

General Household Survey

2.1	General Household Survey:	....	...	9
2.1.1	Population Composition	....	...	9
2.1.2	Household Characteristics	....	...	9
	Distribution of Population by Age Group	....	...	10
	Distribution of Household by Headship and Household Size	....	...	10
	Marital Status	....	...	10
2.1.3	WATER AND SANITATION:	....	...	11
	Safe and Unsafe Drinking Water	....	...	11
	Distribution of Household by Distance to Source of Water	....	...	12
	Distribution of Household by Type of Refuse Disposal	....	...	12
	Distribution of Household by Toilet Facilities	....	...	13
	Distribution of Household by Distance of Toilet Facilities to Dwelling	....	...	14
	Distribution of Household by Type of Housing Unit	....	...	15
	Distribution of Household by Source of Fuel	....	...	15
	Distribution of Household by Electricity Supply	....	...	15
	Distribution of Household by Tenure Pattern	....	...	16
2.1.4	HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE			16
	Distribution of Household Income	....	...	16
	Distribution of Household Expenditure	....	....	17
2.1.5	EDUCATION	.....	.....	17
	Youth Literacy Rate	....	....	17
	Adult Literacy Rate	....	....	17
2.1.6	EMPLOYMENT	....	....	18
	Unemployment Rate	.....	.....	18
	Distribution of Employment Persons by Hours of Work	....	....	19
	Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry, Sector and Gender	.....	.....	19
	Distribution of Persons Engaged in Voluntary/Social Work by Sector and Gender	....	....	19
2.1.7	FEMALE CONTRACEPTIVE			19
	Distribution of Pregnant Women by Clinic Registration and Anti-Tetanus Reception	....	....	19
	Distribution of Persons by Family Planning Method	....	....	19

2.1.8	HEALTH	.....	.....	20
	Birth in the last 12 months	....	....	20
	Birth Weight of Children	....	....	20
	Children Immunization	....	....	20
	Children Breastfeeding	....	....	20
	Death in the Last 12 Months	....	...	21
2.1.9	HOUSING PROJECT			21
2.1.10				
	Building Project Embark upon	....	....	22
	Stage of Completion of Building	....	....	23
2.1.11	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			23
	Distribution of ICT (Radio) by Household....		....	23
	Distribution of ICT (Television) by Household		....	23
	Distribution of ICT (Fixed Telephone) by Household		....	24
	Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by Household		....	24
	Distribution of ICT (Personal Computer) by Household		....	24
	Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Household		....	24
	Distribution of ICT (Radio) by Persons	....	....	25
	Distribution of ICT (Television) by Persons	....	....	25
	Distribution of ICT (Fixed Telephone) by Persons		....	25
	Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by Persons		....	26
	Distribution of ICT (Personal Computer) by Persons		....	26
	Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Persons		....	26
	Distribution of Television Viewers by Station of First Preference	....		26
	Distribution of Television viewers by most preferred station			27
	Distribution of ICT Equipments Owned		....	28
	Distribution of owners of ICT Equipments by number owned and state			28
	Distribution of persons who had Access to ICT Equipments by source			28

Chapter Two

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 1:2, indicating that two person was dependent on each economically active person. The weighted total number of households covered in the survey is 32,564,201. (See Table 2.1.3.1 in the Appendix).

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, 29.7 per cent of the persons aged 5 -14 years accounted for the highest population, followed by persons aged 15 - 29 years, with 23.4 per cent of the population. Elders in age group 60 - 64 years as well as those above 65 years recorded 2.2 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. (Table 2.1.2.1 in the appendix).

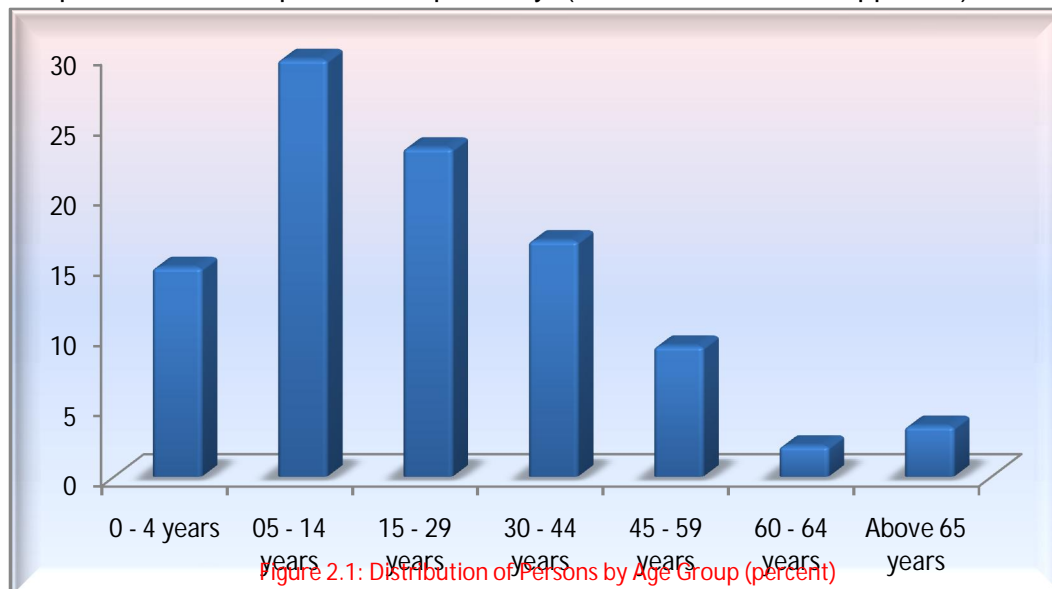


Figure 2.1: Distribution of Persons by Age Group (percent)

2.1.2.2 Distribution of Household by Headship and Household Size

At the national level, the households headed by males constituted 84.9 per cent, while the female-headed households constituted 15.1 per cent. All the states showed similar pattern of distribution. Average household size in Nigeria was 4.6 persons. Bauchi state recorded the highest household size (7.9 persons), while Ekiti and Ogun had the lowest household size (3.0 persons). (See Table 2.1.2.2 in the Appendix).

2.1.2.3 Marital Status

At the national level, more people that were never married during the last survey are now married, indicating that 63.4 percent are married. While those that were never married increased slightly from 29.2 per cent to 29.8 per cent. The result also showed that 1.6 per cent of the people were separated and 0.7 per cent divorced during the survey period.

Distribution of the widow on states showed that Anambra had the highest figure of 12.0 per cent, followed by Imo (10.7 per cent), Abia (10.6 per cent) and Edo (9.8 per cent). The states with lowest widow cases include Nassarawa and Niger (0.5 per cent) each. In all the states, over 47 per cent were married. Highest numbers of married population were recorded in Zamfara (83.4 per cent), Katsina (82.7 per cent) and Yobe (79.4 per cent).

Sector-wise, it was shown that more people in the rural areas were married (66.2 per cent) than those in the urban areas (56.9 per cent). Cases of widowhood (4.7 per cent). Separation (2.4 per cent) and divorce (0.9 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).

