


# NIGERIA

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## Socio-Economic Survey 2026



 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Interior

 Federal Office for  
Immigration  
and Asylum



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**1 Executive summary**

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NOIPolls Limited conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Nigeria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 16 February and 17 March 2026. The survey consisted of a total of 733 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 237 residents of Lagos, 253 residents of Auchi, and 243 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

**2 Trends**

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To indicate a trend, a difference of at least 5% to the data point is required. Thus, an increase or decrease of 5 % or more compared to the previous year is considered a trend.

**Housing**

While in 2025, 32% could just about afford housing costs, the proportion has increased to 45% in 2026.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>
Manage to afford housing costs	16	20
Can just about afford housing costs	32	45
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	44	27
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	7	7

While in 2025, 12% always had electricity in their dwelling, the proportion has decreased to 7% in 2026.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>
Always have electricity available	12	7
Mostly have electricity available	17	12
Sometimes have electricity available	66	69
Never have electricity available	5	12

**Food and water access**

While in 2025, 39% could just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has increased to 52% in 2026. Simultaneously, the proportion of those hardly managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family decreased from 41% in 2025 to 24% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	16	21
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food for family	39	52
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	41	24
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	4	3

While in 2025, 20% sometimes had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has increased to 25% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	67	65
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	20	25
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	6	6
Never have access to clean drinking water	7	4

**Basic consumer goods**

While in 2025, 29% could just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, the proportion has increased to 46% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	12	14
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	29	46
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	43	33
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	15	7

### Necessary hygiene products

While in 2025, 25% hardly managed to provide basic consumer goods for their family, the proportion has decreased to 18% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	35	38
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	34	36
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	25	18
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	6	8

### Health services

#### Vaccinations

No significant change regarding the access to vaccinations can be seen between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	44	42
Have access, but cannot afford	25	27
Have no access	28	27

#### Medication and drugs

No significant change regarding the access to medication and drugs can be seen between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	55	55
Have access, but cannot afford	34	33
Have no access	10	11

**Primary medical care (family doctor)**

While in 2025, 24% had access but could not afford primary medical care, the proportion has increased to 30% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	22	23
Have access, but cannot afford	24	30
Have no access	53	47

**Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)**

While in 2025, 31% had access but could not afford a medical specialist, the proportion has increased to 34% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	16	16
Have access, but cannot afford	31	34
Have no access	49	48

**Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)**

While in 2025, 26% had access but could not afford advanced treatment, the proportion has increased to 33% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	9	9
Have access, but cannot afford	26	33
Have no access	56	51

### Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

No significant change regarding the access to medical diagnostics can be seen between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	29	29
Have access, but cannot afford	29	32
Have no access	37	36

## 3 Main results

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### Sense of security

- 36% of all respondents (n = 733) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 31% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 11% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 21% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.
- 43% of Benin respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 42% of Auchi respondents, and 22% of Lagos respondents. 40% of Benin respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 31% of Auchi respondents, and 21% of Lagos respondents. 16% of Lagos respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, followed by 11% of Auchi respondents, and 7% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is to be found among Lagos respondents with 40%, while this is true for 14% of Auchi respondents, and 10% of Benin respondents. 2% of Auchi and 1% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

### Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 20% manage to afford the housing costs. 45% of the respondents can just about afford the

housing costs (n = 733). 27% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

- City comparison (n = 733) shows that 32% of Benin respondents, 15% of Auchi respondents, and 13% of Lagos respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 57% of Lagos respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 47% of Auchi, and 31% of Benin residents. 30% of Auchi respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the same is true for 28% of Benin and 24% of Lagos respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Benin residents with 8%, followed by Auchi with 7%, and Lagos with 6%. Among Auchi and Benin respondents, 1% each did not answer.

### **Access to electricity in dwelling**

- 7% of the respondents (n = 733) always have electricity available, while 12% mostly have electricity available. The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available with 69%. A share of 12% never have electricity available.
- 10% of Benin residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 5% of Auchi and 4% of Lagos respondents. 16% of Benin respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by 11% of Auchi and 10% of Lagos respondents. 71% of Lagos residents sometimes have access to electricity, while the same is true for 70% of Auchi respondents, and 67% of Benin respondents. 15% of Lagos residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 14% of Auchi and 7% of Benin residents.

### **Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food**

- 21% of the respondents (n = 733) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 52% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Benin with 33%, followed by Lagos and Auchi with each 15%. 57% of Auchi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 56% of respondents in Lagos, and 42% of respondents in Benin. 27% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Auchi this is true for 25%, and in Benin for 21% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Benin residents with 4%, followed by Lagos and Auchi with each 2%. 1% of Auchi respondents did not answer.

### **Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods**

- 14% of surveyed participants (n = 733) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 46% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 33% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 23% of Benin residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 11% of Lagos and 8% of Auchi respondents. 48% of Lagos residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 47% of Auchi and 41% of Benin respondents. 35% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 34% of Auchi residents, and 30% of Benin residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Auchi residents with 10%, followed by Lagos and Benin residents with each 6%. Among Auchi residents 1% did not answer.

### **Access to clean drinking water**

- 65% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to clean drinking water, while 25% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 6% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 4% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 733) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Benin with 69%, followed by Auchi with 68%, and Lagos with 58%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Lagos respondents with 29%, followed by Auchi and Benin respondents with each 23%. 8% of Lagos respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 5% of Auchi respondents, and 3% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Lagos and Benin respondents with each 5%, followed by Auchi respondents with 3%. 1% of Auchi respondents did not answer.

### **Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 38% of the survey participants (n = 733) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 36% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 18% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 8% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).
- The highest proportion of those always having all necessary products is among Benin respondents with 41%, followed by Auchi respondents with 38%, and Lagos respondents with

35%. 37% of Benin respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 36% of Lagos respondents, and for 35% of Auchi respondents. 22% of Auchi respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by 17% of Lagos and 16% of Benin respondents. Among Lagos respondents, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 6% of Benin and 5% of Auchi residents.

### **Access to medical services**

- 42% of the respondents (n = 733) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 27% have access but they are not able to afford them. 27% do not have any access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.
- 55% of the survey participants (n = 733) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 11% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 23% of the respondents (n = 733) always have access and can afford a visit, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 47% have no access to primary medical care.
- 16% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 48% have no access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.
- 9% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 51% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.
- 29% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 36% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

### **School attendance**

- Asking all respondents (n = 305) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 80% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 13% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 7% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 305) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Benin with 89%, followed by 78% in Auchi, and 76% in Lagos. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Lagos with 17%, followed by Auchi with 14%, and Benin with 4%. 8% among Auchi respondents admitted that none of their

children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 7% among Lagos and Benin respondents.

### **Contribution to household income**

- 97% of the respondents (n = 305) stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income. 2% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while 1% admitted that their children worked significantly to support the family.
- City comparison (n = 305) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Lagos respondents with 99%, followed by Benin respondents with 97%, and Auchi respondents with 94%. 4% of Auchi respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by Lagos and Benin respondents with each 1%. 1% of Benin respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 2% of Auchi and 1% Benin respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income.

## **4 Methodology**

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

NOIPolls Limited conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Nigeria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 16 February and 17 March 2026. The survey consisted of a total of 733 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 237 residents of Lagos, 253 residents of Auchi, and 243 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

NOIPolls adopted a proportionate, stratified random sampling design for polling. Respondents 18+ years are selected from our database of (94 million) phone owning Nigerians (NOIPolls has indicated that interviews with minors (under the age of 18) requires legal consent by the parents. To be able to conduct the survey in a timely manner, the age group of 16 to 18 year olds was thus largely omitted.). Stratification was set on several key demographics such as age (18+), gender, geo-political zones, states, and Local Government Areas (LGAs) to make sure the final sample was representative of the actual population. The gender and the geo-political zone demographic distribution of the respondents were in the same proportion with the 2006 National Population Census. These categories of respondents are extracted from NOIPolls Number Database (NPND).

With this sample size of 608 and the selection method, the results obtained represented the opinions of residents living in the cities Lagos, Auchi, and Benin with 95% confidence level and plus or minus 6% margin of error. This included a design effect of 1.5. The interviews were conducted in English, Pidgin as well as in Yoruba languages. NOIPolls recognized that the exclusive use

of telephone polling had its limitation of excluding non-phone-owning Nigerians. Nonetheless, with the country’s tele-density put over 115.63 per cent by the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), NOIPolls considered the used telephone polling approach appropriate. Also, given the rigorous scientific process of randomization and stratification applied, the validity of the methodology and approach could be secured by NOIPolls.

**5 Chapter summary**

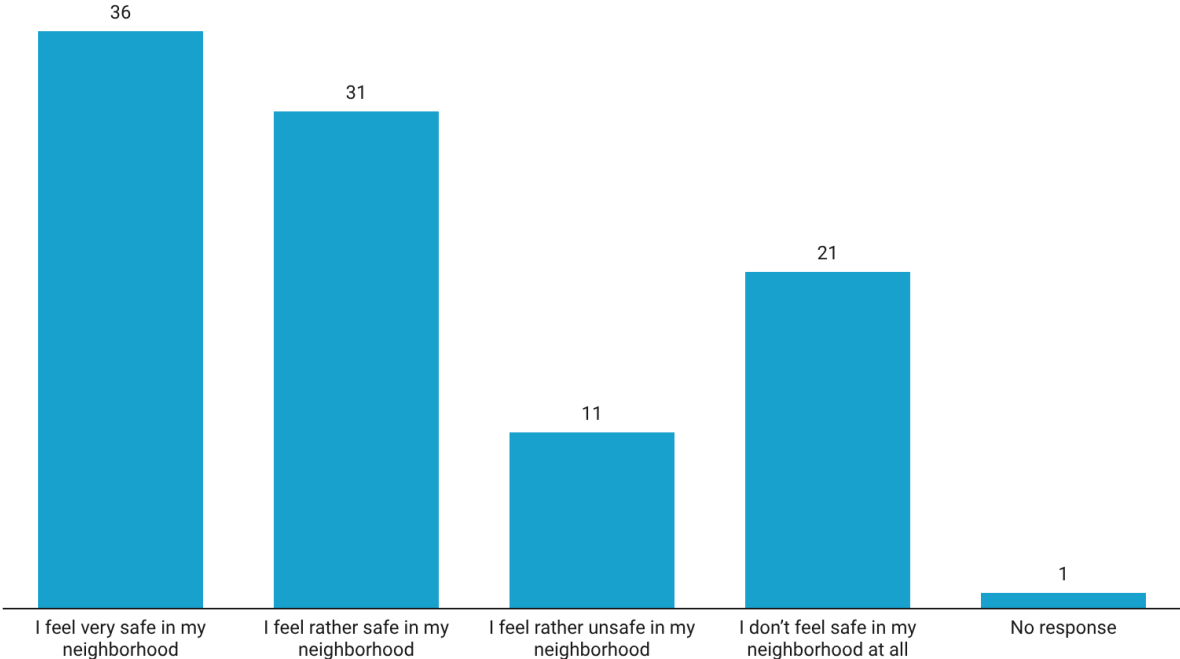
**5.1 Sense of security**

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36% of all respondents (n = 733) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 31% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 11% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 21% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.

**Sense of security – Total (n = 733)**

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

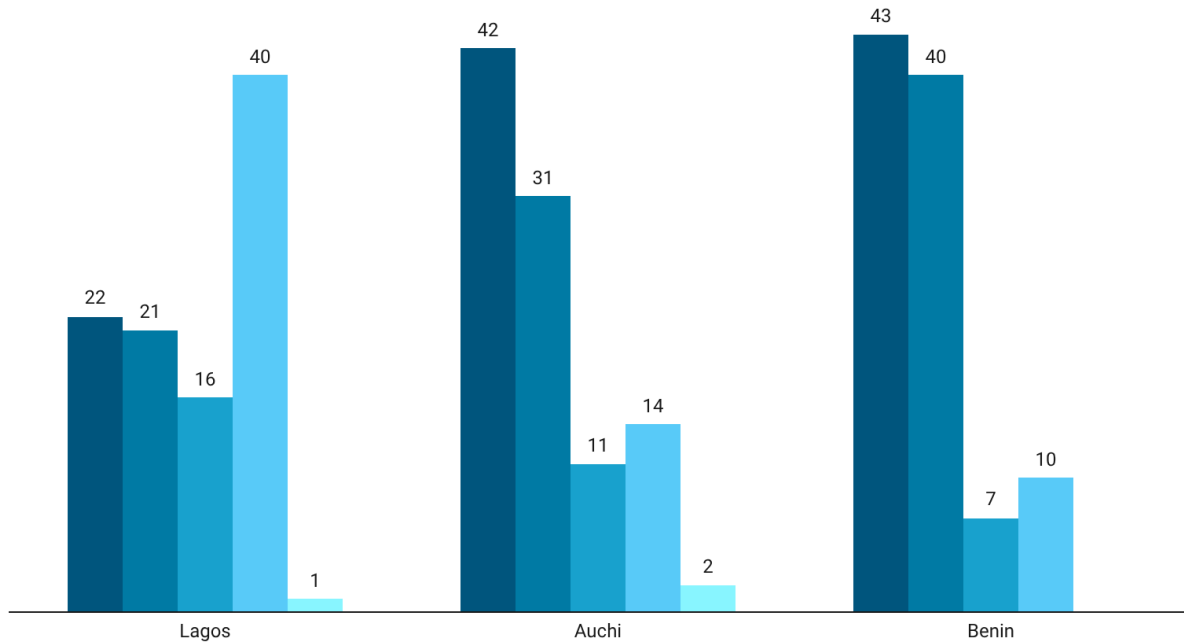


43% of Benin respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 42% of Auchi respondents, and 22% of Lagos respondents. 40% of Benin respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 31% of Auchi respondents, and 21% of Lagos respondents. 16% of Lagos respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, followed by 11% of Auchi respondents, and 7% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is to be found among Lagos respondents with 40%, while this is true for 14% of Auchi respondents, and 10% of Benin respondents. 2% of Auchi and 1% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

## Sense of security – City (n = 733)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all ■ No response

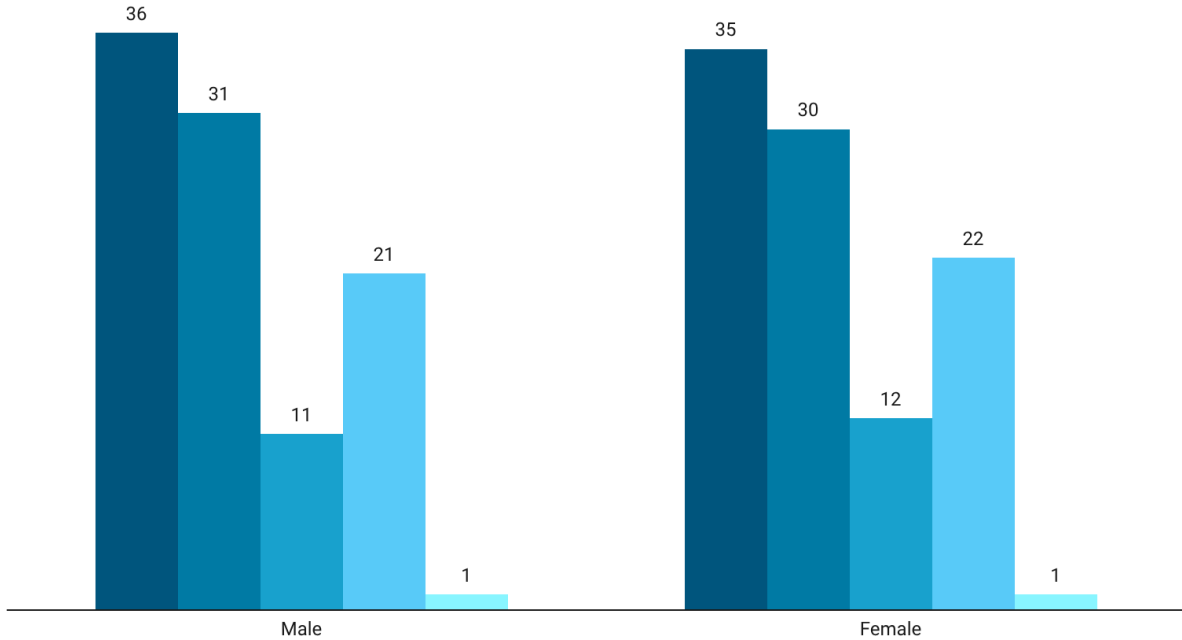


36% of male and 35% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 31% of male and 30% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 11% of male respondents and 12% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 21% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for only 22% of female respondents. Among male and female respondents, 1% each did not answer.

## Sense of security – Gender (n = 733)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all ■ No response



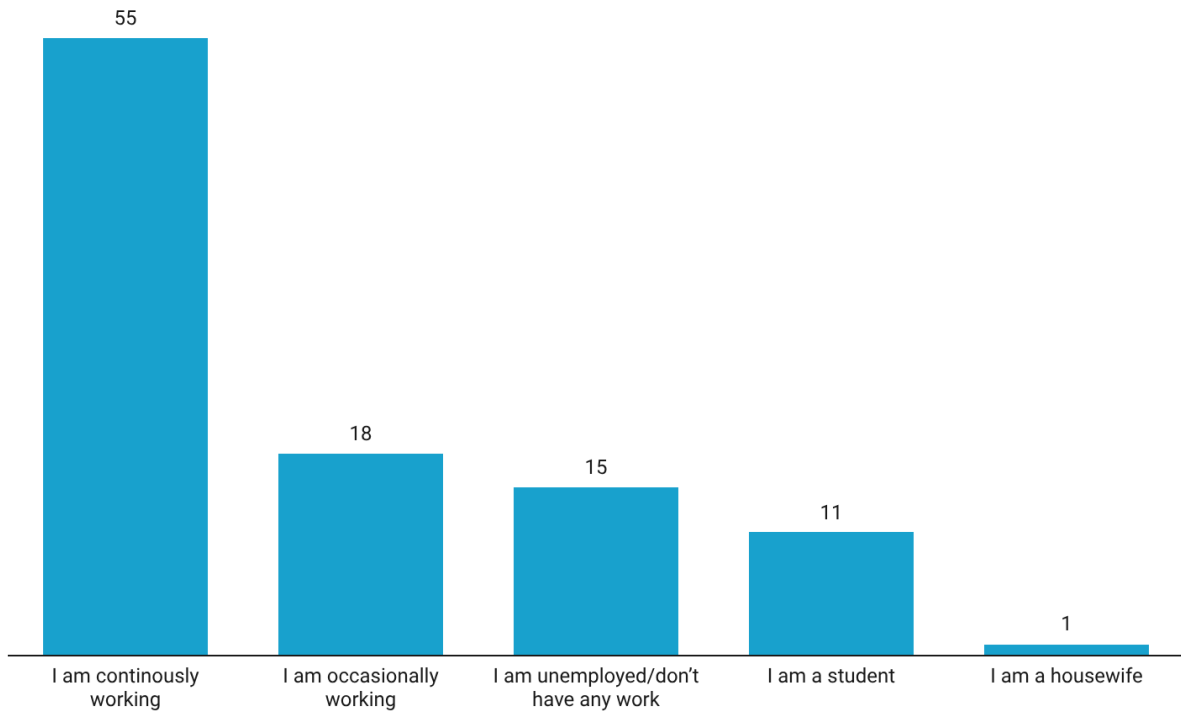
## 5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 733), 55% work continuously, while 18% have occasional jobs. 11% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 1% are housewives, while 15% are unemployed/do not work currently.

