NIGERIA
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX
(2022)


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CONTENTS

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Federal Republic of Nigeria

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ABBREVIATIONS AND MPI GLOSSARY

CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing data entry
CBT	Community Based Targeting
Child MPI	Child Multidimensional Poverty Index
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DDU	Data Demand and Use strategy
EAs	Enumeration areas
FCT	Federal Capital Territory of Abuja
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCI	Human Capital Index
HDI	Human Development Index
LGA	Local Government Area
MFBNP	Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MPIS	Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey 2021/2022
NASSCO	National Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office
National MPI	National Multidimensional Poverty Index
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics

NLSS	Nigerian Living Standard Survey
NPRGS	National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy
NSR	National Social Register
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford
OSSAP-SDG	Office of the Special Adviser to the President on SDG
PMT	Proxy Means Testing
PVHH	Poor and vulnerable household
PLWD	Person living with a disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

MPI glossary

Incidence of Nigeria MPI	The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.
Intensity of Nigeria MPI	The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100% for the Nigeria MPI).
Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	The MPI reflects the share of possible deprivations that poor people experience and the value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation. The aim of the Nigeria MPI (2022) is for this number to reduce over time.
Incidence of Nigeria Child MPI	The percentage of the population under 5 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.
Intensity of Nigeria Child MPI	The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children under 5 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children under 5 (ranges from 21% to 100% for the Nigeria Child MPI).
95% Confidence interval	The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.

FOREWORD

Nigeria is a rich country with a booming population of over 200 million people. While this richness is an advantage, the country's human development has, however, been severely impacted by multidimensional poverty.

In 2015, President Muhammadu Buhari inherited an economy that was depressed, a people in dire need, and global poverty statistics that projected a steady descent into poverty. The government prioritised these issues by launching two key interventions, among other initiatives: first, the National Social Protection Policy, which serves as the guidebook for addressing inequalities, highlights the social benefits accruable to each citizen, and provides insights on public policy issues of distribution and protection, especially for the poor and vulnerable. The second was the establishment of the National Social Safety-Nets Project (NASSP), which has in its custody the largest number of identified poor and vulnerable households in Nigeria; the National Social Register (NSR)—*over 12.8 million households, equivalent to 52 million individuals have so far been identified as of 30 September, 2022*.

These efforts have begun to pay off. The COVID-19 pandemic made clearer than ever the essence of such insightful data that the National Social Register (NSR) collects. To stall further decline into poverty because of the pandemic, the Rapid Response Register (RRR)—*with about 6.8 million to date*—was created as a sub-registry of the NSR, and identified urban poor informal sector workers affected by the socio-economic shocks of the COVID-19. These registers were used to help identify beneficiaries of various interventions during the pandemic.

In 2021, the government intensified its commitment to eradicating extreme poverty in Nigeria and accelerate a steady human capital growth when the Federal Executive Council (FEC) approved the launch of the National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy (NPRGS)—a 10-year programme to accelerate the reduction in poverty through economic growth, social protection programmes, and other sectors. The Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is one of the in-flight projects of the NPRGS.

The Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (2022) is a frontline effort at creating an evidence-based, Data Demand and Use strategy for achieving the Presidential mandate of lifting 100 million out of poverty in a decade. Furthermore, as it relates to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Agenda, 'leave no one behind', it shows the interlinkages of deprivations experienced by poor people: No Poverty (SDG 1); Zero Hunger (SDG 2); Health and Well-being (SDG 3); Quality Education (SDG 4); Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6); Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7); and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11). The Nigeria

MPI brings many concerns together into one headline measure and focuses on people who are being left behind in multiple SDGs at the same time. It is also reported as SDG Indicator 1.2.2.

Given these initiatives and especially because of MPI, Nigeria is on track to achieve the global targets of the SDGs as well as those set nationally. To ensure sustainability, the Nigeria MPI has since been adopted as the national measure for poverty that complements monetary measurements. This adoption is reflected in the National Development Plans (2021–26 and 2026–30), and the 10-year programme of the NPRGS.

The MPI data in this report provide insightful information at national and state levels, placing at the disposal of actors and policymakers a tool to pinpoint levels of deprivations experienced by people up to senatorial districts, the kind of policy changes required for the reforms needed, and the need for State and private sector participation to move the needle with every targeted investment effort. The Nigeria MPI is thus positioned to play a pivotal role in the hands of discerning stakeholders: policymakers at various levels of government, academia, civil society and the public.

The Nigeria Poverty Map (NPM) has been created as a more user-friendly version of this report and visually presents the data findings for each indicator, State, senatorial district, and disaggregated analyses related to: children, gender, and people living with disabilities, among others.

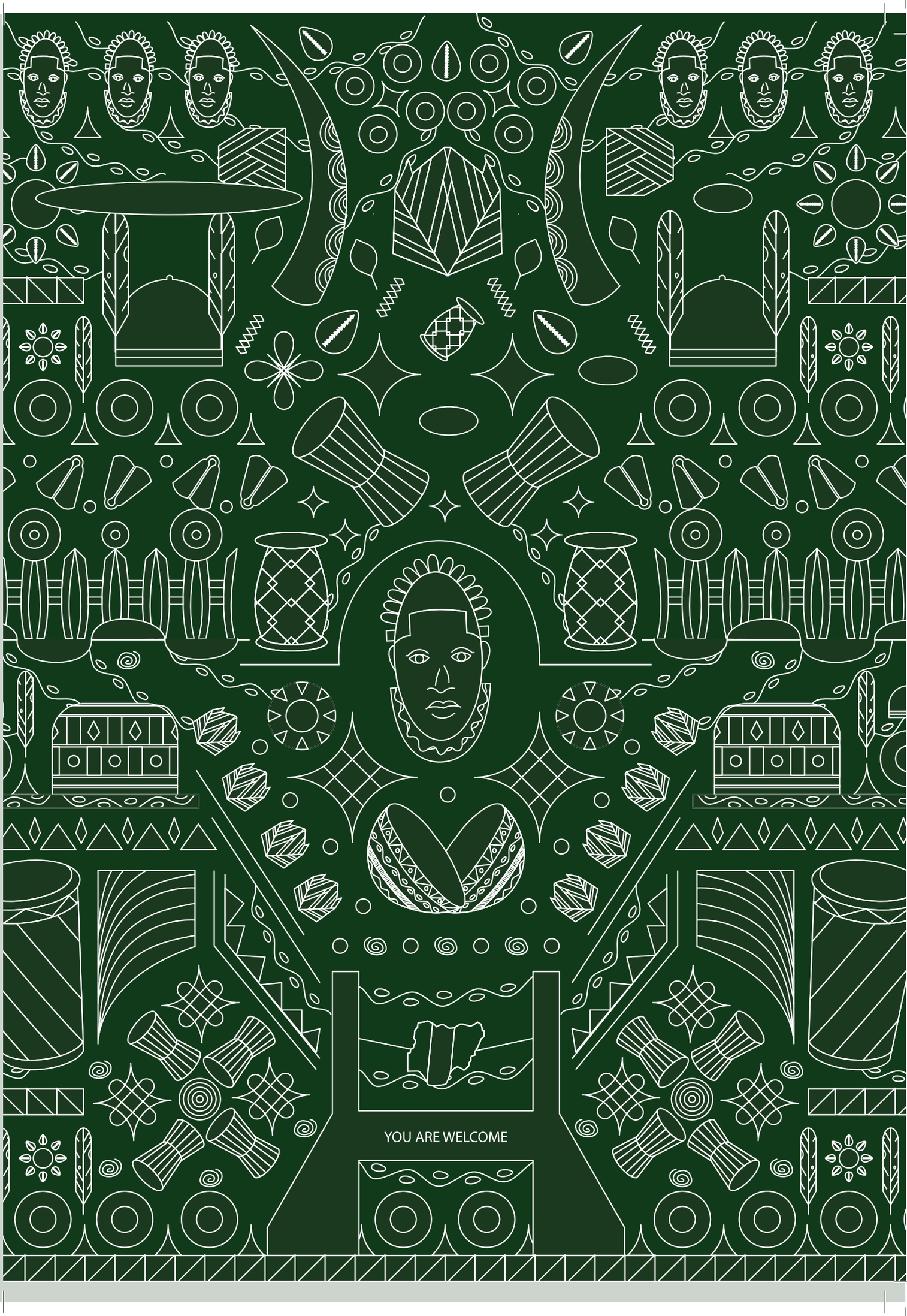
Prince Clem Ikanade Agba
Honourable Minister of State for Budget and National Planning
Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
Federal Republic of Nigeria

November 2022

NIGERIA POVERTY MAP

The Nigeria Poverty MAP (NPM) Dashboard is an interactive dashboard that has been created as a more user-friendly version of this report and visually presents the data findings for each indicator, State, senatorial district and disaggregated analyses related to: children, gender and people living with disabilities, among others. The NPM will enable users to more easily explore and understand how different indicators contribute to poverty in Nigeria.

The Nigeria Poverty Map can be accessed at www.nigeriapovertymap.com and via this QR code: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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context

Home to over 200 million people, Nigeria is the most populous country on the African continent and the seventh largest in the world. The United Nations forecasts that the population will double by 2050, making it the third largest country in the world (UNDESA, 2019). Given Nigeria's size and growth potential, the pressure to safeguard and improve the lives of its citizens is significant.

Nigeria was still recovering from its 2016 economic recession when another recession hit in 2020 due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, further derailing its economic recovery. While the COVID-19 regulatory measures implemented in Nigeria helped to control the spread of the virus, many of these necessary and lifesaving measures had deleterious effects on livelihoods, health, human wellbeing, state–society relations and social harmony. The Nigerian economy has grown post-COVID, with the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate rising from -1.92% in 2020 to +3.40% in 2021. Despite this economic recovery, the lingering impact of the 2020 recession has undermined household welfare and exacerbated poverty and vulnerability.

In August 2019, the President of Nigeria committed to empowering an additional 100 million people to escape extreme poverty by 2030. This means that, on average, 10 million people must be lifted out of poverty each year, starting from 2020. With the adverse impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods, and unemployment, this challenge has become even more important.

It is within this context that the Nigeria MPI (2022) survey was conducted across the 109 senatorial districts, establishing a baseline for the local government area (LGA) survey due in 2023, and future two-yearly national surveys.

The structure of the Nigeria MPI (2022)

In 2018, Nigeria published its first national MPI, constructed by the National Bureau of Statistics, in the Human Development Report (UNDP, 2018). However, subsequent consultations with stakeholder groups concluded that additional indicators were needed to accurately reflect poverty following the pandemic—including among children. The Nigeria MPI (2022) survey questionnaire therefore included additional variables that were relevant given the new context and national priorities—such as food security, water reliability, underemployment, security shocks, school lag and child deprivations.[1]

1 Full descriptions of the 2022 indicators are in Chapter 2.

The Nigeria MPI (2022) has four dimensions: health, education, living standards, and work and shocks. The number of indicators, and their ambition, have increased. Security shocks were raised in consultations and have been added to the work dimension, which also now includes underemployment. Food security and time to healthcare have been added to the health dimension. School lag has been added to the education dimension as a proxy for quality, and water reliability added to living standards.

The Nigeria MPI (2022) also has a linked Child MPI. This Child MPI extends the Nigeria MPI to include appropriate indicators for children under 5, by adding a fifth dimension of child survival and development. This additional dimension contains eight vital aspects of early childhood development in physical and cognitive domains—including severe undernutrition, immunisation, intellectually stimulating activities, and preschool. While it does not offer individual-level data, it uncovers additional children who according to the extra dimension should qualify as multidimensionally poor. Figures 1a and 1b outline the Nigeria MPI (2022) and linked Child MPI, respectively.

Figure 1a: Nigeria MPI (2022) diagram

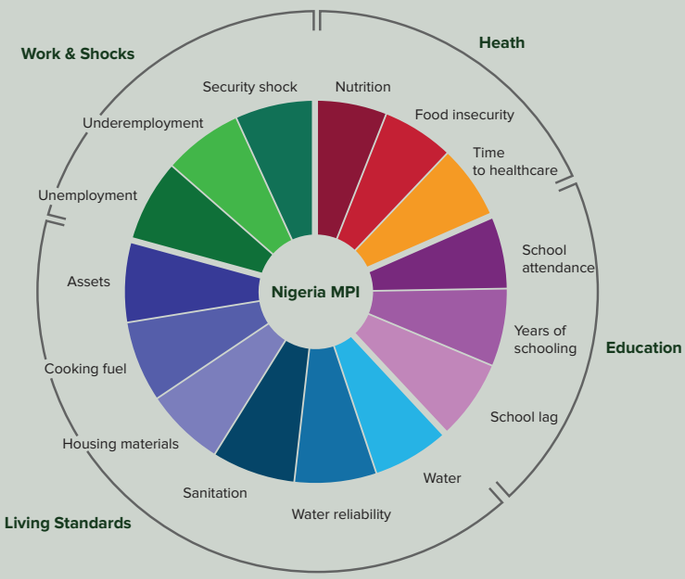
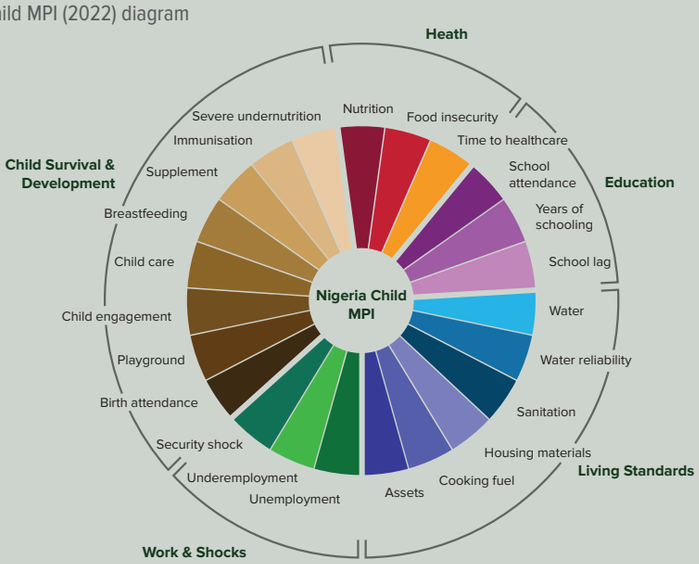


Figure 1b: Nigeria Child MPI (2022) diagram



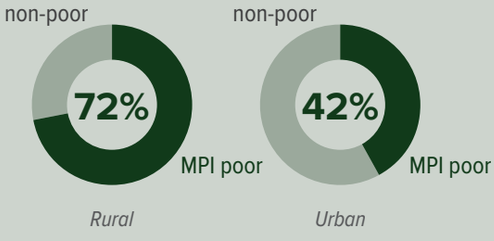
Nigeria MPI (2022)—Key results

Sixty-three percent of people—**133 million**—are multidimensionally poor.

- The Nigeria MPI is 0.257, showing that poor people in Nigeria experience just over one-quarter of all possible deprivations. The value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation. The aim of the Nigeria MPI (2022) is for this number to reduce over time.

Over half of the population who are multidimensionally poor cook with dung, wood or charcoal, rather than cleaner energy. High deprivations are also apparent in sanitation, time to healthcare, food insecurity, and housing.

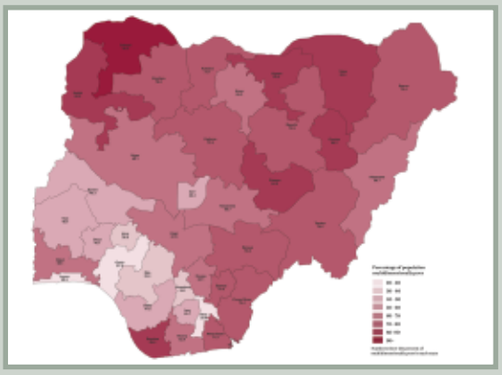
- Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural areas, where **72% of people are poor**, compared to **42% of people in urban areas**. Approximately **70% of Nigeria's population** live in rural areas, yet these areas are home to **80% of poor people**; the intensity of rural poverty is also higher: **42% in rural areas** compared to **37% in urban areas**.



- Sixty-five percent of poor people—**86 million**—live in the North, while **35%—nearly 47 million**—live in the South.

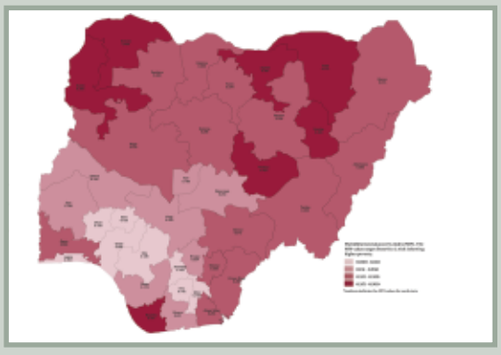
- In a federal system, it is vital to understand the level of poverty by State. Poverty levels across States vary significantly, with the proportion of the population (incidence) living in multidimensional poverty ranging from a low of **27%** in Ondo to a high of **91%** in Sokoto.

Incidence of multidimensional poverty in Nigeria



- In terms of the MPI value, which captures the proportion of poor people as well as the intensity of their poverty, the poorest states are Sokoto, Bayelsa, Jigawa, Kebbi, Gombe and Yobe, but we cannot say for sure which of these is the poorest, because statistically their confidence intervals (or the range within which the true value falls considering the sample) overlap.

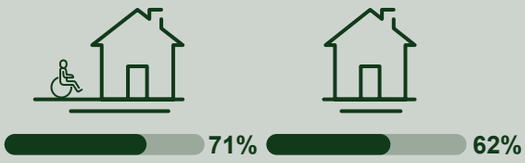
MPI by State



- Patterns of poverty also vary within States, with representative results available at the senatorial district level. As an example, in Kano State, the proportion of people who are poor ranges from **50%** in Kano Central to **77%** in Kano South. In terms of MPI composition,

in three of the poorest districts—Kebbi South, Yobe South, and Sokoto North—deprivations in years of schooling and food security contribute most to MPI in Kebbi South, but in Yobe South and Sokoto North it is deprivations in school attendance.

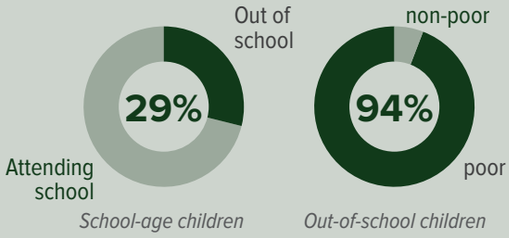
- The Nigeria MPI can be disaggregated by vulnerable populations, such as by disability status or children. **Seventy one percent** of people living in households with at least one person living with a disability (PLWD) are poor, compared to **62% of people living in households where no one is living with a disability**. **Two-thirds of children aged 0–17 are poor (67.5%), compared to 58.7% of adults**. This gives rise to the sobering reality that over half of all poor people (**51%**) are children.



- Indicator priorities vary quite widely between States with very similar poverty levels, so interventions should be tailored to the deprivation profiles of each State. For example, Kaduna and Bauchi are nearby to each other, have similar levels of MPI, but the composition of multidimensional poverty, in terms of the percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI, varies considerably. This suggests different prioritisations and poverty reduction strategies, tailored to the composition of multidimensional poverty in each state such as more focus on health and work and shocks indicators in Kaduna than in Bauchi.

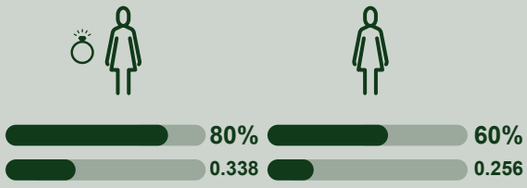
- In general, the incidence of monetary poverty is lower than the incidence of multidimensional poverty across most States. In Nigeria, **40% of people are poor** according to the 2018/19 national monetary poverty line, and **63% are multidimensionally poor** according to the Nigeria MPI (2022).

- In total, **29% of all school-aged children** are not attending school. This is closely linked to multidimensional poverty: **94% of all out-of-school children are poor**. Thus **27% of all school-aged children are both poor and out of school** (with no significant gender disparities), making this a critical area in need of urgent investment.



The data profiles how many children live in households where there is inequality, with some children attending school and others not. Overall, **18% of poor school-aged children experience inequalities in their household**, compared to **2% of non-poor school-aged children**.

- While **6 out of 10 girls aged 12–17 are poor**, among those in child marriages, approximately **8 out of 10 are poor**. The Nigeria MPI among married girls is also higher at 0.338, compared to 0.256 for girls who are not married. While the numbers are small, the differences in poverty are very high, emphasising the need to address child marriage and multidimensional poverty jointly.



- Gender disparities continue to greatly affect the overall population, with **1 in 7 poor people (19.1 million)** living in a household in which a man has completed primary school, but no woman has done so.

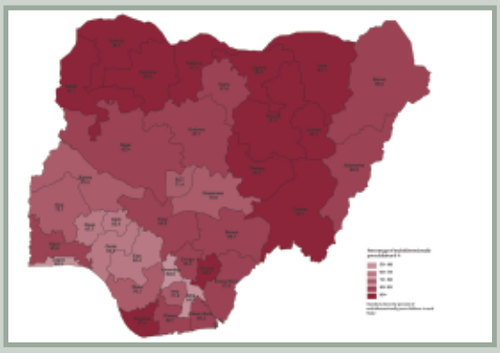
- Across Nigeria, **4.4 million people, 2.1% of the population**, live in households with a pioneer child—a child who has completed six years of schooling and lives in a household where no adult has completed six years of schooling.

Child MPI—key results

Children are a strategic population of concern, as nearly half of all Nigerians are children under the age of 18.

- This report builds a linked Nigeria Child MPI for **children under 5**. This extends the Nigeria MPI by adding a fifth dimension of child survival and development, with eight child-focused indicators. All the children under 5 who are poor according to the Nigeria MPI are poor according to the Child MPI, which also reveals additional children as multidimensionally poor. Using the Child MPI, **83.5% of children under 5 are poor (22.9 million)**. The incidence of multidimensional poverty— the proportion of the child population under 5 living in multidimensional poverty—is **above 50%** in all States, and greater than **95%** in Bayelsa, Sokoto, Gombe and Kebbi.

Incidence of child poverty by State using the Nigeria Child MPI



- In the 10 poorest senatorial districts according to the Nigeria Child MPI, **91% to 99% of children under 5 are poor**. These senatorial districts are Bayelsa West, Kebbi South, Yobe South, Sokoto North, Yobe North, Jigawa North East, Plateau South, Taraba North, Kebbi Central and Jigawa North West.

- The highest child-focused deprivations are in the indicator of child engagement—where over half of children under 5 are poor and lack the intellectual stimulation that is pivotal to early childhood development.

Child poverty is prevalent in rural areas, with almost **90% of rural children experiencing poverty**.

The results analysed in this report are open source and available at the NPM website www.nigeriapovertymap.gov.ng.

Policy implications

The Nigeria MPI (2022) is designed to be used as both a measurement and policy tool. Leadership and a strong commitment to this purpose are needed to ensure that the insights from the Nigeria MPI inform high-impact policy responses.

Potential policy uses include:

- **Complementing monetary poverty measures.** Both monetary and non-monetary poverty measures are needed to better inform policies intended to address the needs and deprivations faced by poor populations.

  Recommendation

  Include the Nigeria MPI (2022) as an official monitoring indicator for the initiative lifting 100 million people out of poverty by 2030, to complement the monetary indicators.

  Progress

  In 2022, the Federal Executive Council approved the 2022–25 National Poverty Reduction with Growth Strategy (NPRGS) under which the MPI project is being implemented.

- **Tracking and reporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** The Nigeria MPI (2022) can be reported under SDG Indicator 1.2.2 and can help look at interlinkages across several different SDGs. It shows the simultaneous deprivations of people sharing the same household that relate to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11.

  Recommendation

  Use the Nigeria MPI (2022) to report and share progress on poverty reduction via both the Global SDG Indicators Database (under Indicator 1.2.2) and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

  Progress

  The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (Budget and National Planning arm), under which the National MPI is being implemented, also coordinates VNRs in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDG).

  The Nigeria MPI 2018 has been reported in the SDG global database under Indicator 1.2.2 which will be updated with the 2022 figures.

  The OSSAP-SDG, as part of the technical team of the MPI Data Demand and Use (DDU) strategy, have commenced alignment activities on the use of MPI data for the next VNR.

- **Designing and coordinating policy.** The Nigeria MPI can be used to coordinate and align different sectors and line ministries, as well as programmes and levels of government, so that responses to poverty can be integrated, multisectoral, and transversal. A possible first step in using the Nigeria MPI (2022) for policy is to map all relevant existing projects, programmes and policies against the MPI's dimensions and indicators.

Recommendations

Prioritise and accelerate the implementation of existing national policies and action plans that have an impact on clusters of deprivations that are particularly high at a national or sub-national level, such as:

1. the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition 2021–25, that will directly contribute to reducing deprivations in nutrition and food security, considering that:
   a. nutritional deprivations are highest in North West.
   b. food insecurity is relatively higher in urban areas and in South South.
2. the National Action Plan for the Revitalization of Nigeria's Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector, which will directly contribute to reducing deprivations in sanitation, water and water reliability, considering that:
   a. deprivation in sanitation is high across all zones.
   b. deprivation levels in water are highest in North Central, North East, North West and South South.
3. the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme that aims to both improve the health and educational outcomes of primary school students, and contribute to stimulating local agricultural production and the empowerment of women.
4. N-Power, a scheme under the National Social Investments Programme of the Federal Government geared towards job creation, poverty alleviation and empowerment initiatives through volunteering services for young people.

Adopt a national strategy to accelerate the sustainable transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies, given that more than half of the population who are multidimensionally poor cook with dung, wood or charcoal.

- **Targeting.** By revealing not only who lives in poverty and where, but also *how* people are poor by each indicator, the Nigeria MPI (2022) provides valuable information to determine the beneficiaries of social programmes.

Recommendations

Set child poverty reduction as a top national priority, as more than half of all poor people are children. Early childhood development policies must be strengthened and accelerated. The nutrition of children under 5 must be prioritised as this population cannot wait; policies to increase school enrolment and attendance should also be prioritised, as should policies to end child marriage.

Alongside previous policy recommendations, prioritise interventions in rural areas, where 80% of all multidimensionally poor people live.

Adopt a programme aimed at promoting employment and alleviating shocks for households with at least one PLWD.

Continue to include MPI data in the National Social Register (NSR) to ensure that targeting takes into account people who are multidimensionally poor.

Promote the Nigeria Poverty Map (NPM), accessible at www.nigeriapovertymap.gov.ng, so non-governmental actors can access and use Nigeria MPI (2022) data to target their programmes.

Progress

The alignment of the Nigeria MPI (2022) and the NSR was a critical component of the design of the Nigeria MPI survey and its subsequent use. Beyond contracting the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to conduct the survey, the Nigeria Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO) has also launched an exercise to integrate the National MPI data with all State Social Registers.

- **Planning and budgeting.** The Nigeria MPI (2022) can be used as a tool to guide the allocation of resources at the national level—within sectors and ministries—as well as in States (LGAs), and senatorial districts, according to where the evidence shows deprivations.

  Recommendation

  State governors should be encouraged and provided with the capacity to adopt MPI data for budgetary and planning purposes.

  Progress

  In addition to MPI data being used for the 2023 national budget, as part of the State embedding and DDU strategy of the Nigeria MPI (2022), the project is supporting six States during the 2023 budgeting process.

- **Monitoring and evaluating policies.** Through regular updates, the Nigeria MPI can be used to monitor multidimensional poverty over time, providing an overview of progress made in reducing poverty.

  Recommendation

  The Nigeria MPI should be regularly updated, using an appropriate survey vehicle.

  Integration of the Nigeria MPI (2022) with the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MFBNP) is essential.

- **Strengthening governance.** The Nigeria MPI (2022) has been designed to reflect and monitor policy priorities and can be used to improve the coordination of policy actors towards a common goal.

  Recommendation

  Incorporate the Nigeria MPI into medium and long-term strategies (such as the National Development Plan) with appropriate targets.

  Progress

  Currently, the Nigeria MPI (2022) is embedded within the Medium-Term National Development Plans (2021–26 and 2026–30) as a measurement and policy tool for poverty reduction.

- **Public–private partnerships and alliances.** Proactively communicating the Nigeria MPI (2022) to relevant non-governmental actors can trigger innovative poverty reduction strategies and encourage public–private partnerships and alliances driven by the Nigeria MPI.

  Recommendation

  Promote regular exchanges between government and non-government actors to strengthen a comprehensive response to reduce poverty.

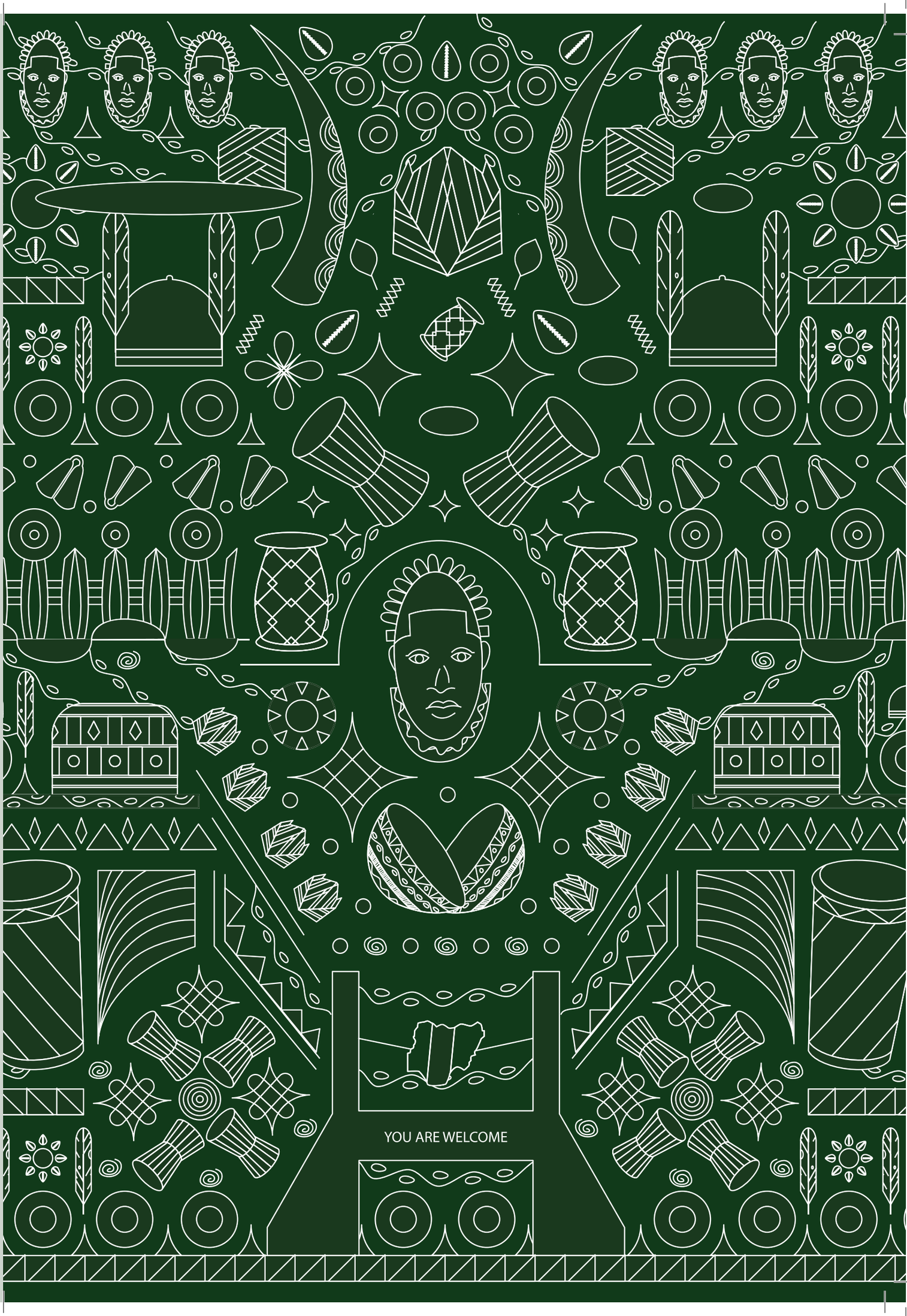
- **South–South policy exchanges.** By adopting the Nigeria MPI (2022), Nigeria will be able to exchange experiences with other countries, which will allow for a comparative analysis of poverty measurement.

  Recommendation

  Participate in the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) to share experiences and learning, and to gain additional knowledge.

  Nigeria has participated in the MPPN and in 2023, the Presidency hosted a high level side event at the 77th United Nations General Assembly entitled 'Driving Multidimensional Poverty Reduction to Secure Well-being for All.'

Additional policies and activities will be required in local areas and across time. The key principle is that the Nigeria MPI 2022 is designed to be used as both a measurement and policy tool. Leadership and a strong commitment to this purpose will mean that additional policy priorities will be advanced when circumstances require, so that poverty reduction is efficiently accelerated until poverty is eradicated.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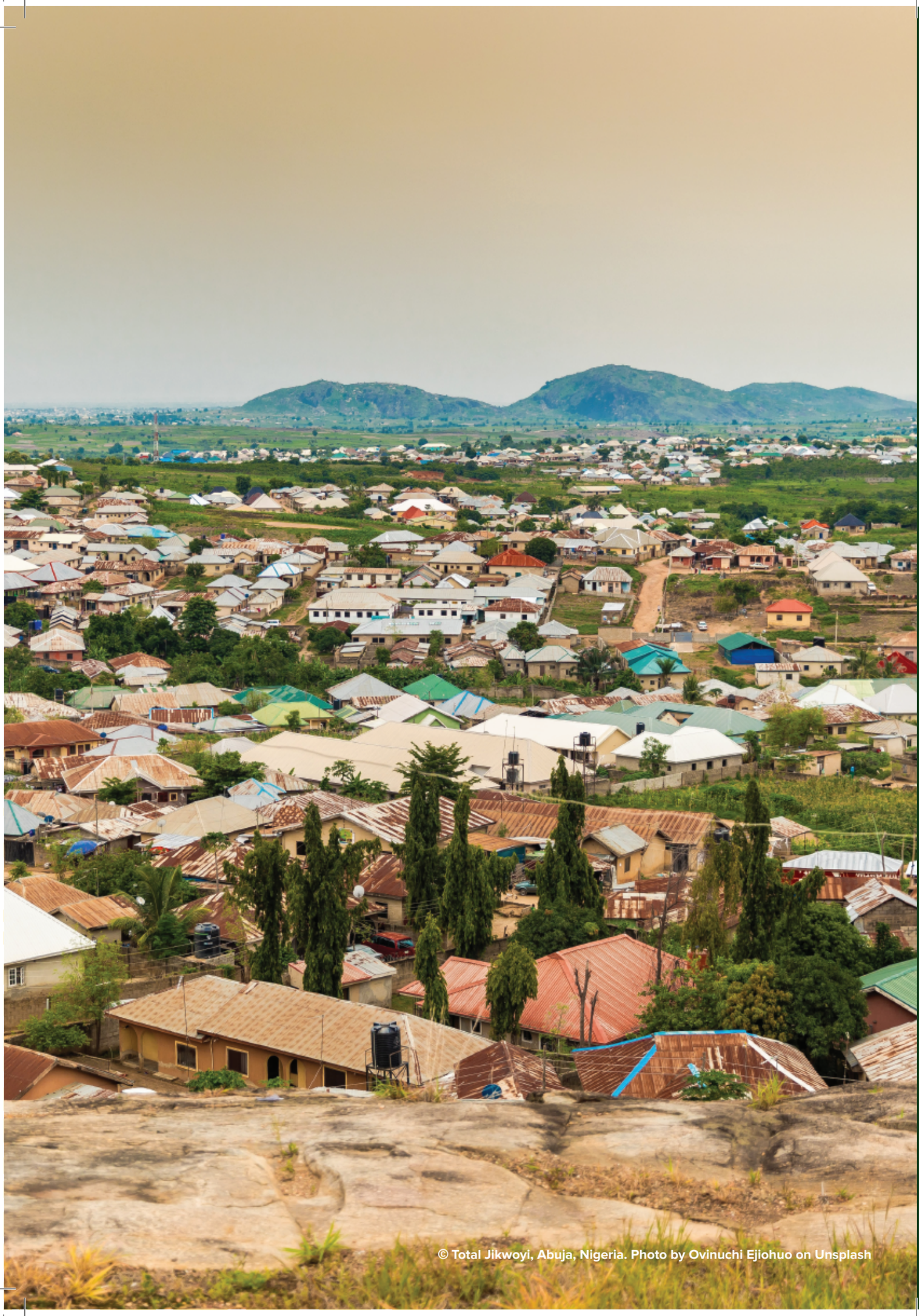

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Chapter 1
Introduction

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a broad overview of the context to multidimensional poverty in Nigeria since 2018, as a preamble to introducing the Nigeria MPI (2022). The chapter first describes Nigeria's overall multidimensional poverty level and economic growth trend since 2018, drawing attention to the impact of COVID-19 on poverty and livelihoods. It then discusses the indicators of multidimensional poverty—including education, health, unemployment and living standards—and it includes a child poverty focus, as a child dimension has been added to the Nigeria MPI (2022). This context sets the tone for outlining the policy framework and aim of the Nigeria MPI (2022).

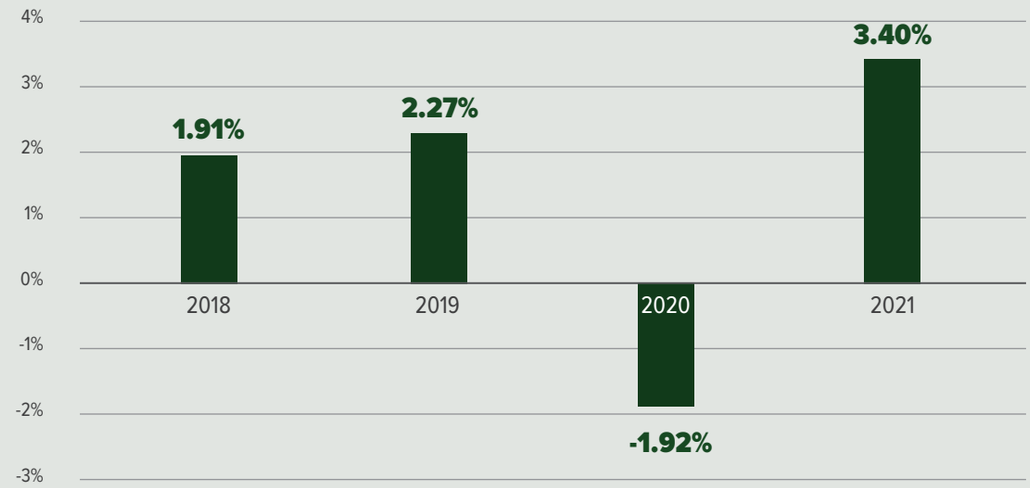
1.1 Background: multidimensional poverty since 2018

Since the Nigeria MPI 2018 survey was conducted, although there were periods of positive economic growth, the Nigerian economy has seen a decline in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Figure 2). The COVID-19 pandemic, which has had adverse effects on businesses, livelihoods and employment, and more recently the Russia–Ukraine war, which has disrupted supply chains and led to increases in international commodity prices, continue to exert pressure on inclusive growth. The result is that despite Nigeria being the largest economy in Africa, the country's per capita incomes, or average incomes, have remained low at around US$2,000 per person, compared to US$5,656 in South Africa (World Bank,. n.d.-a). This has had severe implications for incomes and for poverty reduction.

Nigeria was still recovering from its 2016 economic recession when another recession hit in 2020 due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, further derailing its economic recovery. Coronavirus spread across the world in 2020, creating a global health challenge and disrupting everyday life for almost all citizens, including millions of Nigerians. As of 1 June 2022, globally over 526.5 million people have been infected with COVID-19, and over 6.2 million people have died. Africa was not spared, although the health impacts in the region have been milder compared to the rest of the world—as of 1 June 2022, 8.9 million cases (2% of all cases) were recorded in Africa, with 171,434 deaths (3% of the total deaths globally).

Nigeria reported its first case of COVID-19 on 27 February 2020. In response, the Nigerian government implemented a series of measures, mostly between March and October 2020, including isolation and quarantine policies, health screenings in airports and border crossings, visa restrictions, international flight suspension, limits on public gatherings, a partial lockdown, school closures, and the closure of businesses and public services. Nigeria has fared well, with relatively low infection and death rates (2.8% and 1.8% of Africa's total cases and deaths, respectively) despite the country accounting for 16.5% of the population of Africa.

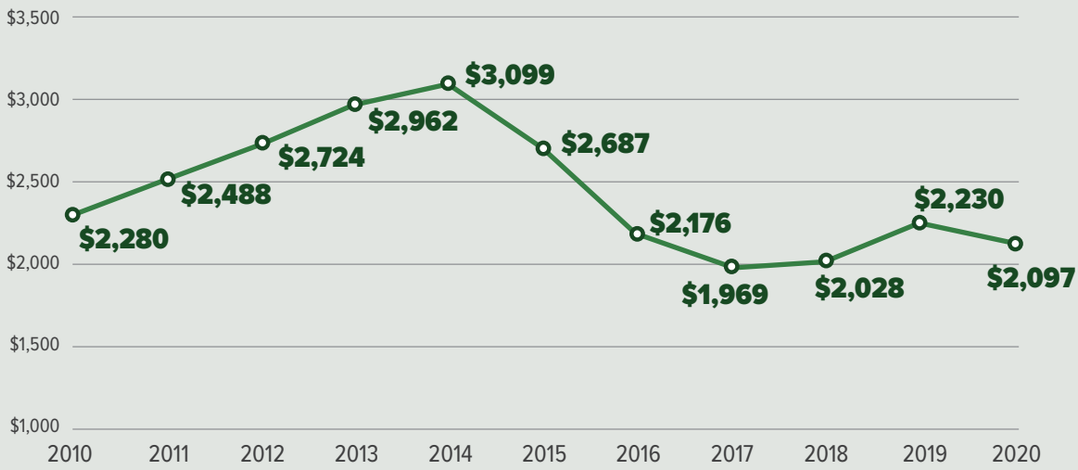
Figure 2: Nigerian real GDP growth rate (%), 2018–21



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

While the COVID-19 regulatory measures implemented in Nigeria helped to control the spread of the virus, many of these necessary and lifesaving measures had deleterious effects on livelihoods, health, human wellbeing, state–society relations and social harmony. Lockdowns and restrictions on movement exerted a heavy toll on people's livelihoods and social wellbeing and adversely affected the functioning of businesses and government. With local economic activities at a standstill and disruptions to both local and global supply and value chains, the economic recession in 2020 was anticipated. However, the economy proved more resilient than expected, with the recession not as severe as forecasted. The Nigerian economy has grown post-COVID, with the real GDP growth rate rising from -1.92% in 2020 to +3.40% in 2021, and sustained growth of 3.54% in the second quarter of 2022. Despite this economic recovery, the lingering impact of the 2020 recession has undermined household welfare and exacerbated poverty and vulnerability. By the end of 2020, GDP per capita had fallen below its 2010 level (which was equivalent to the levels seen in the 1980s) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Nigerian GDP per capita, 2010–20



Source: World Bank, 2020

Key definitions

Incidence of MPI: The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.

Intensity: The average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges up to 100%).

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): The share of possible deprivations that poor people experience. Value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.

Since January 2015, global MPI estimations have been published and updated annually. The 2018 global MPI update assessed multidimensional poverty for people in 104 countries for which data were available, using information from 10 indicators that are organised into three dimensions: health, education, and living standards, following the same dimensions and weights as the Human Development Index (HDI).

The 2022 global MPI (using 2018 data) showed that 46.4% of Nigerians (90.9 million people in 2018) were multidimensionally poor, while an additional 19.2% were classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (37.6 million people). The intensity of deprivations in Nigeria, which measures average deprivation among people living in multidimensional poverty, was 54.8%. The MPI value, which is the share of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, was 0.254. In 2021, analysis for the global MPI looked back at 2013–18 and found that over the five-year period Nigeria had reduced the incidence of MPI from 51.3% to 46.4%, and its MPI from 0.287 to 0.254. This reflected reductions in deprivations in 8 of the 10 indicators—nutrition and sanitation did not improve. Children were the poorest group by age, but their poverty reduced the fastest, from 57.4% to 50.9% (compared to adults, down from 45.0% to 41.1%). However, the number of poor people increased over that five-year period by 2.8 million due to population growth.

The global MPI is an internationally comparable index of multidimensional poverty. National MPIs tailor the weighted indicators that make up the index to reflect national priorities and allow for more precise country-specific sub-national analyses of multidimensional poverty. The first national MPI for Nigeria was published in 2018 as part of the National Human Development Report focusing on advancing development in North East Nigeria. The Nigeria MPI 2018 indicated that the share of multidimensionally poor people at the national level was 54%, with the average intensity of deprivation standing at 42%. The MPI value was estimated at 0.225. The Nigeria MPI 2018 had 11 indicators covering the four equally weighted dimensions of education, health, living standards and unemployment. In calculating the MPI, a household is considered multidimensionally poor if it is deprived in more than a quarter of the weighted indicators. The Nigeria MPI 2018 was computed at the sub-national level using data from the 2017 Human Development Indices Survey and covered rural and urban areas in all 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja.

Based on the Nigeria MPI 2018, the indicators with the largest weighted contribution to poverty in the country were employment and education (years of schooling and child school attendance). The results show that Nigerians were more deprived in employment, years of schooling and child school attendance, which contributed 24.89%, 21.98% and 13.19% to poverty, respectively. The health and living standard dimensions with their indicators (child mortality, nutrition, cooking fuel, lightening, assets, source of water, type of floor and sanitation) contributed less than 10% to poverty. The lowest contributor to poverty was child mortality at 1.56%.

The Nigeria MPI 2018 results also showed a high incidence of poverty across northern Nigeria, with the poorest States having over 80% of their population classified as multidimensionally poor. The intensity of deprivation in the region was above 40% for most States, which means that the average household was deprived in just under half of the indicators This was in stark contrast with southern Nigeria, especially the South West, where both the incidence and intensity of poverty was much lower. Nigeria's poorest States were Sokoto, Jigawa and Yobe in the North, with MPI

scores between 0.385 and 0.453, while the least-poor States were found in the South West, with MPI scores ranging from 0.06 to 0.12.

1.2 Status of the indicators of multidimensional poverty in Nigeria before the new survey

Trends in the key indicators of multidimensional poverty covered in the MPI (education, health, living standards, and unemployment) highlight the challenges facing Nigeria.

a. Education—years of schooling and child school attendance

In 2018, 7.2 million children (68.3% of children) in Nigeria were attending early education programmes—which cover creches, nurseries and kindergarten (Statista, 2022). In terms of schooling time, although a child is expected to have had 12 years of schooling (six in primary, three in junior school and three in senior school) by the time they are 18 years old, the Human Capital Index (HCI) results show that the average years of schooling in Nigeria is 8.2 years. When disaggregated by gender, this is 8.7 years for boys and 7.6 years for girls, with boys therefore having a more than one year of schooling advantage.

The data suggest slow improvements in relation to attendance and enrolment. Attendance in school for males and females between the ages of 5 and 14 was 78.4% and 78.7%, respectively, in 2018 (World Bank, 2019). These were up from 71% for males and 67.9% for females in 2013. The data also suggest a closing of the gender gap, at least nationally. However, a small reversal in overall progress was also observed between 2013 and 2018, perhaps due to worsening average incomes. Enrolment at the secondary school level looks a little bleaker. As of 2018, enrolment rates were 87.1% in primary school, 67.6% in junior secondary school, and 63% in senior secondary school. These rates suggest that dropout rates were still significant. The gender gaps in enrolment remained at a consistent 3% to 4% between males and females at all three school levels.

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have worsened education outcomes for many Nigerian children, due to prolonged school closures. In Nigeria, schools were shut between March and October 2020, equating to over 180 days or two terms/semesters' worth of learning lost. In most cases, virtual or hybrid classes were not an option, meaning that many students could not engage in any learning activities during this time. For instance, in public schools, which service 81% of Nigerian secondary school students (Index Mundi, 2019), virtual learning was impossible due to a lack of internet, computers and e-learning skills for both teachers and students.

According to a World Bank survey of Nigerian households in April–May 2020 (World Bank, 2020a), the pandemic restricted access to education for more than one third of the surveyed households with children. By October 2020, when some schools were set to reopen, 45% of school-aged household members between 5–18 years old had not engaged in any education or learning activities since March 2020 (World Bank, 2020b). The drop in attendance was larger in urban areas (25 percentage points lower) than in rural areas (12 percentage points lower) (World Bank, 2020b).

b. Unemployment

Unemployment refers to the proportion of those in the labour force who were actively looking for work but could not find work for at least 20 hours a week; *underemployment* captures those who work less than full-time hours (40 hours) but at least 20 hours a week on average and/or those who work full time but are engaged in an activity that underutilises their skills, time and educational qualifications.

Unemployment in Nigeria has been on the rise since 2018; increasing from 21.8% in the third quarter of 2018 and to 33.3% at the end of 2020, according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Underemployment has also increased from 16.3% in Q3 2018 to 22.8% in Q4 2020 (Table 1).

Young people have been particularly affected throughout this period. The unemployment rate for people aged 15 to 24 was estimated at 53.4% in 2020. At the State level, the highest unemployment rates in 2020 at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic were recorded in Imo (56.6%), Adamawa (54.9%) and Cross River (53.7%). The lowest rates were recorded in Osun (11.7%), Benue (12.0%) and Zamfara (13.0%).

Table 1: Unemployment data, 2020

	Unemployment rate (%)	Underemployment rate (%)
Nigeria	**33.3**	**22.8**
Urban	31.3	16.2
Rural	34.5	26.9
States		
Imo	56.6	25.9
Adamawa	54.9	24.7
Cross River	53.7	17.8
Yobe	52.6	21.5
Akwa Ibom	51.0	16.7
Abia	50.1	15.9
Edo	49.0	15.9
Kaduna	44.3	22.6
Anambra	44.2	16.5
Borno	43.2	23.8
Rivers	41.6	17.6
FCT Abuja	40.4	13.1
Ebonyi	40.2	22.0
Kogi	39.0	28.8
Niger	38.8	23.4
Jigawa	38.7	41.3
Lagos	37.1	4.5
Bayelsa	36.7	30.2
Bauchi	34.2	30.0
Ekiti	32.2	21.2
Enugu	31.6	21.3
Taraba	31.5	36.2
Gombe	31.3	34.9
Delta	31.1	24.0
Nasarawa	29.8	31.1
Plateau	26.6	26.1
Kano	25.4	31.2
Katsina	25.3	23.5
Oyo	18.0	19.6
Kebbi	17.3	34.7
Ondo	17.1	24.2
Kwara	16.6	19.2
Ogun	16.4	9.9
Sokoto	14.5	19.2
Zamfara	13.0	41.7
Benue	12.0	43.5
Osun	11.7	25.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Q4 2020

The underlying factors behind the rising unemployment, aside from the pandemic, are an economy that has been in per capita decline for seven years and a constant stream of entrants into the labour force. Prior to the pandemic about 5.3 million people entered the labour force between the third quarters of 2017 and 2018, with the economy creating only 265,718 new full-time jobs over the same period.

The economic impact of the pandemic has been arguably worse for people and businesses in the informal sector. Nigeria's informal sector accounts for about 65% of GDP and absorbs over 53% of the labour force (either in agriculture or the lower end of the service sector, where the value-added per worker is low). People working in the informal sector often have no cash reserves and depend on daily face-to-face or physical work to earn the money necessary for their survival. They are also often unable to work from home due to low technology adoption and are also more difficult for the government to target with economic relief programmes. Thus, the lockdowns led to an abrupt loss of income and livelihood for many people engaged in informal sector activities.

c. Health—child mortality and nutrition

Health outcomes for children in Nigeria remain significantly poor (although improving), partly due to weak health systems and socio-economic factors that are slow to change. Despite improvements, the country remains one of the worst in sub-Saharan Africa for children's heath, with under-5 mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) falling from 129 in 2013 to 120 in 2018 and to 114 in 2020, with a significant difference between males (120) and females (107), based on World Bank data (World Bank, n.d.-c). Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) has decreased from 38 deaths in 2013 to 36 in 2018 (World Bank, n.d.-b). Access and financing of healthcare remains highly unequal, with access and quality positively correlated with wealth. Out-of-pocket spending on healthcare is the main source of financing, accounting for 71% of healthcare funding in 2019, up from 60% in 2000 (WHO, n.d.). This high out-of-pocket expenditure masks significant internal inequality, with higher-income households much more capable of financing and therefore accessing healthcare than lower income households. Though resource pooling through health insurance has grown over the years, it is

still in its infancy. This scenario means that almost 83 million Nigerians who live below the country's poverty line are highly vulnerable, as they are mostly unable to pay for their healthcare needs.

Nutrition indicators have stalled in the last decade. Despite having achieved a reduction in undernourishment of the population by more than half, from 19.3% in 1990 to 8.5% in 2010–12, the prevalence of undernourishment rose from 7.1% in 2005 to 14.6% in 2019, translating into an estimated 29.4 million undernourished Nigerians (FAO, 2021). More severe conditions are observed in rural areas and in the conflict-prone north-eastern region. Nigeria contributes 9% of the global burden of stunting, and has 22% and 21%, respectively, of the total number of stunted and wasted children in Africa (UNICEF, 2021c). Nonetheless, the levels of wasting and stunting have slightly improved: the prevalence of stunting reduced from 35.8% in 2011 to an estimated 31.5% in 2020; while prevalence of wasting fell from 10.2% in 2011 to 6.5% in 2020 (World Bank,. n.d.-d). However, due to Nigeria's fast population growth, the absolute number of stunted children has increased from 10.7 million to 12 million, and 6.8% of Nigeria's children under 5 were wasted in 2018.

d. Living standards and poverty

Poverty among resource-poor people has been conceptualised to reflect a state of deprivation which is manifested not just in monetary deprivation, but also in the lack of basic amenities that make up living standards, such as access to water and sanitation, cooking fuels and lighting.

Based on the 2018/19 Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS) of NBS, official monetary poverty in 2019 was measured at 40.1%—meaning that 82.9 million Nigerians had real per capita expenditure below the poverty line of Naira 137,430 per year (or Naira 376.50 per day) and were therefore considered poor (National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). However, this estimate excludes Borno State, which could not be fully surveyed due to security challenges in the region.

In terms of child monetary poverty, 47.4% of children under the age of 18 are estimated to live below the national poverty line: 22.9% of children in urban areas and 59.5% of children in rural areas. These estimates are based on the Monetary Child Poverty Analysis produced by the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MFBNP) and the NBS (UNICEF, 2021a).

In terms of deprivation in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Nigeria is making some progress in improving access to WASH, with 70% of Nigerians having access to basic drinking water services; however, the amount and quality of water for individual use is lower than the required standard (UNICEF, 2019). The average amount of water each person receives in Nigeria is 9 litres per day. The minimum acceptable range is between 12 and 16 litres per day, according to national standards. At least 167 million people do not have access to handwashing facilities—especially worrying in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with handwashing being a critical infection prevention practice.

Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking in Nigeria has improved but remains very low; whereas electricity access remains very poor. About 94% and 39% of the Nigerian population do not have access to clean cooking equipment and electricity, respectively (Dioha and Emodi, 2019). The percentage of the population that have access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking increased from 11% in 2018 to 15% in 2020. In terms of electricity access, about 85 million people do not have access to grid electricity; meagrely improving from 56.5% in 2018 to 55.4% in 2020.

1.3 Policy framework for reducing poverty and the purpose of the Nigeria MPI (2022)

In August 2019, the Federal Government of Nigeria committed to empowering an additional 100 million people to escape extreme poverty by 2030. This means that, on average, 10 million people must be lifted out of poverty each year, starting from 2020. Unfortunately, given the adverse impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods, and unemployment, the country is already behind on achieving this ambition. Thus, there was need for a holistic and precise evidence-based approach to poverty reduction. Rapid and large-scale policy responses are required to protect those who are facing several forms of deprivations and have been further

affected by the pandemic. How can policy actors access evidence on the multiple vulnerabilities people face, and respond decisively to COVID-19 and other factors inducing poverty in Nigeria, without unintentionally creating even worse situations for many people? Only evidence-based, up-to-date data can answer this and subsequently inform policy decisions to mitigate the secondary impact of containment efforts as well as rebuilding efforts. Likewise, there is the need to assess the impact of new deprivations on households, such as job losses during lockdown, which may lead to increased social unrest, insecurity and restiveness.

This is the context in which the Nigeria MPI (2022) survey was conducted. In line with the Federal Government mandate to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty, the establishment of this data repository that captures multi-sectoral, sub-national poverty data is essential. The Nigeria MPI (2022) is designed to be used as a policy tool to identify the most vulnerable people across States, show aspects in which they are deprived and, consequently, to target resources and design policies more effectively. The Nigeria MPI (2022) is an official measurement for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, which analyses non-monetary deprivations and their interconnections, to enable the creation of high-impact policies that address multiple interconnected deprivations and accelerate progress towards the SDGs. It also captures the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty and deprivations, especially among urban poor people, providing an updated estimate on the population who are multidimensionally poor.

The Nigeria MPI (2022) differs from the Nigeria MPI 2018 as it provides in-depth assessment of multidimensional poverty across all States and senatorial districts in Nigeria, unlike the Nigeria MPI 2018 which focused purely on advancing development in North East Nigeria. Unlike previous MPI surveys, the Nigeria MPI (2022) includes additional variables—such as food security, water reliability, underemployment, security shocks and school lag, plus child deprivations to create an even more comprehensive picture of poverty. It also includes a section on estimating sub-national multidimensional poverty among children, as nearly half of all Nigerians are under the age of 18.

The results of the Nigeria MPI (2022) will enable Nigeria to undertake evidence-based policy making and implement programmes to improve the lives of people, especially at the grassroots level. The primary goal is to use the Nigeria MPI (2022) data to design evidence-based and targeted poverty reduction interventions to support the initiative for lifting 100 million people out of poverty by 2030.

1.4 Structure of the report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows: Chapter 2 presents the methodology of the Nigeria MPI (2022); Chapter 3 discusses the results of the Nigeria MPI (2022), which offer the most extensive information on multidimensional poverty in Nigeria to date; Chapter 4 presents detailed analysis of the Nigeria Child MPI (2022), which extends the Nigeria MPI (2022) to include child-specific indicators for children under five at the household level to investigate poverty among children; Chapter 5 presents the alignment of the Nigeria MPI (2022) and the National Social Register; and Chapter 6 summarises the report's findings and presents policy implications, recommendations, and progress so far toward these recommendations.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Chapter 2
Methodology

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Alkire-Foster method

A Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) creates a more comprehensive picture of poverty. It reveals who is poor and how they are poor by focusing on a range of different disadvantages that poor people experience. These disadvantages move beyond looking solely at a lack of money by focusing on people's life circumstances, their living conditions, and their capabilities. Importantly, a multidimensional measure of poverty recognises that a person who is poor can suffer multiple disadvantages at the same time – for example, they may have poor health or malnutrition, a lack of clean water or electricity, poor quality of work or little schooling. An MPI reflects the overlapping disadvantages that affect poor people, illuminating which disadvantages cluster together in some areas and for specific sub-groups, so policies can address them effectively.

The Alkire-Foster method developed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster is used to measure multidimensional poverty. The structure of the measure lies at the heart of an MPI – that is, the dimensions and indicators that together measure poverty in a given context. The indicators are the fundamental components of the MPI and capture the disadvantages that define poverty. The dimensions are the conceptual groupings of those indicators. The Alkire-Foster method first considers if a person is deprived or non-deprived in each indicator. Each deprivation has a weight. A person's weighted deprivations are added to create their deprivation score, which shows the share of weighted deprivations they experience. A person is identified as multidimensionally poor if their deprivation score is at or above a poverty cutoff. The dimensions may be equally weighted, and the indicators within each dimension equally weighted, or indicators may take different weights according to their relative importance.

Three key statistics are used to describe multidimensional poverty:

- **Incidence (H),** which is the proportion of the population who are multidimensionally poor. It is sometimes called the poverty rate.
- **Intensity (A),** which is the average percentage of weighted indicators in which poor people are deprived – that is, the average deprivation score among poor people.
- **MPI,** which is the share of possible deprivations that poor people experience. The MPI is computed by multiplying the incidence by the intensity (MPI=H x A).

The Alkire-Foster method is a useful framework for measuring multidimensional poverty because of the amount of the information it generates. The MPI can be broken down by indicator and show which deprivations of poor people are highest in the population. The MPI and all related statistics can also be disaggregated by characteristics like

age, urban/rural areas, and States or districts to show who in the population is poorest and how they are poor. The MPI is a simple tool, with an intuitive counting method, which measures the complex problem of multidimensional poverty. The evidence it generates can inform more accurate and better targeted solutions.

2.2 Data

The Nigeria MPI (2022) expanded on the 2018 study to cover additional key deprivations and was also the first survey to be representative at the senatorial district level.[2]

The overall aim of the Nigeria MPI (2022) was to provide essential data to compute the MPI for Nigeria with sufficient disaggregation to guide local poverty actions. The information collected is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers to set targets and track trends over time on multidimensional poverty, as well as to identify the need for new interventions in specific areas.

The fieldwork was carried out between November 2021 and February 2022.

Sample design

The sample was designed to be representative across 109 senatorial districts, 36 States and FCT Abuja, and was guided by the official population projections published by the National Population Commission of Nigeria. Thirty-four enumeration areas (EAs) were selected in each senatorial district, giving a total of 3,774 EAs. The design was a two-stage stratification process:

- First, the selection of the 3,774 EAs.[3]
- Second, the selection of 15 households per EA. This resulted in 1,530 households per State, giving a total of 56,610 households nationally.[4]

Pre-test/training of field staff

The pre-test and training of field staff took place in September 2021. Piloting occurred in four States—two from northern Nigeria (Kano and Plateau) and two from southern Nigeria (Akwa Ibom and Lagos). Two teams were constituted for each State, comprising a supervisor and four enumerators, resulting in 40 enumerators in total for the pre-test.

Main survey

For the main survey, training of field staff took place in November 2021 in 36 States and FCT Abuja. Four teams were constituted in each State, comprising a supervisor, three enumerators and one measurer, resulting in 740 enumerators in total.

In total, 56,610 households were selected for face-to-face interviews, of which 53,415 interviews were covered and 52,022 were completed, giving a response rate of 91.9%.[5]

Ensuring data quality

Face-to-face interviews were conducted using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) data entry.[6] As well as field supervision of the enumeration teams, a team responsible for data quality protocols was established for real-time online data checks, comprising:

- A data administrator who ensured the connectivity of the CAPI devices to the server and monitored downloading and uploading of data to and from enumerators in the field.

2 Data for the 2018 Nigeria MPI were collected via the Human Development Indices Survey, a study commissioned as part of the production of the Nigeria Human Development Report.

3 Formal displacement camps, military camps, prisons, hospitals, and other such institutions could not be included in the sample.

4 Due to security concerns, 14 of 27 LGAs across all senatorial districts within Borno State could not be visited by enumerators. As a result, the sample is representative for all senatorial districts and States except Borno.

5 See Tables C1 and C2 in Appendix C for further details.

6 Household-level questions were administered to the household head or any knowledgeable household member aged 18 years and above. Questions for female household members aged 12 years and above were answered by the individual themselves or else by the household head or any other knowledgeable household member aged 18 years and above. Questions on economic activity and work history were collected for people aged 15 years and above. Questions on early child development for children under 5 were administered to a mother or caregiver of the child. PLWDs were identified by the household head or any other knowledgeable household member aged 18 years and above. Anthropometrics were collected from up to two children under 5 as well as up to two adults aged 18-60; one mother or caregiver and the household head.

- Eighteen data editors, each responsible for two States, who checked for any errors in the data downloaded from the server and communicated any corrections or clarifications to the enumerators.
- A data cleaning team who cleaned the data in CSPro and Stata prior to its analysis.

All COVID-19 protocols were observed by enumerators, with face masks and hand sanitiser used during and after each interview.

This survey was among the largest implemented, and was focused on MPI questions in order to obtain the best possible data quality for these questions. However these data have sparked intense interest by stakeholders in collecting additional SDG and other vital variables at this scale, ideally in the MPI survey so that results could be analysed alongside the MPI for each household. A key variable, electricity, needs to be added next time. New variables of interest have related to gender—including gendered ownership of assets, sexual and gender-based violence and empowerment—as well as ethnicity. These requests should be considered when planning the two-yearly subsequent waves of this survey.

2.3 The structure of the Nigeria MPI (2022)

In 2018 Nigeria published a national MPI constructed by the NBS in the Human Development Report, which was built from a bespoke survey that had been previously designed by NBS. Nigeria's first MPI contained all the dimensions and indicators of the global MPI, plus a work dimension that contained one indicator of unemployment. State-level disaggregation of the Nigeria MPI 2018 showed strong disparities.

Ordinarily, a national MPI would not be changed within a decade. However, Nigeria's MPI was designed prior to 2018, as its structure was based on the global MPI 2010. Five of the ten indicators in the global MPI were adjusted in 2018 to better align with the SDGs. Furthermore, consultations with stakeholder groups clearly concluded that additional indicators were needed to accurately reflect poverty post-pandemic—including among children (Chapter 4). The Nigeria MPI (2022) survey questionnaire was therefore expanded to include additional variables that were relevant given the new context and national priorities—such as food security, water reliability, underemployment, security shocks and school lag, plus child deprivations. The new survey design was based on multiple consultations across government, civil society, academia and development partners.

Table 2 presents the dimensions and indicators of the Nigeria MPI (2022), while Table 13 presents its linked Child MPI. The Nigeria MPI (2022) has four dimensions. Security shocks have been added to the work dimension. The number of indicators, and their ambition, has increased. Food security and time to healthcare replaced child mortality because child mortality was very low. School lag has been added to education as a proxy for quality, and water reliability to living standards, while the dimension of work and shocks now includes underemployment and security shocks.

The weights are equal across the four dimensions, and ordinarily equal within dimensions, with two exceptions. One is in education: there is a child school attendance component and an adult years of completed schooling indicator, both equally weighted. But the child component has two indicators: attendance (which carries three-quarters of the respective weight) and school lag (which has one-quarter of the overall weight). In the employment and shocks dimension, unemployment and shocks are equally weighted, but the underemployment indicator is weighted half as much as either of them. In the health and living standards dimensions, all indicators are equally weighted.

Table 2: The Nigeria MPI (2022)—dimensions, indicators, deprivation cutoffs, links to SDGs and weights

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cutoff	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight
Health	Nutrition	A household is deprived if any child under the age of 5 is undernourished (i.e. stunted or underweight) **or** if there is any adult household member with a body mass index lower than 18.5	2.2.1/2	1/12
	Food insecurity	The household is severely food insecure according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (>=7 answers affirmatively)[7]	2.1.2	1/12
	Time to healthcare	A household is deprived if it takes them 30 minutes or more to reach the nearest functional health facility or primary healthcare centre on foot	3.8	1/12
Education	School attendance	A household is deprived if any child between the ages of 6 and 15 years is not attending school	4.1	3/32
	Years of schooling	A household is deprived if no member aged 15 years and above has completed primary school	4.6	1/8
	School lag	A household is deprived if any child who is school age + 2 years (8–17 years of age) is educationally lagging at least two years (grades) behind	4.1.1	1/32
Living standards	Water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to SDG guidelines)[8]	3.9.2	1/24
	Water reliability	A household is deprived if they have drinking water available for fewer than 20 days per month or for fewer than 4 hours per day	6.1	1/24
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines),[9] or it is improved but shared with other households	3.9.2	1/24
	Housing materials	The household has a natural/rudimentary floor, roof or wall[10]	11.1.1	1/24

7 In line with the FIES of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), households are identified as being severely food insecure if they answer yes to at least seven of the following eight questions: during the last 30 days, was there a time when you or any other adult member of your household:

a. Were worried about not having enough food to eat because of money or other resources?
b. Were unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred food because of lack of money or other resources?
c. Ate only a few kinds of food because of lack of money or other resources?
d. Skipped a meal because of lack of money or other resources?
e. Ate less than you thought you should because of lack of money or other resources?
f. Ran out of food because of money or other resources?
g. Were hungry but did not eat because of lack of money or other resources?
h. Went without eating for a whole day because of money or other resources?

8 Water sources considered to be not improved are: unprotected well; unprotected spring; rainwater collection; tanker truck; cart with small tank; surface water (river, lakes); sachet water; and other non-improved sources.

9 Unimproved sanitation facilities include: flush to somewhere else or unknown place (not sewer system, septic tank, or pit (latrine)); pit latrine without slab; bucket; hanging toilet or latrine; and no or other non-improved sanitation facility.

10 Natural or rudimentary housing materials are: 1) Floors: natural floor: earth/sand; dung. Rudimental floor: wood planks; palm/bamboo. 2) Roofs: no roofs; natural roofing: thatch/palm leaf. Rudimentary roofing: rustic mat; palm/bamboo; wood planks; cardboard/plastic sheeting. Walls: natural walls: no walls; cane/palm/trunks/thatch; dirt/earth. Rudimentary walls: bamboo with mud; stone with mud; uncovered adobe/mud brick; plywood; cardboard; reused wood.

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cutoff	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight
Living standards	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal	3.9.1	1/24
	Assets	The household has fewer than two assets[11] and does not own a car	1	1/24
Work and shocks	Unemployment	A household is deprived if any member aged 15 years and above is unemployed—not in employment, but looking for work and available for work	8.5.2	1/10
	Underemployment	A household is deprived if at least one household member aged 15 years and above is working fewer than 40 hours per week but is available and willing to do extra hours of work	8.5	1/20
	Security shock	A household is deprived if it experienced at least one shock over the past 12 months[12]	16.1.1/3/4	1/10

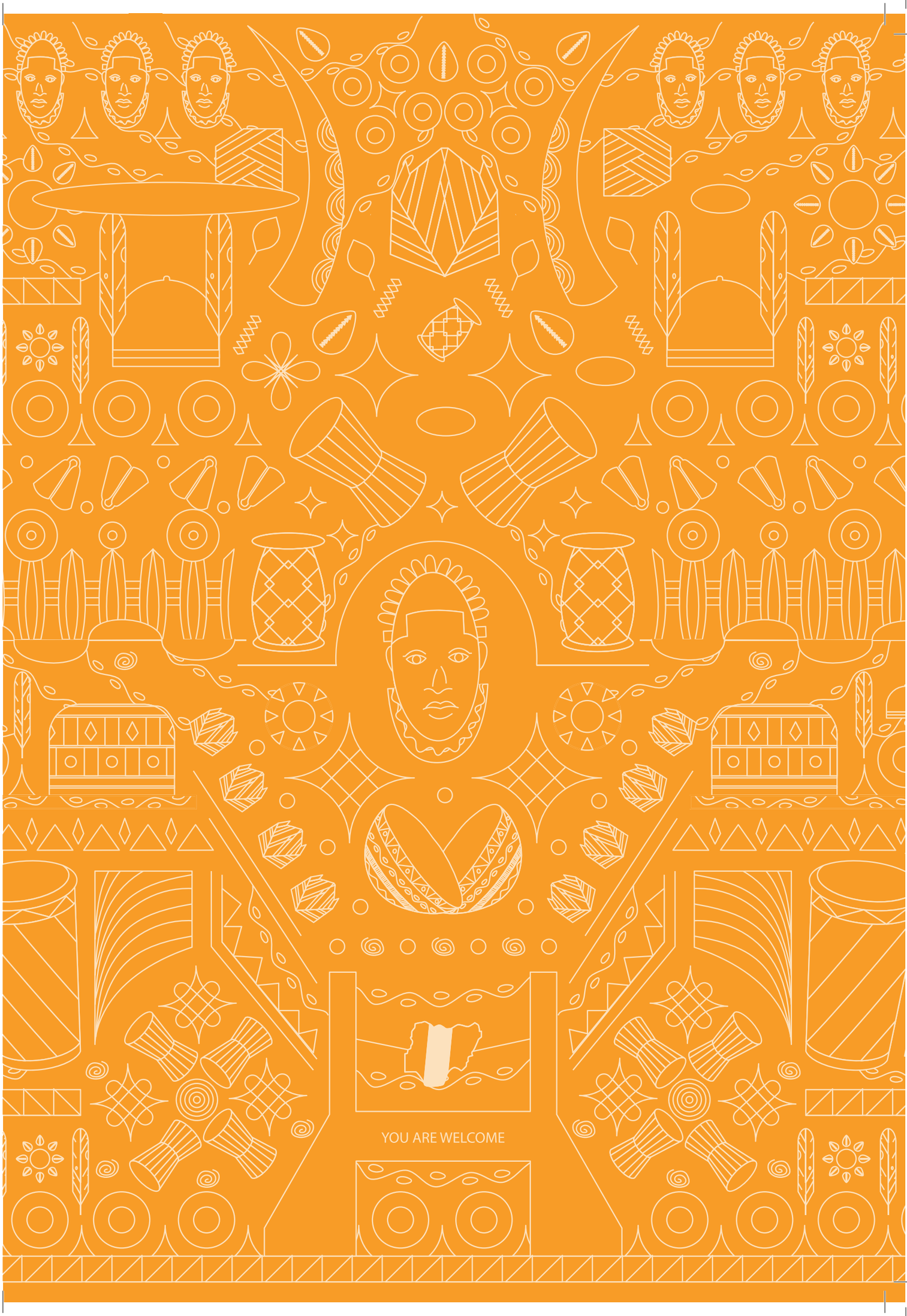
2.4 Robustness of the Nigeria MPI (2022)

Exploring the robustness of the Nigeria MPI (2022) is a key aspect of its development. It is crucial that an official poverty measure is not overly sensitive to small changes in its structure, such as the chosen poverty cutoff or the weights assigned to the different dimensions and indicators. A series of rigorous statistical tests were conducted (see Appendix B) and the Nigeria MPI (2022) was found to be stable and robust to changes in the poverty cutoff and weighting structure.

11 These assets include: radio, TV, refrigerator; bicycle; motorbike; landline phone; mobile phone; PC; and animal cart.

12 A household is deprived if it experienced at least one of the following over the past 12 months:

- Someone got into your home without permission and stole or tried to steal something.
- Someone deliberately damaged or destroyed your home, shop or any other property that you or your household owns.
- Something was stolen from a member of your household outside your home.
- Someone was physically assaulted (injured, slapped, punched or kicked).
- Someone was raped or experienced attempted rape.
- Someone was killed in an attack by another person.
- Household was displaced as a result of herdsmen, banditry, flood, violence between communities, etc.
- Someone died as a result of conflict in the household.


YOU ARE WELCOME

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Chapter 3
Results

CHAPTER 3: **RESULTS**

This chapter provides insights into the current status of the Nigerian population, profiling the extent and experience of multidimensional poverty across different locations as well as exploring whether households with people living with disabilities are more multidimensionally poor or not. The incidence of multidimensional poverty is also compared with that of monetary poverty, using the Nigeria's national consumption expenditure monetary poverty line of Naira 137,430 per person per year, based on the 2018/19 Nigeria Living Standards Survey.

3.1 The Nigeria MPI (2022)—key results

- **Sixty-three percent of people—133 million—are multidimensionally poor.**
- **The Nigeria MPI is 0.257.**
- **Over half of the population are multidimensionally poor and deprived in cooking fuel. High deprivations are also apparent in sanitation, time to healthcare, food insecurity and housing.**

According to the Nigeria MPI , 62.9% of people—just under 133 million people—are multidimensionally poor, meaning that they experience deprivations in more than one dimension, or in at least 26% of weighted indicators. The average deprivation score among poor people, which shows the intensity of poverty, is 40.9%. The Nigeria MPI (2022) is 0.257, showing that poor people in Nigeria experience just over one-quarter of all possible deprivations (Table 3).[13]

Table 3: Multidimensional poverty in Nigeria

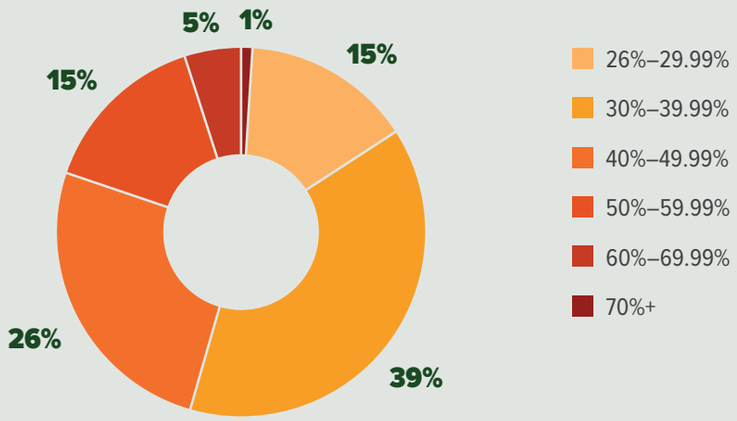
Poverty cutoff (k)	Index	Value
k value=26%	MPI	0.257
	Incidence (H, %)	62.9
	Intensity (A, %)	40.9
	Number of poor people (million)	132.92

Source: Calculations using Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey (MPIS) 2021/22

Figure 4 shows the percentage of poor people who have deprivation scores of different levels. For example, we see that 15% of poor people are near to the poverty line—their deprivation score is less than 30%, and the poverty cutoff is 26%. Fully 79% of poor people have a deprivation score that is less than 50%, but over a fifth of poor people experience deprivations in at least half of the dimensions or weighted indicators.

13 Estimates related to the Nigeria MPI (2022) and its component indicators come with associated 95% confidence intervals, which are presented in the respective tables in Appendix D.

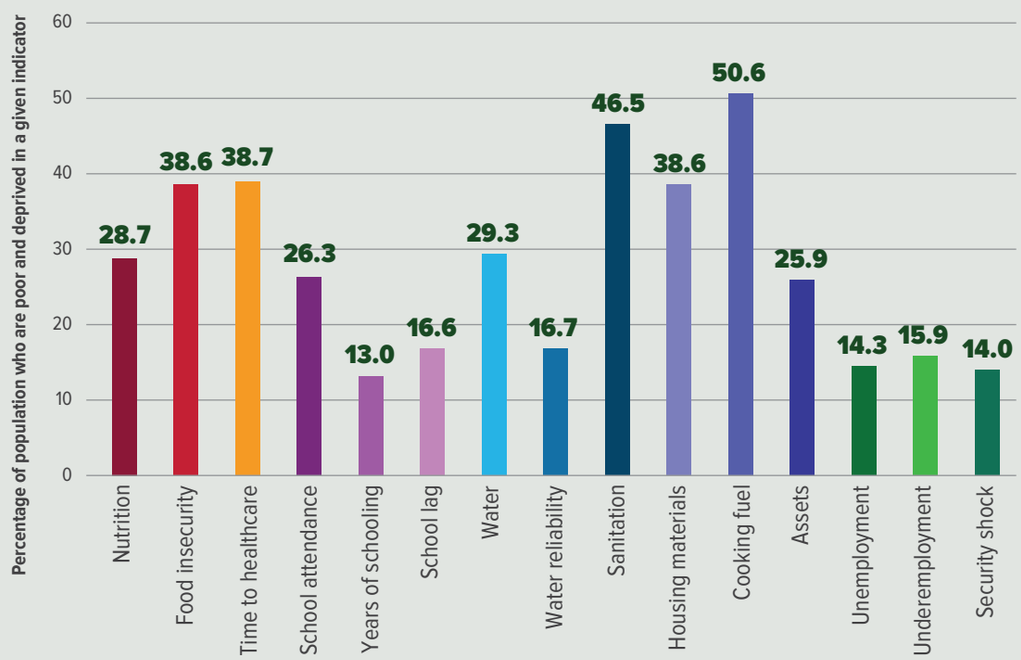
Figure 4: Intensity gradient among poor people in Nigeria



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

But how are people poor? Figure 5 shows the percentage of the population who are poor and are deprived in each indicator—the censored headcount ratios. Over half of the population are poor and deprived in cooking fuel. High deprivations are also apparent in sanitation, time to healthcare, food insecurity and housing. Deprivations in the work and shocks dimension tend to be lower at a national level, but this varies, as we shall see, across subnational regions.

Figure 5: Censored headcount ratios in Nigeria



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

3.2 Nigeria MPI (2022) by rural and urban areas

- **Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural areas, where 72% of people are poor, compared to 42% of people in urban areas.**

Approximately 70% of Nigeria's population live in rural areas, and 30% in urban areas.[14] Yet rural areas are home to 80% of people living in poverty, and the intensity of their poverty is also higher, at 42% in rural areas compared to 37% in urban areas (Table 4).

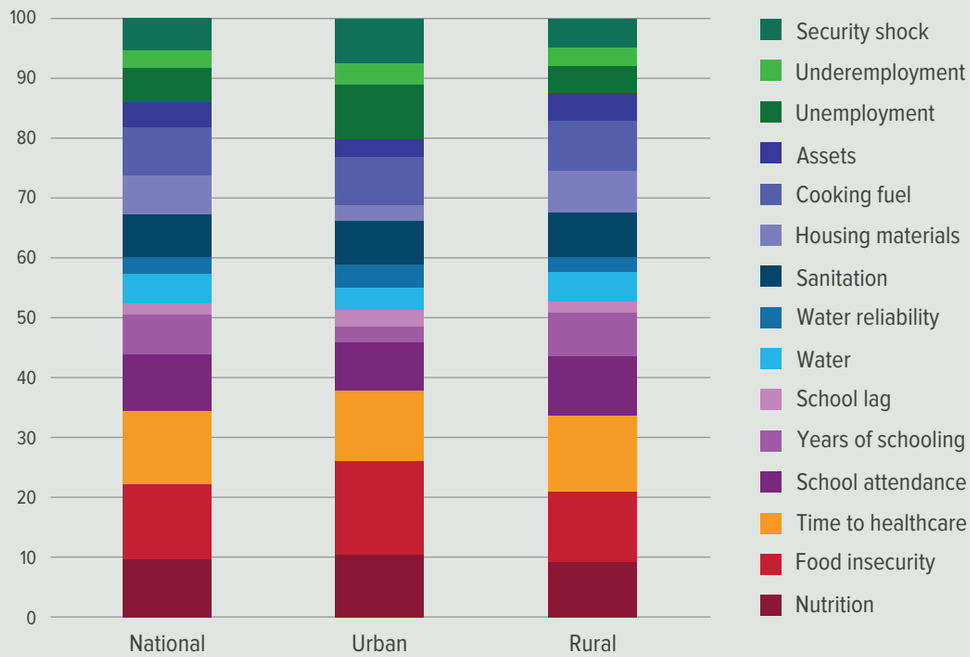
Investing in rural areas is essential to reducing multidimensional poverty.

Table 4: Multidimensional poverty by area

Area	MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor people (million)
National	0.257	62.9	40.9	100.0	132.92
Rural	0.302	72.0	41.9	69.6	105.98
Urban	0.155	42.0	36.9	30.4	26.94

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 6: Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI by area



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

14 The classification of urban and rural areas follows the 2006 definitions of the National Population Commission.

Strategies to reduce MPI in rural areas are slightly different from urban strategies, as Figure 6 suggests. Urban areas have relatively higher security shocks and unemployment than rural areas. While health deprivations are worryingly high in both areas, food insecurity is relatively even higher in urban areas. Other priorities which would help tackle poverty the most include getting children into school, and addressing needs for sanitation, clean energy, and safe, reliable water sources. Rural priorities would also include skills training and lifelong learning opportunities for adults who never completed primary schooling, and good quality housing materials.

3.3 Nigeria MPI (2022) by zone

- **Sixty-five percent of poor people—86 million—live in the North, while 35%—nearly 47 million—live in the South.**

Disparities between zones are greater than those between rural and urban areas. In the least-poor zone, the South West, the MPI of 0.151 shows that poor people experience 15% of possible deprivations, while in North East and North West, the MPI of 0.324 shows they experience over 32% of possible deprivations. Overall, 65% of poor people—86 million people—live in the North, while 35%—nearly 47 million—live in the South. In general, a disparity between North and South is evident in both the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty, with the North being poorer. However, the level and number of poor people needs to be addressed in all zones—each of which are home to between 11 and 20 million poor people except North West, which has 45 million poor people due to its larger population and higher level of poverty (Table 5).

Table 5: Multidimensional poverty by zone

Area	MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor people (million)
National	0.257	62.9	40.9	100.0	132.92
North Central	0.272	66.3	41.0	14.4	20.19
North East	0.324	76.5	42.4	12.7	20.47
North West	0.324	75.8	42.7	28.4	45.49
South East	0.183	49.0	37.3	10.5	10.85
South South	0.250	62.6	39.8	14.8	19.66
South West	0.151	40.0	37.7	19.2	16.27

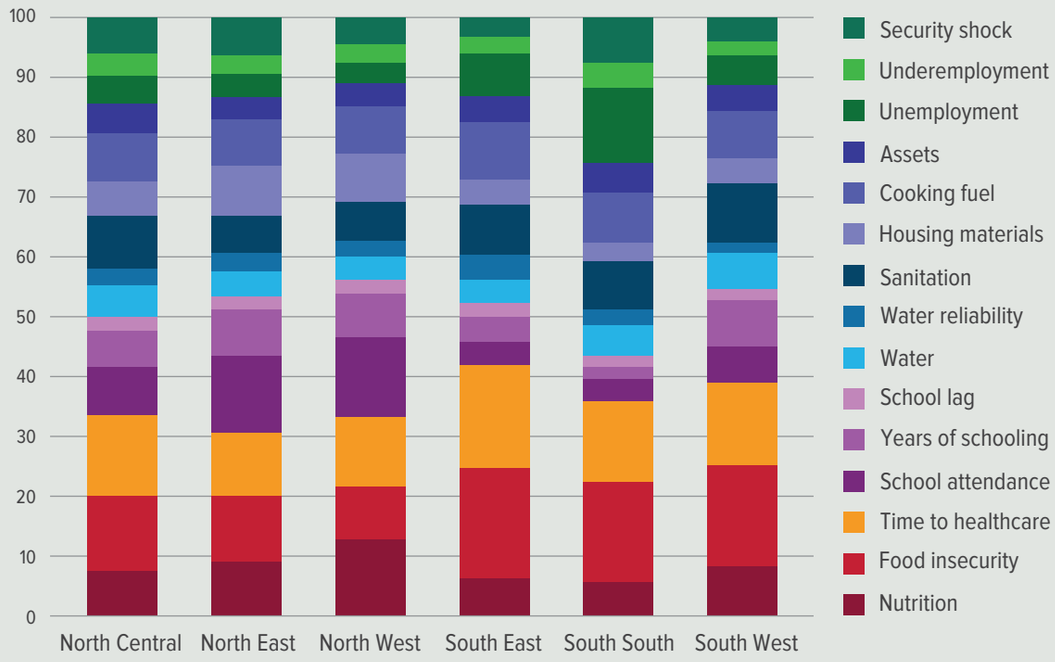
Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 7 shows how the composition of MPI varies across zones. Nutritional deprivations are highest in North West, but food insecurity is relatively more frequent across the South. Unemployment contributes more to MPI in South South than in other zones, whereas security shocks contribute more in South South, North Central and North East.