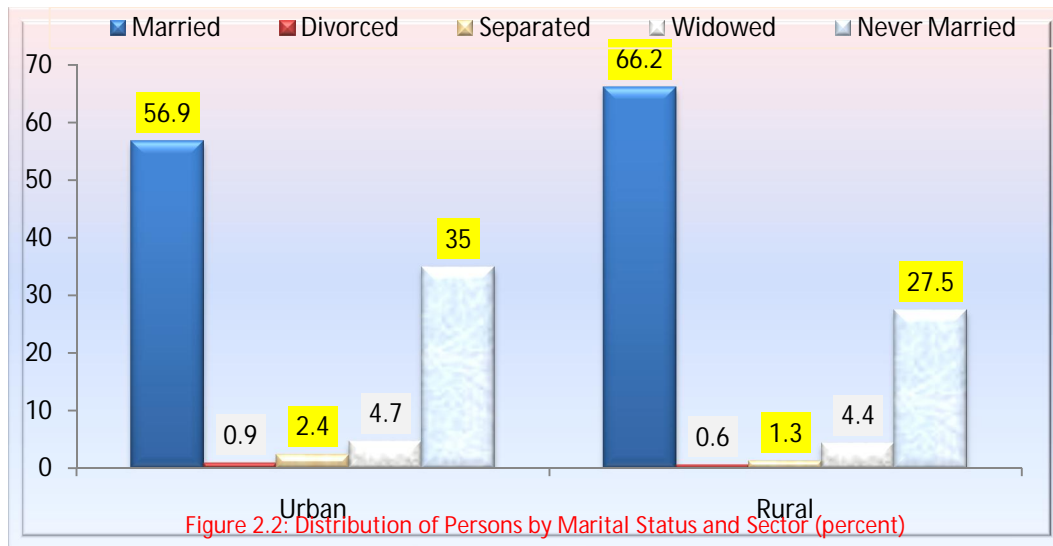


Table 2 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Marital Status and Sector (National)

Marital Status	Urban	Rural	Total
Married	56.9	66.2	63.4
Divorced	0.9	0.6	0.7
Separated	2.4	1.3	1.6
Widowed	4.7	4.4	4.5
Never married	35.0	27.5	29.8

2.1.3.0 Water and Sanitation

2.1.3.1 Safe and Unsafe Drinking Water

Safe or unpolluted 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 majority of households (54.3 per cent) are using safe water for cooking and drinking.

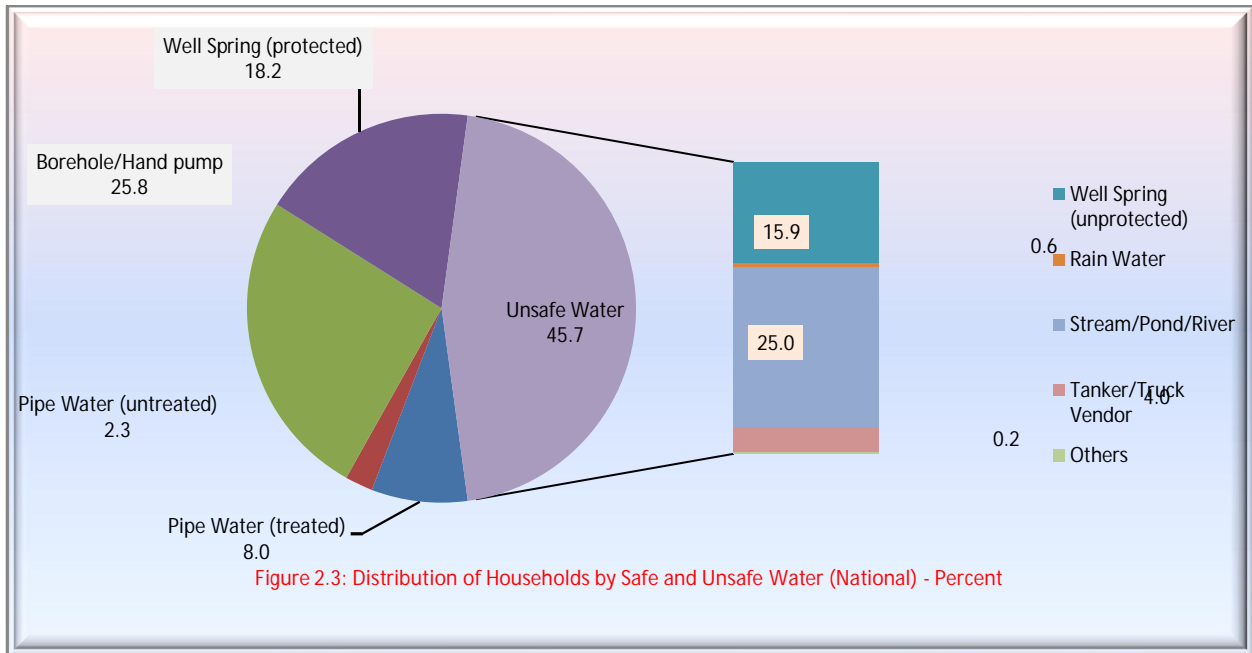


Figure 2.3: Distribution of Households by Safe and Unsafe Water (National) - Percent

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

Safe Water	Percentage	Unsafe Water	Percentage
Pipe water (treated)	8.0	Well spring (unprotected)	15.9
Pipe water (untreated)	2.3	Rain Water	0.6
Borehole/hand pump	25.8	Stream/Pond/River	25.0
Well spring (protected)	18.2	Tanker Truck Vendor	4.0
		Others	0.2
TOTAL	54.3	TOTAL	45.7

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 (81.6 per cent), Ogun (73.0 per cent), Oyo (70.9 per cent), Osun (68.3 per cent), Zamfara (66.0 per cent) and Rivers (65.3 per cent)

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
Osun	11.9	0.3	9.1	47.0	68.3
Oyo	11.4	0.2	17.2	42.1	70.9
Lagos	12.8	7.6	42.3	18.9	81.6
Rivers	3.1	0.0	39.7	22.3	65.3
Ogun	9.4	1.8	47.4	14.4	73.0
Zamfara	3.6	0.2	28.6	33.6	66.0

On the other hand, the six states with lowest safe water status include - Taraba (11.3 per cent), Bayelsa (25.7 per cent), Enugu (27.2 per cent), Nassarawa (37.0 per cent), Adamawa (35.4 per cent) and Benue (23.1 per cent). (See Table 2.1.3.1. in the Appendix).

2.1.3.2 Distribution of Household by Distance to source of water

More than five in every ten households (53.3 per cent) got water within 500 meters from the household, while it took 7.7 per cent of households 1 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 (55.9 per cent), Zamfara (52.9 per cent), Sokoto (39.9 per cent) and Kebbi (39.2 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 unsafe sanitation. Table 5 showed that 7.0 per cent of households used satisfactory refuse disposal method, while majority of the households (91.8 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 (22.1 per cent), Cross River (14.9 per cent), Ebonyi (4.9 per cent), Enugu (4.8 per cent) and Rivers (4.1 per cent). The nine states that indicated highest use of unauthorized refuse heap include Niger (85.7 per cent), Kogi (82.9 per cent), Ekiti (81.1 per cent), Yobe (78.0 per cent) and FCT (68.8 per cent). The five states that recorded highest disposal of solid waste within compound include Kebbi (94.0 per cent), Akwa Ibom (88.7 per cent), Jigawa (77.4 per cent), Ebonyi (67.7 per cent) and Zamfara (66.0 per cent) (See Table 2.1.3.3 in the Appendix).

