NIGER STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(With Technical Support of the National Bureau of Statistics)

NIGER STATE

...Shared vision and limitless opportunities

UNITY AND FAITH, PEACE AND PROGRESS

Rijau

Agwara

Mariga

Borgu

Magama

Kontagora

Shiroro

Rafi

Mashegu

Muya

Wushishi

Chanchaga

Bosso

Paikoro

Lavun

Gbako

Gurara

Mokwa

Katcha

Tafa

Suleja

Edati

Bida

Agaje

Edati

Lapai

SOCIO-ECONIMIC SURVEY, 2014

NIGER STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(WITH TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY, 2014

Niger State Bureau of Statistics (NSBS)

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VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS OF NIGER STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NSBS)

Vision

To supply Statistical information for proper planning, good decision-making, sound economic management, proper development and good Governance towards the attainment of the State's Vision 3:2020.

Mission

To collect and provide comprehensive, timely, relevant and reliable data for the socio-economic Development of Niger State.

FOREWORD

This report is on the "Socio-Economic Survey of Niger State" that was conducted in December 2014 in 500 randomly selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) across the 25 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the state (20 EAs per LGA). The survey is one of the deliberate efforts of the Niger State Bureau of Statistics in ensuring the availability of relevant socio-economic data that will drive the process of achieving the state government's developmental aspiration for the state (transforming Niger State into one of the top three state economies in Nigeria by the year 2020).

The main objective of the survey is to provide baseline data that will facilitate evidence-based policy formulation, development planning and decision-making processes in the state. The variables on which data were collected include Demographic characteristics, Education, Health, Housing as well as Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

It is our hope and desire that the data contained in this report will be useful to Development Planners, Policy Formulators and Decision Makers in the state, as well as Researchers and Students within and outside the state.

Constructive criticisms and suggestions from individuals and organisations that will add value to future conduct of exercise(s) of this nature will be welcomed and appreciated.

Niger State Bureau of Statistics

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge and appreciate the purposeful leadership and determination of the Chief Servant, Dr. Mu'azu Babangida Aliyu, CON, the Executive Governor of Niger State towards transforming the state into one of the top three state economies in Nigeria by the year 2020. The Bureau will continue to cherish his effort to make Statistics to thrive in the state as evidenced by the enactment of the State Statistics Law, 2011.

I must not forget to mention and appreciate Mallam Yahaya Dan Sallau, Hon. Commissioner /Deputy Chairman, Niger State Planning Commission for his encouragement and efforts in ensuring that the conduct of the survey became a reality.

The Bureau equally commends and appreciates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for its technical support and roles /guidance before, during and after the conduct of the survey exercise. We count on the continuous support of the NBS in our efforts to make the Niger State Statistical System more effective and efficient.

The Bureau acknowledges the State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capability (SPARC), for giving us support to distribute the final document widely.

Finally, we commend staff of the Bureau (NSBS) and all those that directly and indirectly contributed to the success of the Survey especially staff of line Ministries and NBS Niger State Office who participated actively in the conduct of the Survey and Data Processing. We are optimistic that we can always count on them in our future endeavours.

Usman A. Liman, FNSA
Statistician General,
Niger State Bureau of Statistics

BRIEF NOTE ON NIGER STATE

Niger State was created on 3rd February, 1976 from the defunct North-Western State during the regime of General Murtala Ramat Mohammed; however, the state actually began functioning on 1st April, 1976. There were originally nine Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the state, which increased to 19 in 1991 when the regime of President Ibrahim Babangida created nine new states and additional LGAs in Nigeria. However, by 1996 when late General Sani Abacha created six additional states and 182 LGAs, in the entire country, Niger State got additional six LGAs bringing the total to 25 LGAs.

LOCATION: The state lies on latitude $8°$ to $11°{:}30'$ North and Longitude $03°\ 30'$ to $07°\ 40'$ East. The state is bordered to the North by Zamfara State, West by Kebbi State, South by Kogi State, South West by Kwara State, North-East by Kaduna State and South East by the Federal Capital Territory. The state also has an International Boundary with the Republic of Benin along Agwara and Borgu LGAs to the North West.

LAND MASS: Niger State has a land mass of 74,108.58 Square Kilometres (as per 2006 Population and Housing Census conducted by the National Population Commission) out of which about 85% is arable. The breakdown of the state's land mass by LGA is as seen on the adjacent table:

Niger State Land Mass in Square Kilometres

S/No	LGA	Land Size Km²
1	Agaie	1948.984
2	Agwara	1586.549
3	Bida	52.259
4	Borgu	11579.768
5	Bosso	1636.331
6	Chanchaga	74.384
7	Edati	1792.426
8	Gbako	1797.498
9	Gurara	980.103
10	Katcha	1723.143
11	Kontagora	2146.023
12	Lapai	3121.596
13	Lavun	2906.926
14	Magama	4230.863
15	Mariga	5739.556
16	Mashegu	9433.487
17	Mokwa	4439.503
18	Munya	2241.007
19	Paikoro	2122.835
20	Rafi	3794.492
21	Rijau	3308.414
22	Shiroro	5171.926
23	Suleja	122.085
24	Tafa	227.521
25	Wushishi	1930.901
Total		**74,108.580**

POPULATION: The 2006 Population and Housing Census put Niger State's population as **3,954,772** comprising of **2,004,350** males and **1,950,422** females. The projected population of the state as at 2014 is **5,168,063** made up of **2,619,268** males and **2,548,795** females in 2014.

Projected Population of Niger State, 2014

S/No	Local Govt. Area	2006 (Actual)			2014 (Projected)		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1	Agaie	66,703	65,395	132,098	87,226	85,516	172,741
2	Agwara	29,293	28,054	57,347	38,280	36,661	74,941
3	Bida	93,741	91,812	85,553	122,500	119,979	242,479
4	Borgu	87,327	85,508	172,835	114,118	111,741	225,859
5	Bosso	75,033	73,103	148,136	98,052	95,530	193,583
6	Chanchaga	105,265	96,886	202,151	137,559	126,610	264,169
7	Edati	80,615	79,203	159,818	105,347	103,502	208,849
8	Gbako	63,871	62,974	126,845	83,466	82,294	165,760
9	Gurara	45,153	45,726	90,879	59,006	59,754	118,760
10	Katcha	60,526	60,367	120,893	79,095	78,887	157,982
11	Kontagora	77,782	74,186	151,968	101,645	96,946	198,590
12	Lapai	59,974	57,047	117,021	78,374	74,549	152,922
13	Lavun	107,146	102,631	209,777	140,017	134,117	274,135
14	Magama	90,740	90,730	181,470	118,578	118,565	237,143
15	Mariga	100,899	98,701	199,600	131,854	128,982	260,836
16	Mashegu	107,909	107,288	215,197	141,015	140,203	281,218
17	Mokwa	123,467	119,391	242,858	161,346	156,019	317,365
18	Munya	52,584	50,877	103,461	68,716	66,486	135,202
19	Paikoro	79,399	78,779	158,178	103,758	102,948	206,706
20	Rafi	94,395	91,723	186,118	123,355	119,863	243,217
21	Rijau	88,875	87,324	176,199	116,141	114,114	230,255
22	Shiroro	118,640	117,025	235,665	155,038	152,927	307,965
23	Suleja	112,030	103,045	215,075	146,400	134,658	281,058
24	Tafa	41,524	42,350	83,874	54,263	55,343	109,606
25	Wushishi	41,459	40,297	81,756	54,178	52,660	106,838
TOTAL		**2,004,350**	**1,950,422**	**3,954,772**	**2,619,268**	**2,548,795**	**5,168,063**

NB: Population projection based on 3.41% Annual Growth Rate

SOIL: Niger State has two types of soil - Ku soil and Ya soil. The Ku soil has little erosion hazards, while the Ya soil has better water holding capacity.

OCCUPATION: The majority of the populace in the state (about 85%) are farmers while others constituting (15%) are involved in vocations such as white-collar jobs, business, craft and arts, etc.

RELIGION: The people of Niger State are predominantly Muslims and Christians with very few Traditional Religionists and Atheists.

TRIBES AND ETHNIC DIVISIONS: There are three major ethnic groups in the state namely: Nupe, Gbagyi, and Hausa. Other tribal groups in the state include - Kadara, Koro, Baraba, Kakanda, Gana-Gana, Dibo, Kambari, Kamuku, Pangu, Dukkawa, Gwada and Ingwai. The state also has numerous settlers from other parts of the country.

ECONOMY: Niger State possesses fertile land as a cherished asset and the potentials are yet to be fully explored. The climate and availability of wide variety of minerals and agricultural resources attest to the economic potentials of the state. Mineral resources available in the state include: Talc, Gold, Ball clays, Silica, Sand, Marble, Copper, Iron, Felsper, Lead, Kaolin, Casserole, Columbite, Mica, Quartzite, and Limestone. Also, the three Hydro Electric Power Stations in the Country (at Kainji, Jebba and Shiroro) are all located in the state.

TOURISM: Niger State is one of the richest in the country in terms of tourism potentials. Some of the state's tourist attraction sites are: Zuma Rock, Gurara falls, Baro Empire Hill, Lord Lugard Colonial ruins, Nagwamatse Well and Kainji Lake National Park.

CLIMATE: Niger State experiences distinct dry and wet seasons with annual rainfall varying from 1,100mm in the northern parts to 1,600mm in the southern parts. The rainy season last for between 120 and 150 days in the southern and northern parts of the state respectively. Generally, the fertile soil and hydrology of the state permits the cultivation of most of Nigeria's staple crops and still allows sufficient opportunities for grazing, fresh water fishing and forestry development.

INDUSTRIALIZATION: The government of Niger State is aware that the true development of any nation depends on her level of industrialization, hence it made concerted efforts to provide conducive environment to facilitate rapid industrialization of the state. Being largely an agrarian state, the state can support a large variety of agro-allied industries. In addition, the state's numerous mineral resources can serve as the basis for many other industries.

In order to induce industrialists to invest heavily in tapping these resources, government has to put in place many incentives such as provision of well-serviced Industrial layouts, guaranteed accelerated processing of application for industrial plots and even financial assistance in form of loans and equity

participation by the government in certain cases. Other facilities like telecommunication, postal services etc. are available in the state for effective business contacts. The state has an International Airport and is well linked to all parts of Nigeria by road and rail.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY: Niger State is the acclaimed "Power House" of the nation because it houses the three Hydro-Electric Dams: Shiroro Hydro-Electric Dam; Kainji Hydro-Electric Dam and Jebba Hydro-Electric Dam. It is a fact that all major towns in the state and indeed all Local Government headquarters except few are connected to the national grid.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Effective socio-economic management and development, and indeed good governance require the availability of adequate and reliable data to guide the process of policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes towards the attainment of set objectives. However, the dearth of data for effective and evidence-based policy formulation, planning and decision making in Niger State called for urgent attention since available data are not adequate for meaningful socio-economic analysis. Hence, to bridge this gap, the State Bureau of Statistics conducted a Socio-Economic Survey in December 2014 to provide a robust database on wide range indicators on households and household members in the state.

1.1.1 Niger State Bureau of Statistics (NSBS) with the technical support of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) used a core questionnaire to collect basic data on demographic characteristics, education, employment, health, housing facilities, Information and Communication Technology, income and expenditure of selected households to measure socio- economic situation in the state.

1.1.2 Key indicators could be derived from both private/public institutions and at household levels, but for paucity of fund, the scope of indicators obtained from this survey were restricted to the household component which will meet Government's immediate need to formulate policies for effective governance.

1.1.3 In order to have sufficient and qualitative data to plan, monitor and evaluate the socio-economic situation of Households in the state, the NSBS decided to conduct a baseline Socio-economic Survey to measure and evaluate the living standard of people in the state.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The basic objective of the survey is to provide baseline data that would be useful for evidence-based policy formulation, decision making and development planning in the state.

1.3   Coverage

The survey was conducted in all the 25 LGAs of the state. All the households covered cut across both Urban and Rural areas including farming and non-farming households.

1.4   Scope

The variables of interest on which data were collected include Demographic characteristics of households, Education, Health, Housing characteristics, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) etc.

1.5   Survey Instrument

The instruments used to collect data from the households for the survey are: Household questionnaire, Household selection sheet, Enumeration Area (EA) line maps and instruction manual used as reference material by Enumerators and Supervisors to interpret various definitions and concepts in the questionnaire.

1.6   Sample Design

The data for the survey were sourced through the randomly selected households. To be able to track the selected households and their members effectively, the frame of EAs or clusters of the Housing and Population Census conducted by National Population Commission (NPopC) in 2006 were used. In addition, the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH)

system, a vehicle through which the NBS conducts all her household based surveys was adopted. In this arrangement, 30 EAs had randomly been pre-selected from each of the 774 LGAs in Nigeria through a systematic sampling. However, for the purpose of this survey, out of the pre-selected 30 EAs in each of the 25 LGAs in Niger State, twenty 20 EAs each were selected, making 500 EAs covered. Also, 10 households were selected from each Enumeration Area using a systematic random selection approach, hence in all; 5,000 households were selected for the exercise.

1.7   Data Collection Technique

Since the LGA is the reporting domain, data collection was carried out in all the selected Enumeration Areas across the 25 LGAs in the state by trained interviewers while the heads of households or eligible members of the households were interviewed.

1.8   Fieldwork Arrangement

The training for the fieldwork was conducted at Abdulsalami Youth Centre, Minna, Niger State with the NBS providing technical support. 150 participants comprising of Interviewers, Supervisors, Monitors and Coordinators were engaged. Topics covered during the training included survey methodology, map reading, sample selection, completion of sections of the

questionnaire and mock interview. The training lasted for two days.

1.9   Publicity

Emphasis was laid on the importance of the Survey from the inception through high-level advocacy. Similarly, publicity for the baseline Survey was done through electronic and print media as well as radio jingles to achieve greater response rate. Also, the state Statistician General (SG) through the Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs wrote sensitization letters to all the 25 Local Government Chairmen.

1.10   Data Collection Arrangement

25 roving teams were used for data collection i.e. one roving team per LGA. Each roving team was comprised of one Supervisor and four interviewers. Each roving team conducted interviews in the entire selected Enumeration Areas consecutively in the local language in their respective LGAs of assignment. On the average, each team conducted twenty interviews per day.

The fieldwork (data collection) lasted for 10 days including travel time between EAs.

1.11   Logistics

To ensure a smooth take-off of the survey and ensure good quality data, all materials and equipment needed for data collection were ready and available to the interviewers at the training venue before the field exercise commenced.

1.12   Quality Assurance Measures

A number of measures were put in place to ensure that the baseline socio-economic data were of good and acceptable quality. The NBS team provided technical assistance in the training of the field enumerators and monitoring of data collection in the field.

On the spot assessment of the quality of work was carried out and completed questionnaires from the field were randomly skim-checked for consistency.

There were series of classroom lectures (power point presentations) and field practical to prepare the interviewers and supervisors for good work.

As part of the quality control measures, supervisory layers were mounted starting from the supervisors who stayed with the interviewers on the field throughout data collection period to guide and ensure good and quality data from the interviewers. In addition, monitoring and supervision as well as coordination of all survey activities took place throughout the survey period.

1.13 Monitoring Procedure for Fieldwork

10 senior officers drawn from the NBS and NSBS were engaged as Monitors. Each of the Monitors visited at least two LGAs in the state during the survey period. Completed records from the field were shared with the supervisors by the monitors in order to check for errors and correct them from the field. The monitoring exercise started two days after the fieldwork began and it lasted for seven days.

1.14 Coordination

Three high ranking officers from both NBS and NSBS were engaged as Coordinators for the survey and their activities spanned all through the survey activities; from planning and preparations to training for fieldwork, Data collection, Data processing/ analysis and report writing.

1.15 Retrieval of Completed Records

Completed questionnaires were submitted to the Supervisors after being crosschecked by the Team Leaders. The Supervisors in turn submitted the questionnaires to the Project Monitors after reviewing and editing them.

The Project Monitors were responsible for ensuring proper arrangement of completed records by EA and LGA and making them available for data processing.

1.16 Data Processing and Analysis

Data processing was centrally done at the Data Centre of NSBS. The data processing commenced few days after data collection were completed. Amongst the activities carried out at the data processing stage were: screen format development to capture the data, manual editing, data entry, data verification, data cleaning and correction.

However, to build human capacity of the NSBS staff, they were involved in all data processing activities except screen format development, data verification, data cleaning and correction that were handled solely by Programmers/Analysts from the NBS.

1.17 Tabulation Plan

Tabulation plan is an arrangement for producing the desired Statistical tables for presenting statistical results and report writing. Senior staff of NSBS led by the state Statistician General under the supervision of NBS Technical team, after a thorough training and capacity building, did the tabulation plan.

1.18 Report Writing

Senior staff of NSBS under the guidance and technical input of NBS wrote the report for baseline survey. The report was written in such a way as to be useful to all categories of users of the survey data, such as policy makers, planners, researchers and students.

CHAPTER TWO

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Average Household Size

The average household size of all the households covered in the state during the survey was eight, while it varies from six to 10 in the LGAs. Agaie and Katcha LGAs had the highest household size of 10 while Tafa LGA had the least household size of six.

Disaggregation by sector showed that the rural and urban areas have the same average of eight persons per household, which corresponds with the average household size of the entire state.

Table 2.1: Average Household size by Local Government and Sector

DESCRIPTION		HOUSEHOLD SIZE
SECTOR	Total	8
	URBAN	8
	RURAL	8
LGA	Agaie	10
	Agwara	7
	Bida	9
	Borgu	7
	Bosso	9
	Chanchaga	8

DESCRIPTION	HOUSEHOLD SIZE
Edati	8
Gbako	9
Gurara	8
Katcha	10
Kontagora	6
Lapai	7
Lavun	9
Magama	9
Mariga	9
Mashegu	7
Mokwa	8
Munya	8
Paikoro	7
Rafi	7
Rijau	7
Shiroro	9
Suleja	7
Tafa	6
Wushishi	8

2.2   Household Composition

The distribution of sampled households in the state indicated that 52.8% of the respondents are males while 47.2% are females. Similarly, the distribution of households by sector revealed that the percentage population of male and female residents in both rural and urban areas in the state is not significantly different. Male population constitutes 52.2% in the urban areas and 52.9% in the rural areas while female population constitutes 47.8% and 47.1% in the urban and rural areas respectively.

2.3   Marital Status

The Table 2.2 reveals that there are more unmarried males than unmarried females in the state as the people classified as "Never Married" consist of 58.1% males and 41.9% females while 44% and 55% of those that are "Currently Married" are males and females respectively. Also, incidences of divorce and separation is higher among the female population in the state as 67.9% and 57% of people that are "Divorced" and "Separated" respectively are females. Similarly, females constitute the bulk of "Widowed" people with 68.1%.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Households by LGA, Sector, Gender and Marital Status

DESCRIPTION	MALE	FEMALE
Total	**52.8**	**47.2**
URBAN	52.2	47.8
RURAL	52.9	47.1
Never Married	58.1	41.9
Currently Married	44.2	55.8
Divorced	32.1	67.9
Separated	46.2	53.8
Widowed	31.9	68.1

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CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

3.1   Access to Education

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowerment of women and protection of children from hazardous labour and sexual exploitation.

3.2   Literacy Rate

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language.

Overall, from Table 3.1a, the literacy rate for persons aged five years and above in the state stood at 44.3%. The table also revealed that urban literacy rate is 67.8% and 38.5% in the rural areas.

