

2.0 NATIONAL INTERGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS (NISH)

2.1 General Household Survey

This section deals with the characteristics of the socio-economic data of Nigerian population, such as demography, education, employment, health, housing condition, fertility, mortality etc. Demographic factors are both determinants and consequences of economic and social development. It has been shown that the study of demographic variables yield important information on the inventories of human resources that are needed for effective development planning.

2.1.1 Population Composition

Dependency ratio is defined as the number of household members aged 0-14 years as well as those who are 65 years and above to the number of members aged 15-64 years, which are regarded as the active years. The result showed dependency ratio of 1.12, indicating that more than one person was dependent on every economically active person.

2.1.2 Household Characteristics

The impact of demographic variables is usually reflected in the size, rate of growth, age structure, headship and geographical distribution of a population. These could be influenced by socio-economic development through health, education, economic and welfare programmes.

2.1.2.1 Distribution of Persons by Age Group and Gender

At the national level, 43.5 per cent of the persons aged 0 - 14 years accounted for the highest population, followed by persons aged 15 - 29 years with 23.8 per cent of the population. Elders in age group 60 - 69 years as well as those 70 years and above recorded 3.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. (Table 1 and Table 2.1.2.1 in the appendix).

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Age and Gender

Gender	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Male	16.3	12.0	6.4	5.1	4.6	3.3	2.2	1.0	0.5
Female	14.6	10.1	8.3	6.6	4.3	2.5	1.4	0.5	0.3

old by Headship and Household Size

At the national level, the households headed by males constituted 86.8 per cent, while the female-headed households constituted 13.2 per cent. All the states showed similar pattern of distribution. Average household size in Nigeria was 5.2 persons. Kebbi state recorded the highest household size (10.9 persons), while Ekiti and Ogun had the lowest household size of (3.2 persons). (See Table 2.1.2.2 and Table 2.1.2.2a in the Appendix).

2.1.2.3 Marital Status

At the national level, more people that are aged 15 years and above who were not married during the last survey are now married, indicating that 62.0 percent are married. Among the married population, 45.3 per cent had monogamous marriage, 16.3 per cent had polygamous marriage while 0.4 were into informal (loose union). Those that were never married increased slightly from 30.8 per cent to 32.1 per cent. The result also showed that 1.1 per cent of the people were separated and 0.4 per cent divorced during the survey period.

Distribution of the widow on states showed that Abia had the highest figure of 13.0 per cent, followed by Enugu (11.6 per cent), Anambra (11.0 per cent) and Osun (9.1 per cent). The states with lowest widow cases include Zamfara (0.3 per cent), while Gombe and Yobe recorded the same (0.7 per cent). Highest numbers of married population were recorded in Zamfara (86.9 per cent), followed by Katsina (81.3 per cent), Yobe (79.6 per cent) and Jigawa (77.7).

Sector-wise, it was shown that more people in the rural areas were married (64. 1 per cent) than those in the urban areas (56.0 per cent). Cases of widowhood (4.7 per cent) and separation (1.5 per cent) were more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. (See Table 2 and Table 2.1.2.4 in the appendix).

Table 2 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Marital Status and Sector (National)

Marital Status	Urban	Rural	Total
Married	56.0	64.1	62.0
Divorced	0.4	0.4	0.4
Separated	1.6	1.0	1.1
Widowed	4.7	4.2	4.3
Never married	37.4	30.3	32.1

ing Water

Safe or unpotable drinking water is a basic necessity of good health, while unsafe or polluted water is a veritable source of water borne diseases, such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, guinea worm and schistosomiasis. The population of persons who use safe water is constituted by those who use piped treated water, piped untreated water, borehole with hand pump and well/spring protected water. The results in Table 3 revealed that More than half of households (51.2 per cent) reported the use of safe water for cooking and drinking.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by safe and unsafe water source (National)

Safe Water	Percentage	Unsafe Water	Percentage
Pipe water (treated)	7.7	Well spring (unprotected)	17.5
Pipe water (untreated)	1.1	Rain Water	0.5
Borehole/hand pump	28.4	Stream/Pond/River	27.1
Well/ spring (protected)	14.0	Tanker Truck Vendor	3.2
		Others	0.4
TOTAL	51.2	TOTAL	48.7