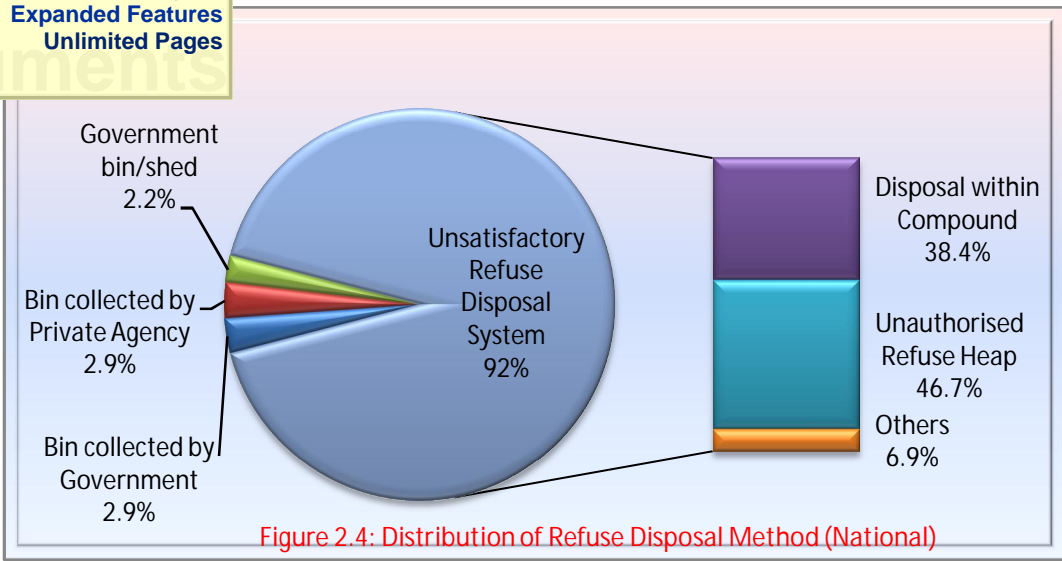


Figure 2.4: Distribution of Refuse Disposal Method (National)

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

Satisfactory Refuse Disposal System	Percentage	Unsatisfactory Refuse Disposal System	Percentage
Bin collected by government	2.9	Disposal Within compound	38.3
Bin collected by private agency	2.9	Unauthorized Refuse heap	46.6
Government bin/shed	2.2	Others	6.9
Total	8.0	Total	91.8

2.1.3.4 Distribution of Household by Toilet Facilities

Conventional means of liquid waste disposal are the use of flush to sewage, flush to septic tank, covered pit latrine 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 2006. Moreso, households that reported 'others' and were not definite on the use of toilet facilities recorded as much as 14.6 per cent. Majority of the households have adopted the use of covered pit latrine (43.9 percent). Distribution by states revealed that four states with highest use of covered pit latrine include Zamfara (85.7 per cent), Akwa Ibom (78.7 per cent), Katsina (75.1 per cent) and Borno (65.2 per cent). Lagos reported the highest sanitation discipline with 13.4 per cent of households using flush to sewage and 39.2 per cent of households using flush to septic tank. (See Table 2.1.3.4 in the Appendix.)

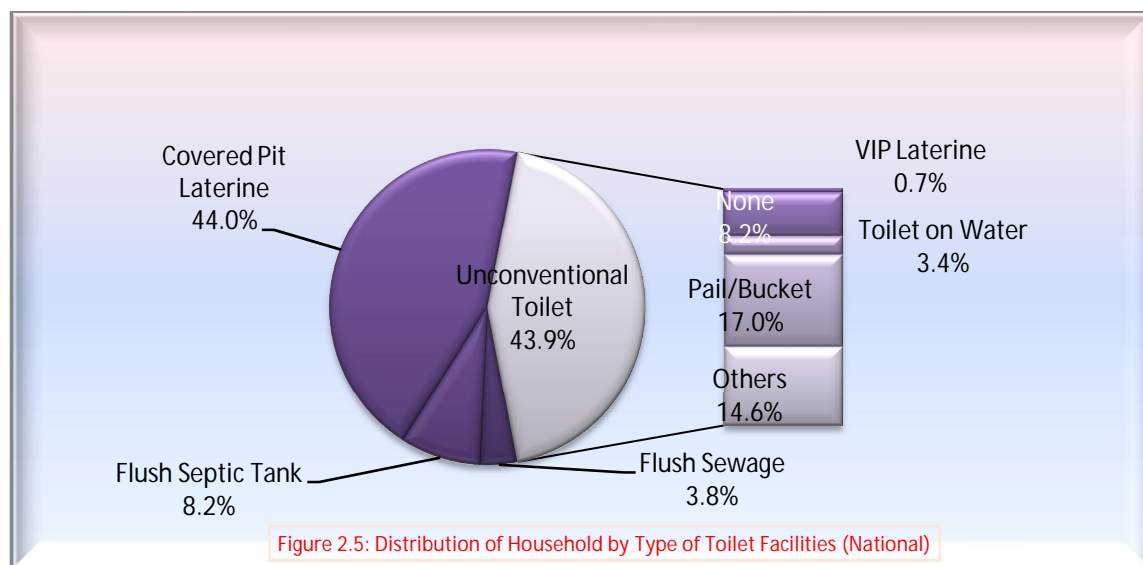


Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Household by type of Toilet Facilities (National)

Conventional Toilet	Percentage	Unconventional Toilet	Percentage
Flush to sewage	3.8	None	8.2
Flush to Septic Tank	8.2	Toilet on water	3.4
Covered Pit Latrine	43.9	Pail/Bucket	0.2
VIP Latrine	0.7	Uncovered Pit Latrine	16.9
		Others	14.6
Total	56.6	Total	43.3

2.1.3.5 Distribution of Household by Distance of Toilet Facilities to Dwelling

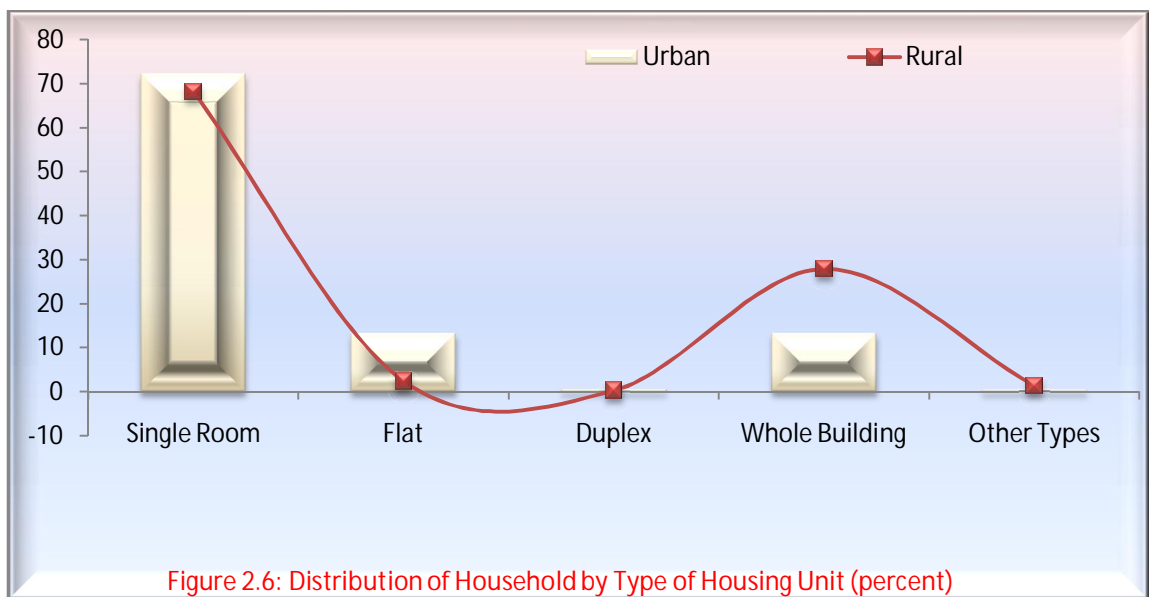
At the national level, about (36.9 per cent) of the households still need to move within 500 metres before they could access toilet facilities and 55.3 per cent of the households reported that their toilet facilities were situated inside dwelling.

