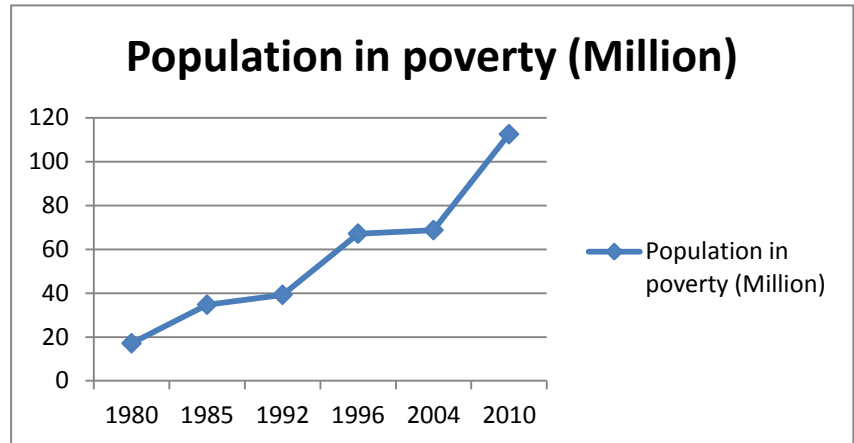




NIGERIA POVERTY PROFILE 2010



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1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Geography, Population and Governance

1.1.1 Geography

Nigeria is a relative large country which occupies about 923,768 square kilometres. It lies between 4°16'1" and 13°53'1" north latitude and between 2°40' and 14°41' east longitude. Nigeria is bordered in the south by approximately 800 kilometres of the Atlantic Ocean, in the west by the Republic of Benin, in the north by the Republic of Niger and in the east by the Republic of Cameroon.

The climate of the country generally falls within the humid tropics, since, the country is located close to the equator. The vegetation of the country ranges from mangrove forest on the coast to savannah grass in the far north.

1.1.2 Population

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and indeed in the black nation of the world with a population of 140 million people, based on the 2006 National Population Census and 163 million based on National Population Commission's estimates. Nigeria population is largely dominated by three ethnic groups – Yoruba, Hausa-Fulani and Igbo. The Yoruba are in the West, the Hausa-Fulani in the North and Igbo in the East. However, there are hundreds of other ethnic groups of a wide ranging population sizes. Among these are Urhobo, Itsekiri, Bini, Ishan, Isoko, Ijaw, Ukwuani, Idoma, Igala, Igbira, Kanuri, Ibibio, Efic, Ogoni, Oron, etc.

Nigeria population has been on the increase from 15.9 million people in 1911 to 140 million people in 2006 as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Population of Nigeria 1911-2010 (Millions)

Year	1911	1921	1931	1941	1952	1962	1963	1973	1991	2006	2010
POP	15.9	18.7	20.0	-	30.3	45.2	55.7	79.8	88.9	140.0	163

Source: Nigeria Hand Book, 14th Edition

1.1.3 Governance

Nigeria became an independent country on 1st October 1960. It became a Republic in 1963. Between 1967 and 1996 several restructuring exercise were conducted to create development across the nation. Currently, Nigeria is a federation of 36 states comprising a total of 774 Local Government Areas and the Federal Capital Territory, (FCT) Abuja. Nigeria's 36 states have been regrouped into six geopolitical zones - North-Central zone, North-East Zone, North-West zone, South-East zone, South-South zone and South–West zone. This arrangement is generally accepted and used by the political class to facilitate the balancing of the distribution of appointments and nominations within parties and governments, to reflect the Federal Character. The Nigerian government is made up of three arms: executive, legislative and judiciary.

The Executive arm is the Presidency and Federal Executive Council. The executive at the national level is made up of a president directly elected and an executive Council appointed by the President subject to the screening by the senate. The Legislative branch is the National Assembly, (Senate and House of Representative) administering the laws and laid down rules in relation to policy formulation and execution. Judiciary interprets the laws of Nigeria.

At the state level, the executive Council is made up of the Governor, directly elected and the commissioners appointed by the Governor subject to the screening of the State House of Assembly. At the local government, the head of government is the elected Chair person assisted by supervisory Councillors that are also directly elected.

2 THE HARMONIZED NIGERIA LIVING STANDARD SURVEY 2009/10

2.1 Survey History

Nigeria's efforts at monitoring and evaluation of national programmes and policies started with the analysis of a series of National Consumer Expenditure Surveys. This effort led to the assessment of poverty in Nigeria over a period of sixteen years from 1980 – 1996. The first National Consumer Survey (NCS) was undertaken in 1974. This was followed by annual surveys from 1980 to 1985¹. A five-yearly NCS was programmed with effect from 1985 which led to the implementation of 1992 and

¹ 1981-84 had smaller sample sizes than the other years referred to.

1996 rounds. The NCS was initially intended to provide information on the expenditure pattern of household consumption.

A new dimension to the use of the data set from the survey came in 1992 when the World Bank proposed a poverty analysis for Nigeria using consumer expenditure surveys. This led to the analysis of NCS data sets for 1980, 1985, 1992, and 1996. The analysis led to the publication of the report on poverty trend on Nigeria titled "Poverty Profile for Nigeria 1980-1996". The report was formally launched in April 1999. This report has since served as an important monitoring and evaluation document at various levels of government in Nigeria. The poverty statistics in the report had helped the various levels of government in designing governments' anti-poverty programmes and policies.

The Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) 2009/2010 was an enlarged scope of previous National Consumer Surveys and also a follow-up of Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2003/2004. The scope of the NLSS 2009/2010 was enlarged to include: Demography; Health; and Fertility behaviour, Education and Skills/Training; Employment and Time-use; Housing and Housing Condition; Social Capital, Agriculture; Household Income and consumption and Expenditure. The survey apart from updating the findings of the early rounds also guided in the performances of the various Government programmes/policies, such as National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS); National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in areas of poverty reduction and improvement of standard of Living. Two statistical reports (Nigeria Living Standard Survey Report 2010 and the Poverty profile of Nigeria 1980 - 2010) will be produced to assist various levels of government to evaluate and monitor their social and economic programmes. The World Bank and the Department for International Development (DFID) provided funding for the conduct of this survey. The Federal Government of Nigeria represented by the National Bureau of Statistics implemented the survey by providing professional leadership. The current Harmonized Nigeria Standard Survey (HNLSS) 2009/2010 was a follow-up to NLSS 2004 and provides an update on the poverty situation in Nigeria. It will serve as a good comparison with the NLSS 2003/04.

2.2 Objectives and Justification for the survey

2.2.1 Objectives of the Survey:

The survey has the following objectives:-

- i) To provide information on the pattern 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.
- v) To provide valid and reliable data for the development of effective intervention and provision of important tools for designing, implementing and monitoring of economic growth and poverty reduction.
- vi) To generate qualitative and quantitative data on poverty and welfare situation at the Federal and sub-national (states) level
- vii) To collect baseline information on the character and nature of poverty for monitoring and evaluating impact of poverty reduction programmes
- viii) To establish a data base on poverty monitoring system that will be updated on continuous basis through establishment of poverty survey systems that include the core welfare indicator questionnaire and multiple indicator cluster surveys
- ix) To provide a comprehensive analysis for identification and targeting of the poor by different localities.
- x) Present and disseminate National Poverty report, giving the highlights of Statistical findings and results of in-depth analysis, understanding required to promote a sustainable campaign against poverty at the National and State Levels.

2.2.2 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 Nigeria youths, children and mothers than the male adult population. Unfortunately, the data needed to drive government anti-poverty programmes are not available or inadequate. Therefore, the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey is a worthwhile effort because 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 intervention.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Coverage

The survey is national in coverage which includes the 36 States of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). It was design to investigate both urban and rural areas of all the 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the country. The welfare approach component was conducted in 77,400 households which is an average of one hundred households per Local Government area while the consumption approach covered 50 households in each Local Government Area. Both the welfare approach and the consumption approach were linked together to produce the Nigeria Poverty Profile.