At the state level, table 4 below showed the six states with the highest status of use of safe water and these states include Lagos (88.4 per cent), Kwara (81.1 per cent), Jigawa (80.3 per cent), Ogun (76.6 per cent), Oyo (71.6 per cent) and Osun (69.5 per cent)

On the other hand, the six states with lowest safe water status include - Taraba (19.7 per cent), Bayelsa (20.8 per cent), Cross Rivers (22.6 per cent), Sokoto (29.9 per cent), Enugu (32.4 per cent) and Gombe (32.6 per cent). (See Table 2.1.3.1. in the Appendix).

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Safe Water for 6 States with Highest Use

State	Piped Water (Treated)	Piped Water (Untreated)	Borehole/ Hand Pump	Well Spring (Protected)	Total
Lagos	8.4	1.2	73.8	5.0	88.4
Kwara	7.3	4.1	44.5	25.2	81.1
Jigawa	16.2	3.1	53.7	7.3	80.3
Ogun	10.2	1.0	51.5	13.9	76.6
Oyo	9.4	0.3	20.5	41.4	71.6
Osun	20.4	0.0	9.8	39.3	69.5

Household by Distance to source of water

Households (57.1 per cent) got water within 500m from the household. While it took 8.0 per cent of households 7.0 km or more to get water.

Disaggregating to states showed that in most of the states, more than half of the households fetched water within 500m from the household. States with highest percentage of households that had access to water inside the dwelling include Kaduna (56.4 per cent), Kebbi (40.6 per cent), Kano (30.6 per cent), Zamfara (27.3) and Lagos (25.0 per cent). (See Table 2.1.3.2 in the Appendix).

2.1.3.3 Distribution of Household by type of Refuse Disposal

Improper disposal of refuse generated by the households, apart from being aesthetically displeasing, can constitute health risks to human life, which in other words is referred to as unsatisfactory sanitation. Table 5 showed that 6.9 per cent of households used satisfactory refuse disposal method, while more than nine in every ten households (93.0 per cent) adopted unsatisfactory system to dispose their refuse.

Disaggregating to states showed that the five states that indicated highest use of household bin collected by government include Lagos (33.6 per cent), Enugu (9.0 per cent), Sokoto (8.9 per cent), Rivers (6.7 per cent) and Gombe (6.0 per cent). The five states that indicated highest use of unauthorized refuse heap include Osun (90.4 per cent), Yobe (86.5 per cent), Niger (84.4 per cent), Oyo (80.5 per cent) and Edo (77.8 per cent). The five states that recorded highest disposal of solid waste within compound include Akwa Ibom (86.1 per cent), Kebbi (71.5 per cent), Zamfara (66.9 per cent), Ebonyi (66.4 per cent) and Katsina (65.0 per cent) (See Table 2.1.3.3 in the Appendix).

Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Refuse Disposal Method (National)

Satisfactory Disposal System	Refuse	Percentage	Unsatisfactory Refuse Disposal System	Percentage
Bin collected by Government		2.8	Disposal Within compound	36.0
Bin collected by private agency		2.4	Unauthorized Refuse heap	50.5
Government bin/shed		1.7	Others	6.5
Total		6.9	Total	93.0

Id by Toilet Facilities

Waste disposal are the use of flush to sewage, flush to septic tank, flush to water and VIP latrine. While the use, toilet on water, pail/bucket, uncovered pit latrine and bush/dung hill constitute improper means. None availability of toilet facility in the household leads to the use of bush/dung hill.

Table 6 showed an improvement in the sanitation etiquette of Nigerians, compared to 2007. Moreso, households that reported 'others' and were not definite on the use of toilet facilities recorded as much as 17.6 per cent. Majority of the households have adopted the use of covered pit latrine (38.3 percent). Distribution by states revealed that four states with highest use of covered pit latrine include Imo (79.4 per cent), Akwa Ibom (66.8 per cent), Gombe (66.6 per cent) and Kano (64.5 per cent). Lagos reported the highest sanitation discipline with 26.5 per cent of households using flush to sewage and 44.7 per cent of households using flush to septic tank. (See Table 2.1.3.4 in the Appendix.)