Disaggregating to states showed that, states with highest percentage of access to toilet facilities in their places of dwelling were Bauchi (94.9 per cent), Kano (88.8 per cent), Katsina (87.0 per cent), Jigawa (86.2 per cent), Lagos (83.6 per cent), Ekiti (83.2 per cent), Gombe (80.2 per cent) and Kebbi 74.0 per cent). Five highest states with access to toilet facilities within 500 meters include Akwa Ibom (88.0 per cent), Bayelsa (70.5 per cent), Ebonyi (69.5 per cent), Edo (66.7 per cent) and Kwara (63.7 per cent). Similarly, five highest states with households that moved as far as between 500m – 1km to access toilet facilities include Bayelsa (16.3 per cent), Benue 23.6 per cent), Nassarawa (16.2 per cent), Rivers (12.9 percent) and Taraba (15.3 per cent). Plateau state had the highest households (6.2 per cent) that needed to travel 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 (69.5 per cent) reported similar situation with that of last survey year that they live in single room. Twenty three per cent of households claimed to be living in whole building and only 0.4 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 Katsina (98.7 per cent), Bauchi (98.1 per cent), Kano (96.7 per cent), Kebbi (93.8 per cent) and Yobe (93.1 per cent). The states that reported highest residence in flat include FCT (20.6 per cent), Lagos (15.8 per cent) and Delta (13.3 per cent). On the households living in whole building, the five highest states include Zamfara (94.3 per cent), Ebonyi (77.7 per cent), Imo (67.3 per cent), Abia (56.9 per cent) and Anambra (55.8 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 environment with regards to pollution and aforestation. Table 2.1.3.7 revealed that more than four in every five households (77.7 per cent) resorted to the use of firewood for cooking at the national level, indicating similar pattern as with the last survey year. Almost twenty per cent of households were using kerosene, while 0.6 per cent reported the use of gas cooker.

States disaggregation showed similar pattern of distribution, 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 (89.7 per cent). Sector wise, similar pattern of use of gas cooker, kerosene and firewood were recorded for both rural and urban areas.

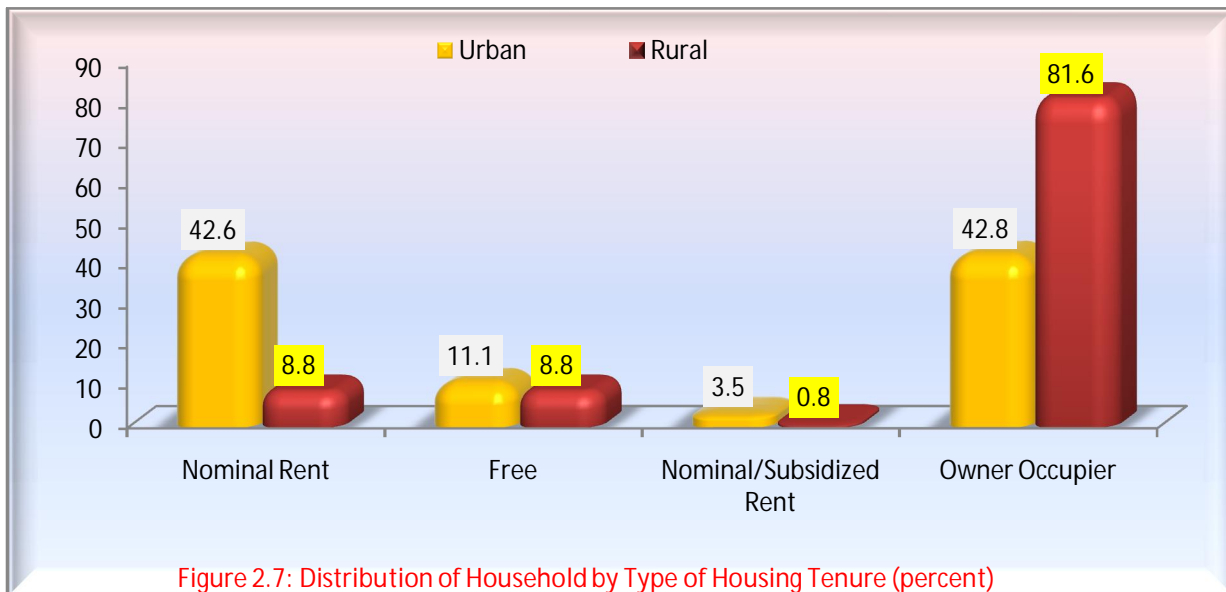
2.1.3.8 Distribution of Household Electricity Supply.

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, 46.2 per cent of the households were using only electricity supplied by PHCN, 4.9 per cent were combining the use to energy supplied by PHCN with the use of generator. The state with highest use of combination of rural electrification and generator was Bayelsa (37.8 per cent). (See Table 2.1.3.8 in the Appendix).

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 (19.4 per cent) lived in rented accommodation, followed by those who were residing in their own houses (69.5 per cent), while 9.5 per cent were living in their houses free of charge.

State-wise, the same pattern of distribution was shown. The five states with highest households living in rented accommodation were Lagos (59.8 per cent), Delta (44.1 per cent), Ogun (37.4 per cent), Oyo (34.8 per cent) and FCT (32.4 per cent). Similarly, the five states with highest households residing in owner occupier houses include Taraba (97.2 per cent), Katsina (96.9 per cent), Zamfara (95.8 per cent), Bauchi (94.9 per cent) and Sokoto (94.7 per cent).



2.1.4 Household Income and Expenditure

2.1.4.1 Distribution of Household Income

At the national level, 29.8 per cent of the households earned income of between N10, 000 and N19, 999 a month compared to last year survey of 31.7 per cent, while 23.8 per cent earned income of ~~N~~5, 000 to ~~N~~9, 999. Only 1.6 per cent of households earned income above ~~N~~80, 000 per month.

The states showed similar pattern of distribution. Five states with households that earned the highest percentage of monthly income between ~~N~~10,000 and ~~N~~19,999 include Anambra (41.6 percent), Akwa Ibom(39.0 per cent), Edo (38.4 per cent), Delta (38.0 per cent) and Gombe (37.5 per cent). States with highest percentage of households that lived on less than ~~N~~1,000 include Bauchi (15.7 per cent), Jigawa (13.1 per cent), Sokoto (12.5 per cent), Zamfara (6.7 per cent) and Kebbi (5.5 per cent). (See Table 2.1.4.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.4.2 Distribution of Household Expenditure

Very few households spent less than N1,000 in the last one month before the survey on the various items listed on food. Of the total number of households surveyed, 39.6 per cent expended between N1,000.00 and N4,999.00 on food. The households that expended less than N1,000 in the last one month before the survey include school fees (20.6 per cent), medical expenses (43.0 per cent) House expenses (26.8 per cent), remittances (31.3 per cent), clothing (16.7 per cent), transport (36.9 per cent), food (4.2 per cent) and other expenses (32.4 per cent). Similarly, the households that expended between N10,000 and N19,999 in the last one month before the survey include school fees (7.8 per cent), medical expenses (2.0 per cent), house expenses (2.1 per cent), remittances (4.1 per cent), clothing (3.3 per cent), transport (1.6 per cent), feeding (18.3 per cent) and other expenses (3.6 per cent). (See Table 2.1.4.2 in the Appendix).