2.4 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 areas of interest.

Agriculture Assets: Land and Equipments; Agriculture Crop: Area Cultivated, Harvest of Crops, and Disposal of Crops, Seasonality of sales and purchases: Crops, Livestock and Fishing; Agriculture: Processing and consumption from own produce; Household Expenditure: Food Expense, Non-food Expense, Frequently purchased items and less frequently purchased items; Non-farm Enterprises: Basic Characteristics of Non-Farm Enterprises, Assets of Non-Farm Enterprises, Expenditures on Non-Farm Enterprises, Revenue from Non-Farm Enterprises, and Net income and Inventory of non-Farm Enterprises; Credit and Savings; Income

Transfers: Transfer payment made (out transfers), Transfer payment made (in-transfers), Miscellaneous income and Expenditures.

2.4.1 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 5 households were systematically selected in each EA where the HNLSS Household Consumption, Expenditure and Income Questionnaires were administered. This produced 50 households per LGA and 38,700 households nationally. Note that the same household selected in HNLSS part A (welfare component) was repeated in Part B (Consumption/Expenditure component) of the HNLSS. Therefore, the 38,700 households selected for part B, are the subset of the 77400 households selected for Part A, HNLSS.

2.5 Poverty Measurement Approaches

The monitoring tools (techniques) showcase the poor and the vulnerable group in the country. The NBS adopted the tools on poverty monitoring and money metrics using the NCS 1980-1996 and NLSS 2004. The NBS also adopted other surveys implemented at the national level which were used on trend analysis and comparisons over time. The World Bank team started with the 1985 National

Consumer Survey and on completion of the analysis, the result of the 1985 NCS prompted them to support the conduct of 1992 NCS and the result of 1992 NCS also made them think of the further analysis of 1980 NCS data. The variability of the indicators from 1980 to 1985 and 1992 also made the World Bank to support the conduct of 1996 NCS. The result of the National Consumer Survey covering sixteen years formed the first poverty profile for Nigeria 1980-1996. The continuation of the profiling was achieved with the support of DFID and EU in 2003/2004 with the conduct of Nigeria Living Standard Survey in 2004. Though the NLSS, 2004 provided other approaches.

Monitoring poverty through the household expenditure known as money metric analysis, the National Consumer Survey and the Nigeria Living Standard Survey are used to compute the Relative Poverty Measure. The other monitoring tools are the participative monitoring or voice of the poor, which involves listening to the poor. Another monitoring tool is monitoring over time which comprises of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey, prices and administrative records. The NLSS 2003/2004 used four different approaches in computation of poverty indicators

- Relative Poverty Measurement approach
- Absolute (Objective) or Food Energy In-take measurement approach
- Subjective Poverty Measurement approach and
- Dollar per day measurement approach

Other methods used in the NLSS 2003/2004 were the Gini Coefficient (Inequality Measure) and poverty mapping. Although all these measures of poverty are produced by the NBS, the official poverty measurement approach reported by the NBS for 2004 and again for 2010, is the **relative poverty measurement**.

2.6 Poverty Indicators

The major component in the computation of Relative Poverty measurement is the household expenditure. Expenditure refers to all goods and services for use of the household. It also includes all monetary transactions (e.g. Donations, Savings, Esusu contribution etc).

Poverty Line is a measure that divides the poor from non-poor. Using the mean per capita household expenditure one-third of it gives (separate) the extreme or core poor from the rest of the population while two-third of the mean per capita expenditure separate the moderate poor from the rest of the population. The cumulation of the core poor and moderate poor gives the poor population while the non-poor are the population greater than two-third of the population.

In the course of computing the poverty profile for Nigeria using the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey 2009/2010, all the above approaches have been adopted. Though the use of country-adult equivalent and household size seems to be the current method in the computation of Absolute (Objective) Poverty measure, the NBS adopted per capita expenditure (Total Expenditure/Household Size) just for consistency since the 2003/2004 Absolute Poverty Measure used the per capita expenditure approach. However, the measurement of poverty is about individuals in poverty, hence the choice of per capita expenditure which will estimate the population as against adult-equivalent which will under-estimate the population. For clarity of this report, it is necessary to state the different measures and what they translate in monetary terms since we adopt money-metric measure of poverty.

The poverty lines for each of the measures are as follows:

- i) **Food Poverty line** is ₦39, 759.49. This Food Poverty is an aspect of Absolute Poverty Measure which considers only food expenditure for the affected Households.
- ii) **Absolute Poverty line** is ₦54, 401.16. This is the second step in Absolute (Objective) Poverty measure. Here, this method considers both food expenditure and non- food expenditure using the per capita expenditure approach
- iii) The **Relative Poverty line** is ₦66, 802.20. This line separates the poor from the non-poor. All persons whose per capita expenditure is less than the above are considered to be poor while those above the stated amount are considered to be non-poor.
- iv) The **Dollar Per day Poverty line** is ₦54, 750. This measures, consider all individuals whose expenditure per day is less than a dollar per day using the exchange rate of Naira to Dollar in 2009/2010.

- v) The **Subjective Poverty Measure** is the perception of the citizenry. It is neither related to Per Capita Expenditure of household nor the Country adult – equivalent scale. From the survey result, the core poor is 46.7 percent, Moderate poor is 47.2 percent while the non poor is 6.1 percent
- vi) Another critical measure of poverty is the **Gini Coefficient** (Inequality Measurement). This measure can explain the spread of Income or expenditure yet cannot explain increase or decrease of individuals or persons in poverty. In 2004, the Gini Coefficient was 0.4296 whereas in 2010 it was 0.4470 indicating that inequality increased by 4.1 percent nationally. See Table 7

Despite the fact that Nigerian economy is paradoxically growing, the proportion of Nigerians living in poverty is increasing every year as shown in Table 2. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line increased significantly from 1980 to 2004.

Table 2 Relative Poverty Headcount from 1980-2010

Year	Poverty Incidence (%)	Estimated Population (Million)	Population in poverty (Million)
1980	27.2	65	17.1
1985	46.3	75	34.7
1992	42.7	91.5	39.2
1996	65.6	102.3	67.1
2004	54.4	126.3	68.7
2010	69.0	163	112.47