Housing deprivations are highest across the North, and school attendance is particularly problematic in North East and North West. As overall poverty is higher in the North, the share of the population who may be affected may be higher in the poorer regions even though it appears smaller.[15]

15 See Appendix D (Tables D11 and D22) for the censored headcount ratio and absolute contributions.

Figure 7: Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI by zone



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

3.4 Nigeria MPI (2022) by State

- **Poverty levels across States vary significantly, with the incidence of multidimensional poverty ranging from a low of 27% in Ondo to a high of 91% in Sokoto.**
- **Indicator priorities vary quite widely between States with very similar poverty levels, so interventions should be tailored to the deprivation profiles of each State.**
- **For accurate budgeting and planning, it is vital to consider how many people are poor, alongside their level of poverty.**

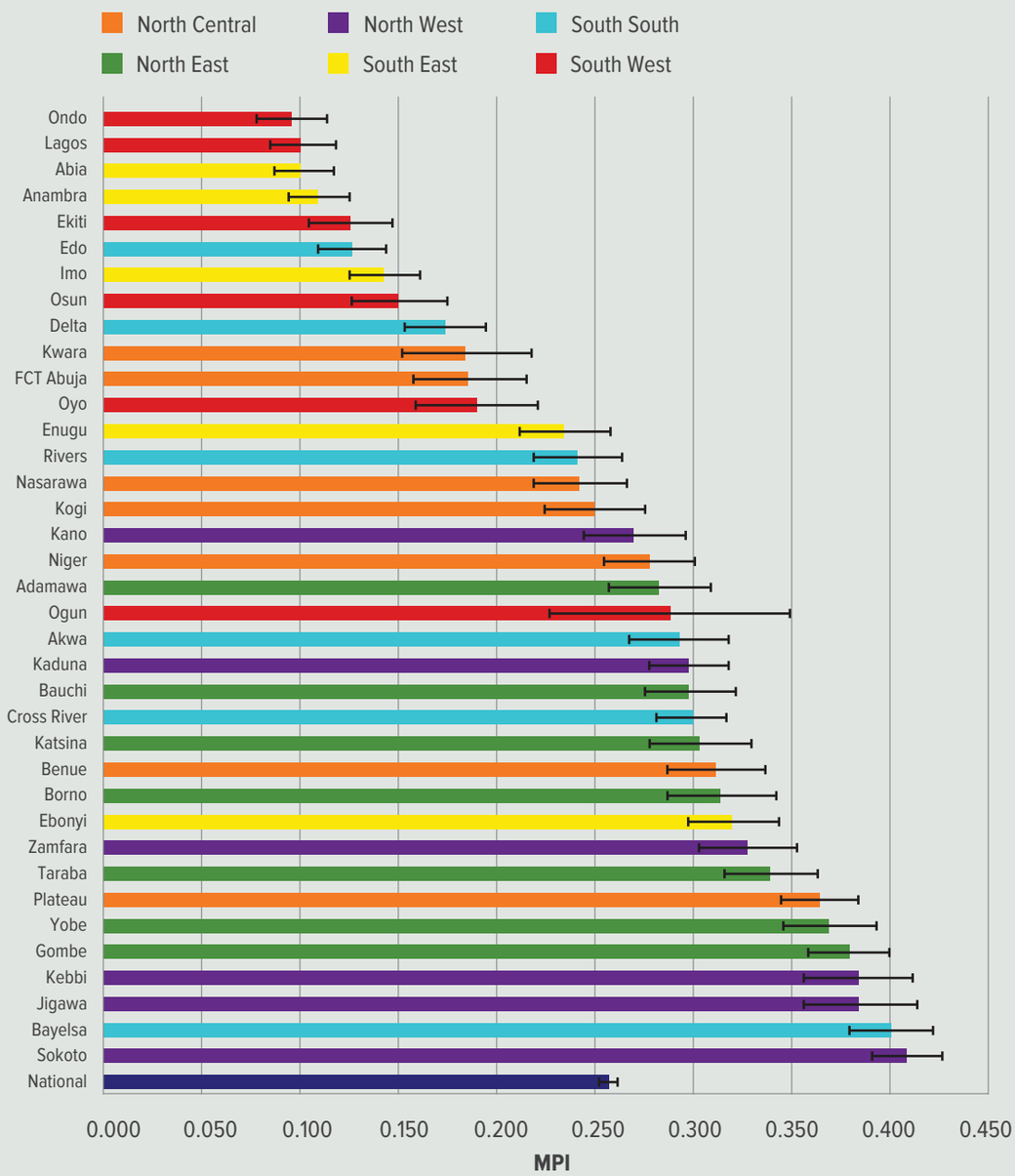
Poverty levels across States vary significantly. In terms of the incidence of multidimensional poverty, in Ondo, Lagos and Abia, less than 30% of the population are multidimensionally poor; in Sokoto 91% of the population are. In a federal system, the level of MPI by State is vitally important, because each State government can use the MPI to guide poverty strategies and assess its performance on poverty reduction.

As Figure 8 and Map 1 show, poverty levels across States vary significantly, with an MPI below 0.150 in some States, rising above 0.400 in others.

All household surveys come with some degree of uncertainty due to the sampling error. The black stripes show the area of uncertainty for each State. So, we can say with certainty that Ondo is less poor than Oyo because their black stripes do not overlap. But we cannot say for certain which of Ondo, Lagos, Abia, Anambra, Ekiti or Edo are the least-poor States. Similarly, the poorest States are Sokoto, Bayelsa, Jigawa, Kebbi, Gombe and Yobe, but we cannot say for sure which of these is the poorest, because their confidence intervals overlap.

'Results are representative at State level for all states except for Borno State.'

Figure 8: MPI by State

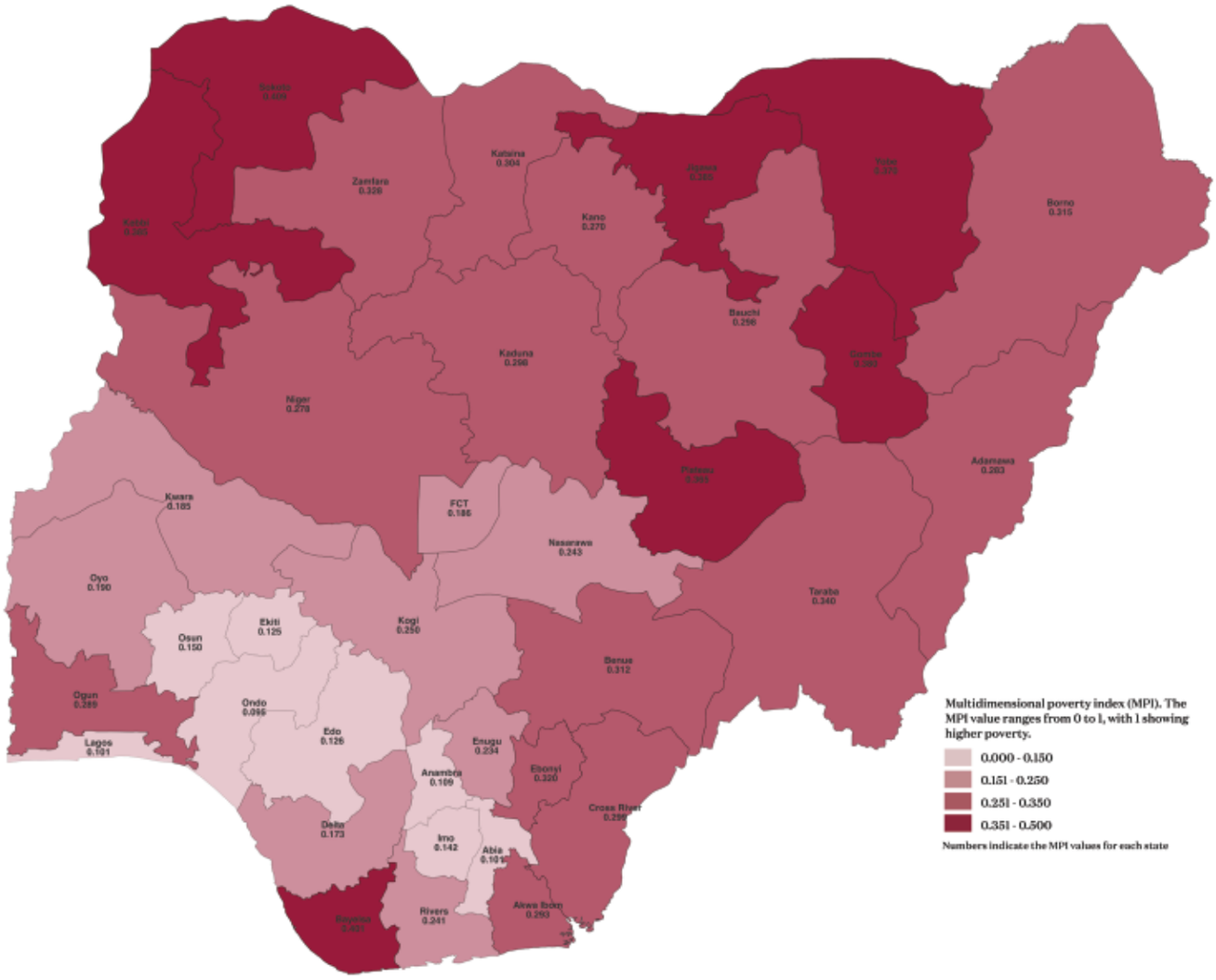


Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except Borno.

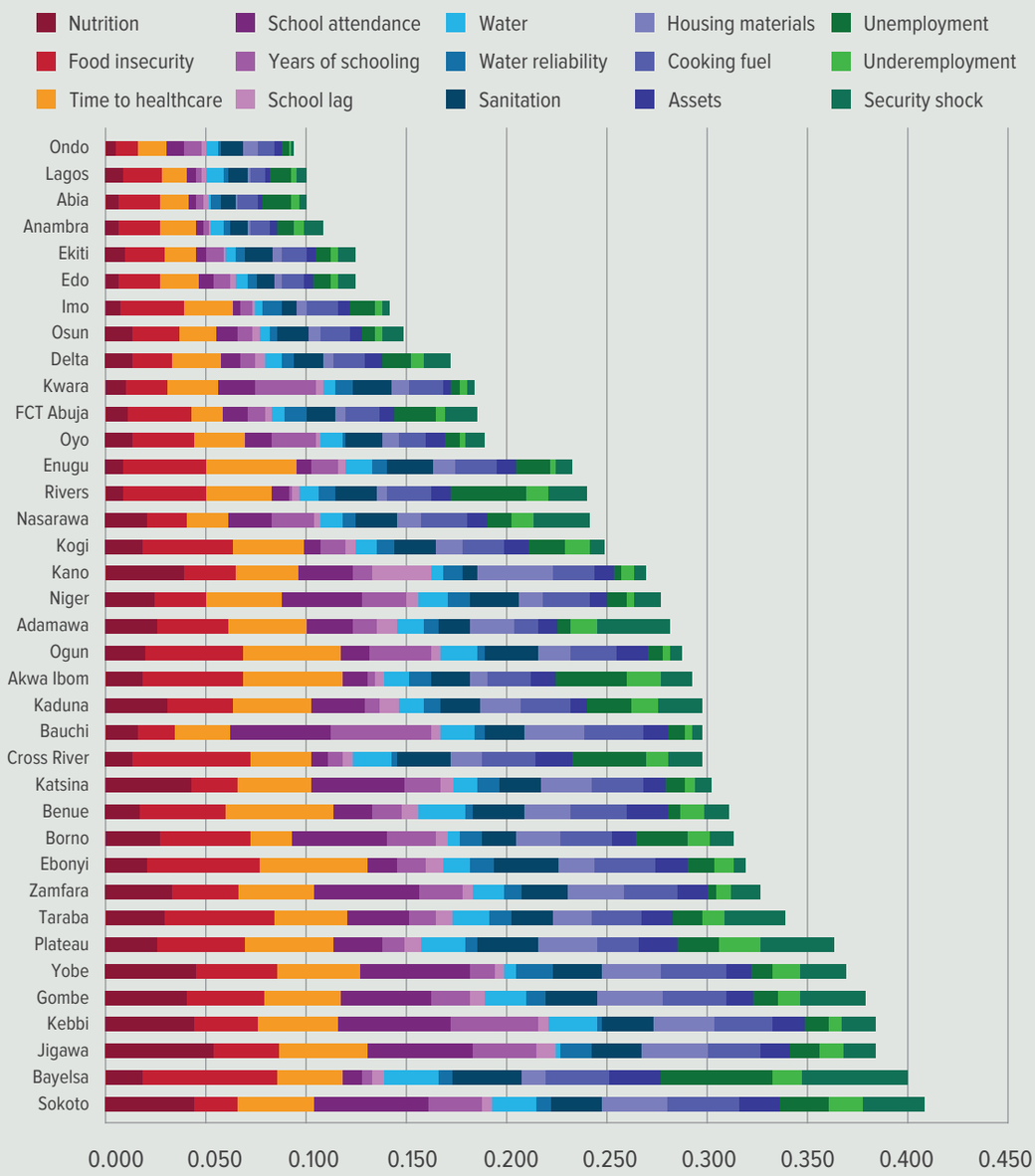
16 States are coloured according to the geopolitical zone in which they are located.

Map 1: MPI by State



Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.

Figure 9: Absolute contribution of each indicator to MPI by State (ordered by least MPI-poor to poorest)



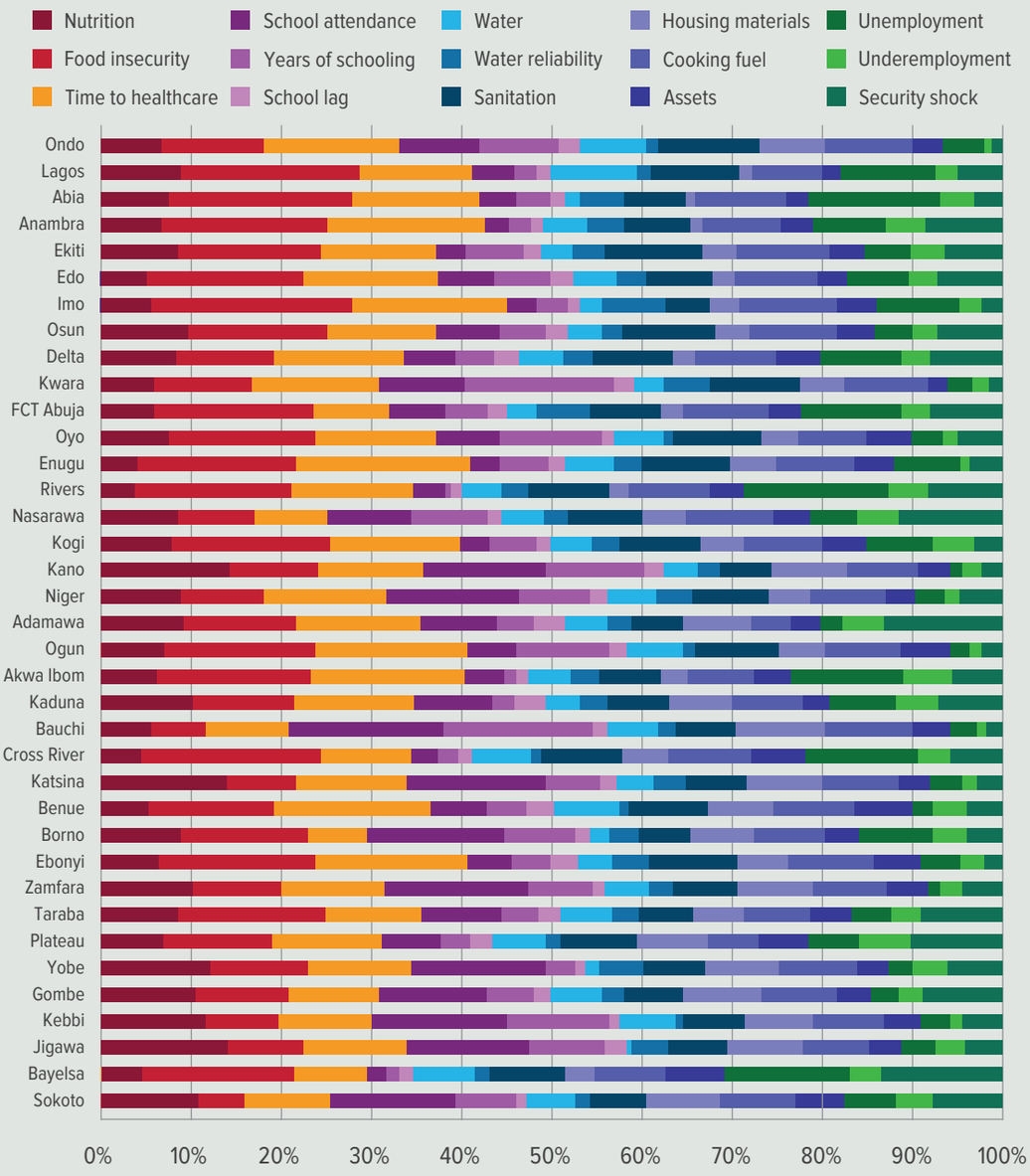
Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except Borno.

Figure 9 provides the indicator composition of MPI for each State, ordered from the least poor at the top to the poorest below. One might expect to see a homogenous pattern, where the least-poor States have a similar indicator composition and the poorest States are also similar to each other. In contrast, indicator priorities vary quite widely between States with very similar poverty levels. For example, in Ondo, educational and housing priorities contribute more to the MPI than in Lagos, where food security, unemployment and shocks contribute more. Bayelsa is distinct from the other poorer States in having the largest contribution across all States in unemployment and shocks. Even when comparing Kebbi and Jigawa, which are somewhat more similar, we see a much greater challenge in access to water and greater nutritional deprivations in Kebbi, as well as school lag and

underemployment in Jigawa. Thus, the MPI can be a useful tool for planning and policy design because poverty interventions can be tailored to the deprivations of each State, making them more efficient and able to have a greater impact—an important advantage when resources are scarce.

Figure 10: Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI by State (ordered by least MPI-poor to poorest)



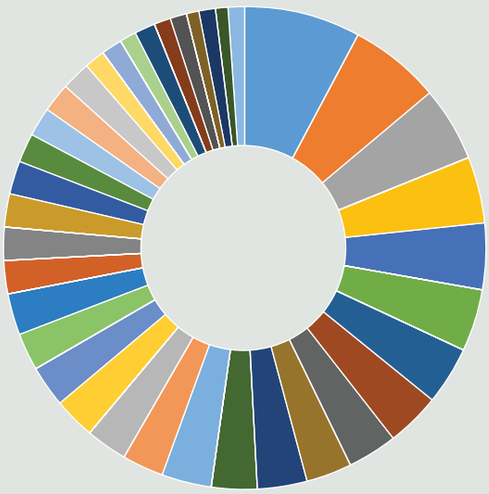
Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except Borno.

For accurate budgeting and planning, it is vital to consider how many people are poor, alongside their level of poverty (Figure 11). If there are more poor people, then the total cost of ending poverty will be higher. For example, Sokoto is among the poorest States, and with 5.8 million poor people among its population of 6.4 million, it faces very significant challenges. However, in Kano, 10.5 million people are poor: although Kano's level of multidimensional poverty is lower, affecting 66.3% of people instead

of Sokoto's 90.5%, its population is larger, with 15.9 million residents. Kaduna and Katsina also are home to more poor people than Sokoto. In Lagos, 29.4% of people are poor, while in Zamfara 78% are. But due to the larger population in Lagos, both are home to over 4 million poor people. Budget allocations therefore need to consider the number of poor people, and the unit cost of addressing poverty in each place. For example, it will be more expensive to reduce poverty in Zamfara, where the intensity of poverty is higher, at 42%, than in Lagos (34%), because each poor person in Zamfara, on average, faces more deprivations at the same time (see Appendix D, Table D6).

Figure 11: Where poor people live, by State (number of poor people, million)



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except Borno.

3.5 Nigeria MPI (2022) by senatorial district

- How many people are poor, what percentage of people are poor, and how they are poor varies markedly across senatorial districts, including those within the same State.
- The 10 poorest senatorial districts are located in eight States, and the incidence of poverty varies from 83.6% in Taraba North to 96.3% in Bayelsa West.
- The poorest districts also have the highest intensity of poverty—each poor person is deprived in 51% of the deprivations in Kebbi South and Bayelsa West.

The Nigeria MPI (2022) is also disaggregated by senatorial district, a significant achievement made possible by the pioneering survey design including sufficient interviews in each district. The MPI analysis at the senatorial district level gives more detailed and close-to-the-ground insights about the levels and composition of poverty within States. This is vital because, as we shall see, patterns vary both within and between States.

Table 6 presents information for the 10 poorest senatorial districts.[17] Districts from eight States comprise the 10 poorest districts, and poverty varies from 83.6% in Taraba North to 96.3% in Bayelsa West. The poorest districts also have the highest intensity—each poor person is deprived in 51% of the dimensions in Kebbi South and Bayelsa West.

17 See Appendix D, Table D7, for full details of all senatorial districts, including confidence intervals.

Table 6: Multidimensional poverty by senatorial district (10 poorest)

Area	MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor people (thousand)
Bayelsa West	0.494	96.3	51.3	0.5	1,015
Kebbi South	0.431	83.8	51.5	0.7	1,169
Jigawa North East	0.426	87.6	48.6	0.7	1,326
Yobe South	0.425	88.1	48.3	0.3	613
Sokoto North	0.420	89.4	47.0	1.0	1,876
Borno North	0.413	88.9	46.4	0.1	232
Sokoto East	0.408	90.3	45.2	1.0	1,859
Sokoto South	0.401	91.8	43.7	1.1	2,076
Gombe Central	0.396	88.8	44.6	0.7	1,341
Taraba North	0.394	83.6	47.1	0.6	1,021

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.

Of these 10 districts, Sokoto South has the largest number of poor people (2.1 million), followed by Sokoto North and Sokoto East, each with 1.9 million poor people.

Figure 12 provides the incidence of multidimensional poverty for each senatorial district. After the first bar, which provides the national incidence, the districts within each State are adjacent to each other and States are ordered alphabetically, so the first three bars present the incidence of multidimensional poverty in Abia, followed by Adamawa, and so on.

The incidence of multidimensional poverty varies within States. For example, in Anambra Central, about 26% of people are poor; in Anambra North 31% are, and about 38% are in Anambra South.[18] Bauchi South is significantly less poor than Bauchi North or Bauchi Central, even considering 95% confidence intervals (the true value is 95% certain to be within these confidence intervals). Similarly, Kano Central is significantly less poor than Kano North and Kano South, and Rivers East is significantly less poor than Rivers South East or Rivers West. Table D7 in Appendix D provides details on the number of poor people in each district—information that can be useful for informing budgetary allocation within the States.

Figure 13 presents the indicator composition of poverty for each senatorial district. Looking at Zamfara, which has three districts at the top of the chart, we can see that the composition of multidimensional poverty in Zamfara North is distinct from the others, having particularly high deprivations in security shocks compared to Zamfara West and Zamfara Central, and lower deprivations in years of schooling and food insecurity. Similar diversity is evident in Adamawa, with Adamawa North having far greater deprivations in shocks, but fewer children being out of school. Indeed, there are visible differences between districts within most States. These differences need to be further understood (considering the censored headcount ratios and confidence intervals in Table D13 in Appendix D), and then used to plot strategic poverty responses.

How many people are poor, what percentage of people are poor, and how they are poor varies markedly across senatorial districts, including those within the same State. If district administrations and State poverty reduction strategies use this district-level information—cross-checking it against other sources—they will be able to introduce highly precise responses and reduce multidimensional poverty cost-effectively.

18 The district figures should be read with an understanding that the numbers are only definitely (statistically significantly) different if the black bars do not overlap. Note that the confidence intervals of districts are larger than those of states, because the sample size is smaller.

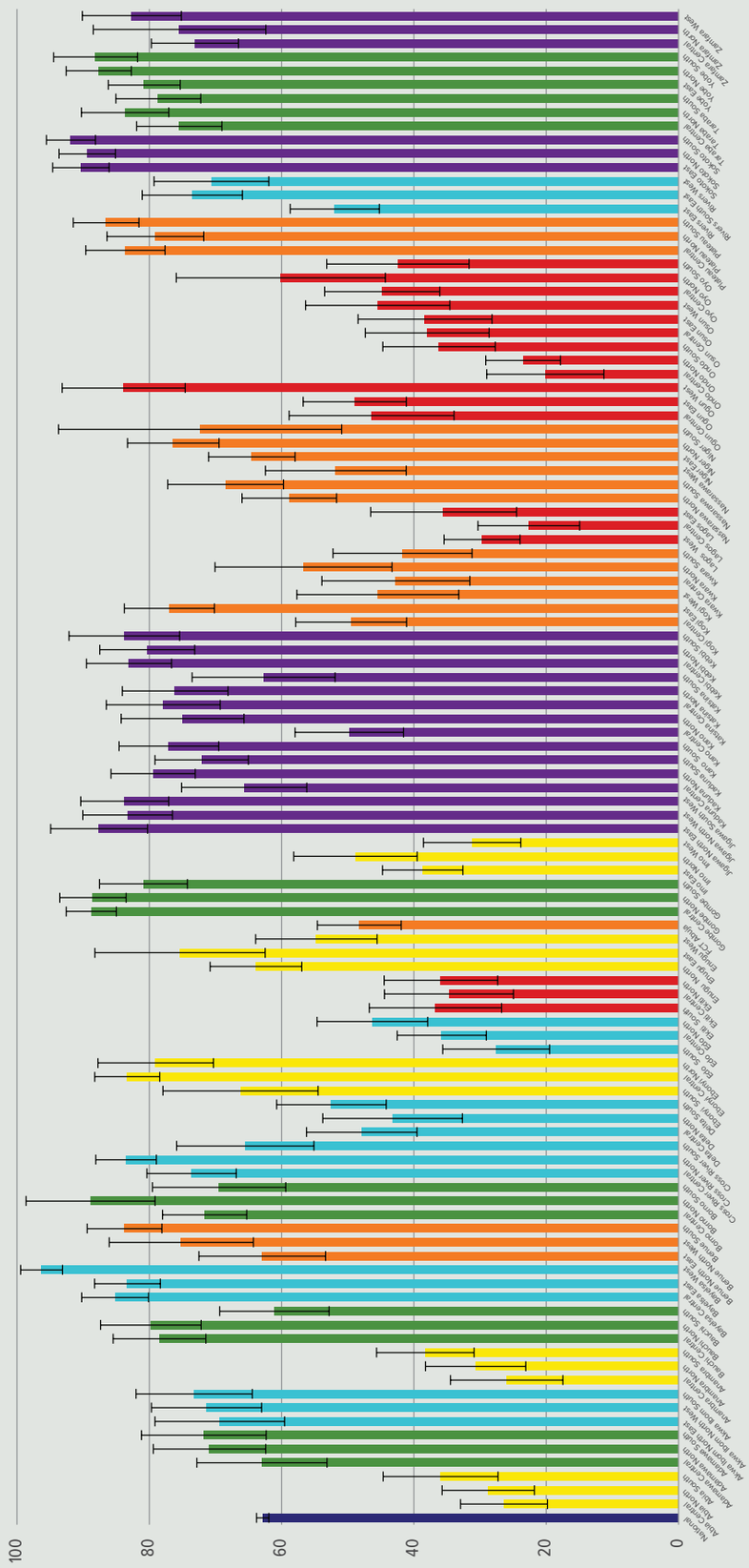
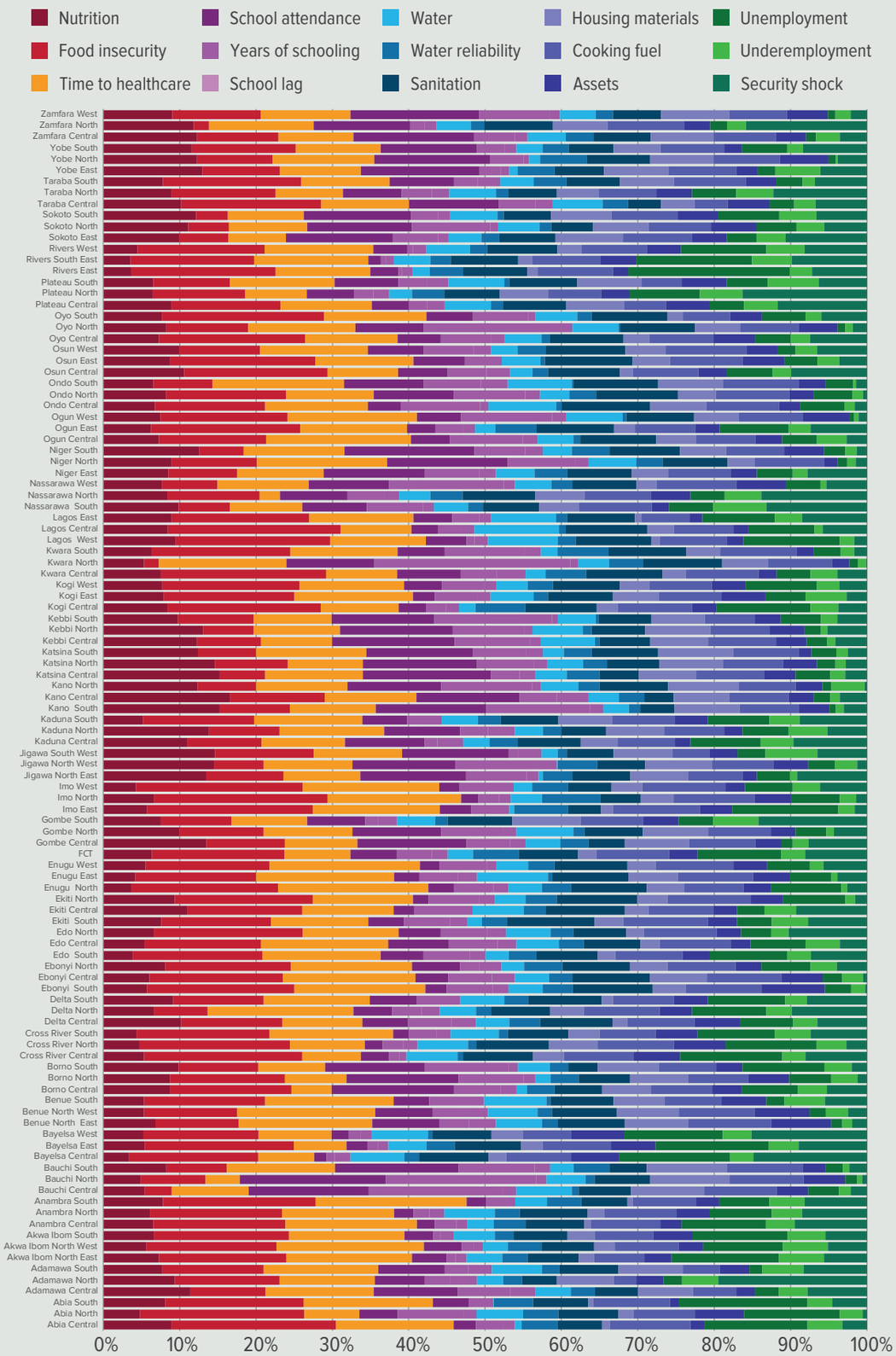


Figure 12: Incidence of multidimensional poverty by senatorial district (%)

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22.

Note: Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.

Figure 13: Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI by senatorial district



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.

3.6 Nigeria MPI (2022) by disability status

- **Seventy-one percent of people living in households with at least one person living with a disability (PLWD) are poor, compared to 62% of people who live in households where no one is living with a disability.**
- **Among people living in households where at least one person is living with a disability (PLWD), the work and shocks indicators contribute more to poverty than other indicators.**

In addition to urban-rural areas, zone, State and districts, the Nigeria MPI (2022) can also be disaggregated by other vulnerable populations, such as children (Chapter 4) and disability status.[19]

Eleven percent of the population—one person in nine—share their household with at least one person living with a disability (PLWD). Such households are significantly poorer than households in which no one is living with a disability. Seventy-one percent of people living in households with at least one PLWD are poor, compared to 62% of people who live in a household where no one has a disability (Table 7). The proportion of people who are poor and deprived is higher (considering confidence intervals) among people in households with a PWLD in 10 out of the 15 indicators.

Table 7: Multidimensional poverty by disability status

Area	MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor people (million)
National	0.257	62.9	40.9	100.0	132.92
No PLWDs	0.252	61.8	40.7	89.0	116.24
With PLWDs	0.302	71.4	42.3	11.0	16.68

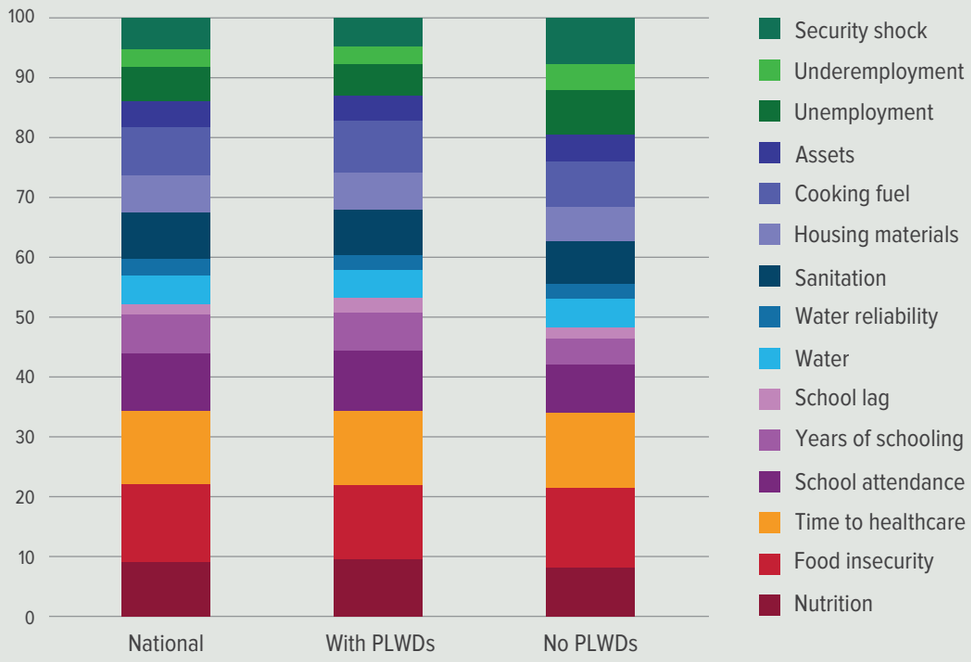
Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

In terms of the composition of poverty, deprivations in the work and shocks indicators contribute more to multidimensional poverty among people living in households with PLWDs than other households.

Figure 14 shows that while the indicators in the health and living standards dimensions contribute similarly to the MPI, the work and shocks indicators contribute more strongly to MPI among people in households with PLWDs. Attention to their safety and livelihoods is therefore paramount.

19 A person living with a disability is someone aged 5 and older who has some/a lot/complete difficulty with seeing; hearing; walking or climbing a hill/step even when using equipment or being assisted; understanding when being spoken to; being understood when they speak; in self-care activities such as feeding or dressing; remembering or concentrating; raising a 2-litre bottle of water from waist to eye level; using hands and fingers such as picking up small objects; or with skin conditions such as albinism or vitiligo.

Figure 14: Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI by disability status



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

3.7 Complementing the monetary measure of poverty

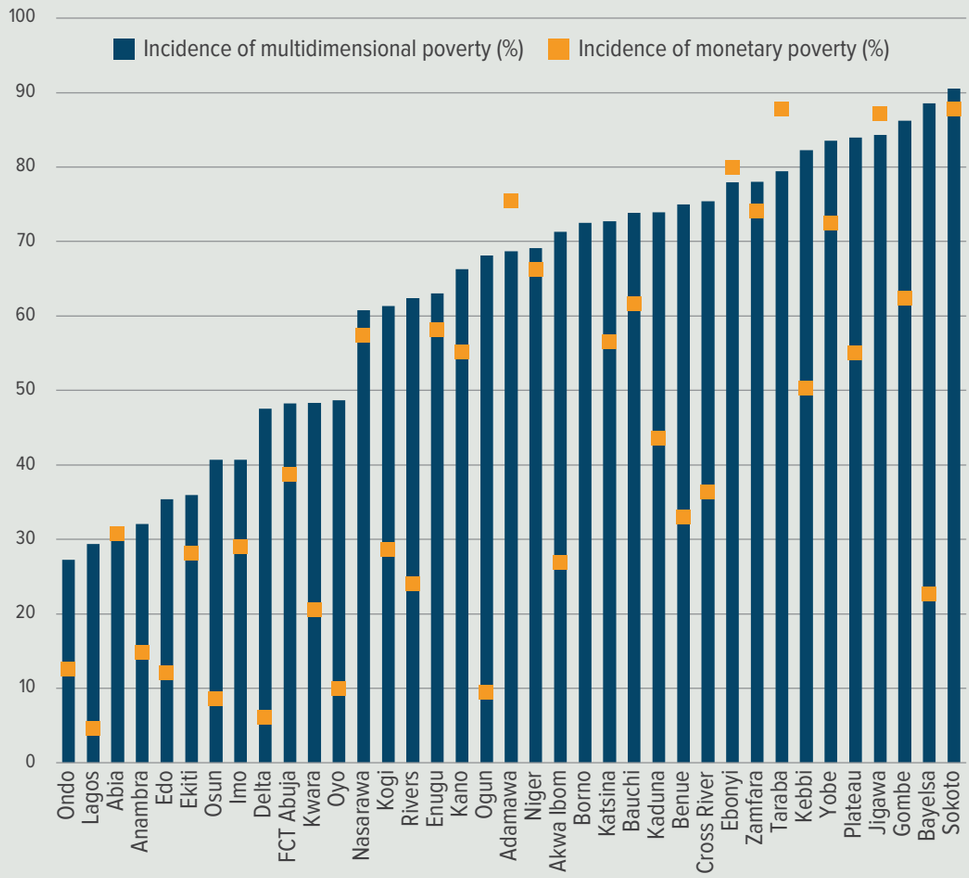
- **According to the 2018/19 national monetary poverty line, 40.1% of Nigerians are poor, while 62.9% are multidimensionally poor according to the Nigeria MPI (2022).**

The levels of multidimensional poverty profiled using the Nigeria MPI (2022) should be seen as complementing the poverty profile derived from using a monetary definition of poverty, such as Nigeria's official consumption expenditure poverty line of Naira 137,430 per year per person. Although both measures seek to explain poverty, they do so from different perspectives and usually the Nigeria MPI identifies a higher share of people as being poor. In this case, 40.1% of Nigerians are poor according to the 2018/19 pre-pandemic national monetary poverty line, while 62.9% are multidimensionally poor in the Nigeria MPI (2022). Comparisons must consider the difference in years, especially given the pandemic.

An analysis of the incidence of poverty according to the two measures across States shows both similarities and differences (Figure 15). In general, the incidence of monetary poverty is lower than the incidence of multidimensional poverty across most States. Abia, Ebonyi, Jigawa and Sokoto have similar proportions of people identified as poor using both measures, while Taraba and Adamawa have higher levels of monetary poverty. Lagos and Bayelsa have a far lower incidence of multidimensional poverty than monetary poverty, whereas in Sokoto and Abia it is about the same. In general, the Nigeria MPI makes visible people whose difficult life circumstances are not seen using Nigeria's monetary poverty measure.

Even when the proportions are similar, however, it is often not the case that people who are monetarily poor are the same people as those who are identified as multidimensionally poor. The two measures should be seen as complementary not conflicting—using both measures enables a better understanding of poverty and allows for a more comprehensive response.

Figure 15: Comparing incidence of multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty by State



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22 and NLSS 2018/19 estimates for monetary poverty. MPI results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.

3.8 Gendered and intrahousehold analysis of educational indicators

- In total, 29% of all school-aged children are not attending school, and 94% of all out-of-school children are poor. Thus, 27% of all school-aged children are both poor and out of school (with no significant gender disparities).
- One in seven poor people (19.1 million) live in a household in which a man has completed primary school, but no woman has done so.
- Across Nigeria, 4.4 million people—2.1% of the population—live in households with a 'pioneer child'—a child who has completed six years of schooling and lives in a household where no adult has completed six years of schooling.

Thus far, this report has profiled disparities using household-level data. However, looking within the household, data for certain deprivations are available for one or more people. In these cases, we can analyse gender disparities precisely: how many people who are individually deprived are males or females? We can also assess intrahousehold inequality, observing whether everyone within the household is deprived or only some people.

This section presents the gendered and intrahousehold results at the national level for three indicators:[20]

20 In principle, such analysis can also be undertaken for undernutrition; however, there are several missing values which could bias results, so gendered and intrahousehold analysis cannot confidently be rigorously reported.

- School attendance
- Years of schooling
- Pioneer children

Results are available for each State, but the data are so extensive that it is not possible to draw attention to all the results, and others are encouraged to explore the data (see Tables D49 to D56 in Appendix D).

School attendance

In Nigeria, 57.8 million children are of school-going age (6–15 years old).[21] The Nigeria MPI (2022) survey assesses the school attendance of each child in the household. School-aged children constitute over one-quarter (27.3%) of the population of Nigeria, but the population share varies across States, reaching a high of one-third of the population in Bauchi and Katsina, and a low of 22.4% in Lagos and Imo.

Overall, among children aged 6–15, there are more boys than girls—52% are boys and 48% are girls, giving a sex ratio of 108 boys to 100 girls. This varies considerably across States, from slightly more girls than boys in Oyo, Lagos, Ondo and Enugu, to 55% or more of the children in Niger, Benue and Zamfara being boys.

Table 8: Multidimensional poverty and school attendance

	Percentage	Number of children (million)
School-aged children (6–15) out-of-school	28.7	16.60
School-aged children (6–15) poor and out-of-school	27.0	15.62
School-aged boys (6–15) poor and out-of-school	27.3	8.19
School-aged girls (6–15) poor and out-of-school	26.8	7.43
School-aged children living in households where some school-aged children go to school and others are out-of-school (non-poor)	2.4	1.37
School-aged children living in households where some school-aged children go to school and others are out-of-school (poor)	17.5	10.14

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

A shocking 28.7% of all school-aged children whose data are included in the survey are not attending school (Table 8). This is tightly linked to multidimensional poverty: 94% of all out-of-school children are poor. Thus 27% of all school-aged children are both poor and out of school, making this a key area in need of urgent investment.

Rather than being due to gender inequality, the deprivations are spread across boys and girls throughout the country. Considering 95% confidence intervals, there is gender parity nationally, with 27.3% of boys and 26.8% of girls being poor and out of school. Comparing boys and girls in each State, in all cases their confidence intervals overlap. While no gender disparities are significant, Kebbi, Gombe, Adamawa, Ogun, Taraba and Sokoto have the largest differences by point estimates, from 4.4 (in Kebbi) to 2.0 (in Sokoto) percentage points more girls than boys out of school, but these differences are not statistically significant.

Intrahousehold disparities are also relevant, such as: how many children live in households where all school-aged children within the household are attending school, or where all school-aged children within a household are out of school? And how many live in households with intrahousehold inequality—where some children are attending school and others are not?

Overall, 17.5% of poor school-aged children experience intrahousehold inequalities, compared to 2.4% of non-poor school-aged children. The ranges vary greatly across States. Between one-fifth and one-third of poor school-aged children experience intrahousehold disparities in Niger, Jigawa, Taraba, Kaduna, Gombe, Katsina,

21 All data are taken from the MPIS 2021/22, weighted up to the population of 211 million people.

Adamawa, Plateau, Benue, [Borno],[22] Bauchi, Kebbi, Yobe and Zamfara. Further research is needed to understand why some children in a household are not going to school while others are—but addressing this situation is necessary to achieve universal basic education.

Educated women

Gender disparities can also be studied in years of schooling. A household is deprived if no member 15 years old and above has completed primary school. Technically this includes children aged 15–17, plus men and women aged 18 and above; for simplicity we refer to all as men or women. Among this population there is rough gender parity—50.7% are women and 49.3% are men.

The data include completed schooling for all people in the household. Table 9 divides the population into a 3x3 matrix, and shows the share of the population of Nigeria who live in households where: (1) at least one woman/man has completed primary school; (2) no man/woman in the household has completed primary school; or (3) the household does not have a man/woman aged 15 and above.

Table 9: Multidimensional poverty and education level of adults in the household

Number of people living with:				
	At least one educated woman	**No educated woman**	**No eligible woman**	**Total**
At least one educated man	63.4%	12.2%	2.9%	78.5%
(million)	*134.13*	*25.82*	*6.03*	*165.98*
No educated man	3.0%	11.4%	0.5%	14.9%
(million)	*6.30*	*24.17*	*1.04*	*31.51*
No eligible man	5.0%	1.6%	0.0%	6.6%
(million)	*10.62*	*3.38*	*0.0*	*14.00*
Total	**71.4%**	**25.2%**	**3.3%**	**100.0%**
	151.05	*53.38*	*7.06*	*211.49*
Number of poor people living with:				
	At least one educated woman	**No educated woman**	**No eligible woman**	**Total**
At least one educated man	56.6%	14.3%	1.6%	72.6%
(million)	*75.25*	*19.06*	*2.13*	*96.44*
No educated man	3.2%	17.7%	0.7%	21.6%
(million)	*4.28*	*23.54*	*0.91*	*28.73*
No eligible man	3.6%	2.2%	0.0%	5.8%
(million)	*4.80*	*2.95*	*0.0*	*7.75*
Total	**63.4%**	**34.3%**	**2.3%**	**100.0%**
	84.33	*45.55*	*3.04*	*132.92*

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Overall, 3.3% of the population in Nigeria live in households in which there is no female aged 15 or above. This varies somewhat across States, with more people living in such conditions in the more urbanised States. In Ondo, Lagos, Ekiti, Cross River, Oyo, Imo, Delta, Bayelsa and FCT Abuja, 6% or more of the population live in households with no female aged 15 years or older.

Around 45.6 million people live in households that are poor, and in which no eligible woman has completed six years of schooling. That is equivalent to 34.3% of all poor people (21.5% of the population). Recall that 20.6% of poor people, or 27.4 million people, live in a household in which no male or female had completed primary school—the blue cells in Table 9. But an additional 19.1 million poor people live in households in which at least

22 Due to security concerns, 14 of 27 LGAs across all senatorial districts within Borno State could not be visited by enumerators. As a result, the representativeness of the sample holds for all senatorial districts and States except Borno.

one man has completed primary school but no woman has done so. On the other hand, 4.3 million poor people live in households with an educated woman but no educated man. Hence gender disparity continues to affect the overall population enormously, with 1 in 7 poor people (19.06 million) living in a household in which a man has completed primary school, but no woman has done so.

If we pan out to the whole population of Nigeria, we find that 25.2% of the population, 53.38 million people, live in households in which at least one woman aged 15 or above is present in the household, but no woman has completed primary school. Almost half of these (25.82 million) (the pink box) live in households in which at least one man is educated but no woman. Also, 6.3 million people—3% of the population (the green box)—live in households in which at least one woman is educated but no man.

By linking the Nigeria MPI back to the individual attainments of household members, we can make visible the huge section of the population who experience intrahousehold gender disparities in years of schooling.

This raises the next question: as there are not evident gender disparities in school attendance, how is the next generation helping to advance years of schooling nationally? To explore intragenerational mobility, we turn to look at 'pioneer children'.

Pioneer children

Pioneer children are defined as children who live in households in which no adult has completed six years of schooling, but one or more children in the household have completed six years of schooling. Recall that the years of schooling indicator in Nigeria is considered only for people aged 15 and above. So, a pioneer child can only be a child who is 15, 16, or 17 years old: 13.7 million children—6.5% of Nigeria's population—belong to this age bracket.

Across Nigeria, 4.4 million people—2.1% of the population—live in households with a pioneer child. Without this pioneer child, the first generation to complete primary school, the household would have been deprived in years of schooling. There are around 972,000 pioneer children across Nigeria. Hence overall, 7.1% of children aged 15–17 are pioneers within their household (Table 10). In Ogun, Kwara, Ebonyi, Enugu, Kogi, and Cross River, more than 10% of those aged 15–17 are pioneer children, suggesting strong intergenerational progress in these States.

Table 10: Multidimensional poverty and pioneer children

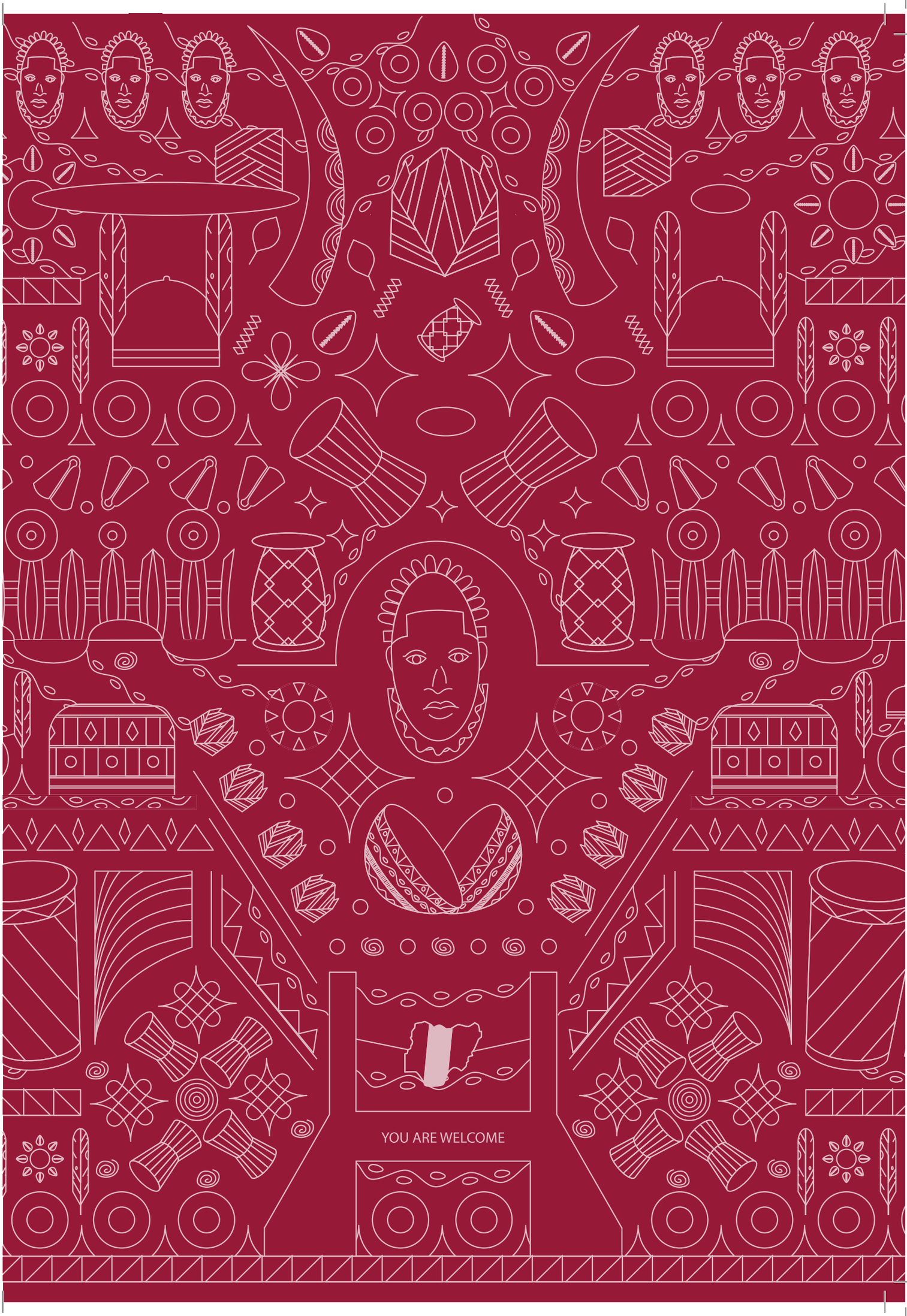
	Percentage	Total
Population share of children (15–17) in Nigeria	6.6	13,712,406
Pioneer children among all children (15–17)	7.1	971,956
Pioneer boys among all boys (15–17)	7.3	531,277
Pioneer girls among all girls (15–17)	6.9	440,679
Population non-deprived in years of schooling due to pioneer children	2.1	4,407,775

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

There are no statistically significant differences between pioneer boys and girls nationally or in any State (perhaps because of the large confidence intervals for such a small group). The point estimates do suggest some differences might become evident if a larger sample were drawn, with more pioneer girls likely in States such as Ebonyi, Abia, Ekiti, Delta and Bayelsa; and a higher share of pioneer boys likely in States such as Ogun, Niger, [Borno],[23] Gombe and Bauchi. But the current results do not show any statistically significant gender disparity.

Still, pioneer children can be a population of hope—that will catalyse change in their households and in educational disparities going forward. Identifying and supporting such children may organically accelerate educational achievements and reduce gender disparities in the future.

23 Due to security concerns, 14 of 27 LGAs across all senatorial districts within Borno State could not be visited by enumerators. As a result, the representativeness of the sample holds for all senatorial districts and States except Borno.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Chapter 4
Multidimensional poverty among children

CHAPTER 4: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN

Children are a strategic population of concern in Nigeria for several reasons. First, nearly half of all Nigerians are children under the age of 18 (47.2%). Second, investing in children brings both immediate and longer-term benefits. For example, children who are out of school or undernourished are experiencing a deprivation that is likely to affect them for the rest of their life. On the other hand, children who are well-nourished, or who attend school or can be productively trained and employed, enjoy an attainment that will continue to benefit them for years to come. Third, investing in children's human capital—nutrition, health, education and cognitive development—spreads the effects to the economy and beyond, as these children will be more productive, creative, and skilled workers, family and community members, thus benefitting both themselves and the wider society.

Understanding these benefits, this report's analysis of multidimensional poverty looks at children in the following areas:

1. We compare multidimensional poverty among children aged 0–17 and adults aged 18 and above using the Nigeria MPI (2022). We find that over half of all poor people are children, and outline what deprivations matter most to children, nationally and by State.
2. We then look at multidimensional poverty among children under 5, which is an impressionable age when physical and cognitive development are of peak importance. First, we look at the Nigeria MPI figures disaggregated for children under 5. Next, we extend the Nigeria MPI (2022) to include appropriate indicators for children under 5, adding a fifth dimension of child survival and development, and creating a Nigeria Child MPI. This additional dimension contains eight vital aspects of early childhood development in physical and cognitive domains—including severe undernutrition, immunisation, intellectually stimulating activities and preschool.
3. Another pivotally important phase of childhood is adolescence. The third section explores child marriage and related conditions, to see how the levels of poverty and composition of deprivations among married and partnered children differ from their peers.

Overall, if poverty reduction is to be inclusive and rapid, children must be a core priority.[24]

24 This chapter builds on findings from a recently released report by UNICEF working with the Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP), using data from the 2016–17 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which found that 'the majority of Nigerian children suffer from deprivation in multiple dimensions simultaneously [and recommended] multi-sectoral policy responses in order to guide effective child poverty reduction strategies'. See Federal Republic of Nigeria (2021).

4.1 Nigeria MPI (2022) by age

- Overall, 58.7% of adults aged 18 and above are multidimensionally poor, compared to 67.5% of children.
- Two-thirds of children aged 0–17 are poor, and more than half of all poor people are children.
- The intensity of poverty for children is higher, with deprivations in 41.8% of possible indicators, compared to 40.0% for adults.
- There are no States where adults are poorer than children.

Children are significantly poorer than adults. Overall, 58.7% of adults aged 18 and above are multidimensionally poor, compared to 67.5% of children. The MPI of children aged 0–17 is 0.282, compared to 0.235 for adults, and intensity for children is higher at 41.8%, compared to 40.0% for adults (Table 11). On average, poor children are deprived in a larger share of indicators than poor adults.

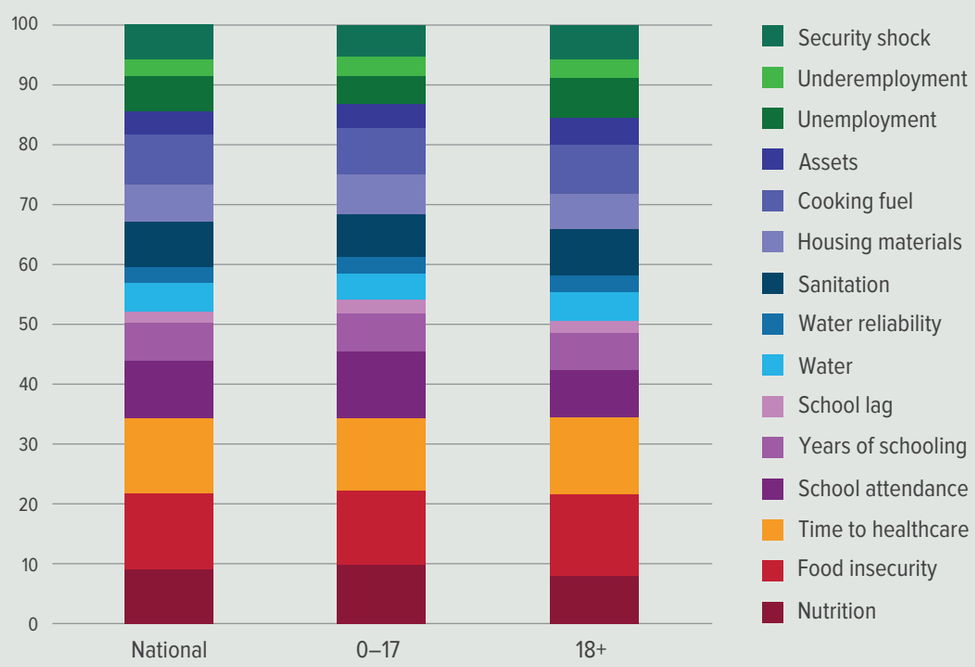
Table 11: Multidimensional poverty by age group in the Nigeria MPI (2022)

Area	MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor people (million)
National	0.257	62.9	40.9	100.0	132.92
0–17	0.282	67.5	41.8	47.2	67.28
18+	0.235	58.7	40.0	52.8	65.64

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Of the almost 100 million children in Nigeria, 67.28 million are multidimensionally poor, while of the nearly 112 million adults, 65.64 million are poor. So, there are more poor children than poor adults: children make up 47% of the population, but 51% of all poor people.

Figure 16: Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI by age group in the Nigeria MPI (2022)



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 16 provides the indicator composition of MPI for children and adults. It is evident that the health and living standard deprivations are quite similar. However, school attendance deprivations are higher for poor children, whereas unemployment deprivations are higher for poor adults. While these patterns are not a surprise, they underscore the value-added of the age disaggregation in underlining the importance of educational investments for children.

In terms of State disaggregation of the Nigeria MPI, in no State are adults poorer than children. In all States except Enugu, children are at least 2 percentage points poorer than adults.

These findings are interesting, because the population shares for children vary greatly. In Lagos and Imo, roughly 38% of the population are children, whereas in Jigawa and Katsina this rises to 57% and 58%, respectively (Table 12). This means that State-level strategies to address child poverty will vary considerably in scope as well as in indicator priorities.

Table 12: Multidimensional poverty by age group and State using the Nigeria MPI 2022

State	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)			Number of poor people (million)		
	0–4	0–17	18+	0–4	0–17	18+	0–4	0–17	18+	0–4	0–17	18+	0–4	0–17	18+
National	0.295	0.282	0.235	70.1	67.5	58.7	42.1	41.8	40.0	12.9[a]	47.2[a]	52.8[a]	19.16	67.28	65.64
Abia	0.130	0.108	0.097	37.2	31.4	28.8	34.8	34.4	33.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.12	0.44	0.68
Adamawa	0.308	0.296	0.270	73.8	70.7	66.8	41.7	41.9	40.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.49	1.75	1.69
Akwa Ibom	0.323	0.310	0.280	75.6	73.8	69.4	42.8	42.1	40.3	3.0	3.1	3.6	0.62	2.25	2.83
Anambra	0.135	0.120	0.102	38.7	35.2	29.9	34.8	34.2	34.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	0.21	0.73	0.91
Bauchi	0.300	0.312	0.282	74.0	76.3	70.9	40.6	40.8	39.8	4.3	4.3	3.1	0.87	3.25	2.46
Bayelsa	0.432	0.419	0.387	91.0	90.0	87.3	47.5	46.5	44.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.36	1.20	1.41
Benue	0.333	0.332	0.295	77.2	77.9	72.5	43.1	42.6	40.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.64	2.29	2.41
Borno	0.326	0.336	0.287	73.5	76.4	67.5	44.3	44.0	42.6	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.33	1.33	0.92
Cross River	0.305	0.309	0.292	75.4	77.1	74.2	40.5	40.0	39.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	0.37	1.50	1.94
Delta	0.194	0.186	0.163	52.2	50.5	45.1	37.2	36.8	36.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	0.33	1.32	1.41
Ebonyi	0.357	0.340	0.304	84.1	80.9	75.4	42.4	42.0	40.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	0.57	1.76	1.90
Edo	0.151	0.132	0.122	41.8	36.8	34.4	36.1	35.8	35.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	0.16	0.60	0.80
Ekiti	0.153	0.135	0.119	43.0	38.6	34.2	35.6	34.9	34.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.16	0.56	0.75
Enugu	0.249	0.240	0.230	66.8	63.8	62.5	37.4	37.7	36.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	0.27	1.06	1.57
Gombe	0.396	0.398	0.359	89.1	89.5	82.7	44.4	44.5	43.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.47	1.64	1.38
Imo	0.181	0.157	0.134	50.0	44.2	38.6	36.2	35.5	34.6	1.4	1.6	2.5	0.20	0.72	1.08
Jigawa	0.394	0.397	0.370	84.8	85.5	82.8	46.5	46.5	44.7	4.4	3.9	2.7	1.02	3.30	2.46
Kaduna	0.312	0.310	0.285	76.1	76.3	71.4	41.0	40.7	39.9	6.4	5.7	4.7	1.34	4.30	3.74
Kano	0.291	0.286	0.252	70.5	69.2	62.8	41.3	41.3	40.2	8.6	8.6	6.6	1.67	5.91	4.60
Katsina	0.320	0.317	0.285	75.4	75.2	69.3	42.5	42.1	41.2	5.8	5.5	3.6	1.20	4.12	2.80
Kebbi	0.410	0.402	0.364	86.6	84.5	79.6	47.4	47.6	45.7	3.1	2.8	2.1	0.74	2.36	1.91
Kogi	0.295	0.261	0.241	70.2	63.5	59.5	42.0	41.1	40.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	0.50	1.36	1.52
Kwara	0.208	0.203	0.168	53.0	52.0	45.0	39.2	39.0	37.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.21	0.87	0.86
Lagos	0.138	0.114	0.093	39.0	32.5	27.5	35.4	35.2	33.7	4.7	5.4	8.0	0.50	1.76	2.46
Nasarawa	0.270	0.264	0.225	66.2	64.9	57.4	40.9	40.6	39.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.22	0.65	0.71
Niger	0.290	0.295	0.260	71.9	72.8	65.3	40.4	40.5	39.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	0.57	1.95	1.64
Ogun	0.338	0.319	0.266	74.5	72.5	64.9	45.3	43.9	41.1	2.3	2.4	2.9	0.46	1.71	2.07
Ondo	0.137	0.110	0.085	39.0	31.5	24.4	35.2	34.9	34.9	1.5	1.9	2.6	0.16	0.59	0.70
Osun	0.177	0.166	0.138	46.5	44.3	38.0	38.1	37.4	36.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	0.23	0.87	1.01
Oyo	0.245	0.206	0.180	59.0	51.2	47.0	41.6	40.2	38.2	2.8	3.0	4.3	0.45	1.54	2.25
Plateau	0.388	0.383	0.349	87.4	86.6	81.6	44.4	44.2	42.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.61	2.10	2.22
Rivers	0.250	0.253	0.233	63.3	63.9	61.3	39.5	39.6	38.1	2.5	2.9	3.7	0.43	1.88	2.52
Sokoto	0.413	0.424	0.392	90.6	92.4	88.4	45.6	45.9	44.4	3.7	3.5	2.7	0.92	3.18	2.63
Taraba	0.366	0.356	0.324	84.1	82.2	76.7	43.6	43.3	42.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.39	1.44	1.37
Yobe	0.371	0.379	0.359	82.8	84.8	81.9	44.8	44.6	43.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	0.58	1.87	1.36
Zamfara	0.333	0.348	0.306	78.5	81.9	73.5	42.5	42.4	41.5	2.8	2.9	2.2	0.59	2.37	1.80
FCT Abuja	0.207	0.204	0.173	52.9	52.1	45.4	39.2	39.2	38.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.20	0.73	0.86

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Note: [a] These three boxes show the share of the population of Nigeria that pertain to each age category. The population shares in the columns for children 0–17 and adults 18+ show the percentage of the population who belong to each age group.

It is also possible to disaggregate the Nigeria MPI (2022) by other age groups. The next section focuses on children under the age of 5, and assesses their level of multidimensional poverty according to the Nigeria MPI, and according to a linked Child MPI with an additional dimension on child survival and development.

4.2 Multidimensional poverty for children under 5 years of age

- **Whereas 58.7% of adults are poor, and 67.5% of children under the age of 18, fully 70.1% of children under 5 are poor.**

If we disaggregate the Nigeria MPI for children under the age of 5, we find that often multidimensional poverty is highest among the youngest: 58.7% of adults are poor, and 67.5% of children under the age of 18, but fully 70.1% of children under 5 are poor. Using the Nigeria MPI, we can obtain information such as living conditions, educational status of other household members, and nutrition status (which includes the nutritional status of children under 5). But the Nigeria MPI does not provide insights into other aspects of early childhood development, such as intellectual stimulation, immunisation, or severe undernutrition—aspects of early childhood development that have lifelong impacts.

For this reason, the MPI survey for Nigeria included an innovative module on child deprivations. Most of the questions enquired as to whether any child under the age of 5 in the household experienced a deprivation. Only one indicator, severe undernutrition, was administered individually. It is possible to analyse these indicators in a standalone manner that could be interesting and does not engage at all with the Nigeria MPI and the higher level of child poverty it documents. But it is also possible—and powerful—to use the child indicators to deepen our understanding of multidimensional child poverty among this population, which is the strategy in this chapter.

We use the child indicators to create the most precise and innovative Child MPI that is feasible from this dataset. The Nigeria Child MPI (2022) includes the same four dimensions and 15 indicators as the Nigeria MPI (2022), and adds a fifth dimension, called child survival and development. This dimension includes eight indicators which are vital for young children: birth attendance, playground, child engagement, child care, breastfeeding, vitamin A supplement, immunisation, and severe undernutrition.

The Child MPI is very powerful because every child who is poor by the Nigeria MPI is also poor according to the Child MPI—plus some additional children. It therefore deepens our understanding of overlapping deprivations that interweave through children's lives. A child is identified as poor in the Child MPI if she or he is deprived in at least 21% of the indicators—that is, in one dimension plus one indicator. Conceptually in the case of the four dimensions of the Nigeria MPI this is 26% (25% + 1%); in the case of the five dimensions of the Child MPI it is 21% (20% + 1%).

The Child MPI makes visible how child-specific deprivations exacerbate the condition of children under 5 who were already poor according to the Nigeria MPI. It also identifies additional children who are poor when an in-depth child lens is applied. The power of having a Child MPI that is directly linked to the Nigeria MPI is that the Child MPI builds upon and deepens the analysis in a consistent and policy-relevant manner.

It is important to note that it is not possible to construct an individual child measure using this dataset, as the dataset does not contain individual data for any of the child indicators except nutrition. We do not know how many children within a household experience a deprivation (whether one child or all children). We also do not know the precise age of the deprived children, nor whether they are boys or girls. But the Child MPI makes the best possible use of the collected data.

Table 13 provides the structure of the Child MPI, in which the five dimensions are equally weighted and the indicator weights are equal within the child dimension, and proportional to the Nigeria MPI for the other dimensions.

Table 13: Nigeria Child MPI (2022)—dimensions, indicators, deprivation cutoffs, links to SDGs and weights

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cutoff:	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight
Health	Nutrition	A household is deprived if any child under the age of 5 is moderately undernourished (i.e. stunted or underweight) **or** if there is any adult household member with a body mass index lower than 18.5	2.2.1/2	1/15
	Food insecurity	The household is severely food insecure according to FIES (>=7 answers affirmatively)	2.1.2	1/15
	Time to healthcare	A household is deprived if it takes them 30 minutes or more to reach the nearest functional health facility or primary healthcare centre on foot	3.8	1/15
Education	School attendance	A household is deprived if any child between the ages of 6 and 15 years is not attending school	4.1	3/40
	Years of schooling	A household is deprived if no member aged 15 years and above has completed primary school	4.6	1/10
	School lag	A household is deprived if any school-aged child (6–15 years of age) is educationally lagging at least two years (grades) behind	4.1.1	1/40
Living standards	Water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water (according to MDG guidelines)	3.9.2	1/30
	Water reliability	A household is deprived if they have drinking water available for fewer than 20 days per month or for fewer than 4 hours per day	6.1	1/30
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households	3.9.2	1/30
	Housing materials	The household has a natural/rudimentary floor, roof or wall	11.1.1	1/30
	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal	3.9.1	1/30
	Assets	The household has fewer than two assets and does not own a car	1	1/30
Work and shocks	Unemployment	The household is deprived if any member aged 15 years and above is unemployed – not in employment, but looking for work and available for work	8.5.2	2/25
	Underemployment	A household is deprived if at least one household member aged 15 years and above is underemployed, working fewer than 40 hours per week but will do extra hours of work if given and available for extra hours of work	8.5	1/25
	Security shock	A household is deprived if it experienced at least one shock over the past 12 months	16.1.1/3/4	2/25
Child survival and development	Birth attendance	A household is deprived if there is a child (0–4) whose birth did not involve a doctor/nurse/medical professional but was attended to by a traditional birth attendant	3.1.2	1/40
	Playground	A household is deprived if children (0–4) do not have safe space outside the house where they can play	4.2.1	1/40

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cutoff:	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight
Child survival and development	Child engagement	A household is deprived if in the past one month no child was engaged by a household member older than 15 in at least four of the following activities: reading books; telling stories; singing songs; being taken outside; played with; name/count or draw	4.1.1	1/40
	Child care	A household is deprived if a child (0–4) in the household was left in care of a child under 10 years old for more than 1 hour in the past seven days	4.2.1	1/40
	Breastfeeding	A household is deprived if there is a child (0–4) in the household that was not exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life	2.2	1/40
	Supplement	A household is deprived if there is a child (0–4) who has not received a vitamin A supplement during the last six months	2.1	1/40
	Immunisation	A household is deprived if there is a child (0–4) in the household who has not received all their required immunisations	3.8	1/40
	Severe undernutrition	A household is deprived if there is a child (0–4) in the household who is severely undernourished	2.1.1	1/40

4.3 Nigeria Child MPI (2022)—key results

- **According to the Nigeria Child MPI (2022), 83.5% of children under 5 are multidimensionally poor, compared to 70.1% of children according to the Nigeria MPI (2022); this is an additional 3.7 million children, bringing the total to 22.85 million.**

Table 14 shows that, according to the Nigeria MPI (2022) disaggregated for children under 5, 70.1% of the children are multidimensionally poor. When the Child MPI is used, poverty rises to 83.5%. The same 70.1% of children are poor, and an additional 13.4% of children under 5 are newly identified as poor, due to the deprivations in the eight child indicators. This is equivalent to an additional 3.7 million children identified as poor by the Child MPI, meaning that a total of 22.85 million children under 5 are multidimensionally poor.

Furthermore, the intensity of the Child MPI is 38.5%. A comparable intensity for the Nigeria MPI of children under 5 would be 33.7%.[25] Hence the intensity of the Child MPI is also higher, as some children who were already poor according to the Nigeria MPI are exposed to additional child deprivations that are captured in the Child MPI.

Table 14: Multidimensional poverty among children under 5 in Nigeria

Poverty cutoff (k)		Nigeria MPI	Child MPI
k value=26%	MPI	0.295	0.322
	Incidence (H, %)	70.1	83.5
	Intensity (A, %)	42.1	38.5
k value=21%	Number of poor children (million)	19.16	22.85

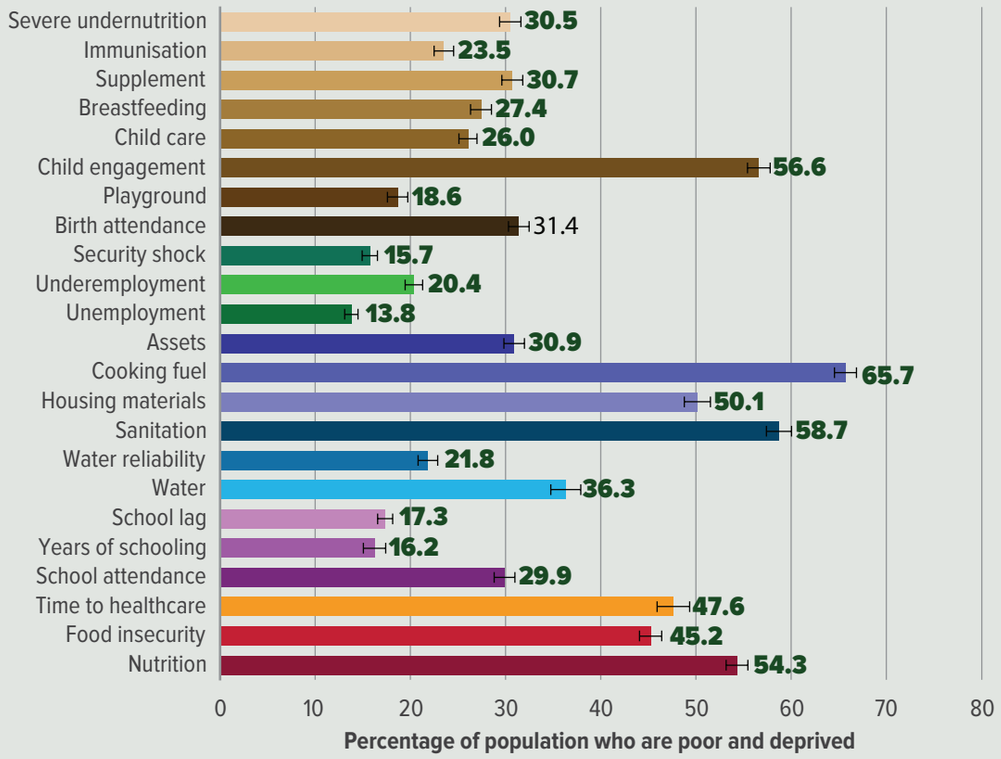
Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

What do we learn from the Child MPI regarding the composition of deprivations among children? Figure 17 shows the percentage of children under the age of 5 who are poor according to the Child MPI and are deprived in each of the 23 indicators. The highest child-specific deprivations within the dimension of child survival and development is in the indicator of child engagement—where over 50% of all children are poor and lack the intellectual stimulation that is pivotal to early childhood development. Very worryingly, 30.5% of children under 5 are poor and

25 A comparable intensity rescales the intensity from four dimensions to five, so is equal to 42.1% x 80% = 33.7%.

live in a household in which one at least child under 5 is severely stunted or severely underweight. Severe undernutrition is a serious condition that can affect children for years to come. Meanwhile, 54.3% live in a household where at least one person is undernourished. Overall, deprivations in the child indicators tend to be higher than educational deprivations, but lower than those in health and most living standards indicators.

Figure 17: Censored headcount ratios for the Nigeria Child MPI



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

4.4 Nigeria Child MPI (2022) by area

- **Child poverty is particularly prevalent in rural areas, with almost 90% of rural children experiencing poverty.**

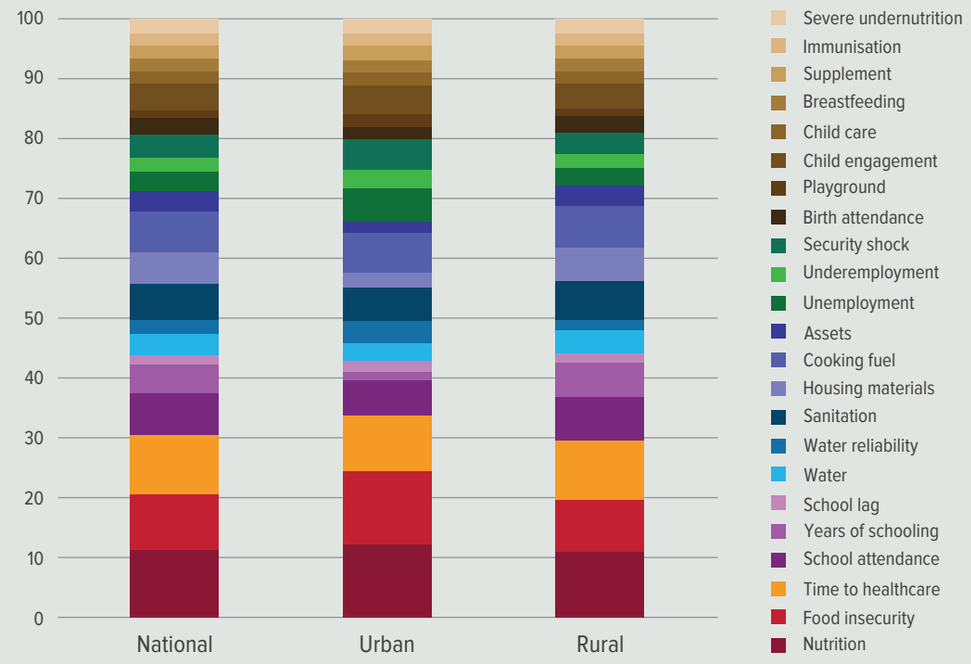
Table 15 shows that child poverty is prevalent in rural areas, with almost 90% of rural children experiencing poverty. Furthermore, the disparity between rural and urban areas is less than in the Nigeria MPI because a high proportion of children living in urban areas—two-thirds—are also poor according to the Child MPI. Overall, 80% of poor children live in rural areas.

Table 15: Multidimensional poverty among children by area

Area	Child MPI	Child MPI incidence (H, %)	Child MPI intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of Child MPI-poor (million)	National MPI incidence for 0–4 (%)
National	0.322	83.5	38.5	100.0	22.85	70.1
Rural	0.355	89.1	39.8	74.7	18.20	77.3
Urban	0.225	67.1	33.5	25.3	4.65	49.0

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 18: Percentage contribution of each indicator to Nigeria Child MPI by area



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 18 shows the indicator composition of the Child MPI nationally and for urban and rural areas. Across all areas, the living standard and health dimensions contribute most to poverty. Living standards and education contribute less to child poverty in urban areas, and the health and work and shocks dimensions contribute relatively more, so different strategies are also required for children in rural areas.

4.5 Child MPI by zone

- **Across zones, the Nigeria Child MPI shows higher poverty in North East and North West, and lower poverty in South East and South West.**

Across zones, the Child MPI shows higher poverty in North East and North West, where over 90% of children are poor, and lower poverty in South East and South West, where its 74.0% and 65.1%, respectively (Table 16).

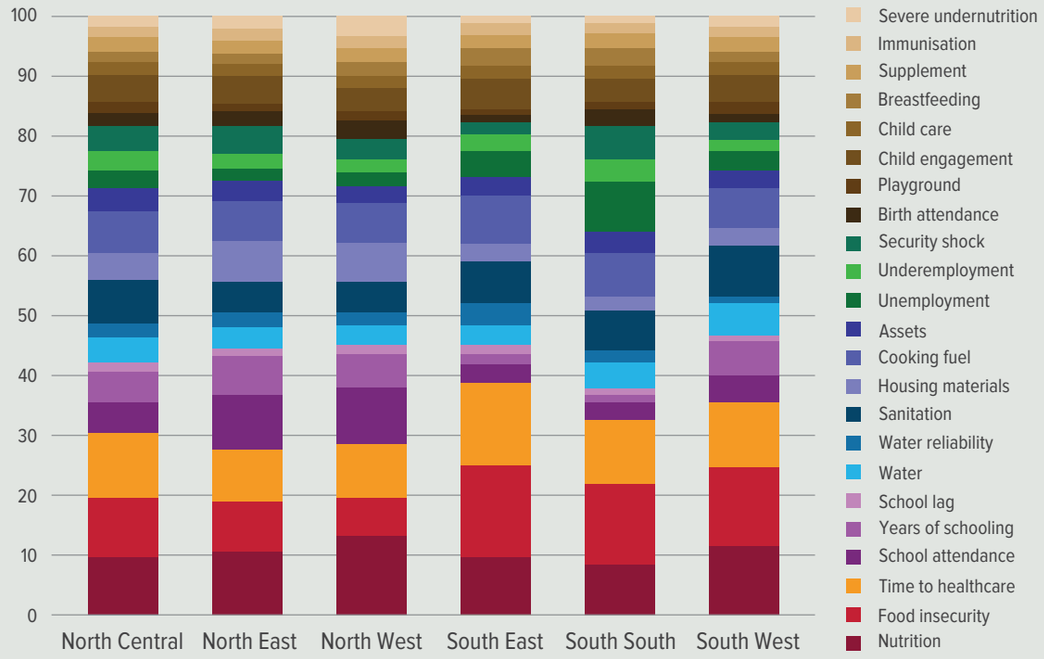
Table 16: Multidimensional poverty among children by zone

Area	Child MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of Child MPI-poor (million)	Nigeria MPI incidence for 0–4 (%)
National	0.322	83.5	38.5	100.0	22.85	70.1
North Central	0.322	84.3	38.2	15.1	3.49	71.4
North East	0.358	91.2	39.2	14.6	3.64	78.7
North West	0.370	90.7	40.8	35.0	8.68	78.4
South East	0.254	74.0	34.4	8.6	1.74	58.3
South South	0.302	81.2	37.1	12.4	2.76	66.7
South West	0.225	65.1	34.6	14.3	2.55	49.8

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

As Figure 19 shows, the indicator composition of poverty varies greatly across zones, with the lowest educational deprivations in South South and South East, but the highest health deprivations in South East. Deprivations in child survival and development vary less than other dimensions, but by a small margin contribute the most to poverty in North West.

Figure 19: Percentage contribution of each indicator to Nigeria Child MPI by zone



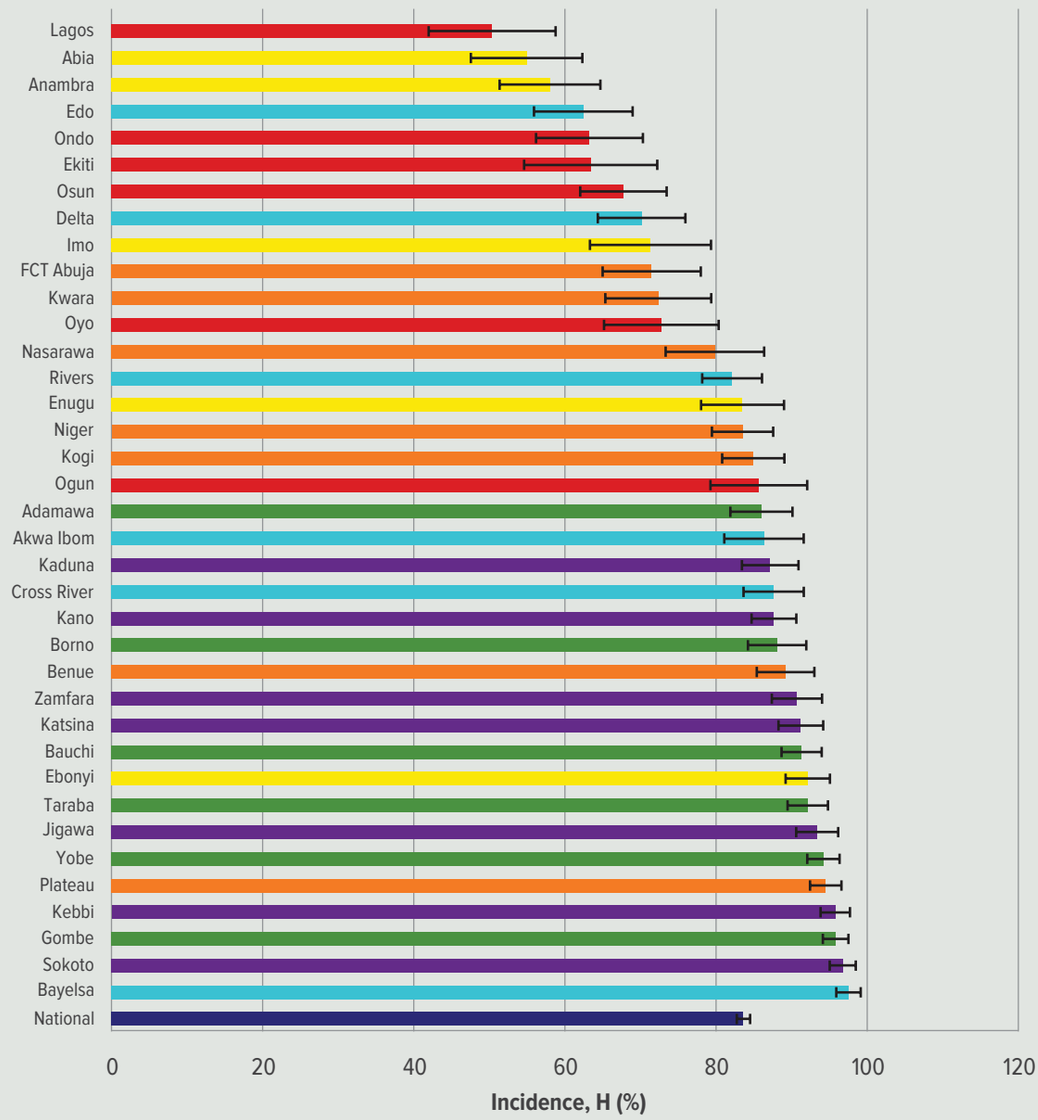
Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

4.6 Nigeria Child MPI (2022) by State

- The incidence of child multidimensional poverty is above 50% in all States, and greater than 95% in Bayelsa, Sokoto, Gombe and Kebbi.
- Bayelsa, Sokoto, Gombe, Kebbi, Plateau, Yobe and Jigawa have the highest Child MPI, but as their confidence intervals overlap, it is not possible to say definitively which is poorest.

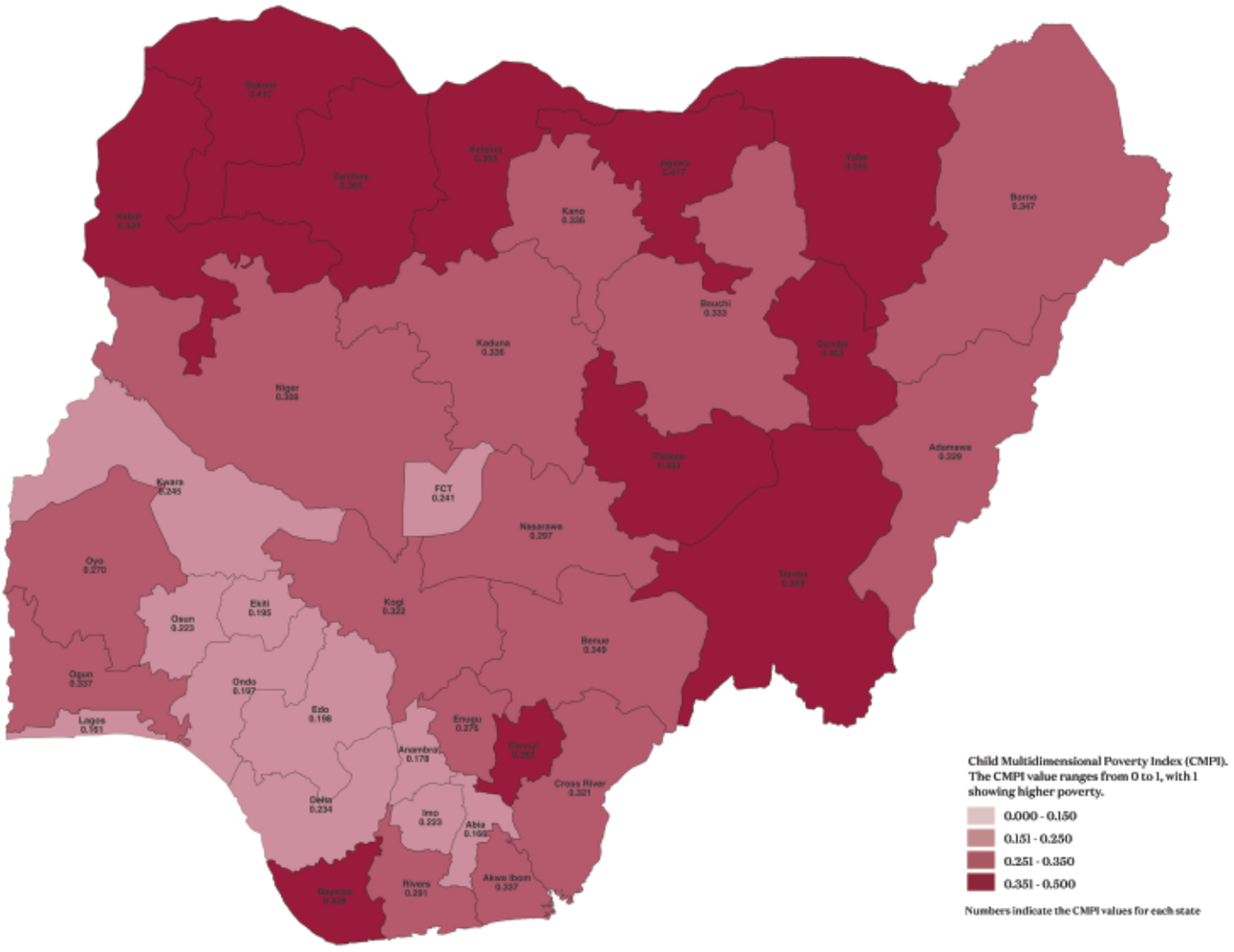
The incidence of multidimensional poverty—the proportion of children under 5 living in multidimensional poverty—is above 50% in all States, and greater than 95% in Bayelsa, Sokoto, Gombe and Kebbi (Figure 20 and Map 2). Bayelsa, Sokoto, Gombe, Kebbi, Plateau, Yobe and Jigawa have the highest Child MPI, but as their confidence intervals overlap, it is not possible to say definitively which is poorest (Figure 20). The confidence intervals are higher for the Child MPI due to the smaller sample size.

