




NIGERIA

Socio-Economic Survey 2024



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The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 608 respondents divided into three target groups.

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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 22 July and 2 August 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 608 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 196 residents of Lagos, 206 residents of Auchi, and 206 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

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1. Main results

Sense of security

- 48% of all respondents (n = 608) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 33% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 11% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 7% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.
- 51% of Lagos respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 50% of Benin respondents, and 44% of Auchi respondents. 36% of Auchi respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 33% of Benin respondents, and 31% of Lagos respondents. 12% of Auchi respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, followed by 11% of Lagos respondents, and 9% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is to be found among Benin respondents with 8%, this is true for 7% of each Lagos and Auchi respondents. 1% of Auchi respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 19% manage to afford the housing costs. 29% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 608). 45% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 608) shows that 24% of Benin respondents, 19% of Auchi respondents, and 14% of Lagos respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 36% of Auchi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of Benin, and 27% of Lagos residents. 53% of Lagos respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the same is true for 46% of Benin and 38% of Auchi respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among both Lagos and Benin residents with each 6%, followed by Auchi with 5%. 2% of Auchi respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Benin respondents.

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

- 16% of the respondents (n = 608) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 27% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their

family. 49% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 8% 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 21%, followed by Lagos with 14%, and Auchi with 13%. 36% of Auchi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 24% of respondents in Benin, and 23% of respondents in Lagos.
- 52% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Benin this is true for 50%, and in Auchi for 44% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Lagos residents with 11%, followed by Auchi with 7%, and Benin with 5%.

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

- 9% of surveyed participants (n = 608) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 23% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 51% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 17% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 13% of Benin residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Auchi respondents, and 6% of Lagos respondents. 26% of Auchi residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benin residents with 24%, and Lagos residents with 19%.
- 56% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 49% of Benin residents, and 47% of Auchi residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among both Lagos and Auchi residents with each 19%, followed by Benin residents with 13%. Among both Auchi and Benin residents 1% each did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 68% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to clean drinking water, while 20% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 7% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 608) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Auchi with 68%, followed by both Lagos and Benin with each 67%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Lagos respondents with 23%, followed by Auchi respondents with 20%, and Benin respondents with 18%.
- 10% of Benin respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 7% of Auchi and 5% of Lagos respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among both Lagos and Benin respondents with each 5%, followed by Auchi respondents with 4%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 32% of the survey participants (n = 608) 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. 33% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 27% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 7% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene. 1% did not answer.
- The highest proportion of those always having all necessary products is among Benin respondents with 38%, followed by Auchi respondents with 34%, and Lagos respondents with 24%. 37% of Auchi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 32% of Benin and for 30% of Lagos respondents.
- 35% among Lagos respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by 23% among each Auchi and Benin respondents. Among Lagos respondents, 10% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 6% of each Auchi and Benin residents.

Access to medical services

- 43% of the respondents (n = 608) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 28% have access but they are not able to afford them. 25% do not have any access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.
- 54% of the survey participants (n = 608) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 32% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 2% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 24% of the respondents (n = 608) always have access and can afford a visit, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 37% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.
- 20% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 39% have no access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.
- 10% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 44% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.
- 31% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 49% of the respondents (n = 608) always have access to internet/wifi, while 29% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 10% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 11% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Benin with 52%, followed by Auchi with 49%, and Lagos with 45%. 35% of Auchi residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 27% of Auchi residents, and 25% of Lagos residents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Lagos residents with 16%, while in Auchi the proportion is 8%, and in Benin it is 7%. The highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Benin residents with 13%, followed by Lagos with 12%, and Auchi with 8%. 1% of Benin residents did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 88) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 88% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 10% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 1% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.

- City comparison (n = 88) 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 92%, followed by 84% in Lagos, and 83% in Auchi. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Auchi with 17%, followed by both Benin and Lagos with each 8%. It is only among Lagos respondents admitting that none of their children were able to attend school with a share of 4%. Furthermore, another 4% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- 85% of the respondents (n = 88) stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income, while 6% admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 88) 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 both Auchi and Benin respondents with each 87%, followed by Lagos respondents with 81%. 13% of Auchi respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 5% in Lagos, and 4% in Benin. 4% of Lagos respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 8% of Benin and 7% of Lagos respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income. 4% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

2. Trends

The difference in percentages in comparison to the previous year is indicated with an arrow (pointing up or down depending on in- or decrease) if the change is above or equal to 5% (ensuring that the margin of error is not mistaken for a trend).