Source: National Bureau of Statistics. HNLSS 2010

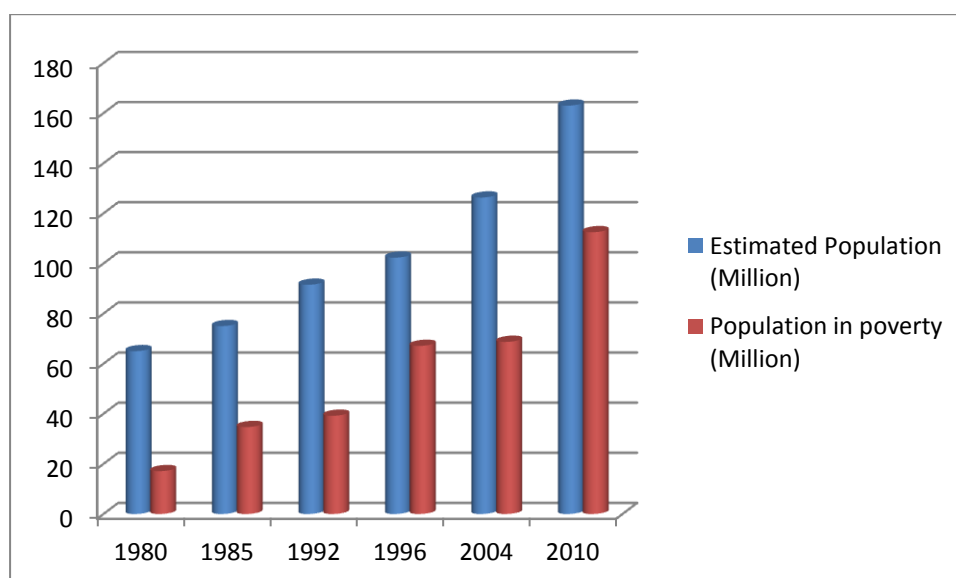


Figure 1 Poverty from 1980-2010 by Population Numbers

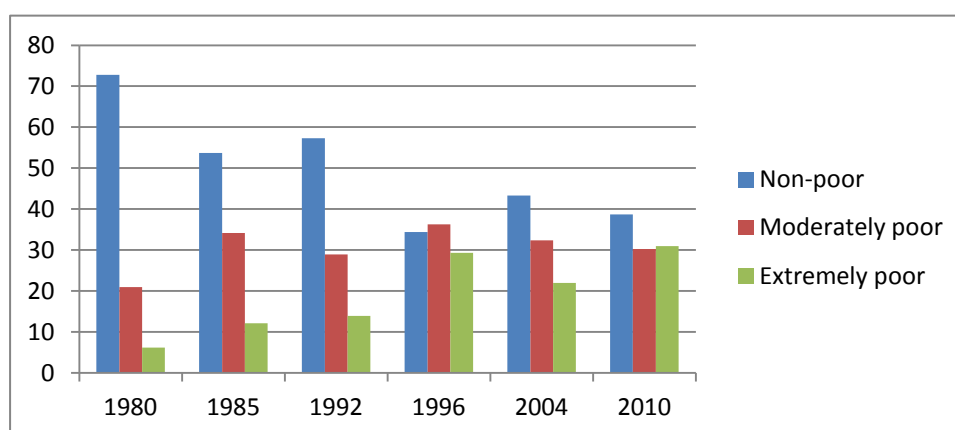
Distributing the population into extremely poor, moderately poor and non-poor in Table 3, the proportion of the core poor increased from 6.2 percent in 1980 to 29.3 percent in 1996 and then came down to 22.0 percent in 2004. For the moderately poor, the picture was quite different as the proportion recorded increased between 1980 and 1985 from 21.0 percent and 34.2 percent respectively. It went down between 1996 and 2004, from 36.3 percent to 32.4 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of non-poor was much higher in the country in 1980 (72.8 percent) compared to 1992 (57.3 percent) and 1996 (34.4 percent). Although it rose to 43.3 percent in 2004, it dropped to 31 percent in 2010.

Table 3 Relative Poverty: Non-poor, Moderate poor and the Extremely poor, 1980 - 2010

Year	Non-poor	Moderately poor	Extremely poor
1980	72.8	21.0	6.2
1985	53.7	34.2	12.1
1992	57.3	28.9	13.9
1996	34.4	36.3	29.3
2004	43.3	32.4	22.0
2010	31.0	30.3	38.7

Source: NBS, Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey, 2010

Figure 2 Relative Poverty: Non-poor, Moderate poor and Extremely poor, 2010



2.6.1 Headcount Ratio or Incidence of Poverty:

This is defined as the proportion of the population, for whom consumption falls below poverty line, in a given population.

2.6.2 Poverty Gap

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.

2.6.3 Dimensions of Poverty

The scourge of poverty goes beyond mere measurement of a household's expenditure or welfare. Poverty has many dimensions and may include inadequate access to government utilities and services, environmental issues, poor infrastructure, illiteracy and ignorance, poor health, insecurity, social and political exclusion. In urban areas, the burden of demand of services has effects on school enrolment, access to primary health care, growth of unsanitary urban slums. Also in rural areas, poverty manifests itself more in the agricultural sector and food security. For any meaningful economic growth and poverty reduction, there is the need to enhance and improve access to social services, including health and education.

2.6.4 Conceptualization of Poverty for the Four Measures

As, earlier stated, there are 4 main measures of Poverty – Relative measure, Objective (Absolute) measure, Dollar per day and Subjective measure. A national

breakdown for Absolute, Relative and Dollar Per Day and Food Poor is provided in Table 10.

Relative Measure: An analytical attempt was made in summing the expenditure of the household. This household expenditure was deflated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The objective of deflating the figures obtained was to correct for seasonal and regional variations of the expenditure dataitemser Capita household expenditure. Households with expenditure greater than two-thirds of the Total Household Per Capita expenditure are NON-POOR whereas those below it are POOR. Further desegregation showed that households with less than one-third of total Household Per Capita expenditure are CORE-POOR (EXTREME POOR) while those Households greater than one-third of total expenditure but less than two-thirds of the total expenditure are MODERATE POOR. In the end the relative poverty measure showed that 69% or 112,470,000 of Nigerians are living in poverty.

Absolute (Objective) Measure of Poverty: This method is otherwise known as Food Energy Intake measure of poverty. First you obtain the food basket of the poorest 40 percent of the population (using quintiles). Then compute the food expenditure that can give 3000 calorie per day based on the national food basket for the poorest 40 percent. With the application of adult equivalence per capita expenditure, you will obtain the amount in Naira that can be used to purchase food that will meet 3000 calorie. The addition of non-food component using average non-food expenditure of plus or minus 100 Households around the Core poverty line will give the objective (absolute) poverty measure. The total expenditure of food and non-food produce a poverty incidence of 60.2 percent or 89,096,000 Nigerians living in poverty. This measure is used for poverty headcount comparison across countries.

Dollar per Day: The application of dollar per day in the computation of poverty measure was achieved by adopting the World Bank 2002 of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) which placed on US\$1 to be equivalent to N46.2. When this figure was further adjusted to 2003 using CPI and the exchange rate it gave N59.2 to one US\$1. When N59.2 per day is annualized, it gives a poverty incidence of 51.6 percent. In computing for 2009/2010, we used the exchange rate of Naira

to US\$1 which stood at N150.00. When annualized, it gives a poverty incidence of 56.6%

Subjective Poverty Measure: This approach is referred to as self assess poverty measure. It is the opinion of members of Households. The outcome here is not different from the other three measures of poverty. It is evident that poverty incidence is on the increase in Nigeria. The self assessment poverty measure sought to find out from the Household on whether they are very poor, poor, moderately poor, fairly rich and rich. The self assessment poverty breakdown is provided in Table 12. The derived table provided in the Appendix as **Error! Reference source not found.**, categorizes them as Core poor (Very poor and Poor), moderately poor and Non-poor (Fairly rich and Rich). In 2003/2004, the incidence of poverty was 75.5 percent while in 2009/2010, the perception index of household living in poverty had risen to 92.5 percent.

Table 4 National Poverty Incidence 2003/2004 and 2009/2010

Year	Food Poor	Absolute Poor	Relative Poor	Dollar Per Day
2004	33.6	54.7	54.4	51.6
2010	41.0	60.9	69.0	61.2

Figure 3 National Poverty Incidence 2003/2004 and 2009/2010 in Bar Chart

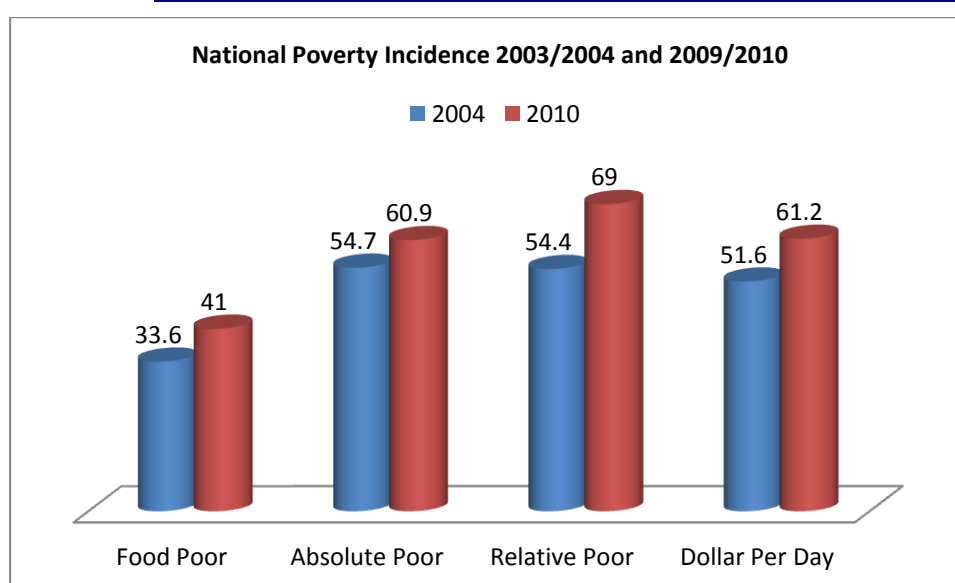


Table 5 Urban/Rural Incidence of Poverty by different Poverty Measures including Food Poor