Table 3.1 a: Literacy rate of persons aged five years and above

Description		Literate	Not Literate
Total		44.3	55.7
SECTOR	URBAN	67.8	32.2
	RURAL	38.5	61.5

Table 3.1b also shows higher literacy percentages among males (50.1%) than it is among females (37.7%) in the state.

Table 3.1b: Literacy rate of persons aged five years and above by gender

Description		Male		Female	
		Literate	Not Literate	Literate	Not Literate
TOTAL		50.1	49.9	37.7	62.3
SECTOR	URBAN	72.7	27.3	62.3	37.7
	RURAL	44.6	55.4	31.7	68.3

Sector disaggregation showed literacy rate for males (72.7%) in the urban areas and 44.6% in the rural areas while females had 62.3% in urban areas and 31.7% in the rural areas.

Fig 3.1 Literacy rate of persons aged 5 years and above
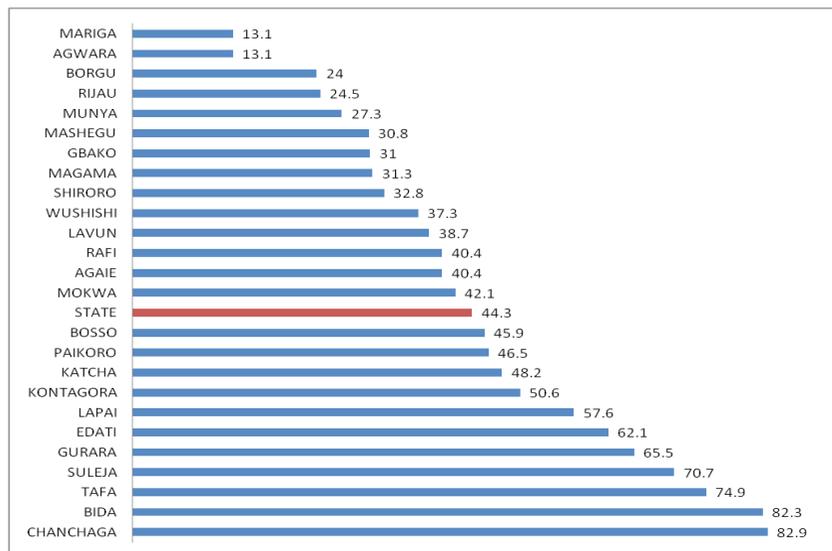
3.3   Mode of transportation to school

Table 3.2 shows that 73.5% of people who were in school during the survey period trekked to school in the state; 3.6% rode bicycle to school; 11.9% were taken to school on motorcycles; 2.2% used public transport and 2.9% were taken to school by private cars.

In the urban and rural areas of the state, 56.9% and 78.6% trekked to school while 5.1% and 1.4% used public transport respectively. Similarly, across the LGAs, the commonest means of transportation to school is by foot. In this regard, Agwara LGA ranked first with 90.9% while the least is Bida LGA with 44.7%.

Table 3.2: Mode of transportation to school by Sector and LGA

	Description	Foot	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Private Car	Taxi/Bus/ Others
	TOTAL	73.5	3.6	11.9	2.9	7.90
SECTOR	URBAN	56.9	3.1	16.3	7.6	16.2
	RURAL	78.6	3.8	10.6	1.5	5.5
LGA	Agaie	74.4	2.0	13.4	4.0	6.2
	Agwara	90.9	1.1	6.3	0.0	1.7
	Bida	44.7	2.4	27.2	9.0	16.8
	Borgu	50.3	22.7	16.0	1.2	9.8
	Bosso	65.7	5.0	9.4	9.4	10.5
	Chanchaga	39.9	.7	17.4	12.6	29.5
	Edati	82.5	3.6	10.3	1.6	2.0
	Gbako	82.6	3.5	11.4	0.0	2.5
	Gurara	81.7	3.7	3.9	6.9	1.9
	Katcha	80.9	.6	14.7	.4	3.5
	Kontagora	66.0	1.0	8.3	3.3	21.5
	Lapai	73.8	3.5	19.9	1.5	1.3
	Lavun	76.3	1.3	17.1	.2	5.1
	Magama	79.5	4.5	10.7	.3	4.5
	Mariga	79.6	7.2	8.1	3.1	1.9
	Mashegu	90.4	1.8	7.0	.7	0.0
	Mokwa	79.3	6.5	11.7	.9	1.6
	Munya	84.4	.7	8.0	.2	6.6
	Paikoro	84.5	3.1	7.7	.4	4.2
	Rafi	81.6	3.1	10.0	1.0	4.1
	Rijau	88.6	4.0	1.5	0.0	6.0
	Shiroro	72.1	2.5	15.6	.6	9.2
	Suleja	59.2	8.2	13.0	6.3	13.3
	Tafa	55.8	5.1	6.7	1.3	31.0
	Wushishi	86.2	3.1	8.0	1.2	1.5

3.4 Currently in School

In Table 3.3, 64.3% of all the household members were currently in school while 35.7% were out of school in the state; 54% and 68.3% of those currently in school were in the urban and rural areas respectively.

In the LGAs, Mokwa LGA has the highest figure of 83.3% while Borgu LGA the least figure (43.7%) of those currently in school.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Respondents Currently in school by Sector and LGA

Description		Yes	No
SECTOR	**Total**	**64.3**	**35.7**
	URBAN	54.0	46.0
	RURAL	68.3	31.7
LGA	Agaie	61.9	38.1
	Agwara	65.6	34.4
	Bida	57.7	42.3
	Borgu	43.7	56.3
	Bosso	52.8	47.2
	Chanchaga	48.3	51.7
	Edati	75.0	25.0
	Gbako	83.3	16.7
	Gurara	71.1	28.9
	Katcha	72.0	28.0
	Kontagora	55.9	44.1
	Lapai	68.6	31.4
	Lavun	76.0	24.0
	Magama	68.0	32.0
	Mariga	59.0	41.0
	Mashegu	65.1	34.9
	Mokwa	76.3	23.7
	Munya	68.8	31.2
	Paikoro	72.8	27.2
	Rafi	67.5	32.5
	Rijau	68.9	31.1
	Shiroro	67.0	33.0
	Suleja	53.6	46.4
	Tafa	56.4	43.6
	Wushishi	62.8	37.2

CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH

The series of tables in this section provide detailed information about self-reported healthcare statistics of household members during the past four weeks prior to the survey.

4.1 Persons who consulted Health Practitioners four weeks prior to Survey

Table 4.1 shows that 10.1% of persons in the state consulted health practitioners four weeks prior to the survey. However, there is no significant difference in the number of consultations made in the urban and rural areas (10.5% and 10.1% respectively).

Table 4.1: Distribution of persons who consulted any Health Practitioners four weeks prior to Survey by LGA and sector

	Description	Made Consultation	No Consultation
	Total	10.1	89.8
SECTOR	URBAN	10.5	89.5
	RURAL	10.1	89.9
LGA	Agaie	10.8	89.2
	Agwara	7.5	92.5
	Bida	17.0	83.0
	Borgu	8.5	91.5
	Bosso	6.1	93.9

Description	Made Consultation	No Consultation
Chanchaga	6.6	93.3
Edati	13.2	86.8
Gbako	8.1	91.9
Gurara	14.5	85.5
Katcha	5.7	94.3
Kontagora	7.9	92.1
Lapai	5.4	94.5
Lavun	28.2	71.8
Magama	5.8	94.1
Mariga	13.6	86.3
Mashegu	16.7	83.3
Mokwa	8.4	91.6
Munya	13.5	86.5
Paikoro	5.3	94.7
Rafi	7.1	92.9
Rijau	5.8	94.2
Shiroro	13.6	86.4
Suleja	5.0	95.0
Tafa	3.0	97.0
Wushishi	8.2	91.8

Fig 4.1 Distribution of persons who consulted health practitioners in the last four weeks prior to the survey
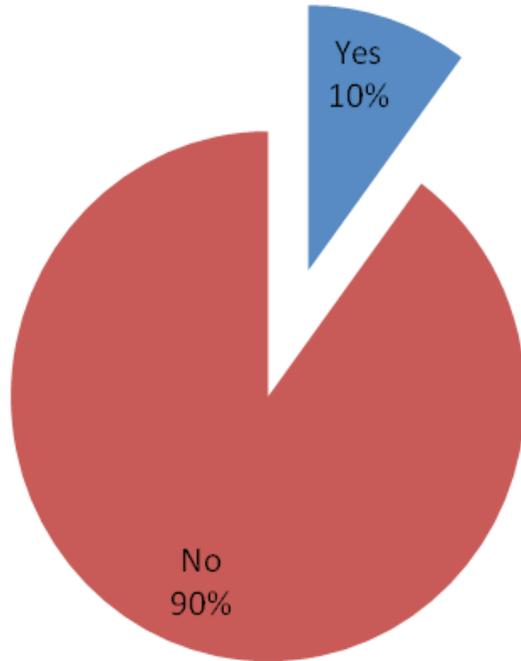
Table 4.1 indicates that Lavun LGA had the highest percentage (28.2%) of persons who consulted any health practitioner four

weeks prior to the survey; Bida LGA was next with 17.0% while Tafa LGA had the lowest percentage (3%).

4.2   Reasons for Consultation

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of persons who consulted health practitioners four weeks before the survey by reasons for consultation. In this respect, 38.1% of the people in the state had follow-up appointments for earlier diagnosed illnesses, 28% reported for new or acute illnesses, and 11.7% consulted on pregnancy cases while 0.8% consulted for delivery of babies. Furthermore, 37.9% of persons who consulted health practitioners in the urban areas did so to report new or acute illnesses while 25.5% made consultations for the same reasons in the rural areas of the state.

In rural areas, only 1.0% consulted a health practitioner for the purpose of childbirth while 0.4% persons made consultations for the same reason in the urban areas. However, Rafi LGA recorded the highest percentage (5.9%) of persons who consulted health practitioners for reasons of child delivery in the state. In addition, Mariga and Mokwa LGAs recorded the highest percentage of persons who consulted health practitioners because of pregnancy with 38.5% and 33.7% respectively.

TABLE 4.2: Distribution of reasons for consulting type of health practitioner by LGA and Sector

Description		Pregnancy	Parental Check-up	Giving Birth	Follow up appointment for earlier or chronic Illness	Follow up appointment for earlier Accident	New or Acute Illness	Others
	Total	**11.7**	**4.9**	**0.8**	**38.1**	**6.0**	**28.0**	**10.4**
SECTOR	URBAN	11.1	5.1	.4	31.1	7.9	37.9	6.4
	RURAL	11.9	4.8	1.0	39.9	5.5	25.5	11.4
LGA	Agaie	5.4	1.3	0.0	75.8	8.7	6.0	2.7
	Agwara	4.3	8.7	0.0	76.8	0.0	10.1	0.0
	Bida	8.7	1.0	.5	34.9	16.9	29.2	8.7
	Borgu	8.4	0.0	1.2	43.4	4.8	33.7	8.4
	Bosso	10.1	6.3	1.3	40.5	6.3	31.6	3.8
	Chanchaga	5.6	2.8	0.0	18.1	0.0	73.6	0.0
	Edati	6.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	71.7
	Gbako	18.9	4.4	1.1	15.6	1.1	56.7	2.2
	Gurara	7.1	5.3	.6	9.5	24.3	45.0	8.3
	Katcha	21.7	4.3	0.0	15.2	10.9	43.5	4.3
	Kontagora	13.2	2.6	0.0	30.3	0.0	50.0	3.9
	Lapai	0.0	4.9	0.0	58.5	7.3	9.8	19.5
	Lavun	10.2	2.2	1.1	83.4	2.2	.3	.6
	Magama	17.6	0.0	0.0	57.4	13.2	11.8	0.0
	Mariga	38.5	3.1	0.0	53.1	0.0	.8	4.6
	Mashegu	4.8	4.2	0.0	28.1	0.0	62.9	0.0
	Mokwa	33.7	26.0	0.0	34.6	3.8	1.9	0.0
	Munya	9.8	3.7	.6	13.4	5.5	36.6	30.5
	Paikoro	15.4	11.5	0.0	21.2	9.6	36.5	5.8
	Rafi	14.7	5.9	5.9	8.8	2.9	58.8	2.9
	Rijau	17.6	19.6	0.0	19.6	0.0	39.2	3.9
	Shiroro	6.0	1.8	4.2	7.2	2.4	18.6	59.9
	Suleja	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.5	2.7	70.3	0.0
	Tafa	0.0	20.0	0.0	23.3	6.7	40.0	10.0
	Wushishi	14.0	7.0	0.0	37.2	9.3	31.4	1.2

Fig 4.2 Distribution of persons by reasons for consultation
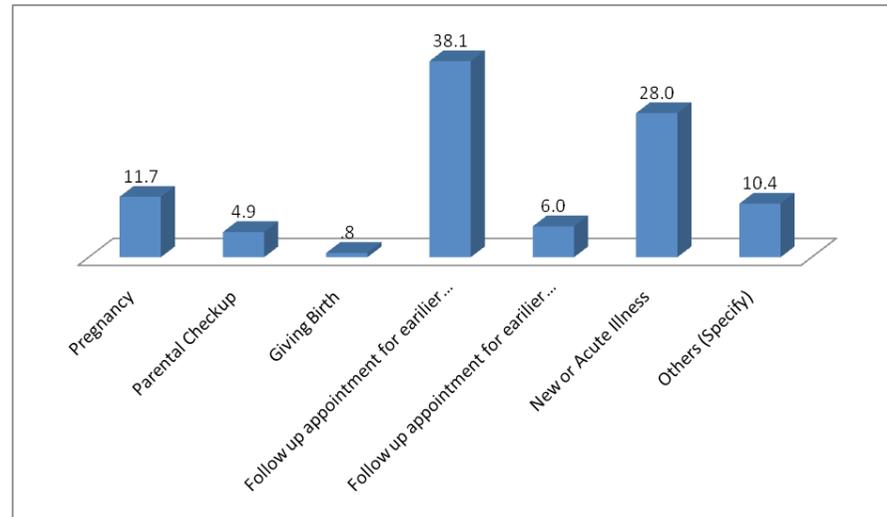
4.3   Consultation of Health/Medical Practitioners

Table 4.3 below shows the percentage of persons who consulted medical experts four weeks before the survey in the state by type of practitioner. The survey result revealed that 42.2% of persons that made consultations consulted doctors while 25.7% consulted nurses. However, consultations with doctors is higher in the urban areas (61.3%) compared to 37.1% in the rural areas.

Distribution by LGA revealed that: Bida LGA had the highest percentage (79.2%) of persons who had consultation with doctors followed by Bosso (71.2%) while Mokwa LGA had the lowest with 3.9%; the highest percentage (74.4%) of consultation with nurses was recorded in Mashegu LGA; and the highest visits to chemist (44.1%) was recorded in Mokwa LGA.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted health/medical practitioners four weeks before the survey by type of practitioner

Description		Traditional healer	Doctor	Dentist	Nurse	Medical Asst.	Midwife	Pharmacist	Chemist	Traditional birth attendance	Spiritualist	Patent medicine Vendor	None	Others
	Total	**5.7**	**42.2**	**1.1**	**25.7**	**11.3**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**8.7**	**.0**	**.2**	**1.4**	**.2**	**.1**
SECTOR	URBAN	9.5	61.3	1.0	14.7	1.5	.8	2.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	0.0
	RURAL	4.7	37.1	1.1	28.6	13.9	1.5	1.9	8.8	.1	.2	1.8	.2	.2
LGA	Agaie	4.9	47.6	2.1	21.0	16.8	4.2	.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	1.5	43.9	0.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	10.4	79.2	.5	6.4	1.0	1.0	.5	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5	0.0
	Borgu	16.0	28.0	1.3	4.0	9.3	1.3	1.3	32.0	0.0	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
	Bosso	8.5	71.2	0.0	15.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
	Chanchaga	10.3	57.4	2.9	7.4	0.0	1.5	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Edati	1.7	54.2	.8	41.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	1.5	31.8	0.0	31.8	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	7.8	49.2	.8	10.9	9.4	.8	1.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
	Katcha	2.8	33.3	2.8	13.9	44.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	2.7	41.1	0.0	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	4.1	36.7	2.0	30.6	10.2	2.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.0	2.0
	Lavun	5.9	43.2	0.0	24.1	23.2	1.2	.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0
	Magama	16.0	48.0	0.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	9.6	29.5	2.6	26.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	.6	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	3.4	6.8	.9	74.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	28.4	44.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	1.9	45.0	.6	35.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.6
	Paikoro	6.1	26.5	0.0	30.6	22.4	2.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Rafi	4.8	46.8	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	14.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	0.0	17.2	0.0	62.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	2.7	35.1	2.2	25.9	20.0	3.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	.5	.5
	Suleja	11.5	69.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tafa	15.4	15.4	15.4	7.7	30.8	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	1.2	47.0	1.2	34.9	2.4	1.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0

Fig 4.3: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted health practitioner in the last four weeks prior to the survey by type
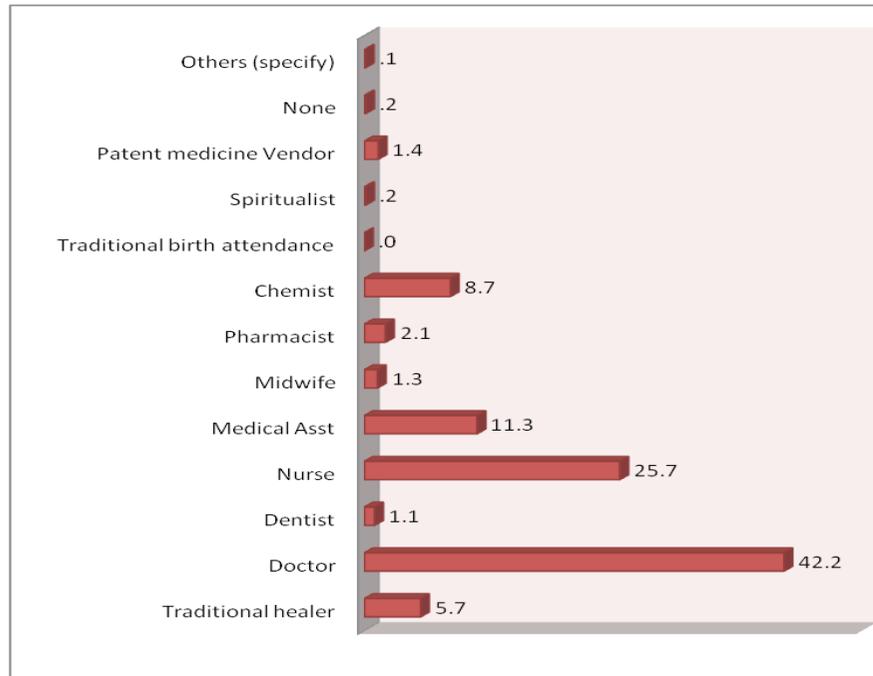
4.4: Health Establishments visited

Table 4.4 below shows the types of health establishments visited for consultations and it reveals that, 45% persons visited hospitals, 18.8% visited clinics and 1.0% visited maternity homes. In the urban areas, 65.4% visited hospitals while only 39.7% did so in the rural areas. Bida LGA recorded the highest percentage (83%) of persons that visited hospitals and is closely followed by Suleja LGA with 76%. Mokwa LGA had the lowest percentage of persons who visited hospital (5.9%) but recorded the highest percentage of those that visited chemist (45.5%) for consultation. The percentage of persons who visited dispensary was highest in Agwara LGA (51.5%).