Housing

While 26% stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2023, the proportion decreased to 19% in 2024. With regard to electricity, there is a trend towards improvement: the proportion of those never having electricity decreased from 11% in 2023 to 6% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	26	↓ 19
Can just about afford housing costs	25	29
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	40	↑ 45
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	8	6

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	11	12
Mostly have electricity available	16	↑ 21
Sometimes have electricity available	62	61
Never have electricity available	11	↓ 6

Food and water access

The developments in terms of securing food for the family indicate a slight trend towards deterioration, as the proportion of those managing to afford the food stuff for the family has decreased from 21% in 2023 to 16% in 2024. A positive trend in access to clean drinking water can be seen in the comparison between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	21	↓ 16
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food for family	29	27
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	43	↑ 49
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	7	8

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	60	↑ 68
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	25	↓ 20
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	8	7
Never have access to clean drinking water	6	5

Basic consumer goods

A deterioration towards the ability to manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 17% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has decreased to 9% in 2024. A negative trend can be identified in terms of the access to necessary hygiene products: while in 2023, 40% had all necessary hygiene products, in 2024 the proportion has decreased to 32%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	17	↓ 9
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	24	23
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	42	↑ 51
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	16	17

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	40	↓ 32
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	27	↑ 33
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	25	27
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	8	7

Health services

Vaccinations

No significant trends can be seen in terms of the access to vaccinations.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	40	38
Have access, but cannot afford	28	28
Have no access	29	29

Medication and drugs

No significant trends can be seen in terms of the access to medication and drugs between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	51	50
Have access, but cannot afford	34	35
Have no access	14	14

Primary medical care (family doctor)

A decrease can be seen for those having access and being able to afford primary care (26% in 2023 compared to 20% in 2024). In addition, an increase can be identified for those having access but not being able to afford it (26% in 2023 compared to 38% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	26	↓ 20
Have access, but cannot afford	26	↑ 38
Have no access	47	↓ 39

Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

An increase can be seen for those having access but not being able to afford medical specialists: in 2023, this was true for 31%, while the proportion has increased to 42% in 2024. However, the proportion of those without any access has decreased from 48% in 2023 to 42% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	17	13
Have access, but cannot afford	31	↑ 42
Have no access	48	↓ 42

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

An increase in terms of access to advanced treatment can be seen for those having access but not being able to afford it: in 2023, this was true for 31%, while the proportion has increased to 39% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	9	7
Have access, but cannot afford	31	↑ 39
Have no access	52	↓ 48

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, an increase from 20% in 2023 to 29% in 2024 can be identified for those having access to medical diagnostic and being able to afford it. However, an increase is also to be noticed for those having access but not being able to afford it (29% in 2023 compared to 34% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	20	↑ 29
Have access, but cannot afford	29	↑ 34
Have no access	47	↓ 35

3. Methodology

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 22 July and 2 August 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 608 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 196 residents of Lagos, 206 residents of Auchi, and 206 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

NOIPolls adopted a proportionate, stratified random sampling design for polling. Respondents 18+ years¹ are selected from our database of (94 million) phone owning Nigerians. 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.

¹ 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.