Sector	Food Poor	Absolute Poverty	Relative Poverty	Dollar Per Day
Urban	26.7	52.0	61.8	52.4
Rural	48.3	66.1	73.2	66.3

Figure 4 Urban/Rural Incidence of Poverty for Different Measures

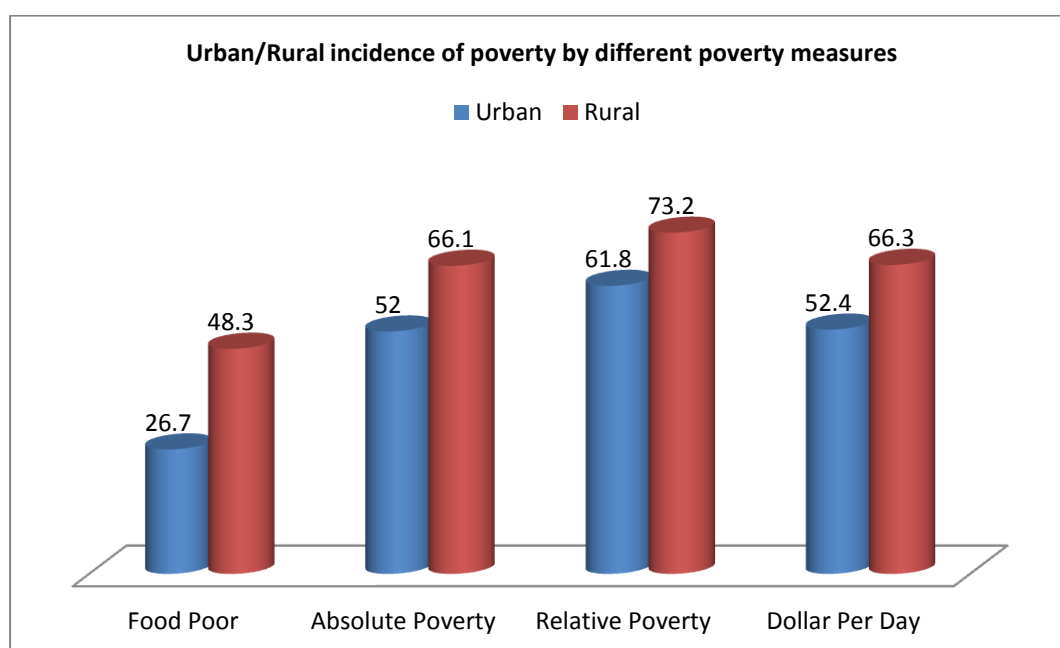
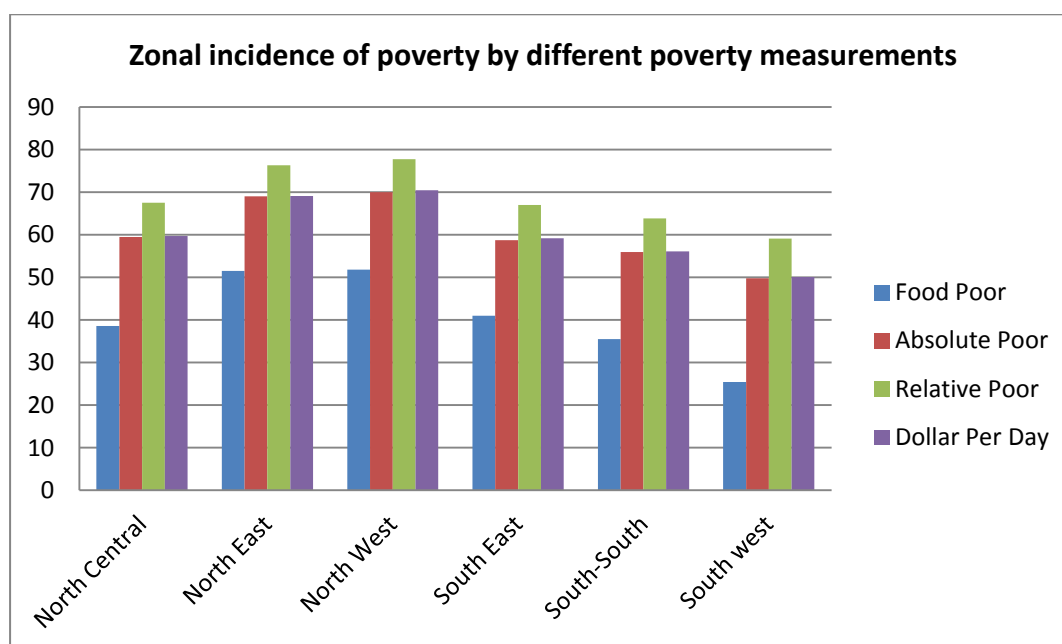


Table 6 Zonal Incidence of Poverty by different poverty measure

Zone	Food Poor	Absolute Poor	Relative Poor	Dollar Per Day
North Central	38.6	59.5	67.5	59.7
North East	51.5	69.0	76.3	69.1
North West	51.8	70.0	77.7	70.4
South East	41.0	58.7	67.0	59.2
South-South	35.5	55.9	63.8	56.1
South west	25.4	49.8	59.1	50.1

Figure 5 Zonal Incidence of Poverty by different poverty measure in a Bar Chart



Gini Coefficient: This is a measure that shows the level of inequality across the states of the federation. In this report, we tried to compare the inequality measure in 2003/2004 with that of 2009/2010. The percentage change from 2003/2004 to 2009/2010; which had a National percentage change of 4.1 percent. Table 7 below, shows income inequalities broken down by area of residence and geopolitical zone. A more detailed table with inequality numbers broken down by state is available in the appendix. States like Yobe (59.3%), Taraba (43%), Delta (31.1%), Ekiti (30.7%) and FCT (26%) had increase in inequality measures, whereas states like Lagos (-26.2%), Kwara (-25.9%) Kogi (-15.7%) and Bauchi (-28.9%) had a decrease in inequality measures.

Table 7 Income Inequalities by Area of Residence and Geopolitical Zone for 2001 and 2010

		2004	2010	% change from 2004 to 2010
National		0.4296	0.447	4.1
Area of Residence	Rural	0.4239	0.4334	2.2
	Urban	0.4154		4.2
Geo-political zones				
	1 South South	0.3849	0.434	12.8
	2 South East	0.376	0.4442	18.1
	3 South West	0.4088	0.4097	0.2
	4 North Central	0.4459	0.422	-5.4
	5 North East	0.4114	0.4468	8.6
	6 North West	0.4028	0.4056	0.7

2.7 Expenditure:

Determination of expenditure and estimates of household is fundamental in identifying the consumption patterns of the poor. The expenditure aggregates compute all individual member household expenditure into their primary headings for the purposes of poverty profile. It also includes some non-monetary measures such as consumption from own produce, uses value of owned assets and inputted owner occupied rents. The household aggregate is commonly expressed in terms of per capita expenditure or the household expenditure divided by the household size.

2.7.1 Expenditure Share of Household

This is another method of measuring price change in a household. Using the constant price of 2003/2004, changes were noticed in expenditure on the following items listed below.