Figure 20: Incidence of multidimensional poverty among children by State



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

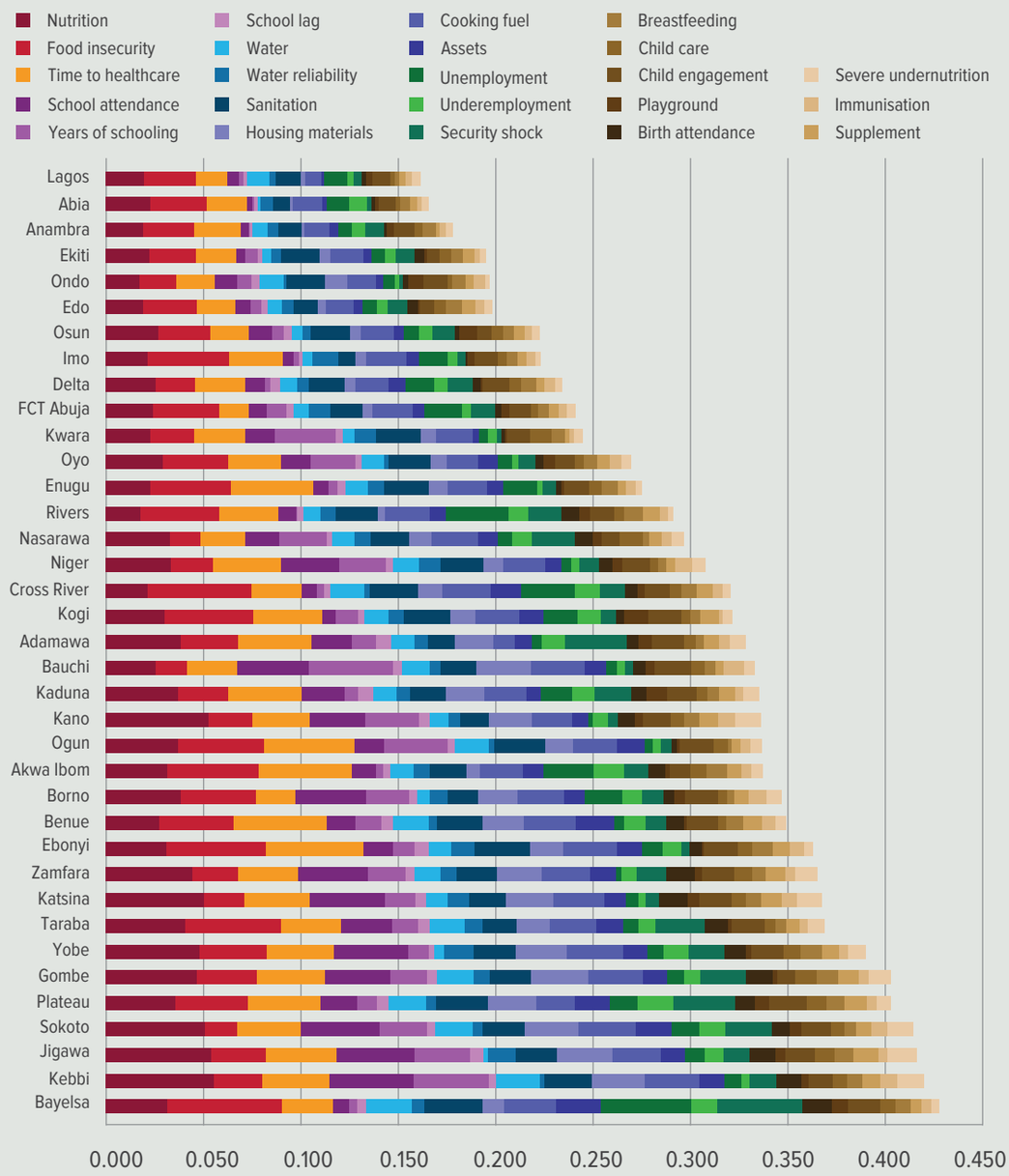
Map 2: Nigeria Child MPI by State



Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.

Figure 21 shows the States ranked by their Child MPI. The width of the bar is the value of the State Child MPI. The indicator patterns show the contribution of each weighted indicator to overall poverty. This graphic is useful because the widths of the stripes for each indicator are proportional to the percentage of children who are poor and experiencing that deprivation in each State; comparisons across indicators also reflect the weights on each indicator. For example, we can see that the size of the stripe of nutritional deprivations is roughly the same in Plateau, Niger, and Nasarawa, so we know that roughly the same proportion of their children are poor and nutritionally deprived—even though in relative/percentage-terms, nutrition contributes less to overall Child MPI in Plateau.

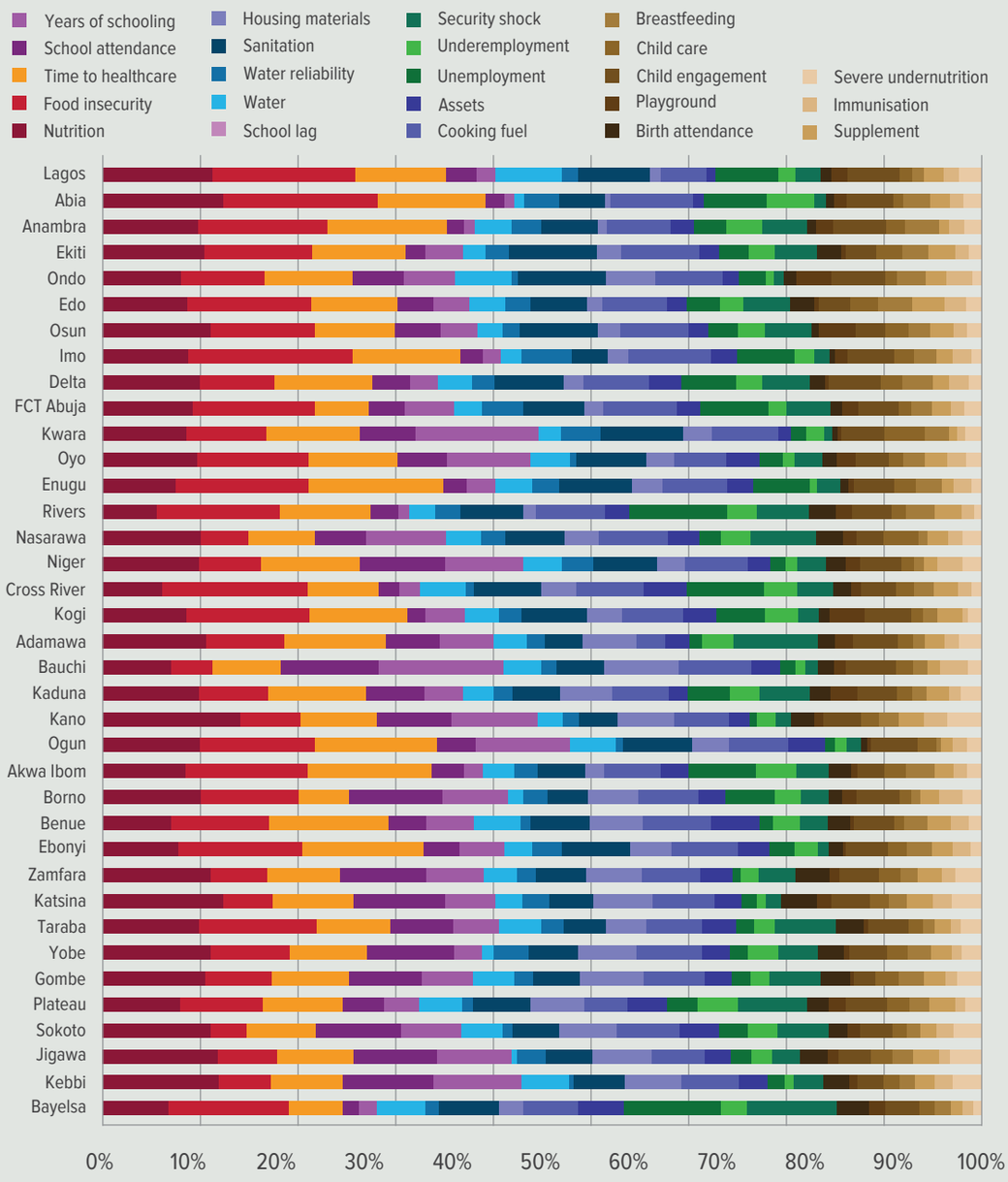
Figure 21: Absolute contribution of each indicator to Child MPI by State (ordered by Nigeria Child MPI)



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 22 shows the indicator composition of Child MPI by State, with the States ranked from the least poor, such as Lagos, to the poorest, such as Bayelsa and Kebbi. The patterns of indicators vary greatly, and furthermore, the pattern varies across States that have very similar levels of child poverty. For example, comparing Bauchi and Adamawa, which have similar levels of Child MPI, we find far more educational and living standard deprivations and far fewer shocks and health deprivations in Bauchi than in Adamawa. Focusing on the child survival and development indicators, we also see considerable variations across States, for example, higher contributions of child survival and development indicators to child poverty in Katsina, Kano and Ondo.

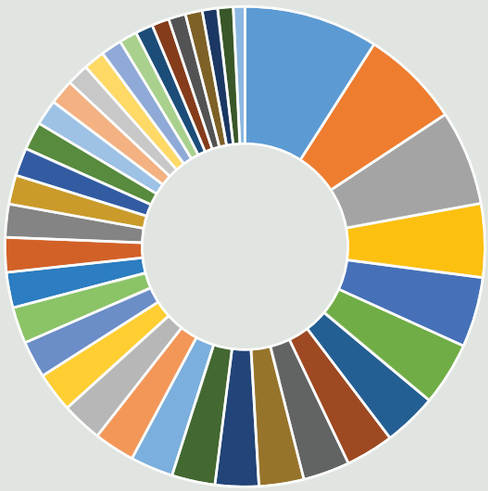
Figure 22: Percentage contribution of each indicator to Nigeria Child MPI by State (ordered by Child MPI)



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 23 shows where the 22.85 million poor children under 5 live. Similar to the National MPI, over one-quarter of poor children under 5 live in Kano, Kaduna, Katsina and Jigawa. The order of other States varies somewhat, with a State such as Kebbi having proportionally more poor children, and Ogun having proportionally fewer in comparison to their proportion of poor people according to the National MPI.

Figure 23: Where children under 5 live (who are poor by the Nigeria Child MPI), by State (number of poor children, million)



Kano, 2.07
Kanuda, 1.53
Katsina, 1.46
Jigawa, 1.13
Bauchi, 1.08
Sokoto, 0.98
Kebbi, 0.82
Benue, 0.74
Akwa Ibom, 0.72
Zamfara, 0.69
Niger, 0.67
Plateau, 0.67
Yobe, 0.66
Ebonyi, 0.63
Lagos, 0.62
Kogi, 0.61
Adamawa, 0.57
Oyo, 0.56
Rivers, 0.54
Ogun, 0.53
Gombe, 0.51
Delta, 0.45
Taraba, 0.43
Gross River, 0.43
Borno, 0.39
Bayelsa, 0.38
Enugu, 0.34
Osun, 0.33
Anambra, 0.32
Imo, 0.27
Kwara, 0.27
FCT Abuja, 0.27
Ondo, 0.26
Nasarawa, 0.26
Edo, 0.24
Ekiti, 0.24
Abia, 0.18

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

4.7 Nigeria Child MPI (2022) by senatorial district

- **In the 10 poorest senatorial districts according to the Nigeria Child MPI, 91% to 99% of children under 5 are poor. These senatorial districts are Bayelsa West, Kebbi South, Yobe South, Sokoto North, Yobe North, Jigawa North East, Plateau South, Taraba North, Kebbi Central and Jigawa North West.**

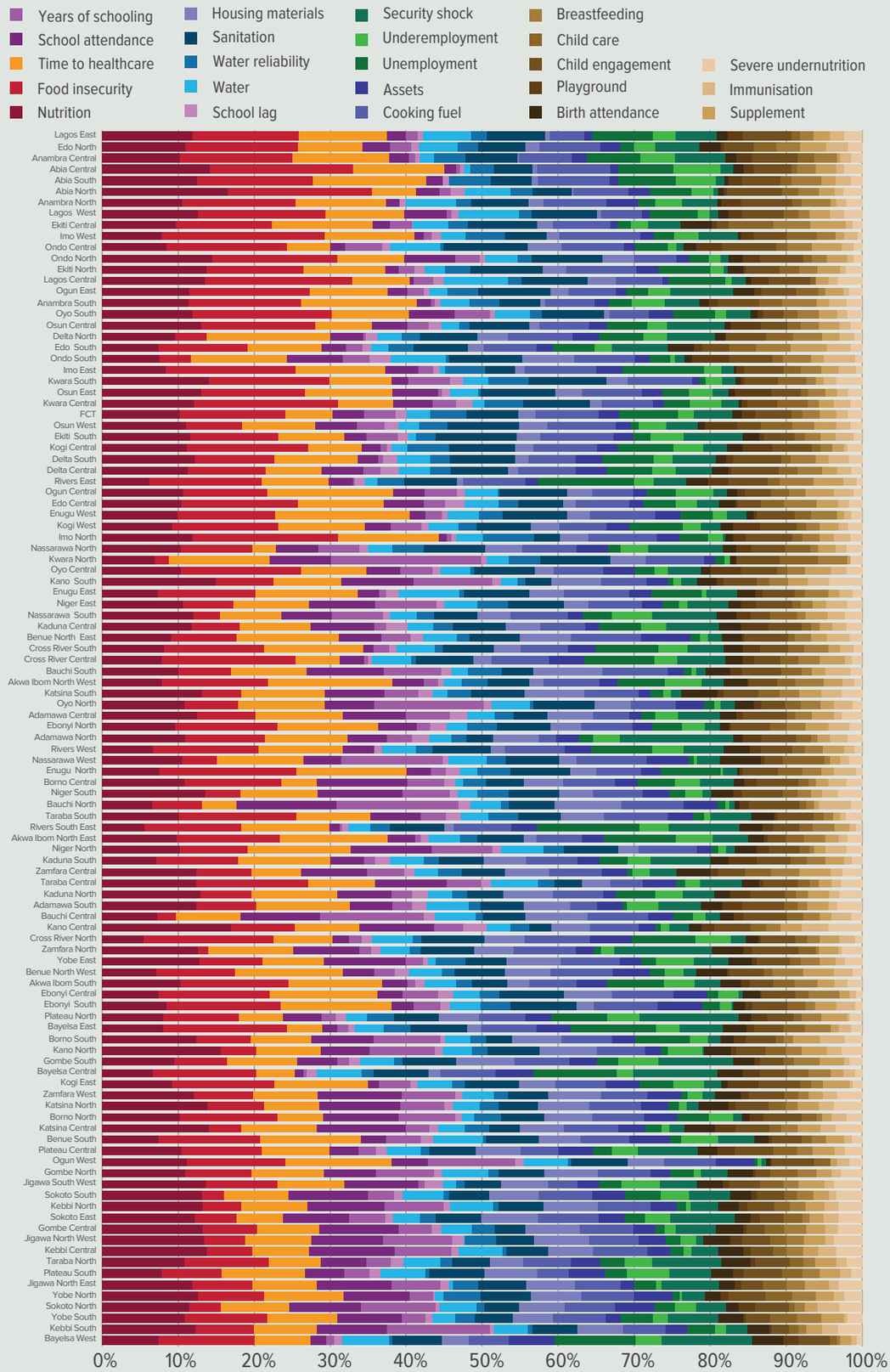
Table 17 show the poorest senatorial districts according to the Child MPI. In all of them, 91% to 99% of children under 5 are poor according to the Child MPI, although these numbers will naturally have some confidence intervals surrounding them.

Table 17: Multidimensional poverty among children by senatorial district (10 poorest)

Senatorial district	MPI	Incidence	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor children (aged 0–4) (thousand)
Bayelsa West	0.487	99.0	49.2	0.7	181
Kebbi South	0.448	94.2	47.5	0.8	194
Yobe South	0.436	93.2	46.8	0.4	111
Sokoto North	0.432	95.5	45.2	1.2	318
Yobe North	0.431	96.8	44.5	0.5	134
Jigawa North East	0.431	91.4	47.2	1.0	253
Plateau South	0.426	97.5	43.7	1.0	277
Taraba North	0.420	95.5	44.0	0.6	163
Kebbi Central	0.418	96.2	43.5	1.1	288
Jigawa North West	0.415	94.5	43.9	2.5	658

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 24: Percentage contribution of each indicator to Nigeria Child MPI by senatorial district (ordered by Child MPI)



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Focusing on all senatorial districts, Figure 24 shows that the indicator composition of child poverty continues to vary between districts. This is vitally important, and demonstrates the value-added of the MPI survey that is representative at the senatorial district level, because it uncovers diverse profiles of deprivation that require nuanced responses. Using these data to guide these policy and programmatic responses will enable programmes to be precise and have a high impact.

4.8 Nigeria Child MPI (2022) by disability status

- **Roughly 1 in 12 children under 5—8.3% or 2.05 million—share a household where someone is living with disability, and their Child MPI is higher than that of the other children.**

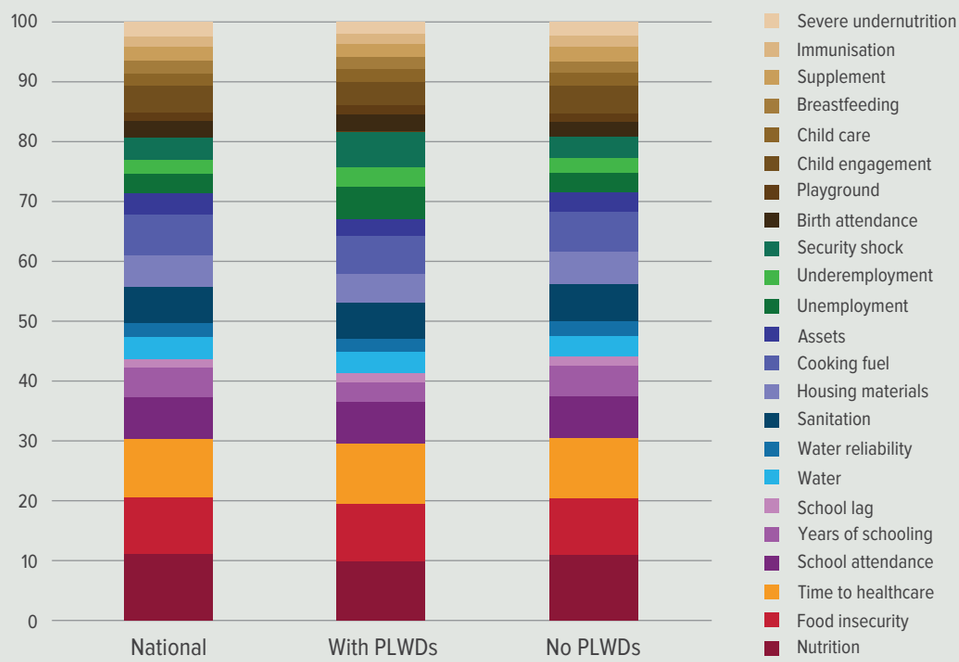
This section disaggregates the Child MPI to distinguish the children who live with people experiencing disabilities from children in households where no one experiences a disability. As Table 18 shows, roughly 1 in 12 children under 5—8.3% or 2.05 million—share a household where someone is living with disability, and their Child MPI is higher than that of other children. The contribution of deprivations related to work and shocks is notably higher for children living with someone experiencing disabilities (Figure 25).

Table 18: Multidimensional poverty among children by disability status

Household status	Child MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)	Population share (%)	Number of poor children under 5 (million)
National	0.322	83.5	38.5	100.0	22.85
With PLWDs	0.370	90.6	40.8	8.3	2.05
No PLWDs	0.317	82.9	38.3	91.7	20.81

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

Figure 25: Percentage contribution of each indicator to Nigeria Child MPI by disability status



Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22

4.9 Child marriage

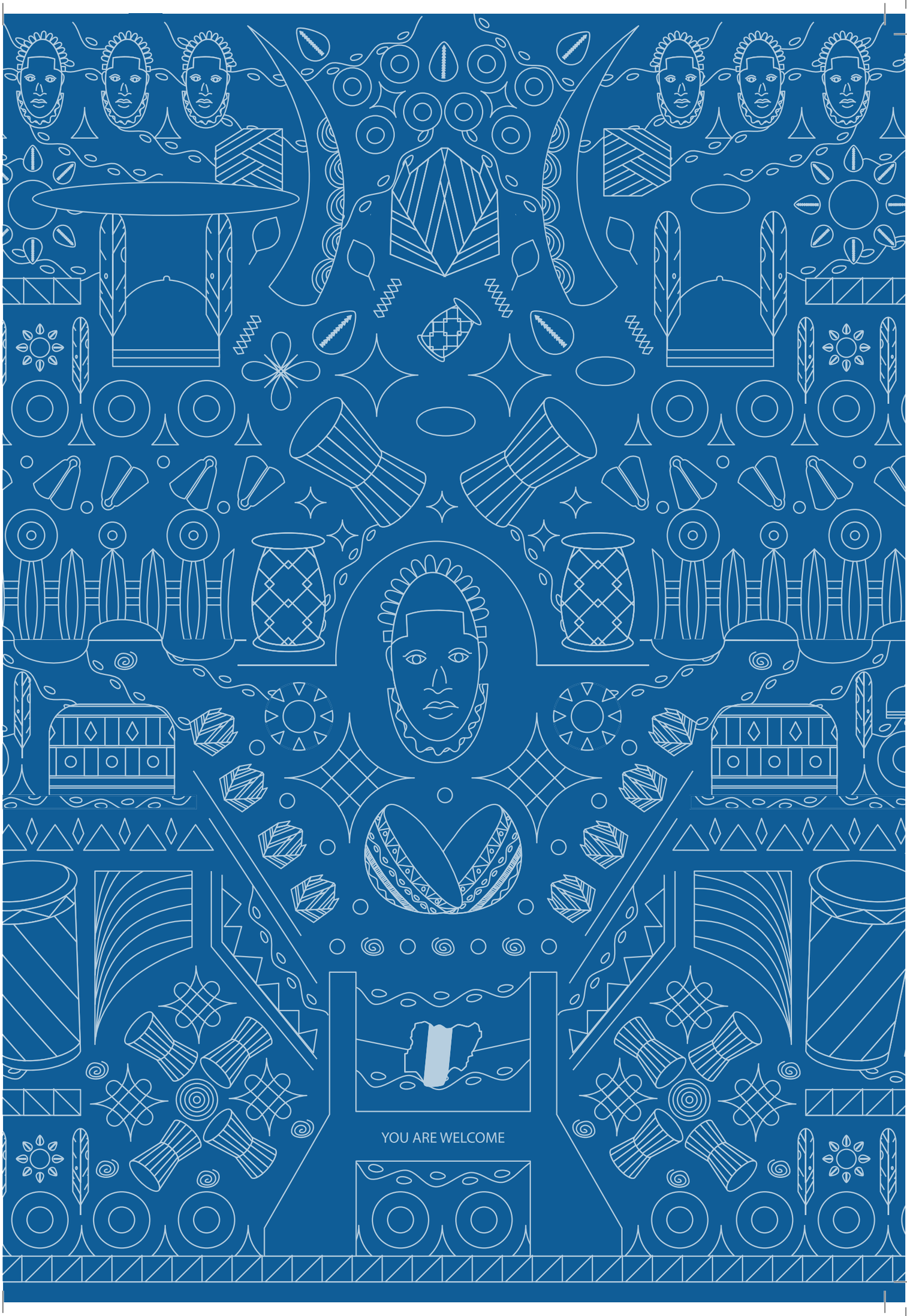
- **Eight out of ten girls in child marriages are multidimensionally poor.**

We also looked at girls aged 12–17, to see which of them are married, has ever been married, are divorced or widowed, or has had a child or is currently pregnant. A total of 488 girls are in this group—which is loosely termed 'child marriage' although the conditions are broader than marriage. While 62.8% of girls aged 12–17 are poor, among this group of girls, 78.4% are poor; their MPI is also higher at 0.338, compared to 0.256 for the other girls (Table 19). While the numbers are small, the differences in poverty are very high, emphasising the need to address child marriage and multidimensional poverty jointly.

Table 19: Multidimensional poverty among girls (aged 12–17) by child marriage

	Nigeria MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A, %)
National	0.257	62.9	40.9
Girls 12–17 (not married)	0.256	62.8	40.8
Child marriage (girls 12–17)	0.338	78.4	43.1

Source: Calculations using MPIS 2021/22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Chapter 5
Alignment of the Nigeria MPI (2022) and the National Social Register

CHAPTER 5:
ALIGNMENT OF THE NIGERIA MPI (2022) AND THE NATIONAL SOCIAL REGISTER

5.1 Background to the National Social Register (NSR)

Nigeria's current administration has been very vocal about one of its core mandates, the mission to improve the lives of Nigeria's poorest and most vulnerable households. In a bid to achieve this, in 2016 the Federal Government of Nigeria established the National Social Safety-Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO). NASSCO was charged with building a body of evidence regarding poor and vulnerable people in the country, which led to the National Social Register (NSR) being established.

NASSCO defines the NSR as a 'repository of information containing poor and vulnerable households that can benefit from the social safety programmes that the Nigerian government rolls out'. These social safety programmes may share the same population of interest, but have differing approaches to eligibility. NSR data are used to target poor and vulnerable households (PVHHs) in Nigeria to receive different benefits. This chapter looks at how the NSR contains information on variables that are also included in the new Nigeria MPI (2022) data, which is tremendously useful. The NSR data can build a reduced-form MPI. It can also triangulate MPI findings—providing more confidence when both datasets agree—while joint attention to the Nigeria MPI and NSR can further enhance the integrity and reliability of the NSR.

While the Nigeria MPI is based on a large household survey, the NSR is not a sample survey: it provides information on every poor household—like a census. This large database is used to identify the households that are eligible for different benefits. According to NASSCO: 'Social Registries are information systems that support outreach, intake, registration, and determination of potential eligibility for one or more social programs'. The NSR plays a dual role: a social policy role of inclusion, and because it is a register, it also has an operational role. This is because the NSR provides a pathway for providing social services to populations of Nigerians who would have otherwise been excluded (NASSCO, n.d.).

It is also cost-effective to discuss how the Nigeria MPI—which is motivated by the desire to shape poverty reduction—can synergise with the NSR dataset. Ideally, if those who are targeted using NSR benefit from social programmes, the Nigeria MPI will also show a reduction of poverty. The two tools are complementary. In fact, in some countries, a NSR is used to construct a proxy of the national MPI which is then used for targeting.

The NSR has so far been used across Nigeria to target poor households using Geographical Targeting, Community Ranking, Community Based Targeting (CBT), and Proxy Mean Testing (PMT). The NSR is thus an extremely important part of Nigeria's poverty reduction infrastructure. It is important to

briefly outline these targeting approaches.

- Geographic Targeting makes use of a poverty map (or other poverty measurement criteria) where the participating state and their local government areas (LGAs) are ranked based on their poverty status.
- In Community Ranking, the most deprived communities and households in a local government are given priority in terms of entry and coverage. The availability of amenities and infrastructure are used as the scientific basis of poverty incidence ranking and selection of communities.
- In CBT, identification of PVHHs is devolved to community members, who identify households in their community that they consider poor and vulnerable, based on agreed criteria.
- PMT uses information on identified PVHH characteristics captured by enumerators correlated with welfare levels in a formal algorithm to proxy household income, welfare or need. This makes it possible for PVHHs in a community to be ranked based on poverty status into deciles.

Many recent poverty eradication programmes have benefited from the creation of the NSR. It is important to understand the uses of the NSR for targeting, and to understand the link between the NSR poverty data and the findings of the Nigeria MPI (2022). The next section details how NSR poverty data covers some of the same variables as the Nigeria MPI and corroborates key findings in terms of the geographical areas of deprivation.

5.2 The NSR and the Nigeria MPI (2022)

The context for understanding the complementary nature of the NSR and the MPI revolves around the how, the where and the when. There are important questions which explain the relationship between the NSR and the MPI, and give insights into the synergies between the NSR and the MPI as well as challenges: Who are the PVHHs? How can the results of the Nigeria MPI (2022) be translated into effective resource allocation to ensure poverty alleviation? What services can be provided? What are the determinants of eligibility?

As highlighted above, there are four approaches in the NSR through which PVHHs are identified. The NSR identifies potential beneficiaries and is the reference point for social protection schemes in Nigeria. The MPI survey was conducted with 56,610 households, some of which are also covered by the NSR. The Nigeria MPI identified 63% of the population as poor. There are already strong similarities between the identification processes for eligible households in the NSR and for MPI survey respondents.

In the future, analysis of the Nigeria MPI and NSR will inform similar programmes. The compilation of the NSR data has enabled ministries, departments, agencies, State and local governments, and policymakers to develop a more complete understanding of the nature of social assistance that is necessary. The Nigeria MPI results will also be used to coordinate and align different sectors and line ministries, as well as programmes and levels of government, so that responses to poverty can be better integrated and cover multiple sectors.

The NSR and the MPI are both coordinating tools that, when used in tandem, will enable the creation of better policies that address the needs and deprivations of poor people in Nigeria. The existing programmes that benefit households through the NSR can be deepened by the Nigeria MPI data. Some of the past deficiencies in Nigeria's policy alleviation programmes have been due to an inability to effectively coordinate and as a result, there have been parallel policies that ended up not being effective and far reaching. If the MPI and NSR work in tandem, this will help combat these inefficiencies and result in better resource allocation.

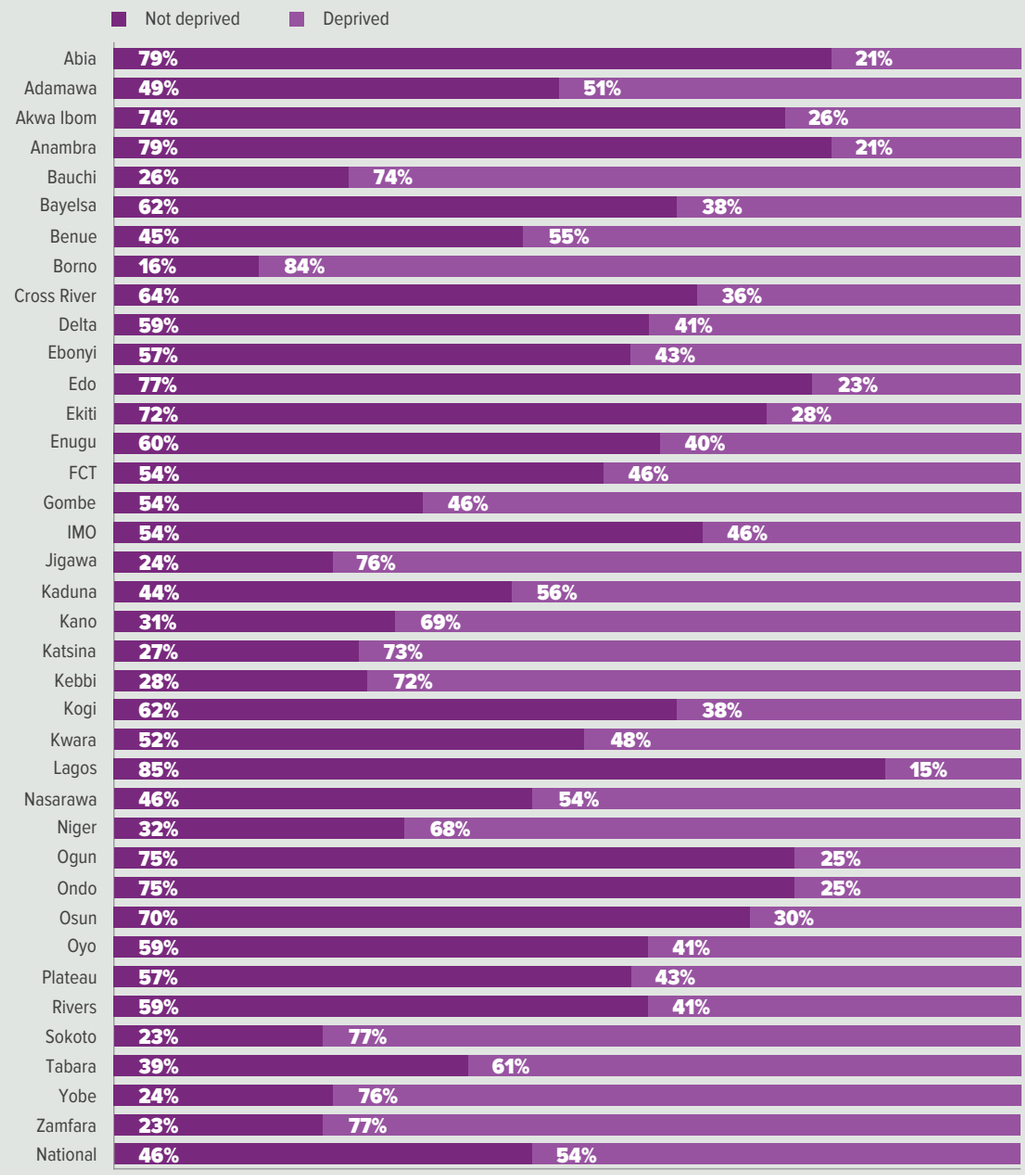
The NSR has increased social assistance programme outreach and mitigated the risks of data manipulation, fraud and clientelism (Iorwakwagh et al., 2021). Future adjustments to the NSR will allow for better transparency and traceability of the social protection system, notably through online access and automatic controls with other existing administrative databases. The Nigeria MPI also provides evidence-based data that follow a proven methodology to determine the deprivations of Nigerian households. The Nigeria MPI will further improve the integrity of poverty data and give policymakers a clearer picture of the intensity of

deprivation in Nigeria. Neither the NSR nor the MPI can reduce poverty, but they can provide the basis for solutions and cross-checking with each other.

The Nigeria MPI (2022) and NSR data reach similar conclusions regarding some priority variables related to poverty. The NSR covers 6 of the 15 MPI indicators: years of schooling, school attendance, sanitation, water, housing (roof and floor materials), and assets.

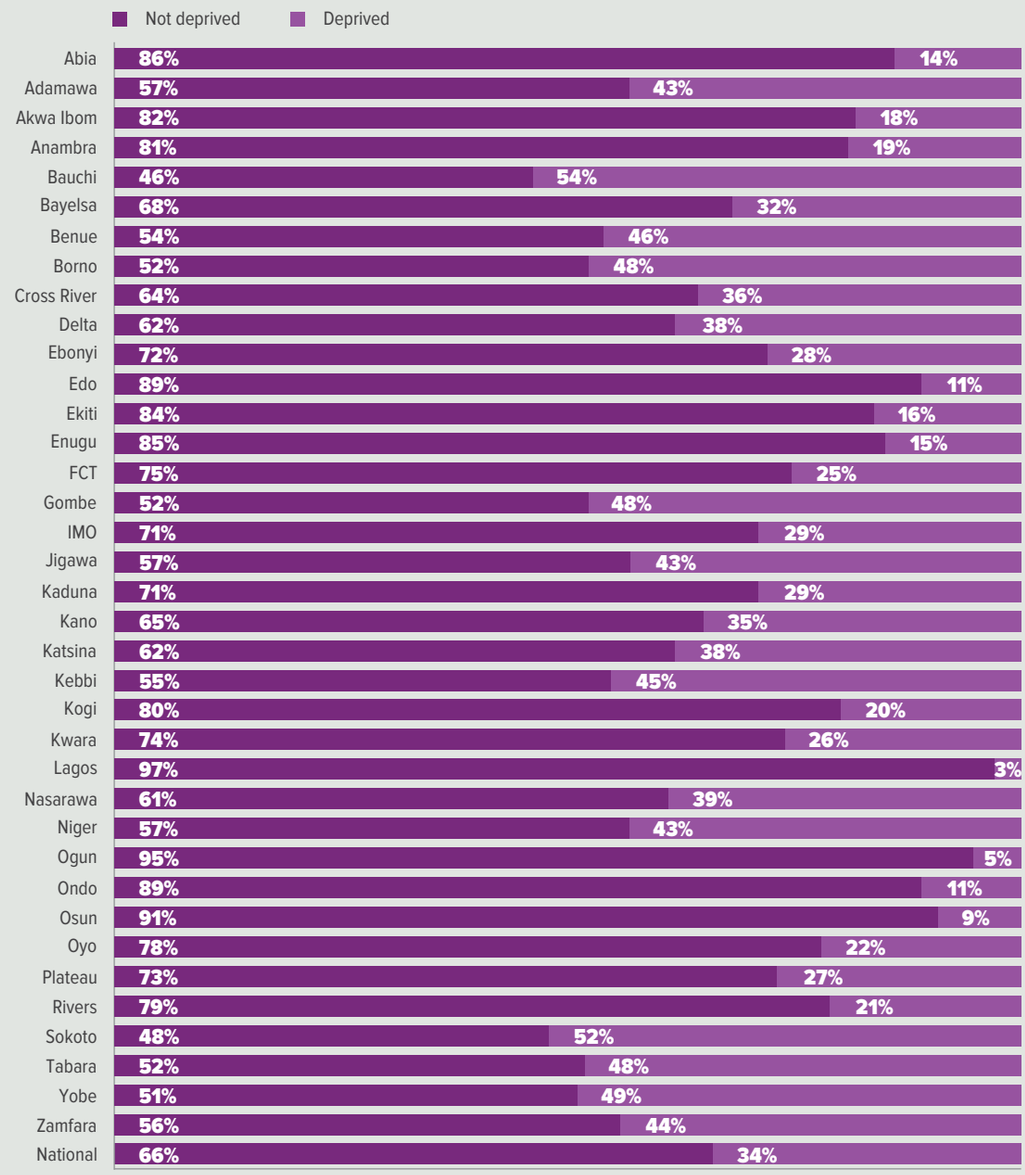
Furthermore, there is broad agreement between both surveys as to the geographical distribution of poverty. Recall that the data sources are not comparable. The Nigeria MPI (2022) survey is a sample survey, so any point estimate also has an error margin. The NSR is a survey of poor people, but it may not identify precisely the same people as poor as the MPI identifies. The results are therefore not expected to exactly coincide.

Figure 26: Deprivation in education attainment for people aged 10 years and above who have not completed six years of school, by State



Bearing in mind this difference between the two datasets, this section shares the findings from the NSR dataset, so that State experts can cross-check these and the Nigeria MPI findings. We start by looking at the levels of deprivation in education attainment for people aged 10 and above according to the MPI. Figure 26 shows that 54% of poor and vulnerable people aged 10 and above are deprived in education attainment. This means that they have not completed six years of schooling. When disaggregated by State, Lagos (15%) has the least-deprived poor and vulnerable people on education attainment, followed by Abia, Anambra, and Edo (15% to 23%) while Borno has the highest with 84%, followed by Sokoto and Zamfara (77%) and Yobe and Jigawa (each 76%).

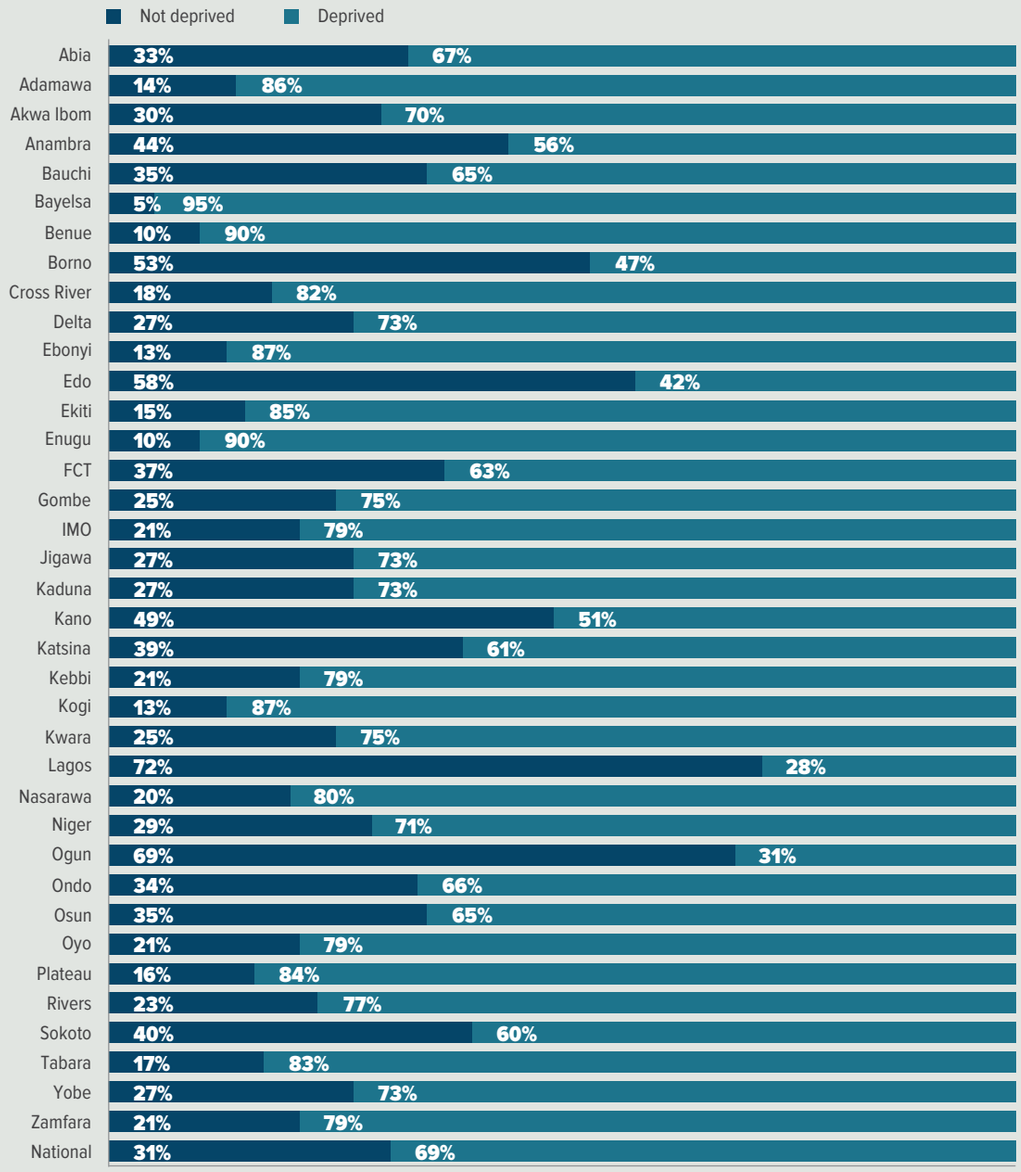
Figure 27: NSR showing deprivation in school attendance for school-aged children, by State



In Figure 27, poor and vulnerable children who are deprived in school attendance for their school age account for 34% of children nationwide. Lagos has the lowest share of children deprived in school attendance at 3%, followed Ogun, Osun, Edo and Ondo (between 5% and 11%), while Bauchi has the highest share at 54%, followed by Sokoto (52%) and Yobe (49%).

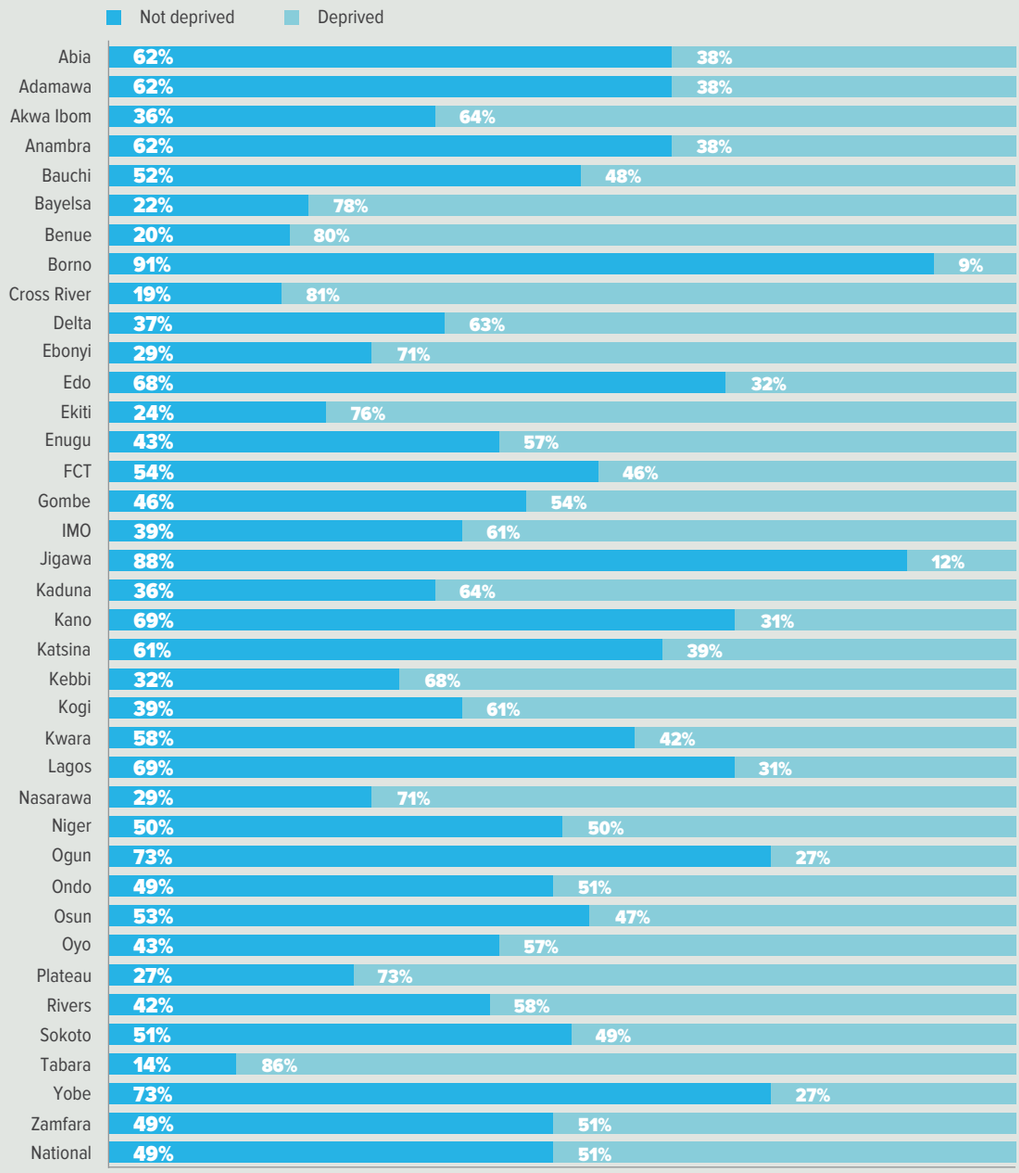
Generally, the analysis of deprivation from both the NSR and Nigeria MPI consistently show that the North East is the most deprived in terms of education, while the South West and South South are less deprived.

Figure 28: Distribution of households deprived in sanitary facilities, by State



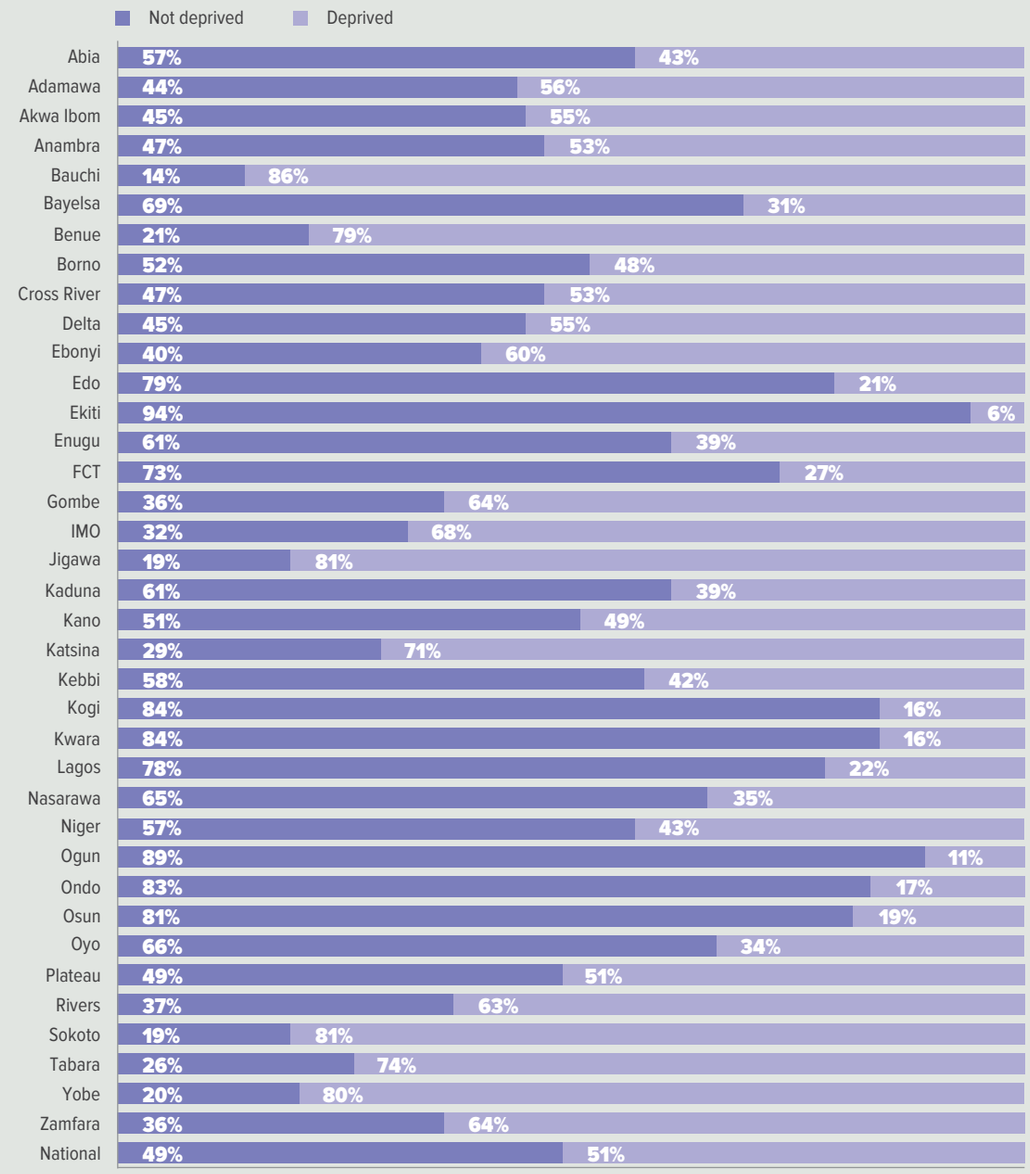
Among PVHHs in Nigeria, 69% are reported to be deprived in sanitary facilities (Figure 28). Enugu and Benue have the highest shares of households who are deprived, with 90%, while Lagos has the lowest with 28%, followed by Ogun and Edo (31% and 42%, respectively).

Figure 29: Distribution of households by deprivation in access to clean drinking water



The majority (51%) of PVHHs in Nigeria are deprived in access to clean drinking water, Nigeria MPI (2022). Figure 29 also shows that Taraba State has the most households (86%) that are deprived in access to clean drinking water, followed by Cross River, Benue and Bayelsa (81% to 78%), whereas Borno recorded the fewest households with 9%, followed by Jigawa, Yobe and Ogun (12% to 27%).

Figure 30: Distribution of households by deprivation in housing materials—roofing



In terms of deprivations in roofing materials, most (51%) PVHHs are deprived Nigeria MPI (Figure 30). Bauchi State recorded the highest share of households deprived in roofing materials (86%), followed by Jigawa, Sokoto and Yobe (81% to 80%) while Ekiti has the lowest share (6%), followed by Ogun, Kogi and Kwara (11% to 16%).

Figure 31: Distribution of households by deprivation in housing materials—flooring

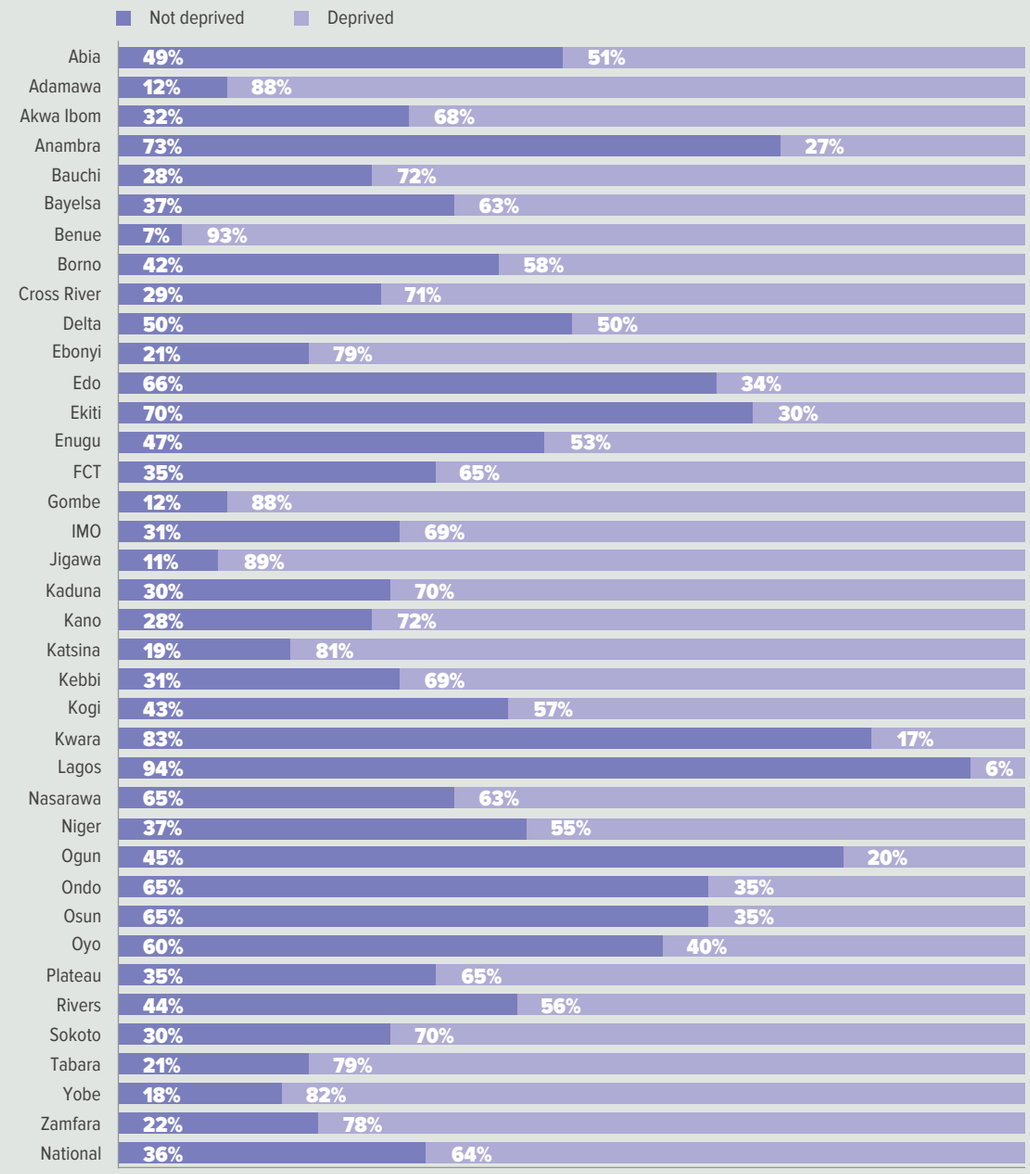
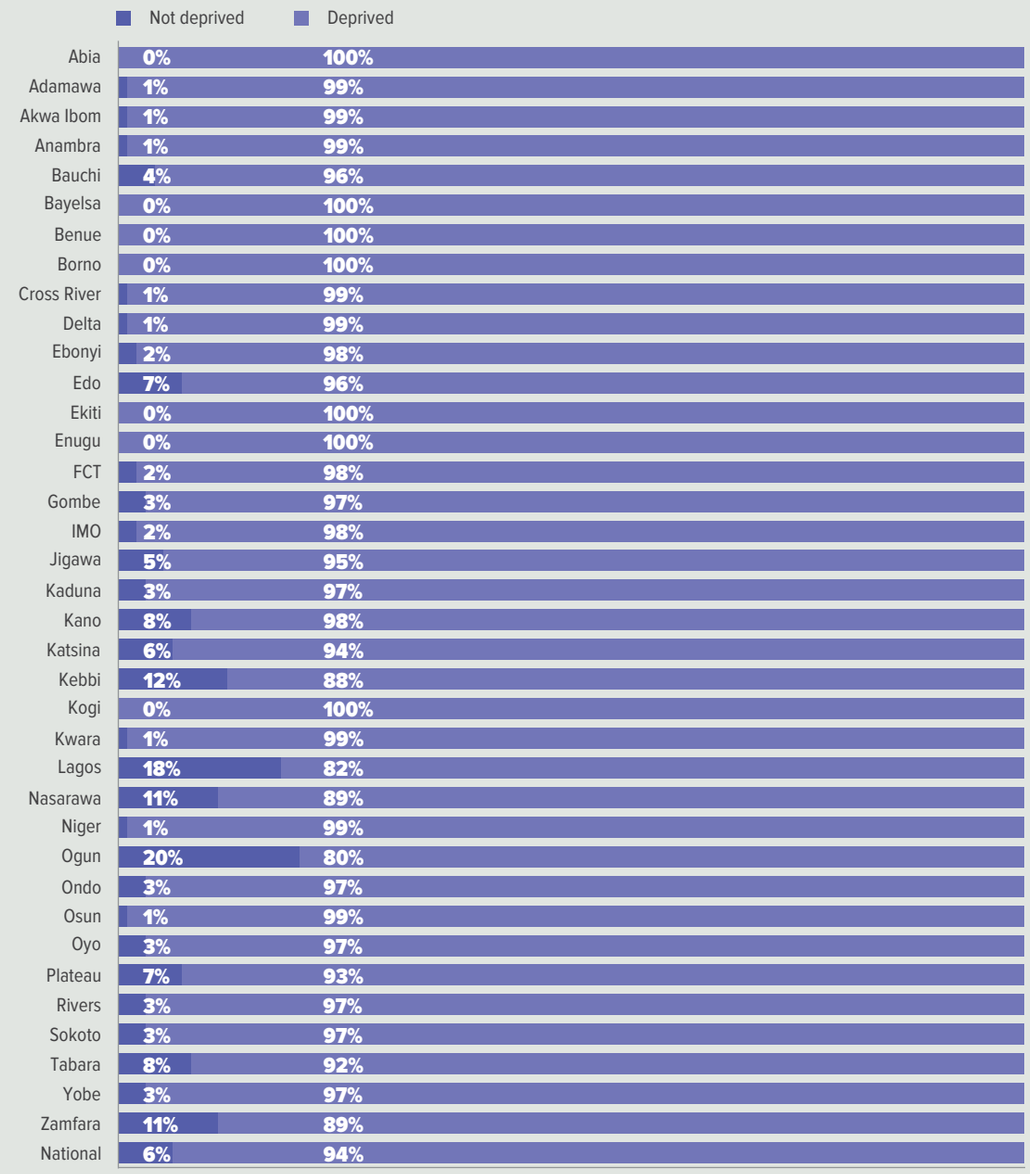


Figure 31 shows that 64% of PVHHs are deprived in flooring materials. A comparison by state shows that Benue has the highest deprivation (93%), followed by Jigawa and Gombe (89% and 88%, respectively), while Lagos recorded the lowest with 6%, followed by Ogun, Anambra and Ekiti (20% to 30%).

Figure 32: Distribution of households by deprivation in cooking fuel



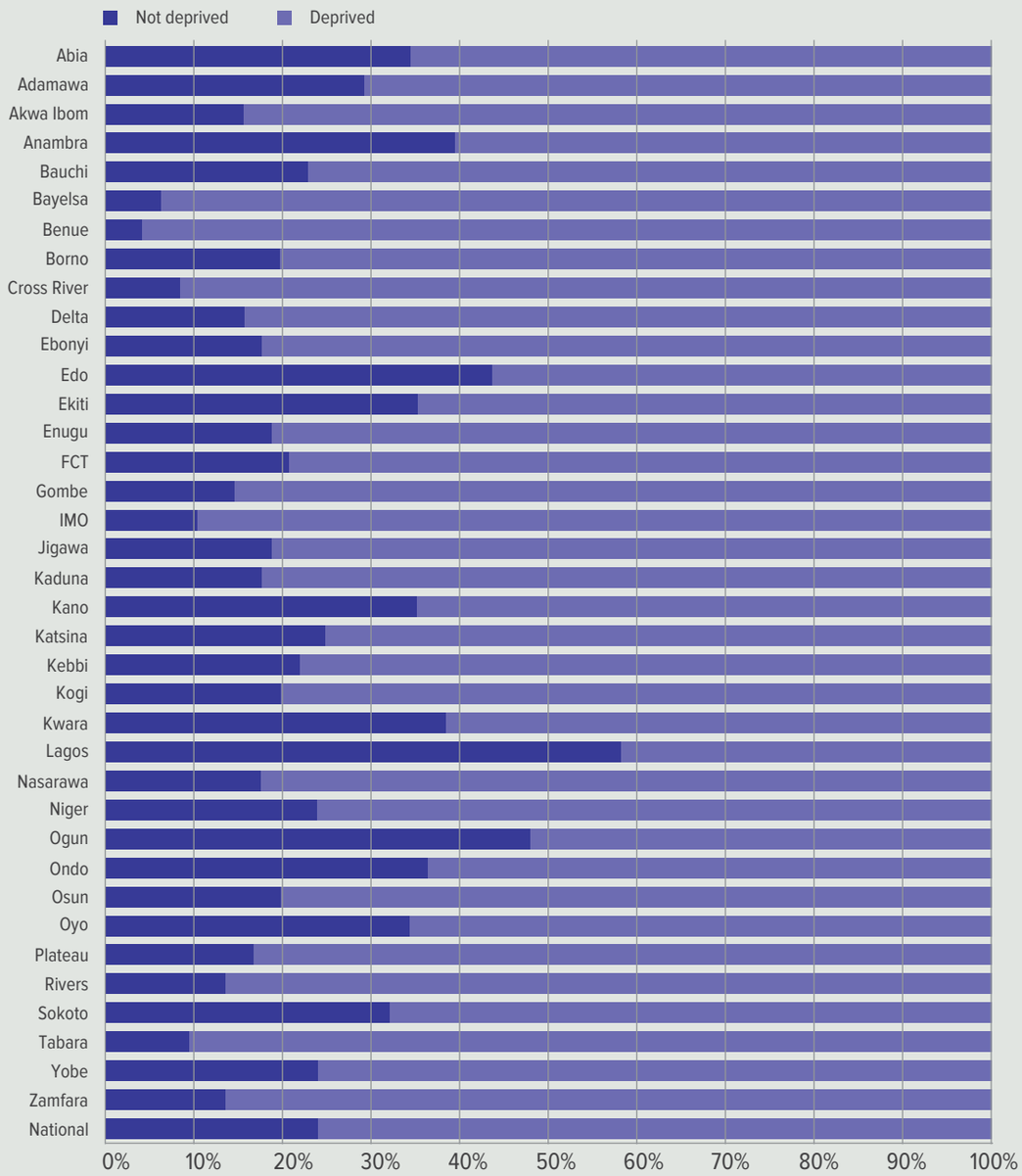
The vast majority (94%) of PVHHs are reported to be deprived in cooking fuel (Figure 32). At the state level, all PVHHs in Kogi, Ekiti, Enugu, Borno, Benue, Bayelsa and Abia are deprived in cooking gas, while Ogun has the least households (80%).

Figure 33 shows that 72% of PVHHs are deprived in ownership of assets: Nigeria MPI (2022). Benue State recorded the highest share, followed by Bayelsa, Taraba and Cross River, while Lagos has the least, followed by Ogun and Edo. Both the NSR and MPI analyses show that Benue is particularly deprived in assets.

In general, when comparing the two approaches, deprivations in clean cooking fuel is reported to be the indicator in which poor people are most deprived in both NSR (where it is 94%) and MPI.

Figure 34 summarises the above information. Overall, with some exceptions in the indicators of water and cooking fuel, the indicator patterns of the

Figure 33: Distribution of households by deprivation in ownership of assets



NSR dataset are similar to the overall MPI rankings of the States. Naturally, the MPI values of deprivations within the States also vary. For example, in the case of safe drinking water, Kobe and Jigawa are also among the four States in which the least share of poor people are deprived in water—matching this feature of the NSR dataset exactly.

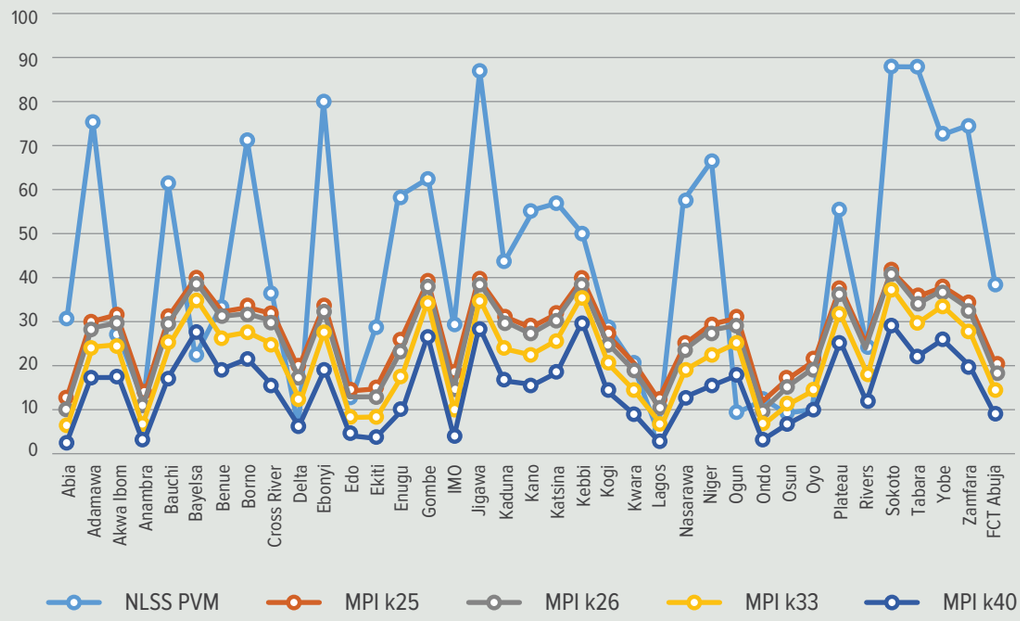
This is only the start of joint analysis of the NSR and MPI datasets, and future joint analysis will clarify and cross-validate patterns of deprivation. Were the NSR to be able to incorporate a few additional MPI variables, such as food insecurity or unemployment, this could further increase its power both to proxy the MPI and to cross-validate analytical findings.

Figure 34: Comparing the indicator patterns of the NSR dataset and the MPI rankings of States.

		NSR variables							
State	**MPI**	**Years of ED**	**School Att**	**Sanitation**	**Water**	**Roofing**	**Flooring**	**Cooking fuel**	**Assets**
Sokoto	0.409	M	M			M			
Bayelsa	0.401			M	M			M	M
Jigawa	0.385	M			L	M	M		
Kebbi	0.385								
Gombe	0.380						M		
Yobe	0.370	M	M		L	M			
Plateau	0.365								
Taraba	0.340				M				M
Zamfara	0.328	M							
Ebonyi	0.320								
Borno	0.315	M			L			M	
Benue	0.312			M	M		M		M
Katsina	0.304								
Cross River	0.299				M				M
Bauchi	0.298		M			M			L
Kaduna	0.298								
Akwa Ibom	0.293								
Ogun	0.289		L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Adamawa	0.283								
Niger	0.278								
Kano	0.270								
Kogi	0.250					L		M	
Nasarawa	0.243								
Rivers	0.241								
Enugu	0.234			M					
Oyo	0.190								
FCT Abuja	0.186								
Kwara	0.185					L			
Delta	0.173								
Osun	0.150		L						
Imo	0.142								
Edo	0.126	L	L	L					L
Ekiti	0.125					L	L	M	
Anambra	0.109	L					L		
Abia	0.101	L						M	
Lagos	0.101	L	L	L			L	L	L
Ondo	0.095		L						

A related question is how closely the monetary poverty levels by State match the global MPI levels. To explore this, Figure 35 plots the headcount ratio of monetary poverty (drawn from the NLSS dataset) and MPI by State.

Figure 35: State distribution of NLSS versus Nigeria MPI (2022)



The distribution pattern of the Nigeria MPI across the States is similar to the NLSS. According to both surveys, Lagos is the least-poor State, while Sokoto and Jigawa are the poorest, and patterns often coincide. However, the monetary poverty measure has much lower estimations of poverty in Bayelsa and Rivers, two States whose deprivations in unemployment and/or shocks are particularly noteworthy. Overall, the Nigeria MPI reported a lower deprivation headcount ratio (in percentage) than the NLSS. This may be due to factors such as:

- Method of survey implementation in NLSS
- Monetary conversion of key indicators in NLSS
- Indicators weighting factor in the respective surveys.

It should be noted that the Nigeria MPI survey was carried out more recently than NLSS, and so may show an increase in the poverty headcount because of pandemic and economic shocks, and estimated surveys by the World Bank.

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Chapter 6
Policy implications

CHAPTER 6:
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Learning about the extent of poverty is important... but it is the link with action that marks out this issue from many other subjects of study in the social sciences. ***Poverty statistics matter because they motivate people*** *to tackle a key challenge.*

Sir Anthony B. Atkinson. *Measuring Poverty Around the World*, 2019

The Nigeria MPI (2022), with its extensive subnational disaggregation, is designed to be used as a policy tool. It aims to monitor poverty reduction, guide the coordination of multisectoral policies, target vulnerable groups and the poorest households, evaluate policies, and guide budget allocation to support the initiative lifting 100 million people out of poverty by 2030. Leadership, commitment and action, using the Nigeria MPI and associated evidence, is needed to achieve these aims.

The inclusion of additional variables in the Nigeria MPI (2022)—such as food security, water reliability, underemployment, security shocks and school lag, plus child deprivations—creates an even more comprehensive picture of poverty. This new evidence, aligned to national priorities, can help make poverty reduction efforts more effective.

This section highlights some policy implications of the Nigeria MPI (2022) and shows how the evidence on multidimensional poverty could be used to create high-impact policies that accelerate poverty reduction.

- **Complementing monetary poverty measures:** Both monetary and non-monetary poverty measures are needed to better inform policies intended to address the needs and deprivations faced by poor populations. The Nigeria MPI (2022) provides an updated estimate on the population of people who are multidimensionally poor in addition to being in monetary poverty. The fact that the incidence of monetary poverty is lower than the incidence of multidimensional poverty across most States implies that the Nigeria MPI (2022) is making visible part of the population who are not identified as poor by the national monetary measure. This provides a clearer picture of poverty in Nigeria and contributes to informing a more comprehensive policy response.

Recommendation

Include the Nigeria MPI (2022) as an official monitoring indicator for the initiative lifting 100 million people out of poverty by 2030, to complement the monetary indicators.

Progress

In 2022, the Federal Executive Council approved the 2022–25 NPRGS under which the MPI project is being implemented.

- **Tracking and reporting SDGs.** The concept of poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon is fundamental to the 2030 Agenda. SDG 1, *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, explicitly includes a target on reducing multidimensional poverty. SDG Target 1.2 states that 'by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions'. This is measured by SDG Indicator 1.2.2, 'the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions'.

  The Nigeria MPI (2022) is an official SDG indicator for SDG Target 1.2, and can be used to report progress under SDG Indicator 1.2.2 via both the Global SDG Indicators Database and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented at the July UN High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development. The Nigeria MPI (2022) can also be used to look at interlinkages across several different SDGs. It shows the simultaneous deprivations of people sharing the same household that relate to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11.

  Recommendation

  Use the Nigeria MPI to report and share progress on poverty reduction via both the Global SDG Indicators Database (under Indicator 1.2.2) and VNRs.

  Progress

  The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MFBNP), under which the Nigeria MPI is being implemented, also coordinates VNRs in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDG).

  The Nigeria MPI 2018 has been reported in the SDG global database under Indicator 1.2.2 which will be updated with the 2022 figures.

  The OSSAP-SDG, as part of the technical team of the MPI Data Demand and Use (DDU) strategy, have commenced alignment activities on the use of MPI data for the next VNR.

- **Designing and coordinating policy.** The Nigeria MPI can be used to coordinate and align different sectors and line ministries, as well as programmes and levels of government, so that responses to poverty can be integrated, multisectoral, and transversal. By targeting the areas identified with the most deprivations and addressing the pressing and interconnected deprivations affecting people, integrated multisectoral policies can reduce poverty more cost-effectively than isolated sectoral policies.

  A possible first step to using the Nigeria MPI (2022) for policy is to map all existing projects, programmes and policies against the national and State-level MPI indicators. This could identify any duplication and spot any gaps in the coverage of existing interventions, highlighting opportunities for policy integration and improvement. The MPI indicators identified via this mapping exercise can also be used to monitor and evaluate such policy interventions, promoting efficiency, accountability and transparency.

Recommendations

Prioritise and accelerate the implementation of existing national policies and action plans that have an impact on clusters of deprivations that are particularly high at a national or sub-national level, such as:

1. the National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition 2021–25, that will directly contribute to reducing deprivations in nutrition and food security, considering that:
   a. nutritional deprivations are highest in North West.
   b. food insecurity is relatively higher in urban areas and in South South.
2. the National Action Plan for the Revitalization of Nigeria's Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector, which will directly contribute to reducing deprivations in sanitation, water and water reliability, considering that:
   a. deprivation in sanitation is high across all zones.
   b. deprivation levels in water are highest in North Central, North East, North West and South South.
3. the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme that aims to both improve the health and educational outcomes of primary school students, and contribute to stimulating local agricultural production and the empowerment of women.
4. N-Power, a scheme under the National Social Investments Programme of the Federal Government geared towards job creation, poverty alleviation and empowerment initiatives through volunteering services for young people.

   Adopt a national strategy to accelerate the sustainable transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies, given that more than half of the population who are multidimensionally poor cook with dung, wood or charcoal.

- **Targeting.** By revealing not only who lives in poverty and where, but also how people are poor by each indicator, the Nigeria MPI (2022) provides valuable information to determine the beneficiaries of social programmes. It can be used to target households, groups and geographical areas based on their level of multidimensional poverty; the number of poor people; a combination of specific deprivations (like water and sanitation); or a mix of all the above depending on specific policy objectives.

  For example, the Nigeria MPI could be used to target a senatorial district, and also to target specific households within that district. By examining the people with the highest deprivation score and where they live, it becomes feasible to identify and reach the poorest of poor people, whether with immediate assistance or universal programming.

  Targeting the poorest areas can be complemented with analyses of other regions where larger number of multidimensionally poor people live. As part of the activities following the survey, NASSCO—custodian of the NSR—will implement linking the Nigeria MPI data with the NSR. This will close existing gaps in the NSR as well as identify beneficiaries who qualify for different types of support, creating an effective, joined-up response.

Recommendations

Set child poverty reduction as a top national priority, as more than half of all poor people are children. Early childhood development policies must be strengthened and accelerated. The nutrition of children aged 0–4 must be prioritised as this population cannot wait; policies to increase school enrolment and attendance should also be prioritised.

Alongside previous policy recommendations, prioritise interventions in rural areas, where 80% of all multidimensionally poor people live.

Adopt a programme aimed at promoting employment and alleviating shocks for households with at least one PLWD.

Continue to include MPI data in the NSR to ensure that targeting takes into account people who are multidimensionally poor.

Promote the Nigeria Poverty Map (NPM), accessible at www.nigeriapovertymap.gov.ng so non-governmental actors can access and use Nigeria MPI data to target their programmes.

Progress

The alignment of the Nigeria MPI (2022) and the NSR was a critical component of the design of the Nigeria MPI survey and its subsequent use. Beyond contracting the NBS to conduct the survey, NASSCO has also launched an exercise to integrate the Nigeria MPI data with all State Social Registers.

- **Planning and budgeting.** The Nigeria MPI (2022) can be used as a tool for planning and budgeting according to the needs of each sector, State or senatorial district. For example, the Nigeria MPI can be used by State governments to guide poverty strategies and assess their performance on poverty reduction. Given that the incidence, intensity, and composition of poverty varies markedly across senatorial districts (including those in the same State), State governments, in collaboration with local governments, can use this district-level information and triangulate it against data from other sources, to provide highly precise and cost-effective responses to multidimensional poverty.

  Comparing the number of people deprived in each indicator against budget allocations for each indicator might also lead to a rebalancing of budget priorities to reflect poverty priorities. The Nigeria MPI can be used to ensure that the appropriate levels of resources are allocated to the poorest regions, as well as to those with higher numbers of poor people.

  Finally, the Nigeria MPI can be used to simulate policy scenarios based on different targeting rules, budget assignments, and provision of social benefits in order to set concrete annual poverty reduction goals for overall poverty and each indicator. This can be translated into sectoral goals, and also used to highlight the importance of coordinating efforts across sectors.

Recommendation

State governors should be encouraged and provided with the capacity to adopt MPI data for budgetary and planning purposes.

Progress

In addition to MPI data being used for the 2023 national budget, as part of the State embedding and DDU strategy of the Nigeria MPI (2022), the project is supporting six States during the 2023 budgeting process.

- **Monitoring and evaluating policies.** Through regular updates, the Nigeria MPI can be used to monitor multidimensional poverty over time, providing an overview of progress in reducing poverty. Showing the composition of poverty by indicator and disaggregating it by regions and groups provide a clear view of the evolution of poverty, and whether the poorest regions and groups are catching up or being left behind. Updates make visible which indicators are on track and which are moving slowly. This is relevant for coordinating policy actors and making policy adjustments to address bottlenecks and accelerate progress. The Nigeria MPI can be used to track progress in urban/rural regions, zones, States and senatorial districts. The inclusion of the Child MPI, disaggregation by disability status, and the gendered and intrahousehold analysis make it possible to also monitor multidimensional poverty within priority groups.

  Recommendation

  The Nigeria MPI should be regularly updated, using an appropriate survey vehicle.

  Integration of the Nigeria MPI (2022) with the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MFBNP) is essential.

- **Strengthening governance.** The Nigeria MPI (2022) has been designed to reflect and monitor policy priorities and can be used to improve the coordination of policy actors towards a common goal. It provides relevant information at the governance level, where political decisions are taken. Periodic updates of the Nigeria MPI encourage government accountability and transparency by providing an overview of progress made in poverty reduction as well as where priorities are lagging behind.

  Recommendation

  Incorporate the Nigeria MPI into medium and long-term strategies (such as the National Development Plan) with appropriate targets.

  Progress

  Currently, the Nigeria MPI is embedded within the Medium-Term National Development Plans (2021–26 and 2026–30) as a measurement and policy tool for poverty reduction.

- **Public–private partnerships and alliances.** Proactively communicating the Nigeria MPI (2022) to relevant non-governmental actors, such as NGOs, the private sector, philanthropists, academia, think tanks, development partners and community associations, can trigger innovative poverty reduction strategies and encourage public–private partnerships and alliances driven by the Nigeria MPI.

  Recommendation

  Promote regular exchanges between government and non-government actors to strengthen a comprehensive response to reduce poverty.

- **South–South policy exchanges.** By adopting the Nigeria MPI (2022), Nigeria will be able to exchange experiences with other countries, which will allow for a comparative analysis of poverty measurement.

  Recommendation

  Participate in the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) to share experiences and learnings, and to gain additional knowledge.

  Progress

  Nigeria has participated in the MPPN and in 2023, the Presidency hosted a high level side event at the 77th United Nations General Assembly entitled 'Driving Multidimensional Poverty Reduction to Secure Well-being for All.

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APPENDIX A: ALKIRE-FOSTER METHOD

1.1 The Alkire-Foster method

The Alkire-Foster method is a dual cutoff counting approach developed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster (Alkire and Foster 2011), most often used to measure multidimensional poverty. The method involves counting the different simultaneous deprivations poor people experience. Its indices provide a single headline measure of poverty and detailed information on the levels and composition of poverty for the country and for different segments of the population. Indices based on the Alkire-Foster method have a strong policy focus and can be used to monitor poverty over time and across population subgroups. It can also inform policy design, budget allocation, or targeting for public programmes.

1.2 Steps to compute an MPI with the Alkire-Foster method

The following 12 steps outline how to compute a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) using the Alkire-Foster method.

Step 1: Determine the unit of identification and the unit of analysis. The unit of identification refers to the level at which deprivations are assessed. The unit of analysis refers to the level at which results are presented and analysed. Most often, the unit of identification and/or analysis is the individual or a household, but it could also be a community, district, firm, or school, among others.

Step 2: Select dimensions. The dimensions are conceptual categories of indicators selected for the multidimensional poverty measure. A combination of the following are used to select dimensions:

1. Participatory exercises with relevant stakeholders and groups to understand and incorporate their values and perspectives.
2. Lists with a degree of legitimacy through public consensus, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or national and local development plans.
3. Empirical evidence and data which shows people's values, consumer preferences, behaviours or studies on values which are conducive to overall wellbeing, social benefit, and mental health.
4. Availability of data. These means can overlap and are often used together. In almost all cases, considerations for data quality and availability limit the selection of dimensions, while consensus and participation are key for a selected dimension to be accepted as legitimate by the public.

Step 3: Select indicators based on accuracy and parsimony. This means selecting as many indicators as necessary to accurately capture poverty and guide policy but as few as possible for transparency and ease in policy making.

Step 4: Set deprivation cutoff for each indicator. This defines the minimum level of achievement required to be considered non-deprived in a given indicator. If a person or their household's achievement are below the cutoff, they are considered deprived in the indicator.

Step 5: Apply the deprivation cutoffs. This step replaces the achievements in each indicator with binary scores representing a deprived (1) or non-deprived (0) status.

Step 6: Set weights for each dimension and indicator. The weights ascribed to an indicator (and consequently dimension) reflect its relative importance to multidimensional poverty in the country. Selection of the weights is guided by the purpose of the measure and robustness tests, and can be based on national development plans, stakeholder consultations, or government priorities. In all MPIs, indicator weights sum to 1.

Step 7: Calculate weighted deprivation scores for each individual by counting the number of deprivations across all indicators and multiplying each deprivation by its corresponding weight.

Step 8: Set the poverty cutoff (k) that determines the minimum amount of joint (weighted) deprivations required for a person or household to be identified as multidimensionally poor. Those with deprivation scores equal to or greater than the poverty cutoff are classified as multidimensionally poor. Some indices select multiple poverty cutoffs to indicate vulnerability to poverty (a lower cutoff), severe poverty (a higher cutoff) or destitution (a very high cutoff). Having multiple poverty cutoffs is an option at the discretion of the stakeholders creating the poverty measure.

Step 9: Apply the poverty cutoff to identify the subset of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Then, censor the information of the non-poor by replacing their deprivation score with zeros.

Step 10: Calculate the headcount ratio (H). Also known as the incidence of poverty, it identifies the proportion of multidimensionally poor people in the population and can be expressed as

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

where q is the number of people identified as multidimensionally poor and n is the total number of people in the population. The value is usually reported as a percentage with one decimal.

Step 11: Calculate the average intensity (A). The intensity of multidimensional poverty is the average percentage of weighted deprivations the multidimensionally poor experience, expressed as

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

where $ci\,(k)$ is the censored deprivation score up to the i individual and q is the number of multidimensionally poor individuals.

Step 12: Calculate the MPI by multiplying the partial indices of H (headcount ratio) and A (intensity). As such, MPI is sensitive to changes in both the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty and will increase if an additional person becomes poor or if a poor person acquires a new deprivation.

$$MPI = HxA$$

1.3 Computing the MPI and partial indices

Figure A1 presents a step-by-step MPI calculation for a hypothetical population of four. In this simplified example, the MPI has four indicators: hectares of land, years of schooling, BMI (Body Mass Index), and access

to improved sanitation. X denotes the achievement of a person in the specific indicator and z denotes the deprivation cutoff for the indicator. This means that if a person's achievement is below the cutoff (z), they are deprived in that specific indicator. In the case of the binary variable for sanitation, any answer other than 'Yes' are considered deprived.

Figure A1. Achievement matrix

	Hectares of land	Years of schooling	BMI	Access to improved sanitation	Person
X =	7	14	19.5	Yes	Kunle
	4	11	19	No	Chioma
	3	4	17	No	Babafemi
	9	1	22	Yes	Emeka
z =	5	5	18.5	Yes	

Next, a deprivation matrix g^{-0} is created by assigning binary scores of 0 (non-deprived) and 1 (deprived) based on the deprivation cutoff. For instance, since Emeka's achievement is below 5 years for the years of schooling indicator, they received a score of 1, while Chioma with 8 years of education receives a score of 0, as shown in Figure A2. This is repeated for each person and indicator in the MPI. Put formally,

$$g^0_{ij}=1 \text{ if } x_{ij}<z_j \text{ and } g^0_{ij}=0 \text{ otherwise for all } i=1,2...n \ \& \ j=1,2...d$$

where the achievement of person i in indicator j is denoted by x_{ij}. The deprivation cutoff for indicator j is denoted by z_j. The deprivation status of all people in all dimensions is summarised in the matrix denoted by g^0_{ij} (Alkire *et al.*, 2015).

Figure A2. Deprivation matrix g^{-0} with normalised weights

	Hectares of land	Years of schooling	BMI	Access to improved sanitation	Person
g-0	0	0	0	0	Kunle
	1	0	0	1	Chioma
	1	1	1	1	Babafemi
	0	1	0	0	Emeka
w =	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	

The deprivation matrix in Figure A2 also introduces the normalised weight of each indicator, meaning the weight relative to the other indicator weights, such that they all sum to 1. The weights are applied to the deprivation matrix to produce the weighted deprivation matrix (Figure A3).

Figure A3. Weighted deprivation matrix and individual deprivation scores

	Hectares of land	Years of schooling	BMI	Access to improved sanitation	Deprivation score (c_i)	Person
g-0	0	0	0	0	**0**	Kunle
	0.25	0	0	0.25	**0.5**	Chioma
	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	**1**	Babafemi
	0	0.25	0	0	**0.25**	Emeka
w =	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		

Next weighted deprivations for each person i are counted and summarised in a deprivation score denoted by the counting vector c_i. The deprivation score is calculated as follows:

$$c_i = w_1 g^0_{i1} + w_2 g^0_{i2} ... + w_1 g^0_{ij} \text{ or } c_i = \sum^d_{(j=1)} w_j g^0_{ij} \text{ where } \sum^d_{(j=1)} w_j = 1$$

where w_1 is the weight of the first indicator, g^0_{i2} is the corresponding deprivation status, and so on.

Next, the selected poverty cutoff (k) is applied. If a person's deprivation score (c_i) is equal to or greater than the poverty cutoff, they are considered multidimensionally poor. In this example, the poverty cutoff is set at 0.5 or 50% and Chioma and Babafemi are multidimensionally poor. The identification function is denoted by ρ and can be expressed as $\rho_k (x_i;z) = 1$ if $c_i \geq k$ and $\rho_k (x_i;z)=0$ otherwise (Alkire and Santos, 2013).

Next, the deprivations scores of the non-poor (those with deprivation score less than the poverty cutoff) are **censored** and converted to 0, as shown in the example censored deprivation matrix ($g_0(k)$) in Figure A4.

