.8	47.2	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0
KEBBI	51.6	48.4	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0
SOKOTO	54.1	45.9	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0
ZAMFARA	50.4	49.6	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ABIA	52.0	48.0	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	27.9	72.1	100.0
ANAMBRA	44.0	56.0	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0
EBONYI	85.8	14.2	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0
ENUGU	70.6	29.4	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0
IMO	73.8	26.2	100.0	10.2	89.8	100.0	27.2	72.8	100.0
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AKWA-IBOM	71.5	28.5	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	31.3	68.7	100.0
BAYELSA	34.1	65.9	100.0	16.2	83.8	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0
CROSS RIVER	70.5	29.5	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
DELTA	42.4	57.6	100.0	8.8	91.2	100.0	24.9	75.1	100.0
EDO	47.7	52.3	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	21.1	78.9	100.0
RIVERS	34.6	65.4	100.0	17.8	82.2	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EKITI	36.1	63.9	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	25.4	74.6	100.0
LAGOS	2.9	97.1	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0	38.4	61.6	100.0
OGUN	16.5	83.5	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0
ONDO	40.5	59.5	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0
OSUN	31.3	68.7	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0
OYO	32.9	67.1	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	31.4	68.6	100.0

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Working Population (Age 5 Years & Above) by Economic Activity, Sector, Zones and States (Contd)**

	Female								
	AGRICULTURE			WAGE EMPLOYMENT			OWN ACCOUNT WORKER		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>									
URBAN	46.0	54.0	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
RURAL	55.3	44.7	100.0	7.1	92.9	100.0	20.4	79.6	100.0
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BENUE	90.9	9.1	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0
KOGI	46.2	53.8	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0
KWARA	25.6	74.4	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	31.4	68.6	100.0
NASARAWA	73.9	26.1	100.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0
NIGER	53.9	46.1	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0
PLATEAU	74.2	25.8	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	9.7	90.3	100.0
FCT ABUJA	47.4	52.6	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ADAMAWA	47.4	52.6	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0
BAUCHI	54.3	45.7	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	19.9	80.1	100.0
BORNO	78.0	22.0	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	28.5	71.5	100.0
GOMBE	48.9	51.1	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	12.6	87.4	100.0
TARABA	78.1	21.9	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0
YOBE	55.5	44.5	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
JIGAWA	47.8	52.2	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	15.2	84.8	100.0
KADUNA	51.4	48.6	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0
KANO	44.3	55.7	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0
KATSINA	53.2	46.8	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	14.1	85.9	100.0
KEBBI	48.4	51.6	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0
SOKOTO	53.9	46.1	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0
ZAMFARA	49.2	50.8	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
ABIA	60.4	39.6	100.0	9.7	90.3	100.0	24.8	75.2	100.0
ANAMBRA	44.2	55.8	100.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	27.7	72.3	100.0
EBONYI	84.1	15.9	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0
ENUGU	69.0	31.0	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	15.2	84.8	100.0
IMO	73.7	26.3	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0
<b>SOUTH SOUTH</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AKWA-IBOM	70.5	29.5	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0
BAYELSA	30.1	69.9	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	26.7	73.3	100.0
CROSS RIVER	70.1	29.9	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0
DELTA	45.0	55.0	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	24.4	75.6	100.0
EDO	48.2	51.8	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0
RIVERS	35.5	64.5	100.0	17.5	82.5	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EKITI	37.6	62.4	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0
LAGOS	2.4	97.6	100.0	14.4	85.6	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0
OGUN	17.3	82.7	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	36.3	63.7	100.0
ONDO	42.1	57.9	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0
OSUN	31.3	68.7	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0
OYO	32.5	67.5	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	32.3	67.7	100.0

**Table 4.11a - Percentage Distribution of working population by type of occupation and gender**

Sector	State	Total	Chief Executives, Senior officials and legislators	Science and Engineering Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	General and keyboard Clerks	Personal Service Workers	Market-Oriented Skilled agricultural workers	Craft and Related Trades Workers	Plant and machine operators and Assemblers	Elementary Occupations
Total		100	8.31	5.75	1.58	1.21	16.42	49.43	8.02	2.82	6.46
URBAN		100	12.41	11.43	2.92	2.17	27.83	22.77	10.49	4.78	5.22
RURAL		100	6.78	3.62	1.08	0.86	12.13	59.44	7.10	2.08	6.93
<b>Zone</b>											
North Central	Total	100	9.15	5.15	1.12	0.82	11.86	63.11	4.82	1.34	2.64
	BENUE	100	5.23	1.92	0.28	0.28	1.99	88.96	0.43	0.29	0.62
	KOGI	100	5.28	7.17	1.57	0.94	45.67	31.97	2.68	1.26	3.46
	KWARA	100	14.13	7.90	1.61	1.80	25.73	32.86	9.28	2.70	3.98
	NASARAWA	100	5.21	7.10	2.10	0.34	4.94	68.20	4.26	2.23	5.62
	NIGER	100	15.42	4.16	0.98	0.74	10.37	55.58	7.58	1.17	3.99
	PLATEAU	100	9.04	10.85	2.17	1.45	6.87	55.15	10.13	2.71	1.63
	FCT ABUJA	100	2.86	12.85	3.03	1.72	12.52	55.48	7.69	2.70	1.15
North East	Total	100	9.58	3.73	1.11	1.32	10.49	56.68	8.78	2.35	5.96
	ADAMAWA	100	13.23	5.68	1.53	1.10	18.66	40.37	11.28	3.22	4.92
	BAUCHI	100	5.72	2.49	1.13	1.36	16.80	52.18	7.23	1.63	11.47
	BORNO	100	6.55	3.89	0.89	1.00	3.55	78.03	2.57	1.41	2.11
	GOMBE	100	11.63	3.16	1.61	0.87	7.73	44.49	22.85	1.14	6.52
	TARABA	100	23.27	5.68	1.76	1.22	6.77	44.65	10.28	2.98	3.38
	YOBE	100	13.61	3.47	0.63	2.77	18.65	31.25	13.55	6.43	9.64
North West	Total	100	4.62	3.62	1.27	0.75	15.50	50.69	12.10	2.37	9.08
	JIGAWA	100	5.80	4.33	0.96	0.96	13.13	40.22	26.70	4.14	3.76
	KADUNA	100	4.46	3.97	0.90	0.75	16.30	56.32	10.21	3.22	3.88
	KANO	100	5.44	4.25	2.29	0.89	25.79	39.23	12.76	2.04	7.32
	KATSINA	100	1.90	2.04	0.93	0.61	8.50	54.64	10.14	1.68	19.57
	KEBBI	100	10.92	4.89	1.30	0.61	7.10	51.45	15.73	2.14	5.88
	SOKOTO	100	4.85	5.39	0.97	0.97	19.74	57.07	7.77	1.29	1.94
	ZAMFARA	100	7.98	2.72	0.58	0.19	7.20	74.51	1.36	1.17	4.28
South East	Total	100	12.12	6.30	1.79	1.09	14.28	50.29	5.28	3.87	4.98
	ABIA	100	8.63	5.22	2.76	2.22	17.69	41.27	6.10	5.15	10.95
	ANAMBRA	100	21.40	5.48	1.32	0.95	11.96	44.20	6.45	3.21	5.03
	EBONYI	100	4.20	6.90	0.84	0.09	3.08	78.17	1.12	4.76	0.84
	ENUGU	100	8.25	8.14	1.61	0.69	9.05	61.69	5.22	2.26	3.10
	IMO	100	9.31	6.60	1.99	0.87	23.56	46.68	4.35	4.68	1.96
South South	Total	100	5.85	6.48	1.90	1.93	16.17	50.04	4.81	3.60	9.22
	BAYELSA	100	3.66	7.20	3.91	4.42	18.94	41.16	7.58	1.89	11.24
	CROSS RIVER	100	2.93	4.38	1.09	1.37	9.34	68.09	2.19	2.34	8.28
	DELTA	100	9.86	5.94	2.02	1.27	13.37	41.45	5.83	4.56	15.72
	EDO	100	3.86	5.30	1.25	0.55	20.15	58.44	3.86	3.57	3.02
	RIVERS	100	6.98	9.29	2.49	3.40	19.70	38.49	6.12	4.23	9.29
South West	Total	100	8.76	9.08	2.33	1.55	26.87	30.14	10.41	3.65	7.20
	EKITI	100	2.61	11.63	2.12	2.98	26.24	34.99	7.39	2.84	9.20
	LAGOS	100	15.28	11.92	5.60	2.78	39.18	2.75	11.81	5.63	5.05
	OGUN	100	12.95	12.49	1.56	0.89	13.50	27.97	17.05	4.22	9.37
	ONDO	100	8.76	6.46	1.62	1.24	16.31	54.38	4.87	2.33	4.03
	OSUN	100	5.38	7.72	1.91	1.15	35.70	24.71	12.07	3.58	7.79
	OYO	100	8.53	7.21	1.61	1.02	24.82	36.04	9.51	3.37	7.88

**Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of active labourforce, 15 years and over, who did not have work in the last 7 days but looked for work and by type of work preferred, Sector, State and Gender**

Sector	Wage work	Self employment	Either	Other	Total
URBAN	29.1	19.7	23.5	27.8	100
RURAL	22.4	22.3	18.4	36.9	100
NATIONAL	23.9	21.7	19.5	34.9	100
<b>State</b>					
ABIA	25.4	12.4	49.8	12.4	100
ADAMAWA	24.8	19.5	18	37.7	100
AKWA-IBOM	32.2	6.5	31.7	29.6	100
ANAMBRA	43.8	12.4	35.5	8.4	100
BAUCHI	23	8.6	8	60.4	100
BAYELSA	53.8	13	18.1	15.1	100
BENUE	40.1	12.6	12	35.3	100
BORNO	11	22.1	10.8	56.1	100
CROSS RIVER	51.5	0	41.2	7.2	100
DELTA	45.3	17.8	22	15	100
EBONYI	46.3	4.9	28.2	20.6	100
EDO	36.1	5.9	13.2	44.7	100
EKITI	66	6.4	23.4	4.3	100
ENUGU	33.5	3	60.2	3.3	100
GOMBE	16.6	54.7	8.9	19.8	100
IMO	48.5	18.4	26.2	6.9	100
JIGAWA	23.8	31.9	21.5	22.8	100
KADUNA	11.6	16.2	11.4	60.8	100
KANO	18.3	54.4	9.8	17.5	100
KATSINA	13.9	18	26.5	41.6	100
KEBBI	21.5	24.5	24	30	100
KOGI	55.6	4.7	25.7	14	100
KWARA	39.7	8.6	15.5	36.2	100
LAGOS	46.4	8.7	35.7	9.2	100
NASARAWA	21.1	9.3	11	58.6	100
NIGER	9.4	49.4	8.6	32.6	100
OGUN	21.9	37	21.9	19.2	100
ONDO	42	10.9	28.3	18.8	100
OSUN	37.6	16	33.6	12.8	100
OYO	12.6	9.4	14.9	63.1	100
PLATEAU	31.3	16	36.6	16	100
RIVERS	33.8	7.7	53.9	4.6	100
SOKOTO	3.6	5.1	7.5	83.8	100
TARABA	12.3	9.5	8.7	69.5	100
YOBE	20.6	39.3	23.5	16.6	100
ZAMFARA	39.2	22.7	10.3	27.8	100
FCT ABUJA	47.1	5.9	47.1	0	100
Gender					
Male	26.1	18.9	20.3	34.7	100
Female	21.2	25.1	18.6	35.1	100

**Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Reason for not looking for work in the last 7 days,  
by Sector, State and Gender**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Thought no work available</b>	<b>Awaiting reply</b>	<b>Waiting to start</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
URBAN	24.8	6.7	22	46.5	100
RURAL	17.4	3.3	43.7	35.6	100
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State</b>					
ABIA	31.9	2.8	37.5	27.8	100
ADAMAWA	31.9	1.9	27.8	38.4	100
AKWA-IBOM	33.8	15.4	15.4	35.4	100
ANAMBRA	22.9	8.6	28.6	40	100
BAUCHI	20.2	9	38.6	32.2	100
BAYELSA	37.7	5.7	27	29.5	100
BENUE	13.9	1.4	83.3	1.4	100
BORNO	5.4	5.1	84.6	5	100
CROSS RIVER	71.4	0	4.8	23.8	100
DELTA	20	8.6	23.8	47.6	100
EBONYI	11.1	9.7	59.7	19.4	100
EDO	74	3.9	5.5	16.5	100
EKITI	55.6	0	22.2	22.2	100
ENUGU	53.1	3.1	15.6	28.1	100
GOMBE	15.8	2.7	66.9	14.6	100
IMO	26.3	16.9	21.9	35	100
JIGAWA	43.6	3.6	19.3	33.6	100
KADUNA	28.7	7.2	21	43.1	100
KANO	27.1	0.3	56.5	16.1	100
KATSINA	23.7	3.7	44.9	27.8	100
KEBBI	39.2	7.9	27.8	25.1	100
KOGI	36.4	8.5	7.8	47.3	100
KWARA	0	4.3	13	82.6	100
LAGOS	9.3	22.2	13	55.6	100
NASARAWA	4.4	1.8	28.9	64.9	100
NIGER	3.2	1.7	32.9	62.3	100
OGUN	9.1	4.5	4.5	81.8	100
ONDO	18.8	3.1	9.4	68.8	100
OSUN	4.8	4.8	33.3	57.1	100
OYO	15.8	1.6	10.9	71.6	100
PLATEAU	28.9	17.8	31.1	22.2	100
RIVERS	27.9	11	13.2	47.8	100
SOKOTO	5.1	1	12.7	81.3	100
TARABA	33	1.9	22.3	42.7	100
YOBE	11	5.2	67.8	16.1	100
ZAMFARA	21.2	9.1	25.8	43.9	100
FCT ABUJA	0	0	100	0	100
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	17.8	4.3	40	37.9	100
Female	20.2	3.7	38.7	37.5	100

**Table4.11 Percentage Distribution of Persons, 5 years and over who intend to start a new business and how to mobilise funds, Sector, State, and Gender**

	Means to be used to fund new business										
	Rely on parents	Loan or borrowed money	Remittances from abroad	Proceeds from family farm	Proceeds family non farm enter	Income from family property	Association support	Church assistance	Relatives or friends	Other	Total
<b>National</b>	11.4	54.4	1.1	9.6	4.2	2.2	1.9	0.3	5.5	9.4	100.0
URBAN	10.9	55.1	0.8	4.0	4.7	2.4	2.1	0.3	6.2	13.5	100.0
RURAL	11.3	54.9	1.2	10.8	4.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	5.2	8.2	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	6.4	60.6	0.4	14.0	3.3	2.0	2.0	0.3	4.2	6.6	100.0
BENUUE	2.3	75.9	0.2	12.6	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.3	2.2	1.2	100.0
KOGI	7.7	62.3	0.5	8.0	5.3	1.3	2.9	0.5	6.9	4.5	100.0
KWARA	4.3	34.8	0.8	4.3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	6.6	43.4	100.0
NASSARAWA	6.3	64.7	0.8	8.8	2.0	6.0	2.8	0.3	5.8	2.5	100.0
NIGER	7.6	64.7	0.2	15.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	0.2	2.1	3.3	100.0
PLATEAU	9.8	46.8	0.4	28.9	3.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	4.4	3.3	100.0
FCT ABUJA	11.8	44.1	0.0	17.6	8.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	8.8	5.9	100.0
<b>North East</b>	13.7	49.5	1.8	12.4	4.2	2.5	0.9	0.2	5.4	9.6	100.0
ADAMAWA	13.4	58.0	8.8	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.3	2.3	6.7	100.0
BAUCHI	16.6	37.4	0.5	21.2	5.1	2.5	0.8	0.3	6.7	8.8	100.0
BORNO	6.5	51.8	1.5	15.9	4.4	2.7	1.9	0.3	11.0	3.9	100.0
GOMBE	12.5	49.8	0.4	6.3	7.4	4.0	0.4	0.2	3.4	15.7	100.0
TARABA	19.8	57.1	0.3	5.7	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.1	10.0	100.0
YOBE	12.4	42.5	0.2	17.6	4.4	3.6	0.3	0.2	5.0	13.7	100.0
<b>North West</b>	14.2	57.3	0.8	8.5	4.7	2.4	2.6	0.1	4.7	4.6	100.0
JIGAWA	13.1	57.8	1.2	11.4	5.1	3.5	2.4	0.0	4.1	1.4	100.0
KADUNA	10.0	63.9	0.3	10.2	1.9	1.3	2.6	0.1	4.1	5.6	100.0
KANO	12.6	60.1	1.3	4.3	5.4	0.8	4.1	0.1	5.5	5.9	100.0
KATSINA	14.5	57.8	0.9	7.4	4.5	1.4	1.7	0.1	4.8	7.0	100.0
KEBBI	19.0	54.5	0.9	9.8	2.4	5.8	3.0	0.3	2.6	1.7	100.0
SOKOTO	19.7	38.8	0.1	14.6	14.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	5.2	3.4	100.0
ZAMFARA	9.9	57.5	0.0	2.7	6.6	5.3	1.5	0.0	13.3	3.2	100.0
<b>South East</b>	8.3	45.6	0.6	5.9	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.0	8.3	22.2	100.0
ABIA	12.2	31.4	0.4	9.2	4.4	1.7	2.2	3.0	7.0	28.6	100.0
ANAMBRA	13.4	43.4	0.3	5.1	5.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	11.7	18.6	100.0
EBONYI	8.2	39.4	1.9	16.8	4.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.9	24.5	100.0
ENUGU	10.9	31.4	0.7	19.7	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.7	16.1	13.9	100.0
IMO	5.1	54.6	0.5	1.5	1.7	4.8	2.4	0.3	8.0	21.0	100.0
<b>South South</b>	5.8	63.2	2.0	6.7	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.4	6.1	10.1	100.0
BAYELSA	2.1	59.8	3.3	4.7	2.8	0.4	1.6	0.4	11.7	13.2	100.0
CROSS RIVER	7.4	72.3	1.2	8.9	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.2	2.1	2.3	100.0
DELTA	5.6	54.0	1.4	10.2	4.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	8.2	14.4	100.0
EDO	5.6	46.5	0.9	8.9	4.2	6.6	0.9	0.0	15.5	10.8	100.0
RIVERS	7.0	71.5	2.5	2.9	1.9	0.9	2.7	0.4	2.0	8.3	100.0
<b>South West</b>	7.2	43.8	0.5	10.3	5.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	7.7	22.4	100.0
EKITI	5.7	48.0	0.0	9.7	4.0	2.3	1.1	0.6	13.7	14.9	100.0
LAGOS	11.0	52.6	0.4	1.2	5.2	1.4	1.0	0.2	5.2	21.8	100.0
OGUN	4.1	23.5	1.1	7.9	4.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	5.2	50.0	100.0
ONDO	8.7	56.8	0.5	13.4	3.2	1.1	1.3	0.3	6.3	8.4	100.0
OSUN	6.2	43.5	0.0	11.7	6.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	7.3	21.9	100.0
OYO	6.8	40.1	0.9	15.0	5.2	0.9	1.9	0.3	10.5	18.4	100.0
<b>GENDER</b>											
Male	12.0	56.0	1.2	10.3	3.4	2.0	1.9	0.2	4.3	8.6	100.0
Female	10.4	53.8	1.1	8.4	5.0	2.4	1.9	0.3	6.6	10.0	100.0