- Food Purchase
- Food Own Consumption
- Total Food Expenditure
- Education Share
- Health Share
- Rent Share
- Non Food Share
- Total Expenditure Share and

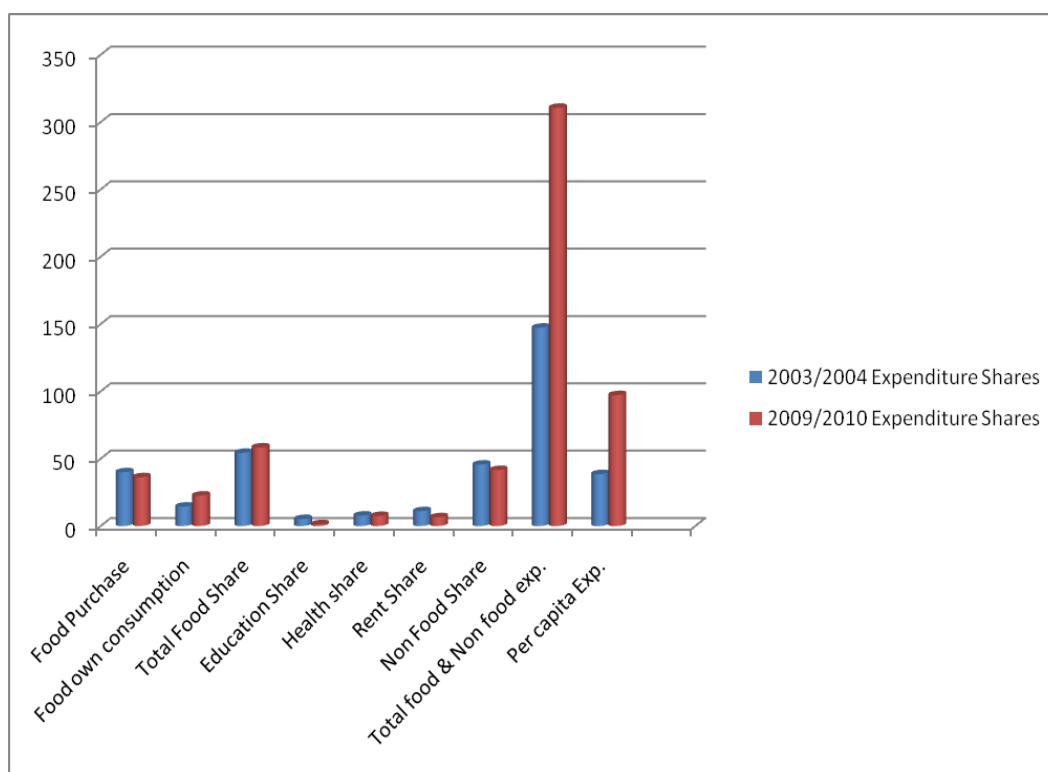
➤ Per Capita Household Expenditure Share

This actually showed the direction of the country expenditure profile and the areas that require intervention. Table 8 shows expenditure shares for each of the items mentioned above.

Table 8 Expenditure Share of Household for 2003/04 and 2009/10

Items	2003/2004 Expenditure Shares	2009/2010 Expenditure Shares
Food Purchase	39.96	36.30
Food own consumption	14.42	22.67
Total Food Share	54.38	58.37
Education Share	5.22	1.40
Health share	7.78	7.51
Rent Share	11.05	6.59
Non Food Share	45.62	41.63
Total food & Non food exp.	147.34	310.63
Per capita Exp.	38.57	97.22

Figure 6 Expenditure Share Household for 2003/04 and 2009/10 in a Bar Chart



2.7.2 Human Development Dimensions of Poverty

The correlation of levels of education with levels of poverty serves as a good measure across the population distribution. The low rate of households that visited a health provider and other vices on health is a measure of the poverty incidence. Other human development dimensions are the ability to read and write in English and the type of school attended. Type of dwelling and quality of life of the citizenry actually summaries, that the burden of demand for services has effects on school enrolment, access to primary health care and growth of unsanitary urban slums.

2.7.3 2011 Poverty Forecast

The NBS' forecast model has been used to determine 2011 poverty numbers for 3 main poverty measurement approaches. Actual figures will be released after the NBS' 2011/12 socio-economic survey.²

Table 9 Poverty Numbers with 2011 Estimates

	2004 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Estimated Population (million)	126.3	163	168
Relative Poverty	54.4	69	71.5
Absolute Poverty	54.7	60.9	61.9
Dollar Per Day	62.8	61.2	62.8

2.8 Conclusion

The increase in poverty at national levels show cased a number of variables at other levels of disaggregation. The Poverty Profile of Nigeria recognizes the role of the World Bank, the UK Department of International Development (DfID) other Development Partners in their effort in helping countries improve the availability of statistical data on which effective Poverty Monitoring and evaluation depend on.

A careful benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation of progress on the NLSS 2004 did not manifest in the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey which showed

² It is important to note however that the model and consequently the poverty forecast for 2011 is constrained by the assumption that the status quo of 2010 is maintained in 2011, accordingly it ignores the potential positive impact various poverty alleviation strategies may have had on reversing the poverty trend. This as mentioned earlier will become clearer once the 2011 annual socio-economic survey is completed.

a tremendous increase on poverty incidence of 69%. The HNLSS 2009/10 will provide more data needed on the poverty and distributional impacts of both past and proposed macro-economics policies and structural reforms. Presently the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has started a panel survey on households. The objective of this system is to provide relevant information and promote constructive public debate on the challenges, solutions and progress made in poverty reduction in Nigeria. The information gained through the panel surveys must be continuous, reliable and, above all, available to all stakeholders involve in the poverty reduction process. In order to improve its database and have up-to-date information on these indicators, NBS had developed a web-portal, NADA for the archiving of data making it accessible to users online.

2.9 Notes to the Report

- i. The National Bureau of Statistics, in calculating the Absolute Poverty Measurement, used 3000 calories as the expected minimum calorific intake for the average Nigerian. Different countries however, specify different minimum calories for any average adult and the FAO recommends 2500 calories. The NBS used 3000 in 2010 to compare with 2004, where 3000 was also adopted. 3000 was recommended by a Nutrition consultant in 2004 as the reasonable benchmark for Nigeria, given its average food basket. It is important to note that the choice of minimum calorific intake will affect the poverty numbers with a lower number reducing the number in poverty and a higher number increasing the number in poverty.
- ii. Urban and rural classifications of population in Nigeria are carried out by the National Population Commission (NPopC). NPopC determines what areas are classified as being rural, and what areas are classified as being urban. The NBS used the most recent classification from NPopC, which is from 1991, to classify urban and rural poverty numbers for 2004 and 2010. While the NBS acknowledges that urban-rural ratios have changed since 1991, the NBS poverty report is constrained by having to use the latest official figures of classification, provided through the NPopC. Accordingly, poverty numbers in this report, as it affects rural and urban classification, may be revised when NPopC releases updates.

ANNEX 1: List of Poverty Tables and Maps

Table 10 2010 Poverty Numbers for Absolute, Relative, Dollar/day and Food Poverty