Figure A4. Censored deprivation matrix (with normalised weights) (k = 0.5)

	Hectares of land	Years of schooling	BMI	Access to improved sanitation	Deprivation score (c_i)	Person
g-0(0.5) =	0	0	0	0	**0**	Kunle
	0.25	0	0	0.25	**0.5**	Chioma
	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	**1**	Babafemi
	0	0	0	0	**0**	Emeka

Following the identification, the next step is to calculate the incidence or headcount ratio (H) using the formula $H = q/n$, where q is the number of people identified as multidimensionally poor and n is the total population.

In this example, Chioma and Babafemi are multidimensionally poor because the sum of their weighted deprivations is equal to or exceeds the poverty cutoff (k), 0.5. Two out of the population of four people are multidimensionally poor, thus the headcount (H) = 2/4 = 0.5. The number of people identified as poor is calculated by multiplying the incidence (H) and the total population. Usually, the headcount ratio is reported as a percentage to the first decimal place ($H \times 100$) or in this case 50.0%.

Intensity (A) is the average share of weighted deprivations that poor people experience. It is calculated by summing the censored deprivation scores and dividing this by the number of people identified as poor. The formula for calculating A is:

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

where $c_i(k)$ is the censored deprivation score for an individual at cutoff (k), and q is the total number of multidimensionally poor people.

In the example, the multidimensionally poor people—Chioma and Babafemi—are deprived, on average, in 75% of the weighted indicators.

$$A = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4}\right)}{2} = \frac{1.5}{2} = 0.75$$

Finally, to obtain the MPI, the headcount ratio (H) is multiplied by the intensity of poverty (A) with the following formula:

$$\text{MPI} = H * A = \mu\left(c(k)\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i(k)$$

MPI can also be computed as the mean of the vector of censored deprivation scores or the sum of weighted deprivations the poor suffer from, divided by the total population. The MPI adjusts the headcount ratio of poverty with the intensity. In doing so, the measure has dimensional monotonicity, which means that a reduction in either the headcount or the intensity of poverty will result in an overall decline in MPI.

In this example, H (0.5) multiplied by A (0.75) gives an MPI value of 0.375, meaning that the poor experience 37.5% of the total possible deprivations the society could experience if everyone was deprived in all indicators.

1.4 Dimensional breakdown

The headcount ratio (H) captures the proportion of the population who are identified as multidimensionally poor. **Uncensored headcount ratios,** denoted by h_j, refer to the percentage of the total population, irrespective of poverty status, deprived in a given indicator. Following the example above, the uncensored headcount ratio of the years of schooling indicator is 0.5 (or 50.0%) because both Babafemi and Emeka are deprived in this indicator. The uncensored headcount ratio is usually reported as a % to the first decimal place.

On the other hand, censored headcount ratios, denoted by $h_j(k)$, capture the proportion of the population who are multidimensionally poor and also deprived in a given indicator. Note, that MPI can also be expressed as the weighted sum of the censored headcount ratios:

$$MPI = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j h_j(k)$$

Therefore, in the example, the censored headcount ratio of the years of schooling indicator is 0.25 (or 25.0%) since the deprivation of the non-poor individual (Emeka) was replaced with zero.

In addition, MPI can also be decomposed to show the percentage contribution of each dimension to overall poverty. Percentage contributions are calculated using the following formula:

$$\mathbb{C}_j^0(k) = w_j \frac{h_j(k)}{MPI}$$

Thus, contributions are dependent not only on the censored headcount ratios but also on the relative weight assigned to each indicator. The percentage contributions of indicators in an MPI sum up to 1 (or 100%). Following the previous example, the contribution of the years of schooling indicator can be calculated as (0.25*0.25)/0.375 = 0.166. The indicator contributes to 16.6% of overall multidimensional poverty.

1.5 Subgroup decomposition

The MPI can be broken down by population subgroups to monitor the distribution of poverty across society. Where data permits, subgroups can include but are not limited to geographical regions (e.g. provinces, districts), ethnic groups, religious groups, age groups or genders, among other possibilities. The overall MPI can also be expressed as the sum of the products of the population shares and MPIs of each subgroup:

$$MPI\ (X) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{m} v^{\ell}\ MPI\ \left(X^{\ell}\right)$$

where $v^{\ell} = \frac{n^{\ell}}{n}$ is the population share, and X^{l} the achievement matrix for subgroup l.

Uncensored and censored headcount ratios, as well as percentage contributions, can also be calculated for subgroups.

APPENDIX B: **REDUNDANCY/ROBUSTNESS ANALYSIS**

B1. Redundancy

Analyses of the association between the MPI indicators were carried out. The measure of redundancy R^0 summarises the association of deprivations for all MPI and Child MPI indicators—for two indicators at a time. The R^0 number expresses the percentage of people who are deprived in one indicator (the one in which fewer people are identified as deprived) who are also deprived in the second indicator (the one in which more people are identified as deprived). Table B1 displays the R^0 results for all pairs of MPI and Child MPI indicators.

Table B1. Redundancy test results of MPI and Child MPI indicators

	Headcount	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Assets	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Severe undernutrition	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation
Nutrition	35.0%	.																						
Food insecurity	51.0%	0.477	.																					
Time to healthcare	49.1%	0.509	0.525	.																				
Water	40.3%	0.397	0.529	0.557	.																			
Water reliability	24.9%	0.361	0.551	0.49	0	.																		
Sanitation	63.7%	0.634	0.693	0.68	0.737	0.578	.																	
Assets	30.4%	0.377	0.603	0.57	0.504	0.27	0.771	.																
Housing materials	45.5%	0.594	0.5	0.564	0.554	0.406	0.74	0.655	.															
Cooking fuel	69.9%	0.742	0.726	0.738	0.719	0.721	0.763	0.817	0.817	.														
School attendance	28.3%	0.502	0.464	0.54	0.454	0.276	0.679	0.383	0.708	0.791	.													
Years of schooling	13.5%	0.435	0.482	0.608	0.508	0.21	0.755	0.512	0.769	0.836	0.54	.												
School lag	22.6%	0.415	0.513	0.501	0.383	0.259	0.642	0.307	0.519	0.732	0.327	0.114	.											
Unemployment	17.0%	0.299	0.616	0.47	0.38	0.277	0.63	0.306	0.358	0.695	0.23	0.071	0.217	.										
Underemployment	20.4%	0.392	0.565	0.507	0.403	0.24	0.68	0.315	0.498	0.696	0.282	0.134	0.256	0.265	.									
Security shock	15.7%	0.376	0.583	0.512	0.418	0.27	0.672	0.302	0.499	0.69	0.285	0.097	0.265	0.238	0.314	.								
Severe undernutrition	16.1%	1	0.457	0.522	0.405	0.254	0.625	0.35	0.676	0.769	0.488	0.232	0.275	0.13	0.225	0.173	.							
Birth attendance	18.1%	0.645	0.531	0.542	0.419	0.253	0.706	0.354	0.665	0.791	0.449	0.229	0.277	0.153	0.268	0.234	0.415	.						
Playground	10.5%	0.56	0.493	0.561	0.464	0.266	0.661	0.382	0.588	0.729	0.375	0.172	0.256	0.175	0.224	0.206	0.32	0.268	.					
Child engagement	33.5%	0.576	0.471	0.523	0.425	0.325	0.639	0.38	0.568	0.739	0.437	0.44	0.365	0.278	0.359	0.325	0.66	0.547	0.771	.				
Child care	16.1%	0.599	0.543	0.513	0.375	0.289	0.716	0.317	0.562	0.75	0.412	0.181	0.288	0.15	0.246	0.207	0.334	0.51	0.223	0.428	.			
Breastfeeding	16.0%	0.581	0.485	0.534	0.388	0.238	0.682	0.316	0.561	0.758	0.372	0.164	0.26	0.158	0.252	0.186	0.308	0.513	0.281	0.595	0.405	.		
Supplement	17.5%	0.614	0.518	0.528	0.42	0.255	0.673	0.329	0.613	0.746	0.389	0.196	0.265	0.163	0.268	0.236	0.368	0.511	0.353	0.61	0.432	0.561	.	
Immunisation	13.7%	0.614	0.451	0.548	0.443	0.248	0.593	0.369	0.619	0.748	0.421	0.242	0.245	0.12	0.17	0.119	0.351	0.265	0.401	0.782	0.207	0.248	0.306	.
Headcount		35.0%	51.0%	49.1%	40.3%	24.9%	63.7%	30.4%	45.5%	69.9%	28.3%	13.5%	22.6%	17.0%	20.4%	15.7%	16.1%	18.1%	10.5%	33.5%	16.1%	16.0%	17.5%	13.7%

B2. Robustness

To ensure that the results of the MPI and the Child MPI are not overtly sensitive to reasonable disagreement about the exact specification of some of their key measurement parameters, two sets of robustness analyses were carried out for each. These analysed the robustness of MPI and Child MPI results to changes in the multidimensional poverty cutoff (k) and in the relative weights assigned to each indicator. State-level rankings based the different multidimensional poverty cutoffs and weighting schemes were then compared in the form of pairwise comparisons.

MPI robustness tests

For the MPI, three additional cross-dimensional poverty cutoffs (k=25, 33, 40—with anchor-value k=26) and three different weighting schemes (two in addition to the base weighting scheme) were used to probe the robustness of the measure. The two additional weighting schemes were as follows:

Dimension	Indicator	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight	Weight A1	Weight A2
Health	Nutrition	2.2.1/2	1/12	1/9	1/18
	Food insecurity	2.1.2	1/12	1/9	1/18
	Time to healthcare	3.8	1/12	1/9	1/18
Education	School attendance	4.1	3/32	1/8	1/16
	Years of schooling	4.6	1/8	1/6	1/12
	School lag	4.1.1	1/32	1/24	1/48
Living standards	Water	3.9.2	1/24	1/36	1/18
	Water reliability	6.1	1/24	1/36	1/18
	Sanitation	3.9.2	1/24	1/36	1/18
	Housing materials	11.1.1	1/24	1/36	1/18
	Cooking fuel	3.9.1	1/24	1/36	1/18
	Assets	1	1/24	1/36	1/18
Work and shocks	Unemployment	8.5.2	1/10	1/15	2/15
	Underemployment	8.5	1/20	1/30	1/15
	Security shock	16.1.1/3/4	1/10	1/15	2/15

Child MPI robustness tests

For the Child MPI, three additional poverty cutoffs (k=20, 33, 40—with anchor-value k=21) and four different weighting schemes (three in addition to the base weighting scheme) were used to estimate the robustness of the measure. The three additional weighting schemes were as follows:

Dimension	Indicator	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight	Weight A1	Weight A2	Weight A3
Health	Nutrition	2.2.1/2	1/15	1/10	2/45	7/120
	Food insecurity	2.1.2	1/15	1/10	2/45	7/120
	Time to healthcare	3.8	1/15	1/10	2/45	7/120
Education	School attendance	4.1	3/40	9/80	1/20	21/320
	Years of schooling	4.6	1/10	3/20	1/15	7/80
	School lag	4.1.1	1/40	3/80	1/60	7/320
Living standards	Water	3.9.2	1/30	2/90	1/20	7/240
	Water reliability	6.1	1/30	2/90	1/20	7/240
	Sanitation	3.9.2	1/30	2/90	1/20	7/240

Dimension	Indicator	SDG Goal, Target or Indicator	Weight	Weight A1	Weight A2	Weight A3
Living standards	Housing materials	11.1.1	1/30	2/90	1/20	7/240
	Cooking fuel	3.9.1	1/30	2/90	1/20	7/240
	Assets	1	1/30	2/90	1/20	7/240
Work and shocks	Unemployment	8.5.2	2/25	4/75	6/50	14/200
	Underemployment	8.5	1/25	2/75	3/50	7/200
	Security shock	16.1.1/3/4	2/25	4/75	6/50	14/200
Child survival and development	Birth attendance	3.1.2	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Playground	4.2.1	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Child engagement	4.1.1	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Child care	4.2.1	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Breastfeeding	2.2	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Supplement	2.1	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Immunisation	3.8	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80
	Severe undernutrition	2.1.1	1/40	1/60	1/60	3/80

Results

For each alternative specification of the poverty or k-cutoff and the weighting scheme, State-level MPI results were compared for both MPI and Child MPI, including standard errors.

Robustness to changes in the poverty cutoff k

Across four poverty cutoffs ranging from 25% to 40% of weighted MPI deprivations, 85.9% of the pairwise comparisons that were statistically significant for k=26, were robust.

For the Child MPI and across four k-cutoffs ranging from 20% to 40% of weighted Child MPI deprivations, 82.7% of the pairwise comparisons that were statistically significant for k=21 were robust across all estimated k=26-value specifications.

Robustness to changes in the weighting structure

Results showed that 77.9% of the pairwise comparisons that were statistically significant for the base MPI weighting scheme, were also robust across the two additional weighting schemes.

For the Child MPI, 73.8% of the pairwise comparisons that were statistically significant for the base weighting scheme, were also robust across the three additional weighting specifications.

APPENDIX C:
NIGERIA MPI SURVEY 2021/22

C1. Sample distribution

State	Households selected	Households covered	Completed interviews
Abia	1,530	1,370	1,351
Adamawa	1,530	1,484	1,483
Akwa Ibom	1,530	1,321	1,307
Anambra	1,530	1,426	1,397
Bauchi	1,530	1,428	1,426
Bayelsa	1,530	1,513	1,485
Benue	1,530	1,480	1,447
Borno	1,530	1,513	1,476
Cross River	1,530	1,482	1,432
Delta	1,530	1,445	1,382
Ebonyi	1,530	1,492	1,471
Edo	1,530	1,455	1,381
Ekiti	1,530	1,423	1,377
Enugu	1,530	1,470	1,421
Gombe	1,530	1,376	1,346
Imo	1,530	1,437	1,326
Jigawa	1,530	1,410	1,406
Kaduna	1,530	1,340	1,322
Kano	1,530	1,500	1,498
Katsina	1,530	1,355	1,335
Kebbi	1,530	1,517	1,517
Kogi	1,530	1,493	1,491
Kwara	1,530	1,473	1,469
Lagos	1,530	1,236	1,200
Nasarawa	1,530	1,459	1,451

State	Households selected	Households covered	Completed interviews
Niger	1,530	1,479	1,476
Ogun	1,530	1,476	1,415
Ondo	1,530	1,437	1,411
Osun	1,530	1,433	1,254
Oyo	1,530	1,339	1,330
Plateau	1,530	1,420	1,413
Rivers	1,530	1,515	1,336
Sokoto	1,530	1,435	1,430
Taraba	1,530	1,434	1,434
Yobe	1,530	1,527	1,517
Zamfara	1,530	1,510	1,439
FCT Abuja	1,530	1,512	1,370
National	**56,610**	**53,415**	**52,022**

C2. Interview outcome by State

State	Completed	Partially completed	Household not located	Not at home	Moved away	Refused	Others	Total
Abia	1,351	1	0	2	11	1	4	1,370
Adamawa	1,483	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,484
Akwa Ibom	1,307	0	1	1	1	5	6	1,321
Anambra	1,397	1	5	6	2	4	11	1,426
Bauchi	1,426	0	0	1	0	0	1	1,428
Bayelsa	1,485	2	2	6	13	3	2	1,513
Benue	1,447	0	1	1	1	2	28	1,480
Borno	1,476	1	4	5	14	10	3	1,513
Cross River	1,432	0	2	9	11	3	25	1,482
Delta	1,382	1	9	24	11	13	5	1,445
Ebonyi	1,471	6	2	1	2	7	3	1,492
Edo	1,381	6	22	7	8	26	5	1,455
Ekiti	1,377	7	4	4	9	5	17	1,423
Enugu	1,421	0	7	10	5	13	14	1,470
Gombe	1,346	1	15	0	11	3	0	1,376
Imo	1,326	5	14	47	12	23	10	1,437
Jigawa	1,406	0	0	0	3	1	0	1,410
Kaduna	1,322	0	7	4	4	3	0	1,340
Kano	1,498	0	0	1	0	1	0	1,500
Katsina	1,335	0	0	5	15	0	0	1,355
Kebbi	1,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,517
Kogi	1,491	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,493
Kwara	1,469	0	0	0	1	3	0	1,473
Lagos	1,200	0	0	4	4	27	1	1,236
Nasarawa	1,451	1	1	0	3	1	2	1,459
Niger	1,476	0	0	0	2	1	0	1,479
Ogun	1,415	1	3	12	16	14	15	1,476
Ondo	1,411	3	0	9	3	8	3	1,437
Osun	1,254	7	14	88	21	14	35	1,433

State	Completed	Partially completed	Household not located	Not at home	Moved away	Refused	Others	Total
Oyo	1,330	1	0	2	1	2	3	1,339
Plateau	1,413	0	0	1	3	2	1	1,420
Rivers	1,336	16	32	57	21	32	21	1,515
Sokoto	1,430	0	0	2	2	1	0	1,435
Taraba	1,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,434
Yobe	1,517	1	0	4	0	5	0	1,527
Zamfara	1,439	0	11	25	5	28	2	1,510
FCT Abuja	1,370	0	12	27	30	40	33	1,512
National	**52,022**	**61**	**168**	**365**	**245**	**303**	**251**	**53,415**

APPENDIX D: **TABLES**

(Source: MPIS 2021/22)

D1. Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Poverty cutoff (k)	Index	Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
k value=26%	MPI	0.257	*0.252*	*0.262*
	Incidence (H, %)	62.9	*61.9*	*63.8*
	Intensity (A, %)	40.9	*40.6*	*41.2*

Note: Poverty cutoff (k value): *The poverty cutoff is used to identify who is poor. If a person's deprivations score is equal to or greater than the poverty cutoff they are identified as poor.*
MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
Incidence (H, %): *The percentage of the population who are poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the head-count ratio or poverty rate.*
Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sam-pling errors.*

D2. Uncensored headcount ratios (Nigeria MPI)

Indicator	Percentage of population deprived	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Nutrition	34.9	*34.1*	*35.7*
Food insecurity	50.9	*50.0*	*51.9*
Time to healthcare	49.1	*47.7*	*50.5*
School attendance	28.3	*27.5*	*29.2*
Years of schooling	13.5	*12.7*	*14.3*
School lag	22.6	*21.9*	*23.3*
Water	40.3	*39.0*	*41.6*
Water reliability	24.9	*24.0*	*25.8*

Indicator	Percentage of population deprived	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Sanitation	63.7	*62.7*	*64.8*
Housing materials	45.5	*44.4*	*46.6*
Cooking fuel	69.9	*69.0*	*70.8*
Assets	30.4	*29.5*	*31.2*
Unemployment	16.9	*16.3*	*17.5*
Underemployment	20.4	*19.7*	*21.1*
Security shock	15.7	*15.1*	*16.4*

Note: Uncensored headcount ratios: *The proportion of the population (both the multidimensionally poor and non-poor) who are deprived in a given indicator.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D3. Censored headcount ratios (Nigeria MPI)

Indicator	Percentage of population deprived	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Nutrition	28.7	*27.9*	*29.5*
Food insecurity	38.6	*37.7*	*39.5*
Time to healthcare	38.7	*37.4*	*40.0*
School attendance	26.3	*25.5*	*27.1*
Years of schooling	13.0	*12.2*	*13.7*
School lag	16.6	*16.0*	*17.2*
Water	29.3	*28.1*	*30.5*
Water reliability	16.7	*16.0*	*17.4*
Sanitation	46.5	*45.4*	*47.5*
Housing materials	38.6	*37.6*	*39.7*
Cooking fuel	50.6	*49.7*	*51.6*
Assets	25.9	*25.1*	*26.7*
Unemployment	14.3	*13.8*	*14.9*
Underemployment	15.9	*15.3*	*16.5*
Security shock	14.0	*13.4*	*14.6*

Note: Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*

D4. Multidimensional poverty by area (Nigeria MPI)

Area	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*			
National	0.257	*0.252*	*0.262*	62.9	*61.9*	*63.8*	40.9	*40.6*	*41.2*	100.0	132.92
Rural	0.302	*0.296*	*0.307*	72.0	*70.9*	*73.0*	41.9	*41.6*	*42.3*	69.6	105.98
Urban	0.155	*0.148*	*0.161*	42.0	*40.3*	*43.6*	36.9	*36.5*	*37.3*	30.4	26.94

Note: MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*

Incidence (H, %): *The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio or poverty rate.*
Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D5. Multidimensional poverty by zone (Nigeria MPI)

Zone	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
North Central	**0.272**	*0.262*	*0.282*	**66.3**	*64.3*	*68.3*	**41.0**	*40.5*	*41.5*	14.4	20.19
North East	**0.324**	*0.313*	*0.334*	**76.5**	*74.6*	*78.3*	**42.4**	*41.8*	*42.9*	12.7	20.47
North West	**0.324**	*0.313*	*0.334*	**75.8**	*73.8*	*77.7*	**42.7**	*42.2*	*43.3*	28.4	45.49
South East	**0.183**	*0.174*	*0.192*	**49.0**	*46.8*	*51.1*	**37.3**	*36.9*	*37.8*	10.5	10.85
South South	**0.250**	*0.240*	*0.260*	**62.6**	*60.5*	*64.7*	**39.8**	*39.3*	*40.4*	14.8	19.66
South West	**0.151**	*0.135*	*0.166*	**40.0**	*37.0*	*42.9*	**37.7**	*36.3*	*39.1*	19.2	16.27

Note: MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.****Incidence (H, %):*** *The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio or poverty rate.*
Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D6. Multidimensional poverty by State (Nigeria MPI)

State	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share of State (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Abia	**0.101**	*0.086*	*0.116*	**29.8**	*25.5*	*34.1*	**33.9**	*33.1*	*34.7*	1.8	1.12
Adamawa	**0.283**	*0.257*	*0.309*	**68.7**	*63.6*	*73.8*	**41.2**	*40.1*	*42.3*	2.4	3.44
Akwa Ibom	**0.293**	*0.268*	*0.319*	**71.3**	*66.3*	*76.3*	**41.1**	*40.0*	*42.2*	3.4	5.08
Anambra	**0.109**	*0.094*	*0.125*	**32.1**	*27.7*	*36.4*	**34.1**	*33.2*	*35.0*	2.4	1.64
Bauchi	**0.298**	*0.275*	*0.321*	**73.9**	*69.6*	*78.1*	**40.4**	*39.2*	*41.6*	3.7	5.71
Bayelsa	**0.401**	*0.380*	*0.423*	**88.5**	*85.8*	*91.3*	**45.3**	*43.9*	*46.7*	1.4	2.61
Benue	**0.312**	*0.287*	*0.337*	**75.0**	*70.4*	*79.7*	**41.6**	*40.3*	*42.9*	3.0	4.71
Borno	**0.315**	*0.287*	*0.343*	**72.5**	*67.6*	*77.4*	**43.4**	*42.1*	*44.7*	1.5	2.25
Cross River	**0.299**	*0.281*	*0.317*	**75.4**	*71.7*	*79.2*	**39.7**	*38.8*	*40.5*	2.2	3.44
Delta	**0.173**	*0.153*	*0.194*	**47.6**	*42.3*	*52.8*	**36.4**	*35.5*	*37.4*	2.7	2.73

State	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*			
Ebonyi	**0.320**	*0.298*	*0.343*	**78.0**	*73.3*	*82.6*	**41.1**	*40.3*	*41.9*	2.2	3.66
Edo	**0.126**	*0.109*	*0.143*	**35.4**	*31.0*	*39.8*	**35.6**	*34.5*	*36.6*	1.9	1.40
Ekiti	**0.125**	*0.104*	*0.147*	**36.0**	*30.4*	*41.5*	**34.9**	*33.9*	*35.9*	1.7	1.31
Enugu	**0.234**	*0.211*	*0.257*	**63.1**	*57.7*	*68.4*	**37.2**	*36.3*	*38.1*	2.0	2.63
Gombe	**0.380**	*0.359*	*0.401*	**86.2**	*83.4*	*89.1*	**44.0**	*42.6*	*45.5*	1.7	3.02
Imo	**0.142**	*0.125*	*0.160*	**40.7**	*36.1*	*45.3*	**35.0**	*34.1*	*35.8*	2.1	1.80
Jigawa	**0.385**	*0.356*	*0.414*	**84.3**	*79.9*	*88.7*	**45.7**	*44.2*	*47.2*	3.2	5.76
Kaduna	**0.298**	*0.277*	*0.319*	**73.9**	*69.7*	*78.1*	**40.3**	*39.1*	*41.5*	5.1	8.04
Kano	**0.270**	*0.244*	*0.297*	**66.3**	*61.1*	*71.4*	**40.8**	*39.5*	*42.1*	7.5	10.51
Katsina	**0.304**	*0.277*	*0.330*	**72.7**	*67.7*	*77.8*	**41.7**	*40.3*	*43.2*	4.5	6.92
Kebbi	**0.385**	*0.357*	*0.413*	**82.2**	*78.2*	*86.3*	**46.8**	*45.3*	*48.3*	2.5	4.28
Kogi	**0.250**	*0.224*	*0.276*	**61.3**	*56.2*	*66.5*	**40.8**	*39.3*	*42.2*	2.2	2.88
Kwara	**0.185**	*0.152*	*0.217*	**48.3**	*41.1*	*55.5*	**38.2**	*36.4*	*40.1*	1.7	1.72
Lagos	**0.101**	*0.084*	*0.118*	**29.4**	*24.9*	*33.9*	**34.3**	*33.1*	*35.5*	6.8	4.22
Nasarawa	**0.243**	*0.219*	*0.266*	**60.7**	*55.8*	*65.7*	**39.9**	*38.7*	*41.1*	1.1	1.36
Niger	**0.278**	*0.255*	*0.301*	**69.1**	*64.1*	*74.2*	**40.2**	*39.1*	*41.3*	2.5	3.60
Ogun	**0.289**	*0.227*	*0.350*	**68.1**	*59.3*	*77.0*	**42.4**	*38.1*	*46.6*	2.6	3.78
Ondo	**0.095**	*0.077*	*0.113*	**27.2**	*22.4*	*32.0*	**34.9**	*33.6*	*36.2*	2.2	1.30
Osun	**0.150**	*0.126*	*0.174*	**40.7**	*34.8*	*46.6*	**36.8**	*35.5*	*38.2*	2.2	1.88
Oyo	**0.190**	*0.159*	*0.221*	**48.7**	*42.3*	*55.0*	**39.0**	*37.1*	*40.9*	3.7	3.79
Plateau	**0.365**	*0.345*	*0.385*	**84.0**	*80.6*	*87.3*	**43.5**	*42.3*	*44.6*	2.4	4.32
Rivers	**0.241**	*0.219*	*0.264*	**62.4**	*57.7*	*67.0*	**38.7**	*37.6*	*39.9*	3.3	4.40
Sokoto	**0.409**	*0.391*	*0.427*	**90.5**	*88.2*	*92.8*	**45.2**	*44.0*	*46.4*	3.0	5.81
Taraba	**0.340**	*0.316*	*0.364*	**79.4**	*75.7*	*83.1*	**42.8**	*41.3*	*44.2*	1.7	2.81
Yobe	**0.370**	*0.346*	*0.394*	**83.5**	*79.9*	*87.1*	**44.3**	*42.9*	*45.7*	1.8	3.23
Zamfara	**0.328**	*0.303*	*0.353*	**78.0**	*73.4*	*82.7*	**42.1**	*40.7*	*43.4*	2.5	4.17
FCT Abuja	**0.186**	*0.157*	*0.215*	**48.3**	*41.9*	*54.6*	**38.6**	*37.1*	*40.0*	1.6	1.59

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*

Incidence (H, %): *The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio or poverty rate.*

Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*

Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*

Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D7. Multidimensional poverty by senatorial district (Nigeria MPI)

Senatorial district	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Abia Central	**0.089**	*0.065*	*0.112*	**26.4**	*19.8*	*32.9*	**33.7**	*32.2*	*35.2*	0.8	467
Abia North	**0.094**	*0.070*	*0.118*	**28.8**	*21.8*	*35.7*	**32.6**	*31.4*	*33.9*	0.4	246
Abia South	**0.125**	*0.095*	*0.156*	**36.0**	*27.3*	*44.6*	**34.9**	*33.5*	*36.2*	0.5	406
Adamawa Central	**0.257**	*0.204*	*0.310*	**63.0**	*53.1*	*72.8*	**40.8**	*38.0*	*43.5*	0.7	967
Adamawa North	**0.288**	*0.247*	*0.329*	**70.9**	*62.4*	*79.4*	**40.7**	*39.2*	*42.1*	1.0	1,527
Adamawa South	**0.305**	*0.258*	*0.353*	**71.8**	*62.3*	*81.2*	**42.6**	*40.8*	*44.3*	0.6	944
Akwa Ibom North East	**0.283**	*0.233*	*0.332*	**69.3**	*59.5*	*79.1*	**40.8**	*38.5*	*43.0*	1.1	1,662
Akwa Ibom North West	**0.288**	*0.250*	*0.327*	**71.3**	*63.0*	*79.7*	**40.4**	*38.9*	*41.9*	1.1	1,634
Akwa Ibom South	**0.308**	*0.261*	*0.355*	**73.2**	*64.4*	*82.0*	**42.1**	*40.1*	*44.1*	1.2	1,784
Anambra Central	**0.090**	*0.059*	*0.121*	**26.0**	*17.5*	*34.5*	**34.6**	*32.7*	*36.4*	0.7	390
Anambra North	**0.105**	*0.079*	*0.131*	**30.7**	*23.1*	*38.2*	**34.3**	*32.3*	*36.3*	0.8	536
Anambra South	**0.129**	*0.103*	*0.154*	**38.3**	*30.9*	*45.6*	**33.6**	*32.6*	*34.7*	0.9	712
Bauchi Central	**0.329**	*0.288*	*0.371*	**78.5**	*71.5*	*85.5*	**42.0**	*39.7*	*44.2*	1.5	2,530
Bauchi North	**0.318**	*0.276*	*0.359*	**79.8**	*72.1*	*87.4*	**39.8**	*37.6*	*42.1*	1.1	1,825
Bauchi South	**0.233**	*0.196*	*0.271*	**61.1**	*52.8*	*69.3*	**38.2**	*36.8*	*39.6*	1.0	1,355
Bayelsa Central	**0.353**	*0.323*	*0.382*	**85.2**	*80.1*	*90.2*	**41.4**	*39.8*	*43.1*	0.4	798
Bayelsa East	**0.347**	*0.315*	*0.378*	**83.3**	*78.3*	*88.3*	**41.6**	*39.8*	*43.5*	0.5	798
Bayelsa West	**0.494**	*0.464*	*0.525*	**96.3**	*93.1*	*99.4*	**51.3**	*49.3*	*53.4*	0.5	1,015
Benue North East	**0.241**	*0.200*	*0.282*	**62.9**	*53.3*	*72.5*	**38.3**	*36.8*	*39.9*	1.0	1,267
Benue North West	**0.308**	*0.256*	*0.360*	**75.2**	*64.3*	*86.0*	**40.9**	*38.5*	*43.4*	0.7	1,122
Benue South	**0.366**	*0.328*	*0.404*	**83.7**	*78.1*	*89.4*	**43.7**	*41.6*	*45.8*	1.3	2,318
Borno Central	**0.300**	*0.266*	*0.335*	**71.6**	*65.3*	*78.0*	**41.9**	*40.4*	*43.4*	0.9	1,427
Borno North	**0.413**	*0.326*	*0.500*	**88.9**	*79.1*	*98.6*	**46.4**	*41.2*	*51.7*	0.1	232
Borno South	**0.318**	*0.257*	*0.379*	**69.4**	*59.4*	*79.5*	**45.8**	*43.0*	*48.6*	0.4	593
Cross River Central	**0.290**	*0.259*	*0.321*	**73.6**	*66.8*	*80.4*	**39.4**	*38.1*	*40.7*	0.9	1,402
Cross River North	**0.335**	*0.310*	*0.360*	**83.5**	*78.9*	*88.1*	**40.2**	*38.7*	*41.6*	0.8	1,384
Cross River South	**0.256**	*0.211*	*0.301*	**65.5**	*55.1*	*75.9*	**39.1**	*37.4*	*40.8*	0.5	651
Delta Central	**0.174**	*0.141*	*0.207*	**47.9**	*39.5*	*56.2*	**36.3**	*35.0*	*37.7*	0.9	945
Delta North	**0.156**	*0.115*	*0.197*	**43.2**	*32.7*	*53.8*	**36.1**	*34.2*	*37.9*	1.0	891
Delta South	**0.194**	*0.159*	*0.229*	**52.5**	*44.2*	*60.7*	**36.9**	*35.1*	*38.7*	0.8	899
Ebonyi South	**0.248**	*0.198*	*0.299*	**66.2**	*54.5*	*77.9*	**37.5**	*35.9*	*39.1*	0.5	668
Ebonyi Central	**0.341**	*0.316*	*0.367*	**83.3**	*78.4*	*88.2*	**40.9**	*39.8*	*42.1*	0.9	1,541
Ebonyi North	**0.339**	*0.294*	*0.384*	**79.0**	*70.3*	*87.8*	**42.9**	*41.4*	*44.5*	0.9	1,448
Edo South	**0.094**	*0.065*	*0.123*	**27.6**	*19.5*	*35.6*	**34.3**	*32.8*	*35.7*	0.7	424
Edo Central	**0.128**	*0.100*	*0.156*	**35.8**	*29.1*	*42.5*	**35.8**	*33.5*	*38.0*	0.6	487
Edo North	**0.169**	*0.134*	*0.203*	**46.3**	*37.9*	*54.6*	**36.5**	*34.9*	*38.0*	0.5	493

Senatorial district	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Ekiti South	**0.128**	*0.088*	*0.167*	**36.7**	*26.7*	*46.7*	**34.7**	*32.9*	*36.6*	0.8	599
Ekiti Central	**0.122**	*0.085*	*0.159*	**34.7**	*25.0*	*44.4*	**35.2**	*33.0*	*37.4*	0.5	338
Ekiti North	**0.125**	*0.094*	*0.157*	**35.9**	*27.3*	*44.5*	**34.9**	*33.7*	*36.2*	0.5	374
Enugu North	**0.236**	*0.207*	*0.265*	**63.9**	*56.9*	*70.8*	**37.0**	*35.9*	*38.1*	1.0	1,301
Enugu East	**0.297**	*0.238*	*0.356*	**75.3**	*62.5*	*88.2*	**39.5**	*37.9*	*41.0*	0.4	589
Enugu West	**0.195**	*0.160*	*0.231*	**54.7**	*45.6*	*63.9*	**35.7**	*34.0*	*37.4*	0.6	743
Gombe Central	**0.396**	*0.360*	*0.431*	**88.8**	*85.0*	*92.6*	**44.6**	*42.0*	*47.2*	0.7	1,341
Gombe North	**0.394**	*0.360*	*0.429*	**88.5**	*83.5*	*93.5*	**44.5**	*41.9*	*47.2*	0.4	797
Gombe South	**0.346**	*0.309*	*0.383*	**80.9**	*74.2*	*87.5*	**42.8**	*41.0*	*44.5*	0.5	886
Imo East	**0.132**	*0.108*	*0.156*	**38.7**	*32.6*	*44.7*	**34.1**	*32.8*	*35.4*	0.8	695
Imo North	**0.172**	*0.137*	*0.208*	**48.8**	*39.5*	*58.2*	**35.3**	*34.0*	*36.6*	0.8	793
Imo West	**0.113**	*0.085*	*0.141*	**31.2**	*23.8*	*38.6*	**36.2**	*34.2*	*38.1*	0.5	314
Jigawa North East	**0.426**	*0.358*	*0.493*	**87.6**	*80.3*	*94.9*	**48.6**	*44.1*	*53.2*	0.7	1,326
Jigawa North West	**0.374**	*0.332*	*0.416*	**83.3**	*76.5*	*90.0*	**44.9**	*43.0*	*46.9*	1.9	3,322
Jigawa South West	**0.373**	*0.328*	*0.418*	**83.7**	*77.1*	*90.3*	**44.5**	*41.8*	*47.3*	0.6	1,117
Kaduna Central	**0.263**	*0.215*	*0.311*	**65.6**	*56.2*	*75.1*	**40.1**	*37.0*	*43.1*	1.1	1,566
Kaduna North	**0.322**	*0.289*	*0.355*	**79.4**	*73.1*	*85.8*	**40.5**	*38.7*	*42.3*	2.3	3,837
Kaduna South	**0.289**	*0.256*	*0.322*	**72.1**	*65.0*	*79.1*	**40.1**	*38.0*	*42.3*	1.7	2,639
Kano South	**0.324**	*0.280*	*0.369*	**77.0**	*69.5*	*84.6*	**42.1**	*39.7*	*44.5*	2.7	4,328
Kano Central	**0.192**	*0.154*	*0.230*	**49.8**	*41.6*	*58.0*	**38.6**	*36.6*	*40.6*	2.8	2,956
Kano North	**0.308**	*0.261*	*0.355*	**75.0**	*65.7*	*84.2*	**41.1**	*39.0*	*43.1*	2.0	3,224
Katsina Central	**0.324**	*0.279*	*0.370*	**77.9**	*69.3*	*86.5*	**41.6**	*39.3*	*44.0*	1.7	2,735
Katsina North	**0.334**	*0.287*	*0.382*	**76.1**	*68.1*	*84.1*	**43.9**	*41.4*	*46.5*	1.5	2,388
Katsina South	**0.245**	*0.196*	*0.293*	**62.7**	*51.9*	*73.5*	**39.0**	*36.4*	*41.5*	1.4	1,795
Kebbi Central	**0.373**	*0.333*	*0.413*	**83.1**	*76.6*	*89.5*	**44.9**	*42.9*	*46.9*	0.9	1,559
Kebbi North	**0.362**	*0.312*	*0.412*	**80.3**	*73.1*	*87.5*	**45.1**	*42.2*	*47.9*	0.9	1,548
Kebbi South	**0.431**	*0.371*	*0.492*	**83.8**	*75.4*	*92.1*	**51.5**	*48.5*	*54.5*	0.7	1,169
Kogi Central	**0.179**	*0.145*	*0.213*	**49.5**	*41.1*	*57.9*	**36.1**	*34.8*	*37.5*	0.6	607
Kogi East	**0.333**	*0.293*	*0.374*	**77.0**	*70.1*	*83.8*	**43.3**	*41.2*	*45.4*	1.0	1,701
Kogi West	**0.173**	*0.120*	*0.226*	**45.5**	*33.2*	*57.7*	**38.1**	*34.6*	*41.5*	0.6	575
Kwara Central	**0.155**	*0.109*	*0.201*	**42.7**	*31.5*	*53.9*	**36.3**	*34.6*	*38.0*	0.6	536
Kwara North	**0.227**	*0.163*	*0.292*	**56.7**	*43.3*	*70.1*	**40.1**	*36.8*	*43.4*	0.7	840
Kwara South	**0.153**	*0.111*	*0.195*	**41.7**	*31.2*	*52.2*	**36.7**	*34.4*	*38.9*	0.4	346
Lagos West	**0.098**	*0.079*	*0.117*	**29.7**	*24.0*	*35.4*	**33.0**	*31.8*	*34.2*	3.0	1,915
Lagos Central	**0.077**	*0.048*	*0.105*	**22.6**	*14.9*	*30.3*	**33.9**	*32.2*	*35.5*	1.8	882
Lagos East	**0.129**	*0.083*	*0.175*	**35.5**	*24.5*	*46.5*	**36.3**	*33.5*	*39.2*	1.9	1,420
Nassarawa South	**0.277**	*0.233*	*0.320*	**68.5**	*59.7*	*77.2*	**40.4**	*38.6*	*42.2*	0.4	364
Nassarawa North	**0.235**	*0.196*	*0.275*	**58.8**	*51.7*	*66.0*	**40.0**	*37.5*	*42.6*	0.3	644
Nassarawa West	**0.202**	*0.158*	*0.246*	**51.8**	*41.2*	*62.4*	**39.0**	*36.9*	*41.1*	0.3	354
Niger East	**0.260**	*0.229*	*0.291*	**64.5**	*58.0*	*71.0*	**40.3**	*38.8*	*41.7*	1.4	1,874
Niger North	**0.313**	*0.280*	*0.346*	**76.4**	*69.5*	*83.3*	**41.0**	*39.0*	*43.0*	0.7	1,170

Senatorial district	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Niger South	**0.277**	*0.182*	*0.372*	**72.3**	*50.9*	*93.7*	**38.3**	*34.9*	*41.6*	0.4	554
Ogun Central	**0.180**	*0.125*	*0.234*	**46.4**	*33.9*	*58.9*	**38.7**	*36.0*	*41.5*	0.5	484
Ogun East	**0.172**	*0.141*	*0.202*	**48.9**	*41.1*	*56.7*	**35.1**	*33.7*	*36.5*	0.7	676
Ogun West	**0.377**	*0.299*	*0.454*	**83.9**	*74.6*	*93.2*	**44.9**	*39.6*	*50.2*	1.5	2,623
Ondo Central	**0.072**	*0.037*	*0.106*	**20.1**	*11.3*	*29.0*	**35.6**	*32.9*	*38.3*	0.8	321
Ondo North	**0.079**	*0.059*	*0.099*	**23.5**	*17.8*	*29.1*	**33.7**	*31.5*	*35.8*	0.6	315
Ondo South	**0.127**	*0.095*	*0.159*	**36.2**	*27.7*	*44.7*	**35.1**	*33.2*	*37.1*	0.9	659
Osun Central	**0.142**	*0.104*	*0.180*	**38.0**	*28.6*	*47.3*	**37.3**	*35.7*	*38.9*	0.9	716
Osun East	**0.134**	*0.098*	*0.170*	**38.3**	*28.2*	*48.4*	**35.0**	*33.2*	*36.7*	0.5	430
Osun West	**0.171**	*0.123*	*0.218*	**45.5**	*34.6*	*56.4*	**37.5**	*34.7*	*40.4*	0.8	733
Oyo Central	**0.167**	*0.132*	*0.203*	**44.8**	*36.1*	*53.5*	**37.4**	*35.4*	*39.3*	1.4	1,368
Oyo North	**0.256**	*0.168*	*0.344*	**60.1**	*44.3*	*75.9*	**42.6**	*38.5*	*46.7*	1.1	1,402
Oyo South	**0.154**	*0.107*	*0.201*	**42.4**	*31.7*	*53.2*	**36.4**	*34.2*	*38.5*	1.1	1,016
Plateau Central	**0.349**	*0.317*	*0.381*	**83.6**	*77.6*	*89.6*	**41.8**	*40.2*	*43.3*	0.9	1,597
Plateau North	**0.353**	*0.304*	*0.401*	**79.1**	*71.8*	*86.4*	**44.6**	*42.0*	*47.2*	0.5	812
Plateau South	**0.384**	*0.354*	*0.414*	**86.5**	*81.5*	*91.5*	**44.4**	*42.5*	*46.4*	1.0	1,914
Rivers East	**0.186**	*0.157*	*0.214*	**52.0**	*45.2*	*58.7*	**35.7**	*34.3*	*37.1*	1.6	1,750
Rivers South East	**0.299**	*0.258*	*0.340*	**73.5**	*65.9*	*81.1*	**40.7**	*38.7*	*42.7*	0.8	1,204
Rivers West	**0.288**	*0.240*	*0.335*	**70.6**	*61.9*	*79.3*	**40.7**	*38.3*	*43.1*	1.0	1,442
Osun West	**0.171**	*0.123*	*0.218*	**45.5**	*34.6*	*56.4*	**37.5**	*34.7*	*40.4*	0.8	733
Sokoto East	**0.408**	*0.375*	*0.440*	**90.3**	*86.1*	*94.6*	**45.2**	*43.0*	*47.3*	1.0	1,859
Sokoto North	**0.420**	*0.384*	*0.456*	**89.4**	*85.1*	*93.6*	**47.0**	*44.4*	*49.6*	1.0	1,876
Sokoto South	**0.401**	*0.374*	*0.428*	**91.8**	*88.1*	*95.5*	**43.7**	*42.1*	*45.2*	1.1	2,076
Taraba Central	**0.306**	*0.269*	*0.343*	**75.5**	*69.0*	*81.9*	**40.6**	*38.7*	*42.4*	0.5	781
Taraba North	**0.394**	*0.344*	*0.445*	**83.6**	*77.1*	*90.2*	**47.1**	*44.1*	*50.2*	0.6	1,021
Taraba South	**0.316**	*0.279*	*0.352*	**78.6**	*72.2*	*85.0*	**40.1**	*38.2*	*42.1*	0.6	1,012
Yobe East	**0.345**	*0.311*	*0.380*	**80.8**	*75.3*	*86.2*	**42.8**	*40.9*	*44.6*	1.1	1,894
Yobe North	**0.394**	*0.352*	*0.436*	**87.6**	*82.7*	*92.6*	**45.0**	*41.9*	*48.0*	0.4	724
Yobe South	**0.425**	*0.381*	*0.469*	**88.1**	*81.8*	*94.4*	**48.3**	*45.7*	*50.8*	0.3	613
Zamfara Central	**0.286**	*0.256*	*0.316*	**73.1**	*66.5*	*79.7*	**39.1**	*37.0*	*41.1*	0.9	1,432
Zamfara North	**0.315**	*0.248*	*0.382*	**75.4**	*62.4*	*88.4*	**41.8**	*39.4*	*44.2*	0.4	604
Zamfara West	**0.365**	*0.322*	*0.407*	**82.6**	*75.1*	*90.1*	**44.1**	*42.1*	*46.2*	1.2	2,133
FCT Abuja	**0.186**	*0.157*	*0.215*	**48.3**	*41.9*	*54.6*	**38.6**	*37.1*	*40.0*	1.6	1,591

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*

Incidence (H, %): *The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio or poverty rate.*

Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*

Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*

Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D8. Multidimensional poverty by disability status (Nigeria MPI)

Household status	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
No PLWDs	**0.252**	*0.247*	*0.257*	**61.8**	*60.8*	*62.8*	**40.7**	*40.4*	*41.0*	89.0	116.24
With PLWDs	**0.302**	*0.292*	*0.312*	**71.4**	*69.4*	*73.5*	**42.3**	*41.7*	*42.8*	11.0	16.68

Note: PLWDs: *People living with disabilities.*
MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
Incidence (H, %): *The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio or poverty rate.*
Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D9. Multidimensional poverty by age (Nigeria MPI)

Age group	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
0-17	**0.282**	*0.276*	*0.287*	**67.5**	*66.4*	*68.5*	**41.8**	*41.4*	*42.1*	47.2	67.28
18+	**0.235**	*0.231*	*0.240*	**58.7**	*57.8*	*59.7*	**40.0**	*39.8*	*40.3*	52.8	65.64
Under 5	**0.295**	*0.289*	*0.301*	**70.1**	*68.9*	*71.2*	**42.1**	*41.7*	*42.4*	12.9	19.16

Note: MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
Incidence (H, %): *The percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio or poverty rate.*
Intensity (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor people are experiencing, or equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor people (ranges from 26% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D10. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria MPI by area (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
Urban	**18.8**	**29.4**	**22.0**	**13.4**	**3.3**	**12.1**	**13.9**	**15.1**	**26.3**	**11.1**	**29.7**	**10.5**	**14.4**	**10.6**	**11.8**
Lower	17.6	27.9	20.4	12.4	2.9	11.1	12.6	14.0	24.8	10.0	28.2	9.6	13.3	9.8	10.8
Upper	20.0	30.9	23.7	14.4	3.7	13.0	15.3	16.1	27.8	12.3	31.2	11.4	15.4	11.5	12.9
Rural	**33.1**	**42.6**	**46.0**	**31.9**	**17.2**	**18.6**	**36.0**	**17.4**	**55.3**	**50.6**	**59.8**	**32.6**	**14.3**	**18.2**	**15.0**
Lower	32.1	41.5	44.3	30.9	16.1	17.8	34.5	16.5	54.0	49.4	58.7	31.5	13.7	17.4	14.2
Upper	34.0	43.7	47.7	32.9	18.2	19.3	37.5	18.3	56.5	51.8	60.9	33.6	15.0	18.9	15.7

Note: Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*

D11. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria MPI by zone (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
North Central	**23.9**	**41.8**	**44.0**	**22.8**	**13.1**	**19.6**	**35.7**	**18.5**	**55.9**	**38.5**	**53.0**	**31.3**	**13.0**	**20.7**	**16.2**
Lower	22.5	39.8	41.3	21.1	11.7	18.1	33.1	16.8	53.6	36.1	50.9	29.4	11.9	19.3	14.7
Upper	25.4	43.8	46.8	24.6	14.4	21.1	38.4	20.1	58.3	40.9	55.0	33.1	14.1	22.1	17.7
North East	**35.4**	**42.4**	**40.1**	**45.2**	**20.3**	**21.1**	**34.4**	**22.5**	**48.8**	**63.3**	**61.4**	**30.4**	**11.6**	**19.4**	**21.4**
Lower	33.5	40.4	37.1	43.1	18.3	19.6	31.4	20.5	46.4	60.9	59.1	28.4	10.3	18.0	19.8
Upper	37.4	44.4	43.1	47.2	22.3	22.6	37.4	24.4	51.2	65.8	63.7	32.5	12.8	20.8	23.0
North West	**49.4**	**33.9**	**44.5**	**46.3**	**19.4**	**21.5**	**31.4**	**20.4**	**50.2**	**62.2**	**61.8**	**30.1**	**12.2**	**18.2**	**14.8**
Lower	47.6	32.1	41.4	44.2	17.5	20.0	28.8	18.6	47.9	59.7	59.6	28.3	11.1	16.8	13.5
Upper	51.2	35.7	47.6	48.4	21.2	22.9	34.0	22.2	52.6	64.8	63.9	31.9	13.2	19.7	16.2
South East	**13.6**	**40.8**	**37.9**	**7.3**	**6.1**	**12.3**	**17.4**	**18.8**	**36.8**	**18.3**	**41.7**	**18.6**	**13.3**	**9.6**	**6.3**
Lower	12.4	38.7	35.3	6.5	5.5	10.9	15.1	17.1	34.6	16.2	39.4	17.1	12.0	8.5	5.2
Upper	14.8	42.8	40.5	8.2	6.8	13.7	19.7	20.5	39.0	20.4	44.0	20.0	14.6	10.7	7.3
South South	**16.9**	**50.2**	**39.7**	**10.3**	**4.0**	**13.6**	**31.2**	**15.7**	**49.1**	**18.3**	**50.7**	**28.4**	**31.3**	**21.0**	**19.3**
Lower	15.6	48.0	37.0	9.1	3.4	12.3	28.5	14.0	47.0	16.4	48.6	26.5	29.5	19.4	17.7
Upper	18.2	52.4	42.5	11.5	4.5	14.9	33.8	17.3	51.2	20.1	52.8	30.2	33.1	22.6	20.8
South West	**14.9**	**30.3**	**25.0**	**9.6**	**9.3**	**8.8**	**23.2**	**5.7**	**35.5**	**14.4**	**30.3**	**14.7**	**7.8**	**5.9**	**6.5**
Lower	12.9	27.5	21.6	7.8	6.8	7.6	20.0	4.8	32.4	11.9	27.3	12.2	6.7	5.0	5.3
Upper	16.9	33.1	28.5	11.4	11.7	10.1	26.4	6.6	38.6	16.9	33.3	17.1	8.8	6.8	7.7

D12. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria MPI by State (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
Abia	**9.4**	**24.6**	**17.3**	**4.3**	**3.0**	**5.8**	**4.1**	**11.8**	**16.4**	**2.6**	**23.8**	**6.1**	**14.7**	**7.5**	**3.2**
Lower	6.7	21.0	13.0	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.4	9.4	13.4	1.4	19.7	4.6	11.5	5.2	1.7
Upper	12.1	28.2	21.5	5.9	3.8	8.4	5.9	14.2	19.5	3.8	28.0	7.7	17.9	9.9	4.7
Adamawa	**32.2**	**42.5**	**46.3**	**25.4**	**9.5**	**30.6**	**31.5**	**17.8**	**39.1**	**52.0**	**28.9**	**22.8**	**6.8**	**26.3**	**37.0**
Lower	28.5	38.0	38.4	21.2	7.0	26.8	24.5	13.4	33.1	45.4	24.2	19.0	3.7	22.4	32.2
Upper	35.8	47.0	54.3	29.6	12.0	34.4	38.6	22.2	45.0	58.7	33.6	26.5	9.8	30.1	41.7
Akwa Ibom	**23.1**	**60.3**	**59.5**	**13.6**	**3.0**	**13.4**	**31.5**	**23.6**	**48.4**	**19.9**	**52.8**	**28.3**	**36.2**	**32.7**	**15.8**
Lower	19.6	54.3	52.9	10.5	2.2	9.9	25.1	19.0	44.1	16.3	47.8	24.2	31.3	28.0	12.3
Upper	26.6	66.2	66.2	16.7	3.8	16.9	37.8	28.2	52.7	23.4	57.8	32.3	41.1	37.4	19.3
Anambra	**9.1**	**24.2**	**22.9**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**5.4**	**12.5**	**10.5**	**19.4**	**3.3**	**23.2**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**9.2**	**9.4**
Lower	7.1	20.2	18.1	1.7	1.3	3.7	9.5	7.5	14.7	1.8	18.8	6.8	6.5	7.3	7.1
Upper	11.1	28.2	27.7	4.1	2.9	7.1	15.6	13.5	24.0	4.8	27.6	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.7
Bauchi	**21.0**	**21.9**	**33.0**	**53.9**	**39.4**	**15.8**	**40.7**	**13.4**	**46.7**	**71.9**	**69.2**	**30.6**	**8.4**	**6.6**	**5.1**
Lower	16.8	18.1	27.1	48.9	33.3	12.8	33.7	10.7	41.5	67.5	63.8	25.7	6.3	4.3	3.1
Upper	25.2	25.8	38.9	58.9	45.5	18.7	47.7	16.0	51.9	76.4	74.5	35.5	10.6	8.9	7.2
Bayelsa	**23.1**	**81.1**	**39.4**	**9.6**	**4.2**	**20.3**	**64.1**	**17.5**	**81.0**	**30.9**	**74.2**	**62.2**	**55.8**	**28.8**	**53.5**
Lower	19.0	77.1	32.9	6.9	2.9	17.1	57.1	11.7	76.9	25.3	69.2	55.9	50.3	24.1	48.8
Upper	27.2	85.1	45.9	12.2	5.6	23.4	71.2	23.4	85.0	36.4	79.1	68.5	61.3	33.4	58.1
Benue	**21.4**	**51.6**	**64.8**	**21.2**	**10.9**	**28.9**	**54.3**	**9.1**	**63.4**	**55.7**	**66.4**	**49.9**	**6.5**	**23.5**	**12.2**
Lower	17.9	46.7	58.3	17.6	8.1	24.6	47.8	6.5	57.2	48.7	61.4	44.1	4.6	19.6	8.9
Upper	24.9	56.4	71.2	24.7	13.6	33.1	60.8	11.6	69.5	62.7	71.4	55.8	8.4	27.4	15.5
Borno	**34.3**	**53.7**	**24.7**	**50.7**	**19.4**	**17.7**	**16.9**	**24.6**	**42.4**	**53.0**	**59.2**	**29.4**	**25.4**	**23.4**	**12.3**
Lower	29.8	47.8	18.6	45.8	16.3	13.6	11.2	20.2	36.9	46.2	53.9	24.5	20.4	19.6	9.7
Upper	38.8	59.7	30.8	55.6	22.5	21.8	22.6	28.9	47.9	59.7	64.6	34.3	30.4	27.1	14.9
Cross River	**17.7**	**70.6**	**36.3**	**9.1**	**5.6**	**14.3**	**47.5**	**6.9**	**64.9**	**36.1**	**65.7**	**44.6**	**36.4**	**22.0**	**17.2**
Lower	14.5	66.8	29.8	7.0	4.0	11.6	39.9	4.4	60.7	30.6	61.8	40.4	33.1	19.2	13.1
Upper	20.9	74.4	42.7	11.3	7.2	16.9	55.0	9.4	69.1	41.5	69.6	48.9	39.8	24.9	21.3
Delta	**18.1**	**22.4**	**30.0**	**10.6**	**5.8**	**15.4**	**20.7**	**12.7**	**37.3**	**10.9**	**37.0**	**20.4**	**15.4**	**10.8**	**13.9**
Lower	15.4	18.9	23.9	7.7	4.0	12.1	15.1	9.9	31.7	6.2	31.6	16.7	12.6	8.3	11.1
Upper	20.8	25.9	36.0	13.5	7.5	18.7	26.2	15.5	42.9	15.6	42.3	24.2	18.2	13.3	16.7
Ebonyi	**26.4**	**66.7**	**64.2**	**16.6**	**11.4**	**28.8**	**29.7**	**30.7**	**74.4**	**45.4**	**72.6**	**39.0**	**13.7**	**18.4**	**6.0**
Lower	23.2	61.5	57.6	14.2	9.6	24.4	23.1	25.8	69.1	39.2	67.0	35.1	11.0	15.0	3.3
Upper	29.6	71.9	70.8	19.1	13.2	33.2	36.4	35.6	79.6	51.5	78.2	42.9	16.5	21.8	8.8
Edo	**8.2**	**26.1**	**22.4**	**8.6**	**6.2**	**9.6**	**14.9**	**9.9**	**22.4**	**7.2**	**27.9**	**9.4**	**8.7**	**8.3**	**8.9**
Lower	6.4	22.3	17.8	6.3	4.4	7.7	11.3	7.2	17.8	4.1	23.4	6.9	6.6	5.7	6.5
Upper	10.0	29.9	26.9	10.8	8.0	11.6	18.5	12.6	27.0	10.3	32.5	11.8	10.7	10.8	11.3
Ekiti	**13.6**	**23.5**	**19.0**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**7.1**	**11.3**	**10.1**	**33.0**	**11.0**	**31.2**	**11.2**	**6.6**	**9.1**	**8.0**
Lower	10.0	19.5	12.5	3.0	4.9	4.9	6.9	7.4	27.3	6.9	25.7	8.2	4.5	6.0	5.1
Upper	17.1	27.4	25.6	6.1	8.2	9.3	15.7	12.9	38.6	15.1	36.8	14.2	8.8	12.2	10.9
Enugu	**12.1**	**49.5**	**54.4**	**7.9**	**10.1**	**14.1**	**30.9**	**16.7**	**55.1**	**27.9**	**50.2**	**23.2**	**17.1**	**5.0**	**8.7**
Lower	9.4	44.5	48.0	5.8	8.0	10.1	23.2	12.7	49.1	20.7	43.8	19.1	13.6	2.8	5.7
Upper	14.8	54.4	60.8	10.1	12.2	18.1	38.7	20.6	61.1	35.1	56.6	27.2	20.7	7.2	11.8
Gombe	**49.6**	**46.4**	**46.5**	**47.3**	**15.8**	**25.0**	**49.9**	**22.9**	**59.8**	**78.6**	**76.9**	**33.7**	**11.5**	**21.8**	**32.8**
Lower	44.8	41.1	38.8	42.3	11.0	20.2	42.0	17.7	54.7	74.6	73.3	30.0	8.7	17.4	28.1
Upper	54.3	51.6	54.3	52.2	20.5	29.8	57.8	28.0	64.8	82.5	80.5	37.4	14.4	26.2	37.4

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Imo	**10.0**	**37.9**	**29.4**	**4.6**	**4.1**	**6.5**	**8.5**	**23.5**	**17.0**	**11.1**	**37.3**	**14.3**	**13.1**	**6.7**	**3.4**
Lower	7.2	33.2	23.3	3.0	2.9	4.7	5.0	19.2	13.8	8.1	32.9	10.9	10.2	4.2	1.6
Upper	12.8	42.6	35.5	6.2	5.3	8.3	12.0	27.8	20.3	14.0	41.8	17.7	16.0	9.2	5.1
Jigawa	**65.9**	**39.8**	**52.1**	**56.0**	**25.3**	**30.3**	**6.1**	**37.6**	**60.7**	**76.3**	**67.0**	**34.5**	**14.4**	**24.4**	**16.1**
Lower	60.3	35.3	43.2	50.7	19.6	25.7	3.6	30.4	54.8	70.2	61.4	30.6	11.6	21.1	12.6
Upper	71.6	44.3	60.9	61.3	31.0	34.8	8.6	44.8	66.5	82.3	72.6	38.4	17.2	27.7	19.6
Kaduna	**37.5**	**39.6**	**47.6**	**27.7**	**6.1**	**31.8**	**28.6**	**20.5**	**49.1**	**49.3**	**56.5**	**20.9**	**21.8**	**27.2**	**21.6**
Lower	32.6	34.6	39.3	23.2	4.2	28.6	21.2	16.6	44.0	42.6	51.4	16.6	18.6	23.6	17.5
Upper	42.4	44.6	55.8	32.1	7.9	35.0	36.0	24.4	54.1	56.0	61.6	25.2	25.1	30.8	25.6
Kano	**47.7**	**31.2**	**37.9**	**39.0**	**23.3**	**18.7**	**26.0**	**15.5**	**36.7**	**54.8**	**49.9**	**23.5**	**3.5**	**11.5**	**6.3**
Lower	43.4	27.0	30.6	33.6	18.0	15.3	20.2	11.7	31.0	48.9	45.2	19.6	1.8	8.1	4.0
Upper	52.0	35.4	45.2	44.4	28.5	22.1	31.8	19.3	42.4	60.7	54.6	27.4	5.2	15.0	8.6
Katsina	**52.2**	**28.0**	**44.1**	**49.9**	**14.3**	**19.1**	**29.4**	**26.8**	**48.4**	**61.0**	**61.4**	**26.6**	**10.5**	**9.8**	**8.3**
Lower	47.4	24.0	36.8	44.4	10.4	15.6	23.3	21.5	42.8	54.2	55.5	22.3	8.0	7.5	6.2
Upper	57.0	32.0	51.3	55.4	18.2	22.6	35.5	32.1	53.9	67.8	67.3	31.0	13.0	12.0	10.5
Kebbi	**54.4**	**38.1**	**47.3**	**60.8**	**34.9**	**13.5**	**58.1**	**6.8**	**63.1**	**71.5**	**71.8**	**37.0**	**12.6**	**10.4**	**16.9**
Lower	50.6	33.9	39.3	56.0	29.5	10.8	50.3	4.3	56.8	65.8	66.2	32.6	9.2	7.5	12.4
Upper	58.3	42.3	55.3	65.6	40.3	16.2	65.8	9.3	69.3	77.3	77.5	41.4	15.9	13.3	21.4
Kogi	**24.0**	**53.3**	**42.6**	**9.0**	**10.2**	**12.7**	**28.4**	**17.9**	**52.3**	**30.2**	**50.7**	**30.2**	**18.2**	**22.9**	**7.6**
Lower	20.0	48.1	35.3	6.1	7.4	9.5	21.2	13.2	46.6	24.3	45.8	25.5	15.4	19.4	5.4
Upper	27.9	58.6	49.9	11.8	13.1	15.9	35.7	22.7	58.0	36.1	55.6	35.0	21.1	26.5	9.9
Kwara	**13.7**	**24.2**	**31.1**	**18.8**	**24.4**	**12.2**	**14.4**	**22.7**	**45.4**	**21.3**	**40.0**	**10.1**	**4.9**	**6.9**	**2.8**
Lower	10.0	19.1	23.0	12.7	18.3	8.5	6.7	17.4	38.0	13.7	33.9	6.5	3.1	4.9	1.4
Upper	17.3	29.2	39.1	24.8	30.5	15.9	22.1	27.9	52.8	28.9	46.2	13.6	6.6	9.0	4.3
Lagos	**11.0**	**24.1**	**14.9**	**5.2**	**1.9**	**5.5**	**22.5**	**4.2**	**23.4**	**3.7**	**18.5**	**4.7**	**10.8**	**4.7**	**5.0**
Lower	8.3	20.1	10.2	3.5	1.0	3.6	18.4	2.5	18.7	1.7	14.7	3.1	8.2	2.8	2.6
Upper	13.7	28.1	19.5	6.9	2.7	7.3	26.7	6.0	28.0	5.7	22.4	6.4	13.3	6.7	7.4
Nasar-awa	**26.0**	**24.1**	**24.1**	**23.4**	**16.7**	**12.3**	**25.9**	**16.1**	**47.6**	**28.7**	**55.5**	**24.0**	**12.3**	**23.5**	**27.5**
Lower	22.5	20.7	17.7	19.0	12.3	9.5	19.7	12.6	41.7	23.2	50.4	20.1	9.4	19.1	22.1
Upper	29.6	27.6	30.5	27.8	21.2	15.1	32.1	19.5	53.4	34.1	60.7	27.9	15.3	27.9	32.9
Niger	**30.9**	**30.9**	**45.0**	**43.5**	**17.0**	**18.1**	**35.3**	**27.3**	**57.4**	**29.9**	**56.6**	**20.4**	**9.2**	**8.9**	**13.2**
Lower	27.2	27.9	38.1	38.2	13.4	15.3	28.4	22.2	51.4	25.1	51.7	17.0	6.7	6.5	9.0
Upper	34.6	33.9	51.9	48.8	20.5	20.9	42.3	32.3	63.4	34.8	61.5	23.9	11.6	11.4	17.4
Ogun	**25.2**	**58.0**	**58.0**	**16.7**	**23.9**	**16.9**	**44.2**	**8.9**	**63.3**	**36.8**	**57.6**	**37.2**	**6.6**	**7.5**	**6.4**
Lower	15.8	48.8	46.3	7.3	10.7	11.7	30.7	5.7	53.2	27.4	46.3	26.0	4.5	4.9	3.6
Upper	34.6	67.3	69.8	26.1	37.1	22.0	57.6	12.0	73.4	46.2	68.9	48.4	8.7	10.1	9.2
Ondo	**8.0**	**12.9**	**17.0**	**9.0**	**6.6**	**7.6**	**17.0**	**2.5**	**25.4**	**16.8**	**22.2**	**7.5**	**4.3**	**1.7**	**1.2**
Lower	5.7	9.9	11.9	6.5	4.7	5.3	12.2	1.4	20.5	11.6	17.8	5.6	2.3	0.8	0.3
Upper	10.3	15.9	22.1	11.6	8.5	9.9	21.9	3.6	30.2	22.1	26.6	9.3	6.2	2.5	2.0
Osun	**17.9**	**28.0**	**21.5**	**11.0**	**6.1**	**12.5**	**13.1**	**8.4**	**37.0**	**13.8**	**34.5**	**15.2**	**6.2**	**8.1**	**10.8**
Lower	14.3	22.8	16.0	8.3	4.4	9.7	9.1	5.0	31.0	8.8	28.6	11.4	4.2	5.9	7.8
Upper	21.6	33.2	27.0	13.7	7.8	15.3	17.1	11.8	43.0	18.7	40.5	19.0	8.3	10.3	13.8
Oyo	**17.7**	**37.1**	**30.1**	**14.3**	**17.3**	**8.8**	**24.8**	**4.3**	**44.5**	**18.6**	**34.4**	**22.5**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**9.2**
Lower	13.7	31.6	22.1	10.1	11.6	6.1	17.3	2.5	37.6	12.1	28.8	17.1	4.9	4.8	5.8
Upper	21.7	42.5	38.2	18.5	23.0	11.5	32.4	6.1	51.4	25.1	40.1	27.9	8.4	8.7	12.6
Plateau	**32.4**	**52.3**	**52.6**	**26.1**	**8.9**	**28.9**	**52.7**	**14.5**	**73.2**	**67.8**	**49.5**	**47.6**	**21.2**	**41.2**	**37.0**
Lower	28.1	47.1	45.5	21.6	6.1	25.4	46.2	11.3	68.4	62.8	44.8	42.9	17.0	37.0	32.6
Upper	36.6	57.4	59.7	30.5	11.6	32.5	59.3	17.7	78.1	72.7	54.3	52.3	25.3	45.3	41.4
Rivers	**11.5**	**50.2**	**39.9**	**8.8**	**1.1**	**11.3**	**24.2**	**18.3**	**51.0**	**12.2**	**53.1**	**21.1**	**38.6**	**20.7**	**20.1**
Lower	8.9	45.4	33.5	6.0	0.5	8.2	18.2	14.2	45.7	7.7	48.6	16.8	35.0	16.7	16.6
Upper	14.0	54.9	46.3	11.5	1.6	14.3	30.2	22.3	56.3	16.6	57.5	25.4	42.1	24.7	23.5
Sokoto	**54.5**	**25.9**	**45.7**	**60.7**	**21.6**	**16.8**	**52.4**	**15.2**	**62.1**	**78.5**	**84.8**	**51.6**	**23.6**	**33.9**	**30.9**
Lower	51.4	22.8	37.6	55.7	15.6	12.6	45.2	11.2	56.4	73.1	81.5	46.3	19.7	28.9	24.8
Upper	57.7	29.1	53.7	65.7	27.7	21.0	59.6	19.2	67.7	84.0	88.1	57.0	27.5	39.0	37.0
Taraba	**36.2**	**66.9**	**42.7**	**32.7**	**10.6**	**26.8**	**46.1**	**24.4**	**49.4**	**46.8**	**59.5**	**38.0**	**14.6**	**22.1**	**30.5**
Lower	31.3	62.6	34.4	27.4	7.9	23.4	39.3	20.0	43.6	40.0	53.8	33.1	11.1	18.6	25.7
Upper	41.0	71.2	50.9	37.9	13.2	30.2	53.0	28.9	55.1	53.6	65.3	43.0	18.0	25.7	35.3
Yobe	**55.8**	**47.9**	**50.3**	**58.6**	**9.8**	**13.3**	**14.8**	**42.8**	**60.3**	**70.5**	**77.5**	**31.1**	**10.2**	**28.3**	**22.4**
Lower	51.6	43.3	42.1	54.1	6.9	10.2	9.0	35.9	53.3	64.3	72.7	25.7	7.8	24.3	19.0
Upper	60.0	52.6	58.4	63.1	12.6	16.4	20.6	49.8	67.3	76.7	82.3	36.4	12.6	32.3	25.8
Zam-fara	**41.2**	**39.1**	**45.0**	**55.7**	**18.3**	**15.2**	**37.5**	**20.7**	**55.8**	**66.3**	**64.0**	**36.3**	**4.2**	**15.9**	**14.9**
Lower	37.4	33.7	37.7	50.9	14.3	12.3	31.4	16.7	50.8	60.5	58.4	31.5	2.8	12.5	11.7
Upper	45.0	44.6	52.3	60.5	22.3	18.0	43.6	24.8	60.9	72.1	69.7	41.2	5.7	19.3	18.2
FCT Abuja	**14.2**	**38.8**	**19.2**	**12.0**	**6.9**	**12.6**	**14.8**	**26.5**	**34.7**	**11.0**	**42.4**	**16.6**	**20.4**	**11.7**	**15.0**
Lower	11.0	32.2	14.4	8.7	3.7	8.3	8.9	20.8	28.4	6.7	35.9	12.7	16.4	8.3	10.4
Upper	17.4	45.5	24.1	15.3	10.0	16.8	20.6	32.1	41.1	15.3	48.8	20.5	24.4	15.1	19.7

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*

D13. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria MPI by senatorial district (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
Abia Central	**9.5**	**23.0**	**16.5**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**4.2**	**2.0**	**10.1**	**12.4**	**2.2**	**22.5**	**3.8**	**12.1**	**8.1**	**2.8**
Lower	4.9	17.3	9.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.1	7.3	8.2	0.6	16.1	2.0	7.3	4.1	1.0
Upper	14.1	28.8	23.4	4.5	3.8	7.0	3.9	12.8	16.6	3.8	28.9	5.7	16.8	12.1	4.7
Abia North	**5.4**	**24.2**	**8.1**	**5.0**	**6.5**	**5.2**	**13.8**	**10.4**	**17.8**	**4.5**	**18.0**	**14.5**	**11.7**	**5.6**	**0.5**
Lower	1.5	18.6	4.3	1.4	4.1	1.8	6.8	5.3	10.9	1.1	10.6	10.6	7.0	1.9	-0.2
Upper	9.2	29.9	12.0	8.6	8.8	8.6	20.7	15.5	24.6	7.9	25.4	18.4	16.5	9.4	1.3
Abia South	**12.2**	**27.3**	**25.4**	**6.3**	**1.0**	**8.9**	**0.1**	**15.5**	**21.8**	**1.8**	**30.4**	**3.4**	**21.1**	**8.1**	**5.7**
Lower	7.3	20.0	15.8	2.4	0.2	1.9	-0.1	9.5	15.4	0.1	22.2	0.8	14.2	4.3	1.6
Upper	17.2	34.6	35.0	10.1	1.8	15.9	0.3	21.5	28.2	3.6	38.6	6.1	28.0	11.9	9.8
Adamawa Central	**35.1**	**30.5**	**43.6**	**29.9**	**14.1**	**27.1**	**28.8**	**19.3**	**34.7**	**44.3**	**34.9**	**15.2**	**8.0**	**19.3**	**19.9**
Lower	28.1	23.5	28.2	21.4	7.9	19.3	14.0	10.0	22.9	32.7	25.9	7.9	3.0	12.4	13.3
Upper	42.1	37.5	59.1	38.5	20.3	34.9	43.7	28.7	46.4	56.0	44.0	22.4	13.0	26.2	26.6
Adamawa North	**32.4**	**47.4**	**43.0**	**20.3**	**7.5**	**33.0**	**23.4**	**17.2**	**31.5**	**51.6**	**20.5**	**24.7**	**6.8**	**27.3**	**56.2**
Lower	27.0	40.2	29.5	14.2	4.8	26.7	13.5	11.0	22.8	40.1	14.5	18.8	0.6	20.9	47.4
Upper	37.8	54.7	56.5	26.4	10.3	39.2	33.4	23.5	40.2	63.1	26.4	30.6	12.9	33.7	65.0
Adamawa South	**28.4**	**48.5**	**54.9**	**28.4**	**7.5**	**30.6**	**48.0**	**16.9**	**56.5**	**61.7**	**35.6**	**28.5**	**5.2**	**32.7**	**25.4**
Lower	21.0	38.3	42.9	21.1	3.7	24.6	34.7	8.8	45.4	49.2	26.6	20.6	2.5	25.6	18.5
Upper	35.8	58.8	66.9	35.6	11.2	36.6	61.3	24.9	67.6	74.1	44.5	36.4	8.0	39.7	32.3
Akwa Ibom North East	**24.7**	**56.6**	**55.9**	**13.6**	**2.7**	**12.9**	**31.5**	**22.5**	**45.5**	**13.6**	**44.5**	**24.3**	**39.6**	**33.7**	**15.8**
Lower	18.9	44.2	43.1	7.6	1.4	7.3	20.4	13.4	38.1	8.2	35.3	17.4	28.5	27.1	9.4
Upper	30.6	68.9	68.8	19.5	4.1	18.6	42.6	31.7	52.8	19.0	53.7	31.3	50.7	40.3	22.3
Akwa Ibom North West	**19.7**	**58.8**	**66.9**	**15.1**	**3.8**	**10.3**	**22.6**	**30.6**	**47.5**	**19.1**	**57.7**	**22.1**	**30.0**	**34.2**	**14.7**
Lower	13.6	49.5	57.1	9.6	2.0	6.4	13.9	21.3	39.9	13.9	49.2	16.0	24.1	25.7	9.0
Upper	25.8	68.1	76.7	20.5	5.7	14.2	31.4	39.9	55.2	24.2	66.1	28.3	36.0	42.7	20.4
Akwa Ibom South	**24.6**	**65.3**	**56.1**	**12.3**	**2.5**	**16.8**	**39.7**	**18.1**	**52.1**	**26.9**	**56.3**	**37.9**	**38.6**	**30.3**	**16.8**
Lower	18.0	55.2	43.5	7.1	1.2	9.2	26.9	12.2	44.2	19.6	47.7	30.5	31.0	20.8	10.1
Upper	31.2	75.3	68.8	17.5	3.7	24.4	52.5	24.0	60.1	34.1	64.9	45.3	46.1	39.7	23.4
Anambra Central	**7.1**	**18.7**	**18.5**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**4.1**	**7.5**	**9.0**	**16.6**	**1.9**	**19.4**	**6.1**	**9.9**	**6.8**	**8.5**
Lower	3.7	12.8	8.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	4.9	3.9	7.3	0.1	11.7	2.9	4.3	3.5	4.7
Upper	10.4	24.6	28.7	4.2	3.2	6.6	10.1	14.1	25.9	3.7	27.2	9.3	15.5	10.2	12.3
Anambra North	**7.7**	**21.9**	**18.5**	**2.9**	**1.7**	**6.7**	**16.7**	**8.1**	**22.5**	**5.7**	**23.7**	**10.9**	**8.6**	**8.4**	**9.0**
Lower	5.0	14.5	10.4	1.0	0.1	3.1	9.4	4.0	15.9	1.8	16.8	7.1	4.4	4.8	4.4
Upper	10.5	29.2	26.5	4.8	3.3	10.3	24.0	12.2	29.0	9.6	30.6	14.7	12.7	11.9	13.5
Anambra South	**12.1**	**30.9**	**30.5**	**3.6**	**2.6**	**5.2**	**12.7**	**14.0**	**18.7**	**2.1**	**25.8**	**9.3**	**8.4**	**11.9**	**10.5**
Lower	8.0	23.7	22.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	8.1	8.0	9.8	0.6	17.3	5.3	5.5	8.7	6.7
Upper	16.2	38.1	38.2	5.9	4.0	8.0	17.2	20.0	27.5	3.7	34.2	13.2	11.3	15.2	14.4
Bauchi Central	**21.2**	**14.2**	**39.7**	**55.4**	**46.2**	**17.9**	**57.7**	**7.4**	**53.8**	**76.0**	**75.0**	**32.1**	**13.2**	**10.3**	**7.1**
Lower	13.9	9.9	29.2	45.9	35.4	12.7	45.2	4.0	44.5	68.6	66.8	24.1	9.4	5.4	3.1
Upper	28.6	18.5	50.3	65.0	57.1	23.1	70.2	10.8	63.2	83.4	83.2	40.0	17.0	15.3	11.0
Bauchi North	**18.5**	**32.7**	**16.9**	**64.8**	**50.1**	**13.4**	**39.2**	**9.2**	**55.5**	**79.0**	**74.0**	**41.6**	**4.9**	**4.1**	**2.1**
Lower	11.3	22.7	6.4	55.9	37.4	7.8	26.5	4.7	48.5	71.6	64.3	31.0	0.5	1.3	0.2
Upper	25.7	42.7	27.4	73.7	62.8	19.1	51.9	13.7	62.5	86.5	83.8	52.1	9.3	6.8	4.0
Bauchi South	**23.2**	**22.1**	**39.8**	**40.3**	**18.5**	**15.1**	**17.5**	**26.3**	**27.4**	**58.8**	**55.6**	**17.1**	**5.1**	**3.7**	**5.5**
Lower	15.6	15.4	30.7	33.5	10.4	10.7	8.5	19.8	17.7	49.7	44.6	10.0	2.2	1.3	1.6
Upper	30.8	28.8	48.9	47.1	26.6	19.5	26.6	32.8	37.0	67.8	66.6	24.2	8.1	6.1	9.4
Bayelsa Central	**14.4**	**71.5**	**31.1**	**6.2**	**2.9**	**23.0**	**59.9**	**16.4**	**77.1**	**19.5**	**71.7**	**53.2**	**51.5**	**21.5**	**52.4**
Lower	8.7	65.0	20.4	3.1	1.3	16.6	47.9	8.0	70.1	9.3	64.9	41.3	45.2	17.3	43.9
Upper	20.0	78.0	41.8	9.4	4.6	29.4	72.0	24.8	84.0	29.7	78.6	65.1	57.8	25.8	60.8
Bayelsa East	**22.4**	**81.5**	**28.5**	**10.2**	**3.9**	**15.1**	**41.6**	**30.6**	**72.6**	**23.3**	**74.3**	**48.5**	**51.5**	**27.1**	**30.9**
Lower	17.8	76.3	15.4	6.7	2.0	10.9	31.0	18.0	65.8	16.4	66.2	40.8	44.7	19.6	20.7
Upper	26.9	86.7	41.7	13.7	5.7	19.3	52.2	43.2	79.4	30.1	82.5	56.2	58.3	34.6	41.2
Bayelsa West	**31.5**	**89.3**	**56.7**	**12.0**	**5.8**	**22.6**	**88.4**	**6.7**	**92.0**	**47.8**	**76.1**	**82.6**	**63.6**	**36.7**	**74.9**
Lower	23.7	82.5	44.7	5.4	2.5	16.5	80.3	0.3	87.0	38.2	66.2	75.0	52.0	27.6	69.2
Upper	39.2	96.1	68.8	18.6	9.0	28.7	96.4	13.1	97.0	57.5	86.1	90.2	75.1	45.8	80.7
Benue North East	**19.8**	**31.6**	**50.6**	**22.6**	**7.5**	**26.9**	**35.1**	**11.6**	**51.1**	**48.3**	**62.7**	**45.5**	**3.5**	**6.2**	**4.6**
Lower	14.4	23.1	38.5	16.6	4.0	20.4	22.4	6.5	39.4	36.1	53.3	35.1	0.6	3.1	-0.8
Upper	25.3	40.1	62.8	28.6	11.0	33.4	47.8	16.8	62.8	60.5	72.2	55.8	6.4	9.2	10.1

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Benue North West	**19.7**	**45.0**	**66.7**	**24.8**	**10.2**	**30.2**	**48.3**	**13.7**	**62.7**	**60.4**	**72.7**	**53.3**	**6.7**	**17.8**	**7.6**
Lower	15.0	36.5	51.8	16.1	5.9	22.3	35.3	7.1	48.9	44.9	61.4	40.5	2.7	11.6	0.9
Upper	24.4	53.4	81.7	33.4	14.6	38.0	61.3	20.3	76.4	75.9	84.0	66.0	10.7	24.1	14.3
Benue South	**23.4**	**69.6**	**73.9**	**18.2**	**13.6**	**29.6**	**71.5**	**4.7**	**72.7**	**58.5**	**65.7**	**51.4**	**8.5**	**39.1**	**20.2**
Lower	17.0	62.8	65.0	13.0	8.2	22.1	62.3	1.8	64.3	47.8	58.4	42.2	5.4	32.0	14.7
Upper	29.9	76.5	82.9	23.4	19.0	37.1	80.7	7.6	81.0	69.2	72.9	60.6	11.7	46.2	25.7
Borno Central	**31.7**	**57.0**	**18.9**	**51.6**	**14.6**	**20.0**	**10.0**	**25.6**	**44.9**	**46.3**	**57.8**	**27.5**	**22.1**	**23.1**	**15.8**
Lower	25.5	49.3	12.4	45.5	11.3	14.0	6.0	20.2	37.0	37.7	50.0	21.3	15.9	18.8	12.1
Upper	37.9	64.7	25.4	57.7	17.9	26.1	14.1	31.0	52.9	55.0	65.6	33.7	28.2	27.4	19.5
Borno North	**43.0**	**74.8**	**40.1**	**64.6**	**28.1**	**20.3**	**19.0**	**37.2**	**65.8**	**76.0**	**78.1**	**52.8**	**22.8**	**28.1**	**5.1**
Lower	30.2	60.7	0.5	51.6	17.6	11.6	-14.0	15.1	50.4	62.4	63.7	31.3	7.4	16.9	-0.6
Upper	55.8	88.8	79.7	77.6	38.6	29.1	51.9	59.3	81.3	89.6	92.6	74.4	38.2	39.4	10.8
Borno South	**37.7**	**39.7**	**33.5**	**44.4**	**28.0**	**11.3**	**32.4**	**18.3**	**29.4**	**61.4**	**56.8**	**26.6**	**34.1**	**22.5**	**6.4**
Lower	30.4	27.3	20.8	33.6	20.5	7.1	16.5	10.2	23.4	48.5	49.7	17.2	24.3	13.5	3.1
Upper	44.9	52.1	46.1	55.2	35.4	15.6	48.4	26.4	35.5	74.3	63.9	36.0	43.8	31.6	9.7
Cross River Central	**18.7**	**72.0**	**26.6**	**11.4**	**3.2**	**8.7**	**46.8**	**5.0**	**63.7**	**28.1**	**63.6**	**42.2**	**38.8**	**17.5**	**23.3**
Lower	13.3	65.3	17.7	7.5	1.2	5.5	33.6	1.7	55.7	19.9	57.0	35.1	33.9	12.9	15.7
Upper	24.0	78.8	35.4	15.4	5.1	11.9	59.9	8.3	71.7	36.4	70.1	49.2	43.8	22.1	31.0
Cross River North	**19.2**	**79.2**	**39.4**	**8.5**	**7.2**	**19.9**	**53.5**	**8.8**	**76.0**	**51.6**	**80.6**	**54.1**	**40.0**	**26.2**	**9.0**
Lower	13.5	74.3	27.8	5.0	3.8	14.7	40.0	3.2	70.0	40.9	76.0	47.3	33.4	21.6	3.0
Upper	24.9	84.1	51.0	12.0	10.6	25.0	67.1	14.5	81.9	62.4	85.3	60.9	46.5	30.8	15.1
Cross River South	**13.4**	**53.5**	**49.7**	**5.6**	**7.4**	**15.6**	**38.7**	**7.2**	**48.6**	**25.3**	**45.0**	**33.5**	**26.0**	**23.8**	**19.0**
Lower	7.7	41.5	37.1	2.6	3.7	8.9	25.7	4.0	40.4	15.4	33.6	25.5	18.5	17.8	10.9
Upper	19.1	65.6	62.2	8.7	11.2	22.3	51.6	10.4	56.9	35.2	56.4	41.5	33.5	29.7	27.1
Delta Cen-tral	**21.2**	**27.7**	**21.9**	**11.0**	**8.0**	**17.8**	**18.2**	**16.8**	**39.4**	**8.3**	**36.6**	**25.1**	**12.0**	**11.0**	**11.3**
Lower	16.7	20.8	12.6	6.3	3.6	12.1	9.2	11.5	30.3	2.9	27.7	18.0	8.2	6.6	7.8
Upper	25.8	34.6	31.3	15.8	12.4	23.5	27.2	22.2	48.6	13.6	45.5	32.2	15.8	15.5	14.8
Delta North	**12.5**	**13.1**	**35.7**	**8.5**	**4.7**	**11.9**	**17.8**	**7.3**	**29.0**	**16.6**	**37.0**	**15.9**	**15.2**	**10.3**	**15.4**
Lower	8.1	8.6	24.4	3.4	3.0	6.2	9.7	3.5	17.9	4.8	26.5	9.3	9.6	6.7	10.1
Upper	16.9	17.6	47.1	13.6	6.5	17.6	25.9	11.1	40.1	28.4	47.6	22.5	20.8	13.9	20.6
Delta South	**21.4**	**27.5**	**32.3**	**12.7**	**4.6**	**16.8**	**26.9**	**14.5**	**44.7**	**7.0**	**37.3**	**20.6**	**19.6**	**11.1**	**15.2**
Lower	16.1	20.1	21.0	7.1	2.1	10.6	14.8	8.7	36.0	2.5	28.8	14.4	14.3	5.9	9.3
Upper	26.7	34.9	43.7	18.4	7.0	23.1	39.0	20.3	53.4	11.5	45.8	26.7	24.9	16.2	21.2
Ebonyi South	**17.2**	**57.5**	**51.1**	**7.4**	**12.1**	**16.3**	**26.3**	**23.5**	**62.7**	**25.7**	**59.0**	**49.6**	**8.5**	**9.0**	**0.6**
Lower	10.4	45.6	36.2	3.7	7.5	10.1	10.7	13.4	51.0	14.3	46.2	39.0	4.5	5.2	-0.1
Upper	23.9	69.3	66.0	11.2	16.7	22.5	42.0	33.7	74.4	37.1	71.8	60.1	12.6	12.8	1.4
Ebonyi Central	**24.8**	**71.6**	**71.0**	**15.5**	**15.7**	**32.4**	**36.9**	**25.0**	**82.7**	**61.2**	**80.1**	**44.7**	**8.5**	**18.6**	**1.8**
Lower	20.4	66.7	61.7	11.7	12.7	26.2	25.8	18.6	77.8	52.8	74.9	39.0	5.0	13.4	0.3
Upper	29.2	76.5	80.3	19.3	18.7	38.5	48.0	31.4	87.7	69.6	85.4	50.4	12.1	23.7	3.3
Ebonyi North	**33.1**	**66.9**	**64.6**	**22.8**	**6.6**	**32.0**	**24.3**	**40.5**	**72.4**	**40.3**	**72.4**	**27.4**	**21.8**	**23.5**	**13.3**
Lower	26.7	56.3	53.1	18.1	4.2	23.0	14.3	30.9	61.9	28.9	61.3	21.9	16.3	16.6	6.3
Upper	39.5	77.6	76.1	27.5	9.1	41.0	34.4	50.1	82.9	51.6	83.6	32.9	27.3	30.4	20.3
Edo South	**4.4**	**19.3**	**17.5**	**5.6**	**4.6**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**8.3**	**18.0**	**5.3**	**19.9**	**8.1**	**9.6**	**5.8**	**6.9**
Lower	1.8	13.1	10.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.6	4.3	10.1	0.8	11.8	3.8	5.9	2.9	3.2
Upper	6.9	25.5	24.9	9.7	7.1	9.4	11.1	12.3	25.9	9.8	28.1	12.3	13.3	8.7	10.7
Edo Central	**8.4**	**23.3**	**25.5**	**10.8**	**6.5**	**10.2**	**17.1**	**10.1**	**22.6**	**7.8**	**28.6**	**8.0**	**9.2**	**11.5**	**4.5**
Lower	5.2	17.7	17.4	6.8	2.5	6.2	10.2	5.9	15.3	2.7	21.2	3.9	5.3	5.4	1.1
Upper	11.7	29.0	33.7	14.9	10.5	14.2	24.1	14.2	30.0	12.8	36.1	12.1	13.1	17.6	7.9
Edo North	**13.5**	**39.5**	**25.4**	**9.9**	**8.1**	**13.6**	**23.7**	**12.0**	**28.4**	**9.2**	**38.6**	**13.0**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**17.3**
Lower	9.7	30.8	16.4	6.3	5.4	10.3	14.8	5.4	18.7	1.7	30.1	8.4	3.7	4.0	11.7
Upper	17.3	48.2	34.4	13.6	10.8	17.0	32.5	18.5	38.0	16.7	47.0	17.6	9.7	11.2	22.9
Ekiti South	**11.7**	**22.0**	**19.5**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**9.2**	**5.9**	**9.8**	**35.2**	**11.6**	**33.9**	**11.6**	**5.8**	**12.1**	**9.9**
Lower	5.9	15.4	7.3	3.3	3.5	5.0	0.3	5.0	25.1	3.8	23.5	6.1	2.5	5.9	4.7
Upper	17.4	28.6	31.7	9.3	8.8	13.4	11.4	14.6	45.2	19.4	44.3	17.1	9.1	18.2	15.1
Ekiti Central	**16.2**	**22.0**	**17.5**	**3.5**	**6.9**	**2.1**	**19.6**	**8.4**	**30.5**	**9.1**	**25.1**	**8.8**	**4.4**	**10.2**	**11.3**
Lower	8.9	15.4	7.1	0.9	3.0	0.0	9.1	3.9	21.4	3.7	15.9	4.7	0.4	5.5	4.9
Upper	23.4	28.6	27.8	6.1	10.9	4.2	30.0	12.9	39.6	14.5	34.2	12.9	8.4	14.9	17.7