## Occupation – Total (n = 733)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

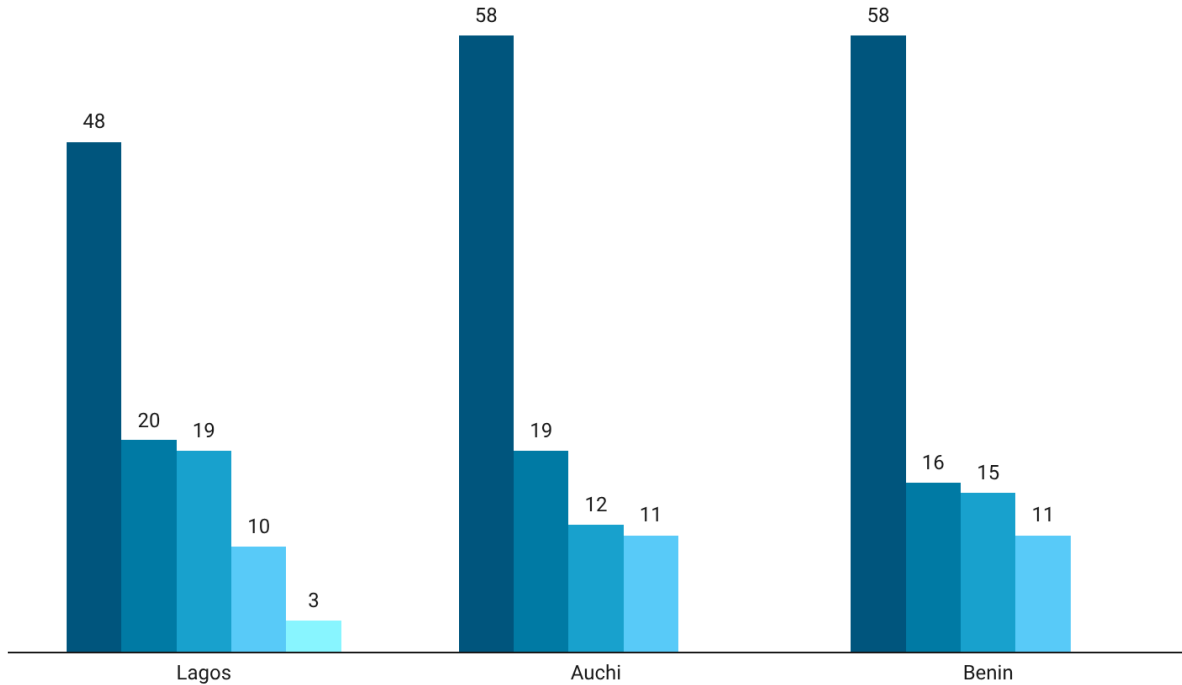


City comparison (n = 733) shows that among Auchi and Benin respondents, 58% each work continuously, while this is true for 48% of Lagos respondents. The proportion of those working occasionally is 20% in Lagos, followed by Auchi with 19%, and Benin with 16%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Lagos with 19%, followed by Benin with 15%, and Auchi with 12%. Among Auchi and Benin respondents, 11% each are students, while this is true for 10% of Lagos respondents. 3% of Lagos respondents are housewives.

## Occupation – City (n = 733)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife

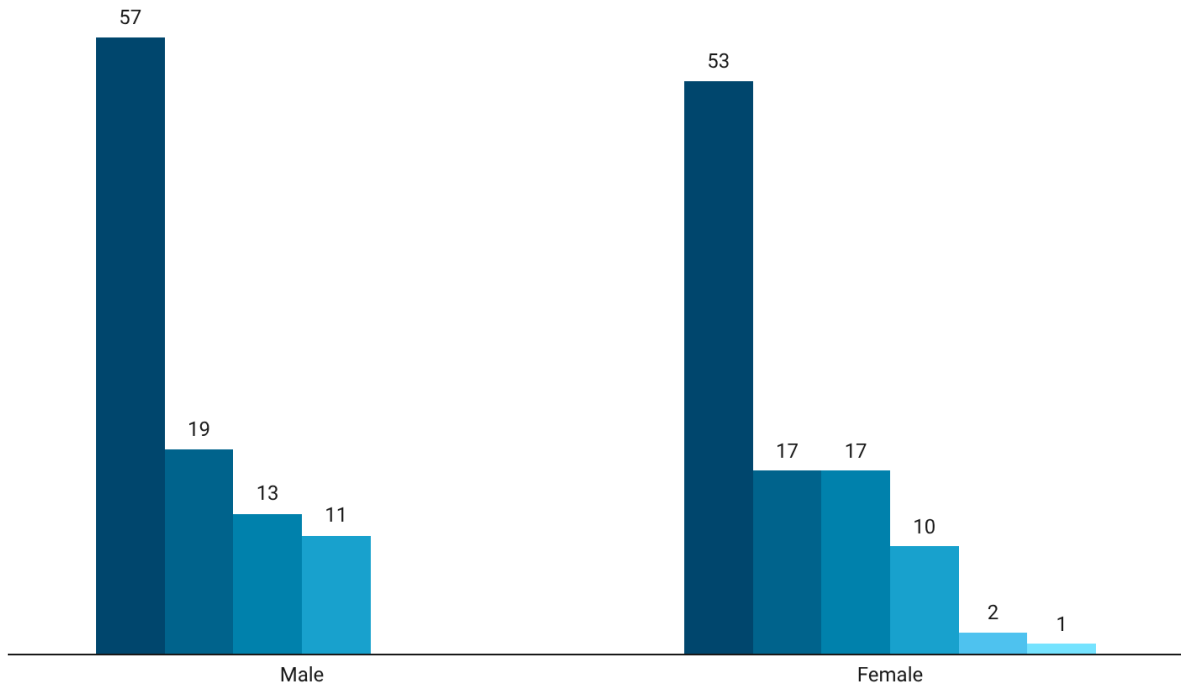


Gender comparison (n = 733) reveals that 57% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 53% of female respondents. 19% of male respondents and 17% of female respondents work occasionally. 13% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is 11% among men and 10% among women. 2% of female respondents are housewives. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

## Occupation – Gender (n = 733)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

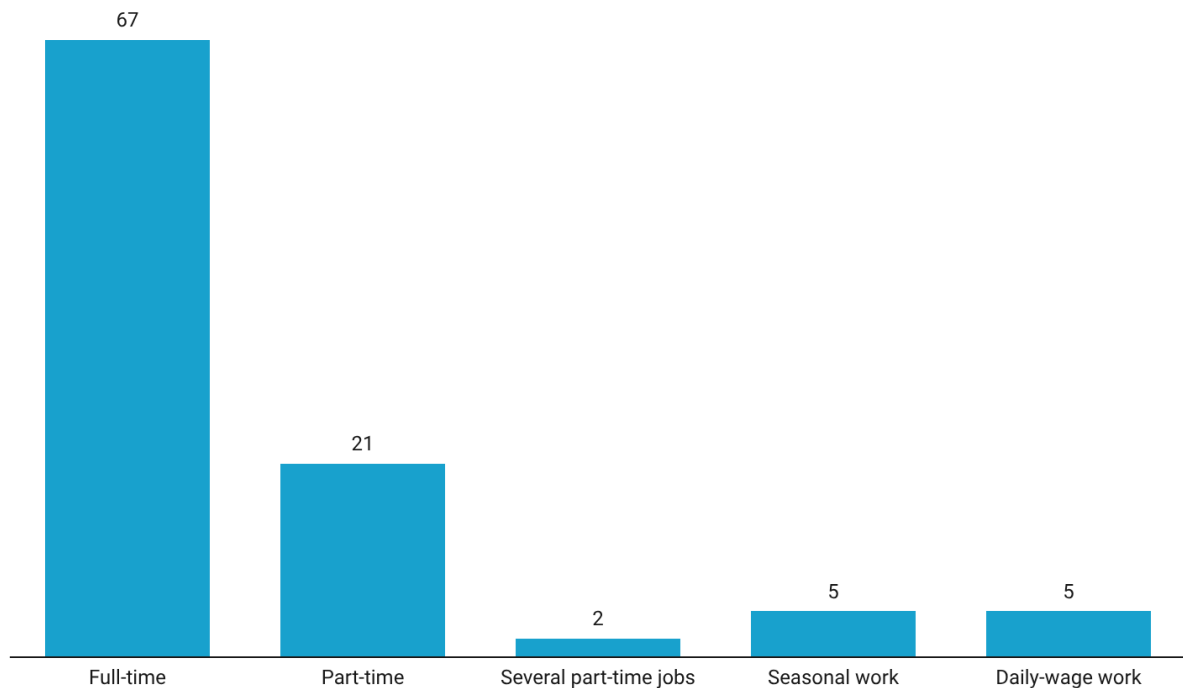
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife ■ No response



When it comes to the type of occupation, 67% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 537) are full-time workers, while 21% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 5% work as daily wage workers, while 5% work as seasonal workers.

## Type of occupation – Total (n = 537)

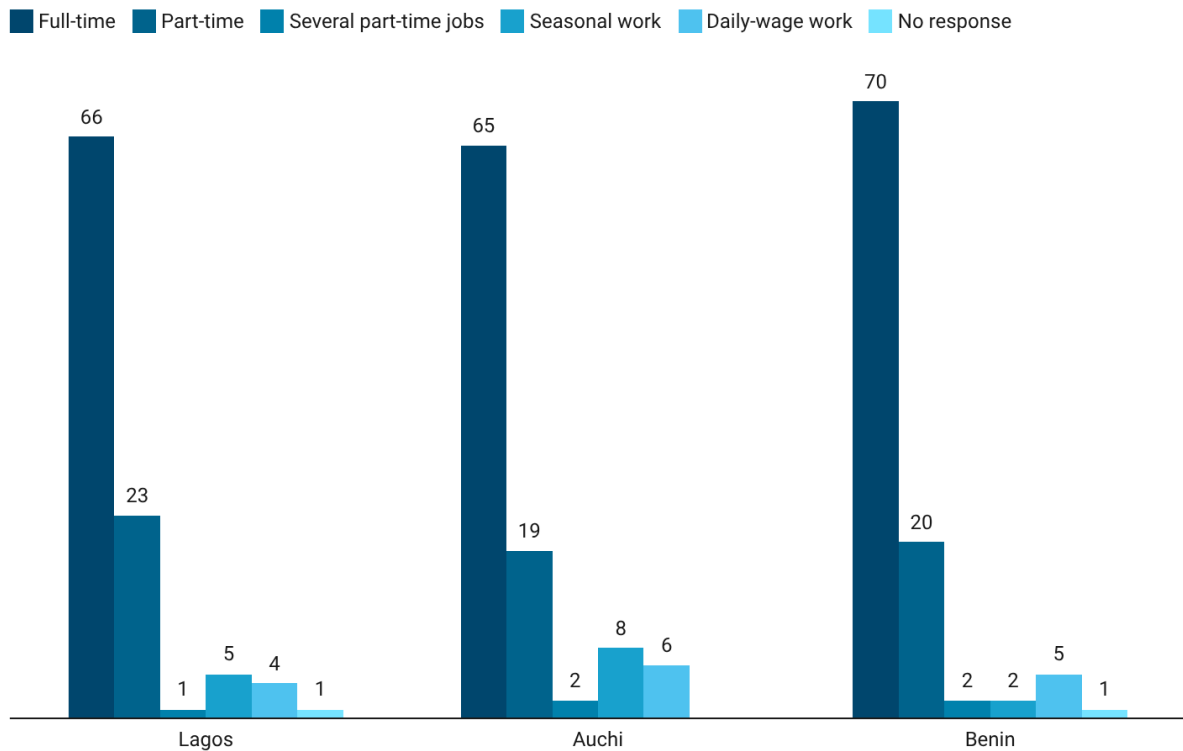
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Benin residents with 70%, followed by Lagos residents with 66%, and Benin residents with 65%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 23% in Lagos, while this is true for 20% in Benin, and 19% in Auchi. Among Auchi and Benin respondents, 2% each have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 1% of Lagos respondents. 8% of Auchi respondents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 5% of Lagos and 2% of Benin respondents. 6% of Auchi respondents are daily-wage workers, while the same is true for 5% of Benin respondents, and 4% of Lagos respondents. Among Lagos and Benin respondents, 1% each did not answer.

## Type of occupation – City (n = 537)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

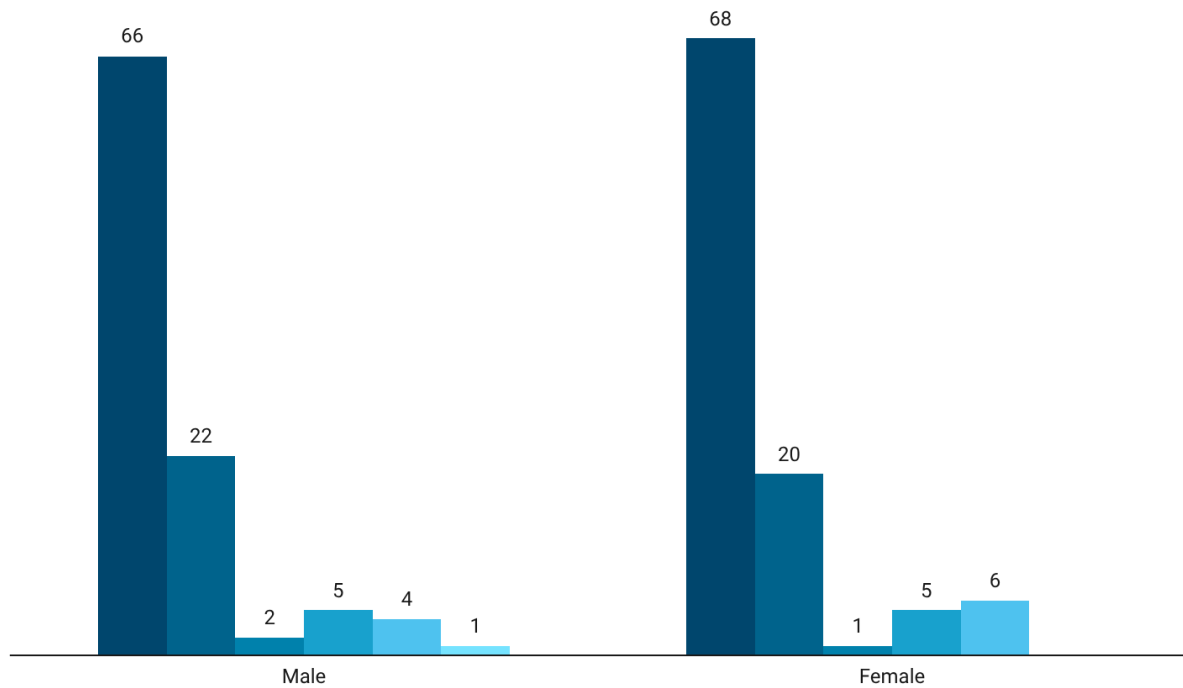


Gender comparison (n = 537) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is 66% among male respondents and 68% among female respondents. The proportion of part-time workers among men is 22% and among women is 20%. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 5% of each male and female respondents work as seasonal workers, while the proportion of daily-wage workers is 4% among men and 6% among women. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

## Type of occupation – Gender (n = 537)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

■ Full-time ■ Part-time ■ Several part-time jobs ■ Seasonal work ■ Daily-wage work ■ No response



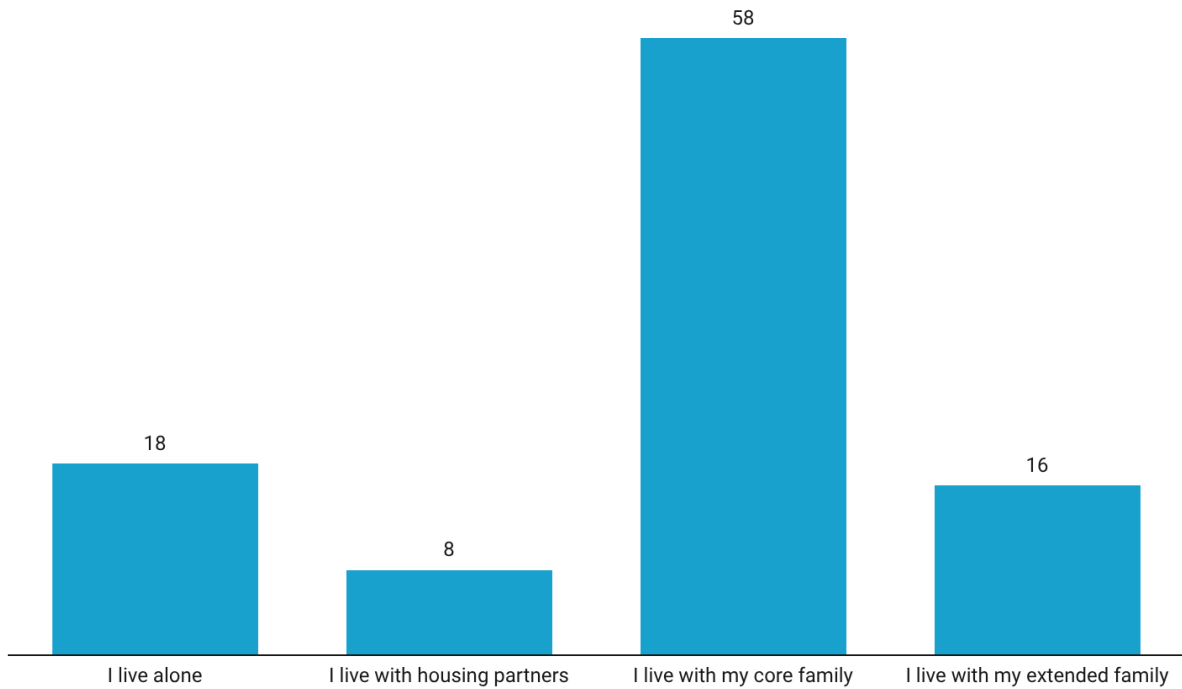
### 5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

58% of the respondents (n = 733) live with their core family, while 16% live with their extended family. 18% live alone, while 8% live with their housing partners.

## Current housing situation – Total (n = 733)

What is your current housing situation?