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facilities (National)

Conventional Toilet	Percentage	Unconventional Toilet	Percentage
Flush to sewage	5	None	8.8
Flush to Septic Tank	10.3	Toilet on water	3.7
Covered Pit Latrine	38.3	Pail/Bucket	0.1
VIP Latrine	0.6	Uncovered Pit Latrine	15.7
		Others	17.6
Total	54.2	Total	45.8

2.1.3.5 Distribution of Household by Distance of Toilet Facilities to Dwelling

At the national level, about four in every ten households (46.3) still needed to move within 500 metres before they could access toilet facilities and 44.9 per cent of the households reported that their toilet facilities were situated inside dwelling.

Disaggregating to states showed that, states with highest percentage of access to toilet facilities in their places of dwelling were Kebbi (77.9 per cent), Katsina (77.4 per cent), Borno (75.2 per cent), Kaduna (75.1 per cent), Gombe (75.0 per cent), Lagos (73.5 per cent) and Bauchi (72.3 per cent). Five highest states with access to toilet facilities within 500 meters include Bayelsa (82.7 per cent), Cross Rivers (82.0 per cent), Abia (74.2 per cent), Anambra (73.8 per cent) and Delta (72.3 per cent). Similarly, five highest states with households that moved as

access toilet facilities include Ebonyi (34.3 per cent), Bauchi (17.5 per cent), Niger (15.6 per cent) and Yobe state had the highest households (11.4 per cent) more than 1km before they could access toilet facilities. (See Table 2.1.3.5) in the Appendix).

2.1.3.6 Distribution of Household by Type of Housing Unit

At the national level, majority of households (66.3 per cent) reported similar situation with that of last survey year that they live in single room. About twenty seven per cent of households claimed to be living in whole building and only 0.3 per cent reported that they lived in duplex, while 5.8 per cent households lived in flat.

Disaggregating to states showed that the five highest states with households living in single room include Bauchi (98.6 per cent), Kebbi (97.5 per cent), Katsina (94.7 per cent), Borno (92.8 per cent) and Yobe (92.2 per cent). The states that reported highest residence in flat include Lagos (26.4 per cent), FCT (17.8 per cent) and Bayelsa (14.5 per cent). On the households living in whole building, the five highest states include Imo (81.8 per cent), Ebonyi (73.5 per cent), Zamfara (72.9 per cent), Enugu (65.9 per cent) and Anambra (64.5 per cent). (See Table 2.1.3.6 in the Appendix).

2.1.3.7 Distribution of Household by Source of Fuel

Fuel for cooking has an impact on the environment concerning pollution and deforestation. Table 2.1.3.7 revealed that about eight in every ten households (79.6 per cent) resorted to the use of firewood for cooking at the national level, indicating similar pattern as with the last survey year. Almost nineteen (18.5) per cent of households were using kerosene, while 0.6 per cent reported the use of gas cooker.

States desegregation showed similar pattern of distribution, indicating that the households in all the states were depending majorly on firewood for cooking, with the exception of Lagos that recorded the highest use of kerosene (91.1 per cent) and only 2.7 per cent for the use of firewood. Sector wise, similar pattern of use of gas cooker, kerosene and firewood were recorded for both rural and urban areas.

2.1.3.8 Distribution of Household by Electricity Supply

Effective and efficient energy is the bedrock of economic and industrial development. Hence, government pays a lot of premium on its improvement. At the national level, 48.0 per cent of the households claimed that they were not in any way using electricity supplied by whatever means, those who reported the use of electricity supplied by PHCN accounted for 40.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent

2.1.3.9 Distribution of Household by Tenure Pattern

At the national level, Table 2.1.3.9 revealed that majority of the households (71.7 per cent) were living in their own apartment, while 14.4 per cent lived in rented accommodation, followed by those who were residing free of charge (12.5) in their apartment.