2.1.5 Education

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

2.1.5.1 Youth Literacy rate

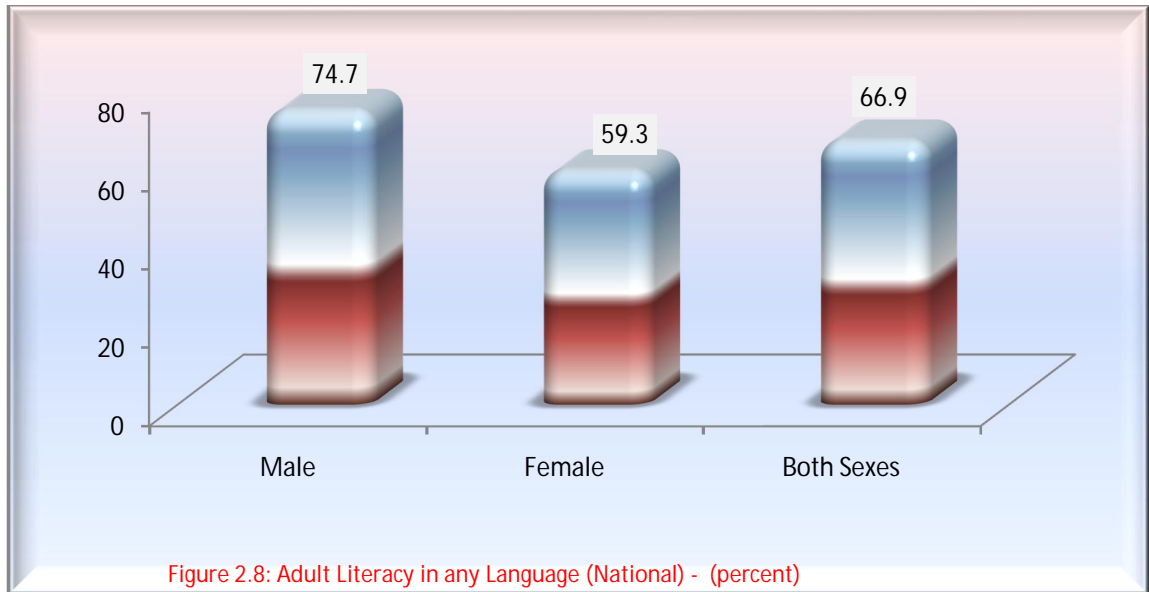
Youth literacy rate is defined as persons aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write in any language. Table 2.1.5.1 showed that 80.0 per cent of Nigerian youths are literate, males were more literate (85.3 per cent) than the females (74.7 per cent).

States with highest youth literacy rates include Ondo (98.9 per cent), Lagos (98.6 per cent), Edo (98.3 per cent), Osun (98.1 per cent), Abia (97.9 per cent) and Imo (97.5 per cent). Similarly, the states with low rates include Yobe (27.6 per cent), Katsina (33.4 per cent), Zamfara (40.3 per cent), Kebbi (47.2 per cent), Sokoto (55.9 per cent) and Taraba (57.3 percent).

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 66.9 per cent. The result reflected more adult literate males (74.4 per cent) than females (59.3 per cent).

Disaggregating to states revealed that the states with highest literacy rate include Lagos (91.1 per cent), Rivers (89.6 per cent), Abia (89.3 per cent), Edo (86.7 per cent) and Anambra (86.6 per cent). Similarly, the states with lowest rate include Yobe (19.4 per cent), Zamfara (30.7 per cent) and Sokoto (42.2 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.

2.1.6.1 Unemployment Rates

The result of the survey showed that the national unemployment rate, Nigerian version is 11.8

State wise, unemployment rate (Nigerian version) was highest in Rivers (24.0), Zamfara (23.1), Cross River (20.5), Kogi (20.4) and Rivers (20.1). Benue had the lowest unemployment rate. (See Table 2.1.6.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.6.2 Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours of Work

At the national level, table 2.1.6.2 showed that over 5 million out of the employed persons work for more than 56 hours per week, while more than 2 million persons work for between 48 and 56 hours in a week.

Sector wise, similar pattern was shown for both urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, 1,284,702 working persons put in above 56 hours per week, while 3,281 persons worked for 1- 15 hours per week. Rural areas showed similar features of distribution.

2.1.6.3 Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry, Sector and Gender

The result of the survey showed that 45,181,576 persons were employed. Employment was highest in Agriculture, hunting and forestry (24,119,542 persons), followed by Wholesale and Retail trade (8,628,749 persons) while Extra-territorial organizations and bodies had the least employment (55,356 persons).

Disaggregating to sector, employment in the rural areas were more (31,247,392 persons) as compared to the urban areas (13,934,184 persons).

Distributing to gender, more males (27,194,964 persons) were employed, while females employed were (17,986,613 persons). (See table 2.1.6.3 in the Appendix)

2.1.6.4 Distribution of Persons in Voluntary/Social Work

The result of the survey showed that 4,510,041 persons were engaged in voluntary or social work, which in other words called Non-profit Institution. Engagement was highest in Religious Social work (1,729,956 persons), followed by those engaged in Social Services (1,011,682 persons). International Voluntary work engaged the least (2,009) number of persons.

Distributing to place of residence revealed that voluntary or social workers were engaged more in the rural areas (3,047,956 persons) than in the urban areas (1,462,085 persons).

Disaggregating to gender, more males (2,656,594 persons) were engaged in non-profit institution than females (1,853,447 persons). (See table 2.1.6.4 in the Appendix).

2.1.7 Female Conceptive

2.1.7.1 Distribution of Pregnant Women by Clinic Registration and Anti-Tetanus Reception

At the national level, 38.6 per cent of the pregnant women were registered at the clinic and 47.2 per cent of them received anti-tetanus injection. Apart from that, 22.9 per cent

of the pregnant women that were registered visit the clinic once in a month, 30.6 per cent visit twice and 1.4 per cent visit five times.

Distribution to states showed that Abia had the highest record of pregnant women (94.9 per cent) that were registered at the clinic. Among the registered pregnant women, Kogi had the lowest figure (7.3 per cent) of those that received anti-tetanus injection. (See Table 2.1.7.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.7.2 Percentage Distribution of Persons by Family Planning Method

Table 2.1.7.2 showed that among persons aged 15 years and above that claimed to be currently using family planning, 45.0 percent are urban dwellers and 55.0 percent are in the rural area. Similarly, in the urban area 50.9 percent used pill while 49.1 are rural dwellers. More person's uses condom in the rural area 52.1 percent than in the urban area 47.9 per cent while Female sterilization and Male sterilization is urban 75.4 percent, 96.2 percent and rural 24.6 percent, 3.8 percent respectively. About 86.6 percent of those that uses Traditional methods are rural dwellers and 13.4 urban dwellers.

2.1.8 Health

2.1.8.1 Birth in the last 12 months

During the last 12 months in Nigeria, distribution of birth showed that more male children were born (52.0 per cent) than female (48.0 per cent), indicating a similar pattern with last year's distribution.