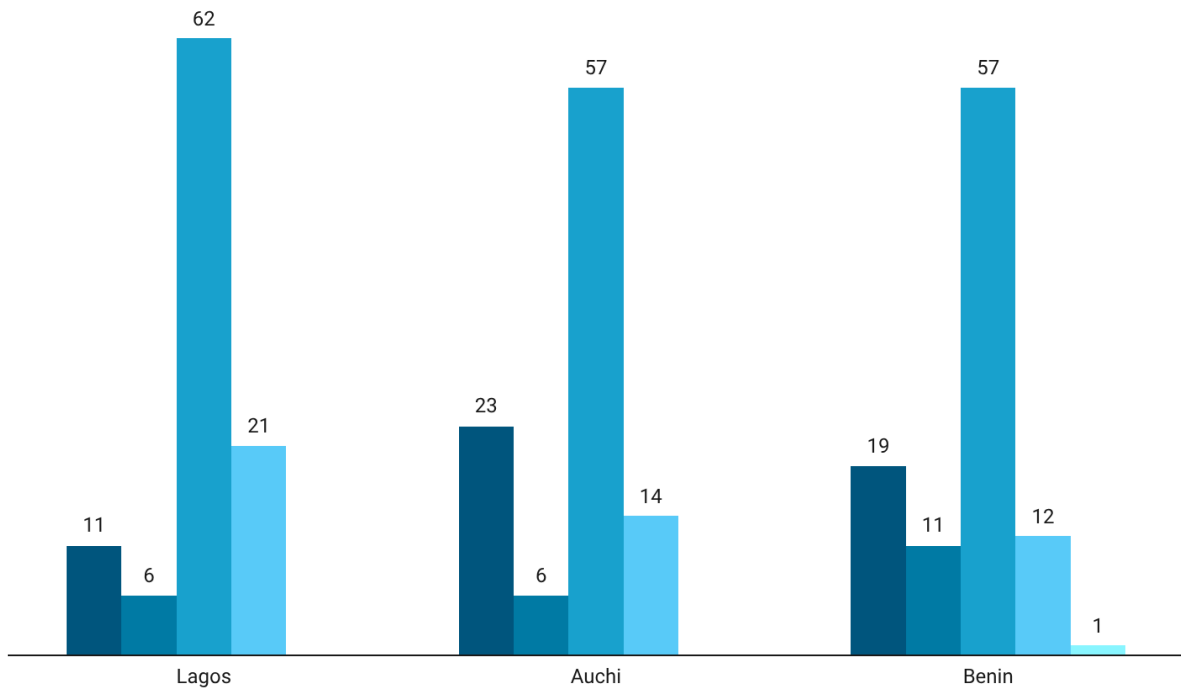


City comparison (n = 733) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Lagos respondents (62%), followed by Auchi and Benin respondents with each 57%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Lagos with 21%, followed by Auchi with 14%, and Benin with 12%. 23% of Auchi respondents live alone, while this is true for 19% of Benin respondents, and 11% of Lagos respondents. 11% of Benin respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 6% of Lagos and Auchi respondents. 1% did not answer.

## Current housing situation – City (n = 733)

What is your current housing situation?

■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family ■ No response

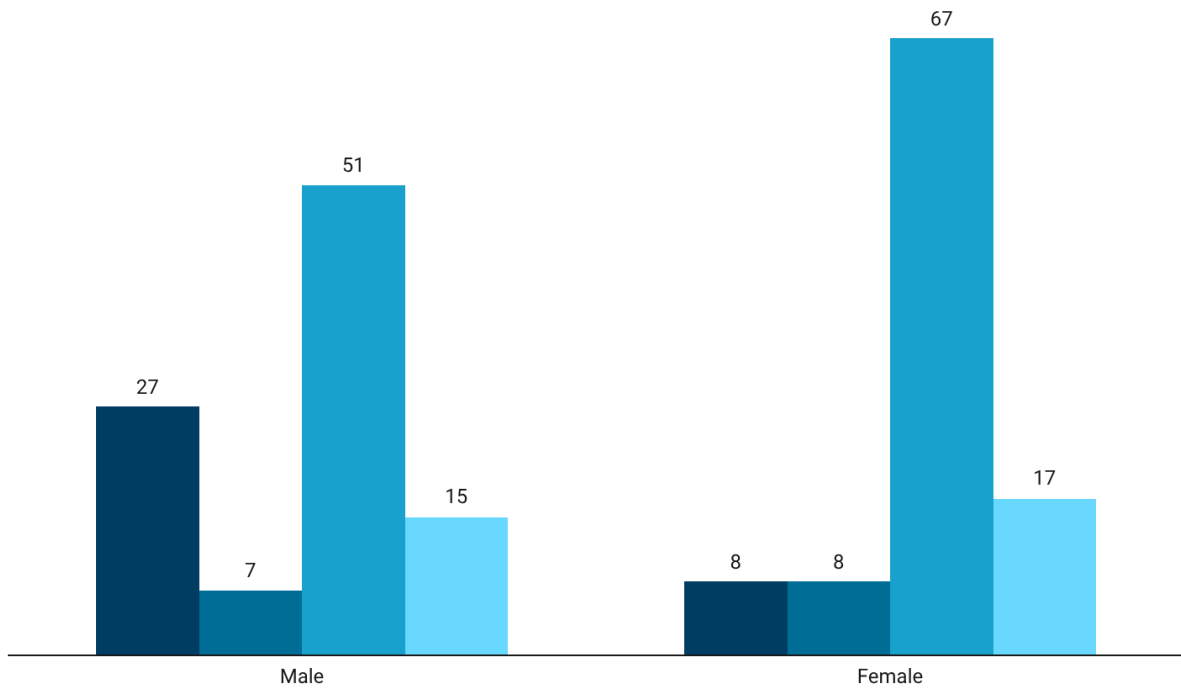


Gender comparison (n = 733) shows that 51% of male and 67% of female respondents live with their core family. 15% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 17% of female participants. Among male respondents, 27% live alone, while this is true for 8% of female respondents. Among male respondents, 7% live with their housing partners, while this is true for 8% of female respondents.

## Current housing situation – Gender (n = 733)

What is your current housing situation?

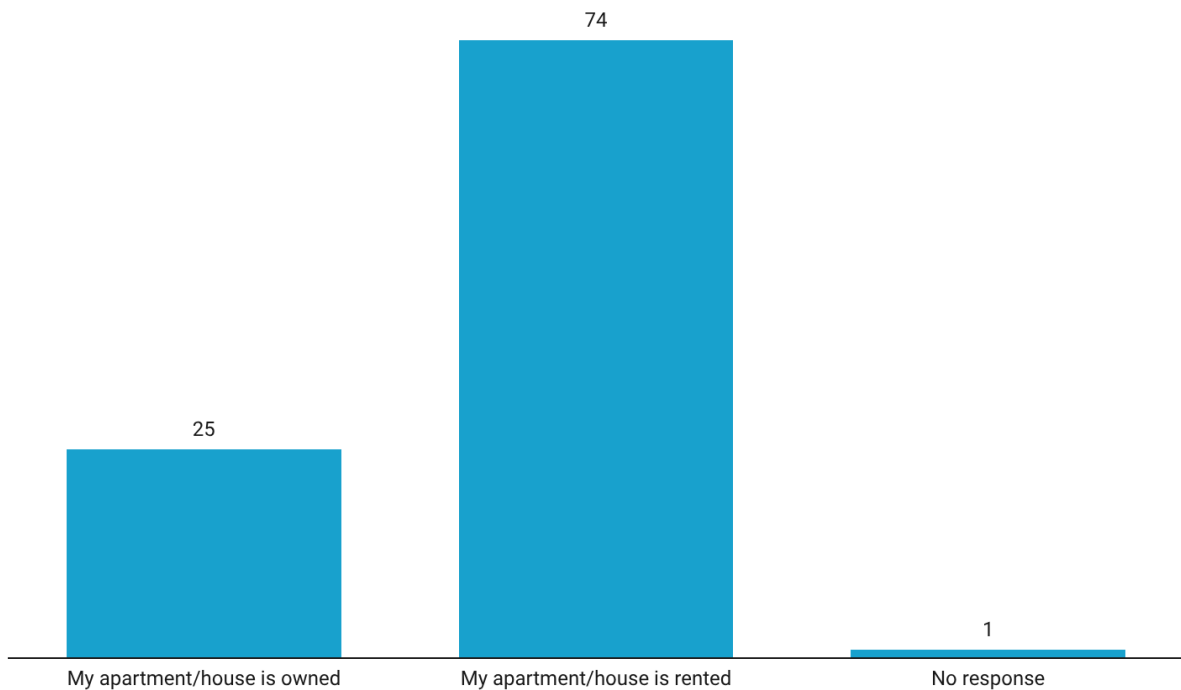
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



25% of the respondents (n = 733) live in an apartment or house they own, while 74% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% of the respondents did not answer.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 733)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

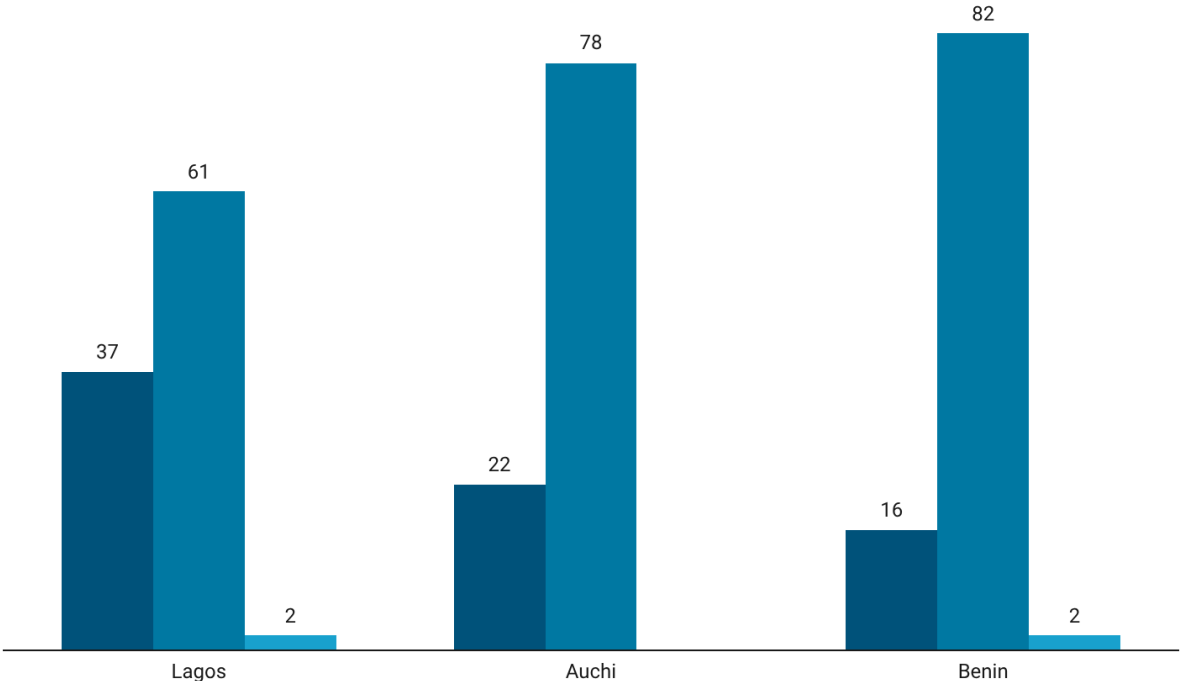


City comparison (n = 733) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Benin (82%), followed by Auchi with 78%, and Lagos with 61%. 37% of Lagos residents live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 22% for Auchi and 16% in Benin residents. Among Lagos and Benin, 2% of each did not answer.

**Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 733)**

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response

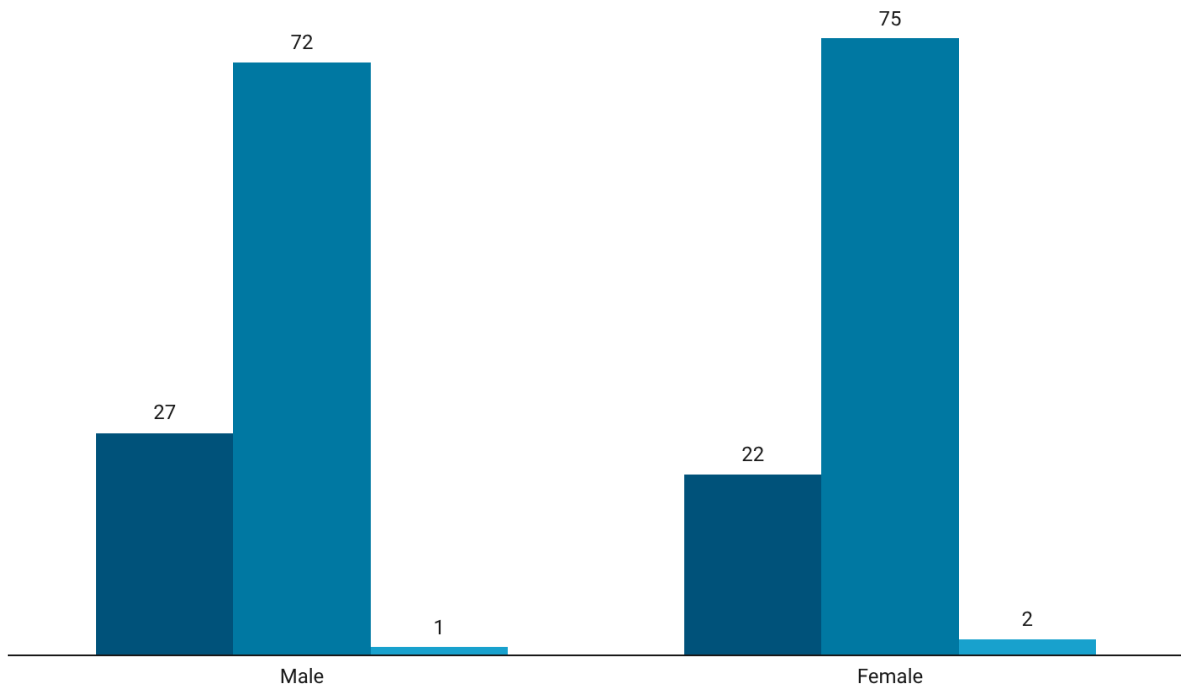


Gender comparison (n = 733) shows that 72% of male and 75% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 27% of male respondents and 22% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents did not answer.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 733)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

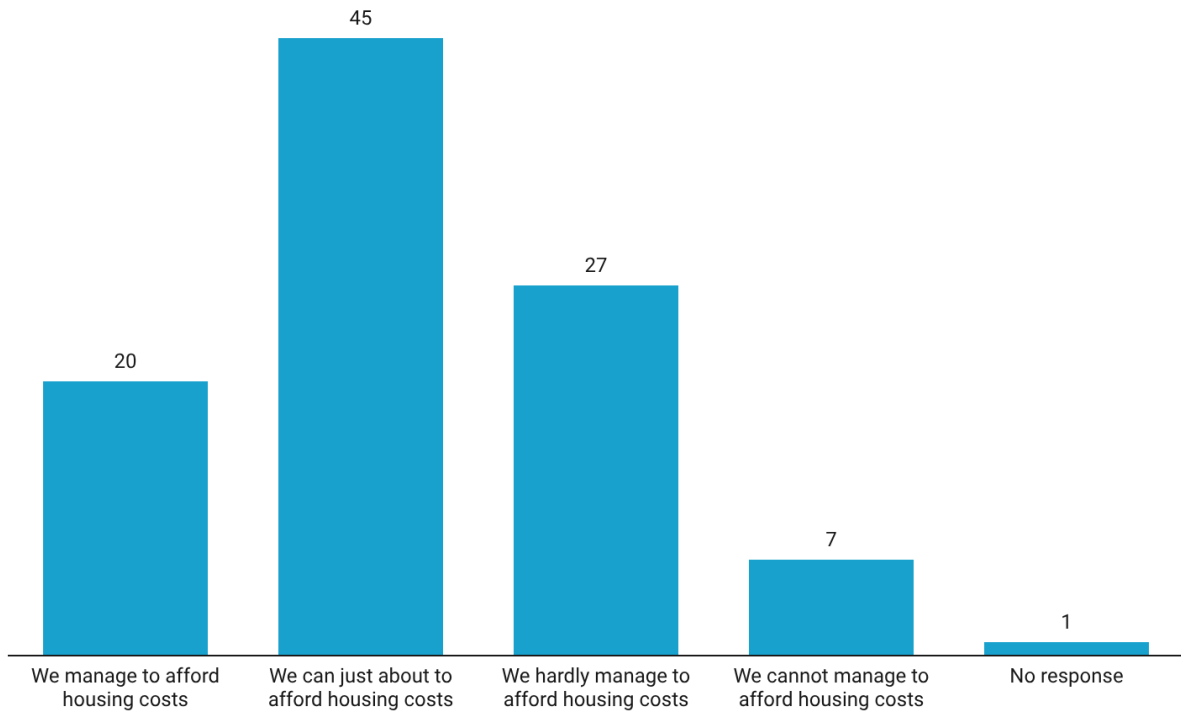
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 20% manage to afford the housing costs. 45% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 733). 27% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

## Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 733)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

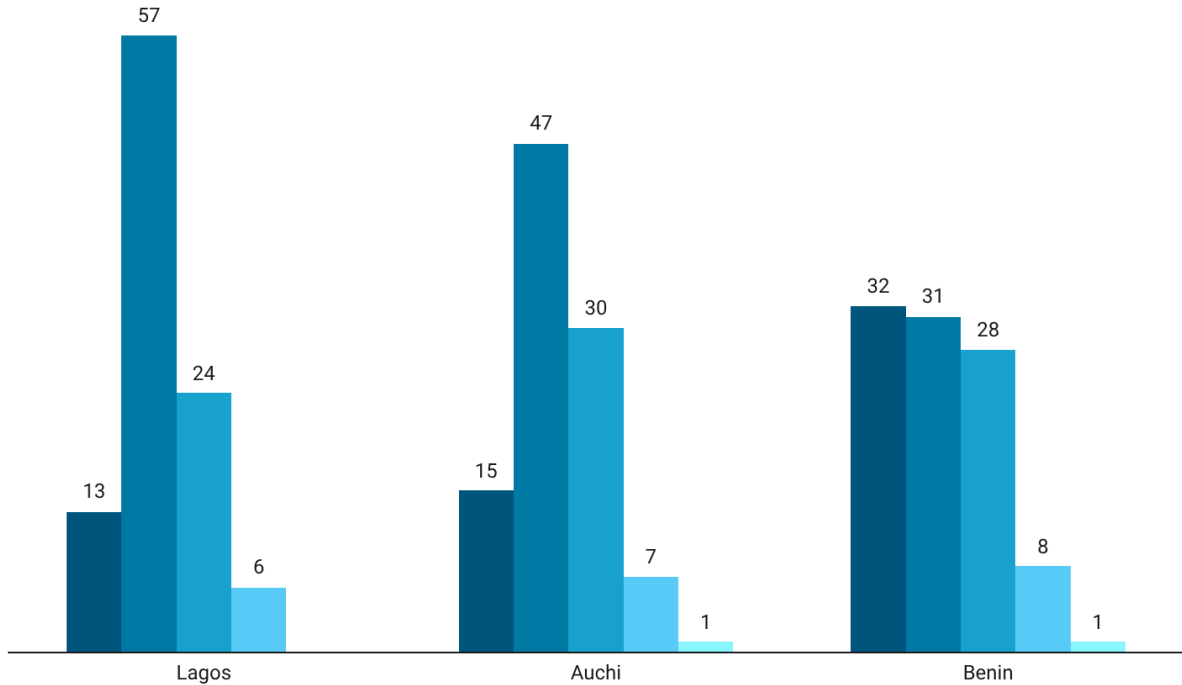


City comparison (n = 733) shows that 32% of Benin respondents, 15% of Auchi respondents, and 13% of Lagos respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 57% of Lagos respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 47% of Auchi, and 31% of Benin residents. 30% of Auchi respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the same is true for 28% of Benin and 24% of Lagos respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Benin residents with 8%, followed by Auchi with 7%, and Lagos with 6%. Among Auchi and Benin respondents, 1% each did not answer.

## Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 733)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

■ We manage to afford housing costs 
 ■ We can just about to afford housing costs 
 ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs 
 ■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs 
 ■ No response

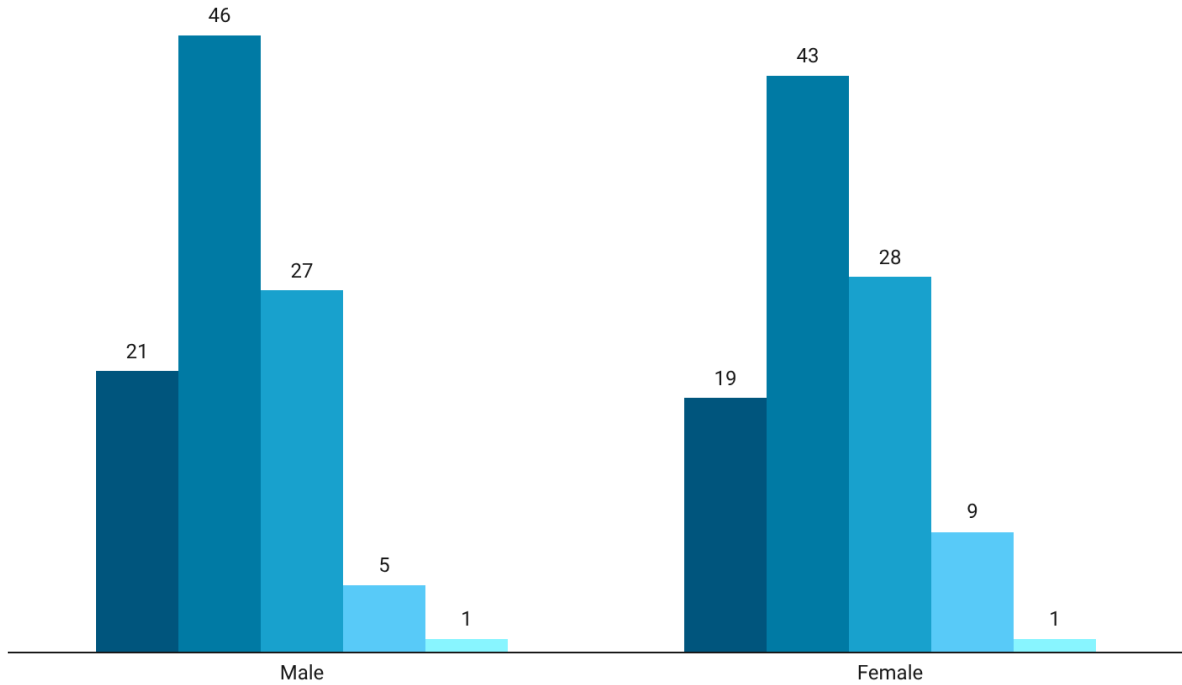


21% of male respondents and 21% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 46% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 43% of female residents. 27% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 28%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 5% among male respondents, while the same is true for 9% among female respondent. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

## Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 733)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs  
■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs ■ No response



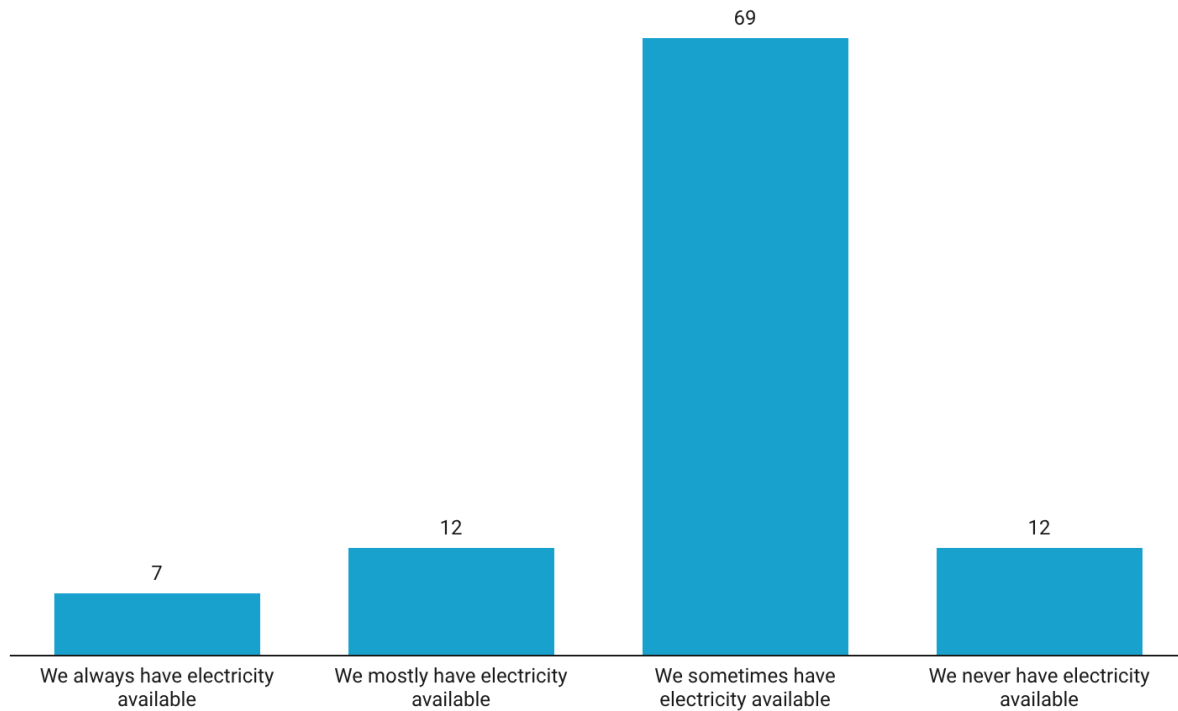
### 5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

7% of the respondents (n = 733) always have electricity available, while 12% mostly have electricity available. The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available with 69%. A share of 12% never have electricity available.

## Access to electricity – Total (n = 733)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

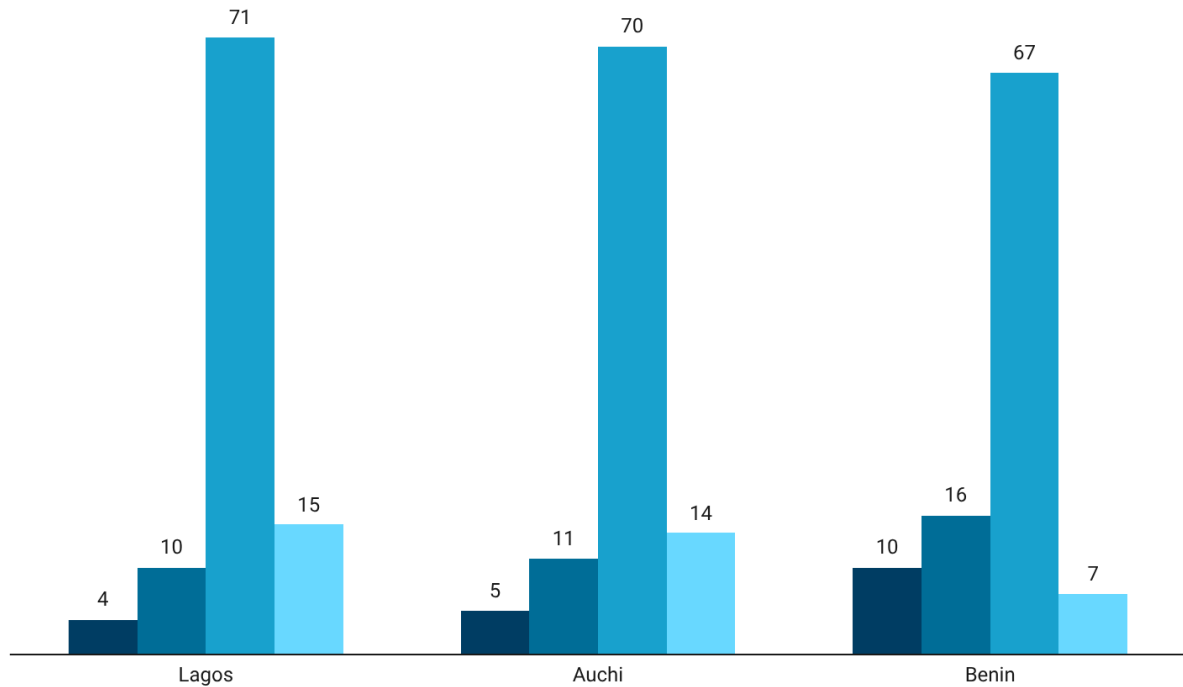


10% of Benin residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 5% of Auchi and 4% of Lagos respondents. 16% of Benin respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by 11% of Auchi and 10% of Lagos respondents. 71% of Lagos residents sometimes have access to electricity, while the same is true for 70% of Auchi respondents, and 67% of Benin respondents. 15% of Lagos residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 14% of Auchi and 7% of Benin residents.

## Access to electricity – City (n = 733)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available

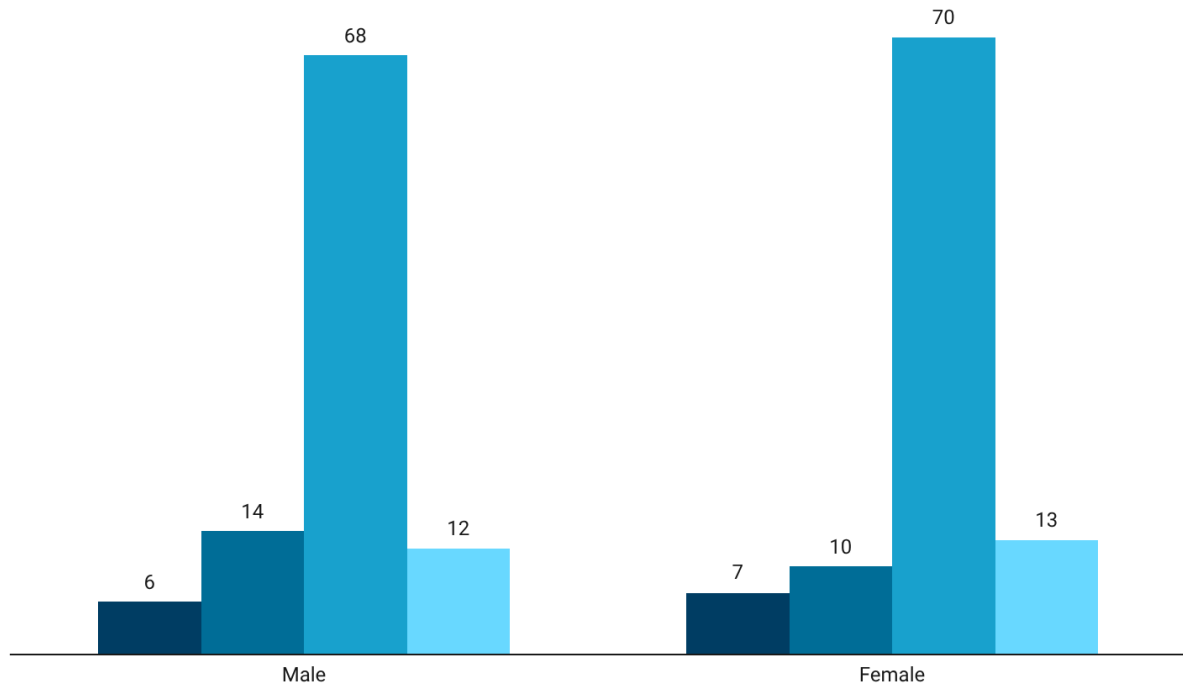


Gender comparison (n = 733) shows that 6% of male and 7% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 14% of male and 10% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 68% of male and 70% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 12% of male and 13% of female survey participants never have access to electricity.

## Access to electricity – Gender (n = 733)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available



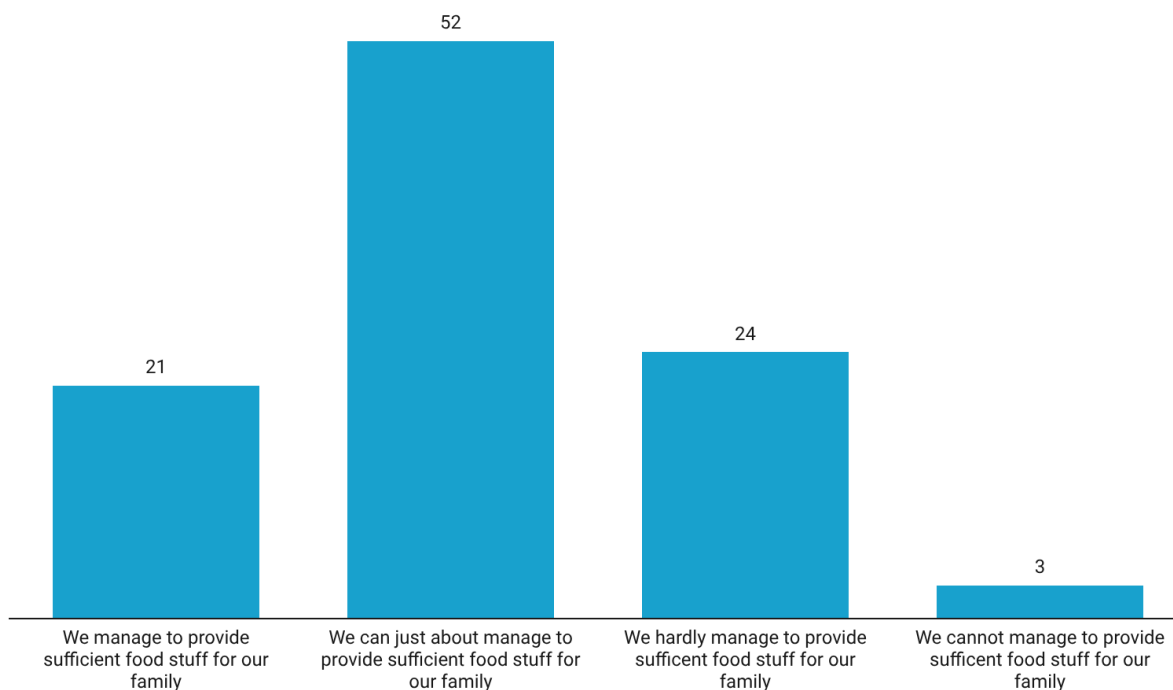
### 5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

21% of the respondents (n = 733) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 52% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 733)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

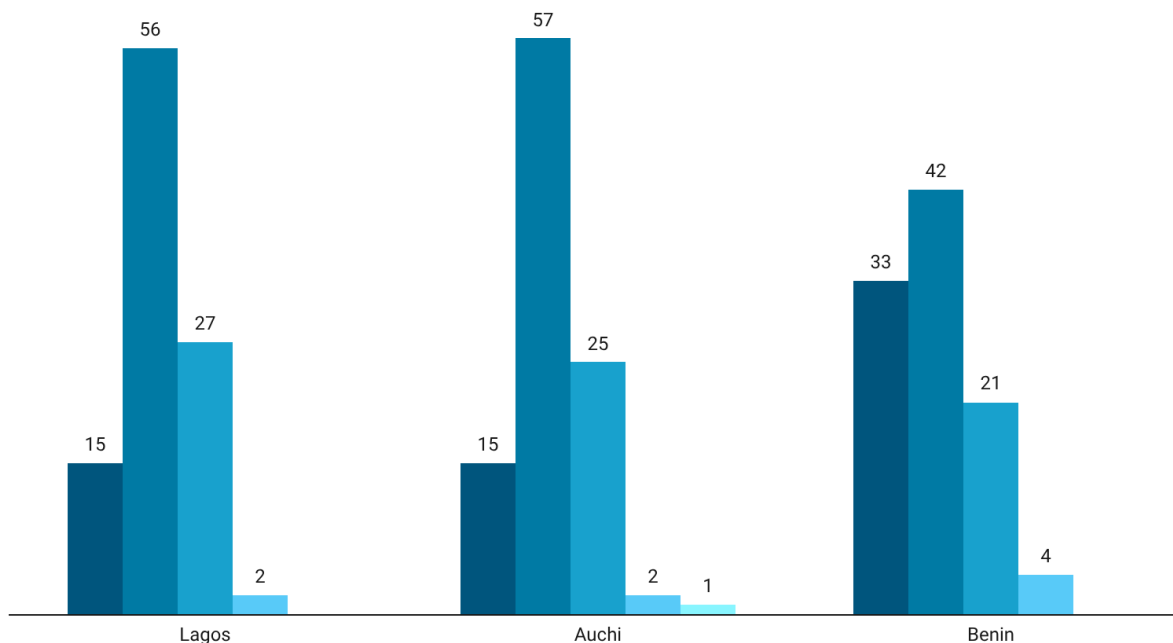


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Benin with 33%, followed by Lagos and Auchi with each 15%. 57% of Auchi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 56% of respondents in Lagos, and 42% of respondents in Benin. 27% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Auchi this is true for 25%, and in Benin for 21% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Benin residents with 4%, followed by Lagos and Auchi with each 2%. 1% of Auchi respondents did not answer.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 733)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ No response