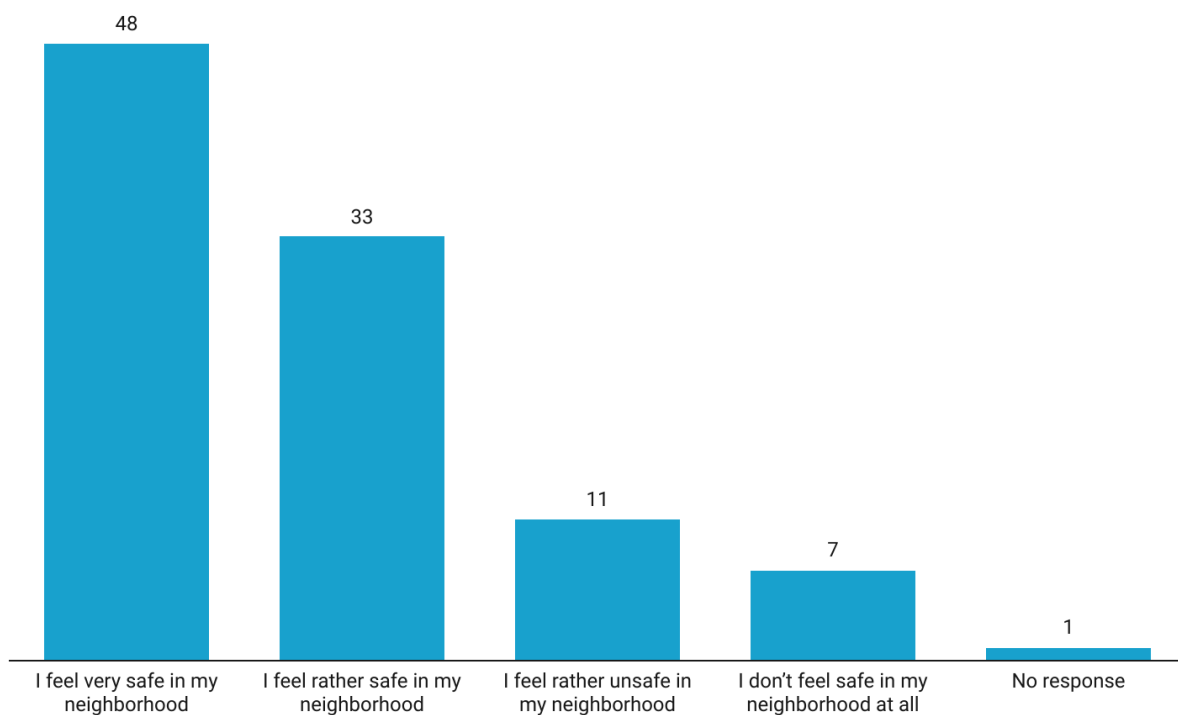
4. Chapter summary

4.1. Sense of security

48% of all respondents (n = 608) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 33% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 11% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 7% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.

Sense of security – Total (n = 608)

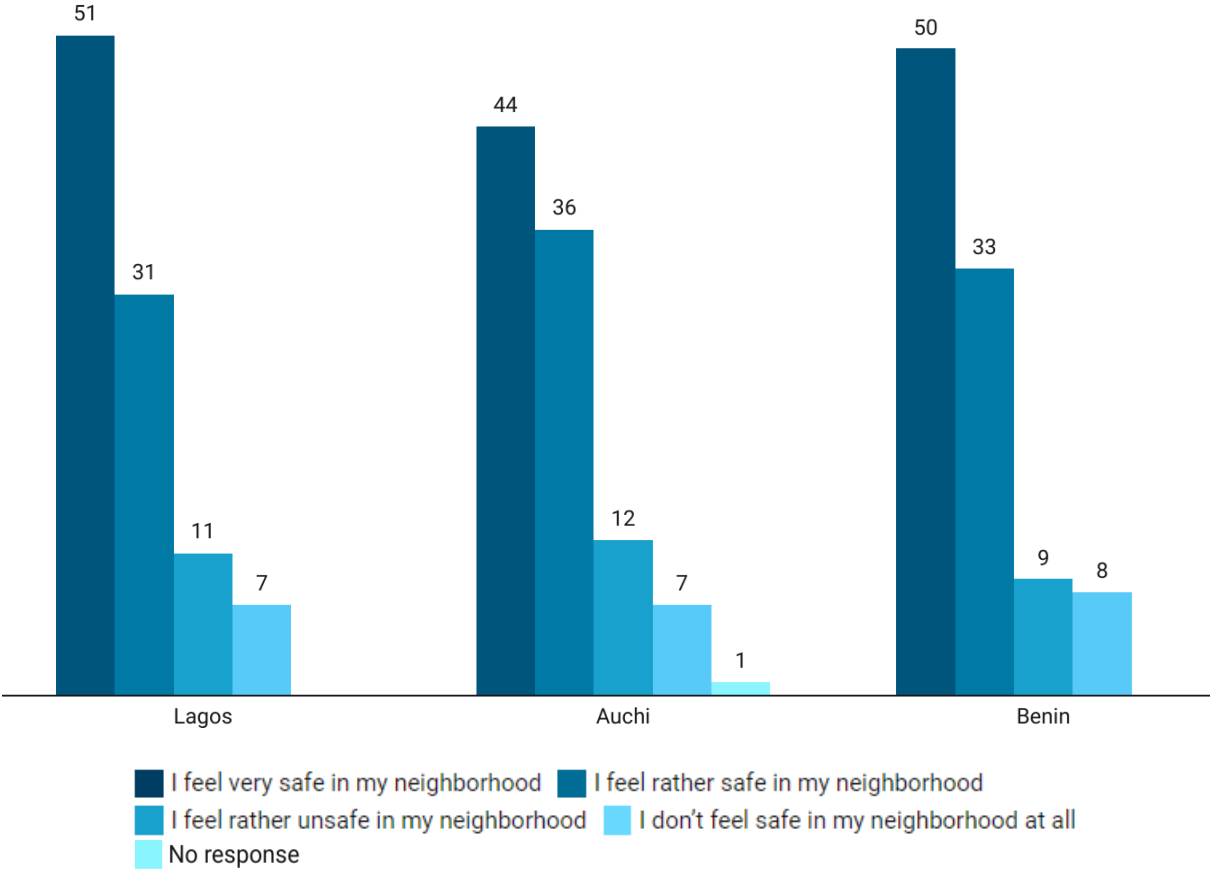
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