State disaggregation showed that the five states that reported highest percentage of male live birth include Kebbi (70.4 per cent), Osun (68.7 per cent), Kogi (65.4 per cent), Taraba (65.1 per cent) and Sokoto (62.8 per cent). On the other hand, the states that reported highest percentage of female live birth include Ondo (66.8 per cent), FCT (62.8 per cent), Borno (58.8 per cent), Imo (58.6 per cent) and Bauchi (56.6 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 mother. Table 2.1.8.2 showed that at the national level, among the live birth, children that weighed between 2kg and 2.99kg were highest (40.5 per cent), followed by those that weighed between 3kg and 3.99kg at birth (38.9 per cent).

State distribution showed that children that weighed between 1kg and 1.9kg are very few, includes; Borno (7.6 per cent), Ondo (6.4 per cent), Delta (3.7 percent), Anambra (2.7 per cent) and Zamfara (2.4 per cent). The states with children weighing 2kg and 2.99 kg include Jigawa (81.2 per cent), Zamfara (78.5 per cent), Ondo(77.7 per cent), Borno (74.1 per cent) and Adamawa (72.5 per cent). Children that weighed between 3kg and 3.99kg were Lagos (79.6 per cent), Ogun (77.0 per cent), FCT (71.5 per cent) and Enugu (70.1 per cent).

Disaggregation of weight at birth to zones showed that in North West, Children that weighed between 2kg and 2.99kg were more (57.6 per cent) than any other zones. Children that weighed between 1kg and 1.99kg were in South-West (2.2 per cent),

South-South (1.6 per cent) and North – Central (1.5 per cent). (See Table 2.1.8.2 in the Appendix).

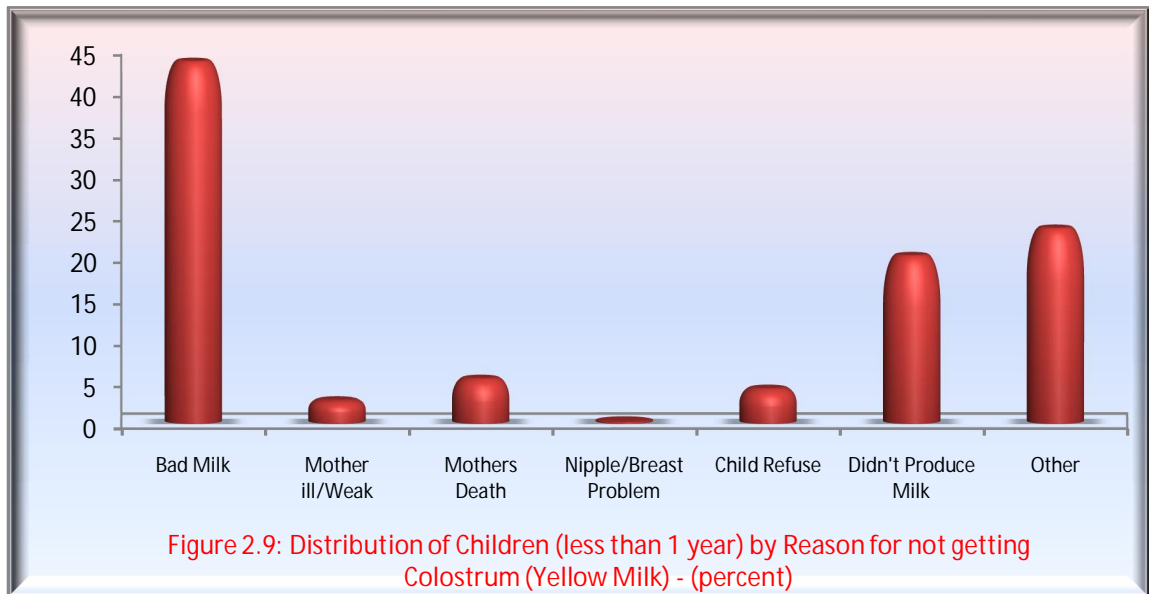
2.1.8.3 Children Immunization

The immunization status showed that at the national level, 1.5 per cent of the children aged one year or less received Measles vaccination and 4.7 per cent of the children received BCG Vaccination. The result revealed that 2.9 per cent of the children had received at least one of the DPT Vaccinations and 5.3 per cent of the children had received at least one of the OPV Vaccinations. Children that had yellow fever vaccination recorded 2.7 per cent, while 0.9 per cent had received MMR and 43.3 per cent of the children had received Vitamin A supplement. (See Table 2.1.8.3 in the Appendix).

2.1.8.4 Children Breast feeding

Table 2.1.8.4 revealed that among Nigerian children who are less than one year old that had never been breast fed, 43.6 percent did not get colostrums (first yellow milk) because of the belief that the milk is bad, 2.8 percent of the children did not get the milk because of the illness or weakness of the mothers, 0.3 percent of the denial was due to the nipple or breast problem which the mothers had and 20.2 percent was due to the mothers inability to produce milk.

Disaggregating to 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 (59.4 per cent) than female (40.6 per cent).

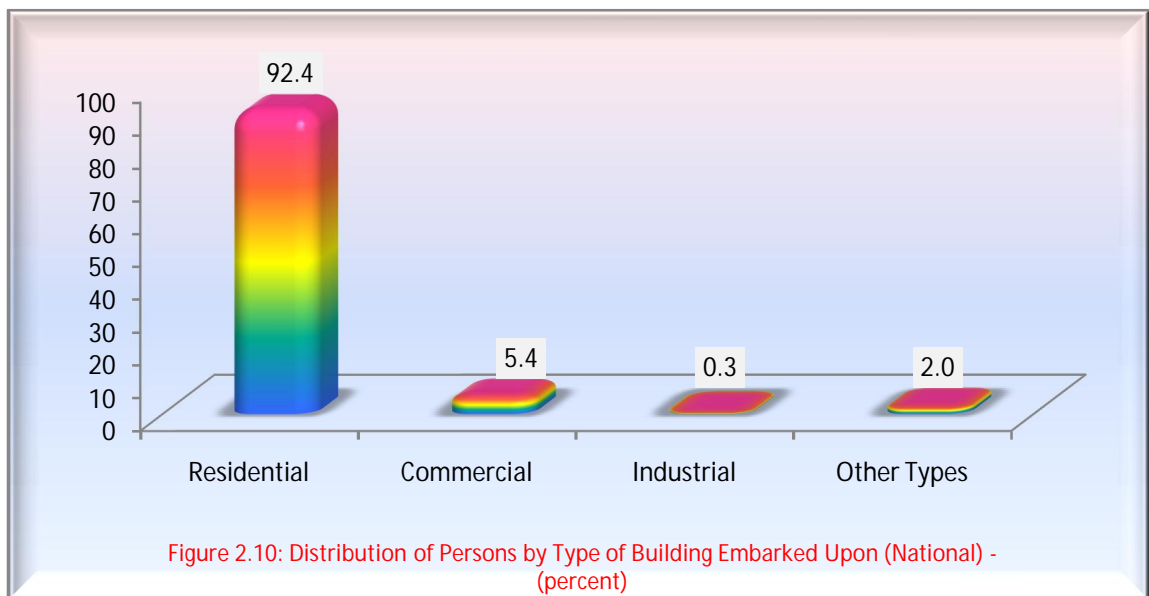
Disaggregation to states vary from state to state (as showed in table 2.1.8.5 in the Appendix).