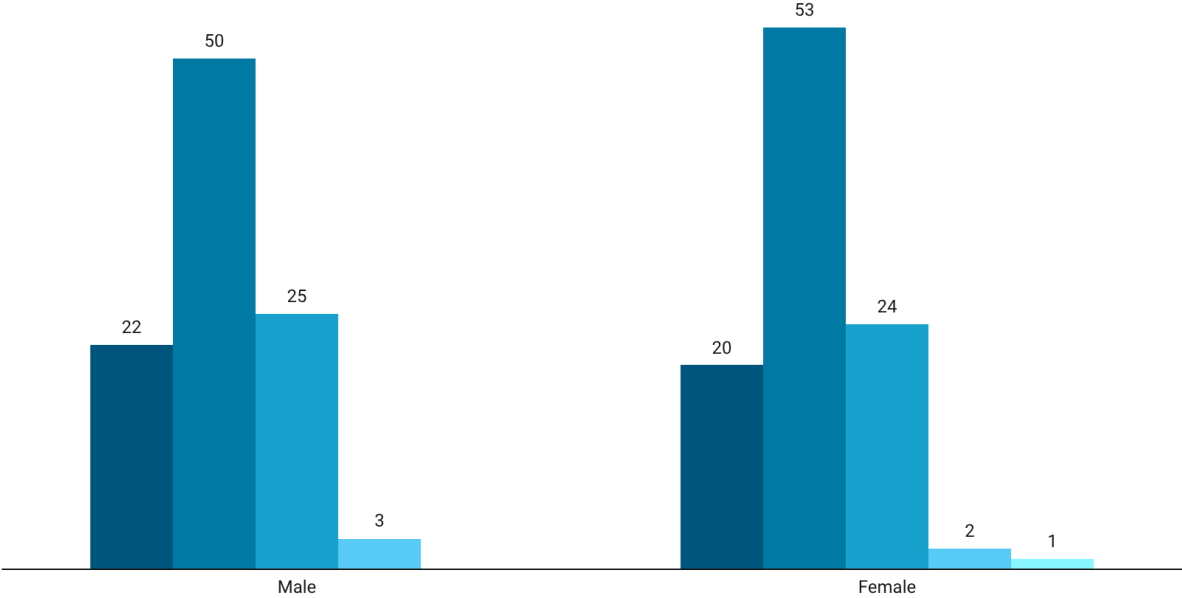


22% of male and 20% of female respondents (n = 733) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 50% of male and 53% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 25% of male and 24% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 3% of male respondents and 2% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

### Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 733)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ No response



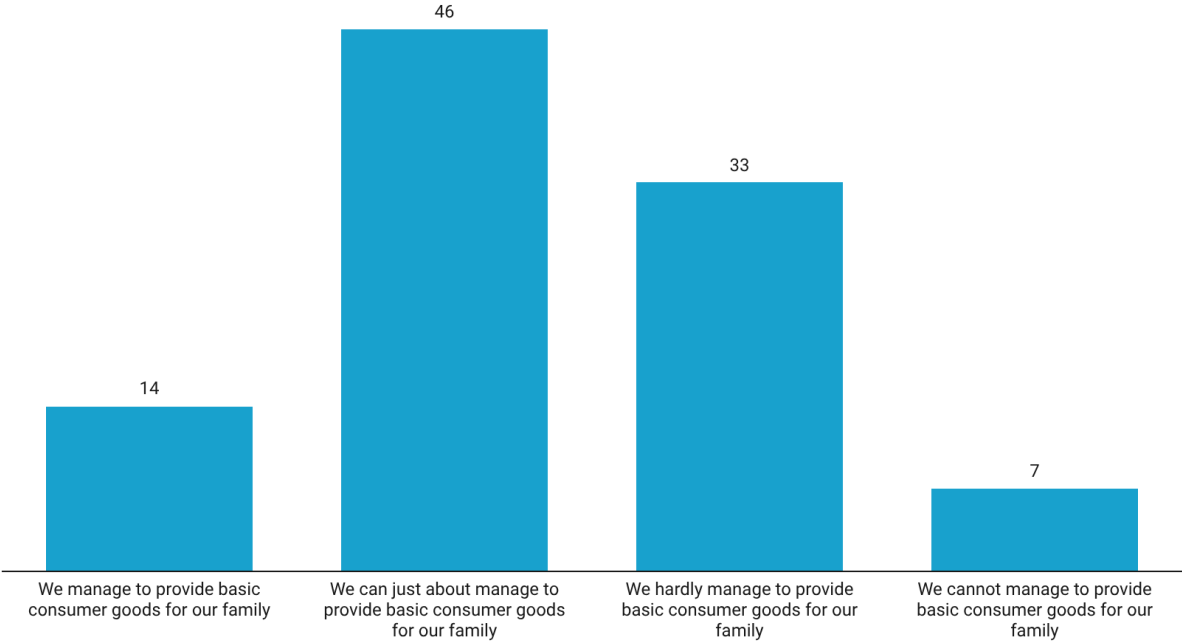
### 5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

14% of surveyed participants (n = 733) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 46% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 33% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

**Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 733)**

What is the impact of current market prices on your family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

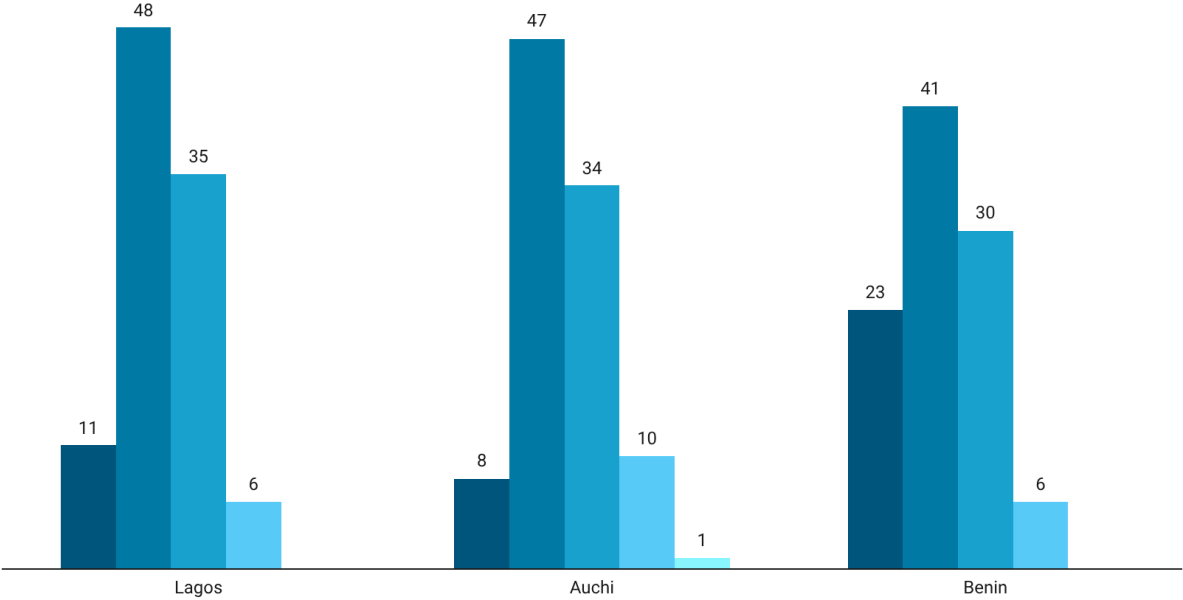


23% of Benin residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 11% of Lagos and 8% of Auchi respondents. 48% of Lagos residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 47% of Auchi and 41% of Benin respondents. 35% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 34% of Auchi residents, and 30% of Benin residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Auchi residents with 10%, followed by Lagos and Benin residents with each 6%. Among Auchi residents 1% did not answer.

### Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 733)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ No response

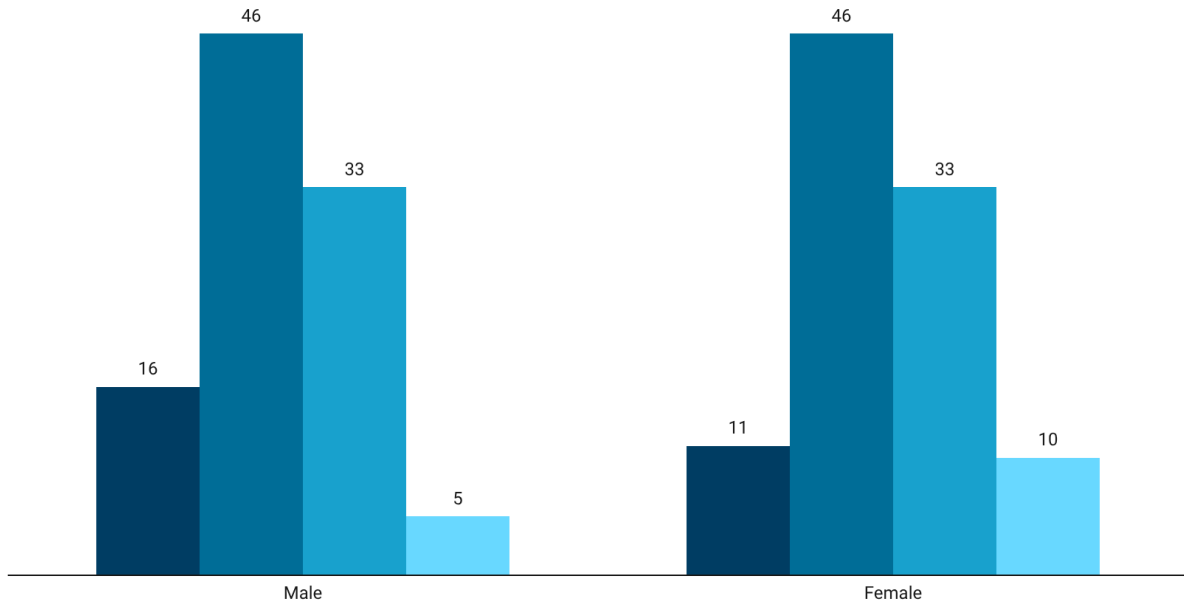


Gender comparison reveals that 16% of male and 11% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while among male and female respondents, 46% each can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. Among male and female respondents, 33% each hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 5% of male and 10% of female survey participants cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 733)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family



### 5.7 Access to clean drinking water

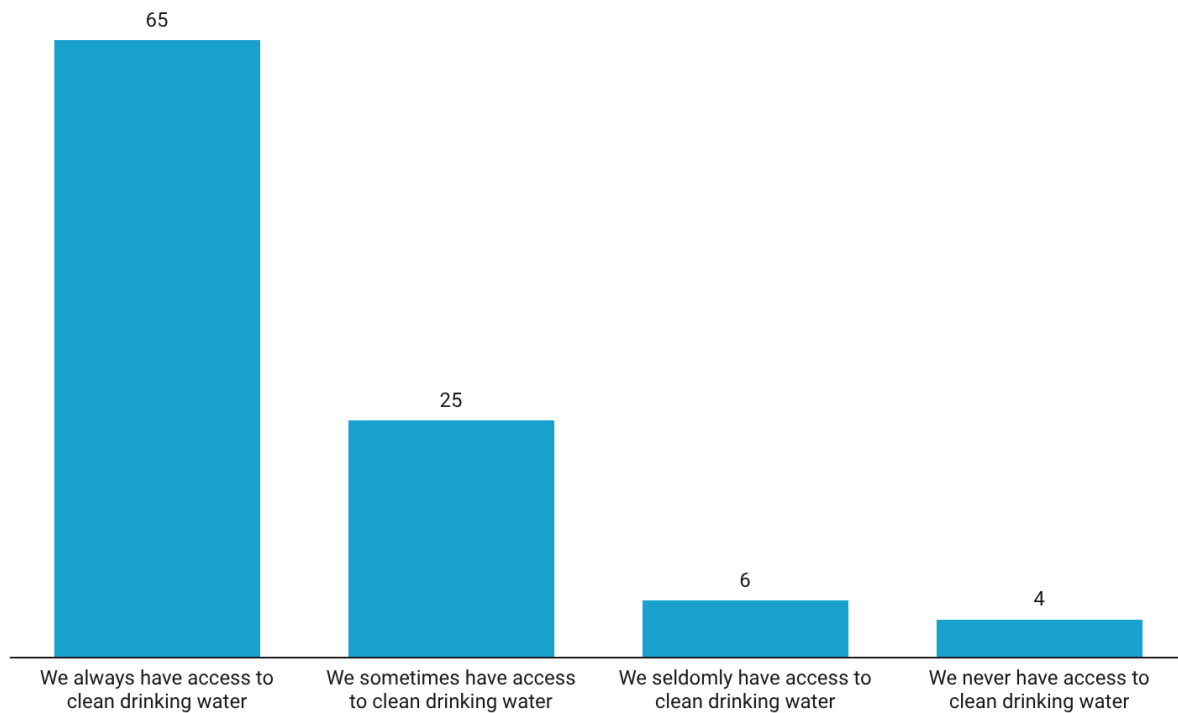
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Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

65% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to clean drinking water, while 25% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 6% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 4% never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 733)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

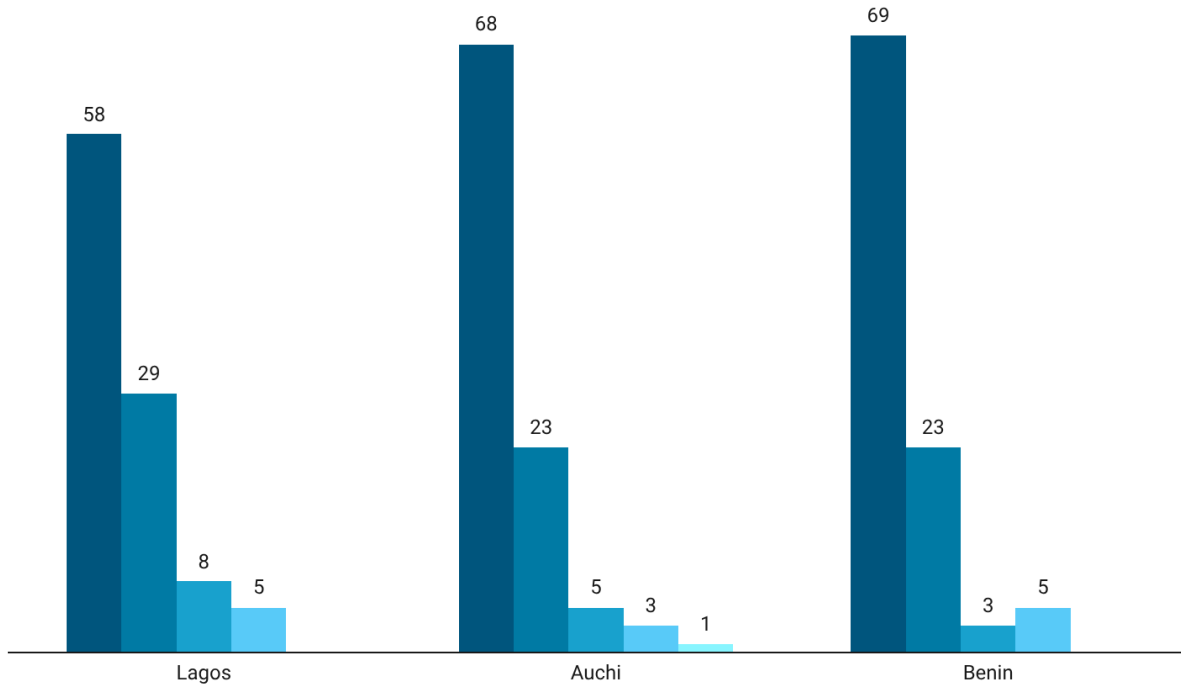


City comparison (n = 733) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Benin with 69%, followed by Auchu with 68%, and Lagos with 58%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Lagos respondents with 29%, followed by Auchu and Benin respondents with each 23%. 8% of Lagos respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 5% of Auchu respondents, and 3% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Lagos and Benin respondents with each 5%, followed by Auchu respondents with 3%. 1% of Auchu respondents did not answer.

## Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 733)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water
 ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water
 ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water
 ■ We never have access to clean drinking water
 ■ No response

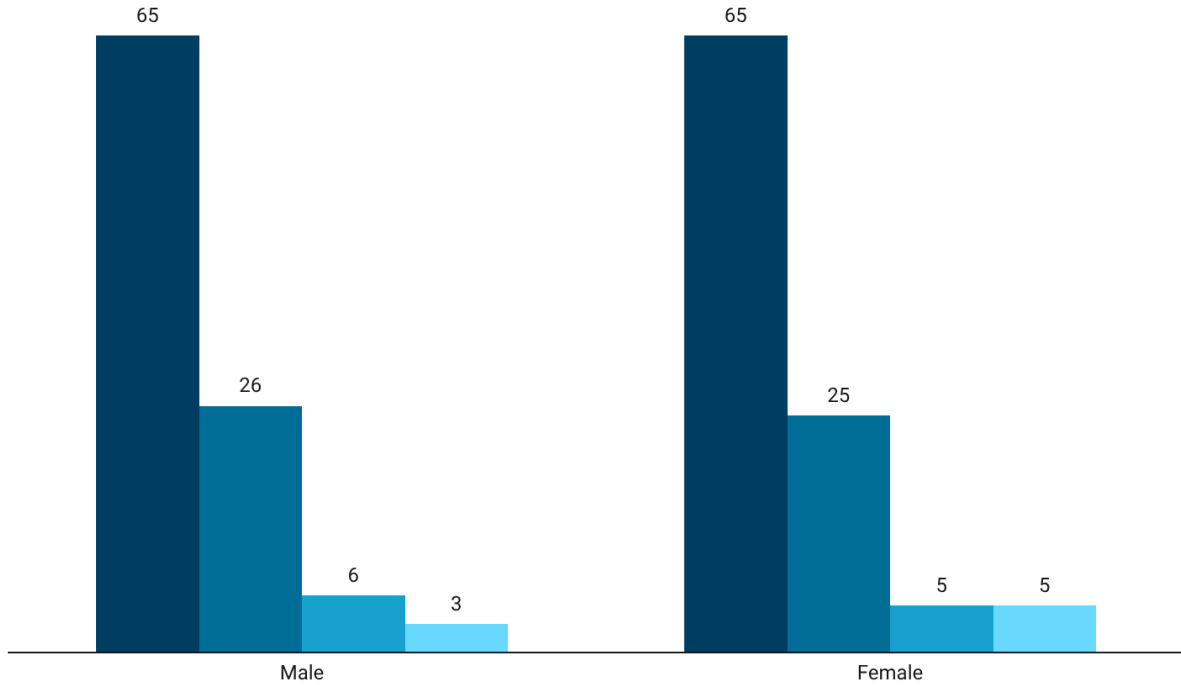


Gender comparison (n = 733) shows that among male and female respondents, 65% each always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 26% of male and 25% of female respondents. 6% of male respondents and 5% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% of male and 5% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 733)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water ■ We never have access to clean drinking water