Table 4.4: Distribution of health establishments visited for consultation by type of establishment

Description		Hospital	Dispensary	Pharmacy	Chemist	Clinic	Maternity home	MCH Post	Consultants Home	Patient's Home	Traditional healer's	Spiritual/ Religion home	Home	Others
	Total	45.0	14.9	3.4	11.7	18.8	1.0	.8	.5	.8	1.5	.2	1.1	.2
SECTOR	URBAN	65.4	6.3	3.7	8.6	11.5	.8	.2	.2	.8	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0
	RURAL	39.7	17.1	3.4	12.6	20.7	1.1	1.0	.6	.8	1.6	.2	1.1	.2
LGA	Agaie	48.3	29.4	1.4	5.6	7.7	2.8	0.0	.7	0.0	.7	.7	2.8	0.0
	Agwara	39.4	51.5	0.0	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Bida	83.0	1.5	3.5	1.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
	Borgu	26.8	18.3	1.4	19.7	7.0	2.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	18.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
	Bosso	68.3	1.7	1.7	3.3	16.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0
	Chanchaga	64.2	3.0	9.0	10.4	4.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Edati	47.2	42.3	4.1	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	34.8	22.7	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	19.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Gurara	46.3	1.7	12.4	14.9	7.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	.8	1.7	1.7	6.6	0.0
	Katcha	63.8	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	48.6	2.7	0.0	8.1	37.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	47.1	9.8	0.0	5.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	43.1	2.4	1.8	16.5	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	.3	.3	.3	0.0
	Magama	49.1	11.3	0.0	20.8	9.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	33.3	27.6	0.0	28.8	1.3	2.6	.6	.6	1.9	.6	0.0	2.6	0.0
	Mashegu	12.3	0.0	0.0	11.4	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	.9	0.0
	Mokwa	5.9	2.0	34.7	45.5	5.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	56.0	6.9	0.0	10.7	24.5	0.0	.6	0.0	.6	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	26.5	40.8	6.1	4.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	58.7	20.6	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.0
	Rijau	13.8	6.9	0.0	13.8	55.2	6.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	36.6	24.0	.5	7.7	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Suleja	76.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tafa	18.5	33.3	7.4	11.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	3.7	0.0
	Wushishi	48.8	20.0	0.0	8.8	18.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

4.5   Women ever pregnant

About sixty eight percent (67.6%) of women aged 12 and above covered in the survey reported ever being pregnant. In this regard, the rural areas recorded the highest figure with 69.3% while it was 61.4% in the urban areas. However, disaggregation by LGAs showed that Mashegu had 92.2%, Rijau (85.1%), Agwara, (84.8%), Lapai (81.1%) and Paikoro (72.5%) while Chanchaga recorded the lowest percentage (51.4 %) of women that were ever pregnant.

Table 4.5: Distribution of women ever pregnant by Sector and LGA

	Description	Ever Pregnant	Never Pregnant
	Total	**67.6**	**32.4**
SECTOR	URBAN	61.4	38.6
	RURAL	69.3	30.7
LGA	Agaie	71.0	29.0
	Agwara	84.8	15.2
	Bida	60.2	39.8
	Borgu	70.1	29.9
	Bosso	60.0	40.0
	Chanchaga	51.4	48.6
	Edati	61.2	38.8
	Gbako	73.2	26.8
	Gurara	62.1	37.9
	Katcha	72.8	27.2
	Kontagora	73.6	26.4
	Lapai	81.1	18.9
	Lavun	67.2	32.8
	Magama	57.6	42.4
	Mariga	60.5	39.5
	Mashegu	92.2	7.8
	Mokwa	72.2	27.8
	Munya	67.2	32.8
	Paikoro	72.5	27.5

Description	Ever Pregnant	Never Pregnant
Rafi	65.7	34.3
Rijau	85.1	14.9
Shiroro	63.5	36.5
Suleja	62.2	37.8
Tafa	54.9	45.1
Wushishi	76.0	24.0

4.6   Birth/Maternal Mortality

4.6.1 Distribution of Women who ever gave birth by number of Children

Table 4.6 shows that 42.4% of women that ever gave birth delivered between three and five children, while 23.9% had between six and eight children, 23.8% reported births of between zero and two children and almost ten percent (9.9%) gave birth to nine children and above. Similarly, of the women that ever gave birth in the urban and rural areas, 44.1% and 41.9% respectively delivered between three to five children.

Across the LGAs in the state, Lavun LGA had the highest figure of women who gave birth to nine children and above (39.4%) while Lapai LGA had the highest percentage (62.4%) of women who had between zero and two children. Similarly, Mokwa LGA had the highest percentage (66.3%) of women who had between three and five children while Katcha LGA had the highest percentage (35.5%) of women who had between six and eight children.

Table 4.6: Distribution of women who ever gave birth by number of Children LGA and Sector

Description		0 - 2 CHILDREN	3 - 5 CHILDREN	6 - 8 CHILDREN	9 AND ABOVE
	Total	23.8	42.4	23.9	9.9
SECTOR	URBAN	19.4	44.1	26.3	10.2
	RURAL	25.0	41.9	23.3	9.8
LGA	Agaie	20.9	35.5	31.4	12.2
	Agwara	43.2	41.7	12.0	3.1
	Bida	13.1	36.7	32.2	18.1
	Borgu	30.3	46.8	18.6	4.3
	Bosso	15.7	31.3	32.8	20.2
	Chanchaga	9.6	45.5	33.8	11.1
	Edati	21.5	34.2	28.9	15.4
	Gbako	20.5	41.0	27.5	11.0
	Gurara	15.9	42.3	28.4	13.4
	Katcha	12.4	38.2	35.5	14.0
	Kontagora	30.4	44.3	18.0	7.2
	Lapai	62.4	30.2	6.7	.7
	Lavun	11.1	19.7	29.8	39.4
	Magama	19.8	43.1	28.9	8.1
	Mariga	18.9	43.3	20.4	17.4
	Mashegu	8.5	57.8	27.6	6.0
	Mokwa	15.5	66.3	16.6	1.6
	Munya	16.8	51.3	22.0	9.9
	Paikoro	24.7	41.6	27.4	6.3
	Rafi	43.9	36.9	17.7	1.5
	Rijau	40.5	45.6	12.3	1.5
	Shiroro	14.9	54.7	24.9	5.5
	Suleja	28.9	48.1	20.9	2.1
	Tafa	47.9	37.8	10.1	4.3
	Wushishi	19.0	41.0	29.7	10.3

4.6.2 Women who died during Childbirth

Generally, the survey outcome indicated that 3.7% of women died during childbirth in the state. However, maternal death in the rural areas was 4.4% as compared to 2.2% in the urban areas. The highest percentage (33.3%) of women who died during child birth was reported in Munya LGA while Shiroro and Gurara LGAs reported 12.5% and 16.0% of such deaths respectively.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Women who died during child birth by LGA

Description		Yes	No	DK
	Total	3.7	86.4	9.9
SECTOR	URBAN	2.2	94.6	3.3
	RURAL	4.4	82.2	13.3
LGA	Agaie	0.0	90.0	10.0
	Agwara	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Bida	0.0	94.9	5.1
	Borgu	0.0	87.5	12.5
	Bosso	0.0	94.4	5.6
	Chanchaga	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Edati	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	93.8	6.3
	Gurara	16.0	72.0	12.0
	Katcha	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Kontagora	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Lapai	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	7.1	85.7	7.1
	Magama	0.0	50.0	50.0
	Mariga	7.7	92.3	0.0
	Mashegu	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	85.7	14.3
	Munya	33.3	66.7	0.0
	Paikoro	0.0	47.1	52.9
	Rafi	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Rijau	0.0	75.0	25.0
	Shiroro	12.5	56.3	31.3
	Suleja	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Tafa	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	0.0	100.0	0.0

NB: DK = Don't Know

4.6.3 Women who died within two months after delivery

In table 4.8, 1.3% of women died within two months of delivery in the state. Distribution by sectors shows that the figures were relatively low with no significant difference between rural and urban areas with 1.3% and 1.2% of reported cases respectively.

Further findings showed that Gurara LGA reported the highest figure of women who died within two months of delivery (9.5%) while Mariga LGA reported 4.8%.

Table: 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Women who died within two months after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth

	Description	Yes	No	DK
	Total	1.3	85.2	13.5
SECTOR	URBAN	1.2	93.8	4.9
	RURAL	1.3	80.5	18.1
LGA	Agaie	0.0	75.0	25.0
	Agwara	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Bida	0.0	94.4	5.6
	Borgu	0.0	87.5	12.5
	Bosso	0.0	90.0	10.0
	Chanchaga	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Edati	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Gurara	9.5	76.2	14.3
	Katcha	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Kontagora	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Lapai	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	0.0	69.2	30.8
	Magama	0.0	50.0	50.0
	Mariga	4.8	95.2	0.0
	Mashegu	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Munya	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Paikoro	0.0	41.2	58.8
	Rafi	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Rijau	0.0	33.3	66.7
	Shiroro	0.0	61.5	38.5
	Suleja	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Tafa	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	0.0	100.0	0.0

NB: DK = Don't Know

4.7   Death due to Accident or Violence

The need to know the cause of death is very important in order to take proactive measures to tackle the cause and minimize the endemic. The survey sought to know causal factors and discovered that some deaths resulted from accident and violence.

In the state, at least eight out of 100 persons died of accident or violence (8.5%). Disaggregation by sectors indicates that rural areas recorded 9.8% while urban areas recorded 5.6% of deaths due to accident or violence. However, distribution by LGAs showed that Magama LGA reported the highest figure (33.3%), followed by Mokwa LGA with 28.6 %. There was a slight variation in the results recorded in Gurara and Mariga LGAs with 14.8% and 14.3% respectively.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Women who died due to Accident or violence by LGA

	Description	Yes	No	DK
	Total	8.5	80.9	10.6
SECTOR	URBAN	5.6	90.0	4.4
	RURAL	9.8	76.7	13.5
LGA	Agaie	0.0	81.8	18.2
	Agwara	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Bida	2.8	91.7	5.6
	Borgu	25.0	62.5	12.5
	Bosso	15.4	76.9	7.7
	Chanchaga	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Edati	0.0	75.0	25.0
	Gbako	9.1	90.9	0.0
	Gurara	14.8	81.5	3.7
	Katcha	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Kontagora	0.0	88.9	11.1
	Lapai	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	0.0	93.8	6.3
	Magama	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Mariga	14.3	82.1	3.6
	Mashegu	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Mokwa	28.6	57.1	14.3
	Munya	21.4	78.6	0.0
	Paikoro	0.0	47.4	52.6
	Rafi	20.0	80.0	0.0
	Rijau	0.0	33.3	66.7
	Shiroro	12.5	56.3	31.3
	Suleja	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tafa	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	0.0	100.0	0.0

NB: DK = Don't Know

CHAPTER FIVE

HOUSING

This section provides information on the quality of housing occupied by the households. In this regard, it provides information on the type of dwelling, occupancy status of the dwellings, expenditures, utilities and amenities as well as physical characteristics of the dwellings. It also deals with the availability of key infrastructure and services with a purpose to obtain a broad measure of the degree of access to a number of basic infrastructures believed to be particularly sensitive to economic condition such as water, sanitation and fuel in the state.

5.1   Dwellings by type of ownership

From the survey outcome, the highest percentage (87.8%) of dwellings are owned by the heads of households in the state. In rural areas, 91.7% of the dwellings are owned by the heads of households while it is 71.5% in the urban areas. Furthermore, 12.5% of respondents in the urban areas lived in households without paying rent while only 2% lived in the same condition in the rural areas. Houses owned by spouse alone recorded 1.6% while those jointly owned by head and spouse was 1.1%. (See table C1 in the appendix).

Table 5.1 presents housing ownership characteristics by sector and LGAs in the state. It shows that 95.4% lived in owned/purchased buildings, 1.9% lived in rented apartments and 0.6 % lived in dwellings provided by their employers. Across the urban and rural areas, the survey showed that most households dwelt in owned/purchased houses. The proportion of households living in rented apartments was 6.4% in urban and 0.8% in rural areas. Free and authorized use of houses without charge is lower in the rural areas (1.2%) compared to 3.8% in the urban areas.

Across the LGAs, Agwara and Shiroro had the highest percentage (100%) of people who owned/purchased their houses followed by Agaie, Mariga and Mokwa LGAs with 99.5% while Bida LGA had the least with 55.5%. In the case of rented apartment, Suleja LGA had the highest percentage of 8.0% followed by Kontagora LGA with 7.5%.

Table 5.1: Distribution of dwellings by type of ownership by LGA and Sector

	Description	Owned/purchased	Employer provides	Free, authorized	Free, unauthorized	Rented
	Total	**95.4**	**.6**	**1.8**	**.3**	**1.9**
SECTOR	URBAN	89.0	.1	3.8	.7	6.4
	RURAL	97.0	.7	1.2	.2	.8
LGA	Agaie	99.5	0.0	.5	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	75.4	0.0	17.1	2.5	5.0
	Borgu	91.4	1.0	2.0	1.0	4.5
	Bosso	92.8	.5	.5	.5	5.6
	Chanchaga	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
	Edati	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	98.5	1.0	.5	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	94.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.5
	Katcha	97.9	.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	90.5	0.0	.5	1.5	7.5
	Lapai	96.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	98.5	1.0	.5	0.0	0.0
	Magama	98.5	1.0	.5	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5
	Mashegu	97.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	99.5	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	98.5	.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	95.9	.5	3.6	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	97.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Rijau	98.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
	Shiroro	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	89.0	.5	2.5	0.0	8.0
	Tafa	89.0	3.0	1.0	.5	6.5
	Wushishi	94.4	0.0	4.1	.5	1.0

Fig 5.1 Dwellings by type of ownership
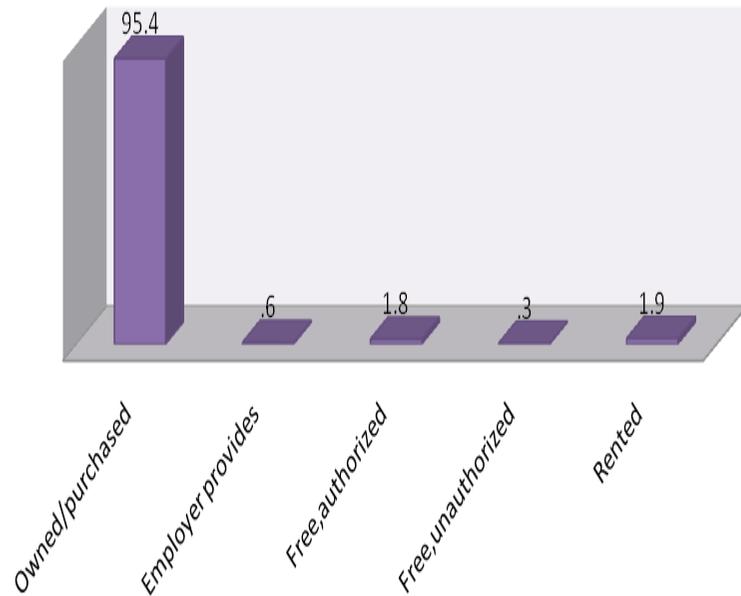
5.2   Materials used for outer walls

Table 5.2: presents information on the types of materials used for the outer walls of dwellings. In this respect, ordinary mud was used for the outer walls of about half (48.2%) of the houses in the state while mud bricks (unfired) was used in 19.3% of the houses. However, across the sectors, mud is commonly used for the outer walls of buildings in the rural areas (56.0%) while concrete is most common in the urban areas (36.2%).

Table 5.2: Distribution of materials used for outer walls by LGA and Sector

	Description	Grass	Mud	Compacted Earth	Mud brick (Unfired)	Burnt Bricks	Concrete	Wood	Iron Sheets	Others
	Total	**3.1**	**48.2**	**8.7**	**19.3**	**3.6**	**15.0**	**.1**	**.5**	**1.4**
SECTOR	URBAN	1.3	15.9	10.5	21.6	6.9	36.2	.5	.8	6.2
	RURAL	3.6	56.0	8.2	18.8	2.8	10.0	0.0	.4	.3
LGA	Agaie	2.3	71.0	6.9	11.5	3.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	0.0	15.5	18.2	30.9	1.8	32.7	0.0	0.0	.9
	Borgu	7.6	60.6	10.6	12.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.0	0.0
	Bosso	.7	56.3	1.5	3.0	1.5	36.3	.7	0.0	0.0
	Chanchaga	0.0	6.3	0.0	9.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3
	Edati	1.5	63.6	12.1	21.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	68.2	0.0	26.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	1.7	43.2	2.5	39.8	.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Katcha	2.4	50.0	2.4	19.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	5.7	9.3	.7	18.6	3.6	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	0.0	50.7	0.0	40.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
	Lavun	5.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
	Magama	17.5	67.0	9.7	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
	Mariga	5.6	55.1	9.0	29.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	1.7	82.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	21.5	38.3	20.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	6.3	87.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	5.6	81.5	1.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
	Rafi	0.0	72.3	0.0	2.1	2.1	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	4.8	35.6	0.0	26.7	3.4	24.7	0.0	1.4	3.4
	Shiroro	0.0	74.3	2.9	11.4	4.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	0.0	21.7	4.3	52.2	13.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Tafa	0.0	9.0	35.3	34.6	4.5	15.8	0.0	.8	0.0
	Wushishi	4.3	46.8	6.4	17.0	6.4	14.9	2.1	2.1	0.0

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Fig 5.2: Outer walls of the dwelling

Others (specify)	1.4
Iron Sheets	.5
Wood	.1
Concrete	15.0
Burnt Bricks	3.6
Mud brick (Unfired)	19.3
Compacted Earth	8.7
Mud	48.2
Grass	3.1
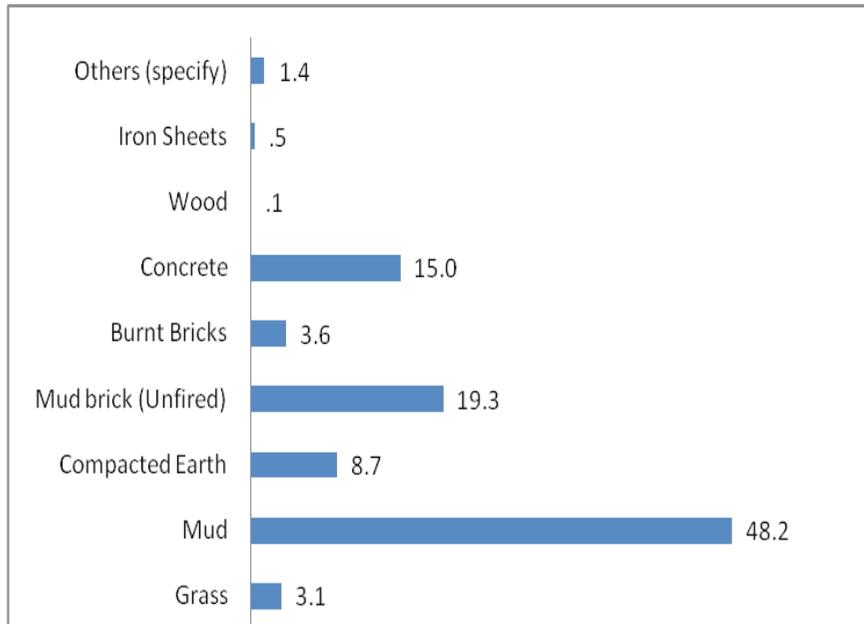
5.3 Materials used for roof

The most commonly used roofing material in the state is the corrugated iron sheet (84.3%). Across the sectors, 87.9% of houses in the urban and 83.5 % in rural areas used iron sheet roofs. Similarly, 11.6% of roofs are made of grass in the rural areas compared with 2.8% in urban areas. Overall, the highest percentage of households that used grass for roofing was recorded in Magama LGA (44.7%) while the highest percentage of household that used aluminium materials for roofing was recorded in Chanchaga LGA (28.1%).