State-wise, the same pattern of distribution was shown. The five states with highest households living in rented accommodation were Lagos (62.3 per cent), Delta (40.6 per cent), Ogun (30.3 per cent), FCT (29.7 per cent) and Oyo (28.2 per cent). Similarly, the five states with highest households residing in owner occupier houses include Kebbi (97.7 per cent), Taraba (97.6 per cent), Bauchi (97.2 per cent), Sokoto (96.9 per cent) and Jigawa (96.5 per cent).

2.1.4 Household Income and Expenditure

2.1.4.1 Distribution of Household Income

At the national level, 76.2 per cent of the households earned income and allowances ranging between N1, 000 and N20, 000 a month, while 18.1 per cent earned income and allowances of N21, 000 to N40, 000. Only 1.3 per cent of households earned income and allowances of between N61, 000 and N80, 000 per month.

The states showed similar pattern of distribution. Five states with households that earned the highest percentage of monthly income between N21,000 and N40,000 include FCT (32.9 percent), Rivers (32.2 per cent), Lagos (31.1 per cent), Gombe (30.3 per cent), Delta (29.3 per cent) and Edo (29.2 per cent). States with least percentage of households that lived on less than N21, 000 per month include; FCT (43.3 per cent), Lagos (46.8 per cent), and Rivers (56.1 per cent). (See Table 2.1.4.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.4.2 Distribution of Household Expenditure

More household (36.5 per cent) spent between N1,000 and N4,999 on food expenses, 31.3 per cent spent between N5,000 and N5,999, while 7.2 per cent spent between N20,000 to N 49,999 on food expenses in the last one month before the survey in Nigeria. Majority of the households spent between N1,000 and N4,999 on School fees (47.9 per cent), Medical expenses (42.3 per cent), House expenses (64.6 per cent), Clothing (67.7 per cent), Transport expenses (54.8) and remittances (52.5) in the last one month before the survey. (See Table 2.1.4.2 in the Appendix).

ts of Nigerians to education and in particular, the the policy on Universal Basic Education (UBE). Education is an effective tool for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour as well as sexual exploitation, promoting democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth.

2.1.5.1 Youth Literacy Rate

Youth literacy rate is defined as persons aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write in any language. Table 2.1.5.1 showed that 80.0 per cent of Nigerian youths were literate, males were more literate (85.6 per cent) than the females (74.1 per cent).

States with highest youth literacy rates include Imo (99.2 per cent), Lagos (99.0 per cent), Edo (98.4 per cent), Osun (97.1 per cent), Ondo (97.0 per cent) and Abia (96.5 per cent). Similarly, the states with low rates include Bauchi (48.9 per cent), Sokoto (49.2 per cent), Katsina (50.3 per cent), Yobe (52.1 per cent), Borno (53.0 per cent) and Jigawa (58.6 per cent).

2.1.5.2 Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rate is defined as persons aged 15 years and above who can read and write in any language. The national figure showed adult literacy rate of 66.0 per cent. The result reflected more adult literate males (73.8 per cent) than females (58.1 per cent).

Disaggregating to states revealed that the states with highest literacy rate include Lagos (95.0 per cent), Edo (91.1 per cent), Imo (89.9 per cent), Abia (87.4 per cent) and Rivers (86.8 per cent). Similarly, the states with lowest rate include Bauchi (36.6 per cent), Borno (37.0 per cent) and Yobe (39.6 per cent). (See Table 2.1.5.2 in the Appendix).

2.1.6 Employment

Labour force is made up of all persons aged 15-64 years, excluding students, home keepers and persons who are incapacitated to work or not interested in work. Unemployment (ILO Version) is therefore defined as the proportion of Labour Force, available for work but did not do any work in the week proceeding the survey period for at least one hour. On the other hand, unemployment (Nigerian version) is defined as the proportion of Labour Force available for work but did not work in the week proceeding the survey period for at least 40 hours.

and that the national unemployment rate, Nigerian

State wise, unemployment rate (Nigerian version) was highest in Bayelsa (41.5), Katsina (37.3), Bauchi (37.2), Akwa Ibom (34.1), Gombe(32.1), Adamawa (29.4) and Niger (28.0). Plateau had the lowest unemployment rate (7.1). (See Table 2.1.6.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.6.2 Unemployment Rates by Educational Group and Age Group

The result of the survey showed that considering the educational group, the Nigerian version of unemployment rate was highest among secondary school leavers (23.8 per cent), followed by those who read below primary education (22.3 per cent), post secondary (21.3 per cent) and those who never attended school (20.1 per cent). The rates were higher in the rural areas among the secondary school leavers (25.3 per cent) and those below primary (22.9 per cent) than in the urban areas.