		Food Poverty		Absolute Poverty		Moderately poor based on 2/3 of the weighted mean household per capita expenditure regionally deflated (Relative poverty)		Dollar per day based on an adjusted PPP	
		Food Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor
sector	Urban	26.7	73.3	52.0	48.0	61.8	38.2	52.4	47.6
	Rural	48.3	51.7	66.1	33.9	73.2	26.8	66.3	33.7
	National	41.0	59.0	60.9	39.1	69.0	31.0	61.2	38.8
zone	North Central	38.6	61.4	59.5	40.5	67.5	32.5	59.7	40.3
	North East	51.5	48.5	69.0	31.0	76.3	23.7	69.1	30.9
	North West	51.8	48.2	70.0	30.0	77.7	22.3	70.4	29.6
	South East	41.0	59.0	58.7	41.3	67.0	33.0	59.2	40.8
	South South	35.5	64.5	55.9	44.1	63.8	36.2	56.1	43.9
	South West	25.4	74.6	49.8	50.2	59.1	40.9	50.1	49.9
	state	Abia	30.5	69.5	57.4	42.6	63.4	36.6	57.8
	Adamawa	55.4	44.6	74.2	25.8	80.7	19.3	74.3	25.7
	Akwa ibom	35.6	64.4	53.7	46.3	62.8	37.2	53.8	46.2
	Anambra	34.2	65.8	56.8	43.2	68.0	32.0	57.4	42.6
	Bauchi	54.1	45.9	73.0	27.0	83.7	16.3	73.1	26.9
	Bayelsa	23.3	76.7	47.0	53.0	57.9	42.1	47.0	53.0
	Benue	48.5	51.5	67.1	32.9	74.1	25.9	67.2	32.8
	Borno	33.2	66.8	55.1	44.9	61.1	38.9	55.1	44.9
	Cross-Rivers	46.4	53.6	52.9	47.1	59.7	40.3	52.9	47.1
	Delta	42.8	57.2	63.3	36.7	70.1	29.9	63.6	36.4
	Ebonyi	63.5	36.5	73.6	26.4	80.4	19.6	73.6	26.4
	Edo	39.4	60.6	65.6	34.4	72.5	27.5	66.0	34.0
	Ekiti	35.8	64.2	52.4	47.6	59.1	40.9	52.6	47.4
	Enugu	52.7	47.3	62.5	37.5	72.1	27.9	63.4	36.6
	Gombe	71.5	28.5	74.2	25.8	79.8	20.2	74.2	25.8
	Imo	33.3	66.7	50.5	49.5	57.3	42.7	50.7	49.3
	Jigawa	71.1	28.9	74.1	25.9	79.0	21.0	74.2	25.8
	Kaduna	41.7	58.3	61.5	38.5	73.0	27.0	61.8	38.2
	Kano	48.3	51.7	65.6	34.4	72.3	27.7	66.0	34.0
	Katsina	56.2	43.8	74.5	25.5	82.0	18.0	74.8	25.2
	Kebbi	47.0	53.0	72.0	28.0	80.5	19.5	72.5	27.5
	Kogi	50.1	49.9	67.1	32.9	73.5	26.5	67.3	32.7
	Kwara	38.1	61.9	61.8	38.2	74.3	25.7	62.0	38.0
	Lagos	14.6	85.4	48.6	51.4	59.2	40.8	49.3	50.7
	Nassarawa	26.8	73.2	60.4	39.6	71.7	28.3	60.4	39.6
	Niger	20.4	79.6	33.8	66.2	43.6	56.4	33.9	66.1
	Ogun	41.8	58.2	62.3	37.7	69.0	31.0	62.5	37.5
	Ondo	36.1	63.9	45.7	54.3	57.0	43.0	46.1	53.9
	Osun	19.5	80.5	37.9	62.1	47.5	52.5	38.1	61.9
	Oyo	24.6	75.4	51.8	48.2	60.7	39.3	51.8	48.2
	Plateau	44.0	56.0	74.1	25.9	79.7	20.3	74.7	25.3
	Rivers	26.3	73.7	50.4	49.6	58.6	41.4	50.6	49.4
	Sokoto	56.6	43.4	81.2	18.8	86.4	13.6	81.9	18.1
	Taraba	45.2	54.8	68.9	31.1	76.3	23.7	68.9	31.1
	Yobe	58.5	41.5	73.8	26.2	79.6	20.4	74.1	25.9
	Zamfara	44.4	55.6	70.8	29.2	80.2	19.8	71.3	28.7
	FCT	32.5	67.5	55.6	44.4	59.9	40.1	55.6	44.4