Table 5.3 Distribution of materials used for roof by LGA and Sector

	Description	Grass	Iron sheet	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic sheet	Asbestos sheet	Aluminium	Others
	Total	**9.9**	**84.3**	**.8**	**1.1**	**.1**	**.3**	**3.4**	**.0**
	URBAN	2.8	87.9	1.3	.8	.3	.3	6.7	0.0
	RURAL	11.6	83.5	.7	1.2	.1	.3	2.6	.1
	Agwara	5.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	.9	94.5	2.7	0.0	.9	0.0	.9	0.0
	Borgu	44.1	50.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
	Bosso	3.7	83.7	.7	.7	0.0	.7	10.4	0.0
	Chanchaga	0.0	68.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0
	Edati	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	3.4	95.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	2.6	86.1	.9	5.2	0.0	.9	3.5	.9
	Katcha	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	10.7	86.4	0.0	.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
	Lapai	1.5	97.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SECTOR	Lavun	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	44.7	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	25.8	71.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	5.1	88.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	.9	97.2	.9	.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	5.6	92.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
	Rijau	24.5	72.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	10.0	87.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	2.2	91.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.3	0.0
	Tafa	.7	71.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.4	23.9	0.0
	Wushishi	10.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fig 5.3 Roofing material
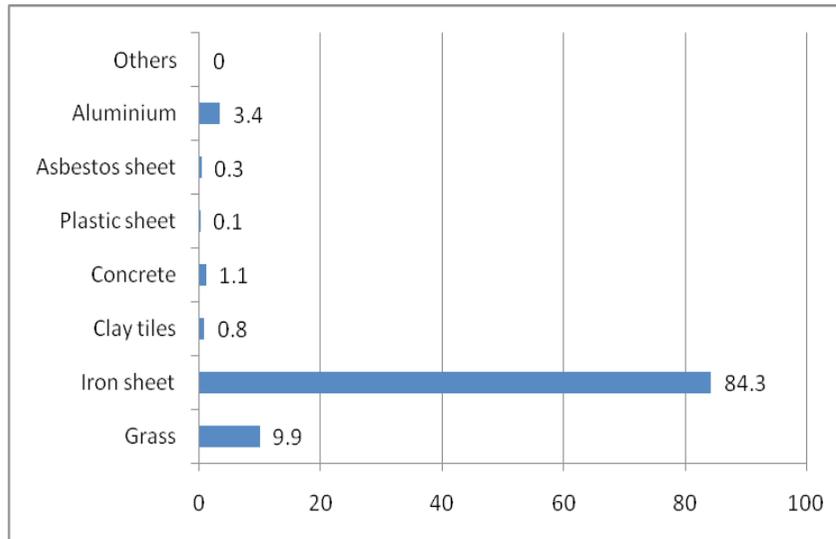
5.4   Materials used for floor

Smooth cement floors are predominant in the state with 80.0%. Smooth cement floor is most common in the urban areas (80.2%) than in the rural areas (65.5%). More expensive floor materials such as wood and tiles are rarely used in the state.

Table 5.4: Distribution of materials used for floor by LGA and Sector

	Description	Sand/Dirt/Straw	Smoothed mud	Smooth cement	Wood	Tiles	Others
	Total	**11.8**	**17.6**	**68.3**	**.4**	**1.8**	**.1**
SECTOR	URBAN	4.8	7.4	80.2	.3	6.9	.5
	RURAL	13.4	20.1	65.5	.4	.6	0.0
LGA	Agaie	32.8	17.6	48.9	0.0	.8	0.0
	Agwara	0.0	10.5	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	.9	7.3	89.1	.9	1.8	0.0
	Borgu	14.1	35.2	49.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
	Bosso	15.4	23.5	50.7	0.0	10.3	0.0
	Chanchaga	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
	Edati	15.2	19.7	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	0.0	9.3	83.9	4.2	2.5	0.0
	Katcha	4.8	7.1	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	9.3	2.9	82.9	0.0	4.3	.7
	Lapai	0.0	13.2	85.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	49.5	29.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	28.9	34.4	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	1.7	22.0	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	33.6	12.1	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	11.3	26.3	61.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	13.0	9.3	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	0.0	27.1	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	2.0	38.1	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	1.4	24.3	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	6.0	0.0	88.0	0.0	4.0	2.0
	Tafa	0.0	8.6	88.6	0.0	2.9	0.0
	Wushishi	6.1	14.3	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.5 Type of dwelling

Table 5.5 shows that, 64.4% of households live in single rooms while 17.9% live in flats and 3.2% live in duplexes. Also, 7.7% and 5.7% of households live in whole buildings and huts respectively.

Across LGAs, majority lived in a single room apartment followed by flats whereas very few lived in duplexes. Rijau LGA recorded the highest percentage of persons who lived in huts (53.1%) while Paikoro LGA had the highest number of households who lived in duplexes (9.3%).

Table 5.5: Distribution of dwelling by type, LGA and Sector

	Description	Single room	Flat	Duplex	Whole	Hut	Others
	Total	**64.6**	**17.9**	**3.2**	**7.7**	**5.7**	**1.0**
SECTOR	URBAN	49.6	31.3	4.8	9.2	4.1	1.0
	RURAL	68.1	14.7	2.8	7.3	6.1	1.0
LGA	Agaie	70.8	19.2	7.7	2.3	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	66.4	18.2	5.5	9.1	0.0	.9
	Borgu	88.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0
	Bosso	47.8	27.9	2.9	20.6	.7	0.0
	Chanchaga	65.6	31.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Edati	72.7	13.6	3.0	9.1	0.0	1.5
	Gbako	96.6	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	73.9	23.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Katcha	66.7	7.1	2.4	23.8	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	33.6	18.6	0.0	47.1	.7	0.0
	Lapai	51.5	44.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.5
	Lavun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	48.5	6.8	1.0	18.4	22.3	2.9
	Mariga	95.6	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	72.9	5.1	6.8	10.2	5.1	0.0
	Mokwa	59.8	37.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	.9
	Munya	88.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
	Paikoro	74.1	16.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	66.7	14.6	4.2	14.6	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	29.3	9.5	6.1	0.0	53.1	2.0
	Shiroro	88.6	7.1	1.4	0.0	2.9	0.0
	Suleja	58.0	40.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tafa	54.3	30.7	6.4	0.0	1.4	7.1
	Wushishi	83.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fig. 5.4 Housing Structure
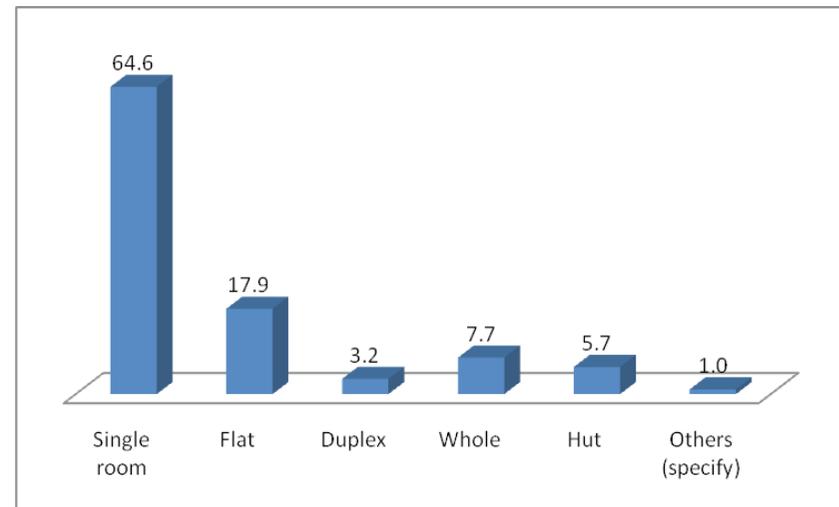
5.6 Main source of lighting

Table 5.6 shows that electricity, firewood, torch and kerosene are the most commonly used sources of lighting in the households. The table also revealed that electricity is the main source of lighting in both urban and rural areas. As expected, electricity is

most commonly used in the urban areas with 67.1% compared to 30.5% in the rural areas. Rural areas reported higher usage level of kerosene (9.3%) than the urban areas (5.4%). Other crude sources of lighting are more popular in the rural areas than the urban areas. Firewood, for example, is reportedly used by 24.1% of the sampled households in the rural areas compared to 18.4% in the urban areas.

Table 5.6: Main source of lighting by type, LGA and Sector

	Description	Firewood	Coal	Charcoal	Grass	Kerosene	Electricity	Gas (LPG)	Refuse	Touch	Battery	Candle	Dung	Others
	Total	23.0	.3	1.8	.4	8.6	37.5	.0	.1	21.0	6.2	.2	.1	.6
SECTOR	URBAN	18.4	.3	3.1	.3	5.4	67.1	0.0	.3	4.1	.8	0.0	0.0	.5
	RURAL	24.1	.3	1.5	.5	9.3	30.5	.1	.1	25.0	7.6	.3	.1	.7
LGA	Agaie	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8	40.3	0.0	.8	18.6	19.4	.8	0.0	1.6
	Agwara	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	24.5	.9	.9	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9
	Borgu	25.4	0.0	9.9	1.4	11.3	22.5	0.0	0.0	19.7	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
	Bosso	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	39.7	0.0	.7	21.3	9.6	0.0	.7	.7
	Chanchaga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Edati	27.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	33.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Gbako	8.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	39.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
	Gurara	23.5	0.0	0.0	.8	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Katcha	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	40.7	1.4	11.4	0.0	5.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	.7	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	61.8	0.0	10.3	2.9	1.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	66.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	3.9	1.9	0.0	1.0
	Mariga	7.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	49.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.4
	Mokwa	71.0	0.0	.9	2.8	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	.9	0.0	0.0
	Munya	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	30.4	1.3	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
	Paikoro	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	72.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	74.1	.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
	Shiroro	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	54.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
	Suleja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tafa	7.2	0.0	.7	.7	2.2	87.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	41.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fig 5.5 Main source of lighting

Table 5.7: Frequency of power outage in households by LGA and Sector

Description		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally
	Total	**53.9**	**33.7**	**3.0**	**9.3**
SECTOR	URBAN	58.6	27.9	4.2	9.3
	RURAL	53.2	34.5	2.9	9.4
LGA	Agaie	50.0	28.7	4.1	17.2
	Agwara	61.1	38.9	0.0	0.0
	Bida	81.7	6.7	0.0	11.7
	Borgu	58.9	41.1	0.0	0.0
	Bosso	72.1	25.2	.9	1.8
	Chanchaga	61.1	16.7	11.1	11.1
	Edati	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	55.2	37.9	0.0	6.9
	Gurara	39.6	49.0	5.2	6.3
	Katcha	52.6	47.4	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	14.0	77.2	3.5	5.3
	Lavun	25.0	31.3	0.0	43.8
	Magama	71.4	10.2	5.1	13.3
	Mariga	71.9	24.7	0.0	3.4
	Mashegu	31.6	31.6	7.0	29.8
	Mokwa	59.8	29.4	6.9	3.9
	Munya	90.3	8.3	0.0	1.4
	Paikoro	26.1	69.6	4.3	0.0
	Rafi	23.3	73.3	3.3	0.0
	Rijau	36.4	40.9	1.5	21.2
	Shiroro	49.2	36.1	0.0	14.8
	Suleja	50.0	25.0	12.5	12.5
	Tafa	14.8	50.0	11.1	24.1
	Wushishi	18.4	78.9	2.6	0.0

5.7 Frequency of Power outage in households

Table 5.7 shows that 53.9% of households in the state experience power outage on a daily basis while 33.7%, 3.0% and 9.3% reported weekly, monthly and occasional outages respectively. Similarly, 58.6% and 53.2% of urban and rural households respectively reported daily power outage, and almost equal percentages of households reported occasional blackouts in the urban areas (9.3%) and rural areas (9.4%).

5.8 Dwellings that had electricity working

51.19% of all households covered in the survey had electricity working in their homes while 48.81% do not. However, in the rural areas, 41.15% of dwellings had electricity working compared to 93.09% in the urban areas. All (100%) of the dwellings covered in Chanchaga and Suleja LGAs had electricity working followed by Bida, Kontagora and Tafa LGAs with over 90%.

Table 5.8A: Distribution of Dwellings that have Electricity Working by Sector and LGA

SECTOR/LGA		% of Dwellings with electricity	% of Dwellings without electricity
Total		51.19	48.81
SECTOR	Urban	93.09	6.91
	Rural	41.15	58.85
LGA	Agaie	49.61	51.18
	Agwara	16.67	77.78
	Bida	99.09	0.91
	Borgu	27.14	72.86
	Bosso	47.01	52.99
	Chanchaga	100.00	0.00
	Edati	42.19	57.81
	Gbako	22.73	77.27
	Gurara	59.66	39.50
	Katcha	23.81	76.19
	Kontagora	92.14	7.86
	Lapai	26.47	72.06
	Lavun	45.00	55.00
	Magama	23.30	76.70
	Mariga	16.67	82.22
	Mashegu	10.34	89.66
	Mokwa	75.00	23.08
	Munya	32.50	68.75
	Paikoro	18.52	81.48
	Rafi	83.33	16.67
	Rijau	16.33	82.99
	Shiroro	25.71	74.29
	Suleja	100.00	0.00
	Tafa	96.40	4.32
	Wushishi	79.59	30.61

Table 5.8B: Distribution of Dwellings that have Electricity working by Source of Electricity

SECTOR/LGA		PHCN (NEPA only)	Rural Electrification	Private Generator	PHCN (NEPA)/ Generator	Rural Electricity/ Generator	Solar Panel	Total
Total		89.78	0.68	1.64	7.52	0.19	0.19	100
SECTOR	Urban	84.62	0.27	0.27	14.56	0.00	0.27	100
	Rural	92.57	0.89	2.38	3.71	0.30	0.15	100
LGA	Agaie	96.83	-	3.17	-	-	-	100
	Agwara	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	100
	Bida	93.58	0.92	-	5.50	-	-	100
	Borgu	94.74	-	-	-	-	5.26	100
	Bosso	61.90	-	-	38.10	-	-	100
	Chanchaga	71.88	-	-	28.13	-	-	100
	Edati	70.37	-	14.81	14.81	-	-	100
	Gbako	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Gurara	94.37	2.82	-	-	2.82	-	100
	Katcha	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Kontagora	91.47	-	-	8.53	-	-	100
	Lapai	88.89	-	-	11.11	-	-	100
	Lavun	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Magama	95.83	4.17	-	-	-	-	100
	Mariga	93.33	-	-	6.67	-	-	100
	Mashegu	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Mokwa	98.72	1.28	-	-	-	-	100
	Munya	80.77	-	19.23	-	-	-	100
	Paikoro	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Rafi	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Rijau	79.17	-	4.17	12.50	-	4.17	100
	Shiroro	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Suleja	84.00	-	-	16.00	-	-	100
	Tafa	92.54	0.75	0.75	5.97	-	-	100
	Wushishi	89.74	2.56	2.56	5.13	-	-	100

Fig. 5.6 Dwellings that had electricity working
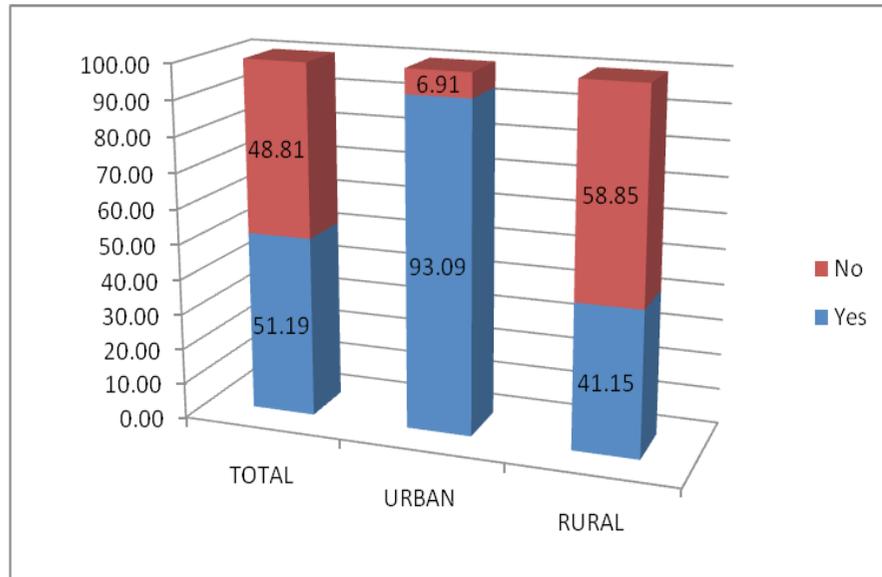
5.9 Main source of drinking water during dry season

From table 5.9, it can be seen that 45% of the households sourced their water during dry season from Boreholes/Hand pumps while 22.6% relied on protected well/spring in the state. River/spring water was another source of drinking water in the state with 13.9% and 17% in urban and rural areas respectively.

2.3% households in the urban area sourced water through tanker/truck vendors. Similarly, 3.8% and 2.1% use treated pipe borne water in the urban and rural areas respectively while 12.5% in the urban areas and 3.8% in the rural areas use untreated pipe borne water.

Table 5.9 Main source of drinking water during dry season by LGA and Sector

	Description	Water Treated	Pipe Borne water untreated	Bore Hole/ Hand Pump	Well/ Spring Protected	Unprotected	River/ Spring	Lake/ Reservoir	Rain water	Tanker/ Truck/ Vendor	Others
	Total	**2.4**	**5.5**	**45.0**	**22.6**	**7.9**	**13.9**	**.2**	**.1**	**2.3**	**.1**
SECTOR	URBAN	3.8	12.5	57.0	13.7	3.6	.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
	RURAL	2.1	3.8	42.2	24.8	8.9	17.0	.3	.1	.8	.1
LGA	Agaie	4.7	11.6	24.8	36.4	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	40.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	.9	34.5	55.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.9	0.0
	Borgu	1.4	2.8	15.5	54.9	1.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
	Bosso	3.6	3.6	61.3	12.4	.7	10.2	0.0	.7	7.3	0.0
	Chanchaga	21.9	0.0	6.3	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0
	Edati	18.5	6.2	36.9	15.4	1.5	20.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	1.1	54.5	1.1	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	0.0	8.4	66.4	20.2	.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	.8	0.0
	Katcha	0.0	7.1	33.3	4.8	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	.7	1.4	47.1	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0
	Lapai	0.0	5.9	67.6	19.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
	Lavun	15.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	0.0	1.0	10.8	36.3	22.5	27.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	1.1	0.0	36.7	13.3	40.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	0.0	5.1	3.4	62.7	16.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	2.8	60.7	19.6	.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	2.5	3.8	46.3	15.0	5.0	25.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	3.7	1.9	75.9	3.7	13.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	0.0	2.1	79.2	2.1	10.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	.7	0.0	26.5	34.0	34.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	0.0	0.0	30.0	2.9	14.3	45.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
	Suleja	2.0	22.0	62.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	Tafa	2.9	2.2	73.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	4.1	2.0	46.9	36.7	0.0	8.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.10 Main source of drinking water during wet season

Majority of the households (35.5%) had their main source of drinking water during wet season from borehole/hand pump across the state. Protected well/spring was next with 17.6%, followed by River/Spring (16%), Rain Water (15.6%), unprotected Spring Water (6.2%), Untreated Pipe Borne Water (4.2%), Tanker/Truck vendor (2.4%), Treated Water (1.9%) and Lake/Reservoir (0.4%). In the urban areas, 45.4% households used borehole/hand pump while 32.6% used same in the rural areas (see Table D1 in the appendix).