Age-group wise, unemployment rate (Nigerian version) was highest among the youth aged 15 – 24 years (41.6 per cent), followed by those aged 25 – 44 years (17.0 years). The same pattern of distribution was shown in the urban and rural sectors, indicating higher rates for the rural areas.

Disaggregating into gender, the result showed higher female unemployment rates (23.3 per cent) than male (17.0 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown for rural and urban areas. (See Table 2.1.6.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.7 Female Conceptive

2.1.7.1 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Family Planning Method

Table 2.1.7.1 showed that among persons aged 15 years and above that claimed to be currently using family planning, 36.6 per cent are urban dwellers and 63.4 per cent are in the rural areas. Similarly, in the urban area 43.1 per cent used pill while 56.9 are rural dwellers. More people used condom in the rural areas (58.5 per cent) than in the urban areas (41.5 per cent), while Female sterilization was 66.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent in rural areas. 76.7 per cent of those that used Traditional methods are rural dwellers, while 62.7 per cent and 75.9 per cent of the people who used withdrawal and abstinence methods respectively were rural dwellers.

During the last 12 months in Nigeria, distribution of birth showed that more male children were born (51.4 per cent) than female (48.6 per cent), indicating a similar pattern with the previous year's distribution.

State disaggregation showed that the states that reported highest percentage of male live birth include Taraba (73.3 per cent), Zamfara (63.0 per cent), Kano (60.9 per cent), Ekiti (60.7 per cent), and Anambra (60.3 per cent). On the other hand, the states that reported highest percentage of female live birth include Edo (69.2 per cent), Cross Rivers (62.7 per cent), Osun (60.5 per cent), Gombe (60.0 per cent) and FCT (58.2 per cent), See Table 2.1.8.1 in the Appendix.

2.1.8.2 Birth Weight of Children

Weight at birth of a child is a function of diet and nutrition of the pregnant mother. Table 2.1.8.2 showed that at the national level, among the live birth, children that weighed between 3kg and 3.99kg were highest (47.5 per cent), followed by those that weighed between 2kg and 2.99kg at birth (44.5 per cent).

State distribution showed that few states recorded birth weight for children that weighed between 1kg and 1.9kg and these include; Taraba (44.4 per cent), Ondo (11.1 per cent), Kwara (8.3 per cent) and Edo (2.0 per cent). The states with children weighing 5kg and above include; Nassarawa (25.0 per cent), Imo (8.0 per cent), Rivers (5.9 per cent), Abia (4.9 per cent) and Ogun.

Disaggregation of weight at birth by zone showed that in South West, Children that weighed between 3kg and 3.99kg were more than the other zones. Children that weighed between 2kg and 2.99kg were most prominent in North East. (See Table 2.1.8.2 in the Appendix).

2.1.8.3 Children Immunization

The immunization status showed that at the national level, 0.8 per cent of the children aged one year or less received Measles vaccination and 4.0 per cent of the children received BCG Vaccination. The result revealed that 4.3 per cent of the children had received at least one of the DPT Vaccinations and 30.1 per cent of the children had received at least one of the OPV Vaccinations. Children that had yellow fever vaccination recorded 3.6 per cent, while 2.1 per cent had received MMR and 43.9 per cent of the children had received Vitamin A supplement. (See Table 2.1.8.3 in the Appendix).

2.1.8.4 Children who never Breast fed

Table 2.1.8.4 revealed that among Nigerian children who are less than one year old that were ever breast fed, 60.8 per cent did not get colostrums (first yellow

When the milk is bad, 2.1 per cent of the children did not
illness or weakness of the mother, 9.3 per cent of the
breast problem which the mothers had and 9.3
inability to produce milk.