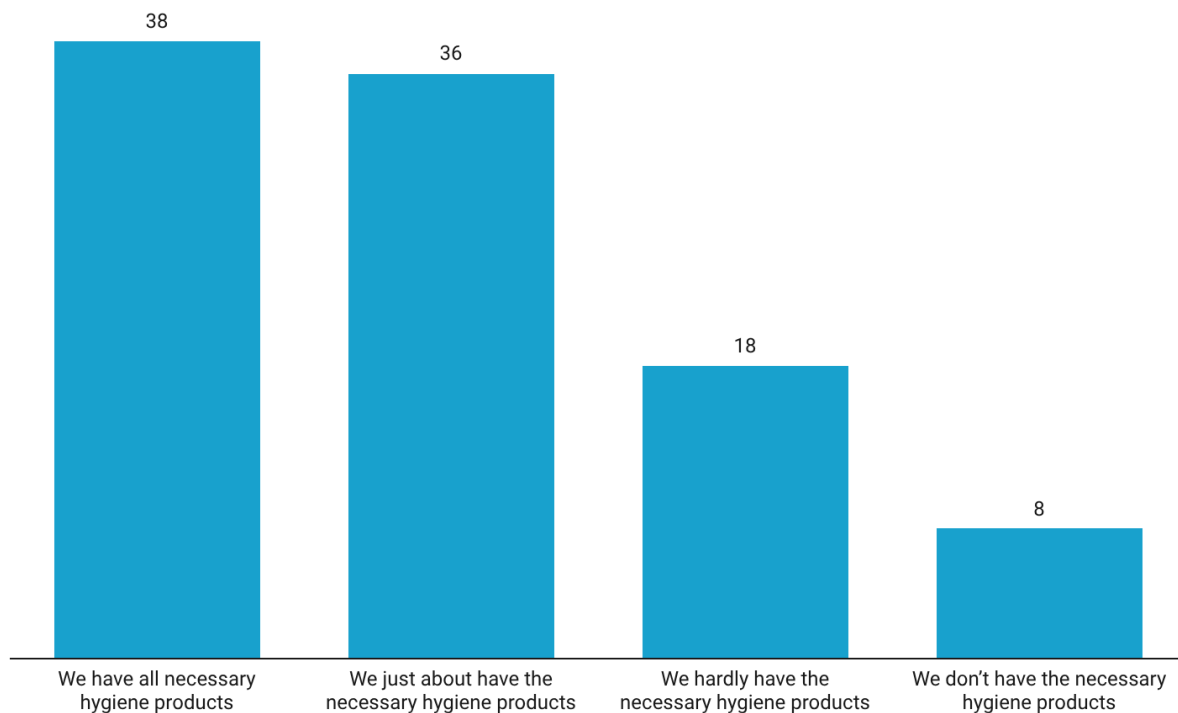
### 5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

38% of the survey participants (n = 733) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 36% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 18% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 8% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 733)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water? Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

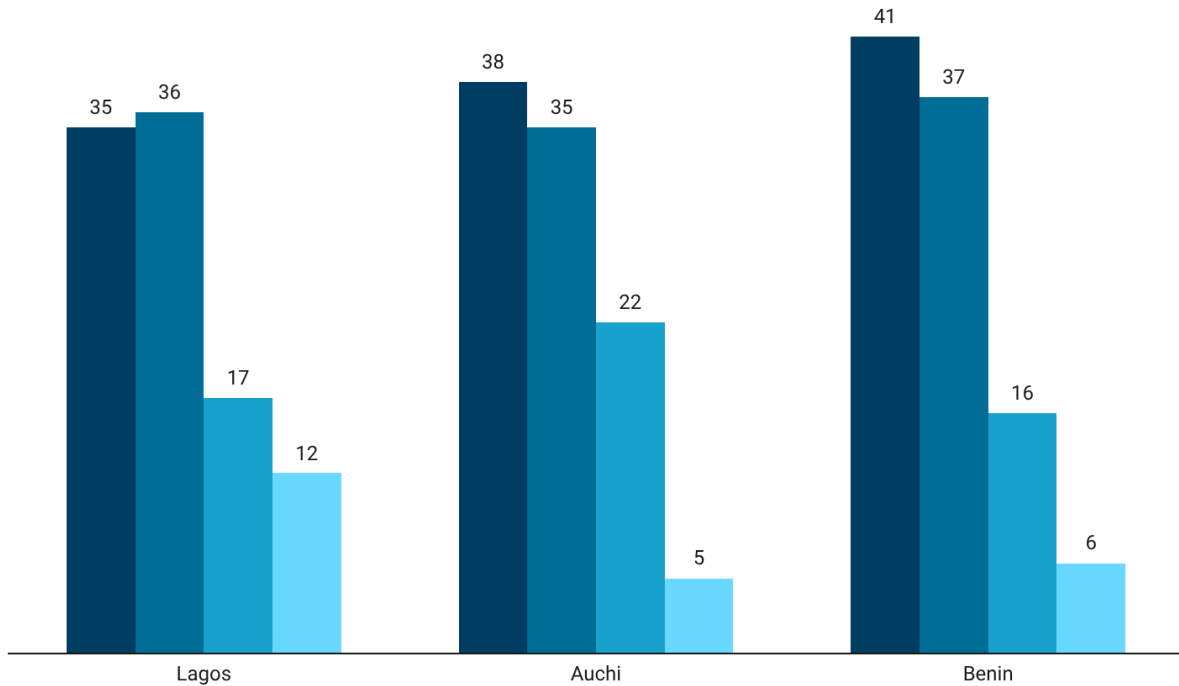


The highest proportion of those always having all necessary products is among Benin respondents with 41%, followed by Auchu respondents with 38%, and Lagos respondents with 35%. 37% of Benin respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 36% of Lagos respondents, and for 35% of Auchu respondents. 22% of Auchu respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by 17% of Lagos and 16% of Benin respondents. Among Lagos respondents, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 6% of Benin and 5% of Auchu residents.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 733)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water? Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products 
 ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products 
 ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products 
 ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products

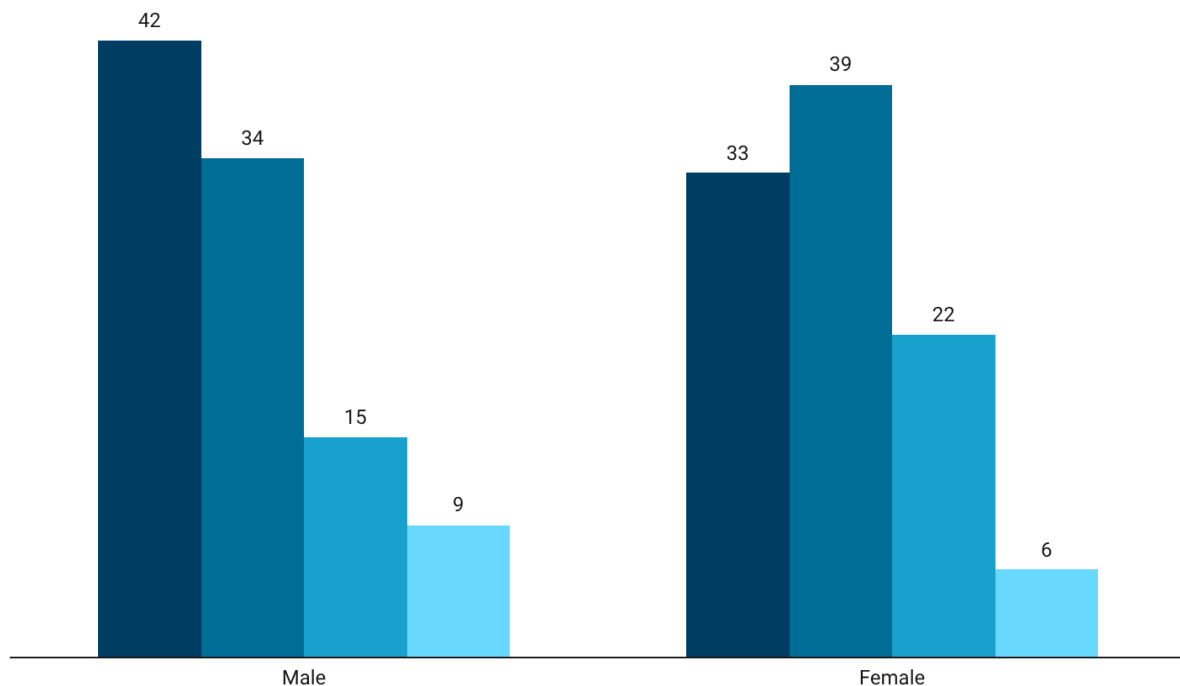


Taking gender comparison into consideration, 42% of male and 33% of female respondents of the sample (n = 733) have all necessary hygienic products, while 34% of male and 39% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 15% of male and 22% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 9% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of female respondents.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 733)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water? Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products



### 5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

42% of the respondents (n = 733) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 27% have access but they are not able to afford them. 27% do not have any access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.

55% of the survey participants (n = 733) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 11% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 23% of the respondents (n = 733) always have access and can afford a visit, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 47% have no access to primary medical care.

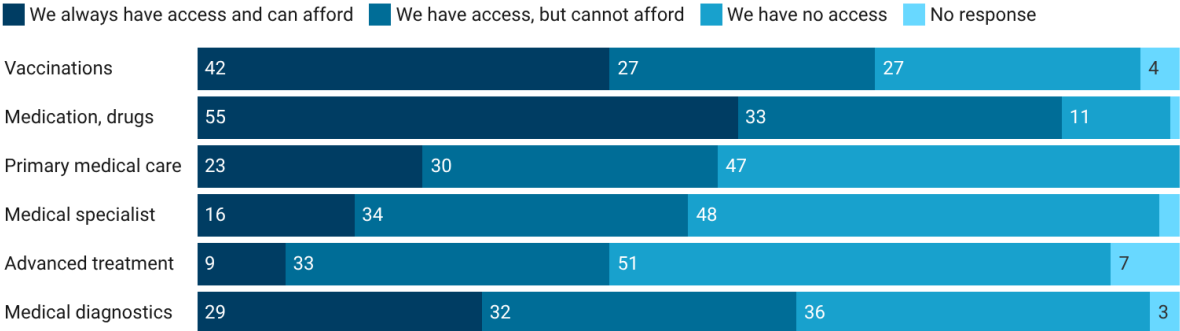
16% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 48% have no access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.

9% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 51% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.

29% of the participants (n = 733) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 36% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

**Access to medical services – Total (n = 733)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



46% of Lagos residents (n = 237) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 26% do not have access to vaccinations. 3% did not answer.

53% of Lagos residents (n = 237) always have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 35% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 11% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

22% of the respondents in Lagos (n = 237) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 35% have access but cannot afford to see the family doctor. 42% of Lagos respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

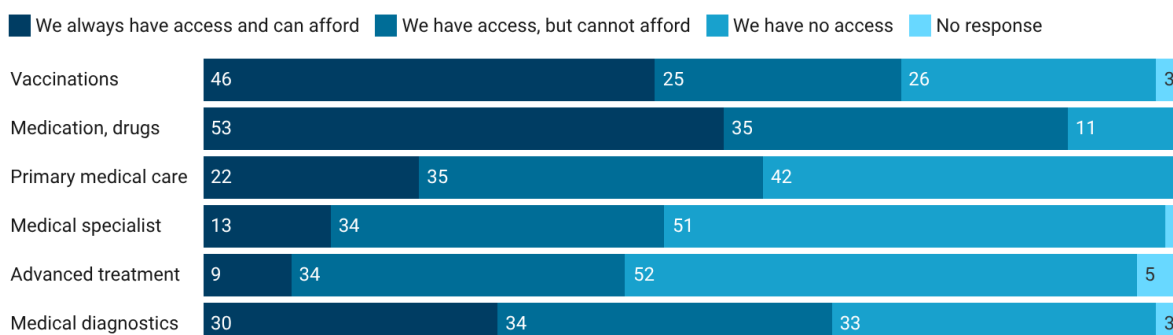
13% of the Lagos sample (n = 237) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 51% have no access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

9% of Lagos respondents (n = 237) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 52% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

30% of Lagos respondents (n = 237) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 3% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Lagos (n = 237)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



38% of Auchi residents (n = 253) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 28% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 4% did not answer.

Among Auchi residents (n = 253), 56% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford them, while 34% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

19% of Auchi respondents (n = 253) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 55% do not have access to primary medical care.

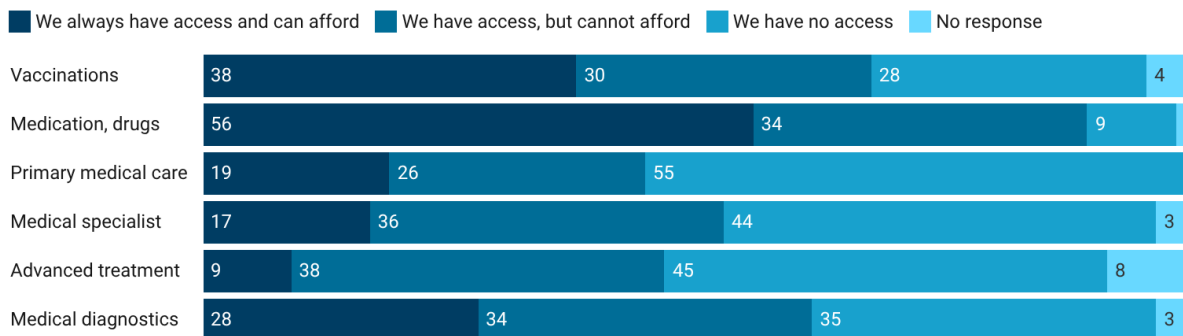
17% of Auchi residents (n = 253) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 36% have access but is not able to afford it. 44% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

9% of Auchi respondents (n = 253) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 45% do not have access at all. 8% did not answer.

28% of Auchi respondents (n = 253) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Auchi (n = 253)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



42% of Benin residents (n = 243) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 27% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 6% did not answer.

Among Benin respondents (n = 243), 56% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 31% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 13% have no access to medication/drugs.

30% of Benin respondents (n = 243) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 41% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

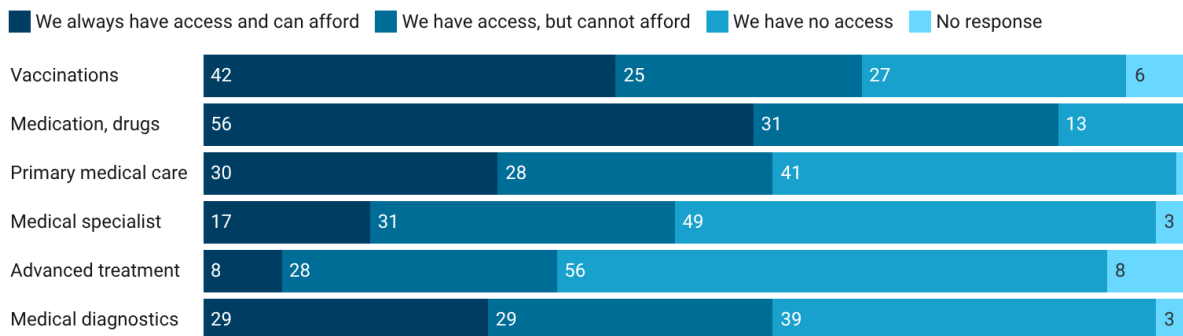
17% of Benin residents (n = 243) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 49% do not have access at all. 3% did not answer.

8% of Benin respondents (n = 243) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access but cannot afford it, while 56% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

29% of Benin respondents (n = 243) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 39% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Benin (n = 243)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



41% of male respondents (n = 388) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 30% have no access. 4% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 388), 55% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 11% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

23% of male respondents (n = 388) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 47% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

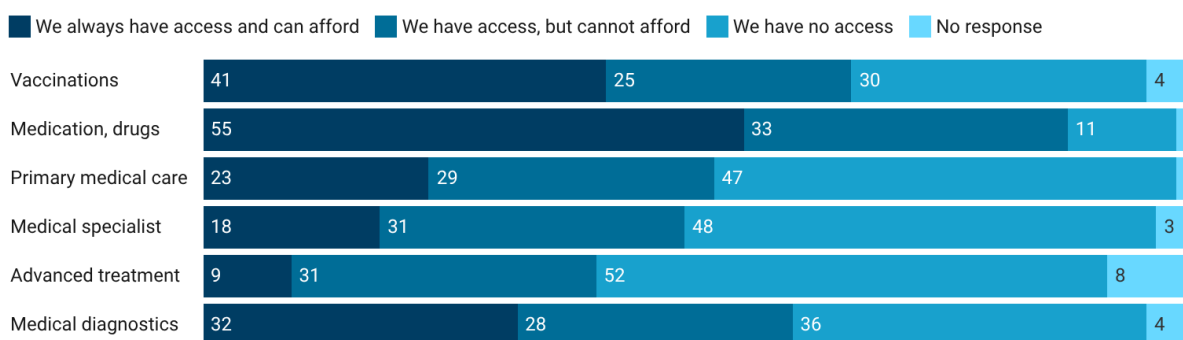
18% of the male participants (n = 388) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford the visit. 48% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

9% of male respondents (n = 388) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 31% have access but cannot afford them, while 52% have no access. 8% did not answer.

32% of male respondents (n = 388) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 36% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Male (n = 388)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



43% of female respondents (n = 345) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 28% have access but cannot afford them. 24% never have access. 5% did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 345), 55% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 33% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 11% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

23% of female respondents (n = 345) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 46% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

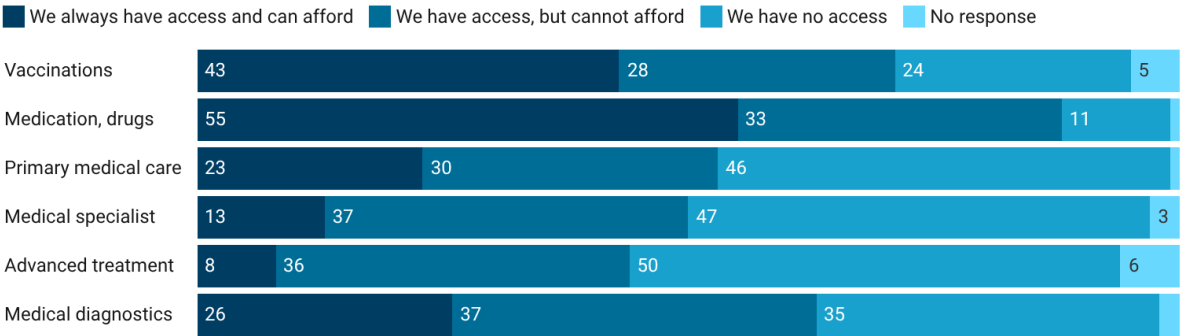
13% of female respondents (n = 345) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford the visit. 47% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

8% of female respondents (n = 345) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 36% have access but cannot afford it, while 50% have no access. 6% did not answer.

26% of female respondents (n = 345) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics. 2% did not answer.