Fig 5.7 Main source of drinking water during wet season
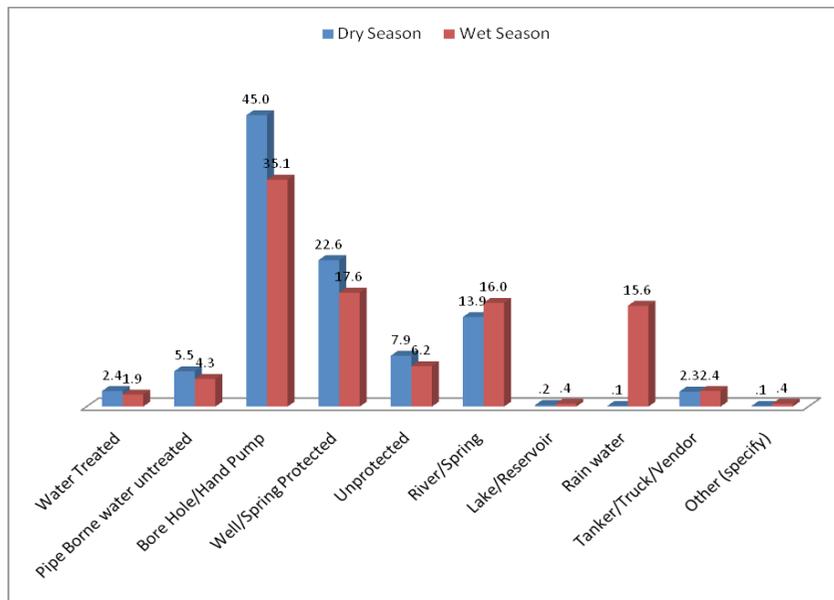
5.11 Toilet Facilities

Table 5.10 shows the various types of toilet facilities used by households in the state. 23.2% of homes reported absence of toilet facilities with the highest occurrence in the rural areas (27.9%). A larger percentage reported the presence of a covered pit latrine (34.5%) in the state while the reported usage of the same facility was 47.1% in the urban and 31.5% in the rural areas. Similarly, 17% of all households used uncovered pit latrine system. Very few households had toilet-on-water and flush to septic tank systems in the urban areas. Households using flush to sewage were 9.5 % and those using V.I.P latrine were as low as 1.8%. Furthermore, pail or bucket was the least used toilet facility in the state with 1%.

Table 5.10 Distribution of Toilet facilities in households by type LGA and Sector

	Description	None	Toilet on Water	Flush to Sewage	Flush to Septic Tank	Pail or Bucket	Covered Pit Latrine	Uncovered Pit Latrine	V.I.P Latrine	Others specify
	Total	**23.2**	**1.3**	**9.5**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**34.5**	**17.0**	**1.8**	**9.6**
SECTOR	URBAN	3.6	3.6	25.8	6.1	.5	47.1	11.0	2.3	0.0
	RURAL	27.9	.8	5.7	1.1	1.1	31.5	18.5	1.6	11.9
LGA	Agaie	43.4	1.6	7.8	.8	2.3	16.3	8.5	0.0	19.4
	Agwara	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	42.1
	Bida	3.7	.9	32.1	2.8	.9	43.1	16.5	0.0	0.0
	Borgu	16.9	2.8	4.2	0.0	1.4	45.1	16.9	0.0	12.7
	Bosso	8.8	2.2	21.3	5.9	0.0	47.8	8.8	0.0	5.1
	Chanchaga	0.0	0.0	37.5	9.4	0.0	43.8	9.4	0.0	0.0
	Edati	36.4	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	30.3	1.5	0.0	27.3
	Gbako	50.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	21.8
	Gurara	12.6	1.7	9.2	3.4	1.7	14.3	51.3	4.2	1.7
	Katcha	88.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
	Kontagora	7.1	5.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	70.0	9.3	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	7.4	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.5	50.0	2.9	0.0	32.4
	Lavun	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	15.0
	Magama	31.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	51.5	8.7	0.0	5.8
	Mariga	13.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	55.6	28.9	1.1	0.0
	Mashegu	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	6.8	11.9
	Mokwa	25.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	.9	16.8	33.6	15.9	4.7
	Munya	60.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.8	6.3	23.8	1.3	2.5
	Paikoro	13.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	25.9	13.0	0.0	44.4
	Rafi	16.7	0.0	2.1	8.3	2.1	62.5	8.3	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	27.9	0.0	1.4	.7	1.4	26.5	27.9	0.0	14.3
	Shiroro	28.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	35.7	10.0	1.4	22.9
	Suleja	0.0	8.2	38.8	14.3	2.0	20.4	4.1	12.2	0.0
	Tafa	15.1	0.0	36.0	0.0	.7	37.4	10.1	0.0	.7
	Wushishi	34.7	0.0	4.1	4.1	2.0	53.1	2.0	0.0	0.0

Fig 5.8 Households by Type of Toilet Facilities
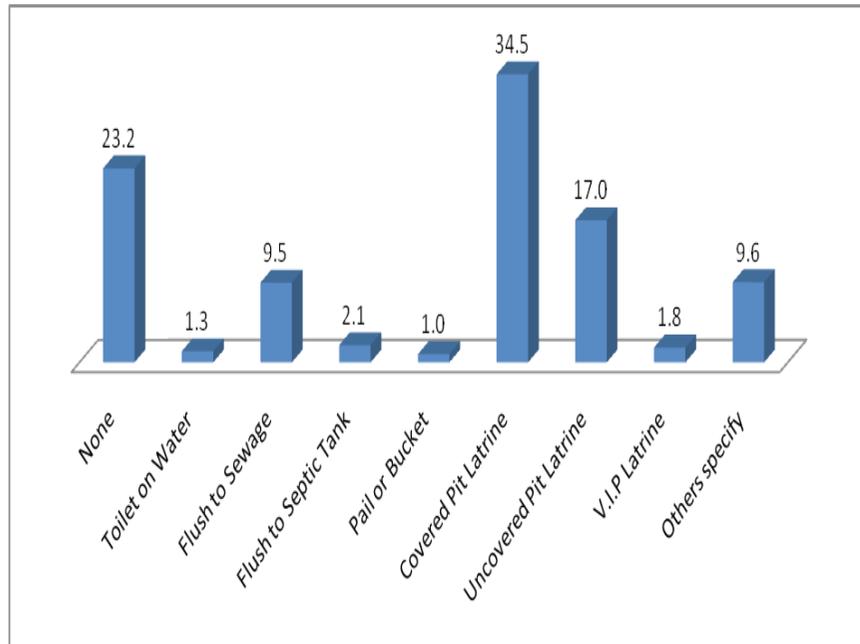
5.12 Refuse disposal

From Table 5.11, refuse is mostly disposed of within the family compound or in unauthorized refuse heaps. This is common in both urban and rural areas. Over 59% of households reportedly dispose of their refuse in some locations within the compounds of their dwellings or in unauthorized refuse heaps. Only 1% of households reported access to government bins or sheds for waste disposal.

Table 5.11 Distribution of Refuse disposal facilities in households by LGA and Sector

	Description	Bin collected by Govt	Bin collected by Private Agency	Government bin or shed	Disposal within compound	Unauthorised refuse heap	Others specify
	Total	**8.7**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**23.0**	**59.8**	**6.4**
SECTOR	URBAN	22.7	2.0	4.6	16.8	52.8	1.0
	RURAL	5.3	.9	.2	24.5	61.4	7.7
LGA	Agaie	1.6	4.0	.8	16.8	76.8	0.0
	Agwara	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0
	Bida	3.6	.9	5.5	20.0	67.3	2.7
	Borgu	0.0	1.4	0.0	26.8	70.4	1.4
	Bosso	30.1	1.5	.7	52.2	10.3	5.1
	Chanchaga	6.3	0.0	31.3	59.4	3.1	0.0
	Edati	4.5	1.5	0.0	36.4	53.0	4.5
	Gbako	1.2	0.0	0.0	52.3	46.5	0.0
	Gurara	1.7	0.0	0.0	21.8	74.8	1.7
	Katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	39.0	14.6
	Kontagora	38.6	2.9	0.0	13.6	44.3	.7
	Lapai	1.5	0.0	0.0	31.3	3.0	64.2
	Lavun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0
	Magama	0.0	3.0	1.0	35.0	60.0	1.0
	Mariga	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.9	0.0
	Mashegu	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	28.8	10.2
	Mokwa	0.0	1.9	0.0	14.4	82.7	1.0
	Munya	0.0	0.0	1.3	23.8	33.8	41.3
	Paikoro	0.0	1.9	0.0	53.8	44.2	0.0
	Rafi	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0
	Rijau	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	93.7	.7
	Shiroro	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	90.0	7.1
	Suleja	62.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	30.0	0.0
	Tafa	22.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	71.9	0.7
	Wushishi	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.1	91.8	2.0

CHAPTER SIX

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Asset ownership is a key welfare indicator. Asset acquisition is an indication of the living standards of the people. This chapter presents information on types of assets owned by households including home furniture, communication and entertainment equipment, household durables, and other items such as automobiles, bikes and internet facilities.

6.1 Household furniture

Table 6.1 shows that the most common assets owned by heads of the households enumerated include mattresses (1,436), beds (1,032), mats (1,372), Kerosene stove (230), Radios (1,425), TV set (615) and Motorbikes (1,115). This demonstrates a heightened concern with assets that are related to sleep, food, acquisition of information and transportation. This phenomenon is also common with the wife/husband and son/daughter of the household heads.

Table 6.1: Household Assets by Type of Asset

Description	Furniture (3/4 piece of sofa set)	Furniture (chairs)	Furniture (table)	Mattress	Bed	Mat	Sewing machine	Gas cooker	Stove (electric)	Stove gas (table)	Stove (kerosene)	Fridge	Freezer	Air conditioner
Head	428	635	481	1436	1032	1372	82	27	26	20	230	268	91	46
Wife/Husband	16	29	23	469	404	289	55	12	5	1	117	50	11	2
Son/Daughter	4	5	7	29	21	48	9	1	1	0	5	7	2	0
Son-In-Law/Daughter-In-Law	1	3	2	7	4	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Grandchild	1	0	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Parent	0	1	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Parent-In-Law	0	1	1	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brother/Sister	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brother-In-Law/Sister-In-law	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncle/Aunt	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Niece/Nephew	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know	554	715	568	2248	1850	2275	154	56	58	21	325	393	163	54

Table 6.1 Cont'd: Household Assets by Type of Asset

Description	Washing Machine	Electric Clothes Dryer	Bicycle	Motorbike	Car & other vehicles	Generator	Fan	Radio	Cassette recorder	Hi-Fi (Sound System)	Microwave	Iron	TV Set	Computer
Head	8	9	469	1115	149	246	620	1425	98	39	21	355	615	70
Wife/Husband	1	0	5	12	2	3	27	25	9	1	1	12	20	0
Son/Daughter	0	0	25	33	7	2	12	18	3	1	0	12	20	6
Son-In-Law/Daughter-In-Law	0	0	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Grandchild	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Parent	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Parent-In-Law	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0
Brother/Sister	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Brother-In-Law/Sister-In-law	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Uncle/Aunt	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Niece/Nephew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other relative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know	13	11	573	1146	200	329	824	1643	110	49	37	490	850	99

Table 6.1 Cont'd: Household Assets by Type of Asset

Description	DVD Player/AVC/ VCD	Satellite Dish	Musical Instrument	Non-Mobile Telephone	Clock	Internet Facility	Blender/Mixer/Food Processor	Water Heater	Others
Head	290	157	4	50	782	29	40	103	5
Wife/Husband	18	5	0	5	75	1	11	12	0
Son/Daughter	11	4	0	1	10	1	0	7	0
Son-In-Law/Daughter-In-Law	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Grandchild	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Parent	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Parent-In-Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brother/Sister	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Brother-In-Law/Sister-In-law	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncle/Aunt	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Niece/Nephew	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Other relative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know	374	157	5	68	1151	31	70	120	4

CHAPTER SEVEN

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

7.1   Access to Radio and main source of access

The survey revealed that 77.1% of the respondents had access to radio in urban areas compared to 61.6% in the rural areas. The study further showed that, Mashegu LGA had the highest access rate of 99.1%, followed by Tafa, Kontagora and Rafi LGAs with 94.5%, 92.4% and 91.8 % respectively. However, Lavun LGA had the highest percentage of respondents (75.8%) who had no access to radio, followed by Munya and Magama with 74.4% and 61.0% respectively.

The main source of access to radio in the state is through family members/friends/neighbour with 61.4% in urban areas and 59.9% in rural areas. Katcha and Rafi LGAs had 71.3% and 70.1% respectively through the same source.

Fig 7.1 Access to Radio
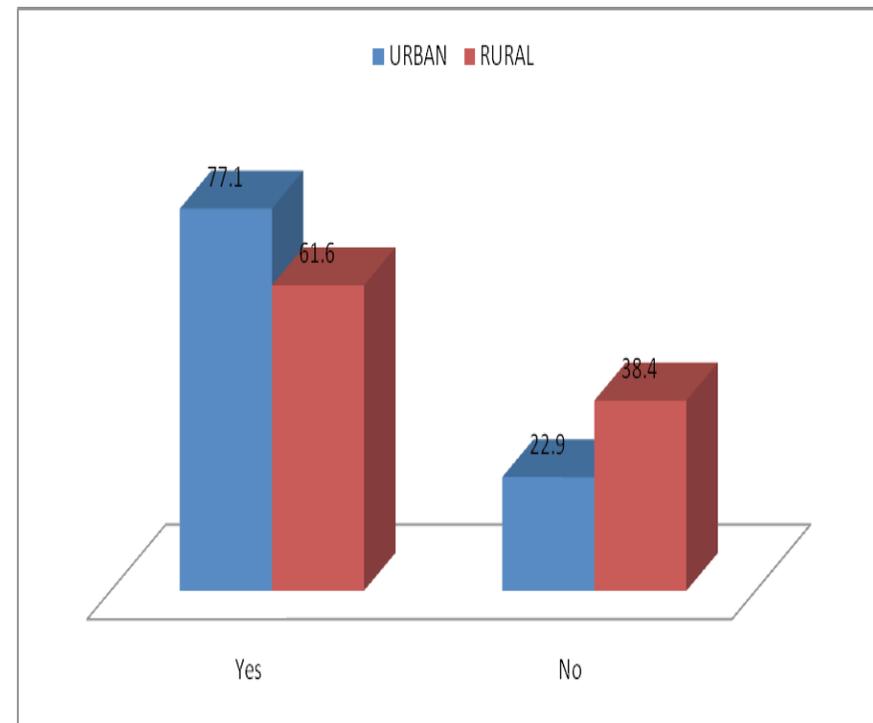
Table 7.1: Distribution of Access to Radio and Main Source of Access by LGA and Sector

Description		Access to radio		Main source of access			
		Yes	No	Owned	Family Member/ Friend/Neighbour	Work place	Others
SECTOR	URBAN	77.1	22.9	38.3	61.4	.2	0.0
	RURAL	61.6	38.4	40.1	59.9	.0	0.0
LGA	Agaie	41.5	58.5	57.9	42.1	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	64.6	35.4	49.7	50.3	0.0	0.0
	Bida	80.4	19.6	41.3	58.7	0.0	0.0
	Borgu	57.9	42.1	53.0	47.0	0.0	0.0
	Bosso	44.8	55.2	56.1	43.9	0.0	0.0
	Chanchaga	78.2	21.8	30.4	69.6	0.0	0.0
	Edati	76.2	23.8	40.1	59.9	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	45.3	54.7	46.9	53.1	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	76.5	23.5	31.7	68.3	0.0	0.0
	Katcha	63.6	36.4	28.7	71.3	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	92.4	7.6	31.5	68.5	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	77.2	22.8	39.1	60.9	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	24.2	75.8	70.7	29.3	0.0	0.0
	Magama	39.0	61.0	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	89.2	10.8	31.5	68.5	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	99.1	.9	32.1	67.7	.1	0.0
	Mokwa	81.7	18.3	34.8	64.1	1.1	0.0
	Munya	25.6	74.4	62.8	37.2	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	56.7	43.3	45.1	54.7	.2	0.0
	Rafi	91.8	8.2	29.9	70.1	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	40.2	59.8	60.7	39.3	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	60.7	39.3	30.7	69.3	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	77.8	22.2	35.1	64.5	.4	0.0
	Tafa	94.5	5.5	39.9	60.1	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	68.2	31.8	45.0	55.0	0.0	0.0

7.2   Access to Television

The Survey result indicated that 38.1% of households in the state had access to television while 61.9% had no access. The survey further showed that urban areas had the highest access rate of 74.2% while only 28.8% of the rural areas respondents had access to television. The breakdown by LGAs shows that Chanchaga had the highest access rate of 96.8% followed by Bida with 92.1%. The survey also revealed that 83.6% of respondents preferred NTA stations followed by AIT and Channels with 6.1% and 3.5% respectively. The state TV had very low viewers with only 1.1%. Disaggregation of TV viewers by Local Government shows that 50% of the respondents preferred DBN and 50% of the respondents also preferred Channels Stations in Bida LGA. However, NTA had the highest viewers in other LGAs (see Table E3 of the Appendix).

Table 7.2: Distribution of Persons that have access to television by LGA and Sector

Description		Have Access	No Access
	Total	**38.1**	**61.9**
SECTOR	URBAN	74.2	25.8
	RURAL	28.8	71.2
LGA	Agaie	19.7	80.3
	Agwara	.6	99.4
	Bida	92.1	7.9
	Borgu	13.4	86.6
	Bosso	29.0	71.0
	Chanchaga	96.8	3.2
	Edati	43.9	56.1
	Gbako	16.1	83.9
	Gurara	30.6	69.4
	Katcha	32.9	67.1
	Kontagora	56.0	44.0
	Lapai	38.2	61.8
	Lavun	16.2	83.8
	Magama	6.7	93.3
	Mariga	7.3	92.7
	Mashegu	84.7	15.3
	Mokwa	62.9	37.1
	Munya	12.4	87.6
	Paikoro	19.7	80.3
	Rafi	42.3	57.7
	Rijau	12.7	87.3
	Shiroro	32.4	67.6
	Suleja	80.3	19.7
	Tafa	91.8	8.2
	Wushishi	34.7	65.3

7.3   Access to Cable TV (Digital satellite)

The survey result indicated that only 33.7% of the respondents in the state had access to Cable TV while 66.3% of the respondents did not have access. The access rate to Cable TV in the urban areas is 51.6% while access in the rural areas is 21.6%. The highest access to cable TV (66.1%) was reported in Magama LGA followed by Chanchaga LGA with 5%, while Kontagora and Bida LGA's had the same rate of 53.4% (see Table E1 of the Appendix).