2.1.9 Housing Project

2.1.9.1 Building Project Embark Upon

At the national level, 92.4 per cent of the building projects started during the year (2007) were residential buildings, 5.4 per cent of the projects were for commercial purposes, while 2.0 per cent were for other purposes.

The same pattern of distribution was shown for the states. (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, highest figure of persons who started building projects reported the projects had reached window level (17.5 per cent), followed by lintel level (20.8 per cent), and foundation level (15.1 per cent). The result showed that 19.8 per cent of the people had completed the projects by the end of the year, while 26.8 per cent claimed that the projects had reached roofing level.

Distributing to states, the pattern of distribution was similar. The highest state with completion of projects included 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 play powerful and vital role in socio-economic development. Hence, the government policy on improved communication was designed to further drive the privatization programmes.

2.1.10.1 Distribution of ICT (Radio) by Household

About 88.0 per cent of the households in Nigeria had access to radio among the households, 72.9 per cent had access through ownership, while 12.0 per cent of the households had no access at all.

Distributing to states revealed that households in Bauchi had the highest access to radio (94.8 per cent), followed Sokoto (94.5 per cent), FCT (93.8 per cent), Gombe (93.3 per cent), Zamfara (92.8 per cent) and Niger (92.5 per cent).

Sector disaggregation showed that urban households had the higher access to radio (93.1 per cent) than those in the rural areas (85.7 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was shown for ownership only and access only. (see Table 2.1.10.1 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.2 Distribution of ICT (Television) by Household

Fifty one (51) per cent of households in Nigeria had access to television, out of which 16.7 per cent only had access without necessarily owning them, while 34.3 per cent actually owned the facilities.

State distribution showed that the five states that had the highest household access to television include Lagos (94.9 per cent), Edo (84.4 per cent), Bayelsa (82.4 per cent), Imo (80.5) percent) and Anambra (77.9 per cent). Sector-wise, it revealed that urban households had higher access to television (82.7 per cent) than those in the rural areas (36.7 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, 93.6 per cent of the households neither owned nor had access to fixed telephone, while 6.4 per cent had access. Among the households, which had access, 5.5 per cent only had access without necessarily owning the facilities, while 1.0 per cent actually owned them.

State distribution showed that Lagos had the highest access (42.4 per cent), followed by Oyo (13.6 per cent), Anambra (11.8 per cent), Rivers (11.3 per cent), FCT (10.4 per cent) and Kano (9.5 per cent).

Sector disaggregation revealed that urban households had the higher access (14.1 per cent) than the rural households (3.0 percent). The same feature was observed for ownership only and access only, indicating a similar pattern with the previous year. (See Table 2.1.10.3 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.4 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by Household

At the national level, the result showed that 63.5 per cent of the households had access to mobile telephone. Among the households, 21.7 per cent only had access to the facilities without necessarily owning them, while 41.8 per cent actually owned them.

State wise, it revealed, that Lagos had the highest access (97.1 per cent) to mobile telephone. The states that also had higher access include Ondo and Edo (87.7 per cent) respectively, Anambra (85.1 per cent), Ogun (84.7 per cent) and FCT (83.6 per cent).

Sector distribution showed that the urban households had higher access (88.4 per cent) than their rural counterparts (52.2 percent). Similar pattern of distribution was observed for ownership only and households that had access without necessarily owning the equipments. (See Table 2.1.10.4 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.5 Distribution of ICT (Personal Computer) by Household

Nine in every ten households in Nigeria neither owned nor had access to personal computer, while 7.5 per cent had access. Among the households that had access, 6.3 per cent had access without necessarily owning the equipments, while 1.2 per cent actually owned them.

Disaggregating to states, Lagos reported the highest access (21.5 per cent), followed by FCT (19.5 per cent), Anambra (18.3 per cent), River (16.7 per cent), Oyo (16.4 per cent) and Plateau (15.4 per cent).

Distributing to sector showed that urban households had higher access (17.3 per cent) to the equipments than rural households (3.0 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was show 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, 94.3 per cent of the households in Nigeria neither owned nor had access to internet services, while 5.7 per cent had access. Among the households which had access, 0.2 per cent actually owned the facilities, while 5.5 per cent only had access without necessarily owing them.

State-wise, Anambra states had the highest access (16.2 per cent) to internet services, followed by Rivers (16.1 per cent), Lagos (15.7 per cent), FCT (15.0 per cent), Oyo (14.3 per cent), Ogun (13.3 per cent) and Abia (12.8 per cent).

Disaggregating to sector showed that urban households had higher access (13.9 per cent) than the rural households (2.0 per cent). Similar feature was shown for the household which only owned the facilities 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 seven in every ten persons (78.9 per cent) in Nigeria had access to radio, while 21.1 per cent neither had access nor owned the equipments. Among the population who had the access, 29.1 per cent actually owned, while 49.8 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 and Anambra States (94.6 per cent) respectively, Kano (93.8 per cent), Abia (91.7 per cent), Oyo (91.3 per cent) and Lagos (91.1 per cent). Sector – wise, the result showed that the urban population had higher access (86.3 per cent) than those in the rural areas (75.7 per cent). Similar pattern was shown for those who actually owned radio. But among the population who only had access to the equipments without necessarily owning them, the urban residents had higher access (54.4 per cent) than those in the rural areas (47.8 per cent). (See Table 2.1.10.7 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.8 Distribution of ICT (Television) by Persons

In Nigeria 46.2 per cent of the persons had access to television, while 53.8 per cent do not have access or own them. Among the population who had access to television, 12.2 per cent actually owned them, while 34.0 per cent only had access but do not own them.

Distributing to states, it was shown that Lagos residents had access most (92.3 per cent) to television, followed by Anambra (84.6 per cent), Bayelsa (81.5 per cent) and Abia (80.4 per cent).

Disaggregating to place of residence showed that the urban population had higher access (77.2 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

Five percent of Nigerians had access to fixed telephone. Among the persons that had access, 0.3 per cent of the people actually owned the equipments, while 5.4 per cent only had access without necessarily owing them.

States by state disaggregation showed that Lagos residents had access most (45.5 per cent) to fixed telephone. The states with the next higher access included Anambra (14.7 per cent), FCT (12.2 per cent) and Oyo (12.0 per cent).

Sector-wise, the result showed that the urban residents had higher access (13.4 per cent) than those in the rural areas (2.0 per cent). Similar feature was observed for persons who actually owned the equipments and those who had access but do not really own them. (See Table 2.1.10.9 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.10 Distribution of ICT (Mobile Telephone) by persons

At least, six percent of Nigerians had access to mobile telephone. Among the persons that had access, 23.1 per cent actually owned the equipments, while 32.7 per cent only had access but do not really own them.

Distributing to states revealed showed that Lagos residents had access most to mobile telephone (95.9 per cent), followed by Anambra (89.0 per cent), Abia (86.5 per cent), Ogun (84.8 per cent), FCT (81.8 per cent) and Ondo (81.3 per cent).

Disaggregating to place of resident showed that the urban residents had higher access (82.2 per cent) to mobile telephone than those in the rural areas (44.3 per cent). Similar feature was shown for those who had access without necessarily owning the equipments, while for those who actually own, urban residents had higher access (43.6 per cent) than those in the rural areas (14.2 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, 6.4 per cent of Nigerians had access to Personal Computers, while 93.6 per cent neither owned nor had access to them. Among the population that had access, 5.9 per cent do not necessarily own them, while 0.5 per cent actually owned the equipments.