**Access to medical services – Female (n = 345)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?

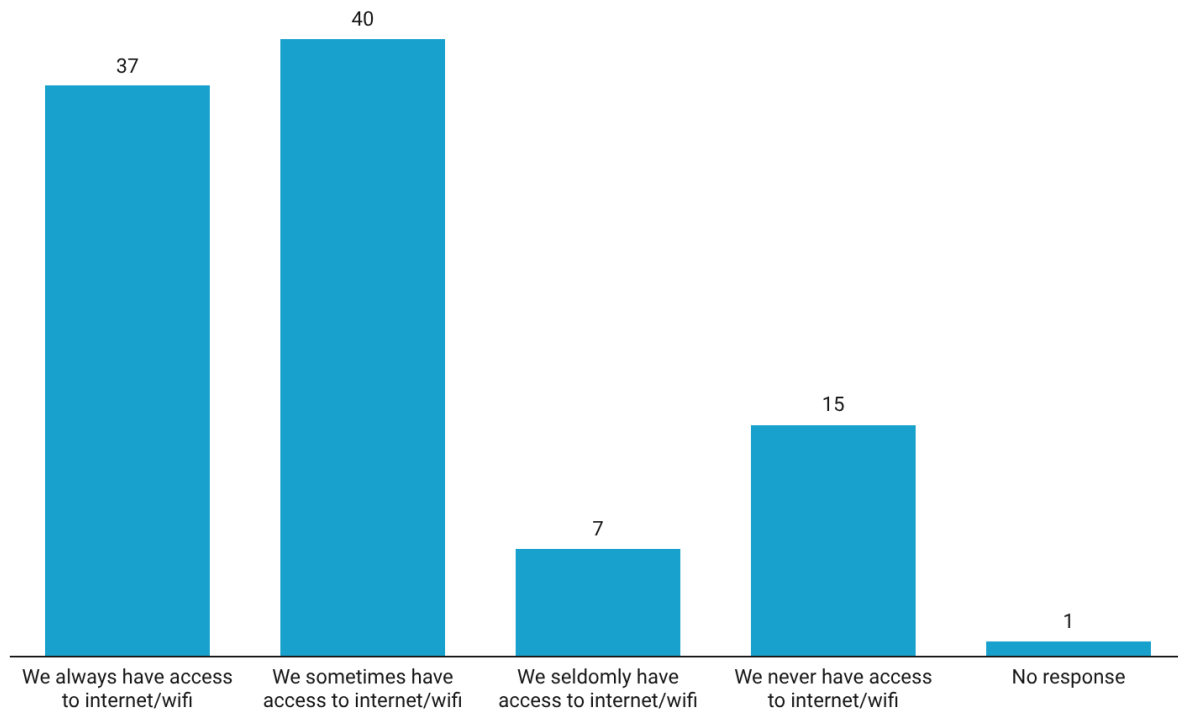


**5.10 Access to internet/wifi**

37% of the respondents (n = 733) always have access to internet/wifi, while 40% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 7% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

### Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 733)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

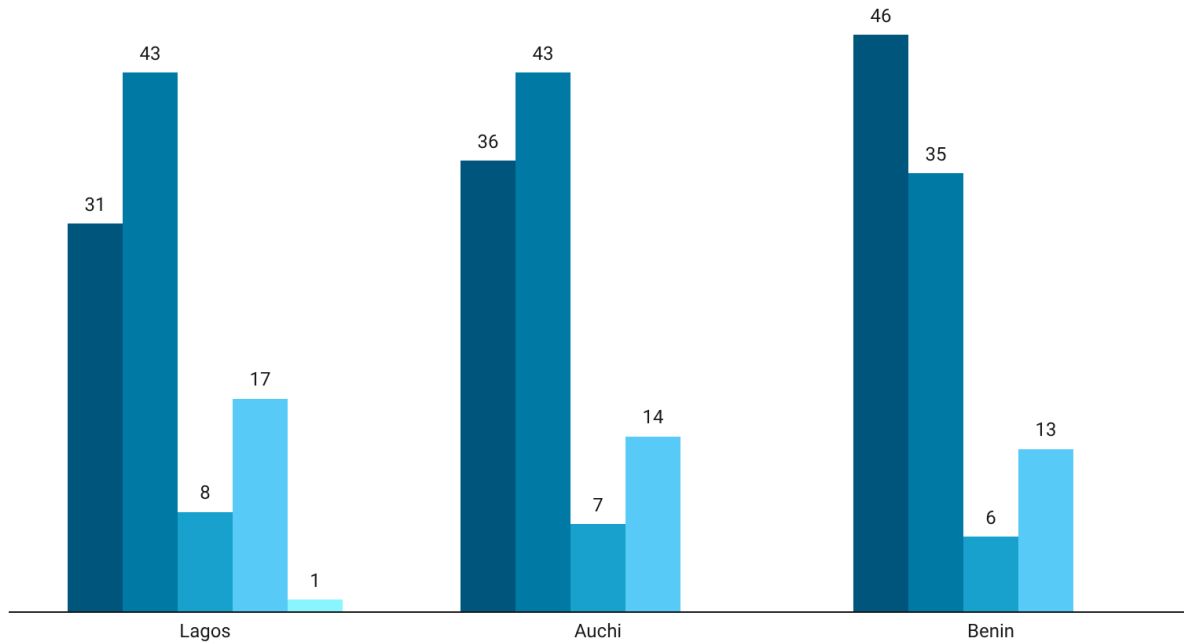


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Benin with 46%, followed by Auchi with 36%, and Lagos with 31%. Among Lagos and Auchi residents, 43% each sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 35% of Benin residents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Lagos residents with 8%, while the same is true for 7% of Auchi and 6% of Benin residents. The highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Lagos residents with 17%, followed by Auchi with 14%, and Benin with 13%. 1% of Lagos residents did not answer.

## Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 733)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ We never have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ No response

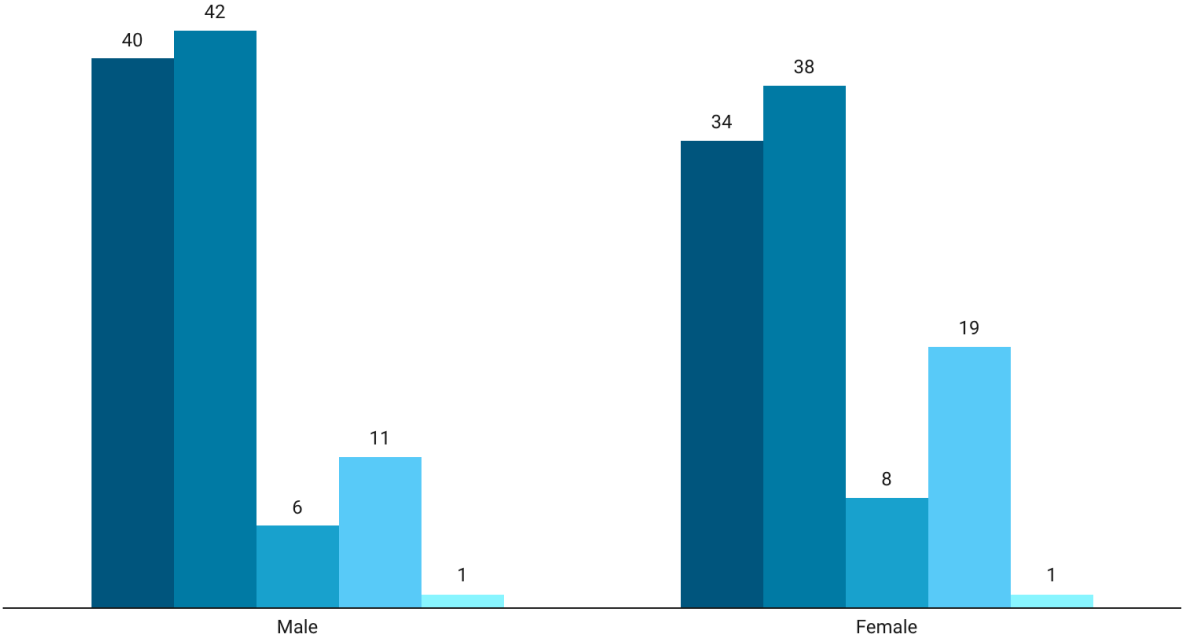


40% of male and 34% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 42% of male and 38% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 6% of male and 8% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 11% among male and 19% among female respondents. Among male and female respondents, 1% did not answer.

### Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 733)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ We never have access to internet/wifi 
 ■ No response



### 5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

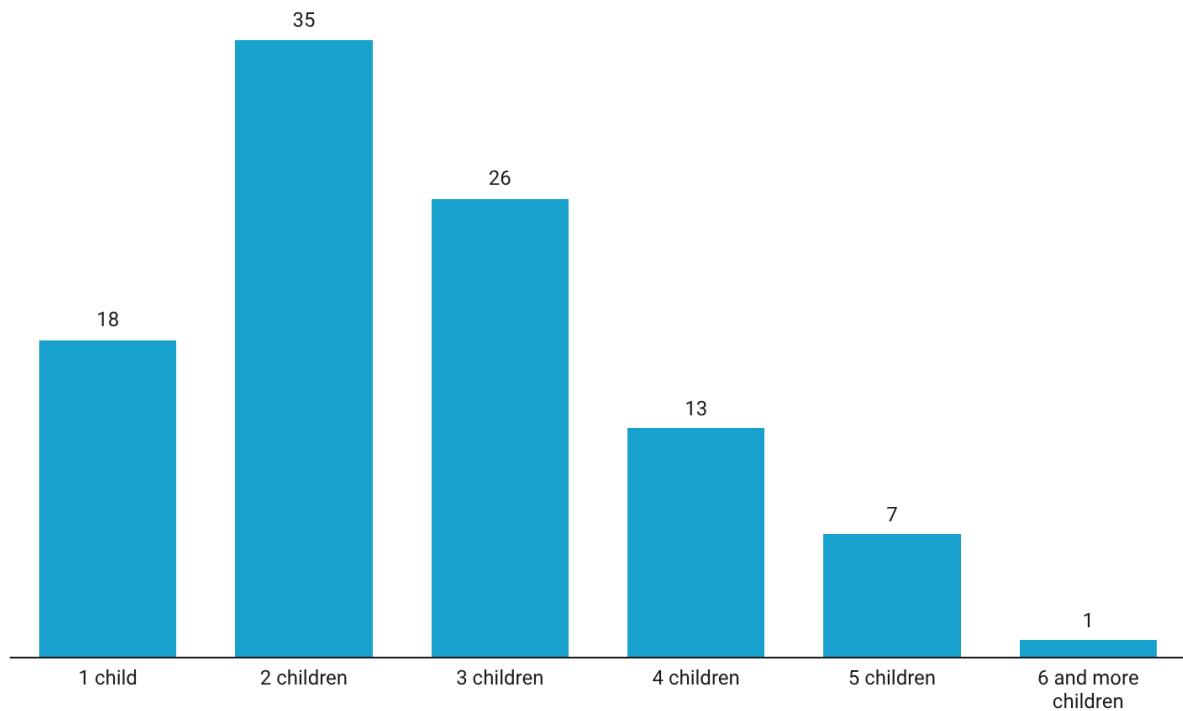
Last modification 2026-06-19 09:46

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 307). In total, of those (n = 426) stating not being single, 6% stated not having children, while 4% did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 386) is among those having 2 children with 35%, followed by 26% having 3 children, and 18% having 1 child. 7% have 5 children, while 1% have 6 or more children.

## Number of children – Total (n = 386)

Number of children?

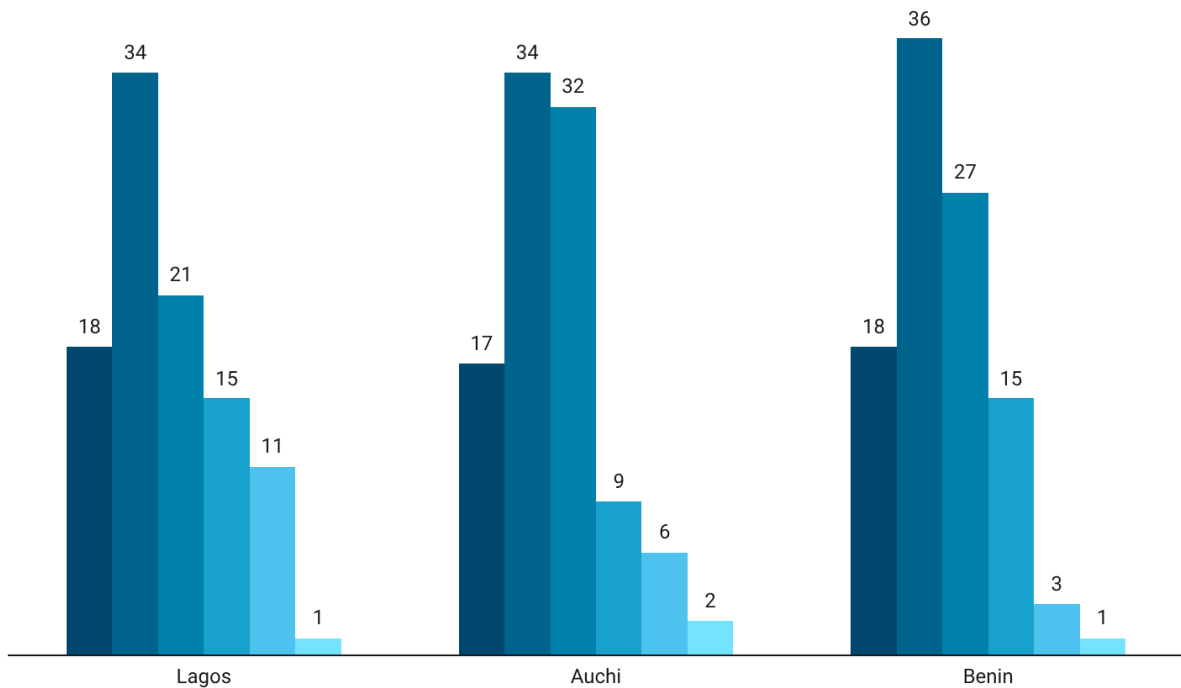


Among Lagos and Benin respondents, 18% have one child, while this is true for 17% of Auchi respondents. 36% of Benin respondents have 2 children, followed by Lagos and Auchi respondents with 34%. 32% of Auchi respondents have 3 children, while the same is true for 27% of Benin and 21% of Lagos respondents. Among Lagos and Benin respondents, 15% have 4 children, followed by Auchi respondents with 9%. 11% of Lagos, 6% of Auchi, and 3% of Benin respondents have 5 children. Among Auchi respondents, 2% have 6 and more children, while this is true among Lagos and Benin respondents with each 1%.

## Number of children – City (n = 386)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

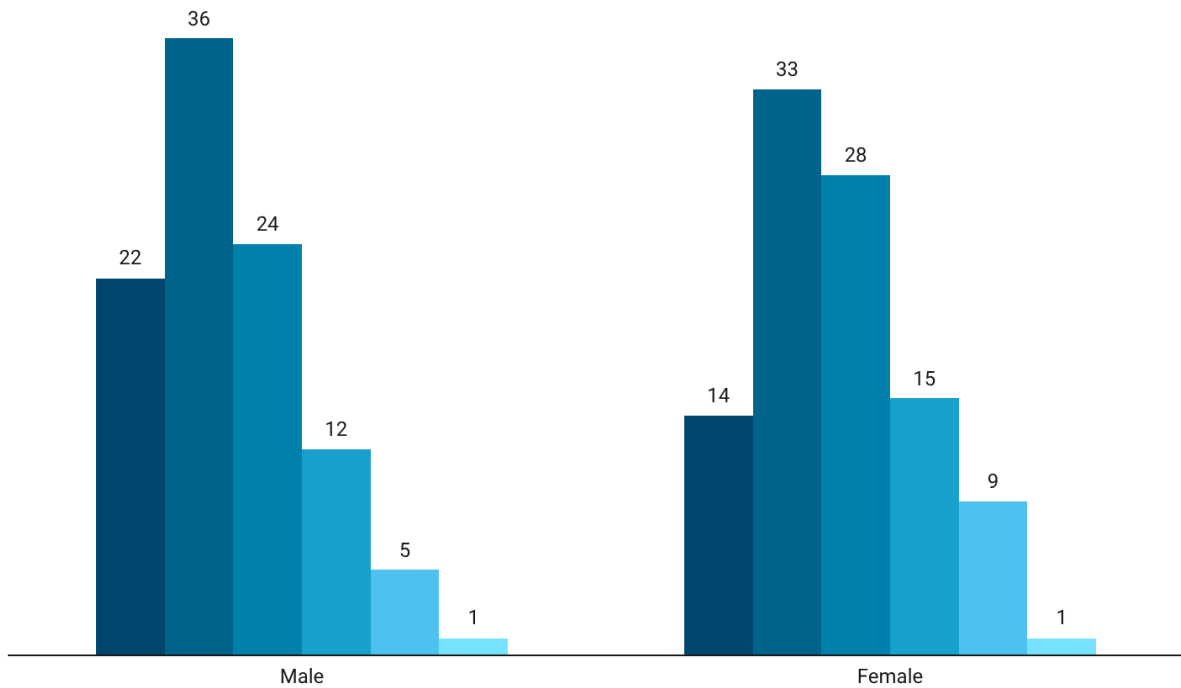


22% of male respondents and 14% female respondents have one child, while 36% of male respondents and 33% of female respondents have 2 children. 24% of male respondents and 28% of female respondents have 3 children. 12% of male and 15% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 5% of male respondents and 9% of female respondents have 5 children. 1% of male respondents and 1% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

## Number of children – Gender (n = 386)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children



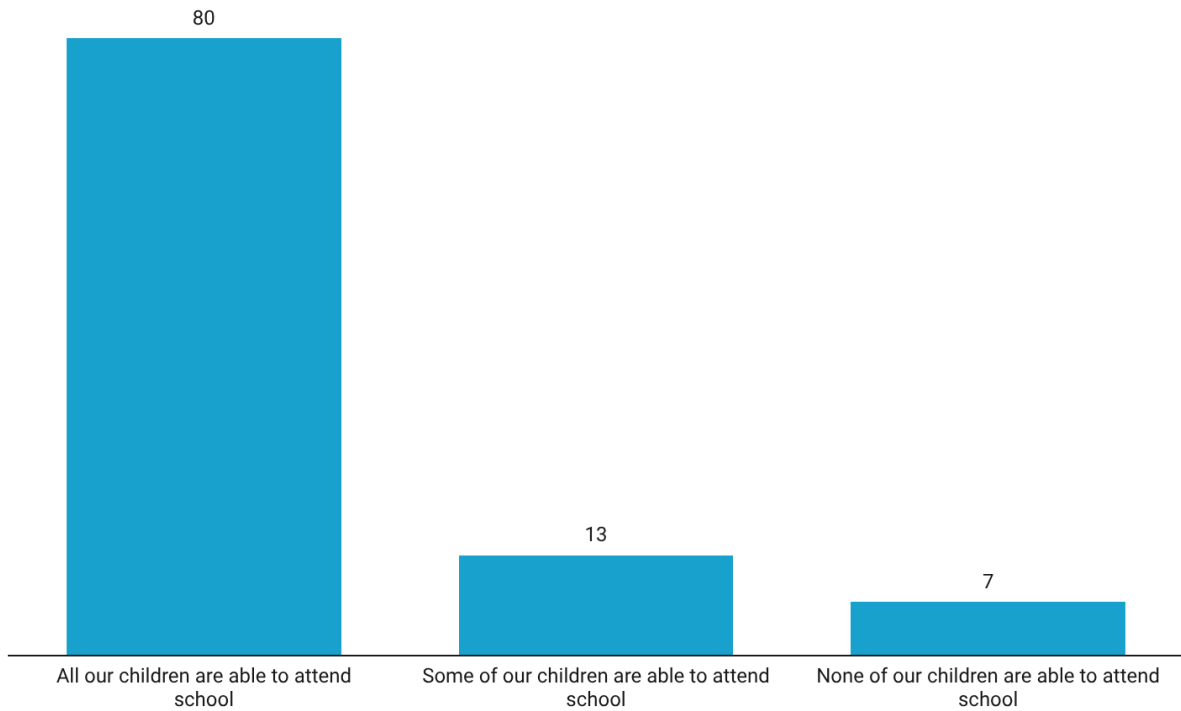
Respondents stating to have children (n = 386) were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 79% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of 305 respondents.