7.4   Access to Mobile Phone

In all the Enumeration Areas covered, only 64.9% of the respondents have access to mobile phones while 35.1% have no access. Further analysis revealed that respondents in the urban areas had the highest rate of access to mobile phones (78.4%) as compared to those in the rural areas (61.4%). Also, in Tafa, Rafi and Chanchaga LGAs, 95.9%, 95.6% and 91% of the respondents have access to mobile phones respectively (see Table E2 of the Appendix).

Fig 7.2 Access to Mobile Phone

Table 7.3: Distribution of persons on how often they use the internet by LGA and Sector

	Description	At least once a day	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month
	Total	**61.8**	**33.3**	**3.7**	**1.1**
SECTOR	URBAN	70.3	25.6	3.2	1.0
	RURAL	51.1	43.1	4.4	1.4
LGA	Agaie	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	64.4	33.7	1.0	1.0
	Borgu	33.3	44.4	22.2	0.0
	Bosso	26.9	64.2	7.5	1.5
	Chanchaga	89.6	9.0	1.2	.3
	Edati	53.3	40.0	6.7	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
	Gurara	47.4	36.8	15.8	0.0
	Katcha	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	50.0	10.0	30.0	10.0
	Lapai	59.6	38.9	1.5	0.0
	Lavun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	80.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Mashegu	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
	Mokwa	60.2	38.7	1.1	0.0
	Munya	0.0	71.4	14.3	14.3
	Paikoro	33.3	11.1	55.6	0.0
	Rafi	40.7	44.4	0.0	14.8
	Rijau	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	8.3	91.7	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	51.7	35.0	8.3	5.0
	Tafa	21.3	71.9	6.7	0.0
	Wushishi	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0

7.5   Use of internet

Table 7.3 below shows that 61.8% of the respondents use internet at least once a day while 1.1% use the internet less than once a month. However, more of the urban dwellers (70.3%) use the internet at least once a day compared to 51.1% of rural dwellers.

Disaggregation by LGAs shows that 100% of the respondents who have access to the internet, use it at least once a day in Lavun LGA. Also, 100% of the same category of respondents in Magama LGA use the internet at least once a week. However, Gbako LGA had the highest respondents who use internet at least once a month (50%).

Mariga and Kontagora LGAs recorded the lowest percentage of respondents that use the internet at least once a week with 10%.

CHAPTER EIGHT

AGRICULTURE

8.1   Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

96.8% of the households covered in the survey own livestock and poultry while only 3.2% do not. In the urban and rural areas, 90.6% and 97.8% of the households own livestock and poultry. All the households (100%) covered in Agaie, Bida, Borgu, Chanchaga, Katcha, Kontagora, Lapai, Lavun, Mashegu, Mokwa, Rijau and Wushishi LGAs rear livestock and poultry. Only Suleja LGA has a very high rate of households that do not possess livestock and poultry with 78.9%, while in all other LGAs more than 90% of the households own livestock and poultry.

Table 8.1: Distribution of Ownership of Livestock and Poultry by LGA and Sector

Description		Have	Don't Have
	Total	**96.8**	**3.2**
SECTOR	URBAN	90.6	9.4
	RURAL	97.8	2.2
LGA	Agaie	100.0	0.0
	Agwara	99.9	.1
	Bida	100.0	0.0
	Borgu	100.0	0.0
	Bosso	99.3	.7
	Chanchaga	100.0	0.0
	Edati	99.3	.7
	Gbako	99.8	.2
	Gurara	99.8	.2
	Katcha	100.0	0.0
	Kontagora	100.0	0.0
	Lapai	100.0	0.0
	Lavun	100.0	0.0
	Magama	99.6	.4
	Mariga	99.5	.5
	Mashegu	100.0	0.0
	Mokwa	100.0	0.0
	Munya	99.6	.4
	Paikoro	99.8	.2
	Rafi	99.8	.2
	Rijau	100.0	0.0
	Shiroro	99.8	.2
	Suleja	21.1	78.9
	Tafa	99.4	.6
	Wushishi	100.0	0.0

Fig 8.1 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry by LGA and Sector
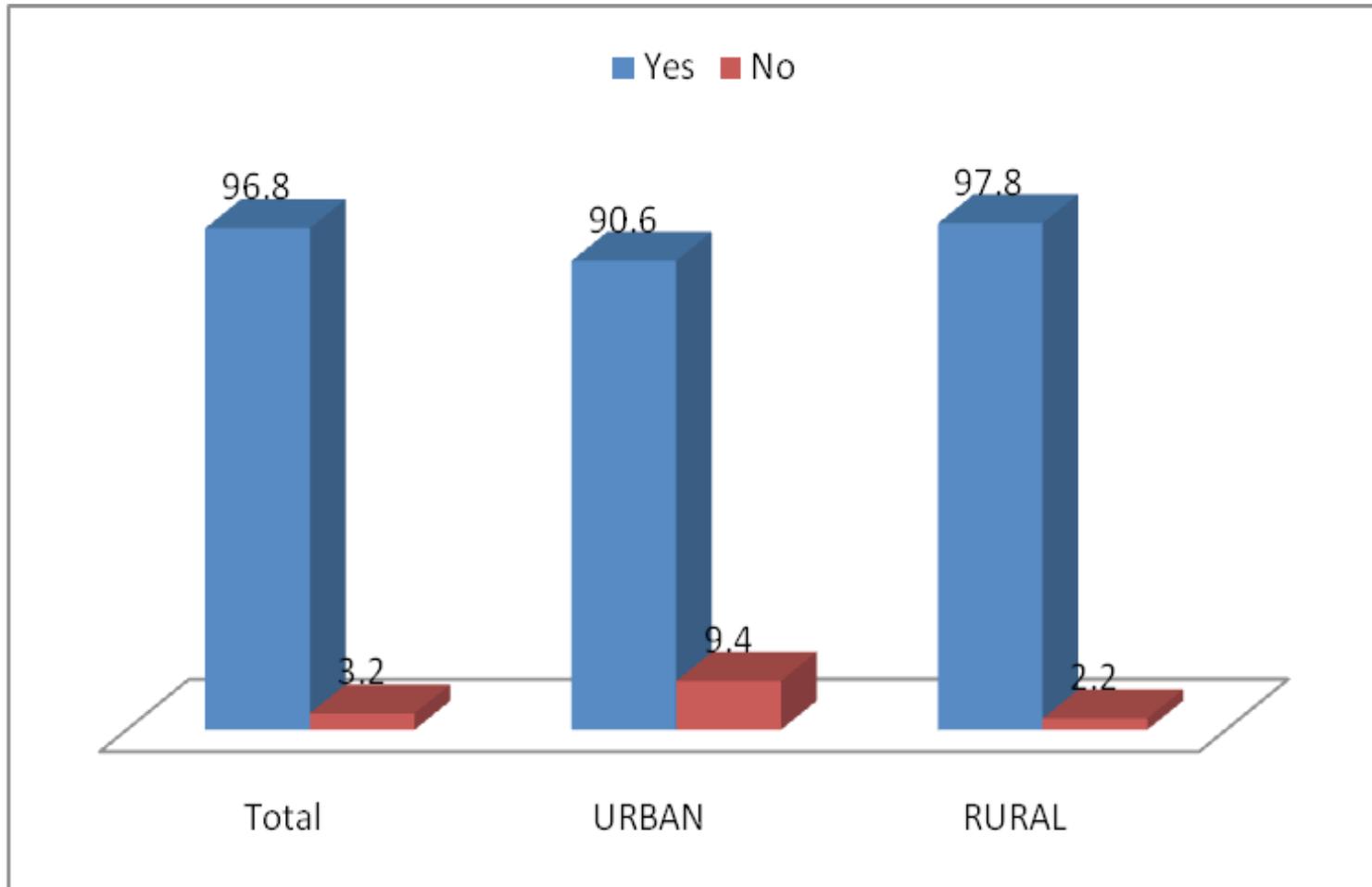
CHAPTER NINE

LIVING STANDARD

9.1 Self Assessed Poverty – Financial Situation of the Household

The self-assessed poverty situation is regarded as the respondents' opinion on whether they consider themselves poor or not.

From Table 9.1, 55.2% of the households in the state considered themselves very poor. In the same vein, 56.7% and 54.8% households/respondents regarded themselves as being very poor in the urban and rural areas respectively. Furthermore, highest percentage (80.4%) of households that considered themselves as being very poor was reported in Bosso LGA followed by Lavun (77%), Mokwa, (77.4%), Rijau (74.6%) and Agaie (74%).

Table 9.1: Distribution of Households' Financial Situation by LGA and Sector

	Description	Very Poor	Poor	Moderate	Fairly rich	Rich
	TOTAL	**55.2**	**14.2**	**28.5**	**2.0**	**.2**
SECTOR	URBAN	56.7	7.3	30.9	4.7	.5
	RURAL	54.8	15.9	27.9	1.3	.2
LGA	Agaie	74.0	10.5	12.7	2.2	.6
	Agwara	53.5	7.0	39.5	0.0	0.0
	Bida	72.9	7.0	16.1	3.5	.5
	Borgu	27.6	24.6	44.7	2.5	.5
	Bosso	80.4	6.2	12.4	.5	.5
	Chanchaga	24.0	9.0	60.5	5.5	1.0
	Edati	52.7	14.7	31.3	1.3	0.0
	Gbako	39.2	37.7	21.6	1.0	.5
	Gurara	67.0	20.0	8.5	4.5	0.0
	Katcha	38.9	29.0	32.1	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	70.0	1.5	18.5	10.0	0.0
	Lapai	39.7	2.5	54.8	3.0	0.0
	Lavun	77.0	18.0	4.5	.5	0.0
	Magama	57.3	11.6	29.1	2.0	0.0
	Mariga	71.7	5.1	23.2	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	30.7	22.1	45.2	2.0	0.0
	Mokwa	76.4	1.0	22.6	0.0	0.0
	Munya	72.5	19.5	7.5	.5	0.0
	Paikoro	40.1	10.4	45.3	3.6	.5
	Rafi	39.9	18.2	40.9	1.0	0.0
	Rijau	74.6	9.6	15.7	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	53.0	18.5	28.5	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	31.0	17.0	49.0	2.0	1.0
	Tafa	71.5	14.5	13.5	.5	0.0
	Wushishi	44.4	18.4	34.2	2.6	.5

9.2 Income

The average monthly income needed to satisfy basic needs in the state is N58,558.20 as per the responses of the heads of households. Table 9.2 shows that respondents in the urban areas require an average of N69, 217.14 monthly to satisfy basic needs while those in the rural areas require N 56,109.60 on the average for the same purpose.

Table 9.2: Average monthly amounts needed to satisfy basic needs by LGA and Sector

	Description	Average Amount
	TOTAL	**58,558.20**
SECTOR	URBAN	69,217.14
	RURAL	56,109.60
LGA	Agaie	62,640.00
	Agwara	37,945.24
	Bida	67,016.67
	Borgu	27,818.80
	Bosso	63,684.21
	Chanchaga	78,776.43
	Edati	60,564.13
	Gbako	36,531.03
	Gurara	96,756.29
	Katcha	42,601.56
	Kontagora	26,371.43
	Lapai	31,109.18

Description	Average Amount
Lavun	115,966.70
Magama	21,588.24
Mariga	63,916.67
Mashegu	82,256.73
Mokwa	44,328.39
Munya	106,071.66
Paikoro	44,367.48
Rafi	43,368.05
Rijau	51,200.08
Shiroro	40,850.50
Suleja	80,256.67
Tafa	110,785.74
Wushishi	46,747.82

Across the LGAs, households in Lavun, Tafa and Munya LGAs reported the highest average monthly income requirements of N115,966.70, N110,785.74, N106,071.66 respectively to satisfy their basic needs.

9.3 Living Standard of Households

From table 9.3, about seven in every 10 households reported that the standard of living of the households stayed the same when compared to what was obtainable a year ago. However, 16.5% of households reported that the situation has increased. Urban and rural households reported 18.2% and 16.1% increase in their living standard respectively.

Table 9.3: Living Standard of Households during the last 12 Months by LGA and Sector

	Description	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased
	TOTAL	**16.5**	**69.1**	**14.4**
SECTOR	URBAN	18.2	74.1	7.7
	RURAL	16.1	68.0	15.9
LGA	Agaie	26.0	68.0	6.0
	Agwara	14.5	55.5	30.0
	Bida	18.3	76.7	5.0
	Borgu	21.9	66.5	11.6
	Bosso	57.9	36.8	5.3
	Chanchaga	22.4	73.9	3.7
	Edati	6.6	92.1	1.3
	Gbako	11.6	70.5	17.8
	Gurara	24.1	16.5	59.5
	Katcha	3.1	81.9	15.0
	Kontagora	11.4	85.7	2.9
	Lapai	26.1	72.3	1.7
	Lavun	6.2	53.1	40.7
	Magama	10.6	82.4	7.1
	Mariga	5.1	93.2	1.7
	Mashegu	14.0	48.0	38.0
	Mokwa	2.2	91.3	6.5

Description	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased
Munya	20.0	72.9	7.1
Paikoro	26.8	67.7	5.5
Rafi	4.8	80.0	15.2
Rijau	2.0	92.0	6.0
Shiroro	12.0	68.0	20.0
Suleja	13.3	73.3	13.3
Tafa	12.9	84.3	2.9
Wushishi	44.1	54.1	1.8

9.4   Living Standard of Communities

67.6% of the households covered reported that the living standard within the community has remained same while about 20% reported that it has increased in the last twelve months preceding the survey. There is no significant difference between urban and rural households in terms of increase in the living standard of communities.

Table 9.4: Change in communities' living standard during the last 12 months by LGA and Sector

	Description	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased
	TOTAL	**19.8**	**67.6**	**12.5**
SECTOR	URBAN	18.1	74.3	7.6
	RURAL	20.2	66.0	13.7
LGA	Agaie	24.0	70.0	6.0
	Agwara	10.0	56.7	33.3
	Bida	16.7	78.3	5.0
	Borgu	25.0	66.4	8.6
	Bosso	52.6	28.9	18.4
	Chanchaga	12.5	81.3	6.3
	Edati	11.1	81.9	6.9
	Gbako	5.7	82.1	12.2
	Gurara	21.9	23.3	54.8
	Katcha	10.2	82.7	7.1
	Kontagora	12.9	82.9	4.3
	Lapai	30.1	66.0	3.9
	Lavun	16.8	52.6	30.5
	Magama	17.9	72.6	9.5
	Mariga	18.2	81.8	0.0
	Mashegu	27.0	38.3	34.8
	Mokwa	7.0	83.7	9.3
	Munya	30.4	62.3	7.2
	Paikoro	28.6	68.8	2.7
	Rafi	17.8	70.3	11.9
	Rijau	2.0	96.0	2.0
	Shiroro	16.0	69.0	15.0
	Suleja	20.4	72.1	7.5
	Tafa	14.9	77.6	7.5
	Wushishi	47.7	49.5	2.8

9.5 Recommended Measures for the State Government to Improve Living Standard

The survey result reveals that 31.2% of respondents recommended Creation of job for the teaming unemployed youth in the state while 16% recommended improved access to healthcare. Similarly, 15.9% of respondents recommended improved access to education while 2.1% recommended increase in salary and 5.5% recommended fight against corruption.

About 16% of the household/respondents recommended improved access to healthcare while 8.3% suggested improve access to water supply.

Sector wise, 18.3% of respondents in the rural areas recommended improved access to electricity as against 12.5% in the urban areas.

In Mariga LGA, 50.9% of the respondents recommended improved access to healthcare followed by Munya LGA with 31.4% and Agwara LGA with 30.9% respectively (See Table G1 in the Appendix).

Fig. 9.1 Recommended Measures for the State Government to Improve Living Standard
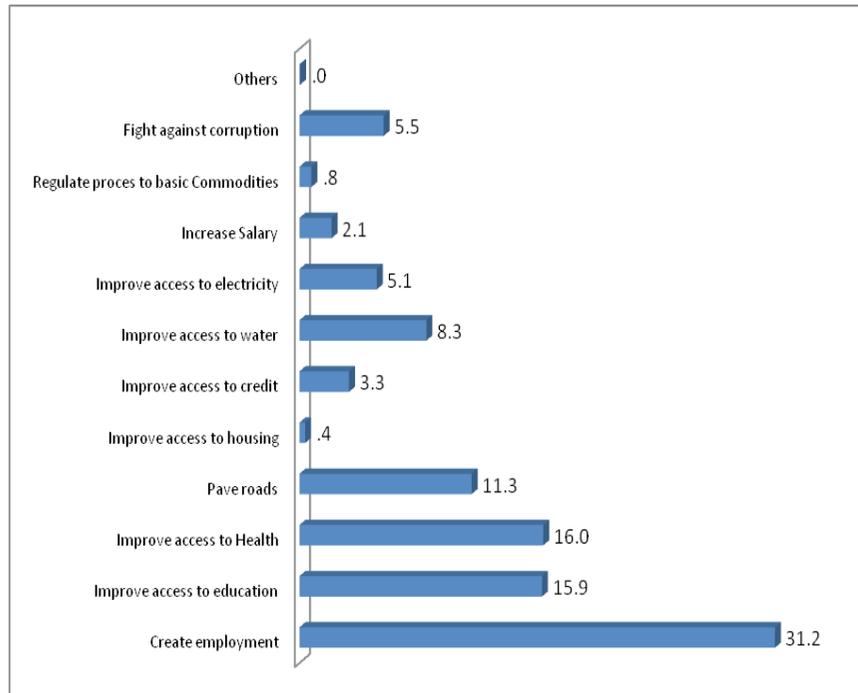
9.6 Impact of some selected Agencies on household living standard

The outcome of the survey indicated the impact some selected agencies had on the living standard of households as follows: UNICEF 43.6%, WHO 36.4%, NAPEP 8.2% NDE 2.7% and DFID 1.6%. Similarly, 99.1% of the households declared that EU had no impact on their living standard while 98.4% households affirmed that DFID had little or no impact on the households' living standard (see Table G2 in the Appendix).