Disaggregating by states showed that large percentage of the children that did not receive colostrums attributed the reasons to bad milk, mother illness/weakness and child illness/weakness.

2.1.8.5 Death in the last 12 Months

During the last 12 months in Nigeria, the national figures showed that more male died (55.6 per cent) than female (44.4 per cent).

Disaggregation to states vary from state to state (as showed in table 2.1.8.5 in the Appendix).

2.1.9 Housing Project

2.1.9.1 Building Project Embark Upon

At the national level, 93.3 per cent of the building projects started during the year (2008) were residential buildings, 4.6 per cent of the projects were for commercial purposes, while 1.7 per cent were for other purposes.

The same pattern of distribution was shown for the states, sector and gender. (See Table 2.1.9.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.9.2 Distribution of persons by stage of completion of Building

At the national level, the highest figure of persons who started building projects reported that the projects had reached roofing level (26.9 per cent), followed by lintel level (20.3 per cent) and those who had completed the projects as at the end of the year(19.2 per cent). The result also showed that 16.1 per cent of the people who started building projects last year were still at foundation level.

Distributing to states, the pattern of distribution was similar. The highest state with completion of projects include Taraba (58.4 per cent), Plateau (49.9 per cent), Sokoto (47.5 per cent), Benue (44.1 per cent) and Gombe (39.9 per cent).

Disaggregation to place of residence revealed similar pattern of distribution for both urban and rural areas. (see Table 2.1.9.2 in the Appendix)

2.1.10 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) play powerful and vital role in socio-economic development. ICT is also plying key role in transforming the

ge. Hence, the government policy on improved to further drive the privatization programmes and nt goals (MDGs) as well as the seven point

2.1.10.1 Distribution of ICT (Radio) by Household

About ninety one (91.4) per cent of the households in Nigeria had access to radio among the households, 81.3 per cent had access through ownership, while 8.6 per cent of the households had no access at all.

Distributing to states revealed that households in FCT had the highest access to radio (98.0 per cent), followed by Osun (97.8 per cent), Edo (97.1 per cent), Gombe (96.8 per cent), Niger (95.8 per cent) and Bauchi (95.3 per cent).

Sector disaggregation showed that urban households had the higher access to radio (95.2 per cent) than those in the rural areas (90.0 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown for ownership only. (see Table 2.1.10.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.2 Distribution of ICT (Television) by Household

More than half (51.6) per cent of the households in Nigeria had access to television, out of which 17.3 per cent only had access without necessarily owning the facility, while 34.3 per cent actually owned the facility.

State distribution showed the five states that had the highest household access to television. These States are Lagos (95.7 per cent), Edo (88.8 per cent), Osun (82.9 per cent), Rivers (82.0) percent) and Imo (80.9 per cent). Sector-wise, it was revealed that urban households had higher access to television (83.6 per cent) than those in the rural areas (40.2 per cent). The same pattern of distribution was observed for both ownership and access only (see Table 2.1.10.2 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.3 Distribution of ICT (Fixed Telephone) by Household

At the national level, 8.9 per cent of the households neither owned nor had access to fixed telephone, while 3.6 per cent had access. Among the households, that had access, 2.9 per cent only had access without necessarily owning the facilities, while 0.7 per cent actually owned fixedline telephone.

State distribution showed that Lagos had the highest access (29.9 per cent), followed by Anambra (12.2 per cent), Benue (8.1 per cent), Niger (7.9 per cent), Yobe (7.1 per cent) and Delta (5.3 per cent).

Sector disaggregation revealed that urban households had higher access (8.1 per cent) than the rural households (2.0 percent). The same feature was

2.1.10.4 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by Household

At the national level, the result showed that 73.1 per cent of the households had access to mobile telephone. Among the households, 18.8 per cent only had access without necessarily owning the facility, while 54.3 per cent actually had access through ownership.