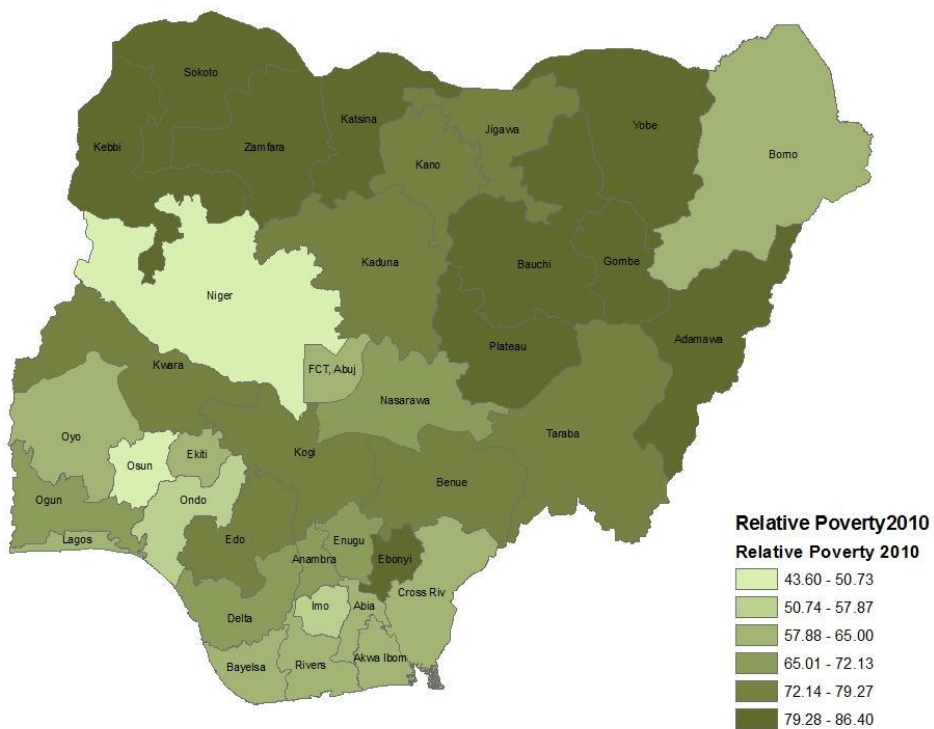


Figure 7 Relative Poverty Measure 2010

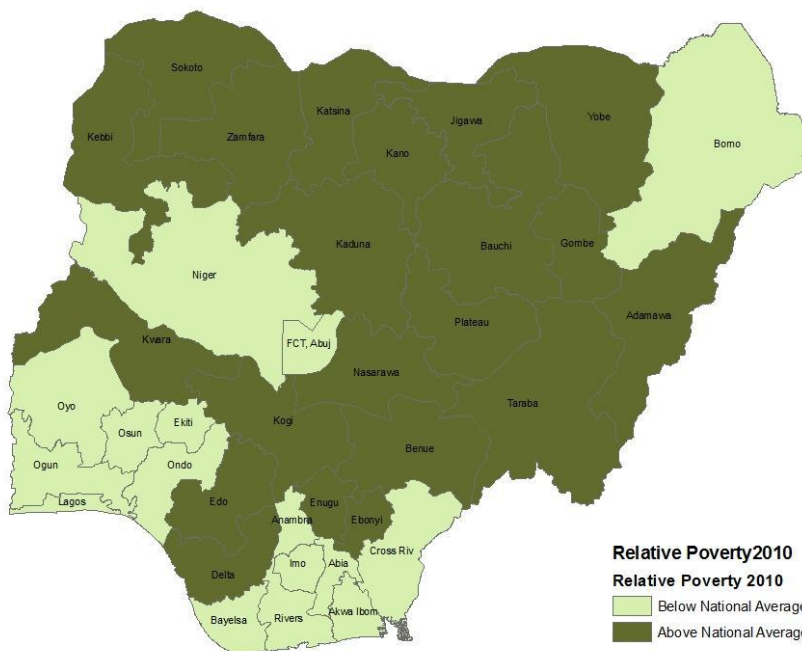


Figure 8 Relative Poverty Measure 2010: States above and below National Average

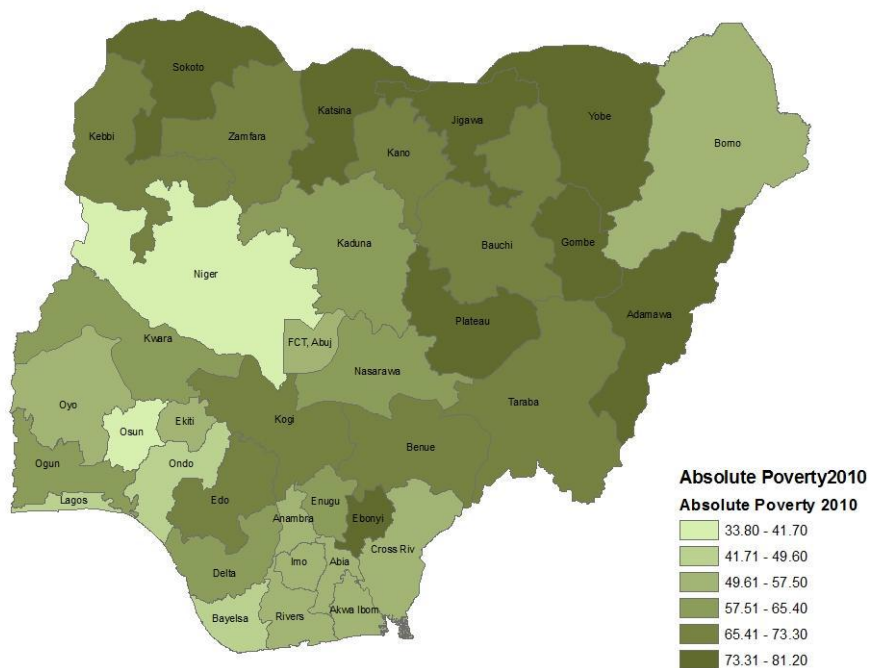


Figure 9 Map of Nigeria: Absolute Poverty Measure 2010



Figure 10 Map of Nigeria: Absolute Poverty Measure 2010 showing states above and below National Average

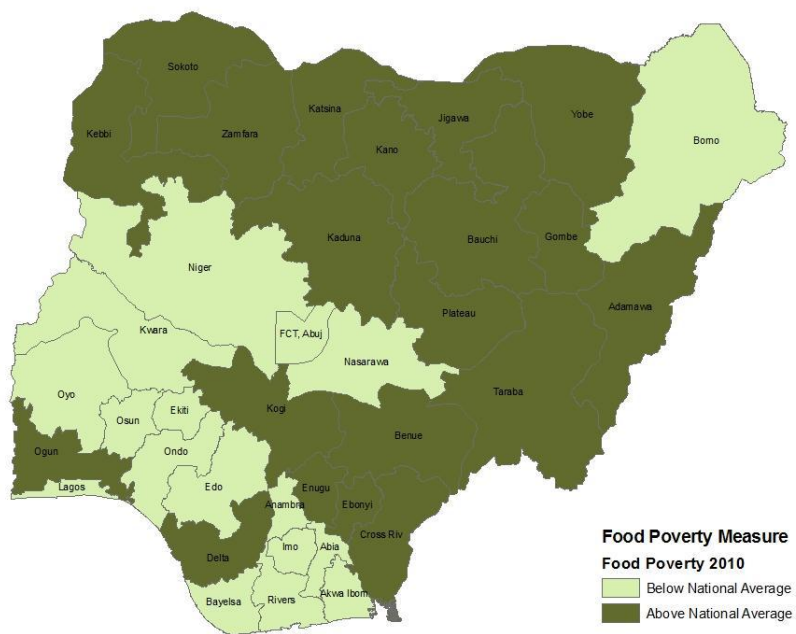


Figure 11 Map of Nigeria: Food Poverty Measure 2010 showing states above and below National Average

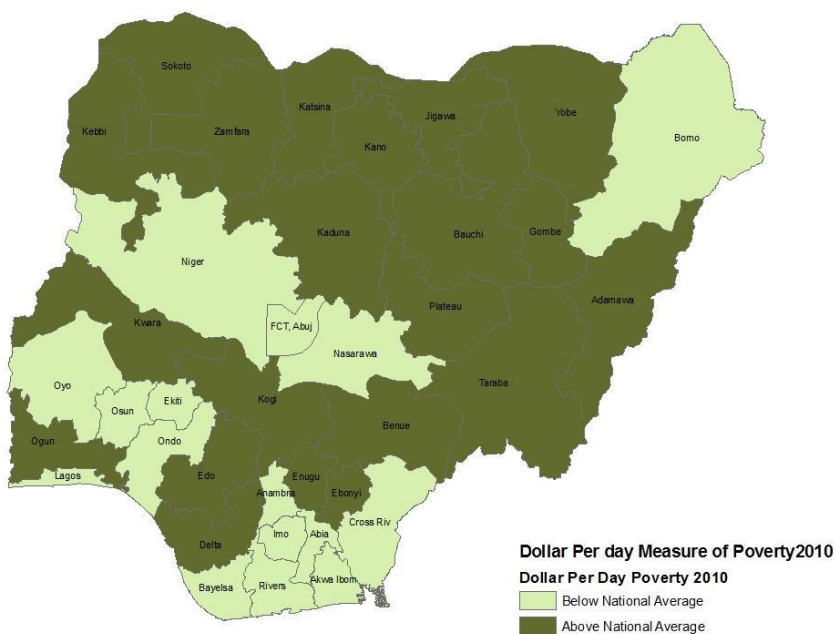


Figure 12 Map of Nigeria: Dollar Per Day 2010 showing states above and below National Average

DERIVED SUBJECTIVE POVERTY MEASURE				
	Core Poor	Moderate Poor	Non-poor	Total
Sector				
URBAN	36.3	56.2	7.5	100.0
RURAL	53.5	41.2	5.3	100.0
Total	46.7	47.2	6.1	100.0
North Central				
BENUE	63.0	32.7	4.3	100.0
KOGI	38.0	58.7	3.3	100.0
KWARA	40.4	57.0	2.6	100.0
NASSARAWA	34.0	60.0	6.1	100.0
NIGER	32.0	59.6	8.4	100.0
PLATEAU	38.7	55.9	5.4	100.0
FCT ABUJA	42.4	55.6	2.1	100.0
Total	42.4	52.8	4.8	100.0
North East				
ADAMAWA	56.7	39.2	4.1	100.0
BAUCHI	49.3	41.9	8.7	100.0
BORNO	45.6	51.3	3.1	100.0
GOMBE	50.0	46.3	3.7	100.0
TARABA	64.4	29.8	5.8	100.0
YOBE	46.4	49.7	3.9	100.0
Total	51.6	43.5	4.9	100.0
North West				
JIGAWA	35.6	56.0	8.4	100.0
KADUNA	52.4	38.2	9.5	100.0
KANO	53.4	40.8	5.8	100.0
KATSINA	48.6	46.2	5.2	100.0
KEBBI	46.2	46.3	7.5	100.0
SOKOTO	31.9	59.4	8.7	100.0
ZAMFARA	52.6	43.6	3.8	100.0
Total	47.3	45.8	6.9	100.0
South East				
ABIA	63.0	30.3	6.7	100.0
ANAMBRA	47.6	45.0	7.4	100.0
EBONYI	79.1	15.2	5.7	100.0
ENUGU	49.4	42.2	8.4	100.0
IMO	67.0	30.4	2.6	100.0
Total	59.0	34.8	6.2	100.0
South South				
AKWA IBOM	50.4	43.3	6.3	100.0
BAYELSA	67.6	28.6	3.8	100.0
C/ RIVER	69.6	26.0	4.4	100.0
DELTA	57.1	36.2	6.7	100.0
EDO	33.7	59.1	7.2	100.0
RIVERS	57.9	33.9	8.2	100.0
Total	54.3	39.2	6.6	100.0
South West				
EKITI	45.6	51.1	3.3	100.0
LAGOS	24.8	66.2	9.0	100.0
OGUN	24.6	69.2	6.3	100.0
ONDO	52.3	44.2	3.5	100.0
OSUN	25.4	65.3	9.3	100.0
OYO	46.0	49.5	4.5	100.0
Total	34.4	59.1	6.5	100.0