Fig. 9.2 Impact of Agency on household living standard
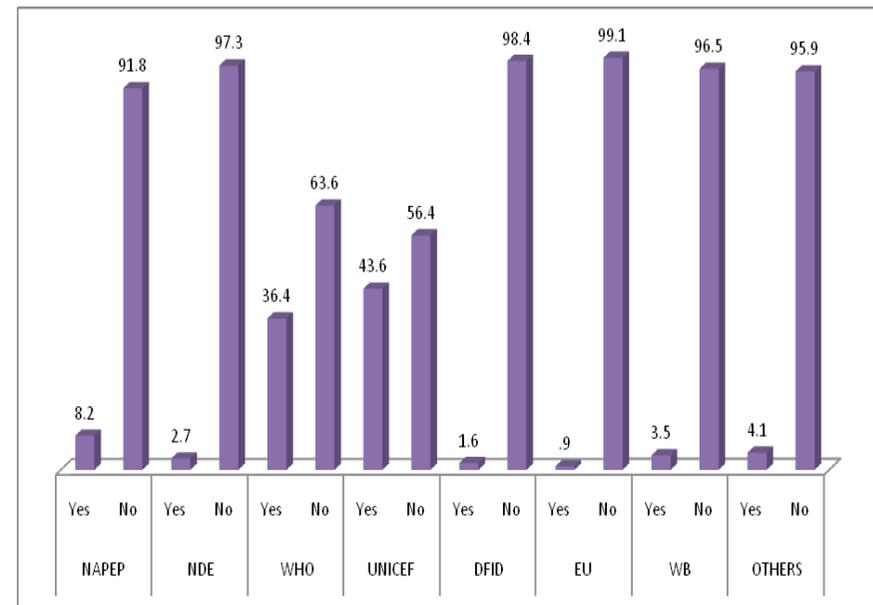
APPENDIX

Table A1: Distribution of Households by LGA, Sector, Gender and Marital Status

	DESCRIPTION	Male	Female
	Total	**52.8**	**47.2**
SECTOR	URBAN	52.2	47.8
	RURAL	52.9	47.1
LGA	Agaie	53.8	46.2
	Agwara	56.0	44.0
	Bida	51.3	48.7
	Borgu	54.0	46.0
	Bosso	50.7	49.3
	Chanchaga	50.6	49.4
	Edati	51.9	48.1
	Gbako	51.1	48.9
	Gurara	53.5	46.5
	Katcha	50.6	49.4
	Kontagora	55.1	44.9
	Lapai	52.2	47.8
	Lavun	52.3	47.7
	Magama	51.2	48.8
	Mariga	55.5	44.5
	Mashegu	53.7	46.3
	Mokwa	54.0	46.0
	Munya	53.6	46.4
	Paikoro	53.5	46.5
	Rafi	50.9	49.1
	Rijau	55.1	44.9
	Shiroro	52.4	47.6
	Suleja	52.6	47.4
	Tafa	53.4	46.6
	Wushishi	51.5	48.5
MARITAL STATUS	Never Married	58.1	41.9
	Currently Married	44.2	55.8
	Divorced	32.1	67.9
	Separated	46.2	53.8
	Widowed	31.9	68.1

Table B1: Percentage Distribution of those who can read and write in Table B1: English Language by LGA and Sector

	Description	Can Read & Write	Can't Read & Write
	Total	**44.3**	**55.7**
SECTOR	Urban	67.8	32.2
	Rural	38.5	61.5
LGA	Agaie	40.4	59.6
	Agwara	13.1	86.9
	Bida	82.3	17.7
	Borgu	24.0	76.0
	Bosso	45.9	54.1
	Chanchaga	82.9	17.1
	Edati	62.1	37.9
	Gbako	31.0	69.0
	Gurara	65.5	34.5
	Katcha	48.2	51.8
	Kontagora	50.6	49.4
	Lapai	57.6	42.4
	Lavun	38.7	61.3
	Magama	31.3	68.7
	Mariga	13.1	86.9
	Mashegu	30.8	69.2
	Mokwa	42.1	57.9
	Munya	27.3	72.7
	Paikoro	46.5	53.5
	Rafi	40.4	59.6
	Rijau	24.5	75.5
	Shiroro	32.8	67.2
	Suleja	70.7	29.3
	Tafa	74.9	25.1
	Wushishi	37.3	62.7

Table B2: Percentage Distribution of those who can read and write in English Language by LGA, Sector and Sex

Description		Male		Female	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
	Total	50.1	49.9	37.7	62.3
SECTOR	Urban	72.7	27.3	62.3	37.7
	Rural	44.6	55.4	31.7	68.3
LGA	Agaie	44.3	55.7	36.1	63.9
	Agwara	15.3	84.7	10.3	89.7
	Bida	90.0	10.0	74.4	25.6
	Borgu	26.2	73.8	21.5	78.5
	Bosso	47.6	52.4	44.1	55.9
	Chanchaga	85.9	14.1	79.7	20.3
	Edati	74.2	25.8	49.4	50.6
	Gbako	37.9	62.1	23.9	76.1
	Gurara	72.2	27.8	57.5	42.5
	Katcha	62.2	37.8	33.7	66.3
	Kontagora	59.5	40.5	39.4	60.6
	Lapai	67.7	32.3	45.9	54.1
	Lavun	48.1	51.9	28.5	71.5
	Magama	37.6	62.4	24.4	75.6
	Mariga	17.9	82.1	7.4	92.6
	Mashegu	38.2	61.8	21.9	78.1
	Mokwa	49.0	51.0	33.9	66.1
	Munya	31.2	68.8	22.8	77.2
	Paikoro	54.7	45.3	37.1	62.9
	Rafi	42.0	58.0	38.7	61.3
	Rijau	27.6	72.4	20.6	79.4
	Shiroro	38.4	61.6	26.7	73.3
	Suleja	69.8	30.2	71.8	28.2
	Tafa	78.5	21.5	70.8	29.2
	Wushishi	45.1	54.9	29.2	70.8

Table B3: Distribution of those who can read and write in any Language by LGA, Sector and Gender

Description		Male		Female	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
	Total	41.1	58.9	30.8	69.2
SECTOR	Urban	62.6	37.4	52.9	47.1
	Rural	35.9	64.1	25.4	74.6
LGA	Agaie	41.7	58.3	30.8	69.2
	Agwara	16.9	83.1	10.0	90.0
	Bida	73.4	26.6	59.8	40.2
	Borgu	18.6	81.4	14.1	85.9
	Bosso	33.1	66.9	32.4	67.6
	Chanchaga	64.5	35.5	57.8	42.2
	Edati	50.6	49.4	34.3	65.7
	Gbako	32.3	67.7	19.8	80.2
	Gurara	59.6	40.4	47.4	52.6
	Katcha	39.8	60.2	18.4	81.6
	Kontagora	54.4	45.6	37.7	62.3
	Lapai	31.9	68.1	22.4	77.6
	Lavun	37.0	63.0	19.8	80.2
	Magama	46.0	54.0	31.0	69.0
	Mariga	70.3	29.7	61.0	39.0
	Mashegu	35.1	64.9	17.9	82.1
	Mokwa	12.1	87.9	10.4	89.6
	Munya	21.9	78.1	15.0	85.0
	Paikoro	45.1	54.9	33.2	66.8
	Rafi	35.6	64.4	32.7	67.3
	Rijau	26.2	73.8	16.5	83.5
	Shiroro	32.0	68.0	20.5	79.5
	Suleja	38.8	61.2	43.3	56.7
	Tafa	54.0	46.0	46.7	53.3
	Wushishi	50.4	49.6	36.5	63.5

Table B4: Distribution of Persons who have ever attended School by LGA, Sector and Gender

Description		Ever Attended (%)	Never Attended (%)
	Total	**56.9**	**43.1**
SECTOR	Urban	80.7	19.3
	Rural	51.1	48.9
LGA	Agaie	48.9	51.1
	Agwara	22.0	78.0
	Bida	84.6	15.4
	Borgu	37.9	62.1
	Bosso	48.0	52.0
	Chanchaga	89.9	10.1
	Edati	65.4	34.6
	Gbako	45.8	54.2
	Gurara	68.1	31.9
	Katcha	49.5	50.5
	Kontagora	57.5	42.5
	Lapai	66.4	33.6
	Lavun	67.4	32.6
	Magama	37.6	62.4
	Mariga	89.3	10.7
	Mashegu	44.8	55.2
	Mokwa	49.4	50.6
	Munya	49.5	50.5
	Paikoro	58.8	41.2
	Rafi	60.0	40.0
	Rijau	34.2	65.8
	Shiroro	37.3	62.7
	Suleja	80.7	19.3
	Tafa	83.6	16.4
	Wushishi	50.2	49.8

Table B5: Distribution of Persons who have ever attended school by LGA, Sector and Gender

Description		Attended		Never Attended	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total	**58.7**	**41.3**	**44.9**	**55.1**
SECTOR	Urban	55.8	44.2	37.8	62.2
	Rural	59.9	40.1	45.6	54.4
LGA	Agaie	60.5	39.5	49.0	51.0
	Agwara	65.9	34.1	53.1	46.9
	Bida	56.0	44.0	25.8	74.2
	Borgu	57.4	42.6	51.6	48.4
	Bosso	52.2	47.8	48.2	51.8
	Chanchaga	52.3	47.7	36.4	63.6
	Edati	62.4	37.6	32.1	67.9
	Gbako	59.1	40.9	43.0	57.0
	Gurara	59.1	40.9	43.0	57.0
	Katcha	65.2	34.8	36.6	63.4
	Kontagora	65.1	34.9	43.8	56.3
	Lapai	62.6	37.4	36.4	63.6
	Lavun	62.1	37.9	30.2	69.8
	Magama	59.6	40.4	45.9	54.1
	Mariga	55.4	44.6	47.5	52.5
	Mashegu	65.1	34.9	45.5	54.5
	Mokwa	61.6	38.4	46.6	53.4
	Munya	58.6	41.4	48.1	51.9
	Paikoro	60.7	39.3	44.7	55.3
	Rafi	50.3	49.7	51.6	48.4
	Rijau	64.9	35.1	50.5	49.5
	Shiroro	62.2	37.8	45.8	54.2
	Suleja	53.8	46.2	55.2	44.8
	Tafa	55.8	44.2	39.1	60.9
	Wushishi	57.9	42.1	43.3	56.7

Table B6: Distribution of Persons who have never attended school by reason for not attending, LGA, and Sector

	Description	Too Young	Too far away	Too expensive	Working (Home or job)	Lack of Money	Death of Parent(s)	Separation of parents	Does not have interest	Parents do not think it is important	Illness	Disability	Others
	Total	**2.4**	**8.5**	**1.7**	**4.8**	**20.4**	**1.6**	**.5**	**21.0**	**38.3**	**.2**	**.1**	**.5**
SECTOR	Urban	1.8	5.7	2.1	2.0	25.1	2.2	1.2	17.4	40.2	.5	.5	1.4
	Rural	2.4	8.8	1.7	5.0	19.9	1.5	.5	21.4	38.1	.2	.1	.4
LGA	Agaie	2.0	6.4	.3	.4	11.4	.3	.3	27.2	51.6	.1	.1	0.0
	Agwara	.4	8.0	2.4	1.7	66.5	.7	0.0	7.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	.7
	Bida	2.0	1.0	0.0	.5	48.0	0.0	.5	11.7	30.6	1.0	0.0	4.6
	Borgu	1.5	43.5	2.6	0.0	6.5	.8	0.0	10.2	34.0	.2	.3	.5
	Bosso	1.0	5.5	1.8	1.5	22.4	.6	.4	11.4	55.3	0.0	0.0	.1
	Chanchaga	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.5	2.8	.9	3.7	78.5	0.0	.9	3.7
	Edati	1.7	8.6	1.2	.9	22.2	.9	0.0	7.5	55.6	.6	0.0	.9
	Gbako	5.7	6.4	2.2	1.9	3.2	1.0	.3	18.3	60.6	.1	0.0	.3
	Gurara	1.8	10.0	0.0	1.0	21.8	2.8	.8	12.8	48.4	.5	0.0	.3
	Katcha	2.8	10.0	2.8	12.2	19.3	3.0	.1	28.5	20.9	.3	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	8.3	7.3	.3	5.0	3.8	.3	0.0	29.8	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lapai	2.0	.9	3.8	5.0	17.5	7.0	3.2	9.9	49.9	.9	0.0	0.0
	Lavun	.5	5.0	.2	0.0	41.4	.7	.7	1.7	48.9	0.0	.7	0.0
	Magama	2.7	15.2	2.9	5.5	14.6	1.9	.4	30.4	26.2	0.0	0.0	.1
	Mariga	8.7	14.5	0.0	1.4	2.9	14.5	5.8	11.6	35.5	.7	1.4	2.9
	Mashegu	5.4	1.7	1.9	24.7	10.4	1.5	1.4	34.2	15.4	.2	.2	2.9
	Mokwa	.7	1.8	.7	3.4	19.0	1.5	.7	22.0	49.3	.5	.3	.2
	Munya	1.0	1.1	.8	7.5	25.6	1.3	.3	18.8	42.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	4.5	7.3	2.8	4.5	31.5	3.5	.7	23.8	19.8	0.0	.7	.9
	Rafi	2.8	8.6	.6	.6	49.7	.3	0.0	7.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	.6
	Rijau	.7	5.4	5.2	.5	5.6	1.4	.5	64.3	15.7	.2	.2	.2
	Shiroro	1.0	3.9	1.8	9.7	21.9	.3	.1	27.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	.2
	Suleja	.6	7.6	3.8	.6	19.6	1.9	1.9	20.9	41.8	.6	.6	0.0
	Tafa	1.3	1.9	.6	0.0	9.1	3.2	0.0	36.4	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	3.9	12.7	0.0	9.0	3.1	.8	.6	9.0	60.5	0.0	.2	.2

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Table B7: Distribution of Persons by highest level of Education/Qualification obtained by LGA and Sector

	Description	None	N1	N2	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	JS1	JS2	JS3	SS1	SS2	SS3
	Total	**1.3**	**1.3**	**2.6**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**8.6**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**5.0**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**16.7**
SECTOR	Urban	.9	.9	2.6	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.5	7.7	3.0	3.0	4.3	2.7	3.7	21.8
	Rural	1.4	1.5	2.6	7.1	7.5	7.0	5.6	5.1	8.9	3.6	3.5	5.3	3.3	4.1	14.6
	Agaie	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	4.9	4.7	6.6	4.4	8.1	5.0	3.2	6.1	5.0	3.8	15.9
	Agwara	3.3	6.6	7.1	8.1	16.6	11.4	5.2	7.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	3.3	2.4	6.6	3.8
	Bida	2.1	1.1	1.8	5.0	4.6	5.7	3.3	4.3	6.3	3.7	4.0	3.2	4.0	3.6	25.5
	Borgu	2.2	.8	.8	3.3	2.5	3.5	4.9	3.0	12.8	1.6	2.7	4.9	4.4	4.4	11.4
	Bosso	.6	1.4	2.6	2.6	5.2	3.8	4.3	4.0	9.5	3.2	4.3	4.9	3.4	4.3	24.1
	Chanchaga	.1	.5	4.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	7.8	2.4	2.7	4.9	2.5	3.7	27.5
	EDATI	1.4	1.2	4.1	7.8	6.5	8.3	5.9	6.8	11.3	3.6	4.4	5.3	3.3	5.3	15.3
	Gbako	5.2	.5	.3	11.5	10.3	10.8	7.1	6.2	11.2	4.3	4.5	6.7	1.9	1.9	9.3
	Gurara	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.3	4.3	14.0	3.9	2.7	8.8	3.8	4.4	20.1
	Katcha	.1	1.0	3.3	7.6	10.2	5.8	8.7	5.7	6.9	4.0	2.8	4.0	4.2	6.9	18.1
	Kontagora	1.1	2.8	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.4	3.7	5.2	7.2	2.2	3.7	4.6	1.3	4.2	20.5
	Lapai	1.3	1.3	1.2	6.1	7.7	8.9	6.5	6.4	11.4	5.5	4.2	7.6	3.1	4.5	13.6
LGA	Lavun	.6	1.4	2.1	10.9	9.6	8.6	6.8	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.8	3.1	15.7
	Magama	.6	3.0	3.2	5.1	6.9	5.6	4.3	7.7	6.0	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.8	5.4	5.6
	Mariga	0.0	.1	.5	5.5	4.1	4.9	3.0	4.3	7.4	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.6	1.2	3.6
	Mashegu	2.4	.5	.2	13.5	14.0	9.5	10.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.1	5.0
	Mokwa	1.4	.5	4.8	13.9	9.6	8.1	4.3	2.2	14.8	3.1	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.4	12.0
	Munya	.2	.5	3.0	8.3	10.4	8.5	6.2	4.8	10.2	3.0	4.5	8.5	2.8	3.3	14.9
	Paikoro	1.0	2.1	4.6	7.7	7.2	9.3	4.6	6.2	7.4	4.4	5.4	5.1	3.8	7.5	12.1
	Rafi	3.0	2.1	2.3	7.0	6.3	5.3	4.7	2.3	10.4	3.2	3.2	4.9	1.2	2.3	19.6
	Rijau	1.0	1.0	1.4	10.8	9.7	7.3	8.3	6.3	10.1	3.8	2.1	5.9	2.8	3.8	10.4
	Shiroro	.2	.8	1.3	7.5	6.6	5.8	4.3	6.2	8.4	5.4	3.2	5.4	5.4	5.6	15.2
	Suleja	.3	.9	5.6	4.3	4.8	6.0	3.5	3.7	7.0	2.2	1.9	5.4	2.2	4.7	27.3
	Tafa	.4	1.0	1.9	3.6	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.4	8.2	2.4	3.0	6.0	4.5	5.6	28.4
	Wushishi	1.9	1.5	1.3	8.4	9.2	8.0	6.9	3.3	7.7	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	13.2

Table B7 Cont'd: Distribution of highest level of Education/Qualification obtained by LGA and Sector

Description		Teacher training	Vocational Tech	NCE	Poly/Prof	1st Degree	Higher Degree	Quranic	Integrated Quranic	Adult EDUCATION
	Total	**.4**	**.3**	**5.2**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**.8**	**7.9**	**1.7**	**.2**
SECTOR	Urban	.2	.3	8.1	4.3	6.2	2.0	5.1	1.7	.2
	Rural	.4	.2	4.1	1.6	1.4	.3	8.9	1.8	.2
LGA	Agaie	.6	.8	7.3	4.0	2.6	.6	6.6	1.8	0.0
	Agwara	0.0	0.0	2.8	.9	0.0	.5	8.1	0.0	0.0
	Bida	.1	.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	1.5	1.1	.2	.4
	Borgu	.8	.5	3.5	2.2	1.4	.3	27.0	.8	.3
	Bosso	0.0	.2	10.6	2.8	5.1	2.3	.5	.5	0.0
	Chanchaga	.1	.2	10.1	5.7	10.2	3.1	.7	0.0	.1
	EDATI	1.2	.5	5.6	1.1	.9	0.0	.6	.2	0.0
	Gbako	.3	0.0	.9	1.0	.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	.5	.2	5.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	.2	.4	.1
	Katcha	.7	.8	4.4	0.0	.6	.1	3.3	.6	0.0
	Kontagora	0.0	.4	9.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	7.7	.4	0.0
	Lapai	.3	.3	4.3	.9	1.8	.3	2.4	.3	0.0
	Lavun	.2	.5	4.3	2.7	1.0	.1	5.5	.1	0.0
	Magama	1.1	.2	3.0	1.9	2.6	.6	24.6	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	.2	0.0	.6	.3	0.0	.1	34.2	19.7	.2
	Mashegu	0.0	0.0	1.9	.2	0.0	0.0	23.8	.2	1.7
	Mokwa	0.0	0.0	11.3	.7	3.3	.3	3.1	0.0	0.0
	Munya	.3	0.0	2.0	.8	.2	0.0	6.7	.8	0.0
	Paikoro	.2	.2	4.1	.8	2.3	.2	3.6	0.0	.3
	Rafi	.5	.2	4.2	3.3	.9	.4	12.3	.5	0.0
	Rijau	.7	.3	3.8	5.2	1.7	.3	2.8	0.0	.3
	Shiroro	.6	.4	4.5	2.8	.9	.2	8.4	.2	.6
	Suleja	0.0	.1	6.5	2.8	7.0	1.2	1.9	.6	0.0
	Tafa	.8	.3	7.8	3.6	5.0	.6	1.5	.6	.5
	Wushishi	.4	0.0	1.5	2.7	1.5	.4	14.0	0.0	.6

Table C1: Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status by LGA and Sector