**Table5.3-Percentage Distribution of Household Member 15 years and above who change location by age, sector, zone, and gender**

	Has person ever moved away from current village or town?	
	Yes	Total
Total	2.8	100.0
URBAN	3.4	100.0
RURAL	2.7	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	1.8	100.0
BENUE	2.2	100.0
KOGI	2.2	100.0
KWARA	3.8	100.0
NASSARAWA	0.7	100.0
NIGER	1.3	100.0
PLATEAU	0.9	100.0
FCT ABUJA	0.4	100.0
<b>North East</b>	2.0	100.0
ADAMAWA	1.6	100.0
BAUCHI	1.2	100.0
BORNO	3.9	100.0
GOMBE	1.7	100.0
TARABA	1.2	100.0
YOBE	1.6	100.0
<b>North West</b>	1.9	100.0
JIGAWA	1.8	100.0
KADUNA	1.3	100.0
KANO	2.7	100.0
KATSINA	1.2	100.0
KEBBI	3.2	100.0
SOKOTO	1.5	100.0
ZAMFARA	1.4	100.0
<b>South East</b>	4.0	100.0
ABIA	5.1	100.0
ANAMBRA	5.7	100.0
EBONYI	4.4	100.0
ENUGU	3.7	100.0
IMO	2.0	100.0
<b>South South</b>	6.4	100.0
BAYELSA	7.6	100.0
CROSS RIVER	4.6	100.0
DELTA	10.1	100.0
EDO	4.5	100.0
RIVERS	5.1	100.0
<b>South West</b>	2.9	100.0
EKITI	4.8	100.0
LAGOS	2.7	100.0
OGUN	2.3	100.0
ONDO	2.4	100.0
OSUN	3.3	100.0
OYO	2.3	100.0
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	3.1	100.0
Female	2.7	100.0

Table 5.4 Sector of Person's Occupation in Previous Residence

	Self-employed (non-agric)	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed no employees	Employer	Unpaid family business	Unpaid household chores	Other	Not Applicable	Total
<b>Total</b>	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	98.2	100.0
<b>Sector</b>									
URBAN	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	97.6	100.0
RURAL	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.4	100.0
<b>North Central</b>	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	97.7	100.0
BENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0
KOGI	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	94.2	100.0
KWARA	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.3	100.0
NASSARAWA	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.6	100.0
NIGER	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	98.2	100.0
PLATEAU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.4	100.0
FCT ABUJA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	98.9	100.0
<b>North East</b>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.6	100.0
ADAMAWA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	98.1	100.0
BAUCHI	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.2	100.0
BORNO	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
GOMBE	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	97.2	100.0
TARABA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.7	100.0
YOBE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0
<b>North West</b>	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.0	100.0
JIGAWA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0
KADUNA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	98.5	100.0
KANO	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	98.1	100.0
KATSINA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.4	100.0
KEBBI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0
SOKOTO	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
ZAMFARA	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.5	100.0
<b>South East</b>	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	97.5	100.0
ABIA	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	97.7	100.0
ANAMBRA	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	94.7	100.0
EBONYI	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.1	100.0
ENUGU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.2	100.0
IMO	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	97.6	100.0
<b>South South</b>	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	96.4	100.0
BAYELSA	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	95.7	100.0
CROSS RIVER	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.3	100.0
DELTA	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	94.7	100.0
EDO	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	97.7	100.0
RIVERS	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	95.9	100.0
<b>South West</b>	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.8	100.0
EKITI	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.9	100.0
LAGOS	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.6	100.0
OGUN	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.7	100.0
ONDO	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.8	100.0
OSUN	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.4	100.0
OYO	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	98.1	100.0
Female	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	98.3	100.0

<b>Tble 6.1 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling</b>					
	Single Room	Flat	Duplex	Whole Building	Other
<b>Total</b>	20.7	3.2	0.1	75.5	0.6
<b>Sector</b>					
Rural	13.5	1.4	0.1	84.6	0.5
Urban	39.9	7.9	0.1	51.2	0.8
<b>North Central</b>					
Benue	9.7	0.7	0.0	89.6	0.1
Niger	23.4	3.6	0.0	72.9	0.1
Kwara	33.7	4.0	0.0	62.2	0.1
Kogi	7.7	3.0	0.0	88.4	0.9
Nassarawa	18.1	2.2	0.1	79.2	0.4
Plateau	11.6	2.5	0.1	85.9	0.0
FCT, Abuja	27.7	12.5	0.0	59.5	0.3
Total	17.9	3.0	0.0	78.8	0.3
<b>North East</b>					
Adamawa	12.3	2.1	0.0	85.3	0.2
Bauchi	6.8	0.3	0.1	92.9	0.0
Borno	10.0	2.3	0.0	87.6	0.2
Gombe	5.8	0.4	0.0	93.6	0.3
Taraba	4.5	1.0	0.0	94.4	0.2
Yobe	7.7	1.3	0.4	88.4	2.2
Total	8.3	1.4	0.1	89.8	0.5
<b>North West</b>					
Jigawa	3.2	0.4	0.0	96.1	0.4
Kaduna	20.3	2.5	0.0	76.8	0.4
Kano	9.4	1.5	0.0	88.8	0.3
Katsina	2.6	1.1	0.2	95.2	0.8
Kebbi	3.0	0.9	0.0	95.7	0.3
Sokoto	1.6	1.5	0.0	96.6	0.2
Zamfara	2.5	1.0	0.1	96.1	0.3
Total	6.4	1.3	0.1	91.8	0.4
<b>South East</b>					
Abia	20.9	3.8	0.1	75.1	0.0
Anambra	21.9	5.6	0.5	71.6	0.4
Ebonyi	6.0	0.6	0.1	92.2	1.0
Enugu	14.4	3.1	0.4	82.0	0.1
Imo	8.0	2.8	0.1	88.1	1.0
Total	14.2	3.4	0.3	81.6	0.5
<b>South South</b>					
Akwa-Ibom	22.0	2.8	0.1	74.9	0.2
Bayelsa	39.9	3.5	0.1	52.6	3.9
Cross-River	43.3	2.9	0.4	53.3	0.1
Delta	39.7	9.4	0.2	47.7	3.0
Edo	30.1	5.3	0.0	62.3	2.3
Rivers	22.8	6.7	0.1	69.4	0.9
Total	31.3	5.3	0.1	61.8	1.4
<b>South West</b>					
Ekiti	50.8	4.3	0.1	44.8	0.0
Lagos	59.2	16.3	0.3	23.6	0.7
Ogun	41.0	3.6	0.0	55.0	0.4
Ondo	49.7	2.6	0.0	47.5	0.2
Osun	49.2	3.0	0.0	47.5	0.3
Oyo	42.7	3.7	0.1	52.9	0.7
Total	48.2	5.3	0.1	46.1	0.4