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Ekiti North	**14.1**	**27.1**	**19.8**	**2.7**	**6.6**	**8.3**	**12.1**	**12.3**	**31.8**	**11.9**	**32.9**	**12.8**	**10.1**	**3.4**	**1.9**
Lower	8.4	19.3	10.2	0.8	4.6	4.5	4.0	7.8	22.3	5.3	24.9	7.8	5.4	0.9	0.4
Upper	19.9	35.0	29.3	4.7	8.7	12.2	20.2	16.9	41.2	18.5	40.9	17.9	14.8	5.9	3.4
Enugu North	**10.5**	**54.4**	**56.0**	**8.5**	**9.7**	**14.9**	**24.9**	**21.8**	**55.8**	**28.0**	**44.0**	**20.5**	**21.6**	**3.7**	**6.1**
Lower	6.9	46.9	47.4	5.3	6.7	10.8	15.6	15.9	47.7	20.9	36.2	16.7	16.6	0.6	2.5
Upper	14.0	61.8	64.5	11.8	12.6	18.9	34.3	27.8	64.0	35.1	51.9	24.4	26.6	6.8	9.7
Enugu East	**14.8**	**56.5**	**64.5**	**10.6**	**12.0**	**23.8**	**66.4**	**4.2**	**70.7**	**46.4**	**70.2**	**34.1**	**16.3**	**4.8**	**11.4**
Lower	8.5	45.7	45.5	5.3	5.4	9.3	47.9	-0.2	55.7	20.2	54.4	19.9	5.2	0.7	3.5
Upper	21.1	67.4	83.5	15.9	18.5	38.3	84.9	8.5	85.7	72.6	85.9	48.3	27.3	8.9	19.4
Enugu West	**13.0**	**38.1**	**46.1**	**5.5**	**9.7**	**7.4**	**19.6**	**16.2**	**44.9**	**17.2**	**47.9**	**20.8**	**10.9**	**7.0**	**11.1**
Lower	7.5	30.1	36.9	2.3	6.6	3.0	10.7	9.4	36.2	9.3	37.8	15.3	5.9	2.7	4.3
Upper	18.5	46.2	55.3	8.7	12.7	11.8	28.4	23.0	53.6	25.1	58.0	26.3	15.9	11.3	17.8
Gombe Central	**64.3**	**48.6**	**45.3**	**60.3**	**18.1**	**25.1**	**43.6**	**34.8**	**45.2**	**79.9**	**82.5**	**32.4**	**5.9**	**16.4**	**30.2**
Lower	57.9	40.0	29.4	52.6	8.9	17.7	31.0	24.7	36.1	74.7	77.3	27.8	2.8	9.6	22.9
Upper	70.7	57.1	61.2	68.1	27.3	32.5	56.2	44.9	54.2	85.2	87.7	37.1	9.0	23.1	37.5
Gombe North	**47.1**	**52.4**	**55.0**	**48.8**	**25.7**	**21.1**	**70.6**	**14.2**	**71.8**	**81.2**	**77.8**	**30.2**	**15.9**	**7.9**	**17.0**
Lower	39.4	41.6	42.5	41.6	15.2	10.8	59.0	7.3	63.8	72.6	71.3	22.9	12.7	4.0	9.3
Upper	54.8	63.1	67.5	55.9	36.1	31.5	82.3	21.1	79.7	89.9	84.3	37.6	19.2	11.9	24.8
Gombe South	**31.2**	**38.4**	**41.3**	**28.1**	**4.4**	**28.1**	**41.5**	**13.5**	**70.0**	**74.4**	**68.4**	**38.4**	**15.7**	**40.8**	**49.2**
Lower	22.2	29.5	32.9	17.8	1.6	19.0	25.9	8.9	62.4	65.9	61.4	29.7	8.7	32.3	40.5
Upper	40.3	47.2	49.7	38.4	7.3	37.2	57.1	18.2	77.7	83.0	75.4	47.1	22.6	49.3	57.9
Imo East	**9.0**	**34.3**	**26.3**	**5.8**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**2.0**	**22.2**	**13.8**	**5.0**	**35.9**	**13.5**	**18.3**	**5.6**	**2.1**
Lower	4.4	28.1	17.3	3.1	1.8	1.6	-0.1	15.8	9.1	1.2	29.7	7.6	13.1	1.8	0.1
Upper	13.6	40.5	35.2	8.4	6.7	6.6	4.0	28.5	18.5	8.7	42.1	19.4	23.6	9.3	4.2
Imo North	**13.8**	**47.1**	**36.1**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**8.6**	**16.9**	**31.7**	**21.6**	**17.9**	**43.7**	**19.8**	**11.1**	**7.2**	**2.5**
Lower	8.8	37.8	24.2	1.1	2.2	5.5	8.8	23.3	15.1	12.7	34.8	13.8	6.4	3.3	0.4
Upper	18.8	56.3	48.1	7.2	5.1	11.6	25.0	40.1	28.2	23.1	52.7	25.8	15.7	11.1	4.5
Imo West	**5.8**	**29.6**	**24.2**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**7.5**	**6.6**	**12.6**	**15.4**	**11.0**	**29.6**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**8.0**	**7.0**
Lower	1.8	21.5	14.2	0.6	2.7	3.0	-0.1	6.9	10.5	4.3	22.8	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.4
Upper	9.8	37.7	34.2	5.9	6.3	11.9	13.2	18.3	20.3	17.7	36.4	10.4	10.9	14.3	12.5
Jigawa North East	**68.7**	**51.9**	**51.3**	**63.0**	**27.0**	**21.0**	**6.2**	**39.0**	**77.8**	**77.2**	**72.6**	**19.5**	**18.4**	**8.2**	**38.8**
Lower	59.2	44.9	37.4	50.8	14.3	12.4	0.6	25.4	65.9	62.2	55.4	11.5	10.9	4.1	31.7
Upper	78.2	58.9	65.3	75.2	39.7	29.7	11.8	52.7	89.7	92.2	89.9	27.6	25.8	12.3	45.9
Jigawa North West	**65.1**	**29.2**	**52.4**	**53.5**	**32.0**	**31.4**	**1.7**	**46.0**	**56.1**	**78.3**	**73.0**	**40.6**	**13.1**	**21.7**	**4.8**
Lower	56.2	22.9	39.5	46.0	23.0	24.6	0.0	35.5	48.0	70.2	65.7	35.7	9.4	17.5	1.6
Upper	73.9	35.5	65.4	61.0	41.0	38.2	3.5	56.6	64.2	86.5	80.3	45.6	16.9	26.0	8.0
Jigawa South West	**65.4**	**57.9**	**51.7**	**55.5**	**3.4**	**37.4**	**19.0**	**10.8**	**54.8**	**69.0**	**42.8**	**33.3**	**13.5**	**50.7**	**24.3**
Lower	57.2	50.2	31.5	46.4	0.5	29.4	8.6	3.2	41.6	57.3	36.6	25.1	7.9	43.2	17.0
Upper	73.6	65.6	72.0	64.7	6.3	45.4	29.5	18.5	68.0	80.8	49.1	41.4	19.2	58.3	31.5
Kaduna Central	**35.0**	**30.4**	**34.5**	**29.2**	**3.6**	**28.0**	**21.7**	**23.6**	**52.0**	**30.7**	**47.2**	**12.7**	**24.1**	**23.1**	**25.2**
Lower	27.1	19.9	21.3	18.9	0.5	20.5	7.9	14.3	43.4	17.4	35.7	5.5	18.5	15.4	13.8
Upper	42.8	40.9	47.7	39.5	6.7	35.5	35.5	32.8	60.5	44.0	58.7	20.0	29.8	30.8	36.6
Kaduna North	**53.4**	**35.7**	**52.8**	**34.2**	**9.3**	**36.0**	**28.5**	**18.9**	**45.3**	**58.6**	**60.6**	**18.4**	**19.5**	**32.5**	**16.7**
Lower	45.9	27.8	36.6	26.5	5.8	31.8	15.5	13.9	36.3	47.2	52.6	11.6	14.4	27.1	11.6
Upper	60.9	43.6	69.0	42.0	12.9	40.1	41.5	23.9	54.3	70.0	68.6	25.2	24.6	38.0	21.9
Kaduna South	**18.1**	**50.6**	**49.2**	**18.0**	**3.3**	**28.7**	**33.2**	**20.7**	**52.1**	**49.1**	**57.1**	**29.5**	**23.4**	**22.8**	**25.6**
Lower	10.7	41.9	38.6	12.9	1.2	22.4	22.1	12.7	43.8	39.5	48.8	22.1	17.3	17.1	18.7
Upper	25.4	59.2	59.9	23.1	5.4	35.0	44.2	28.7	60.4	58.6	65.4	36.9	29.5	28.5	32.4
Kano South	**59.1**	**36.1**	**43.7**	**50.1**	**35.3**	**17.1**	**26.5**	**11.9**	**34.4**	**66.4**	**60.9**	**30.6**	**2.8**	**6.9**	**9.8**
Lower	51.0	29.2	31.8	40.1	23.3	11.5	16.5	5.6	23.7	56.4	52.7	24.2	0.9	2.2	5.0
Upper	67.2	43.0	55.6	60.1	47.3	22.7	36.4	18.2	45.2	76.5	69.1	36.9	4.6	11.6	14.6
Kano Central	**38.3**	**28.5**	**27.8**	**27.6**	**7.5**	**25.7**	**18.0**	**15.4**	**17.6**	**33.6**	**36.0**	**15.2**	**4.1**	**4.9**	**6.8**
Lower	31.3	21.1	16.7	19.8	3.2	19.3	10.2	10.7	11.1	24.4	28.7	9.7	0.9	1.4	2.6
Upper	45.4	35.8	38.8	35.5	11.8	32.1	25.8	20.1	24.0	42.8	43.4	20.7	7.3	8.4	11.0
Kano North	**45.6**	**28.4**	**44.2**	**40.4**	**29.3**	**11.0**	**36.4**	**20.5**	**66.0**	**68.9**	**54.7**	**25.7**	**3.7**	**26.8**	**1.0**
Lower	39.2	20.0	29.9	30.1	22.0	7.0	23.4	10.8	55.4	57.7	46.4	17.1	-0.2	17.3	0.2
Upper	52.0	36.8	58.6	50.7	36.5	15.1	49.5	30.3	76.6	80.1	63.1	34.3	7.6	36.2	1.8
Katsina Central	**59.3**	**23.3**	**49.7**	**57.9**	**9.9**	**20.4**	**32.8**	**33.2**	**39.9**	**58.8**	**68.7**	**32.5**	**14.7**	**12.6**	**9.2**
Lower	50.3	15.5	37.6	49.8	5.2	14.3	22.1	22.3	29.3	44.9	56.7	23.6	9.4	8.4	5.4
Upper	68.3	31.1	61.7	66.1	14.5	26.5	43.6	44.2	50.5	72.7	80.6	41.5	19.9	16.8	13.1

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Katsina North	**58.6**	**38.5**	**39.2**	**53.4**	**20.0**	**18.7**	**37.9**	**24.6**	**55.1**	**66.9**	**63.3**	**35.4**	**8.1**	**8.9**	**9.3**
Lower	51.1	31.7	26.2	43.9	11.7	12.4	24.9	16.4	46.1	56.6	54.2	27.4	4.4	5.4	5.6
Upper	66.0	45.3	52.1	62.9	28.3	24.9	50.8	32.7	64.1	77.2	72.4	43.4	11.8	12.5	13.0
Katsina South	**36.5**	**22.2**	**42.5**	**36.1**	**13.6**	**18.0**	**15.8**	**21.4**	**51.4**	**57.3**	**50.5**	**9.8**	**8.0**	**7.1**	**6.2**
Lower	26.6	16.1	29.0	25.1	5.9	11.6	7.5	13.5	41.6	46.3	40.8	5.6	4.7	3.1	2.2
Upper	46.4	28.3	56.0	47.2	21.4	24.4	24.1	29.2	61.1	68.4	60.3	14.0	11.2	11.2	10.2
Kebbi Central	**55.0**	**37.5**	**41.5**	**64.1**	**29.2**	**17.1**	**63.9**	**5.1**	**59.6**	**68.3**	**79.2**	**35.8**	**10.0**	**8.3**	**15.4**
Lower	49.1	31.4	29.6	57.7	21.2	12.6	53.4	2.5	49.8	58.7	72.1	30.0	6.1	4.4	10.4
Upper	61.0	43.6	53.3	70.5	37.2	21.5	74.4	7.7	69.4	77.9	86.3	41.5	13.8	12.2	20.3
Kebbi North	**56.7**	**28.9**	**49.0**	**57.1**	**27.2**	**12.0**	**57.5**	**9.8**	**61.0**	**74.1**	**67.2**	**39.9**	**7.8**	**6.3**	**18.7**
Lower	49.5	23.9	34.2	47.2	17.9	7.9	43.4	3.6	49.6	64.9	55.8	32.4	2.6	1.2	8.2
Upper	63.9	34.0	63.8	66.9	36.5	16.1	71.5	15.9	72.4	83.2	78.7	47.5	13.0	11.4	29.2
Kebbi South	**50.5**	**51.5**	**52.8**	**61.7**	**53.2**	**10.8**	**51.1**	**4.9**	**70.7**	**72.3**	**68.2**	**34.6**	**22.7**	**18.9**	**16.6**
Lower	43.8	41.0	36.8	52.7	41.9	4.9	34.2	1.9	58.3	60.3	56.6	23.9	14.9	12.4	10.6
Upper	57.2	62.1	68.8	70.7	64.5	16.7	68.0	7.9	83.0	84.4	79.9	45.3	30.5	25.5	22.6
Kogi Central	**18.0**	**43.1**	**21.8**	**7.0**	**3.7**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**27.8**	**40.3**	**11.8**	**41.7**	**13.9**	**21.9**	**13.1**	**6.7**
Lower	12.0	34.0	11.4	3.9	1.9	6.0	2.9	19.4	31.0	5.8	33.2	9.3	16.3	7.7	2.7
Upper	24.0	52.3	32.2	10.0	5.6	12.9	15.7	36.3	49.5	17.7	50.3	18.6	27.5	18.4	10.7
Kogi East	**31.8**	**68.2**	**62.3**	**10.0**	**15.2**	**17.2**	**45.4**	**14.9**	**68.0**	**48.5**	**65.4**	**46.0**	**17.4**	**35.7**	**8.9**
Lower	25.4	60.2	49.9	4.8	9.8	11.2	31.6	6.9	59.4	38.4	58.7	37.3	13.2	29.5	5.4
Upper	38.2	76.1	74.6	15.3	20.6	23.2	59.3	22.9	76.6	58.7	72.2	54.7	21.6	41.9	12.4
Kogi West	**16.0**	**37.3**	**28.4**	**9.1**	**7.9**	**8.0**	**17.2**	**13.7**	**36.5**	**16.0**	**33.7**	**18.5**	**16.1**	**10.1**	**6.3**
Lower	8.0	26.8	16.2	4.1	2.8	3.5	6.5	5.7	25.2	6.0	23.6	12.9	10.0	6.0	1.8
Upper	24.1	47.8	40.5	14.1	13.0	12.5	27.9	21.7	47.8	26.0	43.9	24.1	22.2	14.3	10.8
Kwara Central	**14.0**	**40.2**	**17.3**	**13.8**	**5.8**	**18.9**	**9.7**	**19.7**	**37.2**	**11.4**	**35.2**	**8.9**	**6.9**	**10.9**	**6.0**
Lower	9.3	29.6	5.5	8.4	3.1	10.2	0.1	14.9	24.9	2.8	23.8	3.8	4.2	6.6	2.3
Upper	18.8	50.9	29.2	19.2	8.6	27.5	19.4	24.5	49.5	20.0	46.7	14.1	9.6	15.2	9.7
Kwara North	**14.5**	**5.4**	**45.7**	**27.9**	**46.6**	**7.4**	**22.0**	**24.2**	**56.7**	**32.6**	**45.9**	**12.2**	**2.8**	**4.5**	**0.3**
Lower	7.0	1.6	30.0	14.5	33.7	3.4	5.5	12.9	43.3	16.6	35.7	5.1	-0.5	1.3	-0.1
Upper	22.0	9.2	61.3	41.2	59.6	11.4	38.6	35.5	70.1	48.7	56.2	19.3	6.0	7.7	0.8
Kwara South	**11.6**	**33.4**	**25.7**	**10.1**	**12.8**	**10.7**	**7.8**	**24.5**	**37.6**	**16.1**	**36.8**	**8.1**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**2.6**
Lower	6.7	24.3	14.5	5.9	7.5	5.7	2.4	16.2	27.0	8.0	26.3	3.9	2.6	2.6	0.5
Upper	16.6	42.4	37.0	14.3	18.0	15.6	13.3	32.7	48.1	24.2	47.2	12.3	8.4	7.9	4.7
Lagos West	**11.1**	**23.8**	**14.8**	**5.6**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**21.5**	**5.6**	**23.2**	**2.7**	**20.6**	**5.2**	**12.4**	**3.7**	**1.6**
Lower	7.0	17.8	8.1	2.9	0.1	2.9	15.7	2.2	16.8	0.9	14.6	2.6	8.6	1.3	0.5
Upper	15.3	29.7	21.5	8.2	1.5	8.4	27.3	8.9	29.5	4.4	26.5	7.7	16.1	6.2	2.8
Lagos Central	**7.8**	**20.8**	**8.5**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**4.4**	**20.3**	**1.7**	**19.5**	**6.5**	**14.3**	**3.6**	**6.6**	**1.7**	**4.4**
Lower	3.3	13.5	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	13.7	0.0	12.3	0.8	8.9	1.1	3.1	-0.2	0.2
Upper	12.3	28.1	13.4	4.9	2.9	7.9	27.0	3.5	26.7	12.2	19.8	6.0	10.1	3.7	8.5
Lagos East	**13.9**	**27.9**	**21.1**	**7.0**	**3.7**	**6.2**	**26.3**	**4.5**	**27.4**	**2.8**	**19.4**	**5.2**	**12.2**	**9.2**	**11.0**
Lower	7.9	19.1	8.9	3.0	1.2	2.2	16.1	1.7	15.9	-1.1	10.6	1.7	6.2	3.9	3.6
Upper	19.8	36.6	33.3	10.9	6.2	10.2	36.5	7.3	38.9	6.7	28.2	8.7	18.2	14.6	18.3
Nassar-awa South	**32.9**	**22.2**	**31.5**	**24.8**	**16.2**	**13.2**	**29.5**	**12.9**	**48.8**	**34.6**	**63.2**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**38.7**	**36.4**
Lower	26.1	16.1	17.6	17.3	9.3	8.4	17.8	7.6	37.8	24.8	54.1	10.7	10.0	32.1	25.5
Upper	39.7	28.3	45.3	32.3	23.1	17.9	41.3	18.3	59.7	44.5	72.3	19.9	21.8	45.3	47.3
Nassar-awa North	**23.6**	**34.3**	**7.5**	**22.2**	**9.2**	**14.4**	**23.0**	**24.0**	**53.5**	**36.8**	**49.3**	**29.2**	**10.5**	**22.7**	**32.5**
Lower	18.0	29.2	3.6	14.7	5.8	8.3	14.1	17.8	45.6	27.9	41.3	23.0	7.2	11.4	22.2
Upper	29.3	39.3	11.4	29.6	12.5	20.5	31.9	30.1	61.5	45.7	57.4	35.4	13.8	34.0	42.8
Nassar-awa West	**18.6**	**17.6**	**28.9**	**22.6**	**24.2**	**9.2**	**23.5**	**13.2**	**40.5**	**13.0**	**50.6**	**31.2**	**9.1**	**3.3**	**10.7**
Lower	13.1	11.8	18.7	14.1	13.6	5.2	12.5	6.2	30.1	4.3	39.8	22.4	5.3	1.3	6.7
Upper	24.1	23.4	39.2	31.1	34.9	13.2	34.6	20.2	50.9	21.7	61.4	40.1	12.8	5.4	14.7
Niger East	**26.5**	**28.3**	**35.1**	**36.8**	**14.8**	**17.9**	**31.9**	**26.6**	**52.8**	**29.4**	**51.5**	**21.0**	**12.2**	**10.2**	**20.2**
Lower	21.6	24.4	26.9	30.0	10.2	14.2	22.2	20.5	44.7	23.1	44.9	16.1	8.4	6.6	13.2
Upper	31.5	32.1	43.3	43.6	19.4	21.5	41.6	32.7	60.9	35.6	58.1	25.9	16.1	13.8	27.2
Niger North	**33.8**	**41.6**	**64.2**	**52.8**	**22.2**	**17.2**	**46.9**	**25.8**	**64.2**	**26.0**	**69.2**	**12.5**	**4.1**	**6.7**	**4.7**
Lower	27.0	36.4	52.6	43.7	15.1	12.8	35.6	16.3	56.4	17.9	61.2	7.7	1.3	2.2	1.1
Upper	40.7	46.8	75.8	61.9	29.2	21.6	58.1	35.4	72.0	34.2	77.3	17.2	6.9	11.3	8.3

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Niger South	**41.6**	**19.5**	**43.7**	**50.4**	**14.6**	**20.7**	**25.3**	**32.6**	**61.4**	**39.9**	**50.8**	**34.1**	**7.8**	**8.5**	**3.7**
Lower	28.6	9.9	16.3	30.0	4.8	9.2	3.7	13.3	37.9	22.7	35.8	21.8	1.7	4.8	-0.7
Upper	54.6	29.1	71.1	70.8	24.5	32.2	46.8	51.8	85.0	57.2	65.8	46.5	13.8	12.3	8.0
Ogun Central	**15.7**	**30.3**	**40.9**	**9.8**	**13.7**	**11.1**	**20.2**	**4.0**	**42.8**	**22.4**	**33.5**	**15.2**	**8.1**	**14.0**	**4.8**
Lower	9.8	20.2	27.6	4.0	7.9	5.9	8.2	1.1	29.5	9.6	22.7	7.6	4.6	9.1	1.4
Upper	21.6	40.4	54.3	15.5	19.5	16.2	32.1	7.0	56.1	35.3	44.4	22.8	11.6	18.9	8.2
Ogun East	**12.9**	**40.3**	**28.8**	**6.7**	**5.0**	**8.5**	**11.0**	**22.1**	**41.8**	**11.2**	**32.8**	**13.1**	**15.5**	**9.8**	**12.7**
Lower	8.8	33.1	18.3	3.1	3.0	4.8	5.3	15.8	34.0	5.4	23.4	9.2	11.7	4.2	6.5
Upper	17.0	47.6	39.3	10.4	7.0	12.3	16.7	28.5	49.5	17.0	42.2	17.1	19.3	15.4	18.8
Ogun West	**33.8**	**75.1**	**76.7**	**23.4**	**35.7**	**22.5**	**66.8**	**4.7**	**79.7**	**52.9**	**76.6**	**55.2**	**2.2**	**4.3**	**4.1**
Lower	18.9	64.8	62.8	8.4	15.3	13.8	50.3	0.9	68.3	41.7	63.9	41.1	0.4	1.0	0.5
Upper	48.7	85.4	90.6	38.4	56.1	31.1	83.3	8.4	91.0	64.1	89.3	69.3	4.0	7.6	7.7
Ondo Central	**5.8**	**12.4**	**11.6**	**3.3**	**6.0**	**2.5**	**15.4**	**1.2**	**19.9**	**12.7**	**16.4**	**4.7**	**4.2**	**1.9**	**1.1**
Lower	2.6	6.9	3.1	0.3	1.9	0.5	6.6	-0.2	11.1	3.9	8.0	1.8	1.4	0.2	-0.3
Upper	9.1	17.9	20.0	6.3	10.0	4.4	24.1	2.6	28.7	21.4	24.9	7.7	6.9	3.7	2.5
Ondo North	**7.8**	**15.0**	**10.9**	**8.8**	**5.9**	**5.0**	**7.2**	**6.6**	**20.4**	**9.4**	**18.3**	**6.1**	**4.0**	**2.2**	**0.4**
Lower	3.6	9.7	6.0	5.4	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.9	14.8	3.4	13.6	3.1	1.6	0.5	-0.4
Upper	12.0	20.2	15.8	12.3	9.1	7.8	11.9	10.4	26.0	15.4	23.0	9.1	6.4	4.0	1.3
Ondo South	**10.0**	**11.9**	**26.2**	**14.2**	**7.6**	**14.1**	**25.8**	**0.5**	**33.8**	**26.0**	**30.2**	**10.9**	**4.6**	**1.0**	**1.8**
Lower	5.6	6.6	15.8	8.8	4.7	9.3	16.1	0.0	24.7	15.6	22.3	7.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Upper	14.4	17.1	36.7	19.6	10.6	18.8	35.4	1.1	43.0	36.5	38.0	14.3	8.8	2.1	3.6
Osun Central	**18.0**	**31.9**	**15.7**	**9.8**	**5.7**	**14.3**	**10.0**	**6.7**	**32.0**	**5.8**	**29.2**	**12.8**	**8.4**	**7.0**	**14.0**
Lower	12.5	23.6	9.2	5.3	3.0	9.1	4.8	2.7	23.2	1.4	20.8	7.2	4.1	3.1	8.2
Upper	23.6	40.1	22.1	14.3	8.5	19.5	15.2	10.7	40.9	10.3	37.5	18.4	12.6	10.9	19.9
Osun East	**14.2**	**30.4**	**20.7**	**9.6**	**2.8**	**9.7**	**16.4**	**1.8**	**36.9**	**15.8**	**30.4**	**17.5**	**5.9**	**7.7**	**4.8**
Lower	8.9	18.8	9.5	5.6	1.3	4.8	7.5	0.0	26.4	5.3	19.8	9.6	2.4	3.9	1.9
Upper	19.4	42.1	31.9	13.6	4.3	14.5	25.2	3.6	47.4	26.4	41.1	25.5	9.4	11.4	7.8
Osun West	**20.4**	**21.7**	**28.8**	**13.4**	**8.9**	**12.3**	**14.4**	**15.0**	**42.9**	**21.6**	**43.7**	**16.5**	**4.0**	**9.6**	**11.1**
Lower	13.0	12.4	17.5	8.1	5.2	7.7	6.6	6.9	31.4	10.6	32.2	9.5	1.6	5.8	5.8
Upper	27.9	30.9	40.1	18.7	12.6	16.8	22.1	23.0	54.4	32.5	55.1	23.4	6.3	13.5	16.5
Oyo Central	**14.6**	**38.5**	**24.3**	**10.1**	**8.9**	**9.6**	**19.3**	**4.3**	**38.8**	**13.6**	**33.8**	**21.6**	**7.9**	**8.3**	**12.5**
Lower	7.9	31.4	15.7	6.6	4.4	5.2	12.8	1.8	29.2	5.5	24.1	14.2	4.9	4.3	7.6
Upper	21.3	45.6	33.0	13.6	13.4	14.0	25.8	6.9	48.3	21.6	43.5	29.1	10.8	12.4	17.4
Oyo North	**25.4**	**32.9**	**43.2**	**24.4**	**36.9**	**11.7**	**36.9**	**1.5**	**60.0**	**36.6**	**47.1**	**30.9**	**2.8**	**4.9**	**4.8**
Lower	17.2	21.6	20.2	13.5	17.9	5.9	15.5	-0.4	44.2	16.9	35.4	16.5	0.5	1.6	-0.8
Upper	33.6	44.2	66.2	35.3	55.9	17.4	58.3	3.5	75.8	56.3	58.7	45.3	5.1	8.2	10.3
Oyo South	**14.2**	**39.4**	**24.8**	**10.0**	**8.9**	**5.0**	**20.2**	**7.0**	**36.7**	**7.5**	**22.9**	**15.4**	**8.8**	**6.4**	**9.2**
Lower	9.8	28.2	12.1	2.0	3.6	1.5	7.0	2.4	24.2	1.2	14.0	7.7	5.2	3.4	1.7
Upper	18.6	50.6	37.5	18.1	14.1	8.5	33.4	11.6	49.2	13.8	31.9	23.0	12.4	9.4	16.8
Plateau Central	**37.2**	**60.0**	**50.2**	**18.0**	**6.7**	**26.2**	**50.6**	**12.9**	**69.2**	**63.8**	**46.3**	**47.9**	**15.7**	**30.5**	**40.9**
Lower	30.1	51.9	37.6	12.7	3.8	19.7	38.7	7.1	60.8	54.6	38.1	39.2	10.2	22.7	33.4
Upper	44.3	68.1	62.8	23.2	9.6	32.7	62.4	18.8	77.6	72.9	54.5	56.6	21.1	38.2	48.3
Plateau South	**30.4**	**46.1**	**63.2**	**34.3**	**11.6**	**33.7**	**67.3**	**6.1**	**82.0**	**77.7**	**48.4**	**54.8**	**20.7**	**51.3**	**24.2**
Lower	23.7	37.7	51.6	27.1	6.1	28.3	56.7	2.8	75.4	71.2	40.6	48.0	12.9	45.6	17.3
Upper	37.2	54.5	74.7	41.6	17.1	39.0	77.9	9.4	88.6	84.1	56.2	61.5	28.4	56.9	31.1
Rivers East	**8.2**	**42.0**	**27.7**	**7.3**	**0.5**	**8.6**	**10.2**	**19.5**	**37.2**	**6.0**	**44.0**	**8.9**	**39.2**	**10.8**	**13.4**
Lower	5.1	34.9	19.5	3.5	0.0	5.0	5.4	12.6	29.9	2.7	37.9	5.2	33.6	6.5	8.5
Upper	11.3	49.1	35.9	11.2	1.0	12.2	15.0	26.3	44.5	9.4	50.2	12.7	44.8	15.0	18.3
Rivers South East	**13.0**	**57.9**	**53.6**	**5.3**	**1.5**	**10.6**	**34.1**	**19.1**	**63.5**	**13.1**	**63.7**	**33.8**	**45.4**	**31.1**	**29.5**
Lower	8.2	51.4	40.2	2.0	0.3	5.8	20.2	11.7	52.7	6.7	55.3	22.8	38.4	19.6	21.2
Upper	17.7	64.5	67.0	8.7	2.7	15.4	48.1	26.5	74.4	19.6	72.1	44.9	52.4	42.6	37.7
Rivers West	**15.6**	**57.4**	**49.0**	**13.8**	**1.6**	**16.1**	**39.3**	**15.6**	**63.6**	**21.5**	**59.4**	**30.9**	**32.1**	**28.7**	**23.5**
Lower	9.5	47.9	35.8	7.1	0.1	8.3	25.0	9.5	53.8	8.4	50.4	22.4	26.1	22.0	17.7
Upper	21.7	66.9	62.3	20.6	3.0	23.9	53.5	21.8	73.5	34.6	68.4	39.4	38.1	35.4	29.3
Sokoto East	**48.7**	**31.6**	**36.9**	**60.7**	**19.5**	**17.9**	**42.3**	**22.3**	**71.9**	**86.5**	**89.5**	**43.8**	**15.8**	**31.1**	**43.5**
Lower	43.0	26.1	22.8	52.6	11.0	11.1	32.1	16.0	63.9	79.1	84.6	36.0	10.4	23.3	30.6
Upper	54.3	37.0	51.1	68.7	28.1	24.6	52.5	28.7	79.9	93.9	94.4	51.6	21.3	38.9	56.5
Sokoto North	**56.1**	**26.7**	**51.9**	**61.4**	**34.5**	**13.1**	**54.8**	**15.6**	**55.0**	**73.2**	**81.9**	**60.6**	**22.0**	**30.7**	**23.4**
Lower	50.6	21.5	39.2	52.2	20.2	6.0	39.4	7.8	45.2	62.1	75.2	50.5	13.1	21.5	13.1
Upper	61.6	31.8	64.7	70.6	48.8	20.1	70.2	23.3	64.9	84.3	88.6	70.8	31.0	40.0	33.6

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Sokoto South	**58.4**	**20.1**	**47.8**	**60.0**	**11.6**	**19.4**	**59.3**	**8.3**	**59.7**	**76.2**	**83.2**	**50.4**	**32.2**	**39.5**	**26.4**
Lower	53.0	14.5	32.3	50.9	4.9	11.3	47.4	1.8	48.7	66.4	77.5	40.8	27.0	30.1	18.8
Upper	63.8	25.7	63.3	69.2	18.3	27.5	71.3	14.8	70.7	86.0	88.9	60.1	37.5	48.9	34.1
Taraba Central	**37.4**	**67.4**	**42.2**	**38.4**	**11.9**	**21.3**	**48.0**	**24.7**	**31.8**	**32.0**	**32.1**	**40.4**	**9.7**	**17.2**	**20.7**
Lower	28.7	61.1	29.4	29.0	6.5	16.7	36.5	17.3	22.2	24.0	18.1	33.3	6.8	12.6	14.3
Upper	46.1	73.7	54.9	47.7	17.3	26.0	59.5	32.1	41.5	40.0	46.1	47.5	12.5	21.7	27.1
Taraba North	**42.1**	**64.6**	**41.7**	**32.4**	**12.5**	**28.1**	**58.0**	**15.7**	**60.2**	**52.3**	**70.3**	**44.5**	**22.7**	**38.6**	**48.4**
Lower	32.4	56.6	27.0	21.5	7.3	22.5	45.0	8.8	48.5	38.1	63.0	35.1	14.5	29.9	39.6
Upper	51.8	72.6	56.3	43.3	17.8	33.6	71.0	22.6	71.9	66.4	77.6	53.9	30.9	47.3	57.2
Taraba South	**29.5**	**68.6**	**44.0**	**28.3**	**7.7**	**30.1**	**33.4**	**32.5**	**53.2**	**53.5**	**71.4**	**30.0**	**10.8**	**10.5**	**21.4**
Lower	22.6	60.5	28.5	20.4	4.1	23.2	21.9	24.0	44.6	42.1	64.5	20.8	6.7	6.7	11.8
Upper	36.4	76.8	59.5	36.3	11.3	36.9	44.9	40.9	61.8	64.9	78.2	39.2	14.8	14.3	31.1
Yobe East	**54.0**	**42.0**	**43.8**	**57.3**	**7.6**	**12.5**	**9.2**	**39.6**	**54.1**	**70.2**	**73.5**	**23.3**	**7.8**	**40.7**	**21.1**
Lower	47.9	34.9	32.1	50.6	3.8	8.3	2.2	29.4	44.0	61.3	66.1	16.2	4.9	35.1	16.9
Upper	60.1	49.1	55.5	64.0	11.4	16.7	16.3	49.8	64.3	79.0	80.8	30.5	10.7	46.2	25.4
Yobe North	**58.2**	**46.7**	**63.1**	**63.6**	**13.9**	**8.9**	**13.4**	**58.2**	**78.2**	**78.3**	**82.2**	**60.1**	**4.0**	**1.9**	**15.1**
Lower	51.5	40.1	48.9	57.1	7.5	4.0	2.8	46.0	70.0	68.8	75.9	52.3	1.1	-0.1	6.9
Upper	64.9	53.3	77.3	70.0	20.4	13.9	24.1	70.4	86.5	87.8	88.5	67.8	6.9	3.9	23.2
Yobe South	**59.1**	**69.5**	**56.8**	**57.3**	**12.1**	**21.0**	**35.2**	**35.5**	**59.7**	**62.4**	**85.5**	**22.6**	**25.6**	**17.7**	**35.5**
Lower	49.8	61.7	40.9	48.9	4.9	12.7	17.5	22.1	46.7	47.7	76.8	13.9	18.4	10.8	28.0
Upper	68.3	77.3	72.7	65.6	19.2	29.3	52.9	48.9	72.7	77.0	94.2	31.3	32.9	24.6	43.0
Zam-fara Central	**42.0**	**36.7**	**33.7**	**48.1**	**12.1**	**15.5**	**34.3**	**25.0**	**51.4**	**56.0**	**56.2**	**27.0**	**3.7**	**17.8**	**10.2**
Lower	36.1	30.1	22.4	39.5	7.1	10.4	25.7	17.2	43.4	47.1	49.6	21.0	1.4	11.2	6.4
Upper	48.0	43.3	44.9	56.6	17.2	20.6	42.8	32.9	59.4	64.9	62.8	33.0	6.1	24.4	13.9
Zam-fara North	**44.7**	**7.8**	**51.7**	**42.5**	**4.8**	**15.6**	**34.3**	**13.1**	**67.7**	**54.3**	**75.4**	**26.0**	**7.1**	**15.2**	**50.0**
Lower	34.0	3.8	30.2	31.9	1.4	10.2	13.7	4.1	53.7	38.9	62.4	19.3	3.5	10.2	35.8
Upper	55.4	11.8	73.1	53.1	8.2	21.0	55.0	22.0	81.7	69.7	88.4	32.8	10.8	20.3	64.2
Zam-fara West	**39.5**	**50.7**	**51.5**	**65.5**	**27.1**	**14.8**	**41.0**	**19.8**	**55.5**	**77.8**	**66.4**	**46.6**	**3.7**	**14.7**	**7.7**
Lower	33.5	40.8	40.5	58.4	19.5	10.4	31.7	14.6	47.9	69.0	56.4	37.8	1.5	9.8	3.5
Upper	45.4	60.6	62.4	72.7	34.6	19.2	50.3	25.1	63.2	86.6	76.5	55.4	5.9	19.5	11.8
FCT Abuja	**14.2**	**38.8**	**19.2**	**12.0**	**6.9**	**12.6**	**14.8**	**26.5**	**34.7**	**11.0**	**42.4**	**16.6**	**20.4**	**11.7**	**15.0**
Lower	11.0	32.2	14.4	8.7	3.7	8.3	8.9	20.8	28.4	6.7	35.9	12.7	16.4	8.3	10.4
Upper	17.4	45.5	24.1	15.3	10.0	16.8	20.6	32.1	41.1	15.3	48.8	20.5	24.4	15.1	19.7

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*

D14. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria MPI by disability (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
No PLWDs	**28.7**	**37.2**	**38.0**	**26.4**	**13.2**	**16.1**	**29.0**	**16.2**	**45.8**	**38.4**	**49.9**	**25.5**	**13.1**	**14.9**	**12.7**
Lower	27.9	36.3	36.6	25.5	12.4	15.5	27.8	15.5	44.7	37.3	48.9	24.6	12.6	14.3	12.2
Upper	29.5	38.2	39.3	27.2	14.1	16.8	30.2	16.9	46.9	39.5	50.9	26.3	13.7	15.5	13.3
With PLWDs	**28.9**	**49.3**	**44.9**	**25.6**	**10.8**	**20.3**	**31.6**	**20.4**	**51.6**	**40.3**	**56.6**	**29.3**	**24.0**	**23.4**	**24.3**
Lower	26.9	47.1	42.5	23.7	9.7	18.6	29.3	18.6	49.5	38.1	54.4	27.4	22.0	21.6	22.5
Upper	30.8	51.5	47.3	27.5	11.9	22.0	33.8	22.3	53.8	42.4	58.8	31.2	25.9	25.2	26.0

Note: Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*

D15. Percentage contribution to Nigeria MPI by national and area

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
National	9.3	12.5	12.6	9.6	6.3	2.0	4.7	2.7	7.5	6.3	8.2	4.2	5.6	3.1	5.4
Urban	10.1	15.8	11.9	8.1	2.7	2.4	3.7	4.1	7.1	3.0	8.0	2.8	9.3	3.4	7.6
Rural	9.1	11.8	12.7	9.9	7.1	1.9	5.0	2.4	7.6	7.0	8.3	4.5	4.7	3.0	5.0

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D16. Percentage contribution to Nigeria MPI by zone

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
North Central	7.3	12.8	13.5	7.9	6.0	2.3	5.5	2.8	8.6	5.9	8.1	4.8	4.8	3.8	6.0
North East	9.1	10.9	10.3	13.1	7.8	2.0	4.4	2.9	6.3	8.1	7.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	6.6
North West	12.7	8.7	11.5	13.4	7.5	2.1	4.0	2.6	6.5	8.0	8.0	3.9	3.8	2.8	4.6
South East	6.2	18.6	17.3	3.8	4.2	2.1	4.0	4.3	8.4	4.2	9.5	4.2	7.3	2.6	3.4
South South	5.6	16.8	13.3	3.9	2.0	1.7	5.2	2.6	8.2	3.1	8.5	4.7	12.6	4.2	7.7
South West	8.2	16.8	13.9	6.0	7.7	1.8	6.4	1.6	9.8	4.0	8.4	4.1	5.2	2.0	4.3

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D17. Percentage contribution to Nigeria MPI by State

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
Abia	7.7	20.3	14.2	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.7	4.9	6.8	1.1	9.8	2.5	14.6	3.7	3.1
Adamawa	9.5	12.5	13.6	8.4	4.2	3.4	4.6	2.6	5.8	7.7	4.3	3.4	2.4	4.6	13.1
Akwa Ibom	6.6	17.1	16.9	4.4	1.3	1.4	4.5	3.4	6.9	2.8	7.5	4.0	12.3	5.6	5.4
Anambra	7.0	18.5	17.5	2.5	2.4	1.5	4.8	4.0	7.4	1.3	8.9	3.4	8.1	4.2	8.6
Bauchi	5.9	6.1	9.2	16.9	16.5	1.7	5.7	1.9	6.5	10.0	9.7	4.3	2.8	1.1	1.7
Bayelsa	4.8	16.8	8.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	6.7	1.8	8.4	3.2	7.7	6.5	13.9	3.6	13.3
Benue	5.7	13.8	17.3	6.4	4.3	2.9	7.3	1.2	8.5	7.4	8.9	6.7	2.1	3.8	3.9
Borno	9.1	14.2	6.5	15.1	7.7	1.8	2.2	3.3	5.6	7.0	7.8	3.9	8.1	3.7	3.9
Cross River	4.9	19.7	10.1	2.9	2.3	1.5	6.6	1.0	9.0	5.0	9.2	6.2	12.2	3.7	5.7
Delta	8.7	10.8	14.4	5.7	4.2	2.8	5.0	3.1	9.0	2.6	8.9	4.9	8.9	3.1	8.0
Ebonyi	6.9	17.4	16.7	4.9	4.4	2.8	3.9	4.0	9.7	5.9	9.4	5.1	4.3	2.9	1.9
Edo	5.4	17.3	14.8	6.4	6.1	2.4	4.9	3.3	7.4	2.4	9.2	3.1	6.9	3.3	7.1
Ekiti	9.0	15.6	12.6	3.4	6.5	1.8	3.8	3.4	10.9	3.7	10.4	3.7	5.3	3.6	6.4
Enugu	4.3	17.6	19.3	3.2	5.4	1.9	5.5	3.0	9.8	5.0	8.9	4.1	7.3	1.1	3.7
Gombe	10.9	10.2	10.2	11.7	5.2	2.1	5.5	2.5	6.6	8.6	8.4	3.7	3.0	2.9	8.6
Imo	5.9	22.2	17.2	3.0	3.6	1.4	2.5	6.9	5.0	3.2	10.9	4.2	9.2	2.4	2.4
Jigawa	14.3	8.6	11.3	13.6	8.2	2.5	0.7	4.1	6.6	8.2	7.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.2
Kaduna	10.5	11.1	13.3	8.7	2.5	3.3	4.0	2.9	6.9	6.9	7.9	2.9	7.3	4.6	7.2
Kano	14.7	9.6	11.7	13.5	10.8	2.2	4.0	2.4	5.7	8.4	7.7	3.6	1.3	2.1	2.3
Katsina	14.3	7.7	12.1	15.4	5.9	2.0	4.0	3.7	6.6	8.4	8.4	3.7	3.5	1.6	2.7
Kebbi	11.8	8.3	10.2	14.8	11.3	1.1	6.3	0.7	6.8	7.8	7.8	4.0	3.3	1.4	4.4
Kogi	8.0	17.8	14.2	3.4	5.1	1.6	4.7	3.0	8.7	5.0	8.5	5.0	7.3	4.6	3.1
Kwara	6.2	10.9	14.0	9.5	16.5	2.1	3.3	5.1	10.2	4.8	9.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.5
Lagos	9.1	19.9	12.3	4.9	2.3	1.7	9.3	1.8	9.7	1.5	7.7	2.0	10.7	2.3	4.9
Nasarawa	8.9	8.3	8.3	9.0	8.6	1.6	4.4	2.8	8.2	4.9	9.5	4.1	5.1	4.8	11.3
Niger	9.3	9.3	13.5	14.7	7.6	2.0	5.3	4.1	8.6	4.5	8.5	3.1	3.3	1.6	4.7
Ogun	7.3	16.8	16.8	5.4	10.4	1.8	6.4	1.3	9.1	5.3	8.3	5.4	2.3	1.3	2.2
Ondo	7.0	11.3	14.9	8.9	8.7	2.5	7.5	1.1	11.1	7.4	9.7	3.3	4.5	0.9	1.2
Osun	10.0	15.5	11.9	6.9	5.1	2.6	3.6	2.3	10.3	3.8	9.6	4.2	4.2	2.7	7.2
Oyo	7.8	16.3	13.2	7.1	11.4	1.4	5.5	0.9	9.8	4.1	7.6	4.9	3.5	1.8	4.8
Plateau	7.4	11.9	12.0	6.7	3.0	2.5	6.0	1.7	8.4	7.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.6	10.1
Rivers	4.0	17.3	13.8	3.4	0.6	1.5	4.2	3.2	8.8	2.1	9.2	3.6	16.0	4.3	8.3
Sokoto	11.1	5.3	9.3	13.9	6.6	1.3	5.3	1.5	6.3	8.0	8.6	5.3	5.8	4.1	7.5
Taraba	8.9	16.4	10.5	9.0	3.9	2.5	5.7	3.0	6.1	5.7	7.3	4.7	4.3	3.3	9.0
Yobe	12.6	10.8	11.3	14.9	3.3	1.1	1.7	4.8	6.8	7.9	8.7	3.5	2.8	3.8	6.1
Zamfara	10.5	9.9	11.4	15.9	7.0	1.4	4.8	2.6	7.1	8.4	8.1	4.6	1.3	2.4	4.5
FCT Abuja	6.3	17.4	8.6	6.1	4.6	2.1	3.3	5.9	7.8	2.5	9.5	3.7	11.0	3.1	8.1

Note: *Results are representative at the state level for all States except for Borno.*

Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D18. Percentage contribution to Nigeria MPI by senatorial district

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
Abia Central	8.9	21.6	15.4	2.9	3.6	1.5	0.9	4.7	5.8	1.0	10.5	1.8	13.6	4.6	3.2
Abia North	4.8	21.5	7.2	5.0	8.6	1.7	6.1	4.6	7.9	2.0	8.0	6.4	12.5	3.0	0.6
Abia South	8.1	18.2	16.9	4.7	1.0	2.2	0.0	5.2	7.2	0.6	10.1	1.1	16.8	3.2	4.6
Adamawa Central	11.4	9.9	14.2	10.9	6.9	3.3	4.7	3.1	5.6	7.2	5.7	2.5	3.1	3.8	7.8
Adamawa North	9.4	13.7	12.4	6.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.5	4.6	7.5	3.0	3.6	2.4	4.7	19.5
Adamawa South	7.8	13.2	15.0	8.7	3.1	3.1	6.5	2.3	7.7	8.4	4.9	3.9	1.7	5.3	8.3
Akwa Ibom North East	7.3	16.7	16.5	4.5	1.2	1.4	4.6	3.3	6.7	2.0	6.6	3.6	14.0	6.0	5.6
Akwa Ibom North West	5.7	17.0	19.3	4.9	1.7	1.1	3.3	4.4	6.9	2.8	8.3	3.2	10.4	5.9	5.1
Akwa Ibom South	6.6	17.6	15.2	3.7	1.0	1.7	5.4	2.4	7.0	3.6	7.6	5.1	12.5	4.9	5.4
Anambra Central	6.5	17.3	17.2	2.3	2.8	1.4	3.5	4.2	7.7	0.9	9.0	2.8	11.0	3.8	9.4
Anambra North	6.1	17.3	14.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	6.6	3.2	8.9	2.3	9.4	4.3	8.1	4.0	8.5
Anambra South	7.8	20.0	19.7	2.6	2.5	1.3	4.1	4.5	6.0	0.7	8.3	3.0	6.5	4.6	8.2
Bauchi Central	5.4	3.6	10.1	15.8	17.5	1.7	7.3	0.9	6.8	9.6	9.5	4.1	4.0	1.6	2.1
Bauchi North	4.9	8.6	4.4	19.1	19.7	1.3	5.1	1.2	7.3	10.4	9.7	5.4	1.5	0.6	0.7
Bauchi South	8.3	7.9	14.2	16.2	9.9	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.9	10.5	9.9	3.1	2.2	0.8	2.3
Bayelsa Central	3.4	16.9	7.3	1.7	1.0	2.0	7.1	1.9	9.1	2.3	8.5	6.3	14.6	3.1	14.8
Bayelsa East	5.4	19.6	6.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.7	8.7	2.8	8.9	5.8	14.9	3.9	8.9
Bayelsa West	5.3	15.1	9.6	2.3	1.5	1.4	7.4	0.6	7.8	4.0	6.4	7.0	12.9	3.7	15.2
Benue North East	6.8	10.9	17.5	8.8	3.9	3.5	6.1	2.0	8.8	8.3	10.8	7.9	1.5	1.3	1.9
Benue North West	5.3	12.2	18.1	7.5	4.2	3.1	6.5	1.9	8.5	8.2	9.8	7.2	2.2	2.9	2.5
Benue South	5.3	15.9	16.8	4.7	4.7	2.5	8.1	0.5	8.3	6.7	7.5	5.9	2.3	5.3	5.5
Borno Central	8.8	15.8	5.3	16.1	6.1	2.1	1.4	3.6	6.2	6.4	8.0	3.8	7.3	3.8	5.3
Borno North	8.7	15.1	8.1	14.7	8.5	1.5	1.9	3.8	6.6	7.7	7.9	5.3	5.5	3.4	1.2
Borno South	9.9	10.4	8.8	13.1	11.0	1.1	4.2	2.4	3.9	8.0	7.4	3.5	10.7	3.5	2.0
Cross River Central	5.4	20.7	7.6	3.7	1.4	0.9	6.7	0.7	9.1	4.0	9.1	6.1	13.4	3.0	8.0
Cross River North	4.8	19.7	9.8	2.4	2.7	1.9	6.7	1.1	9.4	6.4	10.0	6.7	11.9	3.9	2.7
Cross River South	4.4	17.4	16.2	2.1	3.6	1.9	6.3	1.2	7.9	4.1	7.3	5.5	10.2	4.6	7.4
Delta Central	10.2	13.3	10.5	5.9	5.7	3.2	4.4	4.0	9.4	2.0	8.8	6.0	6.9	3.2	6.5
Delta North	6.7	7.0	19.1	5.1	3.8	2.4	4.8	1.9	7.8	4.4	9.9	4.2	9.8	3.3	9.9
Delta South	9.2	11.8	13.9	6.2	2.9	2.7	5.8	3.1	9.6	1.5	8.0	4.4	10.1	2.9	7.9
Ebonyi South	5.8	19.3	17.1	2.8	6.1	2.0	4.4	3.9	10.5	4.3	9.9	8.3	3.4	1.8	0.3
Ebonyi Central	6.1	17.5	17.3	4.3	5.8	3.0	4.5	3.1	10.1	7.5	9.8	5.5	2.5	2.7	0.5
Ebonyi North	8.1	16.4	15.9	6.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	5.0	8.9	4.9	8.9	3.4	6.4	3.5	3.9
Edo South	3.9	17.0	15.5	5.6	6.0	2.1	3.0	3.7	7.9	2.3	8.8	3.6	10.2	3.1	7.4
Edo Central	5.5	15.2	16.6	7.9	6.4	2.5	5.6	3.3	7.4	2.5	9.3	2.6	7.2	4.5	3.5
Edo North	6.7	19.5	12.5	5.5	6.0	2.5	5.8	3.0	7.0	2.3	9.5	3.2	4.0	2.2	10.3
Ekiti South	7.6	14.4	12.7	4.6	6.1	2.3	1.9	3.2	11.5	3.8	11.1	3.8	4.5	4.7	7.7

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Ekiti Central	11.1	15.0	11.9	2.7	7.1	0.5	6.7	2.9	10.4	3.1	8.6	3.0	3.6	4.2	9.3
Ekiti North	9.4	18.0	13.1	2.0	6.6	2.1	4.0	4.1	10.6	3.9	10.9	4.3	8.1	1.3	1.5
Enugu North	3.7	19.2	19.7	3.4	5.1	2.0	4.4	3.8	9.8	4.9	7.8	3.6	9.1	0.8	2.6
Enugu East	4.1	15.8	18.1	3.3	5.0	2.5	9.3	0.6	9.9	6.5	9.8	4.8	5.5	0.8	3.9
Enugu West	5.5	16.3	19.7	2.6	6.2	1.2	4.2	3.5	9.6	3.7	10.2	4.4	5.6	1.8	5.7
Gombe Central	13.5	10.2	9.5	14.3	5.7	2.0	4.6	3.7	4.8	8.4	8.7	3.4	1.5	2.1	7.6
Gombe North	10.0	11.1	11.6	11.6	8.1	1.7	7.5	1.5	7.6	8.6	8.2	3.2	4.0	1.0	4.3
Gombe South	7.5	9.2	9.9	7.6	1.6	2.5	5.0	1.6	8.4	9.0	8.2	4.6	4.5	5.9	14.2
Imo East	5.7	21.7	16.6	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.6	7.0	4.4	1.6	11.4	4.3	13.9	2.1	1.6
Imo North	6.7	22.8	17.5	2.3	2.7	1.6	4.1	7.7	5.2	4.3	10.6	4.8	6.4	2.1	1.4
Imo West	4.3	21.9	17.9	2.7	5.0	2.1	2.4	4.7	5.7	4.1	10.9	2.5	6.2	3.6	6.2
Jigawa North East	13.4	10.2	10.0	13.9	7.9	1.5	0.6	3.8	7.6	7.6	7.1	1.9	4.3	1.0	9.1
Jigawa North West	14.5	6.5	11.7	13.4	10.7	2.6	0.2	5.1	6.2	8.7	8.1	4.5	3.5	2.9	1.3
Jigawa South West	14.6	12.9	11.6	14.0	1.2	3.1	2.1	1.2	6.1	7.7	4.8	3.7	3.6	6.8	6.5
Kaduna Central	11.1	9.6	10.9	10.4	1.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	8.2	4.9	7.5	2.0	9.2	4.4	9.6
Kaduna North	13.8	9.2	13.7	10.0	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.4	5.9	7.6	7.8	2.4	6.1	5.1	5.2
Kaduna South	5.2	14.6	14.2	5.8	1.4	3.1	4.8	3.0	7.5	7.1	8.2	4.2	8.1	3.9	8.8
Kano South	15.2	9.3	11.2	14.5	13.6	1.6	3.4	1.5	4.4	8.5	7.8	3.9	0.9	1.1	3.0
Kano Central	16.6	12.4	12.1	13.5	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.8	7.3	7.8	3.3	2.1	1.3	3.5
Kano North	12.3	7.7	12.0	12.3	11.9	1.1	4.9	2.8	8.9	9.3	7.4	3.5	1.2	4.3	0.3
Katsina Central	15.2	6.0	12.8	16.7	3.8	2.0	4.2	4.3	5.1	7.6	8.8	4.2	4.5	1.9	2.9
Katsina North	14.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	7.5	1.7	4.7	3.1	6.9	8.3	7.9	4.4	2.4	1.3	2.8
Katsina South	12.4	7.6	14.5	13.9	7.0	2.3	2.7	3.6	8.8	9.8	8.6	1.7	3.3	1.5	2.5
Kebbi Central	12.3	8.4	9.3	16.1	9.8	1.4	7.1	0.6	6.7	7.6	8.8	4.0	2.7	1.1	4.1
Kebbi North	13.1	6.7	11.3	14.8	9.4	1.0	6.6	1.1	7.0	8.5	7.7	4.6	2.2	0.9	5.2
Kebbi South	9.8	10.0	10.2	13.4	15.4	0.8	4.9	0.5	6.8	7.0	6.6	3.3	5.3	2.2	3.9
Kogi Central	8.4	20.1	10.2	3.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	6.5	9.4	2.7	9.7	3.2	12.2	3.7	3.7
Kogi East	8.0	17.0	15.6	2.8	5.7	1.6	5.7	1.9	8.5	6.1	8.2	5.8	5.2	5.4	2.7
Kogi West	7.7	18.0	13.7	4.9	5.7	1.4	4.1	3.3	8.8	3.9	8.1	4.5	9.3	2.9	3.6
Kwara Central	7.6	21.6	9.3	8.3	4.7	3.8	2.6	5.3	10.0	3.1	9.5	2.4	4.5	3.5	3.9
Kwara North	5.3	2.0	16.7	11.5	25.6	1.0	4.0	4.4	10.4	6.0	8.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.1
Kwara South	6.3	18.2	14.0	6.2	10.4	2.2	2.1	6.7	10.2	4.4	10.0	2.2	3.6	1.7	1.7
Lagos West	9.5	20.2	12.6	5.3	1.0	1.8	9.1	2.4	9.8	1.1	8.7	2.2	12.6	1.9	1.7
Lagos Central	8.5	22.6	9.3	3.5	2.9	1.8	11.0	0.9	10.6	3.5	7.8	1.9	8.6	1.1	5.7
Lagos East	9.0	18.0	13.6	5.1	3.6	1.5	8.5	1.5	8.8	0.9	6.3	1.7	9.5	3.6	8.5
Nassar-awa South	9.9	6.7	9.5	8.4	7.3	1.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	5.2	9.5	2.3	5.7	7.0	13.2
Nassar-awa North	8.4	12.1	2.7	8.8	4.9	1.9	4.1	4.2	9.5	6.5	8.7	5.2	4.5	4.8	13.8
Nassar-awa West	7.7	7.3	11.9	10.5	15.0	1.4	4.9	2.7	8.4	2.7	10.4	6.4	4.5	0.8	5.3
Niger East	8.5	9.1	11.3	13.3	7.1	2.1	5.1	4.3	8.5	4.7	8.3	3.4	4.7	2.0	7.8
Niger North	9.0	11.1	17.1	15.8	8.9	1.7	6.2	3.4	8.5	3.5	9.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5
Niger South	12.5	5.9	13.2	17.1	6.6	2.3	3.8	4.9	9.2	6.0	7.6	5.1	2.8	1.5	1.3
Ogun Central	7.3	14.1	19.0	5.1	9.5	1.9	4.7	0.9	9.9	5.2	7.8	3.5	4.5	3.9	2.7
Ogun East	6.3	19.6	14.0	3.7	3.7	1.6	2.7	5.4	10.1	2.7	8.0	3.2	9.0	2.9	7.4
Ogun West	7.5	16.6	17.0	5.8	11.9	1.9	7.4	0.5	8.8	5.9	8.5	6.1	0.6	0.6	1.1

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Ondo Central	6.8	14.4	13.5	4.3	10.4	1.1	8.9	0.7	11.5	7.4	9.5	2.8	5.8	1.4	1.6
Ondo North	8.2	15.7	11.5	10.4	9.4	2.0	3.8	3.5	10.7	4.9	9.6	3.2	5.0	1.4	0.5
Ondo South	6.6	7.8	17.2	10.4	7.5	3.5	8.4	0.2	11.1	8.5	9.9	3.6	3.6	0.4	1.4
Osun Central	10.6	18.8	9.2	6.5	5.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	9.4	1.7	8.6	3.8	5.9	2.5	9.9
Osun East	8.8	18.9	12.9	6.7	2.6	2.3	5.1	0.6	11.5	4.9	9.5	5.5	4.4	2.9	3.6
Osun West	10.0	10.6	14.1	7.4	6.5	2.3	3.5	3.7	10.5	5.3	10.7	4.0	2.3	2.8	6.5
Oyo Central	7.3	19.2	12.1	5.6	6.6	1.8	4.8	1.1	9.7	3.4	8.4	5.4	4.7	2.5	7.5
Oyo North	8.3	10.7	14.1	8.9	18.0	1.4	6.0	0.3	9.8	6.0	7.7	5.0	1.1	1.0	1.9
Oyo South	7.7	21.3	13.4	6.1	7.2	1.0	5.5	1.9	9.9	2.0	6.2	4.2	5.7	2.1	6.0
Plateau Central	8.9	14.3	12.0	4.8	2.4	2.3	6.0	1.5	8.3	7.6	5.5	5.7	4.5	4.4	11.7
Plateau North	6.5	12.1	8.1	6.2	2.5	2.1	3.0	4.2	7.3	6.4	6.9	3.7	9.2	5.6	16.3
Plateau South	6.6	10.0	13.7	8.4	3.8	2.7	7.3	0.7	8.9	8.4	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.7	6.3
Rivers East	3.7	18.9	12.4	3.7	0.4	1.5	2.3	4.4	8.4	1.4	9.9	2.0	21.1	2.9	7.2
Rivers South East	3.6	16.1	14.9	1.7	0.6	1.1	4.8	2.7	8.8	1.8	8.9	4.7	15.2	5.2	9.9
Rivers West	4.5	16.6	14.2	4.5	0.7	1.8	5.7	2.3	9.2	3.1	8.6	4.5	11.2	5.0	8.2
Sokoto East	9.9	6.5	7.5	13.9	6.0	1.4	4.3	2.3	7.3	8.8	9.1	4.5	3.9	3.8	10.7
Sokoto North	11.1	5.3	10.3	13.7	10.3	1.0	5.4	1.5	5.5	7.3	8.1	6.0	5.2	3.7	5.6
Sokoto South	12.1	4.2	9.9	14.0	3.6	1.5	6.2	0.9	6.2	7.9	8.6	5.2	8.0	4.9	6.6
Taraba Central	10.2	18.4	11.5	11.8	4.9	2.2	6.5	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.5	3.2	2.8	6.8
Taraba North	8.9	13.7	8.8	7.7	4.0	2.2	6.1	1.7	6.4	5.5	7.4	4.7	5.8	4.9	12.3
Taraba South	7.8	18.1	11.6	8.4	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.3	7.0	7.1	9.4	4.0	3.4	1.7	6.8
Yobe East	13.0	10.1	10.6	15.6	2.8	1.1	1.1	4.8	6.5	8.5	8.9	2.8	2.3	5.9	6.1
Yobe North	12.3	9.9	13.3	15.1	4.4	0.7	1.4	6.2	8.3	8.3	8.7	6.4	1.0	0.2	3.8
Yobe South	11.6	13.6	11.1	12.6	3.5	1.5	3.4	3.5	5.9	6.1	8.4	2.2	6.0	2.1	8.3
Zam-fara Central	12.3	10.7	9.8	15.8	5.3	1.7	5.0	3.7	7.5	8.2	8.2	3.9	1.3	3.1	3.6
Zam-fara North	11.8	2.1	13.7	12.6	1.9	1.6	4.5	1.7	9.0	7.2	10.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	15.9
Zam-fara West	9.0	11.6	11.8	16.8	9.3	1.3	4.7	2.3	6.3	8.9	7.6	5.3	1.0	2.0	2.1
FCT	6.3	17.4	8.6	6.1	4.6	2.1	3.3	5.9	7.8	2.5	9.5	3.7	11.0	3.1	8.1

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D19. Percentage contribution to Nigeria MPI by disability status

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
No PLWDs	9.5	12.3	12.6	9.8	6.6	2.0	4.8	2.7	7.6	6.4	8.3	4.2	5.2	3.0	5.1
With PLWDs	8.0	13.6	12.4	8.0	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.8	7.1	5.6	7.8	4.0	7.9	3.9	8.0

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D20. Percentage contribution to Nigeria MPI by age

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
0–17	10.4	11.8	12.1	11.2	6.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	7.3	6.4	8.1	4.0	4.7	3.0	5.2
18+	8.2	13.2	13.0	7.9	6.4	1.7	4.9	2.8	7.7	6.1	8.3	4.4	6.5	3.1	5.7

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D21. Absolute contribution to Nigeria MPI by national and by area

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
National	0.024	0.032	0.032	0.025	0.016	0.005	0.012	0.007	0.019	0.016	0.021	0.011	0.014	0.008	0.014
Urban	0.016	0.024	0.018	0.013	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.011	0.005	0.012	0.004	0.014	0.005	0.012
Rural	0.028	0.035	0.038	0.030	0.021	0.006	0.015	0.007	0.023	0.021	0.025	0.014	0.014	0.009	0.015

Note: Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D22. Absolute contribution to Nigeria MPI by zone

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
North Central	0.020	0.035	0.037	0.021	0.016	0.006	0.015	0.008	0.023	0.016	0.022	0.013	0.013	0.010	0.016
North East	0.030	0.035	0.033	0.042	0.025	0.007	0.014	0.009	0.020	0.026	0.026	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.021
North West	0.041	0.028	0.037	0.043	0.024	0.007	0.013	0.009	0.021	0.026	0.026	0.013	0.012	0.009	0.015
South East	0.011	0.034	0.032	0.007	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.008	0.015	0.008	0.017	0.008	0.013	0.005	0.006
South South	0.014	0.042	0.033	0.010	0.005	0.004	0.013	0.007	0.020	0.008	0.021	0.012	0.031	0.010	0.019
South West	0.012	0.025	0.021	0.009	0.012	0.003	0.010	0.002	0.015	0.006	0.013	0.006	0.008	0.003	0.006

Note: Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D23. Absolute contribution to Nigeria MPI by State

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock
Abia	0.008	0.020	0.014	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.007	0.001	0.010	0.003	0.015	0.004	0.003
Adamawa	0.027	0.035	0.039	0.024	0.012	0.010	0.013	0.007	0.016	0.022	0.012	0.009	0.007	0.013	0.037
Akwa Ibom	0.019	0.050	0.050	0.013	0.004	0.004	0.013	0.010	0.020	0.008	0.022	0.012	0.036	0.016	0.016
Anambra	0.008	0.020	0.019	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.008	0.001	0.010	0.004	0.009	0.005	0.009
Bauchi	0.017	0.018	0.028	0.050	0.049	0.005	0.017	0.006	0.019	0.030	0.029	0.013	0.008	0.003	0.005
Bayelsa	0.019	0.068	0.033	0.009	0.005	0.006	0.027	0.007	0.034	0.013	0.031	0.026	0.056	0.014	0.053
Benue	0.018	0.043	0.054	0.020	0.014	0.009	0.023	0.004	0.026	0.023	0.028	0.021	0.006	0.012	0.012
Borno	0.029	0.045	0.021	0.048	0.024	0.006	0.007	0.010	0.018	0.022	0.025	0.012	0.025	0.012	0.012
Cross River	0.015	0.059	0.030	0.009	0.007	0.004	0.020	0.003	0.027	0.015	0.027	0.019	0.036	0.011	0.017
Delta	0.015	0.019	0.025	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.009	0.005	0.016	0.005	0.015	0.009	0.015	0.005	0.014
Ebonyi	0.022	0.056	0.054	0.016	0.014	0.009	0.012	0.013	0.031	0.019	0.030	0.016	0.014	0.009	0.006
Edo	0.007	0.022	0.019	0.008	0.008	0.003	0.006	0.004	0.009	0.003	0.012	0.004	0.009	0.004	0.009
Ekiti	0.011	0.020	0.016	0.004	0.008	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.014	0.005	0.013	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.008
Enugu	0.010	0.041	0.045	0.007	0.013	0.004	0.013	0.007	0.023	0.012	0.021	0.010	0.017	0.002	0.009
Gombe	0.041	0.039	0.039	0.044	0.020	0.008	0.021	0.010	0.025	0.033	0.032	0.014	0.012	0.011	0.033
Imo	0.008	0.032	0.025	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.016	0.006	0.013	0.003	0.003
Jigawa	0.055	0.033	0.043	0.053	0.032	0.009	0.003	0.016	0.025	0.032	0.028	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.016
Kaduna	0.031	0.033	0.040	0.026	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.009	0.020	0.021	0.024	0.009	0.022	0.014	0.022
Kano	0.040	0.026	0.032	0.037	0.029	0.006	0.011	0.006	0.015	0.023	0.021	0.010	0.004	0.006	0.006
Katsina	0.043	0.023	0.037	0.047	0.018	0.006	0.012	0.011	0.020	0.025	0.026	0.011	0.010	0.005	0.008
Kebbi	0.045	0.032	0.039	0.057	0.044	0.004	0.024	0.003	0.026	0.030	0.030	0.015	0.013	0.005	0.017
Kogi	0.020	0.044	0.036	0.008	0.013	0.004	0.012	0.007	0.022	0.013	0.021	0.013	0.018	0.011	0.008
Kwara	0.011	0.020	0.026	0.018	0.031	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.019	0.009	0.017	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.003
Lagos	0.009	0.020	0.012	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.010	0.002	0.008	0.002	0.011	0.002	0.005
Nasarawa	0.022	0.020	0.020	0.022	0.021	0.004	0.011	0.007	0.020	0.012	0.023	0.010	0.012	0.012	0.027
Niger	0.026	0.026	0.037	0.041	0.021	0.006	0.015	0.011	0.024	0.012	0.024	0.009	0.009	0.004	0.013
Ogun	0.021	0.048	0.048	0.016	0.030	0.005	0.018	0.004	0.026	0.015	0.024	0.016	0.007	0.004	0.006
Ondo	0.007	0.011	0.014	0.008	0.008	0.002	0.007	0.001	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.001
Osun	0.015	0.023	0.018	0.010	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.006	0.014	0.006	0.006	0.004	0.011
Oyo	0.015	0.031	0.025	0.013	0.022	0.003	0.010	0.002	0.019	0.008	0.014	0.009	0.007	0.003	0.009
Plateau	0.027	0.044	0.044	0.024	0.011	0.009	0.022	0.006	0.031	0.028	0.021	0.020	0.021	0.021	0.037
Rivers	0.010	0.042	0.033	0.008	0.001	0.004	0.010	0.008	0.021	0.005	0.022	0.009	0.039	0.010	0.020
Sokoto	0.045	0.022	0.038	0.057	0.027	0.005	0.022	0.006	0.026	0.033	0.035	0.022	0.024	0.017	0.031
Taraba	0.030	0.056	0.036	0.031	0.013	0.008	0.019	0.010	0.021	0.019	0.025	0.016	0.015	0.011	0.031

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Yobe	0.047	0.040	0.042	0.055	0.012	0.004	0.006	0.018	0.025	0.029	0.032	0.013	0.010	0.014	0.022
Zam-fara	0.034	0.033	0.037	0.052	0.023	0.005	0.016	0.009	0.023	0.028	0.027	0.015	0.004	0.008	0.015
FCT Abuja	0.012	0.032	0.016	0.011	0.009	0.004	0.006	0.011	0.014	0.005	0.018	0.007	0.020	0.006	0.015

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D24. Absolute contribution to Nigeria MPI by senatorial district

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Abia Central	0.008	0.019	0.014	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.012	0.004	0.003
Abia North	0.004	0.020	0.007	0.005	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.002	0.007	0.006	0.012	0.003	0.001
Abia South	0.010	0.023	0.021	0.006	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.009	0.001	0.013	0.001	0.021	0.004	0.006
Ad-amawa Central	0.029	0.025	0.036	0.028	0.018	0.008	0.012	0.008	0.014	0.018	0.015	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.020
Ad-amawa North	0.027	0.040	0.036	0.019	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.007	0.013	0.022	0.009	0.010	0.007	0.014	0.056
Ad-amawa South	0.024	0.040	0.046	0.027	0.009	0.010	0.020	0.007	0.024	0.026	0.015	0.012	0.005	0.016	0.025
Akwa Ibom North East	0.021	0.047	0.047	0.013	0.003	0.004	0.013	0.009	0.019	0.006	0.019	0.010	0.040	0.017	0.016
Akwa Ibom North West	0.016	0.049	0.056	0.014	0.005	0.003	0.009	0.013	0.020	0.008	0.024	0.009	0.030	0.017	0.015
Akwa Ibom South	0.020	0.054	0.047	0.012	0.003	0.005	0.017	0.008	0.022	0.011	0.023	0.016	0.039	0.015	0.017
Anam-bra Central	0.006	0.016	0.015	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.007	0.001	0.008	0.003	0.010	0.003	0.008
Anam-bra North	0.006	0.018	0.015	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.003	0.009	0.002	0.010	0.005	0.009	0.004	0.009
Anam-bra South	0.010	0.026	0.025	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.001	0.011	0.004	0.008	0.006	0.011
Bauchi Central	0.018	0.012	0.033	0.052	0.058	0.006	0.024	0.003	0.022	0.032	0.031	0.013	0.013	0.005	0.007
Bauchi North	0.015	0.027	0.014	0.061	0.063	0.004	0.016	0.004	0.023	0.033	0.031	0.017	0.005	0.002	0.002
Bauchi South	0.019	0.018	0.033	0.038	0.023	0.005	0.007	0.011	0.011	0.024	0.023	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.005
Bayel-sa Central	0.012	0.060	0.026	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.025	0.007	0.032	0.008	0.030	0.022	0.052	0.011	0.052
Bayel-sa East	0.019	0.068	0.024	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.017	0.013	0.030	0.010	0.031	0.020	0.051	0.014	0.031
Bayel-sa West	0.026	0.074	0.047	0.011	0.007	0.007	0.037	0.003	0.038	0.020	0.032	0.034	0.064	0.018	0.075
Benue North East	0.017	0.026	0.042	0.021	0.009	0.008	0.015	0.005	0.021	0.020	0.026	0.019	0.004	0.003	0.005
Benue North West	0.016	0.037	0.056	0.023	0.013	0.009	0.020	0.006	0.026	0.025	0.030	0.022	0.007	0.009	0.008
Benue South	0.020	0.058	0.062	0.017	0.017	0.009	0.030	0.002	0.030	0.024	0.027	0.021	0.009	0.020	0.020
Borno Central	0.026	0.048	0.016	0.048	0.018	0.006	0.004	0.011	0.019	0.019	0.024	0.011	0.022	0.012	0.016
Borno North	0.036	0.062	0.033	0.061	0.035	0.006	0.008	0.016	0.027	0.032	0.033	0.022	0.023	0.014	0.005
Borno South	0.031	0.033	0.028	0.042	0.035	0.004	0.014	0.008	0.012	0.026	0.024	0.011	0.034	0.011	0.006
Cross River Central	0.016	0.060	0.022	0.011	0.004	0.003	0.019	0.002	0.027	0.012	0.026	0.018	0.039	0.009	0.023
Cross River North	0.016	0.066	0.033	0.008	0.009	0.006	0.022	0.004	0.032	0.022	0.034	0.023	0.040	0.013	0.009
Cross River South	0.011	0.045	0.041	0.005	0.009	0.005	0.016	0.003	0.020	0.011	0.019	0.014	0.026	0.012	0.019
Delta Central	0.018	0.023	0.018	0.010	0.010	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.016	0.003	0.015	0.010	0.012	0.006	0.011
Delta North	0.010	0.011	0.030	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.003	0.012	0.007	0.015	0.007	0.015	0.005	0.015

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Delta South	0.018	0.023	0.027	0.012	0.006	0.005	0.011	0.006	0.019	0.003	0.016	0.009	0.020	0.006	0.015
Ebonyi South	0.021	0.060	0.059	0.015	0.020	0.010	0.015	0.010	0.034	0.025	0.033	0.019	0.009	0.009	0.002
Ebonyi Central	0.028	0.056	0.054	0.021	0.008	0.010	0.010	0.017	0.030	0.017	0.030	0.011	0.022	0.012	0.013
Ebonyi North	0.014	0.048	0.043	0.007	0.015	0.005	0.011	0.010	0.026	0.011	0.025	0.021	0.009	0.005	0.001
Edo South	0.007	0.019	0.021	0.010	0.008	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.009	0.003	0.012	0.003	0.009	0.006	0.005
Edo Central	0.011	0.033	0.021	0.009	0.010	0.004	0.010	0.005	0.012	0.004	0.016	0.005	0.007	0.004	0.017
Edo North	0.004	0.016	0.015	0.005	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.002	0.008	0.003	0.010	0.003	0.007
Ekiti South	0.013	0.018	0.015	0.003	0.009	0.001	0.008	0.003	0.013	0.004	0.010	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.011
Ekiti Central	0.012	0.023	0.016	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.013	0.005	0.014	0.005	0.010	0.002	0.002
Ekiti North	0.010	0.018	0.016	0.006	0.008	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.015	0.005	0.014	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.010
Enugu North	0.012	0.047	0.054	0.010	0.015	0.007	0.028	0.002	0.029	0.019	0.029	0.014	0.016	0.002	0.011
Enugu East	0.009	0.045	0.047	0.008	0.012	0.005	0.010	0.009	0.023	0.012	0.018	0.009	0.022	0.002	0.006
Enugu West	0.011	0.032	0.038	0.005	0.012	0.002	0.008	0.007	0.019	0.007	0.020	0.009	0.011	0.004	0.011
Gombe Central	0.054	0.040	0.038	0.057	0.023	0.008	0.018	0.015	0.019	0.033	0.034	0.014	0.006	0.008	0.030
Gombe North	0.039	0.044	0.046	0.046	0.032	0.007	0.029	0.006	0.030	0.034	0.032	0.013	0.016	0.004	0.017
Gombe South	0.026	0.032	0.034	0.026	0.006	0.009	0.017	0.006	0.029	0.031	0.028	0.016	0.016	0.020	0.049
Imo East	0.008	0.029	0.022	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.009	0.006	0.002	0.015	0.006	0.018	0.003	0.002
Imo North	0.011	0.039	0.030	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.013	0.009	0.007	0.018	0.008	0.011	0.004	0.002
Imo West	0.005	0.025	0.020	0.003	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.007
Jigawa North East	0.057	0.043	0.043	0.059	0.034	0.007	0.003	0.016	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.008	0.018	0.004	0.039
Jigawa North West	0.054	0.024	0.044	0.050	0.040	0.010	0.001	0.019	0.023	0.033	0.030	0.017	0.013	0.011	0.005
Jigawa South West	0.055	0.048	0.043	0.052	0.004	0.012	0.008	0.005	0.023	0.029	0.018	0.014	0.014	0.025	0.024
Kaduna Central	0.029	0.025	0.029	0.027	0.004	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.022	0.013	0.020	0.005	0.024	0.012	0.025
Kaduna North	0.045	0.030	0.044	0.032	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.008	0.019	0.024	0.025	0.008	0.019	0.016	0.017
Kaduna South	0.015	0.042	0.041	0.017	0.004	0.009	0.014	0.009	0.022	0.020	0.024	0.012	0.023	0.011	0.026
Kano South	0.032	0.024	0.023	0.026	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.007	0.014	0.015	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.007
Kano Central	0.038	0.024	0.037	0.038	0.037	0.003	0.015	0.009	0.028	0.029	0.023	0.011	0.004	0.013	0.001
Kano North	0.049	0.030	0.036	0.047	0.044	0.005	0.011	0.005	0.014	0.028	0.025	0.013	0.003	0.003	0.010
Katsina Central	0.049	0.019	0.041	0.054	0.012	0.006	0.014	0.014	0.017	0.024	0.029	0.014	0.015	0.006	0.009
Katsina North	0.049	0.032	0.033	0.050	0.025	0.006	0.016	0.010	0.023	0.028	0.026	0.015	0.008	0.004	0.009
Katsina South	0.030	0.019	0.035	0.034	0.017	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.021	0.024	0.021	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.006
Kebbi Central	0.046	0.031	0.035	0.060	0.036	0.005	0.027	0.002	0.025	0.028	0.033	0.015	0.010	0.004	0.015
Kebbi North	0.047	0.024	0.041	0.053	0.034	0.004	0.024	0.004	0.025	0.031	0.028	0.017	0.008	0.003	0.019
Kebbi South	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.058	0.067	0.003	0.021	0.002	0.029	0.030	0.028	0.014	0.023	0.009	0.017
Kogi Central	0.015	0.036	0.018	0.007	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.012	0.017	0.005	0.017	0.006	0.022	0.007	0.007
Kogi East	0.027	0.057	0.052	0.009	0.019	0.005	0.019	0.006	0.028	0.020	0.027	0.019	0.017	0.018	0.009
Kogi West	0.013	0.031	0.024	0.009	0.010	0.002	0.007	0.006	0.015	0.007	0.014	0.008	0.016	0.005	0.006
Kwara Central	0.012	0.034	0.014	0.013	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.008	0.016	0.005	0.015	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.006
Kwara North	0.012	0.004	0.038	0.026	0.058	0.002	0.009	0.010	0.024	0.014	0.019	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.000
Kwara South	0.010	0.028	0.021	0.009	0.016	0.003	0.003	0.010	0.016	0.007	0.015	0.003	0.006	0.003	0.003
Lagos West	0.006	0.017	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.008	0.001	0.008	0.003	0.006	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.004
Lagos Central	0.012	0.023	0.018	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.011	0.002	0.011	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.012	0.005	0.011
Lagos East	0.009	0.020	0.012	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.010	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.012	0.002	0.002
Nassar-awa South	0.020	0.029	0.006	0.021	0.011	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.022	0.015	0.021	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.033
Nassar-awa North	0.016	0.015	0.024	0.021	0.030	0.003	0.010	0.005	0.017	0.005	0.021	0.013	0.009	0.002	0.011

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
Nassar-awa West	0.027	0.019	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.004	0.012	0.005	0.020	0.014	0.026	0.006	0.016	0.019	0.036
Niger East	0.022	0.024	0.029	0.034	0.019	0.006	0.013	0.011	0.022	0.012	0.021	0.009	0.012	0.005	0.020
Niger North	0.028	0.035	0.054	0.050	0.028	0.005	0.020	0.011	0.027	0.011	0.029	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.005
Niger South	0.035	0.016	0.036	0.047	0.018	0.006	0.011	0.014	0.026	0.017	0.021	0.014	0.008	0.004	0.004
Ogun Central	0.013	0.025	0.034	0.009	0.017	0.003	0.008	0.002	0.018	0.009	0.014	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.005
Ogun East	0.011	0.034	0.024	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.005	0.009	0.017	0.005	0.014	0.005	0.016	0.005	0.013
Ogun West	0.028	0.063	0.064	0.022	0.045	0.007	0.028	0.002	0.033	0.022	0.032	0.023	0.002	0.002	0.004
Ondo Central	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.003	0.007	0.001	0.006	0.001	0.008	0.005	0.007	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.001
Ondo North	0.006	0.012	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.004	0.008	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000
Ondo South	0.008	0.010	0.022	0.013	0.010	0.004	0.011	0.000	0.014	0.011	0.013	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.002
Osun Central	0.015	0.027	0.013	0.009	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.002	0.012	0.005	0.008	0.004	0.014
Osun East	0.012	0.025	0.017	0.009	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.001	0.015	0.007	0.013	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.005
Osun West	0.017	0.018	0.024	0.013	0.011	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.018	0.009	0.018	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.011
Oyo Central	0.012	0.032	0.020	0.009	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.002	0.016	0.006	0.014	0.009	0.008	0.004	0.013
Oyo North	0.021	0.027	0.036	0.023	0.046	0.004	0.015	0.001	0.025	0.015	0.020	0.013	0.003	0.002	0.005
Oyo South	0.012	0.033	0.021	0.009	0.011	0.002	0.008	0.003	0.015	0.003	0.010	0.006	0.009	0.003	0.009
Plateau Central	0.031	0.050	0.042	0.017	0.008	0.008	0.021	0.005	0.029	0.027	0.019	0.020	0.016	0.015	0.041
Plateau North	0.023	0.043	0.028	0.022	0.009	0.007	0.011	0.015	0.026	0.022	0.024	0.013	0.033	0.020	0.057
Plateau South	0.025	0.038	0.053	0.032	0.015	0.011	0.028	0.003	0.034	0.032	0.020	0.023	0.021	0.026	0.024
Rivers East	0.007	0.035	0.023	0.007	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.008	0.016	0.003	0.018	0.004	0.039	0.005	0.013
Rivers South East	0.011	0.048	0.045	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.014	0.008	0.026	0.005	0.027	0.014	0.045	0.016	0.029
Rivers West	0.013	0.048	0.041	0.013	0.002	0.005	0.016	0.007	0.027	0.009	0.025	0.013	0.032	0.014	0.023
Sokoto East	0.041	0.026	0.031	0.057	0.024	0.006	0.018	0.009	0.030	0.036	0.037	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.044
Sokoto North	0.047	0.022	0.043	0.058	0.043	0.004	0.023	0.006	0.023	0.031	0.034	0.025	0.022	0.015	0.023
Sokoto South	0.049	0.017	0.040	0.056	0.015	0.006	0.025	0.003	0.025	0.032	0.035	0.021	0.032	0.020	0.026
Taraba Central	0.031	0.056	0.035	0.036	0.015	0.007	0.020	0.010	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.017	0.010	0.009	0.021
Taraba North	0.035	0.054	0.035	0.030	0.016	0.009	0.024	0.007	0.025	0.022	0.029	0.019	0.023	0.019	0.048
Taraba South	0.025	0.057	0.037	0.027	0.010	0.009	0.014	0.014	0.022	0.022	0.030	0.012	0.011	0.005	0.021
Yobe East	0.045	0.035	0.037	0.054	0.010	0.004	0.004	0.016	0.023	0.029	0.031	0.010	0.008	0.020	0.021
Yobe North	0.048	0.039	0.053	0.060	0.017	0.003	0.006	0.024	0.033	0.033	0.034	0.025	0.004	0.001	0.015
Yobe South	0.049	0.058	0.047	0.054	0.015	0.007	0.015	0.015	0.025	0.026	0.036	0.009	0.026	0.009	0.035
Zam-fara Central	0.035	0.031	0.028	0.045	0.015	0.005	0.014	0.010	0.021	0.023	0.023	0.011	0.004	0.009	0.010
Zam-fara North	0.037	0.006	0.043	0.040	0.006	0.005	0.014	0.005	0.028	0.023	0.031	0.011	0.007	0.008	0.050
Zam-fara West	0.033	0.042	0.043	0.061	0.034	0.005	0.017	0.008	0.023	0.032	0.028	0.019	0.004	0.007	0.008
FCT	0.012	0.032	0.016	0.011	0.009	0.004	0.006	0.011	0.014	0.005	0.018	0.007	0.020	0.006	0.015