In Lagos, 83% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 77% among Auchi respondents, and 76% among Benin respondents. 84% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 75% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 305) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 80% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 13% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 7% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Total (n = 305)

Are your children able to attend school?

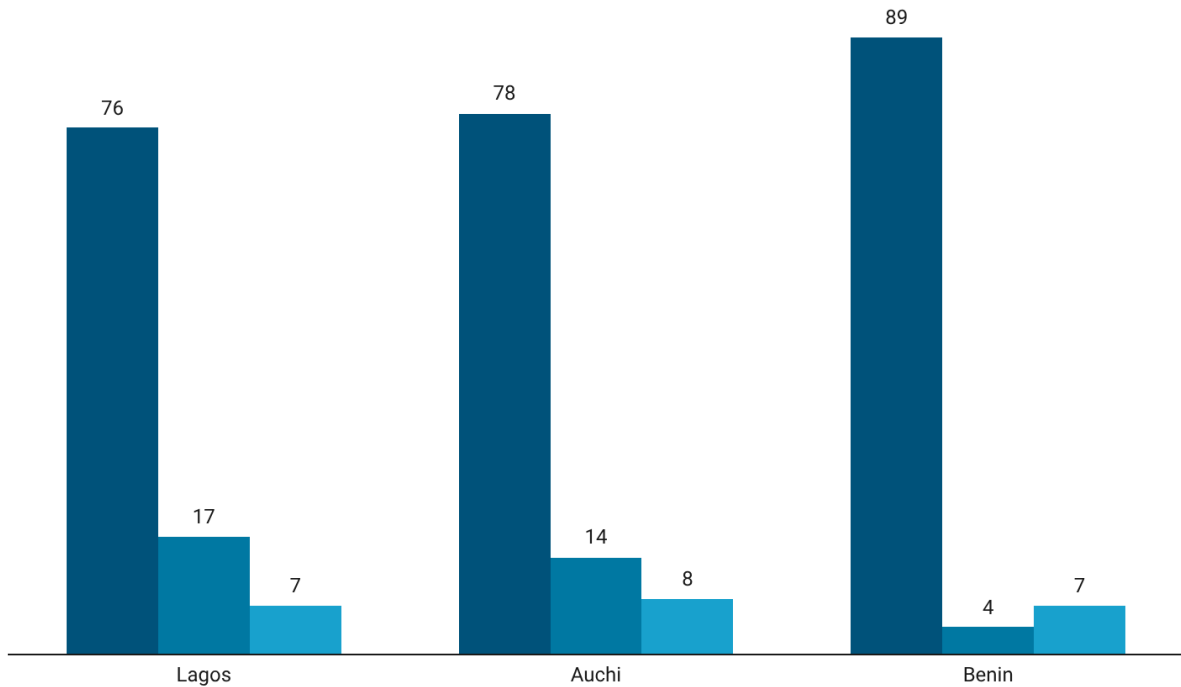


City comparison (n = 305) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Benin with 89%, followed by 78% in Auchi, and 76% in Lagos. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Lagos with 17%, followed by Auchi with 14%, and Benin with 4%. 8% among Auchi respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 7% among Lagos and Benin respondents.

## School attendance – City (n = 305)

Are your children able to attend school?

■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school

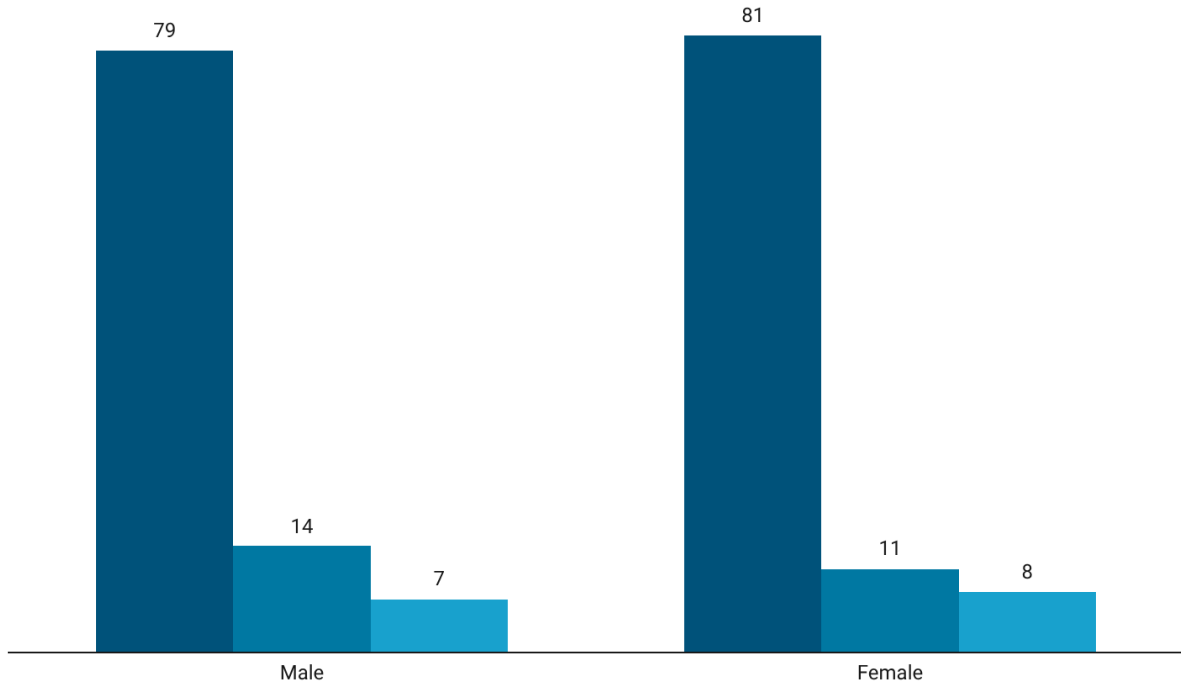


Gender comparison (n = 305) shows that a proportion of 79% among male respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 81% of female respondents. 14% of male and 11% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 7% of male and 8% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Gender (n = 305)

Are your children able to attend school?

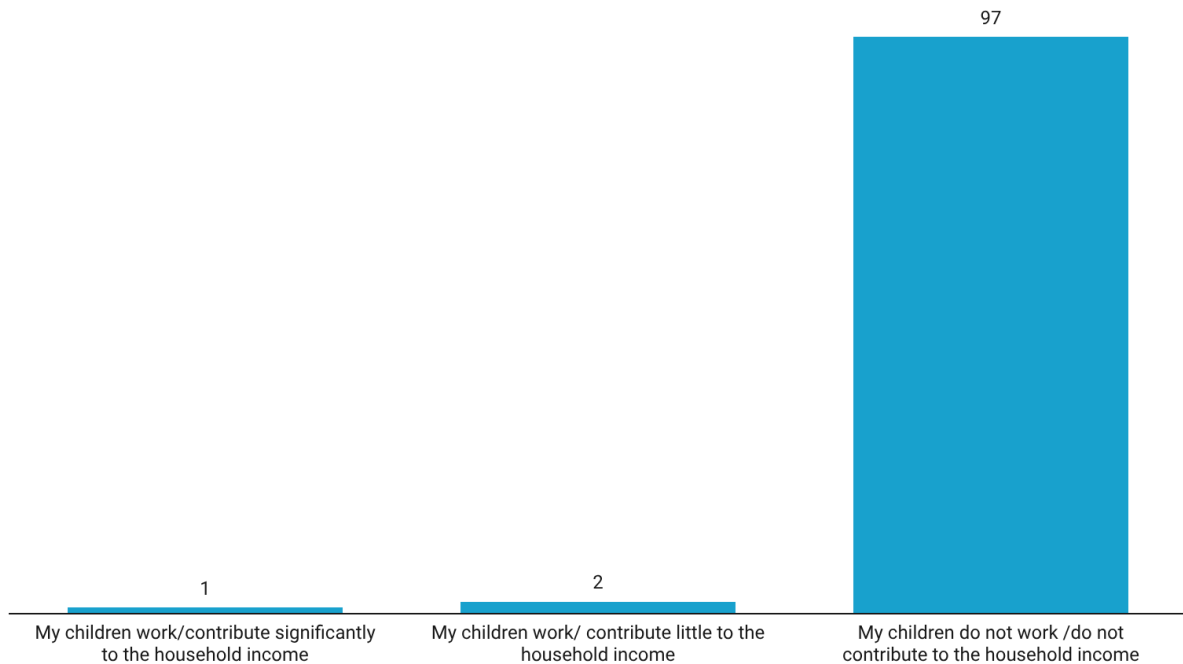
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



97% of the respondents (n = 305) stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income. 2% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while 1% admitted that their children worked significantly to support the family.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 305)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

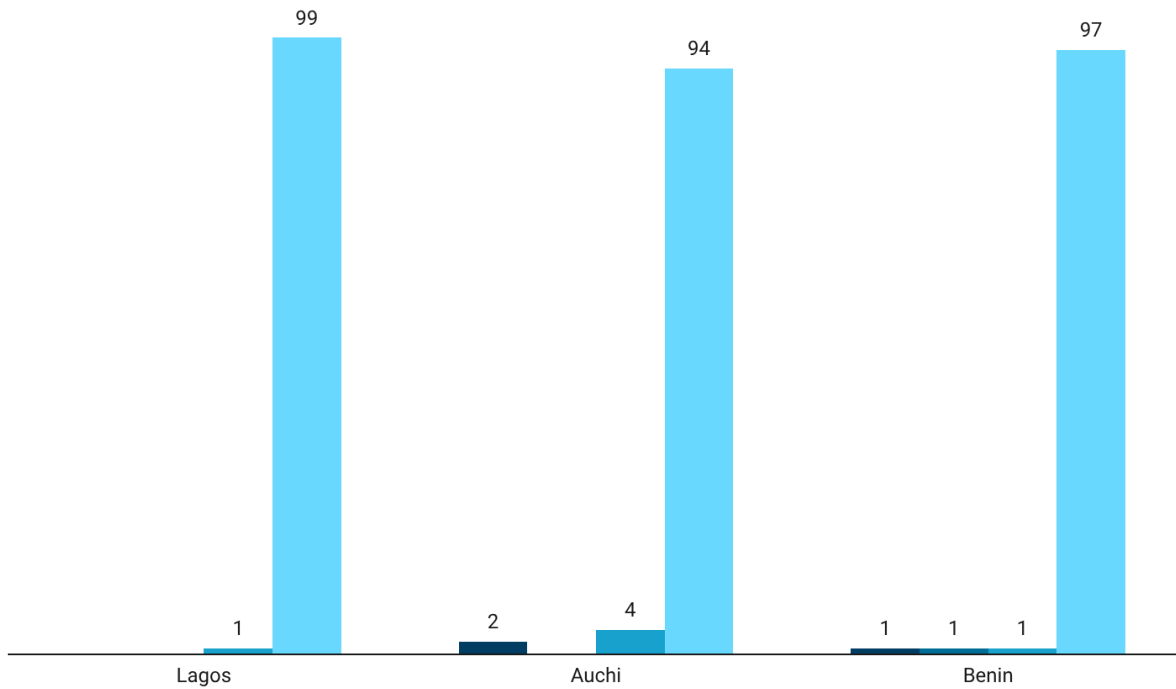


City comparison (n = 305) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Lagos respondents with 99%, followed by Benin respondents with 97%, and Auchi respondents with 94%. 4% of Auchi respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by Lagos and Benin respondents with each 1%. 1% of Benin respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 2% of Auchi and 1% Benin respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 305)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income  
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income  
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income  
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

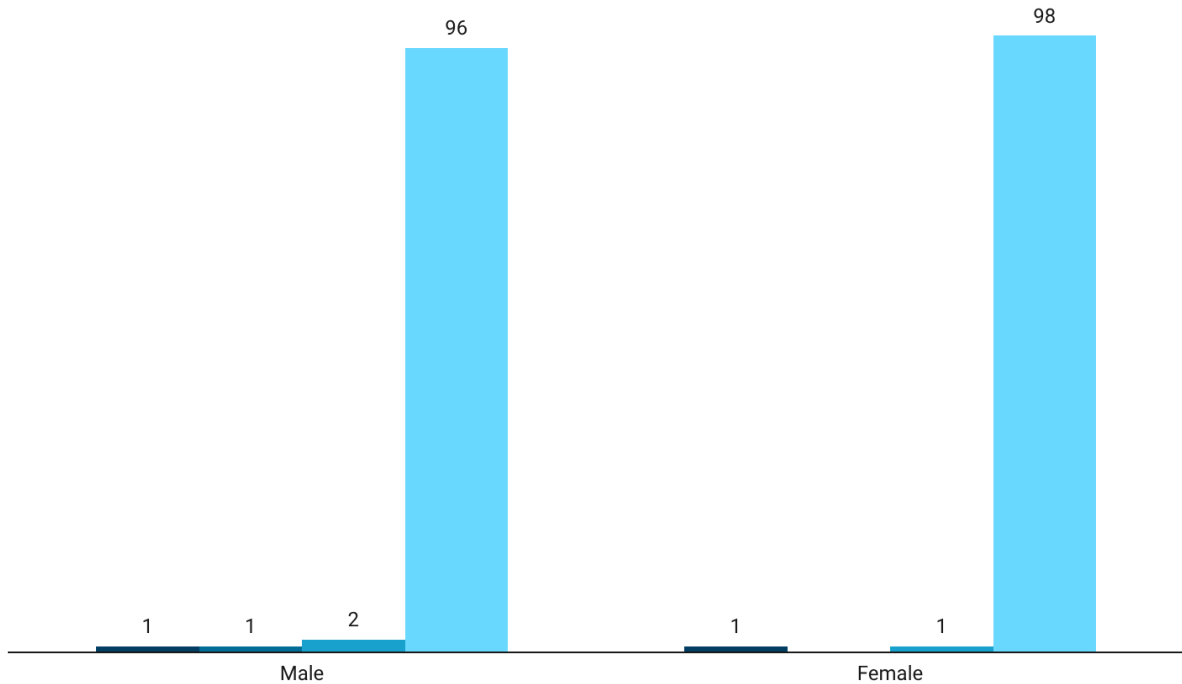


Gender comparison (n = 305) shows that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among female respondents with 98%, while this is true for 96% of male respondents. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income. 1% of male respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 1% of male and female respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 305)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income



## 6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:47

NOIPolls Limited conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Nigeria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 16 February and 17 March 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 733 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 237 residents of Lagos, 253 residents of Auchi, and 243 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

### 6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:47

Governorate (n = 733)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Lagos</b>	237	32

<b>Auchi</b>	253	35
<b>Benin</b>	243	33
<b>Total</b>	733	100

## 6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:47

Gender (n = 733)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>Male</b>	388	53
<b>Female</b>	345	47
<b>Total</b>	733	100

Age (n = 733)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>16-19</b>	42	6
<b>20-24</b>	84	12
<b>25-29</b>	141	19
<b>30-35</b>	466	63
<b>Total</b>	733	100

## 6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:47

Highest level of education (n = 733)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>Illiterate</b>	4	0.5
<b>Primary school</b>	23	3
<b>Secondary school</b>	237	32
<b>Vocational/technical training</b>	3	0.5
<b>College/university</b>	459	63
<b>No responde</b>	7	1
<b>Total</b>	733	100

## 6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:47

Marital status (n = 733)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Single</b>	307	42
<b>Married</b>	398	54
<b>Cohabitation</b>	7	1
<b>Divorced/Separated</b>	8	1
<b>Widower/widow</b>	5	1
<b>No response</b>	8	1
<b>Total</b>	733	100

## 6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 386)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>1</b>	68	18
<b>2</b>	134	35
<b>3</b>	101	26
<b>4</b>	51	13
<b>5</b>	27	7
<b>6 and more</b>	5	1
<b>Total</b>	386	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 386)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Yes</b>	305	79
<b>No</b>	81	21
<b>Total</b>	386	100

Children able to attend school (n = 305)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>All our children are able to attend school</b>	245	80
<b>Some of our children are able to attend school</b>	38	13

<b>None of our children are able to attend school</b>	22	7
<b>Total</b>	305	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 305)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>My children work/contribute significantly to the household income</b>	3	1
<b>My children work/ contribute somewhat to the household income</b>	1	0
<b>My children work/ contribute little to the household income</b>	5	2
<b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b>	296	97
<b>Total</b>	305	100

## 7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:47

### A1 Gender

Male

Female

### A2 Governorate/City

Lagos

Auchi

Benin

### A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

**A4 Marital status**

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

**A5 Number of children**

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

**A6 Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?**

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (do not read)

**Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood:  
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?**

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

**Q2 Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?**

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

**Q3 Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)**

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

**Q4 What is your current housing situation?**

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

**Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?**

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response (do not read)

**Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?**

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

**Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?**

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

**Q8 What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?**

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

**Q9 What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?**

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

**Q10 Are your children able to attend school?**

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

**Q11 Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?**

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

No response (do not read)

**Q12 Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?**

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

**Q13 Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]**

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

**Q14 In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?**

	<b>We always have access and can afford</b>	<b>We have access, but cannot afford</b>	<b>We have no access</b>	<b>No response (do not read)</b>
<b>Vaccinations</b>				
<b>Medication, drugs</b>				
<b>Primary medical care (family doctor)</b>				
<b>Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)</b>				

<b>Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)</b>				
<b>Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)</b>				

**Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?**

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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[www.staatendokumentation.at](http://www.staatendokumentation.at)

[BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at](mailto:BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at)

**Research Design**

Alexander Schahbasi, PhD

**Author**

Dr. Monika Potkanski-Palka

Data visualization: [www.datawrapper.de](http://www.datawrapper.de)

### **Data Collection**

NOIPolls Limited

Abuja, Nigeria

<https://www.noi-polls.com/>

[enquiries@noi-polls.com](mailto:enquiries@noi-polls.com)

### **Cover Design**

Martin Angel

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[data@naturalearthdata.com](mailto:data@naturalearthdata.com)

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