Table 6.3 Percent Distribution of Households by occupancy status							
	owned by head	owned by spouse	head and spouse	rents	rent	rent	temporary
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Sector</b>							
Rural	77.8	2.2	2.0	5.2	2.1	10.3	0.4
Urban	42.6	3.0	1.7	26.9	9.7	15.8	0.3
<b>North Central</b>							
Benue	84.6	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.5	6.6	0.3
Niger	57.4	3.2	3.0	13.5	4.6	18.2	0.1
Kwara	52.5	5.1	0.9	13.9	6.1	21.3	0.2
Kogi	83.1	0.2	0.1	7.9	1.0	7.2	0.6
Nassarawa	76.5	0.3	1.0	7.0	4.2	10.8	0.1
Plateau	83.6	0.4	0.2	7.2	3.0	5.3	0.3
FCT, Abuja	56.5	0.3	0.0	25.9	4.2	13.0	0.0
Total	72.4	1.8	1.2	9.4	3.5	11.6	0.2
<b>North East</b>							
Adamawa	84.9	0.3	0.7	6.1	3.2	4.7	0.2
Bauchi	92.9	0.3	0.5	2.6	1.0	2.7	0.1
Borno	86.1	0.7	0.7	7.1	1.5	3.9	0.0
Gombe	91.9	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.2	4.1	0.0
Taraba	93.1	0.9	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.2
Yobe	85.3	0.5	0.6	6.4	0.9	5.1	1.2
Total	88.5	0.5	0.6	4.9	1.5	3.7	0.2
<b>North West</b>							
Jigawa	94.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.4	1.0
Kaduna	73.7	0.5	1.3	6.9	5.1	11.5	1.1
Kano	84.1	1.4	0.5	5.8	1.8	6.4	0.1
Katsina	92.3	0.7	0.7	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.5
Kebbi	94.8	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.1
Sokoto	94.7	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.5	0.0
Zamfara	93.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	4.5	0.2
Total	89.0	0.7	0.6	3.3	1.4	4.6	0.4
<b>South East</b>							
Abia	63.5	4.4	1.7	8.9	8.3	12.8	0.4
Anambra	62.1	1.3	4.7	16.4	5.5	9.7	0.2
Ebonyi	76.3	4.6	8.9	4.6	1.6	3.9	0.2
Enugu	68.5	3.9	4.5	14.1	2.4	6.5	0.1
Imo	67.0	4.5	10.4	6.7	1.1	8.5	1.9
Total	66.8	3.7	6.3	10.3	3.7	8.5	0.7
<b>South South</b>							
Akwa-Ibom	62.6	3.9	3.4	7.8	4.9	17.3	0.1
Bayelsa	41.6	3.5	0.1	15.5	4.2	35.0	0.1
Cross-River	46.1	2.0	0.3	13.7	5.9	31.8	0.2
Delta	35.6	4.0	2.6	25.3	15.3	16.8	0.4
Edo	50.2	3.4	3.9	22.7	5.9	13.6	0.3
Rivers	52.1	2.9	5.9	13.7	2.6	22.4	0.5
Total	49.4	3.4	3.1	16.1	6.9	20.9	0.3
<b>South West</b>							
Ekiti	33.9	5.2	3.3	16.3	12.5	28.7	0.1
Lagos	21.0	1.2	1.0	49.9	15.3	10.9	0.6
Ogun	44.6	5.8	0.8	25.9	5.5	17.2	0.2
Ondo	36.4	5.2	2.4	18.6	8.3	28.9	0.2
Osun	35.8	8.4	1.2	21.8	6.9	25.9	0.1
Oyo	44.9	4.0	0.8	19.3	6.4	24.2	0.4
Total	37.0	5.1	1.4	24.9	8.7	22.7	0.3

**Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Material used for Walls and State**

	Mud or mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement or sandcrete	Wood or bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Other
<b>Total</b>	54.5	0.5	1.1	39.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	2.4
<b>Sector</b>								
Rural	65.6	0.5	1.0	27.9	1.5	0.4	0.2	2.9
Urban	24.6	0.6	1.4	70.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.2
<b>North Central</b>								
Benue	74.8	0.1	4.0	18.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9
Niger	48.9	0.0	2.8	45.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Kwara	32.9	0.0	0.3	63.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.8
Kogi	71.4	0.2	0.3	24.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.7
Nassarawa	64.9	0.2	1.4	30.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.0
Plateau	83.5	0.5	0.2	14.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
FCT, Abuja	48.7	0.2	0.3	48.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.5
Total	62.4	0.2	1.7	33.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.7
<b>North East</b>								
Adamawa	72.8	0.2	1.3	19.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	5.1
Bauchi	79.4	0.2	1.6	9.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	7.2
Borno	70.2	1.2	1.2	13.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	12.1
Gombe	85.6	0.0	0.6	9.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	2.9
Taraba	77.8	0.1	3.1	15.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.9
Yobe	71.8	0.2	0.7	9.6	6.0	0.5	0.1	11.1
Total	75.2	0.4	1.4	13.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	7.5
<b>North West</b>								
Jigawa	86.6	0.1	0.5	6.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	4.3
Kaduna	79.3	0.1	0.7	19.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Kano	77.5	0.0	0.6	18.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	2.6
Katsina	87.1	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.9
Kebbi	86.1	0.1	0.3	11.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8
Sokoto	81.4	0.8	0.9	14.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2
Zamfara	87.1	0.1	0.9	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.3
Total	83.0	0.2	0.6	13.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.3
<b>South East</b>								
Abia	18.7	0.0	1.0	77.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8
Anambra	11.3	0.0	0.0	87.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0
Ebonyi	77.9	0.0	0.2	19.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.9
Enugu	30.4	0.2	0.4	66.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9
Imo	10.6	0.2	0.3	87.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
Total	25.0	0.1	0.4	72.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3
<b>South South</b>								
A-Ibom	36.8	3.9	0.4	54.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	1.0
Bayelsa	24.3	0.4	0.0	60.0	8.3	3.6	0.0	3.5
C-River	56.2	0.2	3.0	36.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	1.8
Delta	21.7	0.3	1.2	70.0	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.0
Edo	40.9	0.1	2.4	54.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.4
Rivers	17.8	6.8	1.0	66.8	2.4	3.2	0.5	1.6
Total	32.8	2.4	1.3	57.7	3.1	1.1	0.2	1.4
<b>South West</b>								
Ekiti	30.0	0.0	0.7	68.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Lagos	1.5	0.3	0.8	92.8	3.6	0.2	0.6	0.3
Ogun	26.1	0.2	1.9	69.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Ondo	44.9	0.0	0.5	47.4	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Osun	30.7	0.1	1.7	66.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8
Oyo	43.7	0.1	2.3	50.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
Total	30.7	0.1	1.5	64.6	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.7

**Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Material used for Floors and State**

	Mud/Earth	Wood or tile	Plank	Concrete	Dirt or straw	Others
<b>Total</b>	37.6	0.8	0.5	55.7	2.8	2.4
<b>Sector</b>						
Rural	47.2	0.8	0.5	45.3	3.5	2.6
Urban	12.0	1.0	0.6	83.6	0.9	1.9
<b>North Central</b>						
Benue	54.1	0.3	1.0	41.0	1.0	2.6
Niger	26.0	0.1	0.3	71.9	0.7	0.8
Kwara	24.8	0.4	0.1	73.1	1.0	0.6
Kogi	17.5	7.2	3.1	60.2	8.7	3.4
Nassarawa	19.1	0.2	1.9	72.1	5.4	1.2
Plateau	34.0	0.7	0.2	52.9	11.3	0.8
FCT, Abuja	21.9	4.4	0.0	71.9	0.2	1.7
<b>Total</b>	29.8	1.3	1.0	62.2	4.1	1.5
<b>North East</b>						
Adamawa	50.3	0.9	0.1	37.4	6.9	4.4
Bauchi	51.5	1.4	0.2	31.0	10.0	6.0
Borno	68.0	1.4	0.3	22.8	3.6	3.9
Gombe	61.5	0.6	0.0	29.0	4.0	4.9
Taraba	60.7	0.6	0.3	31.2	0.8	6.4
Yobe	70.9	0.5	0.2	17.2	1.6	9.7
<b>Total</b>	60.5	1.0	0.2	28.0	4.7	5.7
<b>North West</b>						
Jigawa	77.9	0.3	0.1	18.2	1.7	1.7
Kaduna	35.4	0.5	0.5	60.5	1.4	1.7
Kano	56.8	0.8	0.3	35.2	3.5	3.4
Katsina	64.2	0.3	0.2	26.9	0.7	7.7
Kebbi	66.5	0.9	0.2	24.9	6.5	1.0
Sokoto	69.8	0.9	0.4	17.7	9.8	1.4
Zamfara	57.9	1.2	1.0	37.8	0.9	1.2
<b>Total</b>	61.4	0.7	0.3	31.1	3.4	3.0
<b>South East</b>						
Abia	10.4	0.4	0.0	85.1	2.4	1.8
Anambra	9.6	0.4	0.0	88.9	0.0	1.0
Ebonyi	72.2	0.2	0.0	25.9	0.2	1.5
Enugu	21.7	0.0	0.1	76.5	1.0	0.8
Imo	8.9	0.1	0.0	87.9	1.3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	20.3	0.2	0.0	77.0	1.0	1.4
<b>South South</b>						
Akwa-Ibom	33.2	0.4	0.3	62.4	3.0	0.8
Bayelsa	20.1	0.9	1.9	75.0	0.3	1.9
Cross-River	38.8	0.3	0.2	55.3	3.5	1.9
Delta	17.0	2.5	1.8	74.5	0.3	3.9
Edo	24.1	0.3	0.1	71.8	2.2	1.5
Rivers	15.0	2.3	0.2	80.0	0.3	2.1
<b>Total</b>	25.1	1.2	0.6	69.3	1.7	2.0
<b>South West</b>						
Ekiti	16.7	0.3	0.0	82.6	0.1	0.4
Lagos	2.6	0.6	0.1	95.5	0.8	0.4
Ogun	12.5	0.5	0.4	84.7	0.7	1.3
Ondo	20.9	1.3	4.8	71.0	0.8	1.1
Osun	18.1	0.2	0.0	79.1	1.7	1.0
Oyo	21.6	1.4	1.1	71.9	3.3	0.6
<b>Total</b>	16.0	0.7	1.0	79.9	1.5	0.8

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Material used for Roofing and State

	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron sheets	Cement or concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Others
<b>Total</b>	12.2	15.3	2.1	65.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.0
<b>Sector</b>								
Rural	15.1	20.2	2.6	58.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.1
Urban	4.5	2.3	0.9	84.3	1.2	1.1	5.0	0.8
<b>North Central</b>								
Benue	4.4	42.7	0.3	51.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Niger	3.6	4.9	1.5	83.7	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.5
Kwara	2.5	7.8	1.9	82.3	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.3
Kogi	2.4	10.2	1.8	83.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7
Nassarawa	3.2	9.6	2.3	79.8	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.4
Plateau	6.4	40.3	0.4	50.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
FCT, Abuja	1.0	3.2	2.4	88.9	0.0	1.5	2.7	0.2
Total	3.6	19.0	1.4	72.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.4
<b>North East</b>								
Adamawa	4.6	44.1	1.4	47.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.9
Bauchi	7.2	51.9	2.6	37.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Borno	10.9	39.8	2.0	44.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.9
Gombe	16.9	38.8	2.0	40.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2
Taraba	8.8	43.6	1.1	38.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	6.7
Yobe	28.5	25.5	2.6	34.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	8.1
Total	12.0	41.1	2.0	41.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.7
<b>North West</b>								
Jigawa	54.5	8.7	7.6	24.0	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.9
Kaduna	12.5	11.0	1.0	72.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1
Kano	22.1	21.8	5.2	47.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.8
Katsina	48.8	8.4	4.4	34.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.6
Kebbi	31.3	29.9	1.1	33.6	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.9
Sokoto	36.3	19.9	0.8	40.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Zamfara	54.5	7.7	6.9	28.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3
Total	35.8	15.7	4.0	40.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.3
<b>South East</b>								
Abia	2.9	4.7	0.1	91.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Anambra	3.2	2.9	0.2	86.1	0.7	0.4	4.7	1.6
Ebonyi	7.5	18.6	1.6	70.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
Enugu	2.9	3.5	2.2	87.7	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.1
Imo	2.9	1.7	6.7	86.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.5
Total	3.6	5.2	2.6	85.2	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.8
<b>South South</b>								
Akwa-Ibom	4.7	17.3	1.2	74.5	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0
Bayelsa	1.9	8.8	0.3	83.8	0.1	0.9	2.1	2.1
Cross-River	2.9	10.9	1.6	83.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Delta	0.8	5.4	0.5	84.1	0.3	1.8	5.6	1.5
Edo	1.8	4.8	0.1	91.8	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
Rivers	3.0	6.5	0.4	76.3	0.7	4.4	8.0	0.7
Total	2.7	9.5	0.8	81.3	0.4	1.3	3.5	0.6
<b>South West</b>								
Ekiti	0.8	1.3	0.1	97.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Lagos	4.5	0.7	1.8	65.6	2.7	0.6	23.0	1.2
Ogun	2.4	0.4	2.7	79.8	1.2	4.9	8.1	0.5
Ondo	1.6	1.6	1.6	93.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2
Osun	0.8	0.7	0.5	96.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3
Oyo	1.8	10.3	0.8	83.6	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.5
Total	1.9	3.2	1.2	86.0	0.7	0.9	5.5	0.5

**Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel**

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/Oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop Residue/Sawdust	Animal Waste	Other
<b>Total</b>	78.5	1.5	15.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.3
<b>Sector</b>								
Rural	88.7	0.6	6.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.5
Urban	51.0	4.0	40.2	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.8
<b>North Central</b>								
Benue	95.1	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Niger	75.3	0.9	20.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kwara	64.8	13.7	18.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.1
Kogi	91.6	0.6	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nassarawa	88.8	2.4	5.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3
Plateau	87.8	0.8	8.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.7
FCT, Abuja	59.9	4.2	31.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total	83.3	3.0	10.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.7
<b>North East</b>								
Adamawa	87.3	0.4	5.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8
Bauchi	91.4	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	5.7
Borno	91.2	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.8
Gombe	92.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.0	3.1
Taraba	94.2	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3
Yobe	87.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	7.8
Total	90.4	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	5.0
<b>North West</b>								
Jigawa	95.6	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.6
Kaduna	89.4	0.6	6.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.7
Kano	84.4	0.7	7.0	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.1	3.2
Katsina	92.9	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.9
Kebbi	95.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1
Sokoto	95.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1
Zamfara	95.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.7
Total	91.5	0.5	3.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	2.6
<b>South East</b>								
Abia	74.7	0.4	21.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1
Anambra	67.2	0.8	29.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ebonyi	83.3	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	11.6	0.1	2.0
Enugu	80.8	0.4	15.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7
Imo	89.1	0.3	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
Total	79.4	0.4	15.8	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.8
<b>South South</b>								
A-Ibom	84.0	0.2	12.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.1
Bayelsa	53.6	0.4	43.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
C-River	81.4	0.1	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.3
Delta	63.6	0.4	32.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
Edo	73.0	0.4	22.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.5
Rivers	63.9	0.6	31.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.7
Total	72.1	0.3	23.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.9
<b>South West</b>								
Ekiti	66.0	1.6	30.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
Lagos	8.7	3.0	80.8	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Ogun	46.1	0.9	50.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0
Ondo	76.4	0.3	22.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6
Osun	55.4	6.0	35.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.1
Oyo	55.1	10.1	32.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	51.1	4.5	41.3	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9

**Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Lighting**

	Kerosene	Gas	Mains Electricity	Generator	Solar Panels	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other
<b>Total</b>	63.7	0.3	26.6	1.4	0.2	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.9
<b>Sector</b>									
Rural	72.9	0.3	15.8	1.1	0.1	4.4	1.3	3.0	1.1
Urban	39.3	0.4	55.2	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4
<b>North Central</b>									
Benue	87.5	0.8	9.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2
Niger	58.0	0.2	35.8	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2
Kwara	38.9	0.1	55.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	2.3
Kogi	80.3	0.5	15.5	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
Nassarawa	63.2	0.3	25.4	0.6	0.1	3.8	2.6	3.4	0.6
Plateau	81.6	0.4	7.2	0.7	0.1	8.8	0.2	0.9	0.2
FCT, Abuja	41.4	0.2	54.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	67.1	0.4	25.9	1.2	0.1	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.7
<b>North East</b>									
Adamawa	69.3	0.4	14.7	1.9	0.1	4.6	0.7	1.7	6.6
Bauchi	72.6	0.2	15.8	0.7	0.0	5.4	0.4	4.4	0.6
Borno	52.5	0.3	9.2	1.1	0.0	13.6	1.2	20.6	1.5
Gombe	64.9	0.0	19.5	0.4	0.1	9.3	0.1	5.5	0.2
Taraba	81.4	0.1	5.0	2.1	0.0	7.9	0.8	2.8	0.0
Yobe	57.3	0.3	14.2	1.0	0.3	14.2	3.1	8.5	1.0
Total	65.4	0.2	12.6	1.3	0.1	9.3	1.1	8.3	1.9
<b>North West</b>									
Jigawa	73.1	0.1	12.8	0.4	0.6	7.6	0.7	1.7	2.9
Kaduna	60.5	0.3	26.2	1.3	0.5	7.2	1.0	1.6	1.4
Kano	54.0	0.7	23.3	1.0	0.3	15.2	0.4	3.6	1.5
Katsina	68.9	0.3	14.6	0.8	0.2	4.6	4.6	5.0	0.9
Kebbi	69.6	0.4	23.8	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.1
Sokoto	72.5	0.7	18.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	3.7	0.8	2.4
Zamfara	88.2	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.2	1.3	0.2
Total	67.0	0.4	18.7	0.7	0.3	6.9	1.8	2.7	1.4
<b>South East</b>									
Abia	73.9	0.1	24.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Anambra	47.0	1.0	50.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Ebonyi	83.6	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.5	0.4	0.1
Enugu	70.8	0.4	27.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Imo	73.3	0.3	21.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.2
Total	68.6	0.4	27.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.1
<b>South South</b>									
Akwa-Ibom	82.3	0.2	15.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0
Bayelsa	73.2	0.1	13.0	11.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Cross-River	78.0	0.4	18.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
Delta	50.6	0.2	44.7	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Edo	39.6	0.5	57.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Rivers	68.2	0.6	24.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.4
Total	65.6	0.3	29.7	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3
<b>South West</b>									
Ekiti	51.6	0.2	47.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Lagos	11.6	0.4	78.1	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Ogun	44.8	0.2	52.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ondo	68.2	0.0	30.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Osun	53.2	0.1	45.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Oyo	61.6	0.2	32.4	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1
Total	49.7	0.2	46.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7

Table 6.13 : Percent Distribution of Households by Method of Treatment of Water							
	Boil	Add Bleach/ Chlorine	Strain it Through a Cloth	Use a Water Filter	Solar Disinfection	Let it Settle	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	0.7
<b>Sector</b>							
<b>Rural</b>	2.0	1.3	88.8	1.4	0.1	5.8	0.5
<b>Urban</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	1.3
<b>North Central</b>							
Benue	0.5	1.8	90.8	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.5
Niger	6.6	5.0	80.1	1.0	0.1	6.2	0.9
Kwara	4.6	4.5	80.2	2.4	0.1	7.9	0.3
Kogi	0.7	0.9	88.9	0.6	0.0	8.4	0.2
Nassarawa	2.7	4.1	87.7	1.7	0.1	2.2	1.5
Plateau	2.1	2.7	84.3	5.9	0.1	4.5	0.2
FCT, Abuja	1.7	3.9	92.3	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	0.7
<b>North East</b>							
Adamawa	1.2	0.7	88.6	0.7	0.0	8.4	0.4
Bauchi	1.5	0.6	91.7	0.4	0.1	5.0	0.3
Borno	0.6	0.5	94.1	0.7	0.1	3.6	0.2
Gombe	0.6	0.4	98.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
Taraba	0.9	0.2	97.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
Yobe	0.7	0.6	95.0	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	0.2
<b>North West</b>							
Jigawa	3.4	0.3	87.6	0.5	0.1	7.8	0.2
Kaduna	5.5	2.6	76.0	4.4	0.0	11.2	0.2
Kano	1.4	1.4	87.9	1.1	0.0	7.3	0.4
Katsina	3.5	0.3	81.0	2.3	0.1	12.4	0.2
Kebbi	2.6	0.5	87.8	1.4	0.1	6.9	0.2
Sokoto	2.1	0.4	80.0	1.4	0.4	15.2	0.2
Zamfara	1.0	2.5	90.9	2.2	0.0	3.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	0.2
<b>South East</b>							
Abia	2.1	0.2	95.3	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2
Anambra	1.7	0.1	93.9	0.6	0.0	3.4	0.1
Ebonyi	2.6	0.4	70.5	10.3	0.2	15.7	0.4
Enugu	2.1	0.1	95.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.1
Imo	8.6	0.2	90.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	0.2
<b>South South</b>							
Akwa-Ibom	1.9	0.7	95.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5
Bayelsa	4.5	10.6	69.4	0.6	0.1	4.5	9.9
Cross-River	2.1	0.2	93.5	1.7	0.1	2.1	0.3
Delta	1.3	0.7	94.8	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.8
Edo	1.7	0.5	96.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8
Rivers	7.8	0.6	87.7	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	1.2
<b>South West</b>							
Ekiti	3.3	6.2	83.2	0.3	0.0	6.5	0.5
Lagos	10.3	3.3	82.0	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.0
Ogun	1.1	1.4	91.5	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.6
Ondo	2.1	2.5	83.4	0.8	0.1	10.4	0.6
Osun	3.9	9.2	76.9	2.0	0.0	5.7	2.4
Oyo	4.0	9.7	70.9	2.7	0.0	10.1	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	1.5

**Table 6.14 : Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility**

	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to Septic Tank	Flush to Pit Latrine	Flush to Somewhere Else	Flush to Unknown Place	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine With Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Composting Toilet	Bucket	Hanging Toilet/ Latrine	No Facilities/ Bush/ Field	Other
<b>Total</b>	7.9	4.8	3.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	26.7	21.1	0.8	0.1	3.5	28.2	1.8
<b>Sector</b>													
<b>Rural</b>	4.8	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	25.0	25.4	0.9	0.1	4.0	32.0	2.1
<b>Urban</b>	16.2	12.4	6.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	31.3	9.6	0.7	0.1	2.0	18.1	1.1
<b>North Central</b>													
Benue	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	14.8	14.7	1.9	0.0	2.7	58.3	1.7
Niger	4.1	2.9	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	12.3	6.9	0.6	0.1	3.0	62.9	2.5
Kwara	13.4	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	2.5	56.5	2.1
Kogi	6.3	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	24.9	14.9	0.0	0.1	2.0	46.8	1.8
Nassarawa	5.6	1.6	4.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	21.7	20.8	0.2	0.1	2.0	40.6	0.9
Plateau	3.2	1.5	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	14.5	14.0	0.2	0.1	3.0	58.3	1.2
FCT, Abuja	6.5	18.9	6.6	3.2	0.2	0.5	15.3	4.8	0.5	0.0	1.7	41.2	0.5
Total	5.4	2.5	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	17.3	12.4	0.6	0.1	2.5	53.1	1.6
<b>North East</b>													
Adamawa	2.9	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	28.1	35.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	28.6	0.1
Bauchi	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	24.2	52.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	18.7	0.2
Borno	2.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	25.1	48.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	19.2	0.3
Gombe	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	29.4	48.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	15.4	1.9
Taraba	1.5	1.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	17.1	34.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	39.8	0.4
Yobe	2.7	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	13.0	43.6	0.2	0.3	2.4	32.6	0.9
Total	2.1	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	23.0	43.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	25.5	0.5
<b>North West</b>													
Jigawa	4.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.5	5.6	49.1	18.5	1.5	0.4	1.4	15.4	0.6
Kaduna	9.0	1.2	9.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	35.2	26.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	13.2	1.0
Kano	9.2	1.3	4.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	36.9	39.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.1
Katsina	4.8	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	27.4	52.4	1.4	0.2	0.9	8.6	0.4
Kebbi	4.8	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	19.6	41.5	0.8	0.0	2.2	21.2	2.6
Sokoto	6.0	1.7	7.6	0.1	0.8	1.0	23.8	36.9	4.6	0.0	2.1	15.1	0.4
Zamfara	7.5	1.5	2.9	0.3	1.2	1.9	20.8	59.9	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1
Total	6.6	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.8	2.0	32.1	38.5	1.7	0.1	1.1	11.1	0.7
<b>South East</b>													
Abia	16.6	18.5	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.5	32.5	15.3	1.8	0.1	7.0	4.4	0.3
Anambra	23.9	15.2	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	34.0	4.7	0.4	0.0	1.8	16.5	0.1
Ebonyi	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	7.4	11.6	2.4	0.2	17.5	49.9	5.4
Enugu	5.1	11.7	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	14.7	3.4	0.5	0.0	6.0	55.0	0.9
Imo	17.9	5.0	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	55.7	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.8	6.9	3.5
Total	14.5	10.4	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	32.9	7.8	1.1	0.1	5.3	23.0	2.0

Table 6.14 : Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility Contnd.