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D25. Absolute contribution to Nigeria MPI by disability status

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
No PLWDs	0.024	0.031	0.032	0.025	0.017	0.005	0.012	0.007	0.019	0.016	0.021	0.011	0.013	0.007	0.013
With PLWDs	0.024	0.041	0.037	0.024	0.014	0.006	0.013	0.009	0.022	0.017	0.024	0.012	0.024	0.012	0.024

Note: PLWDs: *People living with disabilities.*
Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D26. Absolute contribution to Nigeria MPI by age

	Nutri-tion	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanita-tion	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unem-ployment	Underem-ployment	Security shock
0–17	0.029	0.033	0.034	0.031	0.018	0.006	0.013	0.007	0.021	0.018	0.023	0.011	0.013	0.009	0.015
18+	0.019	0.031	0.031	0.019	0.015	0.004	0.012	0.007	0.018	0.014	0.020	0.010	0.015	0.007	0.013

Note: Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D27. Nigeria Child Multidimensional Poverty Index

Poverty cutoff (k)	Index	Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
k value=21%	Child MPI	0.322	*0.317*	*0.327*
	Incidence (H, %)	83.5	*82.7*	*84.4*
	Intensity (A, %)	38.5	*38.2*	*38.9*

Note: Poverty cutoff (k value): *The poverty cutoff is used to identify who is multidimensionally poor. If a person's deprivations score is equal to or greater than the poverty cutoff they are identified as multidimensionally poor.*
MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): *The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.*
Intensity of Child MPI (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D28. Uncensored headcount ratios (Nigeria Child MPI)

Indicator	Percentage of population deprived	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Nutrition	58.0	*56.8*	*59.1*
Food insecurity	49.2	*48.1*	*50.4*
Time to healthcare	50.9	*49.2*	*52.7*
School attendance	30.5	*29.4*	*31.6*
Years of schooling	16.3	*15.1*	*17.4*
School lag	19.2	*18.3*	*20.0*
Water	40.4	*38.8*	*42.0*
Water reliability	25.4	*24.2*	*26.5*
Sanitation	65.4	*64.2*	*66.7*
Housing materials	52.2	*50.9*	*53.6*
Cooking fuel	73.0	*71.9*	*74.1*
Assets	31.9	*30.9*	*33.0*
Unemployment	14.7	*14.0*	*15.4*
Underemployment	22.2	*21.2*	*23.1*
Security shock	16.3	*15.5*	*17.1*
Birth attendance	33.4	*32.3*	*34.5*
Playground	20.5	*19.4*	*21.6*
Child engagement	65.9	*64.7*	*67.0*
Child care	28.7	*27.7*	*29.7*
Breastfeeding	30.5	*29.4*	*31.6*
Supplement	33.5	*32.3*	*34.6*
Immunisation	26.3	*25.2*	*27.3*
Severe undernutrition	31.8	*30.7*	*32.9*

Note: Uncensored headcount ratios: *The proportion of the population (both the multidimensionally poor and non-poor) who are deprived in a given indicator.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D29. Censored headcount ratios (Nigeria Child MPI)

Indicator	Percentage of population Child MPI— poor and deprived	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Nutrition	54.3	*53.1*	*55.4*
Food insecurity	45.2	*44.1*	*46.4*
Time to healthcare	47.6	*45.9*	*49.3*
School attendance	29.9	*28.8*	*31.0*
Years of schooling	16.2	*15.0*	*17.4*
School lag	17.3	*16.5*	*18.1*
Water	36.3	*34.7*	*37.9*
Water reliability	21.8	*20.8*	*22.9*
Sanitation	58.7	*57.4*	*60.0*
Housing materials	50.1	*48.8*	*51.5*
Cooking fuel	65.7	*64.5*	*66.8*
Assets	30.9	*29.8*	*32.0*

Indicator	Percentage of population Child MPI— poor and deprived	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Unemployment	13.8	*13.1*	*14.5*
Underemployment	20.4	*19.4*	*21.3*
Security shock	15.7	*14.9*	*16.5*
Birth attendance	31.4	*30.3*	*32.5*
Playground	18.6	*17.6*	*19.7*
Child engagement	56.6	*55.4*	*57.8*
Child care	26.0	*25.1*	*27.0*
Breastfeeding	27.4	*26.3*	*28.5*
Supplement	30.7	*29.6*	*31.8*
Immunisation	23.5	*22.5*	*24.5*
Severe undernutrition	30.5	*29.4*	*31.6*

Note: Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D30. Multidimensional poverty by area (Nigeria Child MPI)

Area	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*			
National	**0.322**	*0.317*	*0.327*	**83.5**	*82.7*	*84.4*	**38.5**	*38.2*	*38.9*	100.0	22.85
Rural	**0.355**	*0.349*	*0.360*	**89.1**	*88.4*	*89.9*	**39.8**	*39.4*	*40.2*	74.7	18.20
Urban	**0.225**	*0.216*	*0.234*	**67.1**	*64.8*	*69.5*	**33.5**	*33.1*	*34.0*	25.3	4.65

Note: MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls considering sampling errors.*
Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): *The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.*
Intensity of Child MPI (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D31. Multidimensional poverty by zone (Nigeria Child MPI)

Zone	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
North Central	**0.322**	*0.313*	*0.332*	**84.3**	*82.6*	*86.0*	**38.2**	*37.6*	*38.9*	15.1	3.49
North East	**0.358**	*0.349*	*0.366*	**91.2**	*90.0*	*92.4*	**39.2**	*38.5*	*39.9*	14.6	3.64
North West	**0.370**	*0.361*	*0.379*	**90.7**	*89.5*	*92.0*	**40.8**	*40.1*	*41.4*	35.0	8.68
South East	**0.254**	*0.243*	*0.265*	**74.0**	*71.2*	*76.7*	**34.4**	*33.7*	*35.1*	8.6	1.74
South South	**0.302**	*0.291*	*0.313*	**81.2**	*79.1*	*83.3*	**37.1**	*36.4*	*37.9*	12.4	2.76
South West	**0.225**	*0.204*	*0.247*	**65.1**	*61.1*	*69.2*	**34.6**	*33.0*	*36.3*	14.3	2.55

Note: MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): *The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.*

Intensity of Child MPI (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).*

Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*

Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D32. Multidimensional poverty by State (Nigeria Child MPI)

State	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Abia	**0.166**	*0.141*	*0.191*	**54.9**	*47.5*	*62.3*	**30.2**	*28.9*	*31.6*	1.2	178
Adamawa	**0.329**	*0.305*	*0.352*	**85.9**	*81.8*	*90.0*	**38.2**	*37.0*	*39.5*	2.4	568
Akwa Ibom	**0.337**	*0.310*	*0.365*	**86.3**	*81.0*	*91.5*	**39.1**	*37.5*	*40.8*	3.0	718
Anambra	**0.178**	*0.156*	*0.201*	**58.0**	*51.3*	*64.6*	**30.8**	*29.5*	*32.0*	2.0	322
Bauchi	**0.333**	*0.314*	*0.352*	**91.2**	*88.6*	*93.9*	**36.5**	*35.1*	*38.0*	4.3	1,077
Bayelsa	**0.428**	*0.408*	*0.449*	**97.4**	*95.8*	*99.1*	**43.9**	*42.2*	*45.7*	1.4	383
Benue	**0.349**	*0.323*	*0.375*	**89.1**	*85.3*	*92.9*	**39.2**	*37.4*	*41.0*	3.0	740
Borno	**0.347**	*0.321*	*0.373*	**88.0**	*84.1*	*91.9*	**39.4**	*37.6*	*41.3*	1.6	392
Cross River	**0.321**	*0.302*	*0.340*	**87.5**	*83.6*	*91.5*	**36.7**	*35.4*	*37.9*	1.8	429
Delta	**0.234**	*0.210*	*0.258*	**70.1**	*64.3*	*75.9*	**33.4**	*31.9*	*35.0*	2.3	449
Ebonyi	**0.363**	*0.343*	*0.384*	**92.1**	*89.1*	*95.0*	**39.5**	*38.0*	*40.9*	2.5	628
Edo	**0.198**	*0.175*	*0.222*	**62.4**	*55.9*	*68.9*	**31.8**	*30.8*	*32.8*	1.4	238
Ekiti	**0.195**	*0.165*	*0.225*	**63.4**	*54.6*	*72.2*	**30.8**	*29.8*	*31.9*	1.4	238
Enugu	**0.276**	*0.256*	*0.296*	**83.4**	*77.9*	*88.9*	**33.0**	*31.9*	*34.2*	1.5	337
Gombe	**0.403**	*0.387*	*0.419*	**95.7**	*94.0*	*97.4*	**42.1**	*40.8*	*43.4*	1.9	508
Imo	**0.223**	*0.195*	*0.252*	**71.3**	*63.3*	*79.3*	**31.4**	*30.2*	*32.5*	1.4	274
Jigawa	**0.417**	*0.393*	*0.441*	**93.3**	*90.5*	*96.1*	**44.7**	*43.0*	*46.3*	4.4	1,132
Kaduna	**0.336**	*0.310*	*0.361*	**87.1**	*83.3*	*90.8*	**38.5**	*36.9*	*40.2*	6.4	1,527
Kano	**0.336**	*0.317*	*0.356*	**87.6**	*84.6*	*90.5*	**38.4**	*37.0*	*39.9*	8.6	2,066
Katsina	**0.368**	*0.348*	*0.388*	**91.1**	*88.2*	*94.1*	**40.4**	*38.8*	*41.9*	5.9	1,460

State	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Kebbi	**0.420**	*0.401*	*0.440*	**95.7**	*93.7*	*97.6*	**43.9**	*42.4*	*45.5*	3.1	824
Kogi	**0.322**	*0.298*	*0.346*	**84.9**	*80.7*	*89.0*	**37.9**	*36.3*	*39.5*	2.6	612
Kwara	**0.245**	*0.213*	*0.277*	**72.3**	*65.3*	*79.3*	**33.9**	*32.1*	*35.7*	1.4	270
Lagos	**0.161**	*0.132*	*0.191*	**50.3**	*41.9*	*58.7*	**32.1**	*30.7*	*33.4*	4.5	624
Nasarawa	**0.297**	*0.267*	*0.327*	**79.8**	*73.3*	*86.3*	**37.2**	*35.8*	*38.7*	1.2	261
Niger	**0.308**	*0.289*	*0.327*	**83.4**	*79.4*	*87.5*	**36.9**	*35.9*	*37.9*	2.9	670
Ogun	**0.337**	*0.270*	*0.403*	**85.6**	*79.2*	*92.0*	**39.4**	*34.1*	*44.6*	2.3	534
Ondo	**0.197**	*0.171*	*0.223*	**63.2**	*56.1*	*70.3*	**31.2**	*29.8*	*32.6*	1.5	263
Osun	**0.223**	*0.198*	*0.247*	**67.7**	*62.0*	*73.4*	**32.9**	*31.3*	*34.5*	1.8	328
Oyo	**0.270**	*0.227*	*0.312*	**72.7**	*65.1*	*80.3*	**37.1**	*34.3*	*39.9*	2.8	560
Plateau	**0.403**	*0.386*	*0.421*	**94.4**	*92.4*	*96.5*	**42.7**	*41.4*	*44.1*	2.6	666
Rivers	**0.291**	*0.269*	*0.314*	**82.1**	*78.1*	*86.0*	**35.5**	*33.7*	*37.4*	2.4	545
Sokoto	**0.415**	*0.400*	*0.429*	**96.7**	*95.0*	*98.4*	**42.9**	*41.4*	*44.4*	3.7	978
Taraba	**0.369**	*0.347*	*0.392*	**92.1**	*89.4*	*94.7*	**40.1**	*38.3*	*41.9*	1.7	432
Yobe	**0.390**	*0.370*	*0.410*	**94.1**	*92.0*	*96.3*	**41.4**	*39.8*	*43.1*	2.6	660
Zamfara	**0.365**	*0.344*	*0.387*	**90.6**	*87.3*	*93.9*	**40.3**	*39.0*	*41.7*	2.8	691
FCT Abuja	**0.241**	*0.211*	*0.272*	**71.4**	*64.9*	*77.9*	**33.8**	*31.8*	*35.8*	1.4	267

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*
Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.
MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*
Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): *The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.*
Intensity of Child MPI (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D33. Multidimensional poverty by senatorial district (Nigeria Child MPI)

Senatorial district	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Abia Central	**0.166**	*0.126*	*0.205*	**56.1**	*45.3*	*66.9*	**29.5**	*27.1*	*31.9*	0.6	92
Abia North	**0.168**	*0.102*	*0.233*	**56.0**	*34.9*	*77.0*	**30.0**	*27.2*	*32.7*	0.1	22
Abia South	**0.166**	*0.128*	*0.204*	**52.9**	*40.8*	*65.0*	**31.4**	*29.8*	*32.9*	0.4	65
Adamawa Central	**0.321**	*0.270*	*0.371*	**85.6**	*77.5*	*93.7*	**37.5**	*34.6*	*40.3*	0.8	186
Adamawa North	**0.322**	*0.291*	*0.353*	**85.5**	*79.8*	*91.3*	**37.7**	*36.1*	*39.2*	1.1	256
Adamawa South	**0.354**	*0.301*	*0.407*	**87.3**	*78.2*	*96.4*	**40.6**	*37.6*	*43.5*	0.5	127
Akwa Ibom North East	**0.336**	*0.293*	*0.379*	**85.9**	*78.1*	*93.8*	**39.1**	*36.3*	*41.9*	0.9	220

Senatorial district	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Akwa Ibom North West	**0.306**	*0.254*	*0.357*	**81.5**	*69.8*	*93.3*	**37.5**	*34.9*	*40.0*	1.0	227
Akwa Ibom South	**0.368**	*0.320*	*0.417*	**91.0**	*83.2*	*98.8*	**40.5**	*37.4*	*43.6*	1.1	270
Anambra Central	**0.157**	*0.114*	*0.200*	**51.6**	*39.0*	*64.3*	**30.4**	*28.0*	*32.9*	0.6	80
Anambra North	**0.169**	*0.128*	*0.210*	**55.9**	*43.0*	*68.7*	**30.3**	*28.1*	*32.4*	0.7	108
Anambra South	**0.203**	*0.166*	*0.239*	**64.7**	*54.5*	*74.9*	**31.3**	*29.4*	*33.3*	0.8	134
Bauchi Central	**0.354**	*0.320*	*0.388*	**92.5**	*89.0*	*96.0*	**38.3**	*35.5*	*41.1*	1.9	471
Bauchi North	**0.332**	*0.296*	*0.367*	**90.6**	*85.1*	*96.0*	**36.6**	*34.1*	*39.1*	1.2	308
Bauchi South	**0.303**	*0.273*	*0.334*	**90.0**	*84.2*	*95.9*	**33.7**	*31.7*	*35.7*	1.2	298
Bayelsa Central	**0.382**	*0.355*	*0.409*	**97.1**	*94.8*	*99.4*	**39.3**	*36.9*	*41.7*	0.4	93
Bayelsa East	**0.373**	*0.335*	*0.411*	**95.2**	*90.9*	*99.6*	**39.2**	*36.2*	*42.2*	0.4	110
Bayelsa West	**0.487**	*0.463*	*0.512*	**99.0**	*97.5*	*100.5*	**49.2**	*47.0*	*51.5*	0.7	181
Benue North East	**0.292**	*0.250*	*0.335*	**81.8**	*73.0*	*90.6*	**35.7**	*33.3*	*38.1*	1.1	241
Benue North West	**0.366**	*0.322*	*0.411*	**93.5**	*88.5*	*98.6*	**39.2**	*35.7*	*42.6*	0.8	204
Benue South	**0.391**	*0.347*	*0.434*	**92.9**	*88.5*	*97.2*	**42.1**	*38.8*	*45.4*	1.2	294
Borno Central	**0.326**	*0.294*	*0.359*	**86.3**	*80.5*	*92.1*	**37.8**	*35.8*	*39.8*	1.0	235
Borno North	**0.390**	*0.291*	*0.488*	**92.7**	*84.2*	*101.1*	**42.0**	*34.3*	*49.8*	0.2	42
Borno South	**0.375**	*0.326*	*0.425*	**90.0**	*85.1*	*94.8*	**41.7**	*38.0*	*45.4*	0.5	116
Cross River Central	**0.298**	*0.266*	*0.331*	**82.2**	*75.1*	*89.3*	**36.3**	*34.5*	*38.1*	0.7	160
Cross River North	**0.356**	*0.332*	*0.381*	**96.0**	*92.1*	*99.9*	**37.1**	*35.0*	*39.3*	0.7	190
Cross River South	**0.294**	*0.241*	*0.347*	**81.1**	*69.6*	*92.6*	**36.2**	*33.0*	*39.4*	0.4	80
Delta Central	**0.246**	*0.214*	*0.278*	**72.6**	*65.4*	*79.9*	**33.9**	*31.9*	*35.8*	0.9	171
Delta North	**0.211**	*0.160*	*0.262*	**64.9**	*52.0*	*77.8*	**32.5**	*29.1*	*35.9*	0.8	138
Delta South	**0.246**	*0.200*	*0.292*	**72.7**	*61.7*	*83.6*	**33.8**	*31.0*	*36.7*	0.7	140
Ebonyi Central	**0.369**	*0.331*	*0.407*	**90.7**	*86.0*	*95.5*	**40.7**	*37.9*	*43.5*	1.2	243
Ebonyi North	**0.321**	*0.282*	*0.360*	**89.4**	*81.5*	*97.4*	**35.9**	*33.7*	*38.1*	0.4	299
Ebonyi South	**0.371**	*0.349*	*0.394*	**94.7**	*90.9*	*98.5*	**39.2**	*37.6*	*40.8*	0.9	86
Edo Central	**0.248**	*0.214*	*0.283*	**75.6**	*66.5*	*84.7*	**32.8**	*31.0*	*34.7*	0.4	80
Edo North	**0.152**	*0.109*	*0.194*	**49.9**	*37.4*	*62.3*	**30.4**	*28.3*	*32.4*	0.5	83
Edo South	**0.211**	*0.169*	*0.254*	**65.9**	*54.0*	*77.7*	**32.1**	*30.4*	*33.7*	0.4	75
Ekiti Central	**0.175**	*0.135*	*0.216*	**56.6**	*44.4*	*68.8*	**31.0**	*29.4*	*32.5*	0.4	68
Ekiti North	**0.183**	*0.129*	*0.237*	**60.8**	*44.9*	*76.8*	**30.1**	*28.3*	*32.0*	0.6	62
Ekiti South	**0.244**	*0.196*	*0.292*	**76.8**	*63.2*	*90.4*	**31.7**	*29.7*	*33.8*	0.3	107
Enugu East	**0.271**	*0.243*	*0.300*	**81.4**	*73.4*	*89.5*	**33.3**	*31.8*	*34.9*	0.7	71
Enugu North	**0.326**	*0.295*	*0.357*	**92.5**	*85.7*	*99.3*	**35.3**	*33.2*	*37.4*	0.3	149
Enugu West	**0.254**	*0.212*	*0.296*	**81.1**	*69.5*	*92.7*	**31.3**	*29.0*	*33.7*	0.5	117
Gombe Central	**0.413**	*0.388*	*0.438*	**96.3**	*94.0*	*98.6*	**42.9**	*40.9*	*45.0*	0.9	237
Gombe North	**0.405**	*0.376*	*0.434*	**95.7**	*92.1*	*99.2*	**42.3**	*39.8*	*44.9*	0.6	147
Gombe South	**0.381**	*0.350*	*0.411*	**94.7**	*90.8*	*98.6*	**40.2**	*37.9*	*42.5*	0.5	123
Imo East	**0.213**	*0.166*	*0.261*	**69.0**	*56.4*	*81.7*	**30.9**	*28.8*	*33.0*	0.6	117

Senatorial district	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
Imo North	**0.263**	*0.217*	*0.308*	**81.9**	*69.4*	*94.3*	**32.1**	*30.3*	*33.8*	0.5	111
Imo West	**0.179**	*0.132*	*0.225*	**58.1**	*42.3*	*74.0*	**30.8**	*28.7*	*32.8*	0.3	47
Jigawa North East	**0.431**	*0.366*	*0.497*	**91.4**	*83.4*	*99.5*	**47.2**	*43.6*	*50.7*	1.0	253
Jigawa North West	**0.415**	*0.384*	*0.445*	**94.5**	*91.5*	*97.6*	**43.9**	*41.5*	*46.3*	2.5	658
Jigawa South West	**0.405**	*0.358*	*0.452*	**91.8**	*85.9*	*97.8*	**44.1**	*41.3*	*47.0*	0.9	220
Kaduna Central	**0.291**	*0.242*	*0.339*	**79.0**	*71.1*	*86.9*	**36.8**	*33.5*	*40.1*	1.4	292
Kaduna North	**0.353**	*0.315*	*0.391*	**90.0**	*84.4*	*95.7*	**39.2**	*36.9*	*41.5*	3.2	798
Kaduna South	**0.339**	*0.289*	*0.389*	**87.9**	*81.5*	*94.3*	**38.5**	*35.0*	*42.0*	1.8	437
Kano Central	**0.356**	*0.320*	*0.392*	**91.9**	*87.1*	*96.8*	**38.7**	*36.2*	*41.2*	2.7	595
Kano North	**0.378**	*0.345*	*0.411*	**92.1**	*87.4*	*96.7*	**41.0**	*38.9*	*43.2*	3.1	681
Kano South	**0.271**	*0.240*	*0.302*	**78.3**	*72.0*	*84.6*	**34.6**	*32.1*	*37.1*	2.8	791
Katsina Central	**0.390**	*0.361*	*0.420*	**94.0**	*90.4*	*97.6*	**41.5**	*39.0*	*44.0*	2.2	572
Katsina North	**0.389**	*0.349*	*0.428*	**92.6**	*88.1*	*97.0*	**42.0**	*39.0*	*44.9*	2.0	496
Katsina South	**0.314**	*0.275*	*0.353*	**85.6**	*77.5*	*93.8*	**36.7**	*34.3*	*39.0*	1.7	392
Kebbi Central	**0.418**	*0.390*	*0.446*	**96.2**	*93.2*	*99.1*	**43.5**	*41.5*	*45.5*	1.1	288
Kebbi North	**0.406**	*0.371*	*0.441*	**96.1**	*93.0*	*99.2*	**42.3**	*39.4*	*45.2*	1.3	342
Kebbi South	**0.448**	*0.401*	*0.494*	**94.2**	*89.6*	*98.9*	**47.5**	*44.1*	*51.0*	0.8	194
Kogi Central	**0.245**	*0.210*	*0.280*	**75.7**	*66.8*	*84.5*	**32.4**	*30.3*	*34.5*	0.6	124
Kogi East	**0.386**	*0.361*	*0.412*	**95.4**	*92.2*	*98.6*	**40.5**	*38.6*	*42.4*	1.4	358
Kogi West	**0.257**	*0.188*	*0.327*	**71.4**	*58.8*	*84.0*	**36.1**	*31.1*	*41.1*	0.7	130
Kwara Central	**0.228**	*0.183*	*0.274*	**69.1**	*58.3*	*80.0*	**33.0**	*30.7*	*35.3*	0.4	83
Kwara North	**0.266**	*0.211*	*0.321*	**74.2**	*62.2*	*86.2*	**35.9**	*33.2*	*38.6*	0.7	140
Kwara South	**0.214**	*0.175*	*0.252*	**72.6**	*62.7*	*82.5*	**29.4**	*26.5*	*32.3*	0.2	47
Lagos Central	**0.192**	*0.123*	*0.260*	**57.0**	*39.0*	*75.1*	**33.6**	*31.3*	*35.9*	1.4	118
Lagos East	**0.140**	*0.106*	*0.174*	**45.5**	*35.1*	*55.9*	**30.8**	*28.8*	*32.8*	2.3	219
Lagos West	**0.170**	*0.094*	*0.246*	**52.3**	*29.3*	*75.4*	**32.4**	*29.7*	*35.2*	0.8	287
Nassarawa North	**0.265**	*0.216*	*0.314*	**75.1**	*62.1*	*88.2*	**35.2**	*33.4*	*37.1*	0.4	71
Nassarawa South	**0.289**	*0.257*	*0.321*	**79.0**	*72.6*	*85.4*	**36.6**	*34.4*	*38.7*	0.3	75
Nassarawa West	**0.326**	*0.262*	*0.389*	**83.6**	*70.8*	*96.4*	**39.0**	*36.1*	*41.8*	0.5	115
Niger East	**0.285**	*0.256*	*0.314*	**78.1**	*71.6*	*84.7*	**36.5**	*35.0*	*38.0*	1.6	338
Niger North	**0.338**	*0.308*	*0.368*	**89.4**	*83.7*	*95.1*	**37.8**	*36.3*	*39.4*	0.9	221
Niger South	**0.327**	*0.274*	*0.380*	**90.1**	*82.3*	*98.0*	**36.3**	*32.9*	*39.7*	0.4	111
Ogun Central	**0.247**	*0.195*	*0.299*	**74.6**	*64.1*	*85.1*	**33.1**	*29.2*	*37.0*	0.4	76
Ogun East	**0.198**	*0.164*	*0.233*	**64.6**	*54.6*	*74.6*	**30.7**	*28.2*	*33.2*	0.4	75
Ogun West	**0.399**	*0.326*	*0.472*	**94.4**	*89.0*	*99.7*	**42.3**	*36.3*	*48.3*	1.5	383
Ondo Central	**0.180**	*0.139*	*0.220*	**60.6**	*48.1*	*73.1*	**29.6**	*27.9*	*31.3*	0.5	76
Ondo North	**0.182**	*0.122*	*0.243*	**58.6**	*40.9*	*76.3*	**31.1**	*28.3*	*33.9*	0.3	45
Ondo South	**0.213**	*0.172*	*0.253*	**66.3**	*56.1*	*76.5*	**32.1**	*29.8*	*34.3*	0.8	143
Osun Central	**0.209**	*0.172*	*0.246*	**61.5**	*53.2*	*69.7*	**34.0**	*31.6*	*36.4*	0.8	139
Osun East	**0.221**	*0.167*	*0.274*	**70.6**	*53.7*	*87.5*	**31.2**	*29.0*	*33.4*	0.3	65

Senatorial district	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (thousand)
	Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Value	*Confidence interval (95%)*			
Osun West	**0.242**	*0.199*	*0.286*	**74.5**	*65.7*	*83.3*	**32.5**	*29.4*	*35.7*	0.6	124
Oyo Central	**0.270**	*0.226*	*0.314*	**76.8**	*66.5*	*87.2*	**35.1**	*32.3*	*38.0*	1.1	233
Oyo North	**0.316**	*0.210*	*0.422*	**76.7**	*60.4*	*92.9*	**41.2**	*35.4*	*47.0*	1.0	209
Oyo South	**0.204**	*0.135*	*0.272*	**60.6**	*46.0*	*75.3*	**33.6**	*29.2*	*38.0*	0.7	118
Plateau Central	**0.396**	*0.364*	*0.428*	**93.4**	*89.2*	*97.7*	**42.4**	*40.3*	*44.5*	1.0	256
Plateau North	**0.373**	*0.332*	*0.413*	**90.3**	*84.9*	*95.7*	**41.3**	*38.3*	*44.2*	0.5	133
Plateau South	**0.426**	*0.403*	*0.449*	**97.5**	*95.5*	*99.6*	**43.7**	*41.5*	*45.9*	1.0	277
Rivers East	**0.247**	*0.218*	*0.275*	**75.7**	*69.4*	*82.1*	**32.6**	*30.7*	*34.4*	1.1	227
Rivers South East	**0.336**	*0.293*	*0.379*	**88.3**	*80.4*	*96.3*	**38.0**	*35.0*	*41.0*	0.5	123
Rivers West	**0.324**	*0.279*	*0.369*	**86.6**	*80.1*	*93.1*	**37.4**	*33.2*	*41.6*	0.8	195
Sokoto East	**0.407**	*0.378*	*0.435*	**97.9**	*96.1*	*99.7*	**41.5**	*38.9*	*44.1*	1.1	305
Sokoto North	**0.432**	*0.403*	*0.461*	**95.5**	*91.1*	*99.8*	**45.2**	*42.0*	*48.5*	1.2	318
Sokoto South	**0.406**	*0.388*	*0.423*	**96.7**	*94.8*	*98.7*	**41.9**	*40.3*	*43.6*	1.3	356
Taraba Central	**0.346**	*0.308*	*0.384*	**90.2**	*83.7*	*96.6*	**38.4**	*36.0*	*40.9*	0.5	121
Taraba North	**0.420**	*0.376*	*0.464*	**95.5**	*93.1*	*98.0*	**44.0**	*40.2*	*47.7*	0.6	163
Taraba South	**0.335**	*0.307*	*0.363*	**90.0**	*85.1*	*94.9*	**37.2**	*35.1*	*39.3*	0.6	147
Yobe East	**0.365**	*0.338*	*0.391*	**93.5**	*90.5*	*96.6*	**39.0**	*36.9*	*41.1*	1.6	415
Yobe North	**0.431**	*0.395*	*0.468*	**96.8**	*94.3*	*99.4*	**44.5**	*41.2*	*47.8*	0.5	134
Yobe South	**0.436**	*0.394*	*0.478*	**93.2**	*88.2*	*98.3*	**46.8**	*44.1*	*49.5*	0.4	111
Zamfara Central	**0.340**	*0.312*	*0.369*	**89.3**	*84.7*	*93.9*	**38.1**	*36.0*	*40.3*	1.0	239
Zamfara North	**0.357**	*0.297*	*0.417*	**88.9**	*79.2*	*98.6*	**40.2**	*37.1*	*43.3*	0.5	125
Zamfara West	**0.388**	*0.351*	*0.424*	**92.3**	*87.0*	*97.7*	**42.0**	*39.8*	*44.2*	1.3	327
FCT Abuja	**0.241**	*0.211*	*0.272*	**71.4**	*64.9*	*77.9*	**33.8**	*31.8*	*35.8*	1.4	267

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): *The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.*

Intensity of Child MPI (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).*

Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*

Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D34. Multidimensional poverty by disability status (Nigeria Child MPI)

Household status	Child MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)			Population share (%)	Number of poor (million)
	Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)		Value	Confidence interval (95%)			
With PLWDs	0.370	*0.359*	*0.381*	90.6	*88.8*	*92.5*	40.8	*40.0*	*41.6*	8.3	2.05
No PLWDs	0.317	*0.312*	*0.323*	82.9	*82.0*	*83.8*	38.3	*37.9*	*38.6*	91.7	20.81

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*
PLWDs: *People living with disabilities.*
MPI: *The share of possible deprivations that multidimensionally poor people experience. It is computed by multiplying 'Incidence' by 'Intensity'. The MPI value ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*
Incidence of Child MPI (H, %): *The percentage of the population aged 0–4 who are multidimensionally poor. Value ranges from 0 to 100%. Sometimes called the headcount ratio.*
Intensity of Child MPI (A, %): *The average percentage of weighted deprivations which poor children aged 0–4 are experiencing or, equivalently, the average deprivation score of poor children aged 0–4 (ranges from 21% to 100%).*
Population share: *The percentage of the population who belong to each sub-group.*
Number of poor: *The number of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor.*

D35. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria Child MPI by area (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Urban	**41.8**	**40.9**	**31.4**	**17.1**	**3.7**	**15.8**	**20.7**	**23.3**	**39.6**	**16.1**	**43.6**	**13.8**	**16.2**	**15.7**	**14.4**	**19.3**	**19.1**	**43.2**	**18.1**	**19.8**	**23.6**	**17.1**	**21.0**
Lower	39.6	38.6	28.8	15.6	3.0	14.4	18.6	21.5	37.4	14.2	41.1	12.3	14.7	14.2	12.8	17.6	17.2	40.8	16.6	18.1	21.9	15.3	19.2
Upper	44.0	43.2	34.0	18.6	4.4	17.2	22.9	25.2	41.9	18.0	46.0	15.2	17.6	17.2	15.9	21.1	21.1	45.6	19.7	21.4	25.4	18.9	22.8
Rural	**58.5**	**46.7**	**53.1**	**34.2**	**20.5**	**17.9**	**41.6**	**21.3**	**65.2**	**61.7**	**73.2**	**36.7**	**13.0**	**21.9**	**16.2**	**35.5**	**18.5**	**61.1**	**28.7**	**30.0**	**33.1**	**25.7**	**33.7**
Lower	57.3	45.3	51.1	32.9	19.0	16.9	39.7	20.1	63.7	60.2	72.0	35.4	12.2	20.8	15.2	34.2	17.2	59.8	27.6	28.7	31.7	24.5	32.4
Upper	59.8	48.0	55.2	35.5	21.9	18.8	43.5	22.5	66.7	63.1	74.3	38.0	13.8	23.0	17.1	36.7	19.8	62.4	29.8	31.3	34.4	26.9	35.0

Note: Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D36. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria Child MPI by zone (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
North Central	**45.7**	**48.9**	**51.5**	**22.4**	**16.7**	**16.6**	**42.3**	**24.0**	**68.4**	**44.6**	**66.8**	**37.1**	**12.9**	**24.6**	**17.4**	**27.3**	**22.1**	**60.8**	**25.4**	**25.5**	**30.8**	**20.8**	**22.9**
Lower	*43.4*	*46.3*	*48.1*	*20.5*	*14.9*	*14.9*	*38.9*	*21.7*	*65.7*	*41.6*	*64.4*	*34.7*	*11.4*	*22.7*	*15.5*	*24.8*	*20.0*	*58.4*	*23.5*	*23.2*	*28.4*	*18.7*	*21.0*
Upper	*47.9*	*51.6*	*54.9*	*24.4*	*18.6*	*18.3*	*45.7*	*26.3*	*71.0*	*47.6*	*69.1*	*39.5*	*14.4*	*26.6*	*19.3*	*29.7*	*24.2*	*63.1*	*27.4*	*27.7*	*33.2*	*22.8*	*24.8*
North East	**56.9**	**45.0**	**45.7**	**43.6**	**23.1**	**19.1**	**37.6**	**26.5**	**54.7**	**73.1**	**72.8**	**33.9**	**10.4**	**21.5**	**21.5**	**34.5**	**15.9**	**66.4**	**28.4**	**26.8**	**28.8**	**28.1**	**30.9**
Lower	*54.1*	*42.5*	*42.1*	*41.4*	*20.5*	*17.2*	*34.1*	*24.1*	*51.7*	*70.5*	*70.5*	*31.4*	*9.0*	*19.5*	*19.7*	*32.0*	*14.1*	*64.2*	*26.0*	*24.8*	*26.6*	*25.9*	*28.6*
Upper	*59.7*	*47.4*	*49.2*	*45.8*	*25.7*	*21.0*	*41.2*	*28.9*	*57.7*	*75.7*	*75.1*	*36.4*	*11.8*	*23.4*	*23.3*	*36.9*	*17.7*	*68.6*	*30.8*	*28.9*	*31.0*	*30.3*	*33.3*

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
North West	73.7	35.1	50.1	44.9	22.0	21.6	36.0	23.5	57.2	71.6	72.8	32.9	10.5	20.5	15.9	44.3	22.9	60.3	29.8	29.1	39.3	27.9	48.8
Lower	*72.0*	*33.1*	*46.6*	*42.6*	*19.8*	*20.0*	*32.9*	*21.3*	*54.6*	*69.0*	*70.8*	*30.9*	*9.4*	*18.6*	*14.3*	*42.1*	*20.4*	*58.2*	*28.0*	*26.8*	*36.9*	*25.8*	*46.5*
Upper	*75.5*	*37.1*	*53.6*	*47.1*	*24.2*	*23.2*	*39.2*	*25.6*	*59.7*	*74.2*	*74.8*	*34.9*	*11.6*	*22.4*	*17.5*	*46.4*	*25.3*	*62.5*	*31.7*	*31.4*	*41.6*	*30.0*	*51.0*
South East	36.4	58.7	52.3	10.4	4.9	14.1	24.9	28.3	52.6	24.1	60.2	23.1	14.5	17.5	7.0	12.5	8.9	51.8	21.3	31.0	19.3	19.6	14.1
Lower	*33.6*	*55.5*	*48.4*	*8.9*	*3.8*	*12.2*	*21.6*	*25.3*	*49.4*	*21.0*	*56.9*	*20.6*	*12.3*	*15.1*	*5.4*	*10.4*	*7.1*	*48.7*	*18.7*	*28.1*	*16.8*	*17.1*	*12.0*
Upper	*39.2*	*61.8*	*56.2*	*12.0*	*5.9*	*16.0*	*28.3*	*31.2*	*55.8*	*27.1*	*63.4*	*25.6*	*16.7*	*19.9*	*8.7*	*14.6*	*10.6*	*54.9*	*23.9*	*34.0*	*21.8*	*22.2*	*16.2*
South South	37.7	61.2	47.2	12.8	3.3	14.3	37.6	19.6	61.6	21.3	64.3	33.5	32.1	27.3	21.2	31.8	13.7	49.0	26.3	35.4	28.4	19.5	15.4
Lower	*35.2*	*58.5*	*43.6*	*10.9*	*2.5*	*12.4*	*34.1*	*17.3*	*58.9*	*18.7*	*61.6*	*30.9*	*29.5*	*24.8*	*19.1*	*29.1*	*11.8*	*46.3*	*23.9*	*32.7*	*26.0*	*17.3*	*13.5*
Upper	*40.3*	*63.9*	*50.7*	*14.6*	*4.1*	*16.1*	*41.1*	*22.0*	*64.3*	*23.9*	*66.9*	*36.1*	*34.7*	*29.7*	*23.3*	*34.5*	*15.5*	*51.6*	*28.7*	*38.1*	*30.9*	*21.7*	*17.4*
South West	38.4	44.4	37.0	13.7	12.5	10.5	35.1	8.7	57.5	20.8	44.5	18.7	9.8	10.0	8.2	12.0	17.8	42.6	17.5	16.7	20.3	16.7	16.2
Lower	*34.3*	*40.4*	*31.5*	*10.4*	*7.4*	*8.5*	*30.4*	*7.0*	*53.2*	*16.5*	*39.9*	*14.8*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*6.3*	*9.8*	*15.0*	*37.9*	*15.0*	*14.3*	*17.6*	*13.6*	*13.8*
Upper	*42.5*	*48.3*	*42.4*	*17.0*	*17.7*	*12.4*	*39.7*	*10.4*	*61.8*	*25.2*	*49.1*	*22.6*	*11.7*	*11.9*	*10.1*	*14.3*	*20.5*	*47.2*	*20.1*	*19.2*	*23.0*	*19.8*	*18.6*

Note: Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls considering sampling errors.*

D37. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria Child MPI by State (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Abia	34.3	43.6	30.7	4.5	0.7	5.4	5.5	19.7	26.3	2.9	46.4	6.3	14.8	22.5	2.8	6.3	9.1	35.1	7.9	20.2	15.2	9.5	13.7
Lower	27.2	36.4	21.8	2.0	-0.3	2.7	2.8	14.2	19.5	0.8	38.6	3.0	9.1	15.5	0.6	2.5	5.2	27.6	3.9	13.9	9.0	5.2	9.3
Upper	41.5	50.7	39.7	7.0	1.6	8.2	8.2	25.1	33.2	5.1	54.1	9.6	20.5	29.6	5.1	10.2	13.1	42.5	11.9	26.6	21.4	13.8	18.2
Adamawa	58.0	44.2	56.4	27.4	12.9	28.6	37.2	19.9	42.8	59.8	32.8	26.2	6.3	29.0	39.7	25.6	25.8	67.7	22.4	17.5	30.9	20.8	33.3
Lower	53.2	38.6	47.1	22.8	9.4	24.0	28.5	14.7	35.4	51.7	26.9	21.4	1.9	24.1	34.7	20.8	20.2	62.6	17.0	13.0	26.0	16.5	28.0
Upper	62.8	49.8	65.7	31.9	16.4	33.1	45.8	25.0	50.1	67.9	38.7	31.0	10.8	33.8	44.7	30.5	31.3	72.8	27.8	22.1	35.9	25.2	38.7
Akwa Ibom	47.6	70.6	71.7	16.2	4.2	13.0	36.4	26.0	54.7	21.9	65.6	31.7	32.5	38.5	15.5	34.7	9.2	41.8	33.9	42.7	29.3	20.5	22.5
Lower	41.3	64.5	63.9	11.0	2.2	8.5	27.9	20.1	48.3	17.1	59.3	26.3	26.6	32.2	11.4	28.2	5.9	36.0	28.3	35.5	23.5	15.0	17.3
Upper	53.9	76.7	79.5	21.3	6.2	17.5	45.0	31.9	61.1	26.7	71.9	37.2	38.4	44.7	19.7	41.2	12.5	47.6	39.4	49.8	35.1	26.1	27.6
Anambra	28.9	39.7	36.0	4.9	0.7	4.9	23.0	17.9	34.6	5.0	38.5	14.3	8.3	18.2	11.4	7.5	13.7	42.6	15.9	27.9	7.3	12.9	13.6
Lower	23.6	32.9	27.8	2.1	-0.1	2.4	17.4	12.1	27.7	2.2	31.7	9.7	3.9	13.0	7.0	3.8	8.8	35.7	11.0	20.6	3.8	8.2	9.1
Upper	34.2	46.5	44.3	7.8	1.6	7.4	28.6	23.8	41.4	7.9	45.4	18.9	12.8	23.5	15.8	11.1	18.6	49.5	20.7	35.2	10.8	17.6	18.2
Bauchi	38.8	24.0	38.6	49.4	42.8	18.1	42.8	18.2	53.9	85.4	82.2	32.7	7.4	8.9	5.9	24.4	17.5	77.6	25.9	21.5	18.3	43.1	20.0
Lower	31.6	19.1	30.9	44.1	35.3	13.5	34.7	14.8	47.1	81.5	77.2	26.7	5.1	5.3	3.3	19.8	13.2	73.3	20.2	17.6	14.1	38.8	15.0
Upper	46.0	28.9	46.2	54.8	50.4	22.7	50.9	21.5	60.7	89.3	87.2	38.8	9.7	12.4	8.5	29.1	21.9	81.9	31.7	25.3	22.5	47.4	25.0
Bayelsa	47.8	88.3	39.5	10.4	4.6	16.7	71.3	19.1	88.6	34.8	79.5	68.6	58.5	32.5	54.7	61.6	31.8	67.7	29.9	30.5	23.9	20.1	15.9
Lower	41.2	84.3	31.4	6.6	2.0	12.0	62.8	12.0	84.5	27.3	74.2	61.2	50.6	25.0	47.3	55.1	26.0	61.7	23.3	23.2	19.2	15.6	10.9
Upper	54.4	92.4	47.6	14.2	7.2	21.3	79.8	26.2	92.7	42.3	84.8	75.9	66.4	40.0	62.0	68.1	37.5	73.8	36.4	37.7	28.7	24.5	20.9
Benue	41.0	58.1	71.2	19.6	13.3	24.1	55.9	12.0	70.2	63.1	80.8	59.0	6.5	27.2	13.2	37.2	5.0	65.8	15.2	36.2	37.5	28.5	20.1
Lower	35.3	51.9	63.5	15.4	9.0	19.2	47.8	8.0	63.1	54.8	75.8	52.0	3.7	21.7	8.1	30.1	2.7	60.3	10.7	29.5	30.6	23.3	16.1
Upper	46.8	64.4	78.9	23.9	17.5	29.0	64.1	16.0	77.4	71.5	85.8	66.1	9.2	32.7	18.3	44.3	7.2	71.3	19.6	42.9	44.5	33.7	24.1
Borno	58.3	57.7	30.1	48.8	22.0	16.3	18.3	29.0	47.1	60.0	71.1	32.2	24.1	25.8	14.0	20.5	22.8	68.2	19.0	13.6	29.6	36.5	30.2
Lower	52.8	51.8	23.1	43.6	17.9	11.5	11.4	23.2	40.7	52.5	66.0	26.0	18.2	21.8	10.8	15.1	18.5	62.9	14.3	10.1	24.1	30.1	24.9
Upper	63.9	63.7	37.1	54.0	26.2	21.1	25.3	34.8	53.6	67.5	76.1	38.3	30.0	29.9	17.1	25.9	27.1	73.4	23.8	17.2	35.2	43.0	35.4
Cross River	32.7	79.8	38.6	10.4	4.0	12.3	51.3	8.6	74.1	38.1	74.5	46.2	35.1	30.9	16.4	25.9	14.5	51.0	25.2	30.1	34.7	20.2	14.4
Lower	27.3	75.1	30.9	7.0	1.9	8.8	42.3	4.8	69.0	30.9	68.7	39.6	28.9	25.9	11.7	20.6	9.3	43.3	19.4	24.6	29.0	15.1	10.3
Upper	38.1	84.6	46.3	13.8	6.2	15.8	60.3	12.4	79.1	45.2	80.2	52.8	41.4	35.9	21.1	31.1	19.8	58.8	31.1	35.7	40.4	25.4	18.5
Delta	38.9	29.7	39.4	13.2	2.8	18.7	27.4	17.6	55.9	15.7	52.4	26.1	18.0	17.4	16.1	15.6	4.5	55.5	23.0	32.2	17.9	20.5	13.4
Lower	34.4	24.2	30.4	8.8	1.0	14.0	19.5	12.7	48.7	8.6	45.9	20.5	13.9	12.9	11.8	9.9	2.3	49.8	17.2	26.6	13.0	15.0	8.9
Upper	43.5	35.2	48.3	17.6	4.7	23.3	35.3	22.5	63.0	22.8	58.9	31.8	22.2	21.9	20.4	21.2	6.7	61.3	28.7	37.9	22.7	26.1	17.9

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Ebonyi	**46.9**	**76.9**	**75.3**	**19.8**	**11.3**	**28.5**	**35.2**	**36.4**	**85.2**	**51.1**	**82.0**	**39.8**	**12.8**	**24.1**	**5.5**	**24.5**	**4.4**	**69.5**	**30.1**	**42.4**	**34.7**	**28.9**	**17.9**
Lower	42.0	71.4	69.4	16.0	8.6	23.3	27.0	30.3	79.0	43.5	75.8	34.0	8.7	19.2	2.6	19.1	2.1	65.5	24.5	36.8	29.4	23.5	13.4
Upper	51.8	82.3	81.3	23.5	13.9	33.6	43.4	42.4	91.4	58.7	88.3	45.5	16.8	29.0	8.5	30.0	6.7	73.5	35.7	48.0	40.0	34.3	22.5
Edo	*28.9*	*41.7*	*29.3*	*10.7*	*5.1*	*12.7*	*24.2*	*16.6*	*38.5*	*10.7*	*43.8*	*13.1*	*9.3*	*13.3*	*13.0*	*22.4*	*4.4*	*27.7*	*25.5*	*31.0*	*28.9*	*19.5*	*13.9*
Lower	22.6	35.6	22.5	6.8	2.6	8.6	17.8	11.6	31.2	5.1	35.9	8.8	6.0	8.8	8.3	15.9	2.1	22.1	19.7	24.5	21.6	13.9	9.2
Upper	35.2	47.9	36.0	14.7	7.6	16.8	30.5	21.6	45.8	16.4	51.7	17.3	12.7	17.8	17.7	28.9	6.7	33.4	31.4	37.5	36.3	25.1	18.5
Ekiti	**34.0**	**35.8**	**31.0**	**6.1**	**6.4**	**7.9**	**14.6**	**16.2**	**58.4**	**16.0**	**52.4**	**12.8**	**8.2**	**14.5**	**11.8**	**21.3**	**4.5**	**26.3**	**23.8**	**22.9**	**23.9**	**11.9**	**11.2**
Lower	25.5	28.1	21.2	3.0	3.0	4.5	8.1	11.0	49.1	9.2	42.9	8.0	4.8	9.1	8.0	15.9	1.1	20.6	17.8	16.6	17.9	6.8	7.6
Upper	42.5	43.6	40.8	9.2	9.8	11.2	21.1	21.3	67.6	22.9	61.9	17.5	11.7	20.0	15.5	26.7	8.0	32.0	29.8	29.3	29.9	17.0	14.8
Enugu	**34.3**	**62.4**	**63.5**	**10.0**	**4.9**	**16.0**	**34.8**	**25.5**	**68.0**	**29.3**	**61.1**	**24.0**	**22.1**	**6.0**	**9.0**	**10.9**	**5.8**	**51.6**	**26.3**	**33.0**	**15.0**	**22.1**	**12.4**
Lower	26.7	55.5	54.5	6.3	2.0	11.7	26.0	18.6	61.1	21.4	52.5	18.1	16.4	2.5	5.2	6.8	2.7	44.0	19.3	26.7	9.7	15.9	7.1
Upper	41.9	69.4	72.5	13.6	7.8	20.3	43.6	32.3	74.9	37.2	69.7	29.8	27.9	9.4	12.8	15.0	9.0	59.2	33.3	39.3	20.3	28.4	17.8
Gombe	**70.4**	**46.0**	**53.0**	**44.4**	**18.8**	**19.3**	**57.5**	**24.8**	**64.6**	**86.8**	**85.4**	**36.7**	**10.9**	**21.5**	**29.4**	**53.7**	**8.5**	**38.1**	**42.7**	**46.1**	**40.2**	**21.2**	**44.4**
Lower	65.6	40.0	44.7	38.9	13.0	14.7	49.5	18.6	58.6	83.2	82.0	31.9	8.1	16.4	23.9	48.9	5.9	32.6	37.2	39.3	34.7	17.4	38.4
Upper	75.3	51.9	61.4	49.9	24.5	23.9	65.6	30.9	70.6	90.3	88.9	41.5	13.7	26.6	34.9	58.6	11.1	43.7	48.3	52.9	45.7	25.0	50.5
Imo	**32.6**	**62.7**	**41.4**	**7.3**	**2.9**	**7.2**	**15.4**	**39.1**	**26.7**	**16.0**	**63.2**	**19.7**	**18.3**	**12.6**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**12.8**	**48.0**	**19.6**	**22.4**	**17.3**	**18.8**	**10.1**
Lower	25.0	54.5	30.6	3.8	0.7	3.8	8.9	30.8	19.3	10.2	55.6	12.8	12.7	7.1	1.2	1.7	7.8	38.8	12.9	16.8	11.6	12.1	6.0
Upper	40.2	70.9	52.2	10.9	5.0	10.6	21.8	47.5	34.2	21.8	70.8	26.6	23.9	18.1	8.4	9.3	17.8	57.1	26.4	27.9	23.0	25.5	14.1
Jigawa	**81.8**	**42.0**	**54.6**	**53.0**	**28.7**	**27.1**	**6.7**	**42.2**	**65.1**	**85.3**	**74.2**	**37.1**	**12.4**	**24.3**	**16.8**	**52.7**	**20.9**	**59.9**	**42.3**	**37.9**	**50.8**	**18.8**	**60.3**
Lower	77.7	37.5	45.5	47.2	22.0	22.4	3.8	34.6	60.0	80.9	69.4	32.7	9.6	20.9	12.4	47.7	16.6	55.4	37.1	32.9	46.3	14.8	55.2
Upper	85.9	46.4	63.7	58.8	35.4	31.7	9.7	49.8	70.2	89.6	79.0	41.5	15.3	27.8	21.2	57.6	25.3	64.5	47.5	42.8	55.2	22.7	65.4
Kaduna	**55.5**	**39.4**	**56.3**	**29.6**	**7.2**	**29.3**	**35.9**	**21.4**	**54.9**	**59.4**	**65.4**	**21.2**	**19.9**	**28.8**	**23.9**	**31.5**	**42.0**	**60.5**	**22.0**	**23.1**	**34.0**	**17.1**	**32.2**
Lower	49.6	34.2	46.6	24.4	5.0	25.2	26.3	17.0	48.9	51.4	59.9	16.3	16.2	24.5	18.8	26.7	32.0	55.8	17.1	16.8	25.4	12.9	26.3
Upper	61.4	44.5	65.9	34.8	9.3	33.4	45.5	25.8	60.9	67.4	70.9	26.2	23.7	33.0	29.0	36.3	51.9	65.3	26.9	29.5	42.6	21.3	38.0
Kano	**79.3**	**34.3**	**43.8**	**38.4**	**27.2**	**21.9**	**29.7**	**17.9**	**44.6**	**65.2**	**62.8**	**24.3**	**3.3**	**18.9**	**6.8**	**35.0**	**14.7**	**57.7**	**28.1**	**29.4**	**38.8**	**36.2**	**52.0**
Lower	75.5	29.2	35.3	32.5	20.9	18.2	22.6	13.7	38.2	59.2	57.8	20.2	1.4	13.3	4.1	29.2	11.1	51.8	24.0	23.4	34.5	30.2	46.1
Upper	83.0	39.3	52.3	44.3	33.5	25.6	36.8	22.2	51.0	71.3	67.8	28.3	5.1	24.4	9.6	40.8	18.2	63.6	32.1	35.4	43.1	42.2	57.9
Katsina	**75.7**	**30.9**	**51.1**	**51.1**	**16.1**	**19.6**	**34.1**	**33.1**	**56.3**	**73.5**	**77.6**	**34.2**	**8.3**	**8.8**	**8.0**	**60.7**	**23.4**	**66.1**	**30.1**	**30.9**	**43.1**	**31.3**	**50.1**
Lower	71.5	25.7	43.0	45.2	11.7	15.6	26.7	26.2	50.4	67.4	72.9	29.1	6.3	6.4	5.7	56.3	16.9	61.1	26.1	26.7	38.0	27.3	45.6
Upper	80.0	36.1	59.2	56.9	20.5	23.5	41.6	39.9	62.3	79.6	82.4	39.2	10.3	11.2	10.3	65.2	29.9	71.2	34.1	35.1	48.1	35.4	54.7
Kebbi	**83.3**	**37.9**	**51.5**	**57.6**	**38.6**	**13.1**	**68.4**	**7.5**	**72.7**	**81.1**	**83.8**	**40.2**	**10.5**	**9.9**	**17.9**	**50.4**	**13.8**	**50.7**	**30.2**	**30.7**	**36.9**	**35.3**	**54.5**
Lower	80.1	33.0	42.4	52.2	32.5	9.8	60.1	4.8	66.1	76.0	79.0	35.4	7.6	6.5	12.6	45.1	9.9	46.6	25.4	24.3	31.5	29.6	48.7
Upper	86.4	42.7	60.7	63.1	44.6	16.4	76.6	10.2	79.3	86.1	88.6	45.0	13.4	13.2	23.2	55.7	17.6	54.8	35.1	37.1	42.4	40.9	60.2
Kogi	**46.0**	**67.7**	**53.8**	**8.7**	**11.5**	**11.2**	**38.0**	**24.4**	**71.9**	**39.3**	**66.3**	**37.0**	**22.0**	**30.2**	**9.7**	**16.1**	**49.9**	**68.9**	**17.1**	**21.2**	**37.6**	**7.9**	**19.2**
Lower	40.1	61.8	44.4	5.6	7.2	7.4	28.2	18.0	65.7	31.5	60.0	30.7	17.6	25.2	6.6	10.8	44.6	62.8	12.8	16.4	31.1	4.4	14.3
Upper	51.8	73.6	63.3	11.9	15.8	15.0	47.7	30.8	78.0	47.1	72.5	43.4	26.4	35.2	12.7	21.4	55.2	75.1	21.3	26.0	44.1	11.3	24.0
Kwara	**35.0**	**33.4**	**39.3**	**20.6**	**31.0**	**13.3**	**18.4**	**34.0**	**68.2**	**24.8**	**55.6**	**10.2**	**5.5**	**11.8**	**3.1**	**6.6**	**2.9**	**48.7**	**44.6**	**27.0**	**9.3**	**8.8**	**18.1**
Lower	27.0	26.8	28.9	13.8	23.0	8.7	8.5	25.6	60.6	15.3	48.5	5.1	2.5	7.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	42.4	37.9	19.2	5.3	3.9	11.8
Upper	43.0	39.9	49.6	27.4	39.0	17.8	28.4	42.4	75.7	34.3	62.7	15.4	8.4	16.2	5.5	12.1	4.6	55.0	51.3	34.8	13.2	13.8	24.3
Lagos	**30.4**	**39.3**	**24.8**	**7.5**	**2.1**	**6.0**	**36.4**	**8.8**	**40.0**	**5.6**	**25.3**	**4.9**	**14.4**	**8.1**	**5.7**	**8.0**	**12.2**	**37.9**	**9.4**	**8.4**	**14.7**	**11.1**	**16.5**
Lower	23.6	31.3	16.2	3.7	0.5	3.0	28.5	5.3	32.0	1.5	18.5	1.9	10.0	4.2	1.9	4.2	6.5	29.2	5.2	4.6	9.6	6.2	11.0
Upper	37.2	47.2	33.4	11.4	3.7	9.0	44.2	12.3	48.0	9.7	32.1	7.8	18.8	11.9	9.4	11.9	18.0	46.6	13.6	12.2	19.8	16.1	22.0
Nasar-awa	**49.6**	**24.1**	**33.9**	**23.4**	**24.4**	**10.3**	**35.2**	**24.6**	**60.0**	**34.7**	**70.2**	**31.8**	**8.9**	**25.6**	**27.6**	**37.2**	**17.7**	**36.3**	**47.3**	**12.3**	**27.3**	**20.5**	**25.0**
Lower	44.0	19.1	24.9	18.5	18.2	7.6	26.7	19.0	52.2	27.3	63.1	26.1	5.7	20.7	21.9	30.2	13.1	30.7	40.6	8.4	22.5	15.9	20.7
Upper	55.2	29.0	42.8	28.3	30.6	13.0	43.7	30.1	67.7	42.1	77.3	37.4	12.2	30.6	33.3	44.3	22.4	41.9	54.1	16.1	32.2	25.2	29.2
Niger	**50.5**	**32.7**	**51.8**	**40.1**	**23.7**	**13.5**	**41.3**	**33.4**	**66.2**	**29.7**	**66.0**	**23.5**	**6.9**	**9.9**	**12.6**	**28.2**	**20.2**	**57.0**	**17.2**	**15.0**	**19.6**	**33.6**	**27.1**
Lower	45.9	28.1	43.8	34.8	19.1	10.7	33.5	27.4	59.6	24.4	60.7	19.6	4.3	6.7	8.1	23.5	14.2	51.9	13.3	10.5	15.8	28.8	23.1
Upper	55.1	37.3	59.9	45.4	28.4	16.3	49.1	39.3	72.8	34.9	71.3	27.4	9.4	13.1	17.0	32.8	26.2	62.0	21.1	19.5	23.4	38.3	31.2
Ogun	**56.2**	**66.1**	**69.9**	**20.0**	**32.5**	**13.5**	**53.5**	**7.9**	**79.8**	**42.9**	**67.4**	**43.5**	**4.6**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**10.8**	**5.9**	**69.8**	**29.4**	**6.8**	**18.7**	**21.6**	**22.1**
Lower	43.2	58.3	56.9	5.6	9.4	6.3	39.8	3.4	71.2	28.3	54.0	30.5	1.8	5.2	3.1	6.2	2.0	58.0	21.8	2.9	10.6	9.6	16.3
Upper	69.1	73.9	82.9	34.5	55.7	20.6	67.3	12.3	88.3	57.5	80.8	56.4	7.4	16.0	10.6	15.4	9.8	81.5	37.0	10.7	26.7	33.5	27.9
Ondo	**26.5**	**27.8**	**29.9**	**15.3**	**7.4**	**16.0**	**38.6**	**3.8**	**59.2**	**33.7**	**45.0**	**10.6**	**7.7**	**4.8**	**2.7**	**10.9**	**31.6**	**48.3**	**10.5**	**25.9**	**19.0**	**22.7**	**8.3**
Lower	20.1	21.1	20.4	9.7	3.8	10.9	30.8	1.3	51.7	22.6	37.1	6.4	3.5	1.8	0.3	6.9	23.3	41.2	6.1	19.5	12.9	16.0	4.6
Upper	32.9	34.4	39.4	20.9	11.0	21.2	46.4	6.3	66.8	44.7	53.0	14.8	11.8	7.7	5.1	14.8	39.9	55.3	14.8	32.3	25.2	29.3	12.1
Osun	**41.0**	**39.7**	**30.3**	**15.5**	**5.9**	**14.2**	**18.8**	**13.1**	**59.3**	**17.5**	**51.6**	**14.8**	**9.4**	**17.2**	**14.7**	**7.7**	**37.2**	**30.7**	**22.7**	**22.4**	**23.3**	**13.6**	**14.6**
Lower	34.8	32.8	23.3	11.2	2.6	10.2	12.6	7.6	52.4	11.3	44.7	10.3	5.5	12.8	9.2	4.5	31.4	25.0	16.2	17.0	17.8	9.1	10.0
Upper	47.2	46.5	37.3	19.7	9.2	18.2	24.9	18.6	66.1	23.6	58.6	19.4	13.4	21.6	20.2	10.9	43.0	36.4	29.2	27.9	28.7	18.0	19.2
Oyo	**43.8**	**51.0**	**40.7**	**20.2**	**22.9**	**11.2**	**36.3**	**5.7**	**65.0**	**25.1**	**48.2**	**30.6**	**8.9**	**8.8**	**10.6**	**18.3**	**23.0**	**40.3**	**18.4**	**26.5**	**27.8**	**22.7**	**18.5**
Lower	36.3	42.0	28.1	13.3	12.7	6.8	24.4	2.7	56.9	14.8	39.4	22.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	10.9	16.7	32.1	13.3	20.1	21.8	16.4	12.8
Upper	51.3	60.0	53.4	27.1	33.2	15.6	48.2	8.7	73.2	35.4	57.0	39.1	12.7	12.7	16.1	25.7	29.3	48.6	23.5	32.9	33.8	28.9	24.2
Plateau	**53.6**	**56.3**	**55.6**	**25.0**	**10.5**	**22.8**	**58.1**	**15.9**	**78.7**	**75.6**	**59.3**	**53.2**	**18.0**	**45.6**	**39.8**	**39.8**	**30.5**	**76.9**	**41.1**	**36.5**	**46.5**	**19.8**	**29.1**
Lower	47.8	49.8	47.5	20.7	7.1	18.9	50.4	11.4	73.3	70.5	53.6	47.8	13.5	40.5	34.1	34.0	25.4	72.0	35.4	32.3	41.5	14.3	23.6
Upper	59.5	62.9	63.6	29.4	14.0	26.8	65.9	20.4	84.0	80.7	64.9	58.6	22.5	50.6	45.4	45.7	35.6	81.8	46.7	40.7	51.6	25.2	34.6
Rivers	**27.1**	**61.0**	**45.0**	**12.3**	**0.4**	**12.6**	**26.5**	**23.9**	**63.7**	**11.7**	**69.2**	**24.3**	**40.4**	**25.0**	**21.6**	**35.9**	**22.0**	**51.0**	**19.3**	**38.6**	**35.3**	**16.4**	**9.9**
Lower	21.2	54.7	36.8	7.9	-0.2	8.3	18.9	18.0	57.7	6.0	63.6	18.4	34.7	19.6	16.7	29.1	15.9	44.8	13.8	32.6	29.1	11.6	6.1
Upper	33.0	67.4	53.3	16.8	1.0	16.9	34.2	29.9	69.7	17.3	74.8	30.3	46.1	30.4	26.5	42.7	28.1	57.2	24.8	44.6	41.6	21.2	13.7

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Sokoto	**76.4**	**25.3**	**49.2**	**53.4**	**24.7**	**15.3**	**58.0**	**15.2**	**65.4**	**82.1**	**89.2**	**54.5**	**17.5**	**34.1**	**30.0**	**36.8**	**23.5**	**60.8**	**27.3**	**24.7**	**31.4**	**31.5**	**53.0**
Lower	72.7	21.1	40.9	48.7	16.9	11.2	50.9	10.8	59.2	76.7	86.3	48.8	13.3	28.2	23.5	30.8	16.8	54.4	22.2	18.9	25.5	25.1	47.5
Upper	80.1	29.6	57.6	58.1	32.5	19.4	65.1	19.5	71.5	87.5	92.1	60.2	21.6	39.9	36.5	42.9	30.2	67.2	32.5	30.5	37.2	38.0	58.5
Taraba	**61.0**	**74.4**	**46.0**	**34.8**	**13.4**	**24.0**	**53.8**	**27.4**	**53.7**	**50.5**	**71.2**	**42.2**	**9.5**	**21.4**	**32.1**	**46.9**	**7.2**	**68.2**	**23.8**	**20.1**	**28.0**	**16.4**	**34.2**
Lower	55.7	68.8	35.9	27.9	9.8	19.5	44.6	21.9	46.8	42.4	65.4	36.0	6.0	16.0	25.2	40.9	4.7	62.8	18.0	14.9	22.2	12.4	28.1
Upper	66.4	80.0	56.0	41.7	17.0	28.4	62.9	32.9	60.6	58.7	77.0	48.5	13.1	26.8	39.0	52.9	9.7	73.6	29.7	25.2	33.9	20.5	40.4
Yobe	**72.3**	**52.4**	**51.5**	**51.2**	**10.2**	**10.1**	**15.8**	**45.9**	**65.5**	**77.8**	**87.2**	**36.5**	**10.6**	**32.8**	**22.4**	**45.5**	**10.9**	**65.4**	**36.4**	**42.9**	**36.0**	**17.5**	**35.2**
Lower	67.9	47.4	43.1	46.5	6.8	7.6	9.2	38.2	57.7	71.5	83.6	30.6	7.8	28.0	18.3	39.0	8.1	61.2	31.4	38.3	30.8	11.6	30.9
Upper	76.6	57.5	59.9	55.9	13.6	12.6	22.4	53.7	73.2	84.1	90.9	42.3	13.3	37.6	26.6	52.0	13.6	69.6	41.4	47.5	41.2	23.3	39.5
Zamfara	**67.2**	**35.3**	**45.7**	**48.1**	**19.5**	**17.0**	**40.6**	**24.6**	**62.0**	**69.0**	**73.9**	**40.3**	**3.8**	**19.2**	**19.2**	**57.2**	**15.6**	**66.5**	**35.8**	**28.5**	**40.0**	**21.4**	**44.1**
Lower	63.1	28.9	37.1	43.1	14.8	13.6	33.1	19.5	56.1	62.9	68.3	34.7	2.3	14.4	14.9	52.8	11.7	61.1	30.2	23.4	34.4	17.3	39.2
Upper	71.3	41.6	54.4	53.2	24.2	20.4	48.1	29.7	68.0	75.1	79.5	45.9	5.2	23.9	23.5	61.7	19.4	71.9	41.4	33.6	45.7	25.4	49.1
FCT Abuja	**37.1**	**50.3**	**22.5**	**13.1**	**10.2**	**13.7**	**22.3**	**34.3**	**50.2**	**15.5**	**60.6**	**19.1**	**23.5**	**12.5**	**15.1**	**13.0**	**17.4**	**44.9**	**14.4**	**21.6**	**21.0**	**15.0**	**18.5**
Lower	30.6	40.0	15.6	8.1	4.9	6.9	13.1	26.7	42.0	8.5	52.9	14.3	16.9	6.9	9.0	7.0	11.3	37.9	9.4	15.6	13.7	8.8	13.0
Upper	43.6	60.6	29.5	18.1	15.5	20.5	31.6	41.9	58.4	22.5	68.4	23.9	30.2	18.1	21.2	19.0	23.5	51.9	19.4	27.6	28.4	21.2	24.1

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D38. Censored headcount ratios of Nigeria Child MPI by senatorial district (with lower and upper bound confidence intervals at 95%)

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Abia Central	**35.1**	**46.9**	**29.6**	**3.6**	**0.8**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**15.6**	**25.5**	**2.7**	**48.1**	**5.2**	**14.9**	**25.5**	**3.5**	**8.9**	**8.8**	**32.6**	**5.3**	**16.1**	**18.0**	**6.7**	**16.0**
Lower	24.2	35.8	14.9	0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.0	8.6	15.4	-0.3	35.6	0.3	5.8	14.6	-0.3	1.8	3.1	20.9	0.4	7.9	6.6	0.3	9.7
Upper	46.0	58.1	44.3	7.1	2.4	7.4	7.4	22.5	35.7	5.7	60.6	10.1	24.0	36.4	7.4	16.0	14.6	44.2	10.2	24.4	29.3	13.1	22.4
Abia North	**41.5**	**47.6**	**14.7**	**7.0**	**2.4**	**12.8**	**30.2**	**14.4**	**25.9**	**1.4**	**36.3**	**14.5**	**11.3**	**12.0**	**1.5**	**4.7**	**2.2**	**49.4**	**14.4**	**18.3**	**13.8**	**7.6**	**16.8**
Lower	18.8	26.5	2.9	-2.0	-2.4	0.5	11.1	1.0	4.5	-1.6	19.2	3.9	-0.6	2.0	-1.6	-2.5	-2.4	28.3	0.6	2.0	1.4	-3.2	2.7
Upper	64.2	68.7	26.5	16.0	7.1	25.1	49.4	27.8	47.2	4.4	53.4	25.1	23.2	21.9	4.6	11.8	6.7	70.4	28.1	34.5	26.2	18.3	30.9
Abia South	**31.0**	**37.8**	**37.3**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**5.4**	**0.0**	**26.8**	**27.5**	**3.8**	**47.3**	**5.1**	**15.8**	**21.9**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**11.8**	**33.9**	**9.3**	**26.4**	**11.9**	**13.9**	**9.8**
Lower	20.6	27.7	23.4	0.5		1.0		16.9	16.5	-0.4	36.1	0.0	7.0	10.5	-0.9	0.1	4.6	23.0	1.7	14.2	5.7	6.7	2.9
Upper	41.5	47.8	51.3	9.2		9.8		36.6	38.5	7.9	58.5	10.3	24.6	33.3	5.5	6.7	19.0	44.8	16.8	38.6	18.1	21.0	16.6
Adamawa Central	**60.1**	**37.1**	**55.4**	**35.2**	**18.5**	**29.5**	**34.9**	**23.8**	**42.8**	**58.6**	**44.4**	**16.0**	**7.5**	**23.7**	**22.1**	**28.6**	**9.9**	**73.8**	**15.8**	**27.7**	**37.4**	**12.4**	**35.2**
Lower	51.7	27.1	36.5	26.2	10.6	21.2	16.2	13.8	27.9	44.0	31.4	7.7	2.2	16.6	13.9	18.9	5.7	63.9	4.7	18.1	30.3	6.2	26.6
Upper	68.5	47.1	74.3	44.2	26.3	37.7	53.7	33.9	57.7	73.2	57.3	24.2	12.8	30.8	30.2	38.2	14.1	83.7	26.8	37.3	44.5	18.6	43.9
Adamawa North	**52.9**	**50.3**	**52.9**	**22.1**	**10.6**	**29.0**	**28.3**	**18.6**	**34.4**	**57.9**	**21.9**	**28.9**	**7.6**	**28.9**	**59.6**	**17.1**	**32.1**	**57.7**	**25.8**	**10.2**	**21.8**	**29.2**	**25.6**
Lower	46.5	43.3	38.0	16.1	6.4	21.5	16.2	11.4	24.1	45.1	16.1	20.7	-1.5	20.5	52.6	11.2	22.9	51.0	18.0	4.1	14.0	21.6	19.1
Upper	59.2	57.4	67.8	28.1	14.9	36.5	40.3	25.7	44.7	70.6	27.7	37.0	16.7	37.4	66.6	22.9	41.4	64.5	33.7	16.3	29.6	36.7	32.1
Adamawa South	**65.5**	**42.3**	**65.1**	**26.5**	**9.3**	**26.2**	**58.8**	**16.6**	**59.9**	**65.8**	**37.9**	**36.1**	**2.1**	**36.8**	**25.0**	**39.0**	**36.3**	**79.0**	**25.3**	**17.5**	**40.1**	**16.3**	**46.5**
Lower	54.1	27.3	53.5	17.1	3.4	18.8	45.4	5.9	44.7	49.2	27.2	25.8	-0.2	27.2	15.5	28.2	23.2	69.6	14.2	7.0	27.8	8.1	31.8
Upper	76.9	57.3	76.8	35.9	15.2	33.7	72.2	27.3	75.0	82.3	48.6	46.4	4.4	46.4	34.5	49.7	49.4	88.4	36.4	28.0	52.4	24.5	61.2
Akwa Ibom North East	**49.4**	**68.3**	**72.0**	**15.9**	**2.6**	**13.2**	**41.5**	**23.8**	**61.5**	**16.9**	**59.5**	**30.1**	**39.5**	**40.8**	**20.0**	**26.5**	**7.1**	**32.8**	**31.8**	**37.5**	**23.3**	**16.0**	**26.3**
Lower	39.7	55.5	56.6	7.9	-0.2	5.4	25.9	10.7	53.6	9.9	48.5	19.5	28.6	32.1	9.0	15.0	0.9	22.4	20.8	27.2	14.0	7.2	17.4
Upper	59.2	81.1	87.3	24.0	5.3	21.0	57.2	36.9	69.3	23.9	70.4	40.6	50.4	49.5	31.0	38.0	13.3	43.2	42.7	47.7	32.7	24.9	35.2
Akwa Ibom North West	**35.9**	**64.4**	**74.8**	**16.7**	**5.8**	**8.5**	**21.6**	**31.6**	**50.6**	**16.7**	**67.3**	**22.1**	**23.8**	**36.9**	**11.2**	**37.3**	**3.5**	**44.7**	**29.1**	**45.8**	**30.0**	**19.9**	**12.4**
Lower	23.8	53.9	61.9	7.6	1.4	3.8	9.6	21.3	38.1	9.5	55.8	13.7	16.1	24.0	6.2	25.6	0.3	34.6	19.8	32.9	19.7	10.1	5.0
Upper	48.0	74.9	87.8	25.7	10.1	13.1	33.5	41.9	63.2	23.9	78.8	30.4	31.5	49.7	16.3	48.9	6.8	54.8	38.3	58.8	40.4	29.6	19.7

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Akwa Ibom South	**57.0**	**78.4**	**68.5**	**15.9**	**4.1**	**17.1**	**46.0**	**22.5**	**52.7**	**31.1**	**69.3**	**42.3**	**34.7**	**38.0**	**15.8**	**39.4**	**16.4**	**47.0**	**40.2**	**44.2**	**33.8**	**25.0**	**28.7**
Lower	47.0	68.7	54.6	5.9	0.9	6.9	29.4	14.2	40.8	21.7	58.5	33.2	23.3	27.0	10.0	27.8	9.2	37.0	30.3	29.8	22.6	14.5	18.3
Upper	67.0	88.1	82.4	25.8	7.3	27.2	62.7	30.8	64.6	40.5	80.2	51.3	46.1	49.1	21.6	51.0	23.5	56.9	50.1	58.5	44.9	35.6	39.0
Anambra Central	**24.2**	**34.9**	**29.9**	**5.5**	**1.3**	**4.1**	**8.6**	**19.6**	**32.4**	**0.7**	**32.6**	**9.5**	**13.9**	**17.4**	**13.0**	**9.4**	**12.9**	**37.9**	**13.6**	**19.0**	**2.2**	**9.3**	**9.4**
Lower	15.4	23.5	13.1	0.4	-1.3	0.2	3.2	8.2	15.8	-0.8	19.5	1.7	0.4	6.9	5.6	2.3	1.8	26.5	2.7	6.2	-0.9	2.2	1.6
Upper	33.0	46.2	46.6	10.6	4.0	8.0	14.1	30.9	49.0	2.2	45.8	17.3	27.5	28.0	20.4	16.6	24.0	49.2	24.5	31.9	5.3	16.5	17.1
Anambra North	**26.7**	**37.8**	**30.3**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**5.4**	**33.3**	**10.6**	**38.5**	**9.3**	**42.4**	**20.9**	**4.7**	**15.2**	**10.0**	**2.7**	**17.8**	**45.9**	**8.4**	**25.5**	**5.2**	**9.1**	**13.9**
Lower	16.4	23.9	15.6	-0.3		-0.3	21.4	3.8	29.2	2.5	30.1	11.1	0.3	6.8	2.7	-0.7	9.3	31.7	2.8	10.5	0.5	2.5	6.0
Upper	36.9	51.6	45.1	8.3		11.1	45.2	17.5	47.9	16.2	54.6	30.7	9.1	23.6	17.2	6.0	26.3	60.1	13.9	40.5	9.9	15.7	21.8
Anambra South	**34.5**	**45.1**	**46.1**	**5.3**	**1.0**	**5.0**	**24.1**	**23.5**	**32.5**	**4.2**	**39.4**	**11.7**	**7.5**	**21.7**	**11.5**	**10.5**	**10.4**	**43.1**	**24.6**	**36.8**	**13.1**	**19.2**	**16.6**
Lower	26.1	34.8	32.0	-0.2	-0.5	1.5	15.6	12.6	21.0	0.3	27.8	5.7	3.1	12.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	32.5	15.5	25.9	4.9	9.8	8.4
Upper	43.0	55.5	60.1	10.8	2.5	8.5	32.5	34.5	44.0	8.1	51.0	17.7	12.0	31.1	19.9	17.9	17.7	53.7	33.7	47.7	21.3	28.6	24.9
Bauchi Central	**38.3**	**13.5**	**44.9**	**49.0**	**48.7**	**19.1**	**58.5**	**9.5**	**59.8**	**86.0**	**85.1**	**34.2**	**12.0**	**14.6**	**8.4**	**25.7**	**17.7**	**79.7**	**31.5**	**29.9**	**22.5**	**37.1**	**20.3**
Lower	26.6	8.5	33.6	38.8	36.6	10.9	45.0	5.5	49.3	80.4	77.9	25.6	7.6	7.4	3.2	17.3	10.2	72.3	20.1	23.0	14.6	31.0	11.5
Upper	50.0	18.6	56.3	59.2	60.9	27.3	72.0	13.5	70.3	91.6	92.3	42.9	16.3	21.8	13.6	34.1	25.3	87.0	42.9	36.8	30.5	43.2	29.2
Bauchi North	**33.1**	**32.2**	**22.5**	**58.3**	**53.3**	**19.6**	**40.6**	**10.0**	**60.2**	**87.3**	**81.8**	**43.9**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**2.9**	**9.5**	**15.4**	**88.9**	**11.6**	**13.6**	**8.6**	**56.0**	**19.8**
Lower	20.4	21.0	5.9	48.4	37.5	10.7	24.4	5.1	51.1	80.7	74.5	31.1	0.1	-0.1	0.5	5.9	8.5	82.8	5.2	7.5	2.8	45.8	9.7
Upper	45.8	43.4	39.2	68.2	69.1	28.5	56.8	15.0	69.3	93.9	89.2	56.8	8.0	9.3	5.3	13.0	22.2	95.1	17.9	19.6	14.4	66.2	29.9
Bauchi South	**45.4**	**31.6**	**45.3**	**41.0**	**23.0**	**15.2**	**20.8**	**39.8**	**38.3**	**82.5**	**78.1**	**18.9**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**37.9**	**19.5**	**62.9**	**32.1**	**16.6**	**21.7**	**39.2**	**19.6**
Lower	31.8	21.2	32.5	35.0	8.8	9.6	9.6	31.6	22.8	73.1	65.6	7.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	27.6	11.2	54.0	22.0	9.9	13.9	31.9	13.1
Upper	59.0	42.0	58.0	46.9	37.2	20.7	32.1	48.0	53.8	91.9	90.7	30.1	6.7	7.3	8.9	48.1	27.8	71.8	42.2	23.2	29.5	46.5	26.1
Bayelsa Central	**38.6**	**77.9**	**28.3**	**6.0**	**1.7**	**20.4**	**67.6**	**18.0**	**83.1**	**17.6**	**82.1**	**57.6**	**52.7**	**20.0**	**53.1**	**49.5**	**35.2**	**55.8**	**42.2**	**43.4**	**27.1**	**23.3**	**14.2**
Lower	26.8	67.7	14.2	2.3	-0.8	11.4	55.2	7.8	74.6	8.2	73.3	44.2	39.9	11.8	42.0	36.8	23.7	43.9	26.6	26.2	18.1	13.5	5.1
Upper	50.4	88.0	42.4	9.8	4.2	29.3	80.1	28.2	91.6	27.0	91.0	71.1	65.5	28.3	64.2	62.2	46.8	67.6	57.8	60.6	36.1	33.2	23.2
Bayelsa East	**45.2**	**91.1**	**26.0**	**9.5**	**5.4**	**11.5**	**43.6**	**39.8**	**83.1**	**21.6**	**79.7**	**50.5**	**52.7**	**28.6**	**26.8**	**45.0**	**16.6**	**57.3**	**40.7**	**51.5**	**16.4**	**24.7**	**21.0**
Lower	34.7	85.7	9.4	4.8	-1.2	4.9	25.9	22.5	73.2	12.9	71.7	36.5	44.9	19.2	11.5	31.3	7.6	47.2	25.8	38.0	9.6	13.6	12.0
Upper	55.7	96.4	42.7	14.2	11.9	18.1	61.2	57.1	93.0	30.2	87.8	64.6	60.4	37.9	42.2	58.8	25.5	67.4	55.7	65.0	23.2	35.9	29.9
Bayelsa West	**54.2**	**92.1**	**53.9**	**13.3**	**5.7**	**18.0**	**90.8**	**6.6**	**95.0**	**52.1**	**77.9**	**85.7**	**65.2**	**41.6**	**73.1**	**78.5**	**39.5**	**80.7**	**16.6**	**10.4**	**27.0**	**15.4**	**13.7**
Lower	44.0	86.5	39.9	5.6	1.7	9.9	82.6	-0.3	91.2	40.0	68.3	78.4	51.5	28.2	62.0	68.6	29.6	71.5	10.0	3.9	19.3	10.4	5.8
Upper	64.4	97.7	67.9	21.1	9.6	26.1	98.9	13.5	98.8	64.2	87.6	93.0	79.0	55.0	84.1	88.3	49.4	89.8	23.1	16.8	34.8	20.3	21.6
Benue North East	**39.7**	**37.7**	**58.8**	**22.2**	**11.1**	**19.3**	**39.1**	**14.9**	**57.7**	**58.8**	**81.2**	**56.9**	**4.7**	**7.4**	**6.6**	**31.4**	**2.5**	**68.7**	**9.3**	**26.2**	**23.1**	**35.5**	**19.6**
Lower	30.3	28.7	44.7	14.9	4.7	12.6	24.0	7.3	43.1	44.4	72.5	44.5	-0.2	3.6	-5.2	17.1	0.3	59.5	4.6	18.2	13.8	25.6	12.0
Upper	49.1	46.6	72.9	29.5	17.4	25.9	54.1	22.5	72.3	73.3	89.9	69.3	9.5	11.2	18.3	45.7	4.8	77.9	13.9	34.2	32.4	45.4	27.3
Benue North West	**39.0**	**57.3**	**77.5**	**20.3**	**10.0**	**26.0**	**49.2**	**17.6**	**72.2**	**67.0**	**89.8**	**53.7**	**8.7**	**23.5**	**7.7**	**57.8**	**5.1**	**66.6**	**17.2**	**59.6**	**57.7**	**36.3**	**19.2**
Lower	30.0	45.9	63.8	10.7	4.2	17.6	34.3	8.3	59.3	50.1	81.9	39.6	2.0	13.8	0.4	43.3	0.9	56.8	8.0	49.8	45.6	26.9	10.6
Upper	48.0	68.7	91.2	29.8	15.8	34.5	64.1	26.9	85.1	83.9	97.7	67.7	15.4	33.2	15.1	72.4	9.2	76.5	26.5	69.3	69.7	45.7	27.7
Benue South	**43.7**	**77.8**	**78.3**	**16.9**	**17.6**	**27.3**	**76.3**	**5.5**	**80.5**	**64.5**	**74.3**	**64.7**	**6.6**	**48.1**	**23.2**	**28.5**	**7.1**	**62.4**	**19.2**	**29.5**	**37.1**	**16.5**	**21.2**
Lower	33.0	68.9	65.7	10.5	8.6	17.6	64.1	0.7	71.9	50.8	64.8	53.9	2.9	38.4	16.7	19.3	2.1	52.8	10.5	14.5	23.2	7.6	15.7
Upper	54.4	86.6	90.9	23.2	26.5	36.9	88.5	10.2	89.2	78.2	83.7	75.6	10.4	57.8	29.7	37.7	12.1	72.1	27.9	44.5	51.1	25.5	26.7
Borno Central	**52.8**	**62.9**	**22.6**	**51.9**	**15.7**	**19.8**	**9.7**	**29.4**	**48.0**	**50.9**	**67.9**	**28.0**	**20.2**	**26.8**	**18.2**	**18.6**	**21.5**	**70.9**	**18.3**	**11.4**	**21.4**	**31.2**	**27.7**
Lower	45.0	55.3	15.2	45.3	11.6	12.2	5.1	21.8	38.0	40.7	60.3	20.2	12.6	21.5	13.7	12.2	15.6	63.9	11.8	6.8	14.2	22.8	20.9
Upper	60.5	70.5	30.0	58.5	19.7	27.3	14.2	37.1	58.1	61.1	75.4	35.8	27.9	32.0	22.8	25.0	27.4	77.9	24.8	15.9	28.7	39.5	34.4
Borno North	**59.8**	**75.3**	**34.6**	**51.5**	**29.3**	**12.4**	**19.4**	**41.1**	**66.9**	**73.8**	**79.6**	**51.3**	**20.5**	**30.3**	**5.5**	**17.1**	**25.6**	**80.6**	**29.8**	**12.5**	**18.4**	**29.8**	**33.4**
Lower	41.3	56.7	-3.7	37.6	14.5	4.9	-14.4	16.9	53.9	61.2	64.2	27.2	1.4	14.5	-0.7	-11.4	7.5	69.4	11.8	1.5	-4.3	7.9	12.3
Upper	78.3	93.9	73.0	65.4	44.0	19.9	53.3	65.2	79.8	86.4	95.1	75.4	39.6	46.0	11.7	45.6	43.7	91.9	47.8	23.5	41.1	51.8	54.5
Borno South	**69.6**	**40.5**	**44.5**	**41.2**	**32.9**	**10.3**	**36.3**	**23.8**	**38.2**	**74.5**	**74.9**	**34.3**	**33.5**	**22.3**	**7.9**	**25.8**	**24.5**	**57.9**	**16.8**	**18.9**	**50.9**	**50.3**	**34.3**
Lower	62.8	27.2	29.7	30.0	23.4	5.0	18.2	13.9	31.9	62.2	68.6	23.1	23.3	14.4	3.5	15.9	17.8	47.6	9.0	12.5	45.7	39.0	24.9
Upper	76.4	53.9	59.4	52.4	42.4	15.7	54.5	33.7	44.5	86.7	81.1	45.5	43.8	30.2	12.3	35.6	31.2	68.3	24.6	25.3	56.1	61.5	43.8
Cross River Central	**34.8**	**78.9**	**26.3**	**12.8**	**1.3**	**5.6**	**47.1**	**6.0**	**66.8**	**21.9**	**67.4**	**41.3**	**34.7**	**21.7**	**23.5**	**28.3**	**17.4**	**41.3**	**28.9**	**33.2**	**38.9**	**12.0**	**15.7**
Lower	25.6	71.4	17.2	6.4	-0.7	2.3	32.7	1.0	57.5	11.3	58.1	30.7	25.2	13.1	14.5	19.4	8.5	31.3	19.9	24.0	31.7	4.4	8.2
Upper	44.1	86.3	35.5	19.1	3.4	8.9	61.5	11.0	76.2	32.6	76.8	51.9	44.1	30.3	32.6	37.2	26.4	51.3	37.8	42.4	46.1	19.6	23.2