	Description	Dwelling owned by head	Dwelling owned by spouse	Owned by head & spouse	Household rents the dwelling	Pays nominal/ Subsidized rent	Uses without paying rent	Nomadic/ Temporary housing
	Total	**87.8**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**3.0**	**2.0**	**4.0**	**.5**
SECTOR	Urban	71.5	1.3	.8	9.4	4.6	12.5	0.0
	Rural	91.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.0	.6
LGA	Agaie	97.7	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Agwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	55.5	.9	0.0	5.5	2.7	35.5	0.0
	Borgu	74.6	1.4	4.2	11.3	4.2	1.4	2.8
	Bosso	89.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	.7	2.2	0.0
	Chanchaga	84.4	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Edati	97.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Gbako	97.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	88.2	1.7	1.7	5.9	.8	1.7	0.0
	Katcha	92.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
	Kontagora	63.6	13.6	7.9	.7	10.0	.7	3.6
	Lapai	89.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0
	Lavun	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
	Magama	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
	Mariga	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
	Mokwa	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	93.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5
	Paikoro	96.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
	Rafi	95.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	95.9	0.0	.7	1.4	.7	1.4	0.0
	Shiroro	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Suleja	64.0	2.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	0.0
	Tafa	80.0	1.4	1.4	7.9	5.7	3.6	0.0
	Wushishi	83.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	12.2	0.0

Table D1: Main source of drinking water during wet season by LGA and Sector

Description		Water Treated	Pipe Borne water untreated	Bore Hole/ Hand Pump	Well/ Spring Protected	Unprotected	River/ Spring	Lake/ Reservoir	Rain water	Tanker / Truck/ Vendor	Others
	Total	**1.9**	**4.3**	**35.1**	**17.6**	**6.2**	**16.0**	**.4**	**15.6**	**2.4**	**.4**
SECTOR	Urban	2.6	12.0	45.4	12.0	3.1	1.5	.3	11.5	11.0	.8
	Rural	1.7	2.4	32.6	19.0	7.0	19.5	.5	16.6	.4	.4
LGA	Agaie	0.0	6.5	18.5	31.5	1.6	37.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
	Agwara	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	0.0	36.4	50.9	7.3	.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	.9	0.0
	Borgu	1.4	0.0	5.6	23.9	0.0	40.8	1.4	16.9	4.2	5.6
	Bosso	2.2	2.9	43.8	7.3	2.2	13.9	1.5	24.8	1.5	0.0
	Chanchaga	12.5	0.0	6.3	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.0
	Edati	18.2	4.5	28.8	19.7	0.0	22.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
	Gbako	0.0	1.1	54.5	1.1	1.1	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gurara	0.0	5.9	58.8	21.8	.8	3.4	0.0	7.6	1.7	0.0
	Katcha	0.0	2.4	40.5	31.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	0.0	.7	36.4	33.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	8.6	15.0	0.0
	Lapai	1.5	1.5	30.9	17.6	1.5	29.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	7.4
	Lavun	0.0	0.0	35.0	40.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	1.0	0.0	7.8	12.6	21.4	33.0	1.9	22.3	0.0	0.0
	Mariga	0.0	0.0	34.4	13.3	40.0	11.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mashegu	0.0	5.1	3.4	62.7	16.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	0.0	15.0	5.6	1.9	15.0	0.0	62.6	0.0	0.0
	Munya	0.0	1.3	31.3	7.5	8.8	30.0	2.5	18.8	0.0	0.0
	Paikoro	3.7	1.9	72.2	3.7	13.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	0.0	0.0	77.1	2.1	10.4	6.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
	Rijau	.7	0.0	23.8	17.7	17.0	6.8	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	0.0	0.0	24.3	5.7	1.4	14.3	0.0	48.6	5.7	0.0
	Suleja	0.0	24.0	62.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	Tafa	2.2	1.4	56.1	18.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0
	Wushishi	2.0	4.1	32.7	34.7	2.0	10.2	2.0	12.2	0.0	0.0

Table E1: Distribution of Persons that have access to Cable TV (Digital satellite) by LGA and Sector

Description		Have Access		No Access	
		Total	**33.7**	**66.3**	
SECTOR		Urban	51.6	48.4	
		Rural	21.6	78.4	
LGA		Agaie	26.7	73.3	
		Agwara	0.0	100.0	
		Bida	53.4	46.6	
		Borgu	35.5	64.5	
		Bosso	44.3	55.7	
		Chanchaga	57.0	43.0	
		Edati	21.7	78.3	
		Gbako	1.5	98.5	
		Gurara	15.4	84.6	
		Katcha	33.3	66.7	
		Kontagora	53.4	46.6	
		Lapai	27.3	72.7	
		Lavun	18.5	81.5	
		Magama	66.1	33.9	
		Mariga	25.0	75.0	
		Mashegu	.7	99.3	
		Mokwa	42.2	57.8	
		Munya	36.7	63.3	
		Paikoro	6.3	93.7	
		Rafi	33.7	66.3	
		Rijau	16.3	83.7	
		Shiroro	11.8	88.2	
		Suleja	44.7	55.3	
		Tafa	24.5	75.5	
		Wushishi	18.8	81.3	

Table E2: Distribution of Persons that have access to mobile phone by LGA and Sector

Description		Have Access	No Access
		Total	**64.9**	**35.1**
SECTOR		Urban	78.4	21.6
		Rural	61.4	38.6
LGA		Agaie	48.6	51.4
		Agwara	48.1	51.9
		Bida	82.8	17.2
		Borgu	46.8	53.2
		Bosso	65.0	35.0
		Chanchaga	91.0	9.0
		Edati	79.5	20.5
		Gbako	47.2	52.8
		Gurara	79.6	20.4
		Katcha	50.8	49.2
		Kontagora	89.7	10.3
		Lapai	68.3	31.7
		Lavun	41.2	58.8
		Magama	33.2	66.8
		Mariga	34.5	65.5
		Mashegu	98.2	1.8
		Mokwa	85.4	14.6
		Munya	49.4	50.6
		Paikoro	69.8	30.2
		Rafi	95.4	4.6
		Rijau	36.1	63.9
		Shiroro	47.6	52.4
		Suleja	87.0	13.0
		Tafa	95.9	4.1
		Wushishi	88.7	11.3

Table E3: Distribution of Persons that have access to television and the preferred stations by LGA and Sector

Description		Yes	No	DBN	Channels	Minaj	NTA	AIT	MITV	Silver Bird	Galaxy	State TV	Others
	Total	**38.1**	**61.9**	**.8**	**3.5**	**.2**	**83.6**	**6.1**	**.5**	**.3**	**.4**	**1.1**	**3.5**
SECTOR	Urban	74.2	25.8	1.2	3.8	.1	82.9	6.9	.7	.6	.6	.6	2.5
	Rural	28.8	71.2	.5	3.3	.2	84.0	5.6	.3	.2	.3	1.5	4.2
LGA	Agaie	19.7	80.3	5.8	5.3	0.0	78.2	3.6	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
	Agwara	.6	99.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bida	92.1	7.9	1.1	.9	0.0	85.2	9.7	.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
	Borgu	13.4	86.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	46.4	34.5	1.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.8
	Bosso	29.0	71.0	1.0	6.6	0.0	83.6	5.9	.7	.7	.7	.7	.3
	Chanchaga	96.8	3.2	.9	2.0	.1	89.8	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	2.5
	Edati	43.9	56.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	89.8	2.7	0.0	.3	.9	0.0	.3
	Gbako	16.1	83.9	2.2	1.5	0.0	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
	Gurara	30.6	69.4	.6	6.8	1.3	77.2	10.3	.3	0.0	0.0	.3	3.2
	Katcha	32.9	67.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kontagora	56.0	44.0	.2	11.5	0.0	61.0	.9	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.7	14.4
	Lapai	38.2	61.8	1.1	.4	0.0	96.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	.7	.4	0.0
	Lavun	16.2	83.8	0.0	.6	.6	77.2	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Magama	6.7	93.3	3.6	7.1	0.0	51.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1
	Mariga	7.3	92.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	56.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1
	Mashegu	84.7	15.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	92.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mokwa	62.9	37.1	0.0	4.8	.2	92.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munya	12.4	87.6	.8	10.8	0.0	69.2	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.8
	Paikoro	19.7	80.3	.6	.6	0.0	98.1	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rafi	42.3	57.7	.6	3.4	1.2	76.9	3.1	.3	.9	0.0	12.8	.6
	Rijau	12.7	87.3	3.5	3.5	0.0	91.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shiroro	32.4	67.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	77.0	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2
	Suleja	80.3	19.7	.6	6.4	.7	64.9	19.7	4.2	.9	.7	0.0	1.8
	Tafa	91.8	8.2	.8	.9	0.0	87.7	9.0	0.0	.4	0.0	0.0	1.2
	Wushishi	34.7	65.3	.4	1.5	0.0	91.3	4.4	0.0	.4	0.0	2.2	0.0

Table F1: Percentage Distribution of Livestock and Poultry by Type and LGA

LGA	LIVESTOCK									POULTRY						
	Local Cattle	Exotic Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Camel	Donkey	Horse	Rabbit	Chicken	Guinea fowl	Duck	Turkey	Pigeon	Geese	Ostrich
Agaie	3.48	0.00	4.72	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	0.80	4.37	0.83	8.22	3.45	0.00
Agwara	7.25	0.00	6.46	5.64	2.86	7.89	25.86	10.34	8.70	4.20	6.40	13.40	4.13	11.27	0.00	0.00
Bida	1.02	1.01	2.14	2.11	0.95	0.00	0.00	10.34	2.17	2.82	0.40	1.97	6.61	1.88	6.90	0.00
Borgu	6.17	1.01	3.99	4.65	4.76	2.63	6.90	0.00	0.00	4.76	4.80	3.39	3.31	2.82	0.00	0.00
Bosso	4.97	9.09	3.12	5.36	1.90	0.00	0.00	13.79	17.39	3.94	6.00	9.59	7.44	5.16	0.00	7.69
Chanchaga	0.24	2.02	0.58	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17	1.00	0.20	0.28	4.96	0.23	3.45	0.00
Edati	0.90	1.01	4.18	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17	2.94	1.60	1.13	4.13	1.64	0.00	0.00
Gbako	5.75	1.01	5.85	5.92	0.95	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	5.35	3.80	7.33	2.48	11.50	0.00	0.00
Gurara	3.77	5.05	4.10	3.24	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	4.41	5.00	4.23	5.79	8.45	0.00	0.00
Katcha	5.27	2.02	3.27	3.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.82	1.00	4.37	0.83	10.09	6.90	0.00
Kontagora	2.76	4.04	3.05	3.24	0.95	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	2.80	0.85	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00
Lapai	1.62	0.00	2.80	3.52	0.95	0.00	0.00	10.34	4.35	5.05	2.00	4.94	12.40	7.04	3.45	0.00
Lavun	4.55	3.03	4.54	1.48	0.95	0.00	0.00	3.45	4.35	3.32	10.00	0.99	0.83	5.40	17.24	0.00
Magama	6.95	11.11	4.36	3.66	1.90	0.00	8.62	0.00	0.00	5.08	4.80	3.95	0.83	2.11	0.00	0.00
Mariga	7.97	1.01	4.94	8.46	1.90	28.95	27.59	0.00	0.00	5.26	17.00	7.62	0.00	2.58	0.00	0.00
Mashegu	3.18	16.16	4.87	5.71	0.95	5.26	1.72	0.00	2.17	4.79	4.40	1.55	0.83	2.11	3.45	0.00
Mokwa	2.04	2.02	5.56	7.40	3.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.70	4.58	4.40	5.92	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
Munya	4.43	0.00	4.47	2.82	23.81	2.63	1.72	0.00	0.00	4.52	1.60	2.12	4.96	0.70	0.00	0.00
Paikoro	1.86	16.16	3.81	4.09	35.24	0.00	1.72	3.45	4.35	4.23	3.40	3.24	5.79	1.17	3.45	0.00
Rafi	4.73	4.04	4.58	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	5.60	0.99	0.83	0.23	0.00	0.00
Rijau	5.81	1.01	5.56	4.23	0.95	10.53	5.17	0.00	4.35	4.67	5.40	3.95	0.83	2.11	0.00	0.00
Shiroro	5.99	3.03	3.85	3.95	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	2.17	3.64	4.20	5.36	7.44	8.69	6.90	0.00
Suleja	1.44	12.12	1.23	1.48	12.38	31.58	18.97	44.83	30.43	1.23	2.60	2.40	13.22	3.52	44.83	92.31
Tafa	2.34	4.04	3.41	3.03	3.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.52	4.02	0.20	3.10	9.09	0.23	0.00	0.00
Wushishi	5.51	0.00	4.58	5.14	0.95	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.11	1.60	2.96	2.48	1.17	0.00	0.00

Table G1: Recommended Measures Government Should take to Improve Household Living Standard

Description		Create employment	Improve access to education	Improve access to Health	Pave roads	Improve access to housing	Improve access to credit	Improve access to water	Improve access to electricity	Increase Salary	Regulate process to basic Commodities	Fight against corruption	Others
	Total	**31.2**	**15.9**	**16.0**	**11.3**	**.4**	**3.3**	**8.3**	**5.1**	**2.1**	**.8**	**5.5**	**.0**
SECTOR	Urban	7.6	10.5	12.0	2.9	.2	2.7	6.2	12.5	11.6	2.2	31.2	.4
	Rural	4.4	9.7	17.5	8.4	1.5	5.6	15.9	18.3	5.3	2.0	10.5	.9
LGA	Agaie	2.0	8.2	24.5	10.2	0.0	14.3	8.2	4.1	20.4	0.0	6.1	2.0
	Agwara	3.6	2.7	30.9	16.4	0.0	14.5	18.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0
	Bida	18.3	15.0	8.3	1.7	0.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.3	10.0	18.3	0.0
	Borgu	1.3	3.2	20.1	7.8	.6	1.3	46.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	.6	0.0
	Bosso	5.3	15.8	15.8	13.2	0.0	2.6	7.9	5.3	7.9	0.0	23.7	2.6
	Chanchaga	8.1	8.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.1	14.3	16.1	1.2	44.1	0.0
	Edati	14.5	11.8	15.8	10.5	3.9	1.3	3.9	27.6	2.6	0.0	7.9	0.0
	Gbako	1.5	3.1	5.4	10.0	0.0	10.0	17.7	47.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0
	Gurara	10.0	12.5	28.8	5.0	2.5	2.5	13.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
	Katcha	7.0	13.3	14.1	4.7	.8	.8	14.1	36.7	7.8	0.0	.8	0.0
	Kontagora	0.0	8.6	20.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.6	2.9	0.0	54.3	1.4
	Lapai	1.7	2.5	15.8	1.7	0.0	9.2	9.2	30.8	6.7	3.3	9.2	10.0
	Lavun	2.6	6.0	5.2	9.5	.9	10.3	8.6	22.4	30.2	3.4	.9	0.0
	Magama	3.5	4.7	12.9	9.4	2.4	0.0	31.8	11.8	1.2	10.6	9.4	2.4
	Mariga	1.9	5.7	50.9	24.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	7.5	0.0
	Mashegu	5.3	11.3	20.7	10.0	.7	7.3	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
	Mokwa	0.0	17.4	13.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	30.4	2.2	8.7	0.0	13.0	0.0
	Munya	0.0	5.7	31.4	17.1	0.0	4.3	15.7	15.7	1.4	7.1	1.4	0.0
	Paikoro	6.5	9.8	8.9	4.9	14.6	8.1	2.4	7.3	7.3	5.7	24.4	0.0
	Rafi	.8	29.6	10.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	37.6	3.2	6.4	0.0	7.2	0.0
	Rijau	20.0	0.0	6.0	18.0	0.0	2.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	4.0	14.0	0.0
	Shiroro	3.0	7.0	28.0	7.0	0.0	4.0	12.0	20.0	3.0	8.0	6.0	2.0
	Suleja	5.3	19.3	16.0	1.3	.7	2.0	5.3	24.7	1.3	.7	22.7	.7
	Tafa	12.9	7.1	11.4	1.4	0.0	7.1	8.6	1.4	34.3	0.0	15.7	0.0
	Wushishi	.9	13.6	22.7	4.5	.9	11.8	15.5	25.5	2.7	1.8	0.0	0.0

Table G2: Distribution of Households by Agency that had Direct Impact on Households Living Standards by LGAs and Sector

	Description	NAPEP		NDE		WHO		UNICEF		DFID		EU		WB		OTHERS	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Total	**8.2**	**91.8**	**2.7**	**97.3**	**36.4**	**63.6**	**43.6**	**56.4**	**1.6**	**98.4**	**.9**	**99.1**	**3.5**	**96.5**	**4.1**	**95.9**
SECTOR	Urban	11.1	88.9	4.3	95.7	55.1	44.9	52.8	47.2	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0	.9	99.1	9.4	90.6
	Rural	7.5	92.5	2.4	97.6	32.1	67.9	41.5	58.5	1.3	98.7	1.1	98.9	4.1	95.9	2.9	97.1
LGA	Agaie	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	94.0	34.0	66.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	96.0
	Agwara	15.7	84.3	0.0	100.0	6.5	93.5	60.2	39.8	1.9	98.1	.9	99.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Bida	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.3	46.7	53.3	21.7	78.3	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0
	Borgu	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16.8	83.2	21.9	78.1	.6	99.4	0.0	100.0	3.2	96.8	0.0	100.0
	Bosso	2.8	97.2	5.6	94.4	30.6	69.4	44.4	55.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	97.2	5.9	94.1
	Chanchaga	14.6	85.4	4.4	95.6	88.7	11.3	88.1	11.9	7.0	93.0	0.0	100.0	.6	99.4	.6	99.4
	Edati	6.5	93.5	1.3	98.7	59.7	40.3	72.7	27.3	5.2	94.8	5.2	94.8	3.9	96.1	2.6	97.4
	Gbako	.8	99.2	.8	99.2	49.2	50.8	13.3	86.7	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0	2.5	97.5
	Gurara	0.0	100.0	3.8	96.3	16.3	83.8	25.0	75.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	100.0	2.5	97.5	4.0	96.0
	Katcha	5.5	94.5	.8	99.2	37.5	62.5	25.8	74.2	0.0	100.0	1.6	98.4	4.7	95.3	.8	99.2
	Kontagora	35.7	64.3	15.7	84.3	62.9	37.1	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0
	Lapai	15.8	84.2	8.3	91.7	12.5	87.5	74.2	25.8	.8	99.2	.8	99.2	4.2	95.8	5.8	94.2
	Lavun	17.3	82.7	0.0	100.0	82.8	17.2	88.2	11.8	1.0	99.0	3.2	96.8	25.8	74.2	0.0	100.0
	Magama	19.5	80.5	12.0	88.0	43.4	56.6	56.3	43.8	8.0	92.0	6.7	93.3	24.4	75.6	11.5	88.5
	Mariga	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	17.6	82.4	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	78.6	21.4
	Mashegu	3.3	96.7	1.3	98.7	48.0	52.0	62.0	38.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Mokwa	3.3	96.7	3.3	96.7	16.7	83.3	70.3	29.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	93.5
	Munya	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	95.7
	Paikoro	14.2	85.8	.9	99.1	34.5	65.5	57.9	42.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	96.5
	Rafi	8.1	91.9	.8	99.2	31.2	68.8	38.4	61.6	.8	99.2	.8	99.2	1.6	98.4	.9	99.1
	Rijau	18.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	84.0	0.0	100.0
	Shiroro	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	65.0	35.0	37.0	63.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	2.0	98.0	1.0	99.0
	Suleja	1.3	98.7	.7	99.3	12.7	87.3	3.3	96.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Tafa	0.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	52.9	47.1	12.9	87.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	1.4	98.6
	Wushishi	15.0	85.0	11.0	89.0	1.0	99.0	24.0	76.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0

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