State wise, it was revealed that Lagos had the highest access (97.9 per cent) to mobile telephone. The states that also had higher access include Imo (97.3), Edo (96.8 per cent), Abia (95.8 per cent), Osun (95.1 per cent) and Anambra (94.6 per cent).

Sector distribution showed that urban households had higher access (93.5 per cent) than their rural counterparts (65.8 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was observed for ownership only. (See Table 2.1.10.4 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.5 Distribution of ICT (Personal Computer) by Household

The survey revealed that 91.9 per cent of the households in Nigeria neither owned nor had access to personal computer, while 8.1 per cent had access. Among the households that had access, 6.2 per cent had access without necessarily owning the equipments, while 2.0 per cent actually owned them.

Disaggregating to states, Lagos reported the highest access (27.9 per cent), followed by FCT (22.4 per cent), Rivers (19.5 per cent), Abia and Osun recorded the same 13.4 per cent and Akwa Ibom (12.7 per cent).

Distributing to sector showed that urban households had higher access (21.2 per cent) to the equipments than rural households (3.5 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown for ownership only and access only. (See Table 2.1.10.5 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.6 Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Household

At the national level, 94.0 per cent of the households in Nigeria neither owned nor had access to internet services, while 6.0 per cent had access. Among the households which had access, 0.6 per cent actually owned the facilities, while 5.5 per cent only had access without necessarily owing them.

On State by state basis, Lagos state had the highest access (26.4 per cent) to internet services, followed by FCT (16.8 per cent), Enugu (12.4 per cent), Rivers (11.20 per cent), Anambra (10.8 per cent), Oyo (9.6 per cent) and Niger (9.3 per cent).

and that urban households had higher access (16.7 per cent) than those in the rural areas (2.2 per cent). Similar feature was shown for those who actually owned the equipments and those which has access only without necessarily owning them. (See Table 2.1.10.6 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.7 Distribution of ICT (Radio) by persons

About nine in every ten persons (89.5 per cent) in Nigeria had access to radio, while 10.5 per cent neither had access nor owned the equipments. Among the population who had the access, 32.7 per cent actually owned, while 56.8 per cent only had the access to the equipments without owning them.

Disaggregating to states showed that at least eight in every ten persons had access to radio. The states with the highest access include Osun (99.3 per cent), followed by Imo (96.7), Edo (96.4 per cent), FCT (96.0 per cent), Kwara (95.8 per cent), while Ekiti and Niger recorded the same (95.2 per cent). Sector – wise, the result showed that the urban population had higher access (94.8 per cent) than those in the rural areas (87.7 per cent). Similar pattern was shown for those who actually owned radio and those who only had access to the equipments without necessarily owning them. (See Table 2.1.10.7 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.8 Distribution of ICT (Television) by Persons

In Nigeria, the survey showed that 52.4 per cent of the persons had access to television, while 47.6 per cent did not have access nor own them. Among the population who had access to television, 13.6 per cent actually owned them, while 38.8 per cent only had access but do not own one.

Distributing to states, revealed that Lagos residents had access most (96.5 per cent) to television, followed by Edo (88.9 per cent), Imo and Osun recorded the same (87.1 per cent), while Rivers recorded (84.9).

Disaggregating to place of residence showed that the urban population had higher access (85.7 per cent). Similar feature was shown for those who only had access but did not necessarily own the equipments and those who actually owned them. (See Table 2.1.10.8 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.9 Distribution of ICT (Fixed Telephone) by persons

About 4.2 percent of Nigerians had access to fixed telephone. Among the persons that had access, 2.0 per cent of the people actually owned the equipments, while 2.2 per cent only had access without necessarily owing them.

State disaggregation showed that Lagos residents had access most (29.5 per cent) to fixed line telephone. The states with the next higher access include Imo (15.4 per cent), Anambra (11.0 per cent), while Delta and Ebonyi recorded the same (6.6 per cent).

that the urban residents had higher access (7.5 per cent) than those in the rural areas (3.0 per cent). Similar feature was shown for those who actually owned the equipments and those who had access without necessarily owning them (Table 2.1.10.9 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.10 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by persons

The survey revealed that 69.7 per cent of Nigerians had access to mobile telephone. Among the persons that had access, 31.6 per cent actually owned the equipments, while 38.1 per cent only had access but do not really own them.