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Cross River North	**29.0**	**91.5**	**41.1**	**10.8**	**5.7**	**19.6**	**58.2**	**11.6**	**88.4**	**57.4**	**90.8**	**58.5**	**37.8**	**41.6**	**8.8**	**22.2**	**5.7**	**64.0**	**22.2**	**23.4**	**38.4**	**28.3**	**13.5**
Lower	20.4	86.2	26.2	5.4	1.3	12.7	41.7	3.5	83.0	45.7	85.4	48.3	27.9	34.3	1.3	13.8	-0.9	47.5	10.9	14.0	28.2	18.5	6.8
Upper	37.6	96.9	56.1	16.2	10.0	26.5	74.6	19.6	93.9	69.1	96.1	68.7	47.8	49.0	16.2	30.6	12.2	80.5	33.5	32.9	48.7	38.2	20.2
Cross River South	**35.7**	**58.1**	**57.6**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**11.0**	**45.8**	**7.9**	**59.5**	**31.2**	**55.5**	**31.0**	**30.7**	**27.6**	**17.8**	**28.5**	**26.6**	**44.2**	**24.1**	**37.5**	**19.1**	**20.2**	**13.6**
Lower	23.8	40.3	43.0	0.8	0.7	4.0	29.8	3.9	47.2	15.9	39.3	17.4	13.3	17.3	9.0	18.2	14.8	33.5	14.9	28.8	8.7	10.8	6.6
Upper	47.7	76.0	72.2	9.5	11.3	18.0	61.9	12.0	71.8	46.5	71.8	44.7	48.1	38.0	26.5	38.8	38.4	54.9	33.4	46.2	29.5	29.7	20.7
Delta Central	**41.7**	**37.6**	**27.5**	**17.6**	**5.7**	**23.8**	**29.8**	**20.0**	**56.5**	**9.2**	**56.0**	**29.7**	**18.4**	**19.7**	**14.4**	**22.2**	**3.6**	**60.7**	**25.0**	**31.9**	**18.9**	**18.3**	**14.3**
Lower	35.0	27.1	15.4	9.0	1.1	15.0	17.3	11.9	46.5	2.7	46.5	20.1	11.2	11.8	8.6	11.7	-0.5	52.8	14.5	22.8	12.0	8.6	5.9
Upper	48.4	48.1	39.6	26.2	10.4	32.6	42.3	28.1	66.5	15.7	65.5	39.3	25.7	27.5	20.2	32.7	7.7	68.7	35.5	40.9	25.8	28.0	22.8
Delta North	**30.4**	**13.0**	**51.7**	**12.2**	**0.6**	**13.1**	**20.5**	**14.3**	**48.4**	**25.6**	**53.7**	**22.5**	**15.3**	**16.2**	**16.7**	**11.2**	**0.8**	**44.3**	**30.3**	**32.3**	**18.4**	**17.7**	**8.5**
Lower	22.4	5.8	34.4	2.9	-0.7	5.1	8.6	5.5	32.4	6.7	38.8	11.3	7.8	8.0	9.5	4.5	-0.7	33.0	19.2	20.4	7.8	7.8	1.6
Upper	38.4	20.2	68.9	21.5	1.9	21.0	32.3	23.2	64.4	44.6	68.5	33.7	22.7	24.4	23.9	17.8	2.2	55.6	41.3	44.1	28.9	27.6	15.5
Delta South	**44.9**	**38.5**	**40.4**	**8.9**	**1.7**	**18.6**	**32.2**	**18.3**	**63.3**	**12.6**	**46.6**	**25.7**	**20.6**	**15.8**	**17.5**	**12.3**	**9.8**	**61.5**	**12.5**	**32.6**	**16.1**	**26.4**	**17.7**
Lower	34.9	29.0	23.9	4.4	-0.3	10.9	14.7	9.1	51.3	5.6	37.1	16.7	13.3	8.0	7.4	0.4	4.3	49.8	5.0	23.6	7.7	16.5	9.4
Upper	55.0	48.0	56.9	13.4	3.7	26.4	49.7	27.4	75.3	19.6	56.2	34.8	27.9	23.7	27.6	24.1	15.3	73.2	20.0	41.6	24.4	36.3	26.0
Ebonyi South	**41.6**	**81.3**	**78.8**	**16.5**	**17.4**	**28.1**	**40.0**	**28.1**	**94.4**	**70.7**	**90.9**	**48.5**	**6.9**	**25.0**	**2.6**	**33.5**	**2.2**	**66.3**	**26.4**	**59.5**	**21.1**	**12.1**	**12.2**
Lower	35.6	76.3	69.5	11.1	13.3	21.7	25.3	20.1	90.6	60.4	86.3	39.2	2.3	17.0	0.2	24.5	0.2	60.2	18.9	51.9	12.3	4.9	6.2
Upper	47.7	86.4	88.1	21.9	21.4	34.5	54.7	36.2	98.2	81.0	95.5	57.8	11.6	33.1	5.0	42.6	4.1	72.5	33.8	67.2	29.8	19.4	18.1
Ebonyi Central	**52.8**	**74.8**	**73.9**	**24.5**	**6.6**	**32.2**	**30.4**	**42.5**	**78.3**	**44.5**	**75.4**	**28.0**	**18.3**	**26.8**	**9.2**	**18.9**	**3.9**	**75.0**	**32.9**	**36.3**	**45.0**	**41.4**	**24.0**
Lower	43.9	64.8	64.7	17.6	2.9	22.8	18.6	32.5	66.7	31.9	63.6	20.0	11.3	18.8	3.1	11.2	-0.5	69.3	23.3	27.0	37.9	33.4	15.6
Upper	61.7	84.8	83.2	31.3	10.3	41.7	42.1	52.6	89.9	57.1	87.1	36.0	25.4	34.8	15.3	26.6	8.2	80.7	42.5	45.6	52.1	49.4	32.4
Ebonyi North	**40.8**	**71.9**	**70.8**	**12.4**	**11.0**	**16.6**	**39.1**	**37.2**	**84.3**	**21.3**	**81.1**	**56.7**	**9.2**	**12.2**	**0.9**	**19.8**	**12.4**	**59.2**	**30.3**	**17.4**	**35.8**	**31.1**	**12.3**
Lower	29.6	57.7	55.3	6.8	4.5	8.1	21.4	22.3	73.6	11.3	69.7	44.9	2.5	6.3	-1.0	9.0	6.7	46.3	15.2	7.4	23.2	14.9	5.3
Upper	52.0	86.1	86.3	18.0	17.5	25.1	56.8	52.1	95.0	31.3	92.5	68.5	15.8	18.2	2.7	30.7	18.1	72.2	45.4	27.4	48.4	47.3	19.2
Edo South	**33.0**	**48.5**	**36.1**	**14.8**	**5.9**	**21.8**	**27.8**	**16.8**	**37.4**	**10.1**	**44.9**	**11.7**	**11.2**	**14.9**	**7.6**	**18.9**	**2.6**	**25.1**	**26.7**	**35.6**	**23.7**	**12.3**	**14.9**
Lower	22.7	38.3	22.9	6.5	0.7	12.6	16.3	8.5	26.6	2.5	29.6	2.4	3.8	4.8	1.2	5.3	-1.6	13.2	15.1	23.4	8.7	4.0	7.5
Upper	43.2	58.6	49.3	23.1	11.1	31.0	39.2	25.0	48.1	17.7	60.2	21.1	18.6	25.0	13.9	32.4	6.7	37.1	38.3	47.8	38.6	20.5	22.4
Edo Central	**40.9**	**54.8**	**31.8**	**12.0**	**6.8**	**10.9**	**38.3**	**19.2**	**47.2**	**13.3**	**59.2**	**19.0**	**6.0**	**17.2**	**18.0**	**28.5**	**3.4**	**38.9**	**30.3**	**30.1**	**34.8**	**28.3**	**18.9**
Lower	27.3	41.2	19.0	5.4	3.2	5.3	23.6	7.4	34.9	1.0	48.0	11.8	1.9	9.0	9.7	18.1	0.7	30.1	21.1	17.6	22.9	16.2	9.9
Upper	54.6	68.4	44.6	18.6	10.4	16.4	53.0	30.9	59.4	25.6	70.4	26.1	10.1	25.4	26.4	38.9	6.1	47.8	39.5	42.5	46.7	40.3	27.8
Edo North	**16.8**	**26.7**	**22.0**	**6.6**	**3.2**	**6.7**	**10.9**	**14.5**	**32.9**	**9.3**	**31.6**	**9.8**	**10.3**	**9.1**	**13.8**	**20.8**	**6.6**	**21.6**	**21.1**	**28.0**	**28.9**	**18.9**	**9.3**
Lower	8.3	16.0	11.5	0.7	-0.9	0.7	4.3	7.4	18.6	-0.5	17.6	3.5	4.7	3.2	4.7	10.2	2.3	12.9	10.9	17.1	17.2	10.2	1.3
Upper	25.4	37.5	32.5	12.5	7.3	12.7	17.6	21.6	47.3	19.1	45.7	16.0	15.9	15.1	22.8	31.4	10.9	30.2	31.3	38.9	40.6	27.7	17.3
Ekiti South	**35.6**	**46.4**	**48.5**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**0.9**	**33.6**	**19.8**	**66.5**	**15.1**	**54.6**	**7.4**	**5.6**	**13.0**	**13.2**	**40.0**	**6.7**	**14.7**	**58.2**	**46.2**	**46.5**	**8.5**	**12.3**
Lower	20.9	32.1	30.1	-0.5	0.8	-1.0	13.1	9.0	50.8	2.8	36.1	-0.6	-0.9	6.1	5.3	26.6	-2.5	7.3	44.1	30.3	30.6	1.7	3.1
Upper	50.2	60.6	66.8	14.6	13.6	2.8	54.1	30.6	82.2	27.4	73.2	15.3	12.1	19.9	21.1	53.3	15.9	22.1	72.4	62.1	62.4	15.3	21.5
Ekiti Central	**36.2**	**33.5**	**28.5**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**10.3**	**13.6**	**17.3**	**50.7**	**15.8**	**48.9**	**15.1**	**15.2**	**7.4**	**1.2**	**14.3**	**2.2**	**31.0**	**18.5**	**16.8**	**20.8**	**5.5**	**15.1**
Lower	24.7	21.2	15.6	-1.2	-0.3	3.5	4.3	9.2	36.1	7.3	37.5	5.8	6.9	1.6	-0.5	7.2	-0.5	18.5	9.2	9.1	11.2	0.9	8.3
Upper	47.6	45.8	41.4	9.1	7.5	17.0	22.8	25.3	65.3	24.2	60.4	24.5	23.5	13.1	2.8	21.4	5.0	43.6	27.7	24.5	30.4	10.1	22.0
Ekiti North	**31.8**	**32.0**	**23.8**	**7.0**	**7.8**	**9.8**	**5.7**	**13.6**	**59.1**	**16.6**	**53.5**	**14.0**	**5.2**	**19.8**	**17.7**	**16.3**	**4.9**	**29.2**	**9.9**	**15.1**	**14.4**	**17.7**	**8.2**
Lower	16.2	18.7	6.3	2.3	1.7	3.9	1.0	5.2	43.1	4.1	36.5	6.4	1.5	9.2	11.3	8.5	-0.6	20.2	3.2	6.7	6.7	8.0	3.5
Upper	47.4	45.2	41.3	11.6	13.9	15.7	10.4	22.1	75.1	29.2	70.5	21.7	9.0	30.4	24.1	24.1	10.4	38.2	16.6	23.4	22.2	27.3	12.8
Enugu North	**36.1**	**62.4**	**66.0**	**12.3**	**3.0**	**21.5**	**77.9**	**6.5**	**83.7**	**44.6**	**84.3**	**28.5**	**27.0**	**4.9**	**16.4**	**30.8**	**12.4**	**56.3**	**15.8**	**41.7**	**18.7**	**23.1**	**16.3**
Lower	18.4	43.9	44.3	4.3	-1.6	11.0	65.0	-1.0	71.0	24.4	75.4	14.5	12.7	0.2	7.7	14.5	-1.6	39.6	5.5	29.7	6.1	12.0	-1.4
Upper	53.8	80.8	87.7	20.3	7.5	32.0	90.8	14.1	96.3	64.7	93.1	42.5	41.3	9.6	25.2	47.1	26.4	73.0	26.1	53.7	31.2	34.2	33.9
Enugu East	**30.9**	**73.0**	**59.3**	**11.3**	**5.3**	**19.6**	**19.4**	**34.7**	**64.5**	**27.6**	**48.3**	**20.8**	**26.8**	**2.2**	**6.1**	**3.6**	**4.3**	**50.7**	**33.9**	**27.9**	**17.9**	**31.3**	**9.3**
Lower	20.0	65.2	45.9	4.8	1.4	13.0	10.5	25.0	53.5	17.1	33.7	13.2	18.7	-0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	39.9	23.3	17.9	9.6	19.7	2.6
Upper	41.8	80.9	72.8	17.8	9.3	26.2	28.2	44.4	75.4	38.1	62.9	28.5	35.0	5.1	10.5	6.5	7.8	61.4	44.6	37.9	26.2	42.9	16.0
Enugu West	**37.7**	**48.9**	**67.5**	**7.0**	**5.5**	**8.4**	**31.4**	**23.8**	**64.2**	**23.2**	**65.2**	**25.5**	**13.4**	**11.3**	**8.6**	**9.4**	**4.2**	**50.3**	**22.1**	**34.9**	**9.3**	**9.9**	**14.4**
Lower	23.8	34.3	52.1	2.1	-0.8	1.6	13.2	10.4	51.3	7.9	51.0	14.1	4.3	2.6	0.4	2.8	0.2	35.6	8.7	23.9	0.7	3.1	5.5
Upper	51.7	63.5	83.0	11.9	11.7	15.3	49.7	37.1	77.1	38.5	79.4	36.9	22.6	19.9	16.8	16.1	8.3	64.9	35.5	45.9	17.9	16.8	23.2
Gombe Central	**37.1**	**50.3**	**22.5**	**13.1**	**10.2**	**13.7**	**22.3**	**34.3**	**50.2**	**15.5**	**60.6**	**19.1**	**23.5**	**12.5**	**15.1**	**13.0**	**17.4**	**44.9**	**14.4**	**21.6**	**21.0**	**15.0**	**18.5**
Lower	30.6	40.0	15.6	8.1	4.9	6.9	13.1	26.7	42.0	8.5	52.9	14.3	16.9	6.9	9.0	7.0	11.3	37.9	9.4	15.6	13.7	8.8	13.0
Upper	43.6	60.6	29.5	18.1	15.5	20.5	31.6	41.9	58.4	22.5	68.4	23.9	30.2	18.1	21.2	19.0	23.5	51.9	19.4	27.6	28.4	21.2	24.1

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Gombe North	**81.6**	**44.9**	**50.3**	**58.1**	**17.8**	**20.6**	**50.3**	**37.0**	**49.8**	**87.9**	**87.3**	**37.3**	**6.3**	**14.5**	**27.3**	**60.1**	**7.9**	**38.5**	**43.7**	**47.4**	**39.3**	**28.8**	**53.5**
Lower	75.5	36.2	34.5	50.6	8.3	13.1	36.8	24.4	39.1	82.9	82.0	30.4	2.4	7.3	18.9	52.0	3.0	28.2	33.6	36.0	30.4	22.5	43.4
Upper	87.7	53.6	66.2	65.5	27.3	28.0	63.7	49.5	60.5	92.8	92.7	44.3	10.2	21.7	35.7	68.1	12.7	48.8	53.7	58.7	48.2	35.1	63.5
Gombe South	**66.4**	**52.8**	**57.9**	**37.1**	**31.1**	**14.8**	**75.0**	**15.8**	**74.1**	**84.8**	**84.6**	**31.2**	**16.2**	**8.8**	**17.6**	**53.4**	**7.5**	**29.8**	**59.2**	**39.9**	**33.1**	**19.0**	**45.8**
Lower	56.6	39.6	44.7	27.9	17.6	5.6	63.4	8.4	65.0	77.5	77.7	22.3	11.5	3.9	10.0	45.5	3.9	22.6	52.1	25.3	24.4	12.8	34.8
Upper	76.2	66.1	71.1	46.4	44.7	24.1	86.5	23.3	83.2	92.1	91.4	40.0	21.0	13.8	25.2	61.3	11.1	37.1	66.3	54.4	41.8	25.1	56.7
Imo East	**54.0**	**39.9**	**52.4**	**27.2**	**5.9**	**22.3**	**50.6**	**12.3**	**81.3**	**87.1**	**82.9**	**42.0**	**13.2**	**49.7**	**47.1**	**42.2**	**10.9**	**47.2**	**21.4**	**51.2**	**50.3**	**9.5**	**25.8**
Lower	42.5	29.7	41.4	13.8	1.9	13.8	33.0	6.6	72.9	79.2	76.6	30.9	7.2	38.7	35.9	33.3	6.5	37.5	14.1	43.1	39.2	1.3	18.7
Upper	65.6	50.1	63.4	40.6	9.8	30.8	68.2	17.9	89.6	94.9	89.2	53.1	19.2	60.7	58.3	51.1	15.4	56.9	28.8	59.4	61.3	17.7	32.8
Imo North	**26.6**	**55.0**	**37.6**	**12.1**	**4.4**	**6.7**	**5.1**	**33.5**	**25.3**	**7.9**	**60.3**	**21.4**	**28.9**	**11.9**	**4.4**	**2.8**	**9.1**	**43.6**	**20.2**	**23.0**	**19.4**	**19.0**	**7.2**
Lower	14.4	41.5	19.7	5.3	0.2	1.8	-0.4	19.7	11.5	1.4	48.8	8.4	18.7	3.3	-1.0	-0.2	2.4	28.3	7.2	14.1	10.3	7.5	1.5
Upper	38.7	68.4	55.6	18.9	8.6	11.6	10.6	47.3	39.2	14.3	71.8	34.5	39.0	20.5	9.8	5.7	15.8	58.8	33.1	31.9	28.5	30.6	13.0
Imo West	**46.9**	**75.6**	**51.9**	**3.8**	**1.6**	**6.5**	**27.4**	**53.1**	**26.8**	**30.1**	**70.4**	**23.6**	**12.4**	**12.6**	**1.2**	**10.9**	**17.8**	**63.2**	**13.8**	**24.7**	**19.7**	**22.4**	**16.7**
Lower	35.1	62.6	35.1	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	13.3	39.1	15.2	17.9	57.1	13.6	4.2	3.1	-0.5	0.8	8.7	51.5	5.2	14.8	9.4	11.4	8.8
Upper	58.7	88.5	68.8	9.0	4.0	12.3	41.5	67.1	38.4	42.2	83.6	33.6	20.7	22.0	2.9	20.9	26.9	75.0	22.4	34.5	30.0	33.4	24.6
Jigawa North East	**21.2**	**57.3**	**31.6**	**3.2**	**1.7**	**9.4**	**16.7**	**27.5**	**29.4**	**9.3**	**57.1**	**9.3**	**6.2**	**14.2**	**11.7**	**2.2**	**12.1**	**31.5**	**28.1**	**17.2**	**8.6**	**12.1**	**4.8**
Lower	7.0	41.7	11.1	-1.3	-1.4	0.7	1.1	13.0	19.0	0.7	41.6	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.7	11.9	16.3	6.0	0.1	0.4	-0.9
Upper	35.4	72.9	52.1	7.7	4.9	18.1	32.3	42.0	39.8	18.0	72.6	18.0	11.7	26.2	22.9	5.1	25.0	51.0	39.9	28.3	17.2	23.9	10.5
Jigawa North West	**76.8**	**50.9**	**54.8**	**56.4**	**27.7**	**20.0**	**7.0**	**42.9**	**81.7**	**82.3**	**78.5**	**21.6**	**16.2**	**7.8**	**40.3**	**35.9**	**13.7**	**51.5**	**52.6**	**41.8**	**56.6**	**20.2**	**53.9**
Lower	63.7	39.9	39.5	42.1	14.1	10.5	0.8	28.6	69.3	69.3	62.9	12.9	8.7	3.8	29.8	26.1	7.0	43.3	38.1	28.6	49.0	11.5	42.0
Upper	90.0	61.9	70.1	70.7	41.2	29.6	13.3	57.1	94.2	95.2	94.0	30.4	23.6	11.9	50.9	45.6	20.3	59.7	67.2	55.0	64.2	28.8	65.9
Jigawa South West	**83.5**	**33.1**	**54.7**	**51.9**	**37.8**	**26.1**	**1.3**	**51.9**	**61.0**	**89.6**	**82.1**	**44.1**	**10.2**	**21.3**	**4.8**	**58.5**	**26.2**	**61.5**	**35.7**	**37.8**	**47.0**	**17.8**	**62.7**
Lower	79.5	27.3	41.6	44.3	27.3	19.6	0.0	40.7	53.9	85.3	77.0	38.4	6.5	17.1	1.5	52.6	19.9	55.6	28.6	31.3	40.2	12.1	56.3
Upper	87.5	38.9	67.9	59.5	48.3	32.6	2.6	63.2	68.1	93.9	87.3	49.7	13.9	25.5	8.2	64.4	32.5	67.4	42.8	44.4	53.7	23.4	69.1
Kaduna Central	**82.6**	**57.4**	**53.8**	**52.5**	**3.4**	**38.0**	**22.0**	**13.2**	**58.0**	**76.2**	**46.2**	**34.7**	**14.6**	**52.3**	**24.3**	**55.1**	**14.2**	**65.1**	**49.5**	**33.4**	**55.0**	**20.0**	**60.6**
Lower	75.0	48.9	32.4	39.5	0.9	27.2	9.0	4.3	45.9	65.4	38.6	26.5	8.3	42.3	17.8	45.7	5.9	53.0	40.3	24.0	47.0	14.0	50.7
Upper	90.1	65.8	75.3	65.5	5.9	48.8	35.0	22.1	70.1	86.9	53.9	43.0	21.0	62.2	30.9	64.5	22.5	77.2	58.6	42.8	63.0	26.1	70.6
Kaduna North	**51.3**	**27.5**	**40.7**	**32.7**	**4.5**	**31.3**	**30.4**	**22.0**	**61.4**	**38.8**	**52.3**	**15.8**	**20.0**	**23.5**	**25.6**	**34.1**	**40.6**	**51.6**	**13.5**	**14.3**	**18.6**	**21.1**	**24.8**
Lower	43.1	18.6	25.0	18.5	0.9	23.8	11.1	11.4	51.1	20.7	40.5	6.4	14.6	16.2	14.3	24.2	21.3	38.1	5.1	4.3	8.7	9.7	16.0
Upper	59.6	36.3	56.3	46.8	8.1	38.8	49.7	32.7	71.6	56.9	64.2	25.2	25.5	30.7	36.9	44.1	59.9	65.1	21.9	24.2	28.5	32.5	33.5
Kaduna South	**68.3**	**35.9**	**59.5**	**33.6**	**9.8**	**29.8**	**32.8**	**22.1**	**49.4**	**69.6**	**69.5**	**18.4**	**22.4**	**32.6**	**18.0**	**30.1**	**37.6**	**64.0**	**21.5**	**21.8**	**39.7**	**18.1**	**42.7**
Lower	60.6	29.1	42.9	25.9	6.3	24.9	18.3	15.9	40.0	58.0	61.1	11.4	15.9	25.8	12.2	23.7	22.4	57.5	14.1	11.9	24.1	11.8	33.7
Upper	75.9	42.6	76.1	41.3	13.2	34.7	47.2	28.3	58.7	81.3	77.8	25.4	28.9	39.4	23.8	36.5	52.8	70.6	28.9	31.8	55.4	24.4	51.7
Kano South	**36.0**	**54.5**	**62.1**	**20.2**	**4.6**	**27.0**	**45.6**	**19.7**	**59.8**	**56.6**	**68.0**	**30.3**	**15.5**	**25.8**	**33.1**	**32.1**	**50.8**	**60.9**	**29.2**	**32.0**	**35.1**	**12.3**	**18.9**
Lower	21.2	42.8	48.5	14.0	0.6	16.3	28.9	11.5	48.9	42.6	58.9	20.0	10.2	18.8	22.0	21.0	34.0	52.8	20.1	21.2	22.3	6.5	7.1
Upper	50.8	66.2	75.6	26.3	8.6	37.7	62.3	27.9	70.7	70.5	77.1	40.7	20.9	32.9	44.1	43.1	67.7	68.9	38.4	42.8	47.9	18.2	30.7
Kano Central	**68.8**	**34.0**	**34.9**	**35.1**	**10.3**	**34.7**	**25.2**	**19.5**	**24.1**	**40.7**	**52.4**	**17.5**	**2.5**	**8.0**	**8.6**	**18.9**	**17.1**	**52.4**	**21.2**	**20.7**	**30.0**	**37.9**	**48.8**
Lower	62.1	25.9	21.3	24.3	5.2	28.3	13.7	12.7	15.8	29.5	42.6	11.2	-0.4	1.7	3.3	11.0	9.2	41.8	13.8	8.6	23.7	27.5	41.5
Upper	75.5	42.1	48.6	46.0	15.5	41.2	36.8	26.3	32.4	51.9	62.2	23.8	5.3	14.2	13.8	26.8	24.9	63.0	28.7	32.8	36.4	48.2	56.2
Kano North	**83.1**	**25.2**	**44.8**	**30.8**	**30.7**	**13.9**	**40.9**	**21.9**	**73.2**	**80.6**	**67.3**	**22.6**	**3.9**	**41.1**	**1.1**	**48.2**	**11.2**	**55.0**	**38.2**	**28.7**	**48.1**	**26.5**	**39.3**
Lower	77.2	15.4	28.8	21.5	21.5	9.4	25.0	12.7	63.2	72.0	57.5	15.3	0.2	28.9	0.1	35.9	5.4	47.1	31.1	17.7	40.8	18.1	28.6
Upper	89.1	35.1	60.9	40.1	39.9	18.4	56.8	31.0	83.1	89.2	77.1	29.9	7.5	53.2	2.2	60.6	16.9	62.9	45.2	39.8	55.5	35.0	49.9
Katsina Central	**85.2**	**42.3**	**50.8**	**47.9**	**39.2**	**17.4**	**24.0**	**13.2**	**38.1**	**73.7**	**68.0**	**31.7**	**3.4**	**9.3**	**10.3**	**37.7**	**15.6**	**64.7**	**25.4**	**37.7**	**38.5**	**43.1**	**65.8**
Lower	78.6	33.1	37.0	37.4	25.2	11.3	14.1	6.8	25.2	63.1	59.4	24.9	0.1	1.9	4.1	28.1	9.9	53.3	18.3	27.5	29.8	31.4	55.3
Upper	91.7	51.5	64.6	58.4	53.1	23.5	33.9	19.6	51.1	84.2	76.6	38.4	6.8	16.8	16.4	47.4	21.2	76.1	32.5	48.0	47.3	54.7	76.3
Katsina North	**82.0**	**24.7**	**58.4**	**61.1**	**11.9**	**18.4**	**41.1**	**38.0**	**46.7**	**67.6**	**84.7**	**40.3**	**11.2**	**9.1**	**10.0**	**61.9**	**41.8**	**70.3**	**22.9**	**35.3**	**46.3**	**31.0**	**55.1**
Lower	74.7	16.0	46.1	53.2	6.5	11.1	27.2	24.0	34.0	55.3	77.2	31.7	8.0	5.3	5.6	55.9	27.7	63.8	16.8	28.6	36.5	26.4	47.2
Upper	89.3	33.4	70.7	68.9	17.3	25.7	54.9	51.9	59.3	80.0	92.2	49.0	14.3	12.9	14.4	67.8	55.9	76.7	29.1	42.0	56.0	35.7	63.0
Katsina South	**80.7**	**43.5**	**42.3**	**54.9**	**22.8**	**17.9**	**39.9**	**30.0**	**59.4**	**79.2**	**78.8**	**43.3**	**6.6**	**9.3**	**7.9**	**60.5**	**14.3**	**68.1**	**34.6**	**24.6**	**44.4**	**30.1**	**58.0**
Lower	74.8	34.1	27.6	44.5	13.2	11.0	25.1	19.9	50.1	70.1	70.4	34.2	2.7	4.9	4.4	52.2	5.8	58.8	27.5	18.2	35.1	24.0	49.9
Upper	86.6	52.9	57.0	65.3	32.3	24.8	54.7	40.0	68.8	88.4	87.1	52.5	10.6	13.7	11.3	68.7	22.7	77.4	41.8	31.0	53.6	36.1	66.1
Kebbi Central	**61.6**	**24.5**	**51.7**	**33.2**	**13.9**	**23.0**	**18.2**	**30.2**	**65.5**	**74.4**	**67.0**	**15.2**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**5.5**	**59.6**	**9.6**	**58.4**	**34.4**	**32.3**	**37.3**	**33.1**	**34.3**
Lower	51.0	16.4	35.4	21.8	6.1	17.0	8.8	19.5	56.3	64.4	58.2	8.6	3.7	2.7	1.5	49.5	4.1	46.4	26.7	23.2	29.7	22.2	26.5
Upper	72.2	32.6	68.0	44.7	21.7	29.0	27.7	40.9	74.8	84.4	75.8	21.8	9.2	12.9	9.5	69.7	15.1	70.4	42.2	41.4	44.9	44.1	42.1

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Kebbi North	**86.2**	**37.7**	**46.9**	**62.3**	**31.7**	**15.6**	**72.6**	**6.0**	**68.8**	**74.1**	**89.7**	**37.8**	**9.3**	**10.3**	**18.6**	**56.8**	**15.0**	**49.2**	**29.9**	**37.2**	**32.4**	**39.4**	**57.4**
Lower	82.1	31.0	32.2	55.3	23.3	9.4	62.7	3.3	59.1	65.1	85.1	30.9	5.8	5.2	11.4	47.3	9.5	42.1	24.0	25.6	23.3	28.6	51.5
Upper	90.3	44.4	61.7	69.3	40.1	21.8	82.5	8.7	78.5	83.1	94.3	44.8	12.8	15.4	25.9	66.3	20.5	56.2	35.9	48.8	41.5	50.2	63.3
Kebbi South	**81.1**	**30.2**	**53.1**	**55.4**	**31.4**	**13.6**	**69.1**	**8.8**	**72.5**	**86.9**	**83.5**	**43.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**18.6**	**44.2**	**17.4**	**58.2**	**34.7**	**32.1**	**41.2**	**30.0**	**50.4**
Lower	75.1	22.4	36.7	44.2	21.7	7.7	53.5	2.8	60.1	79.3	74.3	35.5	1.4	0.4	7.6	34.9	8.7	51.0	25.3	22.2	32.6	21.0	38.1
Upper	87.0	38.1	69.6	66.6	41.0	19.5	84.7	14.7	84.9	94.5	92.6	50.5	10.7	11.6	29.6	53.4	26.1	65.3	44.0	42.0	49.8	39.1	62.8
Kogi Central	**82.7**	**51.4**	**55.5**	**54.8**	**61.1**	**8.5**	**61.1**	**7.5**	**78.6**	**81.2**	**75.6**	**38.7**	**20.1**	**16.0**	**15.8**	**52.0**	**5.6**	**40.1**	**23.0**	**18.9**	**36.0**	**38.4**	**57.1**
Lower	75.7	39.5	39.5	46.2	47.7	4.1	43.4	3.1	66.4	70.8	64.3	26.4	13.8	8.3	9.5	41.5	3.1	32.0	15.2	7.1	25.7	30.6	47.3
Upper	89.7	63.3	71.6	63.4	74.4	12.9	78.7	11.9	90.9	91.7	87.0	50.9	26.3	23.7	22.1	62.4	8.2	48.2	30.9	30.6	46.4	46.3	66.9
Kogi East	**40.7**	**58.9**	**25.9**	**8.3**	**1.8**	**6.4**	**15.0**	**40.6**	**63.9**	**17.4**	**61.5**	**19.9**	**22.5**	**24.3**	**9.4**	**20.2**	**38.9**	**50.5**	**11.1**	**15.0**	**16.2**	**3.1**	**19.8**
Lower	29.9	47.6	12.5	2.9	-0.3	2.6	2.0	27.1	52.7	7.4	52.1	10.7	13.5	14.0	2.4	12.4	30.7	39.7	5.6	5.9	6.5	-0.6	13.1
Upper	51.5	70.1	39.2	13.8	4.0	10.3	28.0	54.1	75.2	27.3	71.0	29.1	31.6	34.7	16.3	28.0	47.1	61.2	16.6	24.2	25.9	6.8	26.4
Kogi West	**53.3**	**78.1**	**71.0**	**7.4**	**16.3**	**14.5**	**51.8**	**19.9**	**83.3**	**54.0**	**77.3**	**51.2**	**21.4**	**39.8**	**10.6**	**13.5**	**61.5**	**85.7**	**22.0**	**25.4**	**53.2**	**7.2**	**18.9**
Lower	45.0	70.0	55.9	3.6	9.2	7.8	35.6	10.2	76.4	42.6	69.4	40.8	15.5	32.6	6.3	7.2	53.7	77.9	15.7	18.3	44.1	2.9	11.3
Upper	61.6	86.3	86.0	11.1	23.4	21.2	67.9	29.6	90.2	65.4	85.1	61.7	27.3	47.1	14.9	19.8	69.3	93.6	28.3	32.4	62.3	11.5	26.5
Kwara Central	**35.4**	**54.2**	**43.7**	**12.0**	**10.4**	**8.7**	**30.1**	**19.1**	**55.3**	**28.7**	**47.8**	**23.2**	**22.7**	**15.4**	**8.2**	**17.9**	**35.8**	**50.9**	**12.3**	**18.1**	**24.9**	**13.5**	**19.2**
Lower	22.3	42.6	25.0	3.1	0.8	3.7	13.2	7.6	39.8	11.0	33.3	13.7	12.7	8.0	2.1	2.5	25.2	38.8	2.3	7.1	10.8	3.5	8.7
Upper	48.6	65.9	62.3	20.8	20.1	13.7	47.1	30.6	70.7	46.3	62.3	32.7	32.7	22.8	14.2	33.3	46.4	63.0	22.3	29.1	39.0	23.5	29.7
Kwara North	**41.3**	**65.0**	**24.8**	**15.7**	**7.1**	**20.0**	**10.0**	**35.1**	**60.6**	**10.2**	**46.3**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**23.9**	**6.4**	**4.2**	**6.7**	**35.2**	**37.4**	**13.4**	**17.8**	**20.0**	**13.9**
Lower	31.1	54.0	9.9	6.8	1.4	10.1	-2.4	24.0	47.1	3.3	33.4	1.1	3.5	12.0	0.1	0.5	1.8	25.7	27.2	2.5	7.5	6.5	5.6
Upper	51.4	76.0	39.7	24.7	12.9	29.9	22.4	46.3	74.0	17.1	59.2	18.7	15.8	35.9	12.6	8.0	11.5	44.8	47.6	24.3	28.1	33.6	22.3
Kwara South	**27.7**	**7.4**	**52.9**	**28.6**	**52.6**	**8.6**	**23.0**	**33.1**	**73.7**	**36.5**	**61.9**	**11.9**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**8.5**	**0.0**	**60.9**	**53.6**	**41.5**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**16.9**
Lower	13.9	2.1	34.7	17.0	39.2	3.2	5.3	18.4	61.6	19.1	50.8	3.4	-0.5	1.5	-0.4	-2.2		49.9	41.9	27.0	0.6		6.4
Upper	41.4	12.8	71.0	40.2	66.0	14.0	40.6	47.9	85.9	54.0	73.0	20.3	8.3	7.3	1.3	19.1		71.8	65.2	56.0	6.8		27.4
Lagos West	**45.0**	**50.8**	**26.1**	**6.2**	**11.9**	**14.3**	**20.8**	**34.3**	**65.9**	**17.6**	**54.4**	**6.1**	**2.4**	**11.2**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**4.2**	**38.0**	**31.5**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**13.9**	**29.3**
Lower	28.9	39.3	11.1	1.6	3.8	4.6	4.2	20.6	53.6	4.5	39.3	0.9	-0.6	4.3	-2.1	-0.8	0.0	27.2	18.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	16.9
Upper	61.1	62.4	41.1	10.8	20.0	24.0	37.4	48.0	78.3	30.6	69.5	11.2	5.4	18.0	11.9	11.7	8.3	48.9	44.1	16.7	16.4	24.8	41.8
Lagos Central	**34.5**	**49.5**	**18.9**	**1.3**	**4.3**	**8.7**	**43.8**	**8.5**	**44.6**	**19.0**	**31.0**	**4.4**	**15.9**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**15.0**	**37.6**	**4.9**	**0.0**	**10.8**	**8.8**	**21.8**
Lower	17.7	26.4	1.9	-1.5	-0.5	0.8	21.5	-1.1	22.6	-0.4	12.4	-0.4	3.2	-2.1	-0.9	-3.0	2.1	12.0	-3.1		-1.5	-1.8	4.5
Upper	51.3	72.5	36.0	4.2	9.1	16.5	66.1	18.2	66.5	38.4	49.6	9.2	28.6	8.9	8.8	13.3	27.9	63.3	13.0		23.2	19.3	39.1
Lagos East	**34.0**	**40.3**	**33.4**	**6.2**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**36.8**	**11.5**	**44.4**	**3.4**	**25.7**	**6.5**	**19.0**	**14.7**	**12.7**	**11.2**	**14.6**	**49.6**	**8.8**	**14.0**	**16.7**	**13.9**	**18.1**
Lower	20.4	25.2	12.9	1.6	-0.5	-0.1	19.2	3.6	25.8	-1.9	12.2	-0.8	9.8	5.7	1.2	2.5	1.0	30.6	0.1	4.4	4.8	2.5	7.9
Upper	47.6	55.4	53.9	10.8	6.6	10.8	54.3	19.4	63.0	8.7	39.1	13.8	28.3	23.6	24.2	19.9	28.2	68.5	17.5	23.6	28.7	25.3	28.4
Nassarawa South	**26.7**	**35.0**	**21.7**	**10.6**	**0.8**	**5.4**	**33.5**	**7.2**	**35.8**	**2.1**	**23.0**	**4.1**	**11.0**	**5.7**	**2.0**	**7.2**	**9.8**	**31.0**	**11.4**	**8.0**	**14.8**	**10.3**	**13.6**
Lower	17.2	24.6	11.2	3.6	-0.8	1.2	24.6	3.4	26.8	-0.3	14.2	0.5	5.5	0.4	-0.1	2.2	2.9	20.6	5.4	2.9	8.9	3.9	6.6
Upper	36.2	45.4	32.2	17.6	2.4	9.6	42.4	11.0	44.7	4.4	31.9	7.7	16.6	11.0	4.1	12.2	16.6	41.3	17.4	13.1	20.8	16.8	20.5
Nassarawa North	**44.7**	**40.8**	**13.7**	**21.3**	**15.6**	**12.7**	**28.4**	**35.7**	**69.7**	**42.5**	**61.6**	**36.5**	**6.0**	**25.6**	**35.7**	**20.5**	**21.8**	**52.2**	**37.5**	**12.5**	**26.8**	**15.8**	**24.6**
Lower	37.0	34.1	5.9	14.1	8.9	6.9	17.8	25.5	63.4	30.9	53.2	27.4	2.6	14.3	26.1	12.0	15.5	42.9	31.5	5.1	16.5	7.8	19.2
Upper	52.4	47.5	21.4	28.6	22.4	18.5	39.0	46.0	76.0	54.1	70.0	45.7	9.5	36.9	45.4	29.0	28.2	61.6	43.6	19.9	37.1	23.8	30.1
Nassarawa West	**41.6**	**18.3**	**44.8**	**17.8**	**35.4**	**7.2**	**41.0**	**19.7**	**55.6**	**18.0**	**72.8**	**43.9**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**9.8**	**58.4**	**5.3**	**24.8**	**58.7**	**7.2**	**14.1**	**11.5**	**19.3**
Lower	32.5	10.0	28.6	9.9	22.9	2.3	24.8	9.6	38.7	5.0	59.3	32.4	0.0	0.5	5.8	43.9	0.8	15.9	46.3	4.0	8.6	4.4	12.7
Upper	50.8	26.6	61.0	25.7	47.8	12.0	57.2	29.9	72.5	31.0	86.3	55.4	5.1	3.6	13.9	73.0	9.8	33.8	71.0	10.4	19.7	18.6	26.0
Niger East	**58.6**	**17.4**	**39.0**	**28.8**	**22.1**	**11.0**	**35.5**	**20.8**	**56.9**	**41.7**	**73.9**	**20.0**	**15.4**	**42.7**	**35.1**	**32.8**	**24.1**	**34.3**	**45.5**	**15.7**	**37.2**	**30.1**	**29.2**
Lower	47.4	9.6	22.0	19.5	11.7	6.8	20.4	11.9	43.4	28.1	60.3	12.4	8.7	33.3	22.9	23.0	14.0	24.5	33.5	7.9	28.6	21.6	20.6
Upper	69.8	25.2	56.1	38.1	32.6	15.2	50.6	29.7	70.4	55.4	87.4	27.5	22.1	52.1	47.3	42.6	34.1	44.1	57.5	23.5	45.8	38.6	37.9
Niger North	**45.6**	**27.9**	**43.1**	**32.8**	**23.0**	**12.5**	**36.9**	**34.9**	**63.0**	**27.2**	**59.7**	**23.1**	**7.9**	**8.4**	**19.1**	**19.1**	**21.3**	**54.7**	**14.0**	**16.9**	**19.8**	**32.9**	**22.0**
Lower	38.9	21.9	32.9	25.8	15.8	8.4	26.4	26.3	53.7	20.6	51.6	17.9	4.0	4.6	11.3	13.4	13.1	48.2	9.0	9.8	14.4	25.7	16.3
Upper	52.3	33.9	53.2	39.8	30.1	16.5	47.4	43.5	72.3	33.7	67.8	28.4	11.7	12.2	27.0	24.8	29.5	61.1	19.0	24.0	25.3	40.0	27.8
Niger South	**51.5**	**45.7**	**68.5**	**48.4**	**26.8**	**15.3**	**57.0**	**27.0**	**72.7**	**26.6**	**78.2**	**18.5**	**4.4**	**8.2**	**4.9**	**39.7**	**20.9**	**54.3**	**18.5**	**7.5**	**19.9**	**37.8**	**28.6**
Lower	42.8	35.9	53.7	37.3	19.4	10.2	42.5	16.9	62.3	16.8	69.3	10.5	0.2	2.2	0.6	28.5	9.5	44.7	11.7	2.9	13.1	29.6	22.6
Upper	60.2	55.5	83.2	59.5	34.1	20.5	71.5	37.1	83.0	36.4	87.0	26.4	8.6	14.3	9.2	50.8	32.3	64.0	25.2	12.1	26.6	46.0	34.7
Ogun Central	**66.0**	**23.5**	**49.3**	**49.2**	**20.4**	**13.2**	**25.4**	**40.9**	**64.3**	**44.7**	**63.6**	**34.9**	**8.4**	**18.6**	**4.9**	**37.0**	**15.2**	**70.3**	**25.9**	**23.3**	**18.5**	**27.4**	**42.2**
Lower	55.3	11.6	22.6	33.0	8.6	6.9	6.7	25.5	43.1	27.6	53.7	24.1	2.5	6.2	-0.3	25.5	-1.3	53.8	11.2	9.1	8.6	17.5	29.6
Upper	76.7	35.4	75.9	65.4	32.1	19.6	44.1	56.2	85.4	61.8	73.5	45.8	14.3	31.0	10.1	48.4	31.6	86.8	40.6	37.5	28.3	37.2	54.8

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Ogun East	**39.5**	**41.0**	**61.5**	**13.5**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**32.4**	**1.8**	**65.7**	**24.5**	**39.8**	**13.7**	**11.7**	**30.7**	**5.5**	**13.3**	**10.0**	**34.4**	**22.4**	**22.6**	**36.2**	**25.3**	**11.8**
Lower	24.9	27.7	46.6	3.2	0.8	3.4	16.3	-0.6	51.5	8.4	25.5	2.6	4.9	16.2	-1.0	2.8	2.2	20.2	10.3	7.8	23.6	11.1	4.7
Upper	54.0	54.4	76.5	23.7	20.5	15.2	48.5	4.2	79.9	40.6	54.1	24.7	18.4	45.3	11.9	23.7	17.9	48.7	34.6	37.5	48.7	39.4	18.9
Ogun West	**33.9**	**47.4**	**30.3**	**7.0**	**4.3**	**5.4**	**14.3**	**23.7**	**56.5**	**14.4**	**37.3**	**7.7**	**7.1**	**14.9**	**20.2**	**22.6**	**7.1**	**36.0**	**23.7**	**7.1**	**18.4**	**5.6**	**14.4**
Lower	24.7	34.5	16.1	-0.9	0.4	0.7	6.9	9.3	46.3	5.3	22.5	2.1	1.6	3.0	11.1	14.6	0.1	22.5	15.8	1.1	7.7	0.7	3.8
Upper	43.0	60.3	44.5	14.8	8.2	10.2	21.6	38.1	66.7	23.4	52.1	13.3	12.6	26.7	29.4	30.5	14.2	49.5	31.6	13.1	29.1	10.6	25.0
Ondo Central	**66.7**	**77.8**	**83.3**	**25.4**	**46.1**	**16.8**	**70.1**	**4.8**	**90.0**	**55.6**	**83.0**	**61.2**	**2.2**	**4.3**	**3.3**	**6.8**	**4.5**	**88.3**	**32.8**	**2.8**	**14.3**	**25.2**	**26.9**
Lower	50.8	68.2	69.7	5.4	16.2	6.0	54.1	0.2	82.2	37.6	70.0	49.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	79.3	21.9	-0.2	4.1	8.4	19.0
Upper	82.6	87.4	96.9	45.4	76.1	27.6	86.0	9.5	97.7	73.6	96.0	73.1	5.1	8.4	6.7	12.7	9.6	97.3	43.7	5.7	24.6	42.0	34.8
Ondo North	**22.9**	**42.4**	**15.6**	**4.5**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**35.8**	**1.8**	**59.7**	**24.3**	**43.8**	**7.6**	**9.8**	**5.4**	**2.0**	**12.0**	**24.4**	**51.4**	**10.1**	**23.5**	**27.8**	**11.4**	**8.3**
Lower	12.3	27.9	3.6	-0.2	2.2	-1.6	22.9	-0.8	46.9	7.3	29.5	-1.0	1.6	0.1	-2.0	4.8	15.2	40.0	0.8	12.6	16.8	3.0	2.6
Upper	33.6	56.8	27.6	9.2	15.4	16.5	48.8	4.5	72.5	41.2	58.1	16.2	18.1	10.7	6.0	19.2	33.6	62.7	19.4	34.5	38.9	19.7	13.9
Ondo South	**39.5**	**45.2**	**24.0**	**16.5**	**5.7**	**6.2**	**22.8**	**10.6**	**50.6**	**22.6**	**31.1**	**9.0**	**5.8**	**7.3**	**2.5**	**13.6**	**15.9**	**42.0**	**8.0**	**14.8**	**19.0**	**6.1**	**8.8**
Lower	24.7	28.7	6.4	6.0	-0.3	-2.1	6.3	0.4	32.3	4.0	14.2	2.4	-1.0	0.3	-2.7	3.6	4.6	25.2	-0.1	1.3	3.4	-1.2	1.9
Upper	54.4	61.6	41.6	27.0	11.6	14.5	39.2	20.9	69.0	41.1	48.0	15.6	12.5	14.2	7.6	23.5	27.2	58.7	16.0	28.3	34.6	13.5	15.7
Osun Central	**24.0**	**13.1**	**40.3**	**21.1**	**7.2**	**24.5**	**45.8**	**2.5**	**62.0**	**43.1**	**50.7**	**12.9**	**7.1**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**9.2**	**41.2**	**48.8**	**11.6**	**31.2**	**13.9**	**35.1**	**8.2**
Lower	14.1	6.5	23.9	11.5	1.5	16.7	33.6	-0.5	50.8	25.4	38.6	6.7	0.6	-0.9	-0.7	3.7	27.6	38.0	5.3	21.3	5.4	24.8	2.1
Upper	33.9	19.7	56.6	30.7	12.9	32.2	57.9	5.5	73.3	60.7	62.8	19.2	13.5	7.8	7.1	14.7	54.9	59.5	17.8	41.1	22.4	45.4	14.4
Osun East	**40.8**	**47.0**	**23.6**	**13.0**	**5.6**	**14.1**	**15.4**	**7.7**	**49.8**	**8.3**	**41.2**	**13.8**	**14.0**	**13.9**	**19.8**	**7.0**	**32.1**	**29.6**	**15.5**	**19.5**	**23.0**	**11.5**	**13.1**
Lower	32.5	37.9	14.4	6.2	0.4	7.9	7.8	0.1	38.9	1.4	31.9	6.3	6.6	7.7	10.1	2.3	23.9	20.7	6.0	13.5	13.9	5.4	5.5
Upper	49.0	56.1	32.7	19.8	10.8	20.2	23.1	15.4	60.7	15.2	50.4	21.3	21.3	20.0	29.5	11.6	40.2	38.6	25.1	25.5	32.1	17.6	20.8
Osun West	**43.1**	**45.1**	**38.2**	**17.4**	**1.3**	**9.5**	**24.4**	**1.7**	**65.5**	**23.4**	**51.3**	**18.4**	**9.8**	**17.2**	**5.5**	**7.0**	**43.5**	**33.6**	**8.7**	**20.2**	**14.0**	**11.8**	**16.8**
Lower	26.9	23.3	21.9	9.4	-1.4	0.7	5.7	-0.9	47.9	7.8	35.3	7.1	1.2	6.4	-2.1	0.5	31.9	22.6	-1.0	6.6	6.2	2.7	6.7
Upper	59.3	66.9	54.5	25.4	3.9	18.4	43.2	4.3	83.2	39.0	67.4	29.6	18.4	28.0	13.0	13.6	55.0	44.6	18.5	33.8	21.7	20.9	26.9
Oyo Central	**40.1**	**26.7**	**35.1**	**17.7**	**8.9**	**17.0**	**20.1**	**26.7**	**68.7**	**26.7**	**66.0**	**14.3**	**3.1**	**21.7**	**12.8**	**9.0**	**40.7**	**30.4**	**40.1**	**27.6**	**28.8**	**17.4**	**15.5**
Lower	28.3	15.8	21.1	10.0	2.4	9.9	9.4	14.4	58.6	13.8	52.5	7.8	-1.1	13.9	3.9	2.8	29.0	20.1	26.8	15.6	19.1	8.6	8.3
Upper	51.9	37.7	49.1	25.5	15.5	24.0	30.8	39.0	78.7	39.5	79.5	20.7	7.3	29.5	21.8	15.1	52.4	40.8	53.4	39.6	38.5	26.2	22.7
Oyo North	**42.0**	**64.0**	**34.8**	**16.0**	**11.3**	**12.6**	**31.2**	**4.6**	**64.4**	**20.3**	**52.6**	**33.2**	**8.8**	**12.1**	**14.8**	**13.1**	**42.8**	**52.6**	**14.6**	**23.5**	**37.7**	**22.0**	**22.8**
Lower	28.5	54.1	20.1	8.9	3.6	3.7	21.1	1.5	52.8	7.6	35.9	20.1	2.5	5.2	7.0	1.9	32.2	42.2	7.9	14.8	27.7	12.8	14.4
Upper	55.5	73.9	49.5	23.1	19.0	21.5	41.2	7.7	75.9	32.9	69.2	46.4	15.2	18.9	22.6	24.4	53.4	63.0	21.3	32.2	47.6	31.3	31.1
Oyo South	**51.2**	**33.3**	**54.3**	**27.5**	**45.4**	**13.7**	**47.7**	**4.3**	**76.7**	**45.0**	**55.6**	**35.5**	**5.3**	**6.3**	**7.6**	**31.3**	**13.5**	**39.6**	**25.1**	**32.9**	**22.9**	**31.3**	**15.7**
Lower	40.5	16.7	24.9	13.2	19.1	6.9	19.0	-2.3	60.4	19.1	41.6	17.3	-0.7	-1.2	-5.8	15.4	3.1	20.0	18.4	19.9	12.9	18.6	4.2
Upper	61.8	49.8	83.7	41.8	71.7	20.5	76.4	10.8	92.9	70.8	69.6	53.7	11.3	13.9	20.9	47.3	23.9	59.3	31.8	45.8	32.9	44.0	27.1
Plateau Central	**36.4**	**55.6**	**31.0**	**16.6**	**9.5**	**5.4**	**28.3**	**9.4**	**49.7**	**4.8**	**31.0**	**19.8**	**14.1**	**7.1**	**8.2**	**8.1**	**5.4**	**22.1**	**15.0**	**22.5**	**19.3**	**11.6**	**16.0**
Lower	21.4	40.2	8.8	1.5	-2.6	1.3	6.1	2.9	31.9	0.3	16.9	7.8	6.3	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.7	10.9	-0.3	10.4	3.9	1.9	7.0
Upper	51.4	71.0	53.1	31.6	21.6	9.5	50.5	15.9	67.5	9.2	45.0	31.7	21.9	12.4	13.7	16.2	10.1	33.3	30.3	34.5	34.7	21.2	25.0
Plateau North	**61.7**	**63.1**	**52.7**	**20.1**	**9.2**	**22.2**	**53.7**	**12.8**	**72.3**	**71.0**	**58.9**	**54.2**	**12.1**	**33.8**	**39.2**	**39.9**	**37.0**	**80.8**	**49.1**	**32.2**	**46.2**	**21.8**	**36.2**
Lower	53.7	53.3	38.6	13.6	4.4	14.5	39.4	6.0	62.7	62.0	49.4	45.1	5.6	24.8	29.8	27.1	27.2	71.9	37.5	23.8	35.9	10.6	25.9
Upper	69.7	72.9	66.9	26.7	14.0	29.8	68.0	19.7	82.0	80.0	68.4	63.4	18.5	42.9	48.5	52.7	46.8	89.6	60.6	40.5	56.5	32.9	46.4
Plateau South	**45.0**	**55.6**	**32.5**	**25.3**	**7.1**	**18.6**	**31.8**	**38.9**	**65.9**	**59.6**	**68.7**	**38.3**	**34.0**	**39.8**	**61.1**	**22.7**	**31.2**	**53.1**	**15.4**	**39.0**	**50.6**	**5.1**	**24.2**
Lower	30.6	41.9	21.4	12.1	2.0	13.3	17.9	27.0	51.8	45.6	59.8	24.6	22.4	29.8	51.7	11.4	18.2	43.0	6.2	29.8	44.6	-0.7	16.4
Upper	59.3	69.3	43.6	38.6	12.2	24.0	45.7	50.7	80.1	73.7	77.6	52.0	45.6	49.7	70.4	34.0	44.2	63.2	24.6	48.3	56.7	11.0	32.1
Rivers East	**50.3**	**50.1**	**70.3**	**29.6**	**13.6**	**25.7**	**76.1**	**7.0**	**91.4**	**88.2**	**54.7**	**59.9**	**15.5**	**59.9**	**29.3**	**48.7**	**23.8**	**85.5**	**46.6**	**39.4**	**44.8**	**25.4**	**24.7**
Lower	40.5	38.6	57.3	23.8	6.7	19.4	64.4	2.4	84.9	81.3	44.5	51.4	8.4	52.0	20.3	43.3	17.9	79.1	40.7	34.3	37.4	17.8	16.6
Upper	60.2	61.6	83.3	35.5	20.5	32.0	87.8	11.5	97.9	95.2	64.9	68.5	22.6	67.9	38.4	54.1	29.7	91.9	52.6	44.5	52.2	33.0	32.9
Rivers South East	**22.9**	**54.8**	**32.5**	**10.6**	**0.5**	**12.9**	**12.5**	**25.8**	**51.3**	**6.5**	**60.4**	**11.7**	**39.2**	**15.7**	**13.3**	**28.2**	**26.2**	**51.0**	**15.7**	**44.3**	**38.0**	**17.9**	**7.2**
Lower	14.4	44.3	21.2	4.6	-0.5	5.4	3.8	16.2	41.8	2.3	51.2	5.9	30.1	8.9	8.5	18.7	15.0	42.3	7.4	33.9	27.3	10.6	2.3
Upper	31.4	65.2	43.7	16.6	1.6	20.3	21.2	35.4	60.8	10.8	69.6	17.5	48.2	22.5	18.0	37.8	37.5	59.7	24.0	54.7	48.7	25.2	12.1
Rivers West	**27.8**	**64.5**	**58.2**	**6.3**	**0.8**	**11.2**	**29.5**	**25.5**	**72.8**	**12.2**	**76.5**	**34.8**	**56.1**	**32.6**	**39.1**	**39.9**	**19.3**	**46.6**	**22.8**	**39.6**	**26.9**	**11.3**	**10.7**
Lower	15.6	52.8	41.4	0.5	-0.9	4.6	14.6	13.6	58.6	3.6	65.4	19.6	44.0	16.3	23.5	23.9	11.0	32.2	11.1	27.5	14.5	3.8	2.3
Upper	39.9	76.3	74.9	12.2	2.6	17.9	44.4	37.4	87.0	20.8	87.6	49.9	68.1	48.8	54.7	56.0	27.7	61.1	34.5	51.6	39.3	18.9	19.0
Sokoto East	**32.4**	**67.2**	**53.7**	**18.4**	**0.0**	**13.0**	**43.4**	**20.5**	**74.6**	**18.2**	**76.4**	**34.7**	**32.3**	**32.7**	**21.8**	**43.8**	**18.0**	**53.8**	**21.9**	**30.4**	**36.9**	**17.7**	**13.0**
Lower	20.7	56.5	38.2	9.0		5.7	28.1	10.1	65.9	3.6	67.9	22.9	22.9	24.4	12.4	30.5	8.0	42.2	12.1	21.2	27.2	8.2	5.1
Upper	44.1	77.9	69.1	27.8		20.3	58.8	30.8	83.4	32.9	84.9	46.6	41.8	40.9	31.2	57.0	28.1	65.4	31.8	39.6	46.7	27.2	20.8
Sokoto North	**74.1**	**33.7**	**37.0**	**47.5**	**19.2**	**16.9**	**43.3**	**25.7**	**72.4**	**91.3**	**96.7**	**42.1**	**13.7**	**33.5**	**42.9**	**34.8**	**20.5**	**49.4**	**41.2**	**13.9**	**32.1**	**31.1**	**51.2**
Lower	66.2	25.9	21.2	38.8	10.6	10.6	33.2	17.8	62.5	83.3	93.5	32.9	7.5	25.1	31.3	25.6	13.8	38.1	32.7	7.9	25.7	22.1	39.8
Upper	81.9	41.6	52.8	56.1	27.8	23.2	53.5	33.7	82.3	99.2	99.9	51.3	19.8	41.8	54.6	44.1	27.3	60.7	49.7	20.0	38.5	40.1	62.5

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Sokoto South	**74.5**	**26.3**	**58.3**	**54.9**	**42.1**	**9.9**	**63.0**	**13.5**	**58.9**	**77.6**	**86.1**	**66.9**	**14.4**	**30.3**	**21.3**	**28.2**	**38.9**	**74.9**	**14.8**	**22.9**	**27.8**	**50.6**	**51.6**
Lower	68.4	18.9	46.2	45.8	24.7	4.1	48.9	5.7	48.2	67.7	80.6	58.3	5.9	21.3	9.7	15.8	24.9	64.4	6.4	11.3	14.7	37.8	44.0
Upper	80.6	33.7	70.4	63.9	59.5	15.7	77.1	21.4	69.6	87.4	91.5	75.4	23.0	39.4	32.9	40.7	53.0	85.4	23.1	34.5	40.9	63.3	59.1
Taraba Central	**80.1**	**17.3**	**51.4**	**57.0**	**13.7**	**18.8**	**66.0**	**7.6**	**65.3**	**78.5**	**85.7**	**53.8**	**23.5**	**38.0**	**27.0**	**46.4**	**12.1**	**57.7**	**27.0**	**35.5**	**34.0**	**14.7**	**55.8**
Lower	74.2	11.3	35.6	49.7	5.8	10.5	54.6	1.5	54.4	68.1	80.1	43.0	17.4	25.4	18.0	38.9	3.3	47.2	19.3	23.6	24.4	7.0	45.6
Upper	86.0	23.4	67.3	64.3	21.7	27.0	77.4	13.8	76.1	88.8	91.2	64.5	29.6	50.5	35.9	53.8	20.8	68.3	34.7	47.3	43.5	22.4	66.0
Taraba North	**64.4**	**76.2**	**46.1**	**43.3**	**15.9**	**16.4**	**65.2**	**22.4**	**37.4**	**39.4**	**43.8**	**46.1**	**4.8**	**17.7**	**23.5**	**32.1**	**6.7**	**63.3**	**22.1**	**17.3**	**22.0**	**17.8**	**38.7**
Lower	54.8	66.5	31.9	31.6	8.6	11.6	53.9	14.7	25.1	28.4	25.6	37.1	1.6	9.6	14.0	24.5	3.6	54.3	9.8	9.5	12.2	10.6	28.3
Upper	74.1	85.8	60.2	55.0	23.2	21.1	76.5	30.2	49.7	50.5	62.1	55.2	8.1	25.8	33.0	39.7	9.8	72.3	34.3	25.1	31.9	24.9	49.2
Taraba South	**68.0**	**69.7**	**43.6**	**33.1**	**13.8**	**27.5**	**61.8**	**19.6**	**63.1**	**54.0**	**79.8**	**48.2**	**16.6**	**38.6**	**47.7**	**64.4**	**10.2**	**77.2**	**29.1**	**26.4**	**47.4**	**21.7**	**35.3**
Lower	60.2	59.8	27.3	19.8	7.7	18.7	47.9	10.0	50.7	36.6	75.2	36.5	8.3	28.3	35.9	54.0	4.4	69.9	23.0	15.4	38.1	13.3	24.6
Upper	75.7	79.6	59.9	46.4	19.8	36.2	75.8	29.1	75.6	71.5	84.5	59.9	24.8	48.8	59.5	74.9	16.0	84.6	35.3	37.4	56.7	30.2	45.9
Yobe East	**50.9**	**77.9**	**48.4**	**29.7**	**11.1**	**26.6**	**35.9**	**39.6**	**57.2**	**56.0**	**84.8**	**32.8**	**6.1**	**6.7**	**22.9**	**40.9**	**4.6**	**62.6**	**19.8**	**15.7**	**12.7**	**9.8**	**29.4**
Lower	41.9	67.2	27.1	18.0	5.1	18.7	19.1	30.8	45.0	43.3	79.6	21.5	1.5	1.9	8.7	28.4	1.6	51.6	8.2	8.9	5.6	5.1	18.5
Upper	59.9	88.5	69.7	41.5	17.0	34.4	52.7	48.3	69.4	68.7	89.9	44.1	10.6	11.4	37.1	53.3	7.5	73.7	31.4	22.5	19.8	14.4	40.3
Yobe North	**69.9**	**45.9**	**44.3**	**52.0**	**8.3**	**10.1**	**10.4**	**43.4**	**59.1**	**77.9**	**85.3**	**30.1**	**8.9**	**45.5**	**20.6**	**45.5**	**10.0**	**62.6**	**22.2**	**35.7**	**30.2**	**18.0**	**33.6**
Lower	63.6	38.6	32.8	45.6	4.1	6.5	2.2	32.6	48.1	69.1	79.9	22.3	5.2	39.3	15.3	37.2	6.3	57.3	16.5	30.4	22.9	9.4	27.4
Upper	76.1	53.3	55.8	58.5	12.5	13.6	18.6	54.2	70.1	86.8	90.7	37.9	12.7	51.7	25.9	53.8	13.6	67.8	27.9	41.0	37.5	26.5	39.8
Yobe South	**81.0**	**56.8**	**67.3**	**50.3**	**13.2**	**4.6**	**14.3**	**63.0**	**86.3**	**85.2**	**90.3**	**66.1**	**4.8**	**2.8**	**16.5**	**34.9**	**18.9**	**81.8**	**61.2**	**54.4**	**41.0**	**23.9**	**40.7**
Lower	75.6	48.2	52.8	41.5	5.2	1.6	2.0	47.9	78.1	75.0	84.4	58.3	1.6	-0.6	6.6	18.8	13.0	72.3	52.6	43.4	29.9	13.5	32.9
Upper	86.4	65.4	81.8	59.2	21.3	7.7	26.5	78.1	94.4	95.5	96.3	73.8	8.1	6.1	26.3	51.0	24.8	91.3	69.8	65.4	52.0	34.2	48.5
Zamfara Central	**70.9**	**71.6**	**59.9**	**49.2**	**13.8**	**16.5**	**37.9**	**35.5**	**64.9**	**68.5**	**90.6**	**25.7**	**23.4**	**20.7**	**36.3**	**58.1**	**4.9**	**56.9**	**60.3**	**56.2**	**51.8**	**8.2**	**34.7**
Lower	62.0	64.1	41.6	38.4	5.1	9.9	18.8	22.1	52.2	53.5	84.2	15.0	16.8	14.5	27.4	44.6	-0.6	49.0	48.3	46.6	42.5	0.9	27.9
Upper	79.8	79.0	78.1	60.1	22.5	23.1	56.9	48.8	77.6	83.5	97.0	36.4	30.0	27.0	45.2	71.6	10.3	64.7	72.2	65.8	61.2	15.5	41.6
Zamfara North	**63.0**	**37.4**	**33.1**	**39.8**	**16.4**	**19.0**	**32.0**	**31.7**	**57.6**	**59.9**	**70.1**	**33.9**	**3.2**	**19.9**	**14.4**	**61.1**	**14.6**	**48.4**	**46.6**	**50.1**	**56.8**	**20.5**	**35.8**
Lower	56.1	28.6	20.5	30.4	9.7	12.7	21.6	24.0	47.0	49.2	62.6	25.7	1.0	10.7	8.5	54.8	8.4	38.5	36.1	40.4	47.7	15.2	27.4
Upper	69.8	46.1	45.6	49.2	23.1	25.3	42.3	39.5	68.3	70.7	77.5	42.0	5.3	29.1	20.2	67.3	20.8	58.2	57.2	59.7	65.9	25.9	44.2
Zamfara West	**67.5**	**6.9**	**60.4**	**41.1**	**5.6**	**18.9**	**39.5**	**16.5**	**74.3**	**55.8**	**88.2**	**25.0**	**4.5**	**15.5**	**57.2**	**59.5**	**15.5**	**87.3**	**32.6**	**6.9**	**36.6**	**4.9**	**39.5**
Lower	56.3	1.4	37.5	31.7	1.1	11.0	17.9	3.3	59.6	40.2	78.4	17.3	1.9	7.6	43.0	49.9	6.5	77.5	22.4	0.9	23.7	1.4	27.4
Upper	78.8	12.4	83.3	50.6	10.0	26.8	61.1	29.7	88.9	71.4	98.1	32.7	7.0	23.5	71.5	69.1	24.5	97.1	42.8	12.9	49.6	8.3	51.6
FCT Abuja	**70.3**	**45.0**	**49.5**	**57.2**	**27.5**	**14.8**	**47.6**	**22.4**	**60.5**	**81.0**	**71.1**	**51.3**	**3.9**	**20.1**	**7.7**	**53.5**	**16.3**	**71.9**	**28.9**	**20.7**	**28.7**	**28.5**	**52.3**
Lower	64.1	33.0	36.4	49.0	18.4	9.8	35.3	14.4	52.0	71.7	61.2	40.5	1.4	13.0	3.1	45.6	10.1	63.4	19.9	13.2	20.3	20.0	44.5
Upper	76.5	57.0	62.6	65.4	36.5	19.8	59.8	30.5	69.0	90.4	81.1	62.0	6.5	27.1	12.3	61.3	22.5	80.5	37.9	28.3	37.0	37.0	60.1

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*
Censored headcount ratios: *The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in a given indicator.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D39. Percentage contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by national and area

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
National	11.2	9.4	9.9	7.0	5.0	1.3	3.8	2.3	6.1	5.2	6.8	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.9	2.4	1.4	4.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.4
Urban	12.4	12.1	9.3	5.7	1.6	1.8	3.1	3.5	5.9	2.4	6.5	2.0	5.7	2.8	5.1	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.3
Rural	11.0	8.8	10.0	7.2	5.8	1.3	3.9	2.0	6.1	5.8	6.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.6	2.5	1.3	4.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.4

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D40. Percentage contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by zone

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
North Central	9.4	10.1	10.6	5.2	5.2	1.3	4.4	2.5	7.1	4.6	6.9	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.1	1.7	4.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.8
North East	10.6	8.4	8.5	9.1	6.5	1.3	3.5	2.5	5.1	6.8	6.8	3.2	2.3	2.4	4.8	2.4	1.1	4.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
North West	13.3	6.3	9.0	9.1	6.0	1.5	3.2	2.1	5.2	6.5	6.6	3.0	2.3	2.2	3.4	3.0	1.5	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.9	3.3
South East	9.5	15.4	13.7	3.1	1.9	1.4	3.3	3.7	6.9	3.2	7.9	3.0	4.6	2.8	2.2	1.2	0.9	5.1	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.4
South South	8.3	13.5	10.4	3.2	1.1	1.2	4.2	2.2	6.8	2.4	7.1	3.7	8.5	3.6	5.6	2.6	1.1	4.1	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.3
South West	11.4	13.1	10.9	4.6	5.6	1.2	5.2	1.3	8.5	3.1	6.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	2.9	1.3	2.0	4.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.8

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D41. Percentage contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by State

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Abia	13.8	17.5	12.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	3.9	5.3	0.6	9.3	1.3	7.1	5.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	5.3	1.2	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.1
Adamawa	11.8	9.0	11.4	6.2	3.9	2.2	3.8	2.0	4.3	6.1	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.5	9.7	2.0	2.0	5.1	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.5
Akwa Ibom	9.4	13.9	14.2	3.6	1.2	1.0	3.6	2.6	5.4	2.2	6.5	3.1	7.7	4.6	3.7	2.6	0.7	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.7
Anambra	10.8	14.8	13.5	2.1	0.4	0.7	4.3	3.4	6.5	0.9	7.2	2.7	3.7	4.1	5.1	1.0	1.9	6.0	2.2	3.9	1.0	1.8	1.9
Bauchi	7.8	4.8	7.7	11.1	12.8	1.4	4.3	1.8	5.4	8.5	8.2	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	5.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.2	1.5
Bayelsa	7.4	13.8	6.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	5.6	1.5	6.9	2.7	6.2	5.3	10.9	3.0	10.2	3.6	1.9	4.0	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9
Benue	7.8	11.1	13.6	4.2	3.8	1.7	5.3	1.1	6.7	6.0	7.7	5.6	1.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	0.4	4.7	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.4
Borno	11.2	11.1	5.8	10.5	6.3	1.2	1.8	2.8	4.5	5.8	6.8	3.1	5.6	3.0	3.2	1.5	1.6	4.9	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.2
Cross River	6.8	16.6	8.0	2.4	1.3	1.0	5.3	0.9	7.7	4.0	7.7	4.8	8.8	3.9	4.1	2.0	1.1	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.1
Delta	11.1	8.5	11.2	4.2	1.2	2.0	3.9	2.5	7.9	2.2	7.5	3.7	6.2	3.0	5.5	1.7	0.5	5.9	2.4	3.4	1.9	2.2	1.4
Ebonyi	8.6	14.1	13.8	4.1	3.1	2.0	3.2	3.3	7.8	4.7	7.5	3.6	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.7	0.3	4.8	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.2
Edo	9.7	14.0	9.8	4.1	2.6	1.6	4.1	2.8	6.5	1.8	7.4	2.2	3.8	2.7	5.3	2.8	0.6	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.5	1.7
Ekiti	11.6	12.2	10.6	2.3	3.3	1.0	2.5	2.8	10.0	2.7	9.0	2.2	3.4	3.0	4.8	2.7	0.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.4
Enugu	8.3	15.1	15.4	2.7	1.8	1.4	4.2	3.1	8.2	3.5	7.4	2.9	6.4	0.9	2.6	1.0	0.5	4.7	2.4	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.1
Gombe	11.7	7.6	8.8	8.3	4.7	1.2	4.8	2.0	5.3	7.2	7.1	3.0	2.2	2.1	5.8	3.3	0.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.3	2.8
Imo	9.7	18.7	12.4	2.5	1.3	0.8	2.3	5.8	4.0	2.4	9.4	2.9	6.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.4	5.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.1
Jigawa	13.1	6.7	8.7	9.5	6.9	1.6	0.5	3.4	5.2	6.8	5.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.2	1.3	3.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.1	3.6
Kaduna	11.0	7.8	11.2	6.6	2.1	2.2	3.6	2.1	5.4	5.9	6.5	2.1	4.8	3.4	5.7	2.3	3.1	4.5	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.4
Kano	15.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	8.1	1.6	2.9	1.8	4.4	6.5	6.2	2.4	0.8	2.2	1.6	2.6	1.1	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.7	3.9
Katsina	13.7	5.6	9.3	10.4	4.4	1.3	3.1	3.0	5.1	6.7	7.0	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.7	4.1	1.6	4.5	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.4
Kebbi	13.2	6.0	8.2	10.3	9.2	0.8	5.4	0.6	5.8	6.4	6.6	3.2	2.0	0.9	3.4	3.0	0.8	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.2
Kogi	9.5	14.0	11.2	2.0	3.6	0.9	3.9	2.5	7.4	4.1	6.9	3.8	5.5	3.8	2.4	1.3	3.9	5.4	1.3	1.6	2.9	0.6	1.5
Kwara	9.5	9.1	10.7	6.3	12.6	1.4	2.5	4.6	9.3	3.4	7.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	5.0	4.6	2.8	0.9	0.9	1.8
Lagos	12.5	16.2	10.2	3.5	1.3	0.9	7.5	1.8	8.3	1.1	5.2	1.0	7.1	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.9	5.9	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.6
Nasarawa	11.1	5.4	7.6	5.9	8.2	0.9	4.0	2.8	6.7	3.9	7.9	3.6	2.4	3.5	7.4	3.1	1.5	3.1	4.0	1.0	2.3	1.7	2.1
Niger	10.9	7.1	11.2	9.8	7.7	1.1	4.5	3.6	7.2	3.2	7.1	2.5	1.8	1.3	3.3	2.3	1.6	4.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.2
Ogun	11.1	13.1	13.8	4.5	9.7	1.0	5.3	0.8	7.9	4.2	6.7	4.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	5.2	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Ondo	9.0	9.4	10.1	5.8	3.8	2.0	6.5	0.6	10.0	5.7	7.6	1.8	3.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	4.0	6.1	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.9	1.1
Osun	12.3	11.9	9.1	5.2	2.7	1.6	2.8	2.0	8.9	2.6	7.7	2.2	3.4	3.1	5.3	0.9	4.2	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.6
Oyo	10.8	12.6	10.1	5.6	8.5	1.0	4.5	0.7	8.0	3.1	6.0	3.8	2.6	1.3	3.1	1.7	2.1	3.7	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.7
Plateau	8.9	9.3	9.2	4.7	2.6	1.4	4.8	1.3	6.5	6.2	4.9	4.4	3.6	4.5	7.9	2.5	1.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.2	1.8
Rivers	6.2	14.0	10.3	3.2	0.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	7.3	1.3	7.9	2.8	11.1	3.4	5.9	3.1	1.9	4.4	1.7	3.3	3.0	1.4	0.8
Sokoto	12.3	4.1	7.9	9.7	6.0	0.9	4.7	1.2	5.3	6.6	7.2	4.4	3.4	3.3	5.8	2.2	1.4	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	3.2
Taraba	11.0	13.4	8.3	7.1	3.6	1.6	4.9	2.5	4.8	4.6	6.4	3.8	2.1	2.3	7.0	3.2	0.5	4.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.3
Yobe	12.3	9.0	8.8	9.8	2.6	0.6	1.4	3.9	5.6	6.6	7.5	3.1	2.2	3.4	4.6	2.9	0.7	4.2	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.3
Zamfara	12.3	6.4	8.3	9.9	5.3	1.2	3.7	2.2	5.7	6.3	6.7	3.7	0.8	2.1	4.2	3.9	1.1	4.5	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.5	3.0
FCT Abuja	10.2	13.9	6.2	4.1	4.2	1.4	3.1	4.7	6.9	2.1	8.4	2.6	7.8	2.1	5.0	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.9

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D42. Percentage contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by senatorial district

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Abia Central	14.1	18.9	11.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.1	5.1	0.5	9.7	1.0	7.2	6.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	4.9	0.8	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.4
Abia North	16.5	18.9	5.8	3.1	1.4	1.9	6.0	2.9	5.1	0.3	7.2	2.9	5.4	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	7.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.5
Abia South	12.5	15.2	15.0	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.4	5.5	0.8	9.5	1.0	7.6	5.3	1.1	0.5	1.8	5.1	1.4	4.0	1.8	2.1	1.5
Adamawa Central	12.5	7.7	11.5	8.2	5.8	2.3	3.6	2.5	4.4	6.1	4.6	1.7	1.9	3.0	5.5	2.2	0.8	5.8	1.2	2.2	2.9	1.0	2.7
Adamawa North	10.9	10.4	11.0	5.1	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.9	3.6	6.0	2.3	3.0	1.9	3.6	14.8	1.3	2.5	4.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.0
Adamawa South	12.3	8.0	12.3	5.6	2.6	1.9	5.5	1.6	5.6	6.2	3.6	3.4	0.5	4.2	5.6	2.8	2.6	5.6	1.8	1.2	2.8	1.1	3.3
Akwa Ibom North East	9.8	13.5	14.3	3.6	0.8	1.0	4.1	2.4	6.1	1.7	5.9	3.0	9.4	4.8	4.8	2.0	0.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	2.0
Akwa Ibom North West	7.8	14.1	16.3	4.1	1.9	0.7	2.4	3.4	5.5	1.8	7.3	2.4	6.2	4.8	2.9	3.0	0.3	3.7	2.4	3.8	2.5	1.6	1.0
Akwa Ibom South	10.3	14.2	12.4	3.2	1.1	1.2	4.2	2.0	4.8	2.8	6.3	3.8	7.5	4.1	3.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.9
Anambra Central	10.3	14.8	12.7	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	4.2	6.9	0.2	6.9	2.0	7.1	4.4	6.6	1.5	2.1	6.0	2.2	3.0	0.4	1.5	1.5
Anambra North	10.5	14.9	11.9	1.8	0.0	0.8	6.6	2.1	7.6	1.8	8.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	4.7	0.4	2.6	6.8	1.2	3.8	0.8	1.3	2.1
Anambra South	11.4	14.8	15.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	4.0	3.9	5.3	0.7	6.5	1.9	3.0	4.3	4.5	1.3	1.3	5.3	3.0	4.5	1.6	2.4	2.0
Bauchi Central	7.2	2.5	8.5	10.4	13.8	1.3	5.5	0.9	5.6	8.1	8.0	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	5.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.4
Bauchi North	6.7	6.5	4.5	13.2	16.1	1.5	4.1	1.0	6.1	8.8	8.2	4.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	6.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	4.2	1.5
Bauchi South	10.0	7.0	10.0	10.1	7.6	1.3	2.3	4.4	4.2	9.1	8.6	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	3.1	1.6	5.2	2.6	1.4	1.8	3.2	1.6
Bayelsa Central	6.7	13.6	4.9	1.2	0.4	1.3	5.9	1.6	7.3	1.5	7.2	5.0	11.0	2.1	11.1	3.2	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.5	0.9
Bayelsa East	8.1	16.3	4.7	1.9	1.4	0.8	3.9	3.6	7.4	1.9	7.1	4.5	11.3	3.1	5.8	3.0	1.1	3.8	2.7	3.5	1.1	1.7	1.4
Bayelsa West	7.4	12.6	7.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	6.2	0.5	6.5	3.6	5.3	5.9	10.7	3.4	12.0	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7
Benue North East	9.1	8.6	13.4	5.7	3.8	1.6	4.5	1.7	6.6	6.7	9.3	6.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.7	0.2	5.9	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.7
Benue North West	7.1	10.4	14.1	4.1	2.7	1.8	4.5	1.6	6.6	6.1	8.2	4.9	1.9	2.6	1.7	3.9	0.3	4.5	1.2	4.1	3.9	2.5	1.3
Benue South	7.5	13.3	13.4	3.2	4.5	1.7	6.5	0.5	6.9	5.5	6.3	5.5	1.4	4.9	4.8	1.8	0.5	4.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.4
Borno Central	10.8	12.9	4.6	11.9	4.8	1.5	1.0	3.0	4.9	5.2	6.9	2.9	5.0	3.3	4.5	1.4	1.6	5.4	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.1
Borno North	10.2	12.9	5.9	9.9	7.5	0.8	1.7	3.5	5.7	6.3	6.8	4.4	4.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	5.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.9	2.1
Borno South	12.4	7.2	7.9	8.2	8.8	0.7	3.2	2.1	3.4	6.6	6.6	3.0	7.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.9	1.1	1.3	3.4	3.3	2.3
Cross River Central	7.8	17.6	5.9	3.2	0.5	0.5	5.3	0.7	7.5	2.4	7.5	4.6	9.3	2.9	6.3	2.4	1.5	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	1.0	1.3
Cross River North	5.4	17.1	7.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	5.4	1.1	8.3	5.4	8.5	5.5	8.5	4.7	2.0	1.6	0.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.0	0.9
Cross River South	8.1	13.2	13.1	1.3	2.0	0.9	5.2	0.9	6.8	3.5	6.3	3.5	8.4	3.8	4.8	2.4	2.3	3.8	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.2
Delta Central	11.3	10.2	7.4	5.4	2.3	2.4	4.0	2.7	7.7	1.2	7.6	4.0	6.0	3.2	4.7	2.3	0.4	6.2	2.5	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.5
Delta North	9.6	4.1	16.3	4.3	0.3	1.5	3.2	2.3	7.6	4.1	8.5	3.6	5.8	3.1	6.3	1.3	0.1	5.3	3.6	3.8	2.2	2.1	1.0
Delta South	12.2	10.4	10.9	2.7	0.7	1.9	4.4	2.5	8.6	1.7	6.3	3.5	6.7	2.6	5.7	1.2	1.0	6.3	1.3	3.3	1.6	2.7	1.8
Ebonyi Central	7.5	14.6	14.1	3.3	4.7	1.9	3.6	2.5	8.5	6.3	8.2	4.4	1.5	2.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	4.5	1.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
Ebonyi North	9.5	13.5	13.4	5.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.8	7.1	4.0	6.8	2.5	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.3	5.1	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.6
Ebonyi South	8.5	14.9	14.7	2.9	3.4	1.3	4.1	3.9	8.8	2.2	8.4	5.9	2.3	1.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	4.6	2.4	1.4	2.8	2.4	1.0
Edo Central	10.4	15.3	11.4	5.2	2.8	2.6	4.4	2.6	5.9	1.6	7.1	1.9	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.2	0.3	3.0	3.2	4.2	2.8	1.5	1.8

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Edo North	11.0	14.7	8.5	3.6	2.8	1.1	5.1	2.6	6.3	1.8	7.9	2.5	1.9	2.8	5.8	2.9	0.3	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.8	1.9
Edo South	7.4	11.8	9.7	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.2	7.2	2.0	7.0	2.1	5.4	2.4	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.8	3.1	1.5
Ekiti Central	9.7	12.7	13.3	2.2	2.9	0.1	4.6	2.7	9.1	2.1	7.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.3	4.1	0.7	1.5	6.0	4.7	4.8	0.9	1.3
Ekiti North	13.7	12.7	10.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.6	3.3	9.6	3.0	9.3	2.9	6.9	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.3	4.4	2.6	2.4	3.0	0.8	2.2
Ekiti South	11.6	11.6	8.7	2.9	4.2	1.3	1.0	2.5	10.8	3.0	9.7	2.6	2.3	4.3	7.7	2.2	0.7	4.0	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.1
Enugu East	7.4	12.7	13.5	2.8	0.9	1.6	8.0	0.7	8.5	4.6	8.6	2.9	6.6	0.6	4.0	2.4	0.9	4.3	1.2	3.2	1.4	1.8	1.2
Enugu North	7.6	17.9	14.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	7.9	3.4	5.9	2.6	7.9	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	4.7	3.1	2.6	1.7	2.9	0.9
Enugu West	9.9	12.8	17.7	2.1	2.1	0.8	4.1	3.1	8.4	3.0	8.5	3.3	4.2	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.4	4.9	2.2	3.4	0.9	1.0	1.4
Gombe Central	13.2	7.2	8.1	10.5	4.3	1.2	4.1	3.0	4.0	7.1	7.0	3.0	1.2	1.4	5.3	3.6	0.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.7	3.2
Gombe North	10.9	8.7	9.5	6.9	7.7	0.9	6.2	1.3	6.1	7.0	7.0	2.6	3.2	0.9	3.5	3.3	0.5	1.8	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.8
Gombe South	9.5	7.0	9.2	5.4	1.5	1.5	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.6	7.3	3.7	2.8	5.2	9.9	2.8	0.7	3.1	1.4	3.4	3.3	0.6	1.7
Imo East	8.3	17.2	11.8	4.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	5.2	4.0	1.2	9.4	3.3	10.8	2.2	1.6	0.3	1.1	5.1	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	0.8
Imo North	11.9	19.2	13.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	3.5	6.7	3.4	3.8	8.9	3.0	3.8	1.9	0.4	1.0	1.7	6.0	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.6
Imo West	7.9	21.4	11.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	3.1	5.1	5.5	1.7	10.7	1.7	2.8	3.2	5.2	0.3	1.7	4.4	3.9	2.4	1.2	1.7	0.7
Jigawa North East	11.9	7.9	8.5	9.8	6.4	1.2	0.5	3.3	6.3	6.4	6.1	1.7	3.0	0.7	7.5	2.1	0.8	3.0	3.1	2.4	3.3	1.2	3.1
Jigawa North West	13.4	5.3	8.8	9.4	9.1	1.6	0.1	4.2	4.9	7.2	6.6	3.5	2.0	2.1	0.9	3.5	1.6	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.1	3.8
Jigawa South West	13.6	9.4	8.9	9.7	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.1	4.8	6.3	3.8	2.9	2.9	5.2	4.8	3.4	0.9	4.0	3.1	2.1	3.4	1.2	3.7
Kaduna Central	11.8	6.3	9.3	8.4	1.5	2.7	3.5	2.5	7.0	4.4	6.0	1.8	5.5	3.2	7.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1
Kaduna North	12.9	6.8	11.2	7.1	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.1	4.7	6.6	6.6	1.7	5.1	3.7	4.1	2.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.0
Kaduna South	7.1	10.7	12.2	4.5	1.4	2.0	4.5	1.9	5.9	5.6	6.7	3.0	3.7	3.1	7.8	2.4	3.8	4.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.4
Kano Central	16.9	8.4	8.6	9.7	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.0	5.0	6.5	2.2	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.6	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	3.5	4.5
Kano North	15.6	4.7	8.4	6.5	8.6	1.0	3.8	2.0	6.9	7.6	6.3	2.1	0.9	4.6	0.2	3.4	0.8	3.9	2.7	2.0	3.4	1.9	2.8
Kano South	15.0	7.5	9.0	9.5	10.4	1.2	2.1	1.2	3.4	6.5	6.0	2.8	0.7	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.0	4.3	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	4.3
Katsina Central	14.0	4.2	10.0	11.7	3.0	1.2	3.5	3.2	4.0	5.8	7.2	3.4	2.3	0.9	2.0	4.0	2.7	4.5	1.5	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.5
Katsina North	13.8	7.5	7.3	10.6	5.9	1.2	3.4	2.6	5.1	6.8	6.8	3.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.9	0.9	4.4	2.2	1.6	2.9	1.9	3.7
Katsina South	13.1	5.2	11.0	7.9	4.4	1.8	1.9	3.2	7.0	7.9	7.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	4.7	0.8	4.6	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.7
Kebbi Central	13.7	6.0	7.5	11.2	7.6	0.9	5.8	0.5	5.5	5.9	7.1	3.0	1.8	1.0	3.6	3.4	0.9	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.4
Kebbi North	13.3	5.0	8.7	10.2	7.7	0.8	5.7	0.7	5.9	7.1	6.8	3.5	1.2	0.6	3.7	2.7	1.1	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.8	3.1
Kebbi South	12.3	7.7	8.3	9.2	13.6	0.5	4.5	0.6	5.9	6.0	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.8	2.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.1	3.2
Kogi Central	11.1	16.0	7.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	5.5	8.7	2.4	8.4	2.7	7.4	4.0	3.1	2.1	4.0	5.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.3	2.0
Kogi East	9.2	13.5	12.2	1.4	4.2	0.9	4.5	1.7	7.2	4.7	6.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.2	0.9	4.0	5.5	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.5	1.2
Kogi West	9.2	14.0	11.3	3.5	4.1	0.8	3.9	2.5	7.2	3.7	6.2	3.0	7.0	2.4	2.5	1.7	3.5	4.9	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.9
Kwara Central	12.1	19.0	7.2	5.2	3.1	2.2	1.5	5.1	8.8	1.5	6.8	1.4	3.4	4.2	2.2	0.5	0.7	3.9	4.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.5
Kwara North	6.9	1.9	13.2	8.1	19.7	0.8	2.9	4.1	9.2	4.6	7.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	5.7	5.0	3.9	0.3	0.0	1.6
Kwara South	14.0	15.9	8.1	2.2	5.6	1.7	3.3	5.4	10.3	2.7	8.5	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	4.5	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.4
Lagos Central	13.5	19.4	7.4	0.6	2.6	1.3	8.6	1.7	8.7	3.7	6.1	0.9	7.5	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.2	5.5	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.3	3.2
Lagos East	11.8	14.0	11.6	2.4	1.6	0.7	6.4	2.0	7.7	0.6	4.5	1.1	8.0	3.1	5.3	1.5	1.9	6.5	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.4
Lagos West	12.7	16.7	10.3	5.7	0.6	1.0	8.0	1.7	8.5	0.5	5.5	1.0	6.3	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	5.5	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.4
Nassarawa North	10.3	9.4	3.2	5.5	5.4	1.1	3.3	4.1	8.0	4.9	7.1	4.2	1.7	3.5	9.9	1.8	1.9	4.5	3.2	1.1	2.3	1.4	2.1
Nassarawa South	12.0	3.6	8.0	6.6	6.8	0.8	3.6	2.1	5.8	4.3	7.6	2.0	3.8	5.2	8.6	2.5	1.8	2.6	3.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	2.2
Nassarawa West	10.5	4.6	11.3	5.0	13.4	0.7	5.2	2.5	7.0	2.3	9.2	5.5	0.8	0.3	3.0	5.5	0.5	2.3	5.5	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.8
Niger East	10.7	6.5	10.1	8.6	8.1	1.1	4.3	4.1	7.4	3.2	7.0	2.7	2.2	1.2	5.4	1.7	1.9	4.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.9	1.9