Table 11 Derived Subjective Poverty Measure 2010: core poor, moderate poor and non-poor

Table 12 Household Assessment of Livelihood: Subjective Poverty Measurement

Household Assessment of Livelihood						
	Very poor	Poor	Moderate	Fairly rich	Rich	Total
Sector						
Urban	6.1	30.1	56.2	6.3	1.2	100.0
Rural	11.6	41.9	41.2	4.5	0.8	100.0
<i>Total</i>	9.5	37.2	47.2	5.2	0.9	100.0
North Central						
Benue	12.6	50.4	32.7	3.8	0.5	100.0
Kogi	5.8	32.2	58.7	2.9	0.4	100.0
Kwara	3.8	36.6	57.0	2.4	0.2	100.0
Nasarawa	7.0	26.9	60.0	5.9	0.2	100.0
Niger	6.9	25.1	59.6	7.7	0.7	100.0
Plateau	7.6	31.1	55.9	4.0	1.4	100.0
FCT	3.3	39.0	55.6	1.3	0.8	100.0
<i>Total</i>	7.3	35.1	52.8	4.2	0.6	100.0
North East						
Adamawa	10.2	46.6	39.2	3.5	0.6	100.0
Bauchi	7.1	42.3	41.9	8.1	0.6	100.0
Borno	3.9	41.7	51.3	2.4	0.7	100.0
Gombe	7.5	42.6	46.3	2.9	0.8	100.0
Taraba	10.1	54.3	29.8	5.4	0.4	100.0
Yobe	11.0	35.4	49.7	3.3	0.5	100.0
<i>Total</i>	7.8	43.8	43.5	4.3	0.6	100.0
North West						
Jigawa	4.9	30.7	56.0	7.3	1.0	100.0
Kaduna	8.8	43.5	38.2	9.0	0.5	100.0
Kano	11.5	41.9	40.8	5.2	0.6	100.0
Katsina	7.9	40.8	46.2	4.5	0.7	100.0
Kebbi	6.6	39.6	46.3	5.3	2.2	100.0
Sokoto	8.6	23.3	59.4	7.5	1.1	100.0
Zamfara	15.3	37.2	43.6	2.8	1.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	9.3	38.0	45.8	6.0	0.9	100.0
South East						
Abia	15.8	47.2	30.3	4.9	1.8	100.0
Anambra	10.1	37.5	45.0	5.1	2.2	100.0
Ebonyi	27.6	51.4	15.2	5.2	0.5	100.0
Enugu	13.2	36.2	42.2	7.7	0.8	100.0
Imo	20.3	46.7	30.4	1.8	0.8	100.0
<i>Total</i>	16.3	42.8	34.8	4.9	1.3	100.0
South South						
Akwa Ibom	14.0	36.4	43.3	4.5	1.8	100.0
Bayelsa	32.6	35.0	28.6	1.7	2.1	100.0
Cross River	17.0	52.7	26.0	3.7	0.7	100.0
Delta	13.6	43.5	36.2	6.0	0.7	100.0
Edo	3.9	29.8	59.1	6.1	1.1	100.0
Rivers	12.0	45.9	33.9	6.2	1.9	100.0
<i>Total</i>	13.6	40.6	39.2	5.2	1.4	100.0
South West						
Ekiti	8.0	37.6	51.1	2.7	0.6	100.0
Lagos	4.3	20.5	66.2	8.3	0.7	100.0
Ogun	2.7	21.8	69.2	5.2	1.0	100.0
Ondo	5.9	46.4	44.2	3.4	0.0	100.0
Osun	1.9	23.6	65.3	7.0	2.3	100.0
Oyo	7.6	38.3	49.5	3.9	0.6	100.0
<i>Total</i>	4.9	29.4	59.1	5.7	0.8	100.0

		Income Inequality		% change from
		2004	2010	2004 to 2010
National		0.4296	0.447	4.1
State				
	Abia	0.3524	0.3968	12.6
	Adamawa	0.4414	0.4339	-1.7
	Akwa ibom	0.3645	0.4381	20.2
	Anambra	0.3534	0.3803	7.6
	Bauchi	0.4705	0.3348	-28.9
	Bayelsa	0.3333	0.337	1.1
	Benue	0.3888	0.4069	4.6
	Borno	0.3601	0.3841	6.7
	Cross-rivers	0.3977	0.4369	9.8
	Delta	0.3582	0.4698	31.1
	Ebonyi	0.3598	0.425	18.1
	Edo	0.3742	0.4177	11.6
	Ekiti	0.3695	0.4831	30.7
	Enugu	0.3976	0.4273	7.5
	Gombe	0.3652	0.4217	15.5
	Imo	0.3844	0.425	10.6
	Jigawa	0.3368	0.3976	18.1
	Kaduna	0.3668	0.4005	9.2
	Kano	0.375	0.4692	25.1
	Katsina	0.4174	0.374	-10.4
	Kebbi	0.3046	0.3259	7
	Kogi	0.4914	0.4145	-15.7
	Kwara	0.4848	0.3594	-25.9
	Lagos	0.504	0.3719	-26.2
	Nassarawa	0.3494	0.34	-2.7
	Niger	0.3665	0.3675	0.3
	Ogun	0.3984	0.4076	2.3
	Ondo	0.3274	0.3869	18.2
	Osun	0.3482	0.3856	10.7
	Oyo	0.3295	0.3923	19.1
	Plateau	0.4242	0.3995	-5.8
	Rivers	0.4052	0.4614	13.9
	Sokoto	0.3574	0.355	-0.7
	Taraba	0.3664	0.5241	43
	Yobe	0.3283	0.523	59.3
	Zamfara	0.3506	0.3397	-3.1
	Federal Capital Territory	0.4062	0.5116	26

Table 13 Income Inequalities for 2004 and 2010

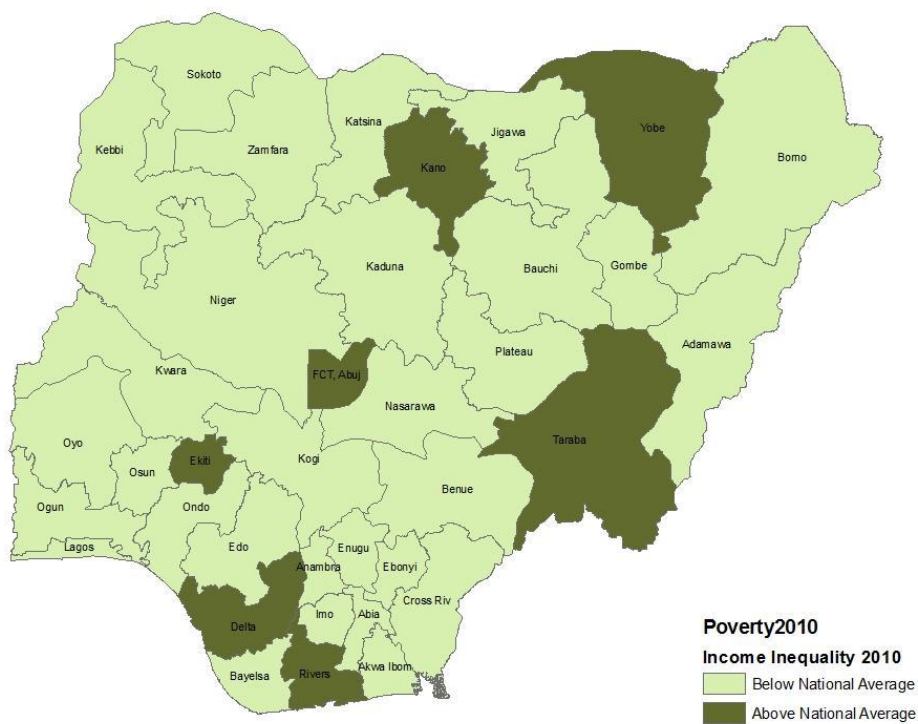


Figure 13 Map of Nigeria: Income Inequality 2010 showing states above and below National Average