From the result of the survey, Lagos residents had highest access to mobile telephone (97.8 per cent), followed by Anambra (97.2 per cent), Imo (96.5 per cent), Osun (96.1 per cent) and Adamawa (95.9 per cent).

Disaggregating to place of resident showed that the urban residents had higher access (91.7 per cent) to mobile telephone than those in the rural areas (62.3 per cent). Similar feature was shown for those who actually owned, while rural residents had higher access (38.2 per cent) for those who had access without necessarily owning the equipments than people in the urban areas (37.8 per cent). (See Table 2.1.10.10 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.11 Distribution of ICT (Personal Computer) by persons

At the national level, 8.0 per cent of Nigerians had access to Personal Computers, while 92.0 per cent neither owned nor had access to them. Among the population that had access, 5.6 per cent do not necessarily own them, while 2.5 per cent actually owned the equipments.

Disaggregating to states showed that Lagos residents had the highest access (26.5 per cent) to personal computer, followed by FCT (18.5 per cent), Imo (17.3 per cent), Rivers (14.9 per cent), Kwara (13.4 per cent) and Ekiti (13.0 per cent).

Disaggregating to place of residence, urban residents had higher access to personal computers (19.2 per cent) than those in the rural areas, (4.2 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was observed for those who had access but do not necessarily own the equipment and those who actually owned the equipment. (See Table 2.1.10.11) in the Appendix.

2.1.10.12 Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Persons

At the national level, 93.7 per cent of persons neither own nor had access to internet service, while 6.3 per cent of persons had access. Among the persons who had access, 4.3 per cent only had access without necessary owning them, while 2.0 per cent actually owned them.

...ved that the states which had highest access, ...), Imo (16.9 per cent), FCT (15.3 per cent), ...iti (10.0 per cent).

2.1.10.13 Distribution of Television Viewers by First Preference Station

The result of the survey showed that at the national level, National Television Authority (NTA) was the highest first preferred station to the television viewed (51.5 per cent), followed by the State TV (21.5 per cent), AIT (8.4 per cent) and Foreign/Cables.

Disaggregation to place of residence showed similar pattern of distribution for both urban and rural areas. Among the viewers who chose NTA as their first preferred station, the result showed that there were more viewers in the rural areas than those in the urban areas. Similar scenario was shown for the various State TV, and for those who viewed Minaj and Foreign/Cable. However, television viewers who watch the other privately owned stations and the stations not categorized were more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.(See Table 2.1.10.13 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.14 Distribution of Television Viewers by Most Preferred Station

The result of the survey showed that at the national level, television viewers preferred the NTA stations most (34.9 per cent), followed by State TV (27.5 per cent), AIT stations (12.9 per cent), Foreign/Cable (7.1 per cent) and Channels (4.6 per cent).(See Table 2.1.10.14 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.15 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Type of ICT Equipments Owned and State.

The result of the survey showed that at the national level, majority of the ICT equipments owned by persons is Mobile telephone (44.9 per cent), followed by Radio (36.0 per cent), Television (17.5 per cent), Personal Computer (1.1 per cent), while Fixed Telephone and Internet Service recorded the same (0.3 per cent). Anambra state recorded the highest ownership of Mobile Telephone (51.6) followed by Ebonyi (49.5 per cent). (See Tables 2.1.10.15 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.16 Percentage Distribution of Owners of ICT Equipments by Number Owned

The result of the survey showed that the percentage of persons who had one ICT equipment is more; Television (97.4 per cent), Mobile phone (96.9 per cent) and Radio (96.3 per cent). Those that had two ICT equipments is highest for Fixed phone. (See Table 2.1.10.16 in the Appendix).



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Persons who had Access to ICT Equipments by Source of Access

A majority of the persons (62.4 per cent) and (71.7 per cent) had access to radio and television respectively through family member or friend or neighbour. Access was highest to Internet Services (67.8 per cent) and Personal computer (53.3 per cent) through Business center. (See Table 2.1.10.17 in the Appendix).