51% of Lagos respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 50% of Benin respondents, and 44% of Auchi respondents. 36% of Auchi respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 33% of Benin respondents, and 31% of Lagos respondents. 12% of Auchi respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, followed by 11% of Lagos respondents, and 9% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is to be found among Benin respondents with 8%, this is true for 7% of each Lagos and Auchi respondents. 1% of Auchi respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – City (n = 608)

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



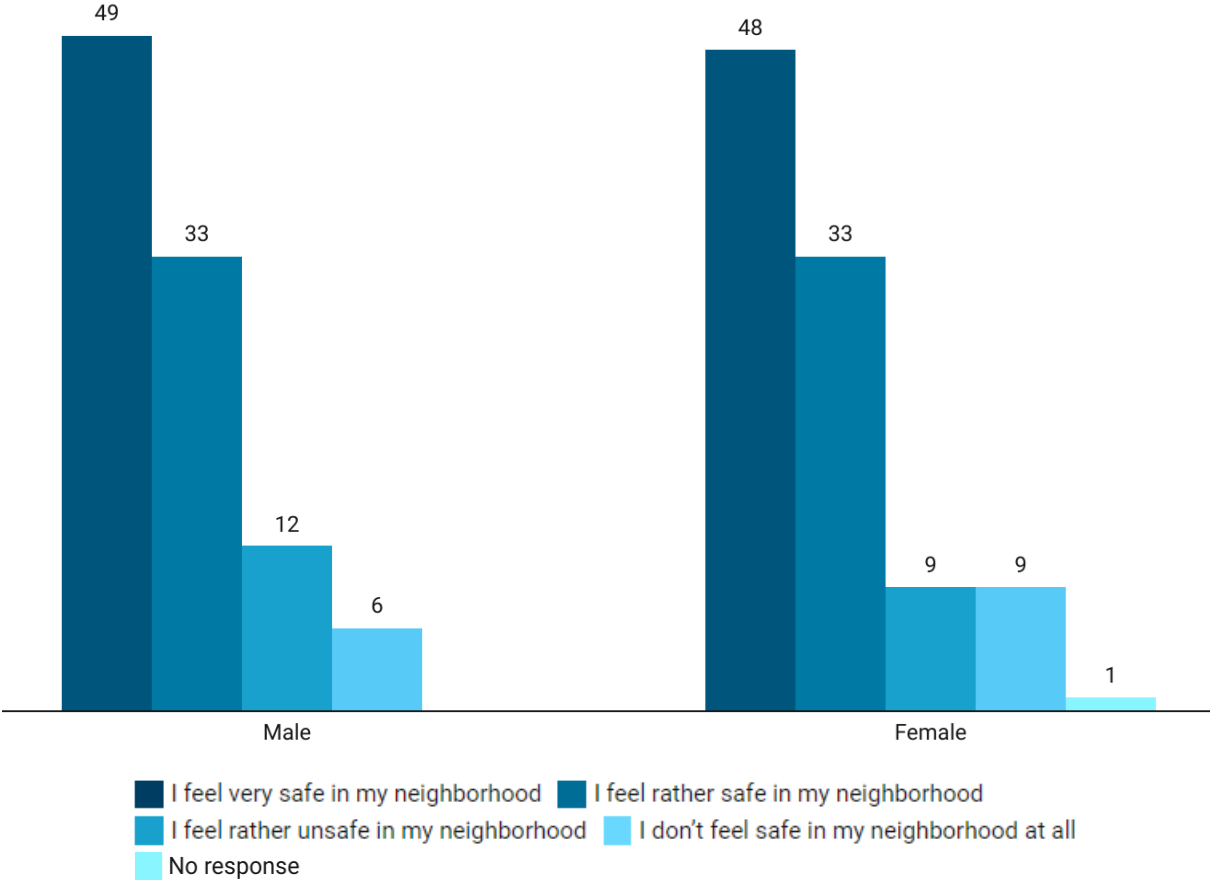
49% of male and 48% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 33% of each male and female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood.