Disaggregating to states, Anambra residents had the highest access (23.5 per cent) to personal computer, followed by Lagos (22.1 per cent), FCT (16.5 per cent), Ogun (12.0 per cent), Oyo (11.7 per cent) and Delta (9.8 per cent).

Disaggregating to place of residence, urban residents had higher access to personal computers (15.6 per cent) than those in the rural areas, (2.5 per cent). Similar pattern of distribution was observed for those who had access but do not necessarily own the

equipment. Urban residents had higher access through ownership (14.3 per cent) than those in the rural areas (2.3 per cent). (See Table 2.1.10.11) in the Appendix.

2.1.10.12 Distribution of ICT (Internet Service) by Persons

At the national level, 95.0 per cent of persons neither own nor had access to internet service, while 5.0 per cent of persons had access. Among the persons who had access, 4.9 per cent only had access without necessary owning them, while 0.1 per cent actually owned them.

States which had highest access, included Anambra (18.0 per cent), Lagos (16.9 per cent), Ogun (13.6 per cent), FCT (11.3 per cent) and Oyo (10.5 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 (20.8 per cent), followed by the State TV (9.8 per cent), Galaxy (5.3 per cent) and the other private stations.

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 urban areas than those in the rural areas. Similar scenario was shown for the various State TV, and for those who viewed other stations not categorized. However, television viewers who watch the private if owned stations were more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.(See Table 2.1.10.13 in the Appendix).

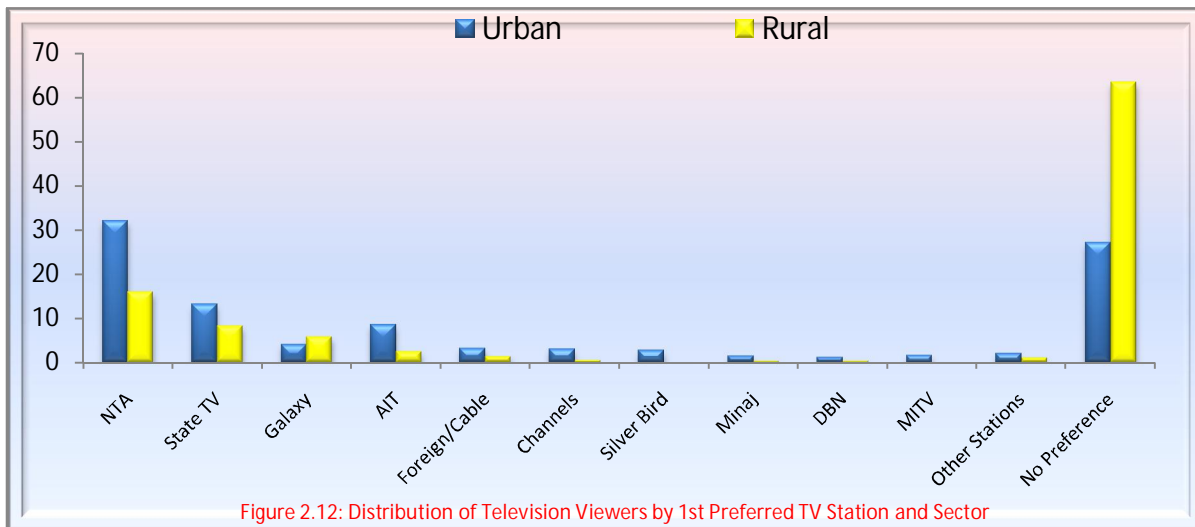


Figure 2.12: Distribution of Television Viewers by 1st Preferred TV Station and Sector

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 (13.1 per cent), followed by State TV (10.3 per cent), Galaxy

stations (5.8 per cent), AIT (5.2 per cent) and Foreign/Cable (2.1 per cent).(See Table 2.1.10.14 in the Appendix).

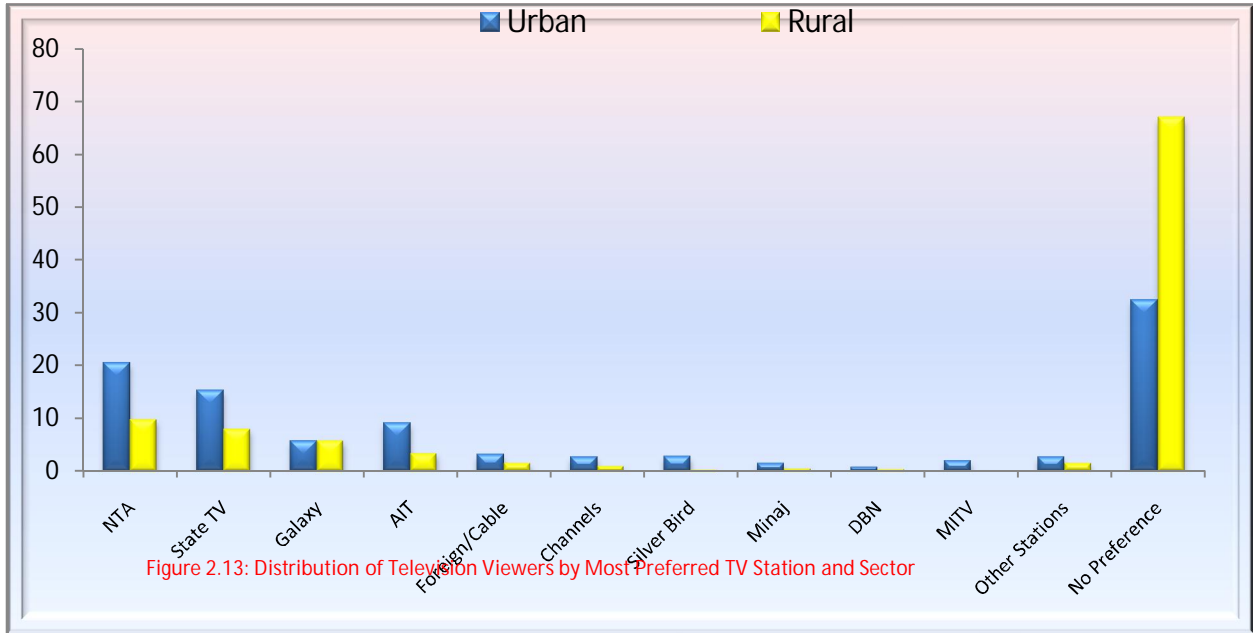


Figure 2.13: Distribution of Television Viewers by Most Preferred TV Station and Sector

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 Radio (45.0 per cent), Mobile Phone (35.1 per cent), Television (18.6 per cent), Personal Computer (0.7 per cent), Fixed Telephone (0.5 per cent) and Internet Service (0.2 per cent). Lagos State recorded the highest in Mobile Telephone followed by FCT (45.5 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 equipments is more; Fixed Telephone (95.0 per cent), Radio (93.5 per cent) and Television 92.3 percent. Those that had two ICT equipments is more in Internet Service 64.8 percent. (See Table 2.1.10.16 in the Appendix).

2.1.10.17 Distribution of Persons who had Access to ICT Equipments by Source of Access

Access to Radio showed that majority of the persons (59.8 per cent) and (67.7 per cent) had access to radio and television respectively through family member or friend or neighbour. Access was highest to mobile telephone (37.7 per cent) and Personal computer (58.9 per cent) through Business center. (See Table 2.1.10.17 in the Appendix).