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Niger North	10.1	9.0	13.5	10.7	7.9	1.1	5.6	2.7	7.2	2.6	7.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.0	1.4	0.6	1.5	2.8	2.1
Niger South	13.4	4.8	10.0	11.3	6.2	1.0	2.6	4.2	6.5	4.6	6.5	3.6	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.2	5.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	3.2
Ogun Central	10.6	11.1	16.6	4.1	4.3	0.9	4.4	0.2	8.9	3.3	5.4	1.8	3.8	5.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.7	2.6	1.2
Ogun East	11.4	15.9	10.2	2.6	2.2	0.7	2.4	4.0	9.5	2.4	6.3	1.3	2.9	3.0	8.2	2.8	0.9	4.5	3.0	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.8
Ogun West	11.1	13.0	13.9	4.8	11.5	1.1	5.8	0.4	7.5	4.6	6.9	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	5.5	2.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	1.7
Ondo Central	8.5	15.7	5.8	1.9	4.9	1.0	6.7	0.3	11.1	4.5	8.1	1.4	4.4	1.2	0.9	1.7	3.4	7.2	1.4	3.3	3.9	1.6	1.2
Ondo North	14.4	16.5	8.8	6.8	3.1	0.9	4.2	1.9	9.2	4.1	5.7	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.2	5.7	1.1	2.0	2.6	0.8	1.2
Ondo South	7.5	4.1	12.6	7.5	3.4	2.9	7.2	0.4	9.7	6.8	8.0	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	4.9	5.7	1.4	3.7	1.6	4.1	1.0
Osun Central	13.0	15.0	7.5	4.7	2.7	1.7	2.5	1.2	7.9	1.3	6.6	2.2	5.4	2.7	7.6	0.8	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.6
Osun East	13.0	13.6	11.5	5.9	0.6	1.1	3.7	0.3	9.9	3.5	7.8	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.0	0.8	4.9	3.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.9
Osun West	11.0	7.4	9.7	5.5	3.7	1.8	2.8	3.7	9.4	3.7	9.1	2.0	1.0	3.6	4.2	0.9	4.2	3.1	4.1	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.6
Oyo Central	10.4	15.8	8.6	4.4	4.2	1.2	3.8	0.6	7.9	2.5	6.5	4.1	2.6	1.8	4.4	1.2	4.0	4.9	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.0	2.1
Oyo North	10.8	7.0	11.5	6.5	14.4	1.1	5.0	0.4	8.1	4.7	5.9	3.7	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.2
Oyo South	11.9	18.2	10.2	6.1	4.7	0.7	4.6	1.5	8.1	0.8	5.1	3.2	5.5	1.4	3.2	1.0	0.7	2.7	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.4	2.0
Plateau Central	10.4	10.6	8.9	3.8	2.3	1.4	4.5	1.1	6.1	6.0	5.0	4.6	2.4	3.4	7.9	2.5	2.3	5.1	3.1	2.0	2.9	1.4	2.3
Plateau North	8.0	9.9	5.8	5.1	1.9	1.2	2.8	3.5	5.9	5.3	6.1	3.4	7.3	4.3	13.1	1.5	2.1	3.6	1.0	2.6	3.4	0.3	1.6
Plateau South	7.9	7.8	11.0	5.2	3.2	1.5	5.9	0.5	7.1	6.9	4.3	4.7	2.9	5.6	5.5	2.9	1.4	5.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.5
Rivers East	6.2	14.8	8.8	3.2	0.2	1.3	1.7	3.5	6.9	0.9	8.2	1.6	12.7	2.5	4.3	2.9	2.7	5.2	1.6	4.5	3.9	1.8	0.7
Rivers South East	5.5	12.8	11.5	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.9	2.5	7.2	1.2	7.6	3.5	13.4	3.9	9.3	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.8
Rivers West	6.7	13.8	11.1	4.3	0.0	1.0	4.5	2.1	7.7	1.9	7.9	3.6	8.0	4.0	5.4	3.4	1.4	4.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.0
Sokoto East	12.1	5.5	6.1	8.8	4.7	1.0	3.6	2.1	5.9	7.5	7.9	3.4	2.7	3.3	8.4	2.1	1.3	3.0	2.5	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.1
Sokoto North	11.5	4.1	9.0	9.5	9.7	0.6	4.9	1.0	4.5	6.0	6.6	5.2	2.7	2.8	3.9	1.6	2.3	4.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.9	3.0
Sokoto South	13.2	2.8	8.5	10.5	3.4	1.2	5.4	0.6	5.4	6.4	7.0	4.4	4.6	3.7	5.3	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	3.4
Taraba Central	12.4	14.7	8.9	9.4	4.6	1.2	6.3	2.2	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	1.1	2.0	5.4	2.3	0.5	4.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.8
Taraba North	10.8	11.1	6.9	5.9	3.3	1.6	4.9	1.6	5.0	4.3	6.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	9.1	3.8	0.6	4.6	1.7	1.6	2.8	1.3	2.1
Taraba South	10.1	15.5	9.6	6.7	3.3	2.0	3.6	3.9	5.7	5.6	8.4	3.3	1.4	0.8	5.5	3.1	0.3	4.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.2
Yobe East	12.8	8.4	8.1	10.7	2.3	0.7	1.0	4.0	5.4	7.1	7.8	2.7	2.0	5.0	4.5	3.1	0.7	4.3	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.2	2.3
Yobe North	12.5	8.8	10.4	8.8	3.1	0.3	1.1	4.9	6.7	6.6	7.0	5.1	0.9	0.3	3.1	2.0	1.1	4.7	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.4	2.4
Yobe South	10.8	10.9	9.1	8.5	3.2	0.9	2.9	2.7	5.0	5.2	6.9	2.0	4.3	1.9	6.7	3.3	0.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.0	0.5	2.0
Zamfara Central	12.3	7.3	6.5	8.8	4.8	1.4	3.1	3.1	5.6	5.9	6.9	3.3	0.7	2.3	3.4	4.5	1.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.2	1.5	2.6
Zamfara North	12.6	1.3	11.3	8.6	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.5	6.9	5.2	8.2	2.3	1.0	1.7	12.8	4.2	1.1	6.1	2.3	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.8
Zamfara West	12.1	7.7	8.5	11.1	7.1	1.0	4.1	1.9	5.2	7.0	6.1	4.4	0.8	2.1	1.6	3.4	1.1	4.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	3.4
FCT Abuja	10.2	13.9	6.2	4.1	4.2	1.4	3.1	4.7	6.9	2.1	8.4	2.6	7.8	2.1	5.0	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.9

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D43. Percentage contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by disability status

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
With PLWDs	10.2	9.7	9.8	6.8	3.4	1.7	3.5	2.2	5.8	4.8	6.3	3.0	5.2	3.2	6.2	2.6	1.6	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.1
No PLWDs	11.4	9.3	9.9	7.0	5.2	1.3	3.8	2.3	6.1	5.2	6.9	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.7	2.4	1.4	4.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.4

Note: Percentage contribution: *The relative contribution of each weighted indicator to the overall MPI.*

D44. Absolute contribution to Nigeria Child MPI, national and by area

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
National	0.036	0.030	0.032	0.022	0.016	0.004	0.012	0.007	0.020	0.017	0.022	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.013	0.008	0.005	0.014	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.008
Urban	0.028	0.027	0.021	0.013	0.004	0.004	0.007	0.008	0.013	0.005	0.015	0.005	0.013	0.006	0.012	0.005	0.005	0.011	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.005
Rural	0.039	0.031	0.035	0.026	0.020	0.004	0.014	0.007	0.022	0.021	0.024	0.012	0.010	0.009	0.013	0.009	0.005	0.015	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.008

Note: Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D45. Absolute contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by zone

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
North Central	0.030	0.033	0.034	0.017	0.017	0.004	0.014	0.008	0.023	0.015	0.022	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.014	0.007	0.006	0.015	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.005	0.006
North East	0.038	0.030	0.030	0.033	0.023	0.005	0.013	0.009	0.018	0.024	0.024	0.011	0.008	0.009	0.017	0.009	0.004	0.017	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008
North West	0.049	0.023	0.033	0.034	0.022	0.005	0.012	0.008	0.019	0.024	0.024	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.013	0.011	0.006	0.015	0.007	0.007	0.010	0.007	0.012
South East	0.024	0.039	0.035	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.008	0.009	0.018	0.008	0.020	0.008	0.012	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.013	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.004
South South	0.025	0.041	0.031	0.010	0.003	0.004	0.013	0.007	0.021	0.007	0.021	0.011	0.026	0.011	0.017	0.008	0.003	0.012	0.007	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.004
South West	0.026	0.030	0.025	0.010	0.013	0.003	0.012	0.003	0.019	0.007	0.015	0.006	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.011	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004

Note: Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D46. Absolute contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by State

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Abia	0.023	0.029	0.020	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.007	0.009	0.001	0.015	0.002	0.012	0.009	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.002	0.003
Adamawa	0.039	0.029	0.038	0.021	0.013	0.007	0.012	0.007	0.014	0.020	0.011	0.009	0.005	0.012	0.032	0.006	0.006	0.017	0.006	0.004	0.008	0.005	0.008
Akwa Ibom	0.032	0.047	0.048	0.012	0.004	0.003	0.012	0.009	0.018	0.007	0.022	0.011	0.026	0.015	0.012	0.009	0.002	0.010	0.008	0.011	0.007	0.005	0.006
Anambra	0.019	0.026	0.024	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.006	0.012	0.002	0.013	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.009	0.002	0.003	0.011	0.004	0.007	0.002	0.003	0.003
Bauchi	0.026	0.016	0.026	0.037	0.043	0.005	0.014	0.006	0.018	0.028	0.027	0.011	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.019	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.011	0.005
Bayelsa	0.032	0.059	0.026	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.024	0.006	0.030	0.012	0.026	0.023	0.047	0.013	0.044	0.015	0.008	0.017	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.004
Benue	0.027	0.039	0.047	0.015	0.013	0.006	0.019	0.004	0.023	0.021	0.027	0.020	0.005	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.001	0.016	0.004	0.009	0.009	0.007	0.005
Borno	0.039	0.038	0.020	0.037	0.022	0.004	0.006	0.010	0.016	0.020	0.024	0.011	0.019	0.010	0.011	0.005	0.006	0.017	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.009	0.008
Cross River	0.022	0.053	0.026	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.017	0.003	0.025	0.013	0.025	0.015	0.028	0.012	0.013	0.006	0.004	0.013	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.005	0.004
Delta	0.026	0.020	0.026	0.010	0.003	0.005	0.009	0.006	0.019	0.005	0.017	0.009	0.014	0.007	0.013	0.004	0.001	0.014	0.006	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.003
Ebonyi	0.031	0.051	0.050	0.015	0.011	0.007	0.012	0.012	0.028	0.017	0.027	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.017	0.008	0.011	0.009	0.007	0.004
Edo	0.019	0.028	0.020	0.008	0.005	0.003	0.008	0.006	0.013	0.004	0.015	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.010	0.006	0.001	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.003
Ekiti	0.023	0.024	0.021	0.005	0.006	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.019	0.005	0.017	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.005	0.001	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.003
Enugu	0.023	0.042	0.042	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.012	0.008	0.023	0.010	0.020	0.008	0.018	0.002	0.007	0.003	0.001	0.013	0.007	0.008	0.004	0.006	0.003
Gombe	0.047	0.031	0.035	0.033	0.019	0.005	0.019	0.008	0.022	0.029	0.028	0.012	0.009	0.009	0.023	0.013	0.002	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.010	0.005	0.011
Imo	0.022	0.042	0.028	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.013	0.009	0.005	0.021	0.007	0.015	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.003	0.012	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.003
Jigawa	0.055	0.028	0.036	0.040	0.029	0.007	0.002	0.014	0.022	0.028	0.025	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.013	0.013	0.005	0.015	0.011	0.009	0.013	0.005	0.015
Kaduna	0.037	0.026	0.038	0.022	0.007	0.007	0.012	0.007	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.007	0.016	0.012	0.019	0.008	0.010	0.015	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.004	0.008
Kano	0.053	0.023	0.029	0.029	0.027	0.005	0.010	0.006	0.015	0.022	0.021	0.008	0.003	0.008	0.005	0.009	0.004	0.014	0.007	0.007	0.010	0.009	0.013
Katsina	0.050	0.021	0.034	0.038	0.016	0.005	0.011	0.011	0.019	0.024	0.026	0.011	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.015	0.006	0.017	0.008	0.008	0.011	0.008	0.013
Kebbi	0.056	0.025	0.034	0.043	0.039	0.003	0.023	0.003	0.024	0.027	0.028	0.013	0.008	0.004	0.014	0.013	0.003	0.013	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.014
Kogi	0.031	0.045	0.036	0.007	0.012	0.003	0.013	0.008	0.024	0.013	0.022	0.012	0.018	0.012	0.008	0.004	0.012	0.017	0.004	0.005	0.009	0.002	0.005
Kwara	0.023	0.022	0.026	0.015	0.031	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.023	0.008	0.019	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.012	0.011	0.007	0.002	0.002	0.005
Lagos	0.020	0.026	0.017	0.006	0.002	0.001	0.012	0.003	0.013	0.002	0.008	0.002	0.012	0.003	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.009	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.004
Nasarawa	0.033	0.016	0.023	0.018	0.024	0.003	0.012	0.008	0.020	0.012	0.023	0.011	0.007	0.010	0.022	0.009	0.004	0.009	0.012	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.006
Niger	0.034	0.022	0.035	0.030	0.024	0.003	0.014	0.011	0.022	0.010	0.022	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.014	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.008	0.007
Ogun	0.037	0.044	0.047	0.015	0.033	0.003	0.018	0.003	0.027	0.014	0.022	0.014	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.001	0.017	0.007	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.006
Ondo	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.011	0.007	0.004	0.013	0.001	0.020	0.011	0.015	0.004	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.008	0.012	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.002
Osun	0.027	0.026	0.020	0.012	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.004	0.020	0.006	0.017	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.012	0.002	0.009	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.004
Oyo	0.029	0.034	0.027	0.015	0.023	0.003	0.012	0.002	0.022	0.008	0.016	0.010	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.005	0.006	0.010	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005
Plateau	0.036	0.038	0.037	0.019	0.011	0.006	0.019	0.005	0.026	0.025	0.020	0.018	0.014	0.018	0.032	0.010	0.008	0.019	0.010	0.009	0.012	0.005	0.007
Rivers	0.018	0.041	0.030	0.009	0.000	0.003	0.009	0.008	0.021	0.004	0.023	0.008	0.032	0.010	0.017	0.009	0.006	0.013	0.005	0.010	0.009	0.004	0.002
Sokoto	0.051	0.017	0.033	0.040	0.025	0.004	0.019	0.005	0.022	0.027	0.030	0.018	0.014	0.014	0.024	0.009	0.006	0.015	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.013
Taraba	0.041	0.050	0.031	0.026	0.013	0.006	0.018	0.009	0.018	0.017	0.024	0.014	0.008	0.009	0.026	0.012	0.002	0.017	0.006	0.005	0.007	0.004	0.009
Yobe	0.048	0.035	0.034	0.038	0.010	0.003	0.005	0.015	0.022	0.026	0.029	0.012	0.008	0.013	0.018	0.011	0.003	0.016	0.009	0.011	0.009	0.004	0.009
Zamfara	0.045	0.024	0.030	0.036	0.020	0.004	0.014	0.008	0.021	0.023	0.025	0.013	0.003	0.008	0.015	0.014	0.004	0.017	0.009	0.007	0.010	0.005	0.011
FCT Abuja	0.025	0.034	0.015	0.010	0.010	0.003	0.007	0.011	0.017	0.005	0.020	0.006	0.019	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.004	0.011	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

Absolute contribution: T*he contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D47. Absolute contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by senatorial district

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Abia Central	0.023	0.031	0.020	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.009	0.001	0.016	0.002	0.012	0.010	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.008	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.004
Abia North	0.028	0.032	0.010	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.010	0.005	0.009	0.000	0.012	0.005	0.009	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.012	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.004
Abia South	0.021	0.025	0.025	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.001	0.016	0.002	0.013	0.009	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.002	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.002
Adamawa Central	0.040	0.025	0.037	0.026	0.018	0.007	0.012	0.008	0.014	0.020	0.015	0.005	0.006	0.009	0.018	0.007	0.002	0.018	0.004	0.007	0.009	0.003	0.009
Adamawa North	0.035	0.034	0.035	0.017	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.006	0.011	0.019	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.012	0.048	0.004	0.008	0.014	0.006	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.006
Adamawa South	0.044	0.028	0.043	0.020	0.009	0.007	0.020	0.006	0.020	0.022	0.013	0.012	0.002	0.015	0.020	0.010	0.009	0.020	0.006	0.004	0.010	0.004	0.012
Akwa Ibom North East	0.033	0.046	0.048	0.012	0.003	0.003	0.014	0.008	0.020	0.006	0.020	0.010	0.032	0.016	0.016	0.007	0.002	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.006	0.004	0.007
Akwa Ibom North West	0.024	0.043	0.050	0.012	0.006	0.002	0.007	0.011	0.017	0.006	0.022	0.007	0.019	0.015	0.009	0.009	0.001	0.011	0.007	0.011	0.008	0.005	0.003
Akwa Ibom South	0.038	0.052	0.046	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.015	0.008	0.018	0.010	0.023	0.014	0.028	0.015	0.013	0.010	0.004	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.008	0.006	0.007
Anambra Central	0.016	0.023	0.020	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.011	0.000	0.011	0.003	0.011	0.007	0.010	0.002	0.003	0.009	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.002
Anambra North	0.018	0.025	0.020	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.011	0.004	0.013	0.003	0.014	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.001	0.004	0.011	0.002	0.006	0.001	0.002	0.003
Anambra South	0.023	0.030	0.031	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.008	0.011	0.001	0.013	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.003	0.003	0.011	0.006	0.009	0.003	0.005	0.004
Bauchi Central	0.026	0.009	0.030	0.037	0.049	0.005	0.020	0.003	0.020	0.029	0.028	0.011	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.020	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.005
Bauchi North	0.022	0.021	0.015	0.044	0.053	0.005	0.014	0.003	0.020	0.029	0.027	0.015	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.022	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.014	0.005
Bauchi South	0.030	0.021	0.030	0.031	0.023	0.004	0.007	0.013	0.013	0.028	0.026	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.009	0.005	0.016	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.010	0.005
Bayelsa Central	0.026	0.052	0.019	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.023	0.006	0.028	0.006	0.027	0.019	0.042	0.008	0.043	0.012	0.009	0.014	0.011	0.011	0.007	0.006	0.004
Bayelsa East	0.030	0.061	0.017	0.007	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.013	0.028	0.007	0.027	0.017	0.042	0.011	0.021	0.011	0.004	0.014	0.010	0.013	0.004	0.006	0.005
Bayelsa West	0.036	0.061	0.036	0.010	0.006	0.004	0.030	0.002	0.032	0.017	0.026	0.029	0.052	0.017	0.058	0.020	0.010	0.020	0.004	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.003
Benue North East	0.026	0.025	0.039	0.017	0.011	0.005	0.013	0.005	0.019	0.020	0.027	0.019	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.008	0.001	0.017	0.002	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.005
Benue North West	0.026	0.038	0.052	0.015	0.010	0.007	0.016	0.006	0.024	0.022	0.030	0.018	0.007	0.009	0.006	0.014	0.001	0.017	0.004	0.015	0.014	0.009	0.005
Benue South	0.029	0.052	0.052	0.013	0.018	0.007	0.025	0.002	0.027	0.021	0.025	0.022	0.005	0.019	0.019	0.007	0.002	0.016	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.004	0.005
Borno Central	0.035	0.042	0.015	0.039	0.016	0.005	0.003	0.010	0.016	0.017	0.023	0.009	0.016	0.011	0.015	0.005	0.005	0.018	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.008	0.007
Borno North	0.040	0.050	0.023	0.039	0.029	0.003	0.006	0.014	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.017	0.016	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.020	0.007	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.008
Borno South	0.046	0.027	0.030	0.031	0.033	0.003	0.012	0.008	0.013	0.025	0.025	0.011	0.027	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.014	0.004	0.005	0.013	0.013	0.009
Cross River Central	0.023	0.053	0.018	0.010	0.001	0.001	0.016	0.002	0.022	0.007	0.022	0.014	0.028	0.009	0.019	0.007	0.004	0.010	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.003	0.004
Cross River North	0.019	0.061	0.027	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.019	0.004	0.029	0.019	0.030	0.020	0.030	0.017	0.007	0.006	0.001	0.016	0.006	0.006	0.010	0.007	0.003
Cross River South	0.024	0.039	0.038	0.004	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.003	0.020	0.010	0.019	0.010	0.025	0.011	0.014	0.007	0.007	0.011	0.006	0.009	0.005	0.005	0.003
Delta Central	0.028	0.025	0.018	0.013	0.006	0.006	0.010	0.007	0.019	0.003	0.019	0.010	0.015	0.008	0.012	0.006	0.001	0.015	0.006	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.004
Delta North	0.020	0.009	0.034	0.009	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.016	0.009	0.018	0.007	0.012	0.006	0.013	0.003	0.000	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.002
Delta South	0.030	0.026	0.027	0.007	0.002	0.005	0.011	0.006	0.021	0.004	0.016	0.009	0.016	0.006	0.014	0.003	0.002	0.015	0.003	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.004
Ebonyi Central	0.028	0.054	0.053	0.012	0.017	0.007	0.013	0.009	0.031	0.024	0.030	0.016	0.006	0.010	0.002	0.008	0.001	0.017	0.007	0.015	0.005	0.003	0.003
Ebonyi North	0.035	0.050	0.049	0.018	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.014	0.026	0.015	0.025	0.009	0.015	0.011	0.007	0.005	0.001	0.019	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.006
Ebonyi South	0.027	0.048	0.047	0.009	0.011	0.004	0.013	0.012	0.028	0.007	0.027	0.019	0.007	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.008	0.004	0.009	0.008	0.003
Edo Central	0.022	0.032	0.024	0.011	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.006	0.012	0.003	0.015	0.004	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.001	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.006	0.003	0.004

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Edo North	0.027	0.037	0.021	0.009	0.007	0.003	0.013	0.006	0.016	0.004	0.020	0.006	0.005	0.007	0.014	0.007	0.001	0.010	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.005
Edo South	0.011	0.018	0.015	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.011	0.003	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.004	0.011	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.002
Ekiti Central	0.024	0.031	0.032	0.005	0.007	0.000	0.011	0.007	0.022	0.005	0.018	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.011	0.010	0.002	0.004	0.015	0.012	0.012	0.002	0.003
Ekiti North	0.024	0.022	0.019	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.017	0.005	0.016	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.004
Ekiti South	0.021	0.021	0.016	0.005	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.020	0.006	0.018	0.005	0.004	0.008	0.014	0.004	0.001	0.007	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.002
Enugu East	0.024	0.042	0.044	0.009	0.003	0.005	0.026	0.002	0.028	0.015	0.028	0.010	0.022	0.002	0.013	0.008	0.003	0.014	0.004	0.010	0.005	0.006	0.004
Enugu North	0.021	0.049	0.040	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.012	0.021	0.009	0.016	0.007	0.021	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.013	0.008	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.002
Enugu West	0.025	0.033	0.045	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.010	0.008	0.021	0.008	0.022	0.009	0.011	0.005	0.007	0.002	0.001	0.013	0.006	0.009	0.002	0.002	0.004
Gombe Central	0.054	0.030	0.034	0.044	0.018	0.005	0.017	0.012	0.017	0.029	0.029	0.012	0.005	0.006	0.022	0.015	0.002	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.010	0.007	0.013
Gombe North	0.044	0.035	0.039	0.028	0.031	0.004	0.025	0.005	0.025	0.028	0.028	0.010	0.013	0.004	0.014	0.013	0.002	0.007	0.015	0.010	0.008	0.005	0.011
Gombe South	0.036	0.027	0.035	0.020	0.006	0.006	0.017	0.004	0.027	0.029	0.028	0.014	0.011	0.020	0.038	0.011	0.003	0.012	0.005	0.013	0.013	0.002	0.006
Imo East	0.018	0.037	0.025	0.009	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.011	0.008	0.003	0.020	0.007	0.023	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.011	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.002
Imo North	0.031	0.050	0.035	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.018	0.009	0.010	0.023	0.008	0.010	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.016	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.004
Imo West	0.014	0.038	0.021	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.009	0.010	0.003	0.019	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.009	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.007	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.001
Jigawa North East	0.051	0.034	0.037	0.042	0.028	0.005	0.002	0.014	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.007	0.013	0.003	0.032	0.009	0.003	0.013	0.013	0.010	0.014	0.005	0.013
Jigawa North West	0.056	0.022	0.036	0.039	0.038	0.007	0.000	0.017	0.020	0.030	0.027	0.015	0.008	0.009	0.004	0.015	0.007	0.015	0.009	0.009	0.012	0.004	0.016
Jigawa South West	0.055	0.038	0.036	0.039	0.003	0.009	0.007	0.004	0.019	0.025	0.015	0.012	0.012	0.021	0.019	0.014	0.004	0.016	0.012	0.008	0.014	0.005	0.015
Kaduna Central	0.034	0.018	0.027	0.024	0.005	0.008	0.010	0.007	0.020	0.013	0.017	0.005	0.016	0.009	0.020	0.009	0.010	0.013	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006
Kaduna North	0.046	0.024	0.040	0.025	0.010	0.007	0.011	0.007	0.016	0.023	0.023	0.006	0.018	0.013	0.014	0.008	0.009	0.016	0.005	0.005	0.010	0.005	0.011
Kaduna South	0.024	0.036	0.041	0.015	0.005	0.007	0.015	0.007	0.020	0.019	0.023	0.010	0.012	0.010	0.026	0.008	0.013	0.015	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.003	0.005
Kano Central	0.046	0.023	0.023	0.026	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.014	0.017	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.013	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.009	0.012
Kano North	0.055	0.017	0.030	0.023	0.031	0.003	0.014	0.007	0.024	0.027	0.022	0.008	0.003	0.016	0.001	0.012	0.003	0.014	0.010	0.007	0.012	0.007	0.010
Kano South	0.057	0.028	0.034	0.036	0.039	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.013	0.025	0.023	0.011	0.003	0.004	0.008	0.009	0.004	0.016	0.006	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.016
Katsina Central	0.055	0.016	0.039	0.046	0.012	0.005	0.014	0.013	0.016	0.023	0.028	0.013	0.009	0.004	0.008	0.015	0.010	0.018	0.006	0.009	0.012	0.008	0.014
Katsina North	0.054	0.029	0.028	0.041	0.023	0.004	0.013	0.010	0.020	0.026	0.026	0.014	0.005	0.004	0.006	0.015	0.004	0.017	0.009	0.006	0.011	0.008	0.014
Katsina South	0.041	0.016	0.034	0.025	0.014	0.006	0.006	0.010	0.022	0.025	0.022	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.015	0.002	0.015	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009
Kebbi Central	0.057	0.025	0.031	0.047	0.032	0.004	0.024	0.002	0.023	0.025	0.030	0.013	0.007	0.004	0.015	0.014	0.004	0.012	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.014
Kebbi North	0.054	0.020	0.035	0.042	0.031	0.003	0.023	0.003	0.024	0.029	0.028	0.014	0.005	0.002	0.015	0.011	0.004	0.015	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.008	0.013
Kebbi South	0.055	0.034	0.037	0.041	0.061	0.002	0.020	0.003	0.026	0.027	0.025	0.013	0.016	0.006	0.013	0.013	0.001	0.010	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.010	0.014
Kogi Central	0.027	0.039	0.017	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.014	0.021	0.006	0.021	0.007	0.018	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.010	0.013	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.001	0.005
Kogi East	0.036	0.052	0.047	0.006	0.016	0.004	0.017	0.007	0.028	0.018	0.026	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.008	0.003	0.015	0.021	0.005	0.006	0.013	0.002	0.005
Kogi West	0.024	0.036	0.029	0.009	0.010	0.002	0.010	0.006	0.018	0.010	0.016	0.008	0.018	0.006	0.007	0.004	0.009	0.013	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.003	0.005
Kwara Central	0.028	0.043	0.017	0.012	0.007	0.005	0.003	0.012	0.020	0.003	0.015	0.003	0.008	0.010	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.009	0.009	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.003
Kwara North	0.018	0.005	0.035	0.021	0.053	0.002	0.008	0.011	0.025	0.012	0.021	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.015	0.013	0.010	0.001	0.000	0.004
Kwara South	0.030	0.034	0.017	0.005	0.012	0.004	0.007	0.011	0.022	0.006	0.018	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.010	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.007
Lagos Central	0.023	0.033	0.013	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.015	0.003	0.015	0.006	0.010	0.001	0.013	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.004	0.009	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.005
Lagos East	0.023	0.027	0.022	0.005	0.003	0.001	0.012	0.004	0.015	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.015	0.006	0.010	0.003	0.004	0.012	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005
Lagos West	0.018	0.023	0.014	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.011	0.002	0.012	0.001	0.008	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.008	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.003
Nassarawa North	0.030	0.027	0.009	0.016	0.016	0.003	0.009	0.012	0.023	0.014	0.021	0.012	0.005	0.010	0.029	0.005	0.005	0.013	0.009	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.006
Nassarawa South	0.028	0.012	0.030	0.013	0.035	0.002	0.014	0.007	0.019	0.006	0.024	0.015	0.002	0.001	0.008	0.015	0.001	0.006	0.015	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.005
Nassarawa West	0.039	0.012	0.026	0.022	0.022	0.003	0.012	0.007	0.019	0.014	0.025	0.007	0.012	0.017	0.028	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.004	0.009	0.008	0.007
Niger East	0.030	0.019	0.029	0.025	0.023	0.003	0.012	0.012	0.021	0.009	0.020	0.008	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.005	0.005	0.014	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.008	0.006

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
Niger North	0.034	0.030	0.046	0.036	0.027	0.004	0.019	0.009	0.024	0.009	0.026	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.005	0.014	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.009	0.007
Niger South	0.044	0.016	0.033	0.037	0.020	0.003	0.008	0.014	0.021	0.015	0.021	0.012	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.009	0.004	0.018	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.007	0.011
Ogun Central	0.026	0.027	0.041	0.010	0.011	0.002	0.011	0.001	0.022	0.008	0.013	0.005	0.009	0.012	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.003
Ogun East	0.023	0.032	0.020	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.005	0.008	0.019	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.016	0.006	0.002	0.009	0.006	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.004
Ogun West	0.044	0.052	0.056	0.019	0.046	0.004	0.023	0.002	0.030	0.019	0.028	0.020	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.022	0.008	0.001	0.004	0.006	0.007
Ondo Central	0.015	0.028	0.010	0.003	0.009	0.002	0.012	0.001	0.020	0.008	0.015	0.003	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.013	0.003	0.006	0.007	0.003	0.002
Ondo North	0.026	0.030	0.016	0.012	0.006	0.002	0.008	0.004	0.017	0.008	0.010	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.002
Ondo South	0.016	0.009	0.027	0.016	0.007	0.006	0.015	0.001	0.021	0.014	0.017	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.010	0.012	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.009	0.002
Osun Central	0.027	0.031	0.016	0.010	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.017	0.003	0.014	0.005	0.011	0.006	0.016	0.002	0.008	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.003	0.003
Osun East	0.029	0.030	0.025	0.013	0.001	0.002	0.008	0.001	0.022	0.008	0.017	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.004	0.002	0.011	0.008	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.004
Osun West	0.027	0.018	0.023	0.013	0.009	0.004	0.007	0.009	0.023	0.009	0.022	0.005	0.003	0.009	0.010	0.002	0.010	0.008	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.004
Oyo Central	0.028	0.043	0.023	0.012	0.011	0.003	0.010	0.002	0.021	0.007	0.018	0.011	0.007	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.011	0.013	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.006
Oyo North	0.034	0.022	0.036	0.021	0.045	0.003	0.016	0.001	0.026	0.015	0.019	0.012	0.004	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.003	0.010	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.004
Oyo South	0.024	0.037	0.021	0.012	0.009	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.017	0.002	0.010	0.007	0.011	0.003	0.007	0.002	0.001	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.004
Plateau Central	0.041	0.042	0.035	0.015	0.009	0.006	0.018	0.004	0.024	0.024	0.020	0.018	0.010	0.014	0.031	0.010	0.009	0.020	0.012	0.008	0.012	0.005	0.009
Plateau North	0.030	0.037	0.022	0.019	0.007	0.005	0.011	0.013	0.022	0.020	0.023	0.013	0.027	0.016	0.049	0.006	0.008	0.013	0.004	0.010	0.013	0.001	0.006
Plateau South	0.034	0.033	0.047	0.022	0.014	0.006	0.025	0.002	0.030	0.029	0.018	0.020	0.012	0.024	0.023	0.012	0.006	0.021	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.006	0.006
Rivers East	0.015	0.037	0.022	0.008	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.009	0.017	0.002	0.020	0.004	0.031	0.006	0.011	0.007	0.007	0.013	0.004	0.011	0.010	0.004	0.002
Rivers South East	0.019	0.043	0.039	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.010	0.008	0.024	0.004	0.025	0.012	0.045	0.013	0.031	0.010	0.005	0.012	0.006	0.010	0.007	0.003	0.003
Rivers West	0.022	0.045	0.036	0.014	0.000	0.003	0.014	0.007	0.025	0.006	0.025	0.012	0.026	0.013	0.017	0.011	0.005	0.013	0.005	0.008	0.009	0.004	0.003
Sokoto East	0.049	0.022	0.025	0.036	0.019	0.004	0.014	0.009	0.024	0.030	0.032	0.014	0.011	0.013	0.034	0.009	0.005	0.012	0.010	0.003	0.008	0.008	0.013
Sokoto North	0.050	0.018	0.039	0.041	0.042	0.002	0.021	0.005	0.020	0.026	0.029	0.022	0.012	0.012	0.017	0.007	0.010	0.019	0.004	0.006	0.007	0.013	0.013
Sokoto South	0.053	0.012	0.034	0.043	0.014	0.005	0.022	0.003	0.022	0.026	0.029	0.018	0.019	0.015	0.022	0.012	0.003	0.014	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.004	0.014
Taraba Central	0.043	0.051	0.031	0.032	0.016	0.004	0.022	0.007	0.012	0.013	0.015	0.015	0.004	0.007	0.019	0.008	0.002	0.016	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.004	0.010
Taraba North	0.045	0.046	0.029	0.025	0.014	0.007	0.021	0.007	0.021	0.018	0.027	0.016	0.013	0.015	0.038	0.016	0.003	0.019	0.007	0.007	0.012	0.005	0.009
Taraba South	0.034	0.052	0.032	0.022	0.011	0.007	0.012	0.013	0.019	0.019	0.028	0.011	0.005	0.003	0.018	0.010	0.001	0.016	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.007
Yobe East	0.047	0.031	0.030	0.039	0.008	0.003	0.003	0.014	0.020	0.026	0.028	0.010	0.007	0.018	0.016	0.011	0.002	0.016	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.004	0.008
Yobe North	0.054	0.038	0.045	0.038	0.013	0.001	0.005	0.021	0.029	0.028	0.030	0.022	0.004	0.001	0.013	0.009	0.005	0.020	0.015	0.014	0.010	0.006	0.010
Yobe South	0.047	0.048	0.040	0.037	0.014	0.004	0.013	0.012	0.022	0.023	0.030	0.009	0.019	0.008	0.029	0.015	0.001	0.014	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.002	0.009
Zamfara Central	0.042	0.025	0.022	0.030	0.016	0.005	0.011	0.011	0.019	0.020	0.023	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.011	0.015	0.004	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.005	0.009
Zamfara North	0.045	0.005	0.040	0.031	0.006	0.005	0.013	0.006	0.025	0.019	0.029	0.008	0.004	0.006	0.046	0.015	0.004	0.022	0.008	0.002	0.009	0.001	0.010
Zamfara West	0.047	0.030	0.033	0.043	0.027	0.004	0.016	0.007	0.020	0.027	0.024	0.017	0.003	0.008	0.006	0.013	0.004	0.018	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.013
FCT Abuja	0.025	0.034	0.015	0.010	0.010	0.003	0.007	0.011	0.017	0.005	0.020	0.006	0.019	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.004	0.011	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005

Note: *Results are representative at the senatorial district level for all districts except those in Borno State.*

Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D48. Absolute contribution to Nigeria Child MPI by disability status

	Nutrition	Food insecurity	Time to healthcare	School attendance	Years of schooling	School lag	Water	Water reliability	Sanitation	Housing materials	Cooking fuel	Assets	Unemployment	Underemployment	Security shock	Birth attendance	Playground	Child engagement	Child care	Breastfeeding	Supplement	Immunisation	Severe undernutrition
With PLWDs	0.038	0.036	0.036	0.025	0.012	0.006	0.013	0.008	0.021	0.018	0.023	0.011	0.019	0.012	0.023	0.010	0.006	0.015	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.008
No PLWDs	0.036	0.030	0.031	0.022	0.017	0.004	0.012	0.007	0.019	0.017	0.022	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.012	0.008	0.005	0.014	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.008

Note: Absolute contribution: *The contribution of each weighted indicator to the MPI. The sum of the absolute contributions of all indicators equals the value of MPI.*

D49. Out-of-school children among school-aged children (6–15) by State

State	Number of school-age children (million)	% school-age children out-of-school	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Number of out-of-school children (million)
Nigeria	**56.32**	**28.7%**	***27.6%***	***29.8%***	**16.17**
Abia	0.86	5.6%	*4.1%*	*7.1%*	0.05
Adamawa	1.41	21.7%	*17.6%*	*25.8%*	0.31
Akwa Ibom	1.71	10.6%	*8.1%*	*13.2%*	0.18
Anambra	1.18	2.9%	*1.9%*	*3.9%*	0.03
Bauchi	2.46	55.7%	*49.5%*	*61.9%*	1.37
Bayelsa	0.73	7.4%	*5.2%*	*9.6%*	0.05
Benue	1.65	18.4%	*15.3%*	*21.5%*	0.30
Borno	1.00	54.2%	*48.8%*	*59.6%*	0.54
Cross River	1.12	7.6%	*5.8%*	*9.4%*	0.09
Delta	1.55	9.3%	*7.3%*	*11.4%*	0.14
Ebonyi	1.17	16.7%	*13.9%*	*19.5%*	0.19
Edo	0.98	11.3%	*8.4%*	*14.1%*	0.11
Ekiti	0.85	5.1%	*3.8%*	*6.4%*	0.04
Enugu	0.98	7.5%	*5.7%*	*9.3%*	0.07
Gombe	1.01	48.0%	*40.4%*	*55.6%*	0.49
Imo	0.97	5.1%	*3.7%*	*6.5%*	0.05
Jigawa	2.08	51.1%	*44.8%*	*57.3%*	1.06
Kaduna	3.01	21.9%	*17.7%*	*26.1%*	0.66
Kano	4.83	39.2%	*32.4%*	*46.0%*	1.89
Katsina	3.04	45.9%	*39.4%*	*52.5%*	1.40
Kebbi	1.57	67.6%	*61.8%*	*73.4%*	1.06
Kogi	1.09	10.2%	*6.8%*	*13.5%*	0.11
Kwara	1.01	22.0%	*13.2%*	*30.8%*	0.22
Lagos	3.13	6.4%	*4.6%*	*8.2%*	0.20
Nasarawa	0.51	25.4%	*20.1%*	*30.7%*	0.13
Niger	1.50	42.8%	*37.5%*	*48.1%*	0.64
Ogun	1.36	20.5%	*6.5%*	*34.6%*	0.28
Ondo	1.14	13.8%	*10.5%*	*17.2%*	0.16
Osun	1.16	12.8%	*10.4%*	*15.2%*	0.15
Oyo	1.72	20.9%	*14.0%*	*27.9%*	0.36

State	Number of school-age children (million)	% school-age children out-of-school	*Confidence interval (95%)*		Number of out-of-school children (million)
Plateau	1.33	23.2%	*18.4%*	*28.0%*	0.31
Rivers	1.74	7.7%	*5.4%*	*9.9%*	0.13
Sokoto	1.89	66.4%	*59.2%*	*73.6%*	1.25
Taraba	0.99	28.8%	*23.7%*	*33.8%*	0.28
Yobe	1.17	62.9%	*56.6%*	*69.2%*	0.73
Zamfara	1.64	61.3%	*56.0%*	*66.5%*	1.01
FCT Abuja	0.79	12.8%	*8.9%*	*16.8%*	0.10

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errrs.*

D50. School-aged children who are poor and out-of-school, by gender and State

	All school-aged children (6–15)			School-aged boys (6–15)			School-aged girls (6–15)		
	% poor and out-of-school	*Confidence interval (95%)*		% poor and out-of-school	*Confidence interval (95%)*		% poor and out-of-school	*Confidence interval (95%)*	
Nigeria	**27.0%**	***25.9%***	**28.1%**	***27.3%***	**26.1%**	***28.4%***	**26.8%**	**25.6%**	***27.9%***
Abia	3.9%	*2.5%*	*5.2%*	3.8%	*2.0%*	*5.5%*	4.0%	*2.0%*	*5.9%*
Adamawa	19.6%	*15.3%*	*23.8%*	17.8%	*13.3%*	*22.4%*	21.5%	*17.0%*	*25.9%*
Akwa Ibom	10.3%	*7.8%*	*12.8%*	10.2%	*7.2%*	*13.2%*	10.4%	*7.7%*	*13.1%*
Anambra	2.4%	*1.5%*	*3.3%*	2.4%	*1.2%*	*3.7%*	2.4%	*0.9%*	*3.8%*
Bauchi	53.3%	*46.9%*	*59.6%*	52.8%	*46.4%*	*59.3%*	53.8%	*47.0%*	*60.5%*
Bayelsa	7.3%	*5.1%*	*9.5%*	6.9%	*4.4%*	*9.4%*	7.8%	*5.4%*	*10.3%*
Benue	17.5%	*14.3%*	*20.6%*	16.5%	*13.0%*	*20.0%*	18.7%	*14.8%*	*22.7%*
Borno	50.2%	*44.6%*	*55.8%*	51.2%	*45.4%*	*57.1%*	49.2%	*43.0%*	*55.3%*
Cross River	7.3%	*5.5%*	*9.0%*	8.0%	*5.7%*	*10.2%*	6.5%	*4.5%*	*8.5%*
Delta	7.8%	*5.8%*	*9.8%*	8.2%	*5.6%*	*10.8%*	7.3%	*5.0%*	*9.7%*
Ebonyi	16.3%	*13.5%*	*19.0%*	18.6%	*15.2%*	*21.9%*	13.6%	*10.5%*	*16.8%*
Edo	7.4%	*5.3%*	*9.6%*	8.1%	*5.3%*	*10.8%*	6.7%	*4.2%*	*9.2%*
Ekiti	3.8%	*2.7%*	*5.0%*	3.6%	*1.8%*	*5.4%*	4.1%	*2.6%*	*5.7%*
Enugu	6.9%	*5.2%*	*8.6%*	6.8%	*4.6%*	*9.0%*	6.9%	*4.5%*	*9.4%*
Gombe	47.5%	*39.9%*	*55.0%*	45.4%	*37.8%*	*52.9%*	49.7%	*41.3%*	*58.1%*
Imo	4.0%	*2.7%*	*5.2%*	3.4%	*1.8%*	*5.0%*	4.6%	*2.5%*	*6.7%*
Jigawa	48.6%	*42.0%*	*55.2%*	48.9%	*41.9%*	*55.9%*	48.3%	*41.6%*	*55.1%*
Kaduna	19.9%	*15.8%*	*24.1%*	19.6%	*14.7%*	*24.4%*	20.3%	*16.1%*	*24.6%*
Kano	36.5%	*29.6%*	*43.4%*	38.2%	*30.9%*	*45.5%*	34.7%	*27.6%*	*41.8%*
Katsina	44.7%	*38.1%*	*51.3%*	44.3%	*37.4%*	*51.2%*	45.1%	*38.1%*	*52.1%*
Kebbi	65.3%	*59.4%*	*71.2%*	63.3%	*56.9%*	*69.6%*	67.6%	*61.3%*	*73.9%*
Kogi	9.7%	*6.3%*	*13.1%*	9.6%	*5.8%*	*13.4%*	9.8%	*6.0%*	*13.6%*
Kwara	20.8%	*11.8%*	*29.8%*	21.0%	*11.8%*	*30.2%*	20.5%	*11.4%*	*29.6%*
Lagos	5.5%	*3.8%*	*7.2%*	5.9%	*3.5%*	*8.2%*	5.1%	*2.6%*	*7.5%*
Nasarawa	24.8%	*19.5%*	*30.0%*	26.4%	*20.0%*	*32.8%*	23.0%	*17.8%*	*28.3%*
Niger	40.3%	*34.7%*	*45.9%*	39.7%	*33.6%*	*45.7%*	41.2%	*34.8%*	*47.6%*
Ogun	19.9%	*5.8%*	*34.0%*	18.7%	*6.0%*	*31.4%*	21.2%	*5.5%*	*37.0%*

	All school-aged children (6–15)			School-aged boys (6–15)			School-aged girls (6–15)		
	% poor and out-of-school	Confidence interval (95%)		% poor and out-of-school	Confidence interval (95%)		% poor and out-of-school	Confidence interval (95%)	
Ondo	9.8%	6.9%	12.7%	9.9%	6.4%	13.4%	9.7%	6.7%	12.8%
Osun	9.4%	7.0%	11.8%	8.9%	6.0%	11.8%	9.9%	6.8%	13.0%
Oyo	18.8%	11.9%	25.8%	19.0%	12.9%	25.2%	18.7%	10.2%	27.1%
Plateau	22.7%	17.9%	27.6%	24.3%	19.5%	29.1%	21.1%	15.3%	26.9%
Rivers	7.1%	4.9%	9.4%	8.4%	5.1%	11.6%	5.8%	3.7%	7.9%
Sokoto	65.4%	58.1%	72.6%	64.4%	56.9%	72.0%	66.4%	58.8%	74.0%
Taraba	27.5%	22.6%	32.4%	26.5%	21.2%	31.7%	28.6%	23.3%	34.0%
Yobe	60.5%	53.7%	67.3%	61.6%	54.5%	68.6%	59.3%	52.1%	66.5%
Zamfara	58.5%	53.1%	63.9%	58.4%	53.1%	63.7%	58.5%	52.3%	64.8%
FCT Abuja	10.7%	7.4%	14.1%	11.5%	7.4%	15.5%	9.9%	6.6%	13.2%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*
95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D52. School-aged children living in households where some school-aged children go to school and others are out-of-school, by multidimensional poverty

	% non-poor	Confidence interval (95%)		% poor	Confidence interval (95%)	
Nigeria	**2.4%**	**2.0%**	**2.7%**	**17.5%**	**16.8%**	**18.3%**
Abia	3.2%	1.1%	5.3%	5.8%	3.3%	8.4%
Adamawa	4.1%	1.5%	6.7%	24.3%	19.8%	28.9%
Akwa Ibom	0.9%	-0.2%	2.0%	15.8%	11.6%	20.0%
Anambra	0.6%	-0.4%	1.6%	4.7%	2.8%	6.7%
Bauchi	5.2%	3.0%	7.3%	22.1%	18.3%	25.9%
Bayelsa	0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	12.3%	8.6%	16.0%
Benue	1.5%	0.5%	2.5%	23.5%	19.6%	27.4%
Borno	2.6%	1.3%	3.9%	23.2%	18.4%	27.9%
Cross River	0.4%	-0.1%	0.9%	12.3%	9.1%	15.6%
Delta	2.9%	1.4%	4.3%	13.3%	9.3%	17.4%
Ebonyi	0.7%	-0.1%	1.5%	17.6%	14.1%	21.1%
Edo	3.4%	1.4%	5.4%	9.0%	6.0%	12.1%
Ekiti	2.1%	0.5%	3.7%	6.6%	3.8%	9.4%
Enugu	2.1%	0.1%	4.0%	12.0%	7.9%	16.1%
Gombe	0.3%	-0.1%	0.7%	26.3%	21.0%	31.6%
Imo	2.6%	0.7%	4.5%	7.1%	3.8%	10.3%
Jigawa	2.1%	0.7%	3.5%	28.9%	25.0%	32.8%
Kaduna	3.6%	1.7%	5.5%	26.9%	23.1%	30.7%
Kano	4.4%	2.1%	6.6%	19.2%	15.1%	23.3%
Katsina	1.9%	0.8%	3.1%	24.5%	20.1%	28.9%
Kebbi	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	21.2%	17.5%	24.9%
Kogi	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	8.5%	5.6%	11.5%
Kwara	1.7%	0.3%	3.1%	11.7%	8.2%	15.2%
Lagos	1.4%	0.3%	2.5%	6.0%	2.9%	9.0%
Nasarawa	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	18.6%	13.7%	23.5%

	% non-poor	Confidence interval (95%)		% poor	Confidence interval (95%)	
Niger	4.4%	2.1%	6.7%	30.7%	26.3%	35.2%
Ogun	0.8%	0.1%	1.5%	12.4%	9.4%	15.3%
Ondo	3.6%	1.3%	5.8%	7.4%	4.1%	10.7%
Osun	6.1%	3.2%	9.0%	12.6%	8.7%	16.4%
Oyo	2.5%	0.7%	4.2%	9.5%	6.4%	12.6%
Plateau	0.9%	0.2%	1.6%	24.3%	19.7%	28.8%
Rivers	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	11.9%	7.5%	16.3%
Sokoto	0.9%	0.3%	1.6%	18.1%	13.4%	22.8%
Taraba	1.2%	0.4%	1.9%	27.9%	22.6%	33.2%
Yobe	1.9%	0.5%	3.2%	20.8%	17.0%	24.6%
Zamfara	2.3%	0.7%	4.0%	20.5%	16.8%	24.2%
FCT Abuja	2.0%	0.5%	3.5%	12.7%	8.6%	16.7%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D52. Intrahousehold inequality in years of schooling among women, by State

	% no eligible woman in household	Confidence interval (95%)		% all eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% some eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% none of eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)	
Nigeria	**3.3%**	***3.2%***	**3.5%**	***57.6%***	**56.7%**	***58.5%***	**13.8%**	**13.3%**	***14.4%***	**25.2%**	**24.4%**	***26.1%***
Abia	5.4%	4.4%	6.4%	80.7%	78.2%	83.2%	7.4%	5.3%	9.4%	6.5%	5.3%	7.8%
Adamawa	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%	47.6%	42.4%	52.7%	23.4%	20.5%	26.3%	27.7%	23.5%	31.9%
Akwa Ibom	4.0%	3.2%	4.8%	76.9%	74.1%	79.8%	12.9%	10.5%	15.3%	6.2%	4.8%	7.5%
Anambra	5.1%	4.2%	6.1%	77.9%	74.7%	81.0%	11.2%	8.5%	13.9%	5.8%	4.5%	7.2%
Bauchi	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	24.4%	20.0%	28.7%	14.1%	10.9%	17.3%	60.6%	55.1%	66.0%
Bayelsa	6.1%	5.0%	7.2%	70.5%	66.1%	74.8%	12.4%	9.3%	15.5%	11.0%	8.7%	13.2%
Benue	3.2%	2.5%	4.0%	53.8%	49.6%	58.0%	15.0%	12.3%	17.7%	28.0%	23.6%	32.3%
Borno	1.5%	1.0%	2.1%	39.2%	35.0%	43.4%	20.3%	16.8%	23.7%	39.0%	35.0%	43.0%
Cross River	6.6%	5.4%	7.8%	69.2%	65.5%	72.8%	12.2%	9.8%	14.6%	12.0%	9.7%	14.3%
Delta	6.2%	5.0%	7.3%	71.0%	67.4%	74.6%	10.5%	8.1%	12.8%	12.4%	9.6%	15.2%
Ebonyi	3.7%	2.7%	4.6%	54.6%	50.1%	59.1%	21.0%	17.9%	24.2%	20.7%	17.8%	23.6%
Edo	5.7%	4.7%	6.7%	68.9%	65.5%	72.3%	11.8%	9.5%	14.0%	13.6%	10.9%	16.2%
Ekiti	6.8%	5.8%	7.9%	69.4%	65.4%	73.5%	10.3%	7.6%	13.0%	13.4%	10.7%	16.1%
Enugu	4.3%	3.4%	5.3%	62.4%	58.1%	66.8%	14.6%	11.9%	17.4%	18.6%	15.3%	21.8%
Gombe	1.5%	1.1%	2.0%	46.9%	42.1%	51.8%	14.2%	10.8%	17.6%	37.4%	32.3%	42.4%
Imo	6.5%	4.6%	8.3%	82.1%	79.3%	84.8%	4.4%	3.1%	5.8%	7.0%	5.4%	8.7%
Jigawa	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	38.6%	32.4%	44.7%	17.6%	13.8%	21.4%	43.5%	36.9%	50.0%
Kaduna	1.2%	0.6%	1.7%	63.1%	58.8%	67.3%	18.6%	15.7%	21.5%	17.2%	13.5%	20.8%
Kano	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	36.0%	31.6%	40.5%	21.6%	17.8%	25.3%	41.9%	36.2%	47.6%
Katsina	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	49.2%	44.9%	53.6%	19.3%	16.1%	22.4%	30.7%	26.2%	35.3%
Kebbi	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	32.6%	27.5%	37.8%	12.9%	10.6%	15.3%	53.8%	48.1%	59.5%
Kogi	3.4%	2.6%	4.2%	61.7%	57.3%	66.1%	13.5%	10.7%	16.2%	21.4%	17.7%	25.2%

	% no eligible woman in household	Confidence interval (95%)		% all eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% some eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% none of eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)	
Kwara	4.0%	3.1%	4.9%	39.5%	34.0%	45.0%	18.4%	15.0%	21.8%	38.1%	32.2%	43.9%
Lagos	6.9%	5.4%	8.3%	85.5%	82.9%	88.2%	2.4%	1.5%	3.4%	5.2%	3.4%	6.9%
Nasara-wa	3.0%	2.3%	3.8%	45.2%	39.8%	50.5%	20.1%	16.2%	24.0%	31.7%	26.5%	36.8%
Niger	1.4%	1.1%	1.8%	42.1%	37.3%	46.8%	14.6%	11.6%	17.6%	41.9%	37.2%	46.6%
Ogun	4.6%	3.5%	5.7%	50.9%	40.0%	61.9%	9.6%	6.6%	12.6%	34.9%	22.6%	47.1%
Ondo	7.5%	6.0%	9.1%	66.4%	62.0%	70.8%	10.1%	7.4%	12.8%	15.9%	12.7%	19.2%
Osun	5.5%	4.5%	6.6%	69.9%	65.6%	74.2%	11.3%	8.5%	14.1%	13.2%	10.5%	15.9%
Oyo	6.6%	5.3%	7.9%	62.4%	55.7%	69.1%	7.8%	5.3%	10.2%	23.3%	17.5%	29.0%
Plateau	1.6%	1.1%	2.0%	52.6%	48.2%	57.1%	22.5%	19.2%	25.7%	23.4%	19.4%	27.3%
Rivers	5.3%	4.3%	6.4%	83.7%	80.9%	86.5%	6.4%	4.7%	8.1%	4.6%	3.2%	6.0%
Sokoto	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	48.7%	42.1%	55.2%	11.8%	8.9%	14.6%	39.2%	32.1%	46.2%
Taraba	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%	43.6%	37.1%	50.1%	22.4%	18.8%	26.0%	32.1%	26.8%	37.4%
Yobe	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	50.1%	45.5%	54.8%	13.7%	11.2%	16.3%	35.7%	30.3%	41.0%
Zamfara	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	48.7%	42.8%	54.5%	13.9%	11.1%	16.7%	37.0%	31.4%	42.6%
FCT Abuja	6.0%	4.6%	7.3%	65.6%	59.9%	71.4%	12.6%	8.7%	16.5%	15.8%	11.1%	20.6%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D53. Intrahousehold inequality among the multidimensionally poor population in years of schooling among women, by State

	% no eligible woman in household	Confidence interval (95%)		% all eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% some eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% none of eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)	
Nigeria	**2.3%**	**2.1%**	**2.4%**	**48.2%**	**47.1%**	**49.3%**	**15.3%**	**14.6%**	**16.0%**	**34.3%**	**33.1%**	**35.5%**
Abia	2.8%	1.7%	3.9%	76.0%	71.7%	80.2%	10.7%	6.5%	15.0%	10.5%	7.6%	13.5%
Adama-wa	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	43.7%	37.8%	49.6%	22.2%	18.5%	25.9%	32.9%	27.9%	37.8%
Akwa Ibom	3.4%	2.6%	4.3%	73.2%	69.7%	76.8%	15.5%	12.5%	18.6%	7.9%	6.0%	9.7%
Anambra	2.8%	1.5%	4.1%	74.6%	67.7%	81.6%	13.8%	7.7%	20.0%	8.7%	5.8%	11.7%
Bauchi	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	16.1%	12.5%	19.7%	11.3%	8.2%	14.3%	71.8%	66.8%	76.8%
Bayelsa	5.3%	4.1%	6.5%	69.7%	64.7%	74.6%	13.3%	9.8%	16.8%	11.7%	9.3%	14.2%
Benue	2.5%	1.8%	3.2%	48.4%	43.9%	52.9%	15.9%	12.8%	19.1%	33.1%	28.1%	38.2%
Borno	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	34.6%	30.0%	39.3%	17.6%	14.3%	20.9%	46.9%	42.5%	51.3%
Cross River	5.7%	4.4%	7.0%	68.9%	64.8%	73.0%	12.2%	9.5%	14.8%	13.2%	10.4%	16.0%
Delta	4.4%	3.0%	5.7%	62.4%	57.1%	67.7%	13.5%	9.4%	17.6%	19.7%	15.2%	24.2%
Ebonyi	3.0%	2.2%	3.8%	50.5%	45.8%	55.2%	21.8%	18.3%	25.4%	24.7%	21.6%	27.7%
Edo	5.6%	3.9%	7.2%	58.7%	52.6%	64.8%	12.8%	8.9%	16.8%	22.9%	17.9%	28.0%
Ekiti	5.4%	3.8%	6.9%	57.5%	50.7%	64.3%	12.8%	7.2%	18.5%	24.3%	18.7%	29.8%
Enugu	3.4%	2.5%	4.3%	57.5%	52.2%	62.8%	16.2%	12.9%	19.5%	22.9%	18.5%	27.3%
Gombe	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	43.6%	38.3%	48.8%	14.9%	11.2%	18.7%	40.4%	34.8%	46.0%
Imo	5.0%	3.1%	6.8%	77.0%	72.6%	81.4%	5.2%	2.9%	7.5%	12.8%	9.4%	16.3%

	% no eligible woman in household	Confidence interval (95%)		% all eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% some eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% none of eligible women have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)	
Jigawa	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	34.5%	28.5%	40.5%	18.6%	14.2%	22.9%	46.7%	39.8%	53.5%
Kaduna	1.2%	0.5%	1.9%	59.2%	54.4%	64.0%	20.2%	16.8%	23.5%	19.4%	15.0%	23.9%
Kano	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	25.5%	21.0%	30.0%	19.5%	15.3%	23.7%	54.7%	48.3%	61.1%
Katsina	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	41.2%	36.6%	45.7%	21.4%	17.5%	25.4%	36.9%	31.6%	42.3%
Kebbi	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	25.7%	20.6%	30.8%	12.2%	9.6%	14.8%	61.6%	56.3%	66.9%
Kogi	2.8%	1.6%	3.9%	54.2%	48.1%	60.3%	12.4%	9.6%	15.2%	30.6%	25.3%	35.9%
Kwara	3.2%	2.3%	4.2%	22.9%	16.7%	29.1%	15.0%	10.3%	19.6%	58.9%	51.9%	65.9%
Lagos	7.0%	4.8%	9.1%	78.6%	73.6%	83.7%	3.6%	1.2%	6.0%	10.8%	6.6%	15.0%
Nasarawa	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%	36.2%	30.6%	41.9%	22.1%	16.5%	27.7%	39.8%	33.5%	46.1%
Niger	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	32.5%	27.3%	37.7%	15.3%	11.7%	18.9%	51.2%	46.1%	56.3%
Ogun	4.0%	2.8%	5.1%	38.4%	26.8%	50.1%	10.3%	6.4%	14.3%	47.3%	33.4%	61.1%
Ondo	6.7%	4.5%	8.8%	48.3%	41.3%	55.3%	11.9%	6.1%	17.6%	33.2%	26.5%	39.8%
Osun	3.8%	2.4%	5.3%	60.7%	54.1%	67.3%	14.2%	10.1%	18.3%	21.3%	16.8%	25.7%
Oyo	5.8%	4.7%	7.0%	45.4%	36.9%	53.9%	10.0%	5.7%	14.3%	38.8%	30.7%	46.9%
Plateau	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	49.9%	45.2%	54.5%	23.2%	19.9%	26.6%	25.5%	21.1%	29.8%
Rivers	4.5%	3.3%	5.7%	83.2%	79.9%	86.5%	6.9%	4.8%	9.1%	5.4%	3.6%	7.2%
Sokoto	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	46.3%	39.8%	52.9%	12.2%	9.1%	15.2%	41.2%	34.0%	48.4%
Taraba	1.5%	1.0%	2.0%	40.2%	33.8%	46.6%	22.5%	18.7%	26.3%	35.7%	30.1%	41.3%
Yobe	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	47.8%	43.3%	52.3%	12.3%	9.4%	15.2%	39.5%	34.4%	44.5%
Zamfara	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	45.1%	38.5%	51.6%	12.3%	9.4%	15.2%	42.4%	36.2%	48.6%
FCT Abuja	4.2%	2.8%	5.7%	56.9%	48.6%	65.2%	16.6%	10.1%	23.1%	22.3%	15.3%	29.3%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D54. Intrahousehold inequality among the population in years of schooling among men by State

	% no eligible man in household	Confidence interval (95%)		% all eligible men have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% some eligible men have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% none of eligible men have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)	
Nigeria	**6.6%**	**6.3%**	**6.9%**	**68.7%**	**67.8%**	**69.6%**	**9.8%**	**9.3%**	**10.3%**	**14.9%**	**14.1%**	**15.7%**
Abia	11.1%	9.3%	12.9%	80.1%	77.9%	82.2%	3.7%	2.3%	5.1%	5.1%	3.8%	6.5%
Adamawa	1.6%	0.9%	2.3%	64.5%	59.1%	69.9%	18.9%	15.3%	22.5%	15.0%	11.5%	18.4%
Akwa Ibom	7.8%	6.3%	9.3%	81.6%	79.2%	84.0%	6.4%	4.3%	8.4%	4.2%	2.9%	5.6%
Anambra	13.8%	11.9%	15.7%	77.1%	74.0%	80.1%	4.7%	3.1%	6.3%	4.5%	3.1%	5.8%
Bauchi	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	38.8%	33.7%	44.0%	16.9%	13.3%	20.5%	43.6%	38.0%	49.2%
Bayelsa	13.0%	10.7%	15.3%	79.9%	77.2%	82.5%	3.3%	1.7%	4.9%	3.9%	2.7%	5.0%
Benue	5.0%	3.7%	6.3%	72.9%	69.1%	76.7%	10.3%	8.1%	12.5%	11.8%	9.0%	14.5%
Borno	5.4%	3.9%	6.9%	57.4%	53.5%	61.2%	15.4%	12.4%	18.3%	21.9%	18.9%	24.9%
Cross River	12.0%	9.9%	14.0%	76.1%	73.0%	79.2%	5.7%	3.9%	7.5%	6.2%	4.5%	7.9%
Delta	15.2%	13.2%	17.2%	75.0%	72.5%	77.5%	4.1%	2.6%	5.6%	5.7%	4.2%	7.2%

	% no eligible man in household	Confidence interval (95%)		% all eligible men have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% some eligible men have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)		% none of eligible men have min. years of schooling	Confidence interval (95%)	
Ebonyi	14.6%	12.6%	16.7%	64.3%	60.7%	67.8%	8.6%	6.7%	10.5%	12.5%	10.4%	14.7%
Edo	11.9%	9.9%	13.8%	74.6%	71.5%	77.7%	5.6%	3.8%	7.3%	8.0%	5.9%	10.1%
Ekiti	13.5%	11.3%	15.7%	71.2%	67.2%	75.2%	6.5%	4.1%	8.8%	8.8%	6.5%	11.1%
Enugu	17.5%	14.5%	20.5%	66.2%	62.8%	69.6%	5.8%	4.0%	7.6%	10.6%	8.4%	12.8%
Gombe	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	66.0%	60.2%	71.7%	15.8%	11.9%	19.6%	17.3%	12.7%	22.0%
Imo	11.6%	9.9%	13.4%	80.5%	78.1%	82.9%	2.8%	1.6%	4.0%	5.0%	3.5%	6.6%
Jigawa	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	53.8%	47.8%	59.8%	16.9%	14.0%	19.9%	28.6%	23.0%	34.2%
Kaduna	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	78.3%	75.1%	81.4%	12.3%	9.9%	14.7%	8.2%	6.1%	10.4%
Kano	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	56.1%	51.2%	61.1%	16.9%	14.0%	19.9%	26.3%	21.2%	31.4%
Katsina	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	71.1%	66.5%	75.7%	11.2%	8.8%	13.6%	16.9%	13.0%	20.9%
Kebbi	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	50.2%	45.0%	55.3%	10.6%	8.4%	12.7%	38.4%	32.9%	43.9%
Kogi	10.8%	8.8%	12.7%	73.5%	69.9%	77.2%	5.9%	4.4%	7.5%	9.8%	6.6%	12.9%
Kwara	7.3%	5.6%	9.0%	50.5%	44.6%	56.4%	14.2%	10.5%	17.9%	28.1%	22.4%	33.7%
Lagos	12.5%	10.3%	14.8%	84.0%	81.4%	86.7%	1.0%	0.2%	1.8%	2.4%	1.4%	3.5%
Nasara-wa	3.6%	2.5%	4.6%	62.0%	56.6%	67.3%	12.2%	9.6%	14.9%	22.2%	17.6%	26.9%
Niger	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	62.9%	58.1%	67.8%	14.9%	10.6%	19.2%	21.8%	18.0%	25.6%
Ogun	10.3%	8.3%	12.3%	54.1%	42.8%	65.4%	10.8%	5.8%	15.8%	24.8%	12.5%	37.1%
Ondo	12.8%	10.7%	14.9%	72.7%	68.6%	76.8%	6.0%	3.1%	8.8%	8.4%	6.1%	10.8%
Osun	14.1%	11.2%	17.1%	74.3%	70.0%	78.5%	4.4%	2.7%	6.1%	7.2%	5.0%	9.5%
Oyo	11.3%	9.2%	13.5%	66.8%	61.1%	72.5%	5.1%	3.1%	7.1%	16.8%	11.5%	22.1%
Plateau	2.2%	1.6%	2.9%	69.1%	65.3%	72.9%	16.7%	13.8%	19.5%	12.0%	9.0%	15.0%
Rivers	10.0%	8.3%	11.7%	84.3%	82.1%	86.5%	3.2%	1.9%	4.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.7%
Sokoto	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	64.6%	58.8%	70.4%	11.7%	9.5%	13.9%	23.2%	17.2%	29.1%
Taraba	1.8%	1.0%	2.5%	66.7%	62.5%	71.0%	18.5%	15.3%	21.6%	13.0%	10.0%	16.0%
Yobe	1.8%	1.1%	2.6%	77.5%	72.9%	82.0%	10.4%	6.6%	14.3%	10.3%	7.7%	12.9%
Zamfara	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	65.7%	59.9%	71.4%	13.4%	10.1%	16.7%	20.0%	16.0%	24.0%
FCT Abuja	5.0%	3.6%	6.3%	76.8%	71.4%	82.1%	8.6%	5.5%	11.7%	9.6%	6.4%	12.9%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D55. Proportion of multidimensionally poor population living in household with at least one man but no woman with minimum years of schooling, by State

State	% poor population	Confidence interval (95%)	
Nigeria	**14.3%**	**13.7%**	**15.0%**
Abia	2.0%	0.4%	3.5%
Adamawa	19.2%	16.0%	22.4%
Akwa Ibom	4.1%	2.9%	5.3%
Anambra	3.1%	1.1%	5.1%
Bauchi	19.0%	15.5%	22.4%
Bayelsa	7.5%	5.5%	9.5%
Benue	19.3%	15.7%	22.9%
Borno	20.6%	17.5%	23.6%
Cross River	6.8%	4.9%	8.6%

State	% poor population	Confidence interval (95%)	
Delta	9.1%	6.5%	11.7%
Ebonyi	10.9%	8.7%	13.1%
Edo	8.5%	5.3%	11.6%
Ekiti	7.7%	4.4%	10.9%
Enugu	8.1%	5.3%	10.9%
Gombe	22.4%	18.0%	26.8%
Imo	4.1%	1.5%	6.7%
Jigawa	16.8%	13.9%	19.8%
Kaduna	11.5%	8.4%	14.6%
Kano	19.8%	16.1%	23.4%
Katsina	17.4%	14.3%	20.4%
Kebbi	19.5%	16.8%	22.2%
Kogi	14.6%	11.0%	18.3%
Kwara	10.2%	6.7%	13.7%
Lagos	5.8%	2.2%	9.5%
Nasarawa	13.0%	10.3%	15.6%
Niger	27.1%	23.0%	31.1%
Ogun	13.9%	7.8%	20.1%
Ondo	12.1%	7.5%	16.6%
Osun	7.2%	4.2%	10.3%
Oyo	6.9%	4.0%	9.8%
Plateau	15.2%	12.4%	18.0%
Rivers	3.9%	2.5%	5.3%
Sokoto	17.3%	14.4%	20.3%
Taraba	22.7%	18.6%	26.7%
Yobe	28.1%	24.5%	31.6%
Zamfara	19.1%	15.5%	22.6%
FCT Abuja	9.5%	6.2%	12.8%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

D56. Pioneer children by gender and State

State	% pioneer children	Confidence interval (95%)		% pioneer boys	Confidence interval (95%)		% pioneer girls	Confidence interval (95%)		% population non-deprived in years of schooling due to pioneer children	Confidence interval (95%)	
Nigeria	**7.1%**	***6.5%***	**7.7%**	***7.3%***	**6.5%**	***8.0%***	**6.9%**	**6.1%**	***7.6%***	**2.1%**	**1.9%**	***2.3%***
Abia	3.5%	*0.9%*	*6.0%*	0.8%	*-0.8%*	*2.4%*	6.7%	*1.6%*	*11.9%*	0.5%	*0.1%*	*0.9%*
Adamawa	6.1%	*3.9%*	*8.2%*	6.9%	*3.7%*	*10.2%*	5.0%	*2.5%*	*7.5%*	2.6%	*1.6%*	*3.5%*
Akwa Ibom	4.2%	*2.0%*	*6.3%*	3.7%	*0.7%*	*6.6%*	4.8%	*1.5%*	*8.1%*	1.2%	*0.5%*	*1.8%*
Anambra	4.4%	*1.5%*	*7.2%*	3.2%	*-0.2%*	*6.6%*	5.6%	*1.8%*	*9.5%*	0.8%	*0.3%*	*1.3%*
Bauchi	9.0%	*6.2%*	*11.8%*	10.3%	*6.7%*	*13.8%*	7.4%	*3.8%*	*11.1%*	3.8%	*2.6%*	*5.1%*
Bayelsa	5.5%	*3.0%*	*8.0%*	3.8%	*1.0%*	*6.5%*	7.4%	*3.5%*	*11.3%*	1.1%	*0.5%*	*1.7%*
Benue	6.1%	*3.5%*	*8.8%*	7.1%	*3.9%*	*10.3%*	4.9%	*1.1%*	*8.7%*	1.9%	*1.0%*	*2.7%*
Borno	6.9%	*4.6%*	*9.2%*	9.2%	*5.7%*	*12.7%*	4.7%	*2.3%*	*7.0%*	2.6%	*1.7%*	*3.5%*

State	% pioneer children	Confidence interval (95%)		% pioneer boys	Confidence interval (95%)		% pioneer girls	Confidence interval (95%)		% population non-deprived in years of schooling due to pioneer children	Confidence interval (95%)	
Cross River	11.4%	6.6%	16.1%	10.7%	4.6%	16.7%	12.0%	6.3%	17.7%	2.3%	1.2%	3.3%
Delta	5.7%	2.7%	8.7%	3.7%	0.2%	7.2%	7.6%	3.3%	12.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%
Ebonyi	18.2%	13.3%	23.1%	14.9%	9.3%	20.5%	21.8%	14.6%	29.1%	4.0%	2.7%	5.3%
Edo	7.9%	4.2%	11.6%	8.6%	3.6%	13.6%	7.0%	2.9%	11.1%	1.5%	0.8%	2.3%
Ekiti	12.0%	7.3%	16.6%	9.8%	4.9%	14.7%	14.7%	7.8%	21.6%	2.9%	1.4%	4.4%
Enugu	13.8%	9.5%	18.1%	13.5%	7.2%	19.9%	14.0%	8.6%	19.3%	2.1%	1.3%	2.8%
Gombe	6.0%	3.5%	8.5%	7.9%	4.1%	11.8%	3.5%	1.0%	6.0%	2.4%	1.3%	3.4%
Imo	3.7%	1.5%	6.0%	4.4%	1.1%	7.7%	2.7%	-0.3%	5.8%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%
Jigawa	4.5%	2.3%	6.7%	4.8%	1.8%	7.9%	4.0%	1.1%	7.0%	1.9%	1.0%	2.8%
Kaduna	3.4%	1.6%	5.2%	3.0%	1.0%	5.0%	3.9%	1.1%	6.7%	1.4%	0.6%	2.3%
Kano	6.3%	3.8%	8.8%	7.4%	4.5%	10.2%	5.0%	1.8%	8.1%	3.1%	1.7%	4.5%
Katsina	5.6%	3.1%	8.0%	4.7%	2.4%	7.0%	6.6%	3.0%	10.2%	2.3%	1.4%	3.2%
Kebbi	7.4%	4.8%	9.9%	7.9%	4.2%	11.5%	6.8%	3.0%	10.5%	2.6%	1.6%	3.6%
Kogi	10.8%	6.6%	15.0%	11.4%	5.8%	17.1%	10.2%	5.0%	15.4%	2.2%	1.3%	3.1%
Kwara	18.6%	12.9%	24.2%	19.4%	11.5%	27.4%	17.7%	11.8%	23.6%	5.1%	3.5%	6.7%
Lagos	5.9%	2.5%	9.2%	6.6%	2.2%	10.9%	5.1%	1.2%	9.1%	1.2%	0.5%	1.8%
Nasara-wa	6.9%	3.9%	9.9%	5.7%	2.1%	9.4%	8.0%	3.9%	12.1%	1.9%	1.1%	2.7%
Niger	6.2%	3.3%	9.0%	8.3%	3.9%	12.8%	3.7%	1.3%	6.1%	2.2%	1.0%	3.3%
Ogun	22.7%	12.2%	33.1%	26.2%	14.2%	38.2%	19.2%	7.8%	30.6%	6.1%	2.9%	9.3%
Ondo	9.5%	5.7%	13.3%	8.5%	3.3%	13.8%	10.4%	5.2%	15.6%	2.0%	1.2%	2.9%
Osun	8.5%	5.1%	11.9%	8.4%	3.8%	13.1%	8.5%	3.1%	13.9%	1.7%	0.9%	2.5%
Oyo	5.6%	2.7%	8.5%	6.3%	1.7%	11.0%	4.8%	1.3%	8.4%	0.9%	0.3%	1.5%
Plateau	4.9%	2.5%	7.3%	4.4%	1.1%	7.8%	5.5%	1.5%	9.4%	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%
Rivers	4.8%	2.3%	7.4%	5.1%	1.6%	8.6%	4.5%	1.8%	7.3%	1.4%	0.6%	2.2%
Sokoto	3.1%	1.4%	4.7%	4.0%	1.7%	6.3%	1.8%	0.2%	3.5%	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%
Taraba	5.4%	3.0%	7.8%	6.3%	3.2%	9.5%	4.3%	1.7%	6.9%	2.2%	1.1%	3.3%
Yobe	3.8%	2.0%	5.6%	5.2%	2.2%	8.3%	2.5%	0.8%	4.2%	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%
Zamfara	6.0%	4.1%	8.0%	7.2%	4.6%	9.7%	4.4%	1.7%	7.1%	2.7%	1.7%	3.7%
FCT Abuja	5.3%	2.0%	8.6%	3.9%	0.8%	7.0%	6.7%	1.1%	12.2%	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%

Note: *Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno e.*

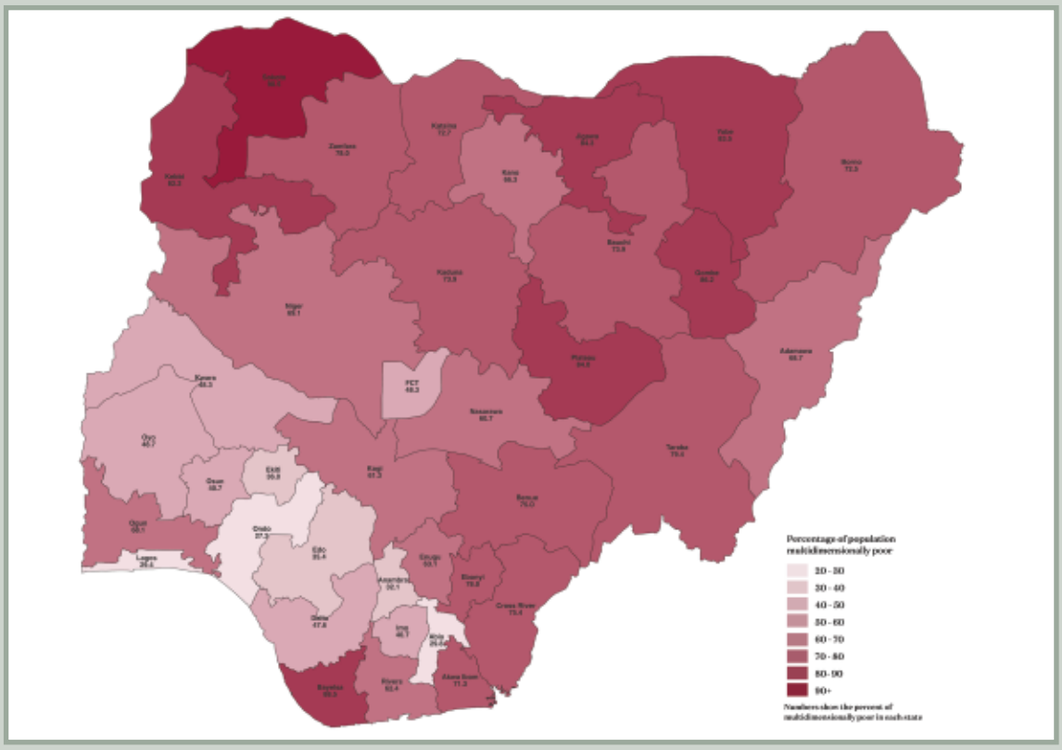
Pioneer children: *A child who has completed six years of schooling and lives in a household where no adult has completed six years of schooling.*

95% Confidence interval: *The range within which we can say with 95% certainty that the true value falls, considering sampling errors.*

APPENDIX E:
MAPS

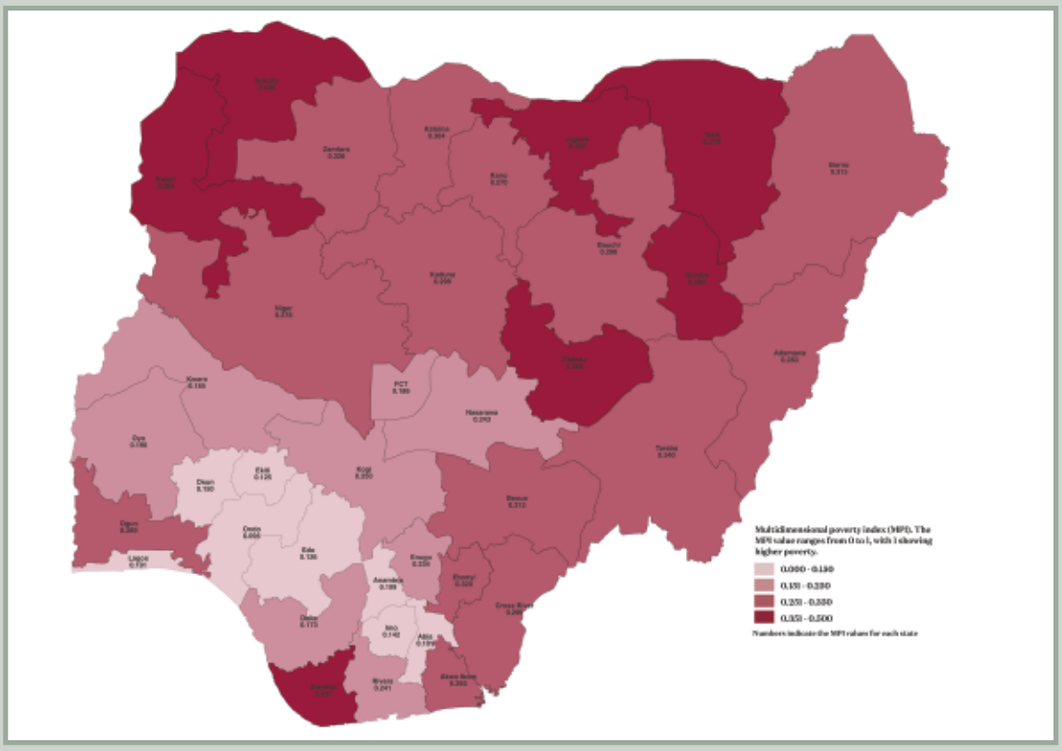
(Source: MPIS 2021/22)

E1. Incidence of multidimensional poverty (H) by State



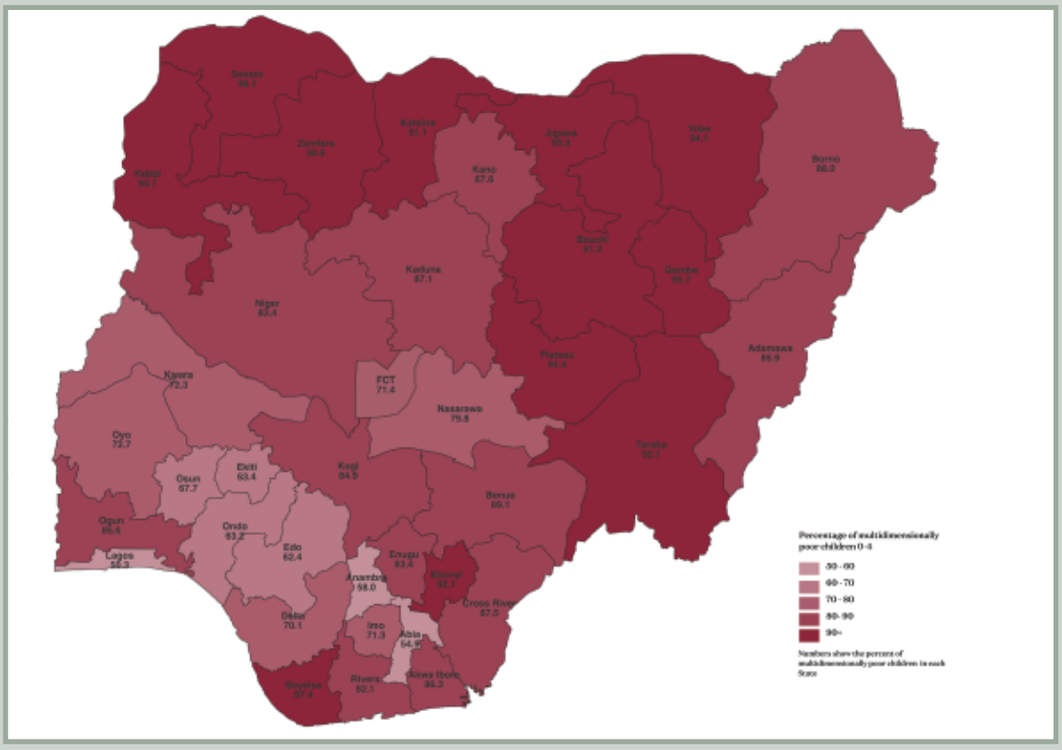
Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.

E2. MPI by State



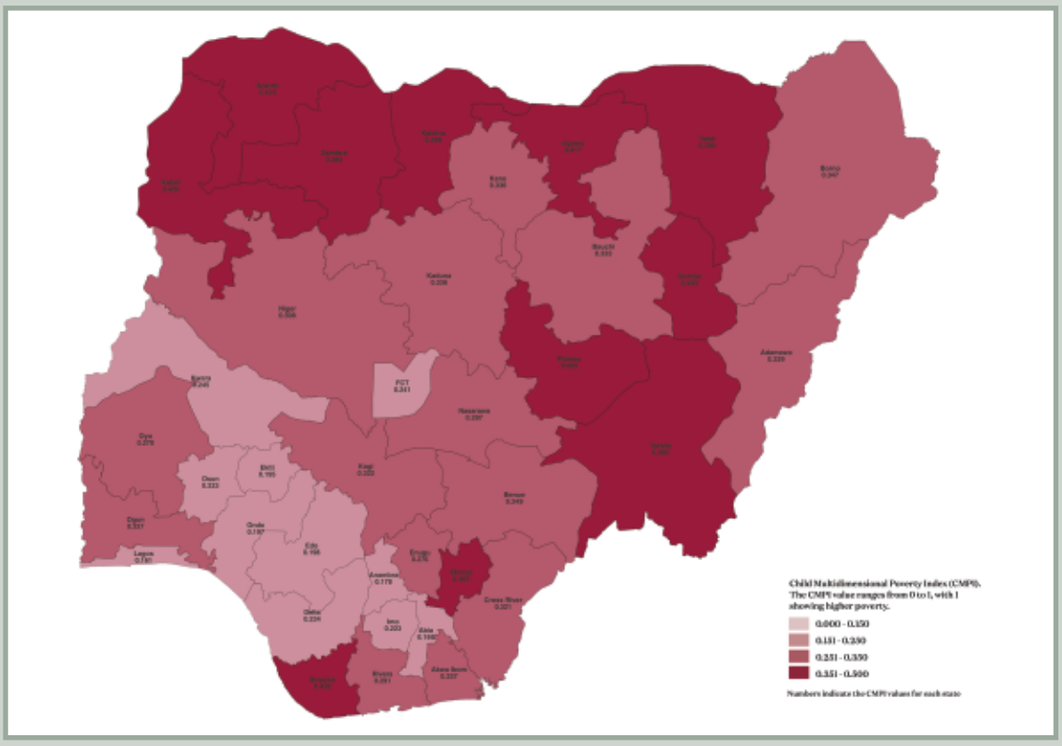
Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.

E3. Incidence of child multidimensional poverty (H) by State



Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.

E4. Child MPI by State



Note: Results are representative at the State level for all States except for Borno.