	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to Septic Tank	Flush to Pit Latrine	Flush to Somewhere Else	Flush to Unknown Place	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine With Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Composting Toilet	Bucket	Hanging Toilet/ Latrine	No Facilities/ Bush/ Field	Other
<b>South South</b>													
Akwa-Ibom	3.8	3.1	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	58.6	20.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	8.4	0.8
Bayelsa	2.4	10.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	28.1	27.5	26.6
Cross-River	2.4	5.7	2.7	0.1	0.2	1.1	18.7	20.0	0.8	0.1	9.0	36.4	2.8
Delta	12.4	8.0	8.6	1.7	0.2	0.7	14.4	13.6	0.5	0.2	7.2	26.8	5.7
Edo	8.9	9.8	4.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	41.3	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	24.7	0.6
Rivers	8.3	13.6	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	11.6	11.9	0.5	0.0	21.5	18.5	8.0
Total	6.9	7.9	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	28.7	14.2	0.5	0.1	9.2	21.8	5.1
<b>South West</b>													
Ekiti	10.1	4.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	20.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.7	54.8	0.6
Lagos	37.8	19.4	10.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	17.9	2.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	7.5	0.6
Ogun	14.4	7.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	41.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	1.6	22.9	3.3
Ondo	6.2	4.9	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	23.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	7.4	48.9	3.6
Osun	7.2	7.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	27.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	2.4	48.7	0.8
Oyo	7.5	7.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	19.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	3.3	55.7	1.5
Total	13.1	8.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	24.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	3.3	41.3	1.7

Table 17 Percentage Distribution of Households by Main source of Water, Sector, Zone and State

Main Source of Water								
	Piped into Dwelling	Piped into Yard	Public tap	Tube well/ Borehole	Protected Dug well	Unprotected Dug well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring
<b>Total</b>	3.3	1.5	6.7	27.6	14.0	15.6	0.5	1.2
<b>Sector</b>								
Rural	2.0	0.8	4.5	25.3	11.9	19.5	0.6	1.5
Urban	6.6	3.4	12.6	33.6	19.8	5.0	0.4	0.3
<b>North Central</b>								
Benue	0.4	0.2	1.7	5.6	20.2	9.3	1.3	5.1
Niger	1.4	0.6	8.6	17.7	14.5	3.6	1.1	2.2
Kwara	4.5	2.2	11.7	45.5	10.6	3.1	0.1	0.0
Kogi	2.7	2.0	4.7	17.2	16.6	7.2	0.1	0.2
Nassarawa	4.0	2.7	4.8	28.6	9.0	19.1	0.3	1.6
Plateau	1.7	1.5	1.8	10.8	19.8	17.3	0.4	0.1
FCT	9.8	0.8	0.3	36.4	4.2	1.5	0.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>North East</b>								
Adamawa	1.0	0.7	3.0	24.1	7.2	19.7	0.2	0.4
Bauchi	3.8	1.8	4.8	20.5	12.8	35.0	0.3	0.7
Borno	2.5	1.4	8.9	23.8	9.2	36.8	0.3	0.6
Gombe	1.0	0.8	4.0	15.2	4.5	35.7	0.7	0.2
Taraba	1.2	0.3	3.6	14.0	5.1	11.1	0.5	0.3
Yobe	3.2	1.1	8.1	17.6	28.2	28.3	1.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>North West</b>								
Jigawa	8.8	4.2	10.8	51.7	3.9	17.5	0.3	0.1
Kaduna	5.3	3.1	3.0	7.7	33.9	28.4	0.8	0.6
Kano	5.9	2.1	8.1	16.9	13.0	25.0	0.6	0.5
Katsina	3.3	1.1	6.2	23.4	20.4	30.8	0.5	0.4
Kebbi	3.2	1.8	3.2	17.6	13.3	47.3	0.8	1.2
Sokoto	8.2	2.5	6.2	9.2	13.4	57.3	0.1	0.1
Zamfara	2.8	1.0	2.1	40.9	6.9	29.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>South East</b>								
Abia	2.9	0.3	1.5	59.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9
Anambra	2.8	0.2	1.3	50.1	4.4	0.4	0.7	2.3
Ebonyi	1.7	0.6	4.2	40.2	1.9	2.9	0.2	1.2
Enugu	2.9	0.9	7.3	17.5	7.1	2.6	2.0	10.7
Imo	4.8	1.4	2.9	51.2	3.3	2.8	1.1	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>South South</b>								
A-Ibom	1.2	0.2	2.2	48.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	4.9
Bayelsa	0.6	1.8	10.9	15.6	0.9	9.5	0.1	0.0
C-River	0.7	0.9	4.3	19.5	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.1
Delta	2.9	0.4	4.9	29.9	15.7	15.0	0.5	0.2
Edo	2.1	0.8	1.3	41.8	9.7	2.5	0.1	0.3
Rivers	1.7	1.2	17.6	35.8	9.6	22.8	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>South West</b>								
Ekiti	3.2	2.3	24.5	11.8	28.8	2.7	0.9	1.2
Lagos	7.7	4.5	7.4	44.8	8.5	3.6	0.5	0.1
Ogun	1.6	0.9	12.6	46.7	11.6	2.1	0.0	0.2
Ondo	0.6	0.3	4.6	24.1	31.7	2.2	0.2	0.1
Osun	3.0	2.4	21.2	12.5	34.0	2.6	0.5	0.4
Oyo	1.3	1.2	6.4	23.7	42.6	3.0	0.4	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Table 17. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main source of Water, Sector, Zone and State								
Main Source of Water <b>Continued</b>								
	Rain Water	Tanker-Truck	With small Cart/Drum	Surface water	Bottled water	Sachet water	River/Stream/Pond	Other
<b>Total</b>	1.8	3.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	21.3	0.4
<b>Sector</b>								
Rural	2.0	3.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	26.8	0.4
Urban	1.2	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.7	6.6	0.4
<b>North</b>								
<b>Central</b>								
Benue	3.2	3.0	0.1	9.7	0.0	0.2	40.2	0.0
Niger	0.6	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	38.0	0.1
Kwara	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	18.9	0.2
Kogi	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	46.2	0.2
Nassarawa	1.2	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	23.3	0.2
Plateau	0.2	2.8	0.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	39.7	0.2
FCT	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	25.9	0.3
<b>Total</b>	1.1	4.5	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.5	33.4	0.2
<b>North East</b>								
Adamawa	0.1	7.2	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	32.6	1.3
Bauchi	0.3	6.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	12.8	0.3
Borno	0.4	6.0	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.9
Gombe	0.3	7.5	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	27.5	0.2
Taraba	5.3	4.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	52.6	0.2
Yobe	0.3	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.7
<b>Total</b>	1.0	6.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	20.5	0.7
<b>North West</b>								
Jigawa	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Kaduna	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.7	0.3
Kano	1.1	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	20.8	0.4
Katsina	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	8.3	1.2
Kebbi	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.5	0.3
Sokoto	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
Zamfara	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	10.3	0.5
<b>South East</b>								
Abia	0.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.7	0.5
Anambra	3.9	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.9	19.9	0.9
Ebonyi	4.1	2.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	38.7	0.5
Enugu	2.6	15.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.6	25.4	0.7
Imo	12.0	1.6	1.6	3.1	0.1	0.3	12.3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	5.5	5.9	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.6	22.7	0.6
<b>South South</b>								
A-Ibom	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	33.3	0.3
Bayelsa	3.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.6	52.4	0.5
C-River	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	66.0	0.2
Delta	5.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	20.3	0.4
Edo	4.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	25.4	0.2
Rivers	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	8.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	30.8	0.3
<b>South West</b>								
Ekiti	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.4	20.5	0.0
Lagos	0.3	3.7	1.5	0.1	1.0	15.9	0.4	0.2
Ogun	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	19.8	0.2
Ondo	2.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.4	30.2	0.4
Osun	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.5	16.9	0.0
Oyo	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	17.8	0.0
<b>Total</b>	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.3	17.3	0.1

## APPENDIX II

### Concept and Definitions

**Margin of Error:** expresses the error attributed to sampling. It is expressed as an absolute percentage and indicates the range of a 95 percent confidence interval for estimate.

**Dependency Ratio:** is the ratio between the population age 15-64 to population aged 0-14 and age 65+.

**Household Economic Situation compared to one year ago:** worse is defined for households that replied much worse now or a little worse now; better is defined for households that replied a little better now or much better now.

**Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation compared to one year ago:** worse is defined for households that replied much worse now or a little worse now; better is defined for households that replied a little better now or much better now.

**Difficulty Meeting Food Needs:** is defined for household that reported difficulty meeting food needs often or always.

**Household Self Classified as Poor:** are households that responded “yes” to the question do you considered your household to be poor.

**Access to Water:** is defined for households with a water source less than 30 minutes away.

**Improved Water Source:** is defined for households using treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well.

**Secure Housing Tenure:** is defined for households that have document to verify their occupancy status.

**Safe Sanitation:** is defined for households using a flush toilet, covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine.

**Activity in the main job:** is the main economic activity at the person’s main job.

**Unemployed:** is defined for youths age 15-24, for all persons 15 years, and above. It includes the person who did not work in the last seven days preceding the survey and who looked for work in the four-week period preceding the survey. The inactive primarily students and retired persons are not included.

**Underemployment:** is defined for age 15 and above. It includes employed persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven day period preceding the survey.

**Adult Literacy Rate:** is defined for persons aged 15 and above who can read and write in any language.

**Youth Literacy Rate** is defined for persons aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write in any language.

**Primary School Access:** is defined for children of primary school age (6-11) living in household with a primary school less than 30 minutes away.

**Enrolment (gross):** is defined as the number of children of all ages currently in primary school (grade P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6-11).

**Enrolment (Net):** is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6-11) currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6-11).

**Satisfaction** is defined for children of primary school age currently in primary school who cited no problems.

**The primary school completion rate** is the ratio between the number of persons who completed primary school before the survey and the number of children of primary school age (6-11).

**Secondary School Access:** is defined for children of primary school age (12-17) living in household with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away.

**Enrolment (gross):** is defined as the number of children of all ages currently in secondary school (grades S1 to S6) divided by the number of children of secondary school age(12-17).

**Enrolment (Net):** is defined as the number of children of school secondary age (12-17) currently in secondary school (grades S1 to S6) divided by the number of children of secondary school age (12-17).

**Satisfaction:** is defined for children currently in secondary school who cited no problems.

**The secondary school completion rate** is the ratio between the number of persons who completed secondary school before the survey and the number of children of secondary school age (12-17).

**Health Access:** is defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 30 minutes away.

**Health Conditions:** The main focus of this part is on the use made of medical facilities during the two-week reference period, the type of consultation, the time taken to go for consultation, the cost of consultation and treatment.

**Health Need:** is defined for persons who were sick or injured in the four-week period preceding the survey.

**Health Use:** is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey.

**Health Satisfaction:** is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week preceding the survey and who cited no problem.

**Pre-Natal Care:** is defined as the percentage of women age 12-49 who had a live birth in the 12 months preceding the survey who received pre-natal care during the pregnancy.

**Anti-Malaria Measures:** are defined for households that take any measures to prevent malaria.

**Physical or Mental Challenge:** is defined for persons with a physical or mental challenge that prevent them from performing normal activities such as employment or schooling.

**Orphanhood:** is defined for children under age 18 who had lost either or both parents.

**Fostering:** is defined for children under age 18 not living in the same household as their parents.

(a) **Fertility:** This is for women 15 to 49 years. The question relates to pregnancy, children ever born, pre-natal health facilities and costs/ expenses incurred in visiting these facilities.

(b) **Post-Natal Care:** This relates to children five years and below. It seeks information of child's health status as influenced by past feeding habits and in particular the duration of breast-feeding.

(c) **Preventive Health:** This part collects information on vaccinations, the effects of vaccination programmes and vaccination services offered through health centres, clinics and hospitals.

**Human Development Index:** Refers to composite indicators of a country's development, that includes its progress in health and education.

**Inflation:** Increase in the amount of money needed to purchase the same basket of goods and services as time passes by. This increase is generally reflected in a sharp increase in the level and cost of living.

**Malnutrition:** A worsening of health resulting from the relative or absolute shortage of one or more essential nutrients or calories.

**Under-5 Mortality Rate:** The probability of a new born dying before reaching the age of 5 often expressed as a share of 1000 live births.

**Wasting:** is rapid weight loss from malnutrition. It is also called acute malnutrition.

**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate:** Is the percentage of women who are practicing or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception.

**Total Fertility Rate:** Is the number of children who would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

**Poverty Line:** This is a measure that divides the poor from non-poor.

**Incidence of Poverty (Headcount Ratio) (PO):** Is defined as the proportion of the population for whom consumption falls below poverty line, in a given population.

**Poverty Gap (PI):** This is the depth of poverty or distance between the income of the average poor and the poverty line. It is the extent to which the income of the poor lie below the poverty line.

**Severity of Poverty (P2):** This is a measure of severity of poverty. It weights the poverty of the poorest individual more heavily than those just slightly below the poverty line.

**Exclusive Breastfeeding:** is defined as the percentage of children age 6 to 59 months who were exclusively breastfed for 6 months or less.

**Delivery by Health Professionals:** is defined for children born in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by doctor, trained traditional birth attendant, nurse or midwife.

**Measles Immunization:** is the percentage of children age 12-59 months who had a measles vaccination.

**Fully Vaccinated:** is the percentage of children age 12-59 months who have had the measles, BCG, DPT 1-3, OPV1-3.

**Not Vaccinated:** is the percentage of children age 12-59 months that have had none of the measles, BCG, DPT 1-3, OPV 1-3.

**Incidence of Diarrhea:** is the percentage of children under 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

**ORS/ORT/Home Solution:** is the percentage of children who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

**Poverty Quintiles:** is the percentage of population irrespective of area of residence (rural and urban combined) distributed into 5 equal groups Quintile 1 (Q1 or core poor) refers to the bottom 20 percent while the top 20 percent (Quintile 5 or Q5 ) are referred as non-poor.

## APPENDIX III

### Survey Design for Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (Part A)

#### Sample Design for HNLSS

The sample design employed for HNLSS Survey 2008/09 is a 2-stage cluster sample design in which Enumeration Areas (EAs) or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) constitutes the 1<sup>st</sup> stage sample while the Housing units (HUs) from the EAs make up the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage sample or the Ultimate Sampling Units (USUs)

#### Sampling Frame

The enumeration areas (EAs) as demarcated by the National Population Commission (NPopC) for the 2006 population census served as the sampling frame for the HNLSS 2008/09.

#### Sample Size

Sample sizes must meet some minimal requirement in order to obtain reliable estimate. Hence, for HNLSS Survey 2008/09, the sample size varies from state to state depending on the number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) in each state. Ten (10) EAs were selected in each LGA making a total of 7,774 EAs to be canvassed for throughout the federation from the 774 LGAs including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

#### Selection Procedure

The 7,740 EAs were selected directly from the population of the EAs in the NPopC with equal probability of selection. Prior to selection, all the contiguous EAs were arranged in serpentine order in each LGA of the state. This arrangement ensured that there was no overlapping

#### Estimation Procedure

Let

E be the number of EAs in the state

e be the number of selected in the state

For a given stratum or domain, the estimate of the variance of a rate, r is given by

$$\text{Var}(r) = (se)^2 = \frac{1}{K(k-1)^{i-1}}(r_i - r)^2$$

Where

K is the number of clusters in the stratum or estimation domain

r is the weighted estimate calculated from the entire sample of clusters in the stratum

r<sub>i</sub> is equal to Kr – (K-1) r(i), where

r(i) is re-weighted estimate calculated from the reduced sample of K-1 clusters

To obtain an estimate of the variance at a higher level, say, at the national level, the process is repeated over all strata, with  $K$  redefined to refer to the total number of clusters (as opposed to the number in the stratum)

### **Estimation of Mean**

Let

$N$  be the total number of Housing Units listed for the selected EA

$n$  be the number of selected Housing Units in the selected EA

$Y_{ij}$  be the value of element from selected HUs of the selected EA

$\hat{Y}$  be the estimate of sample total

Therefore, for a proportion estimate, we have

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