12% of male respondents and 9% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 6% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for only 9% of female respondents.

1% of female respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 608)

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

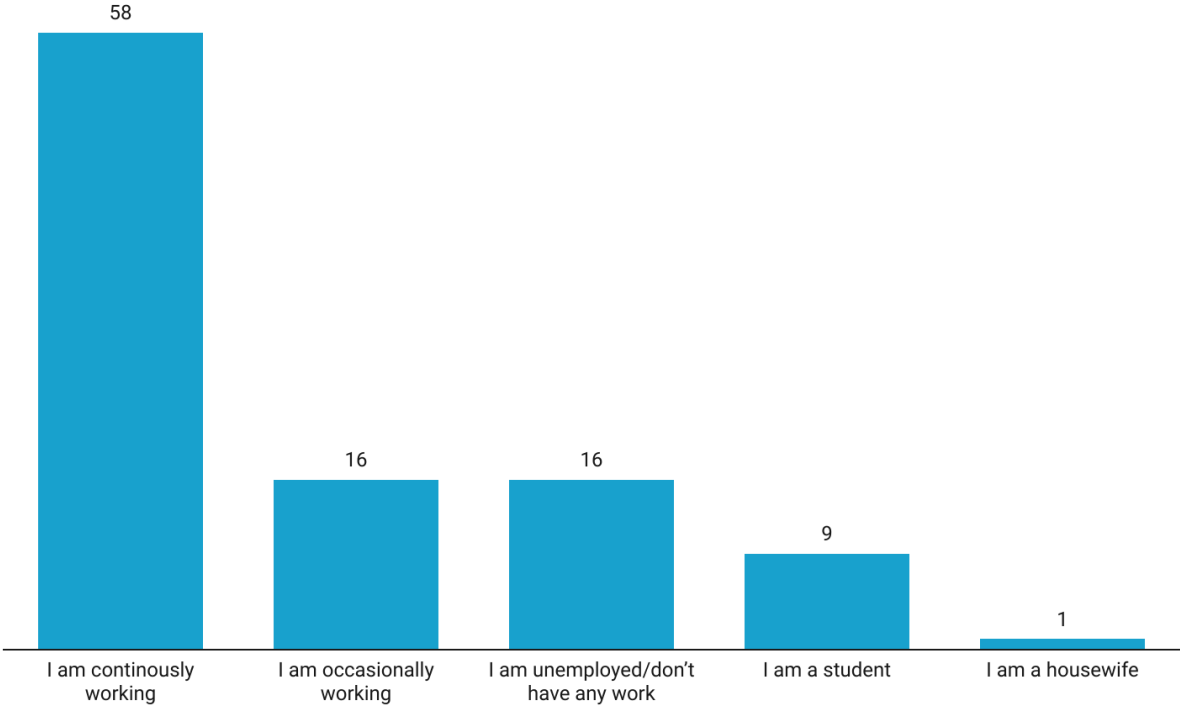


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 608), 58% work continuously, while 16% have occasional jobs. 9% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 1% are housewives, while 16% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 608)

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

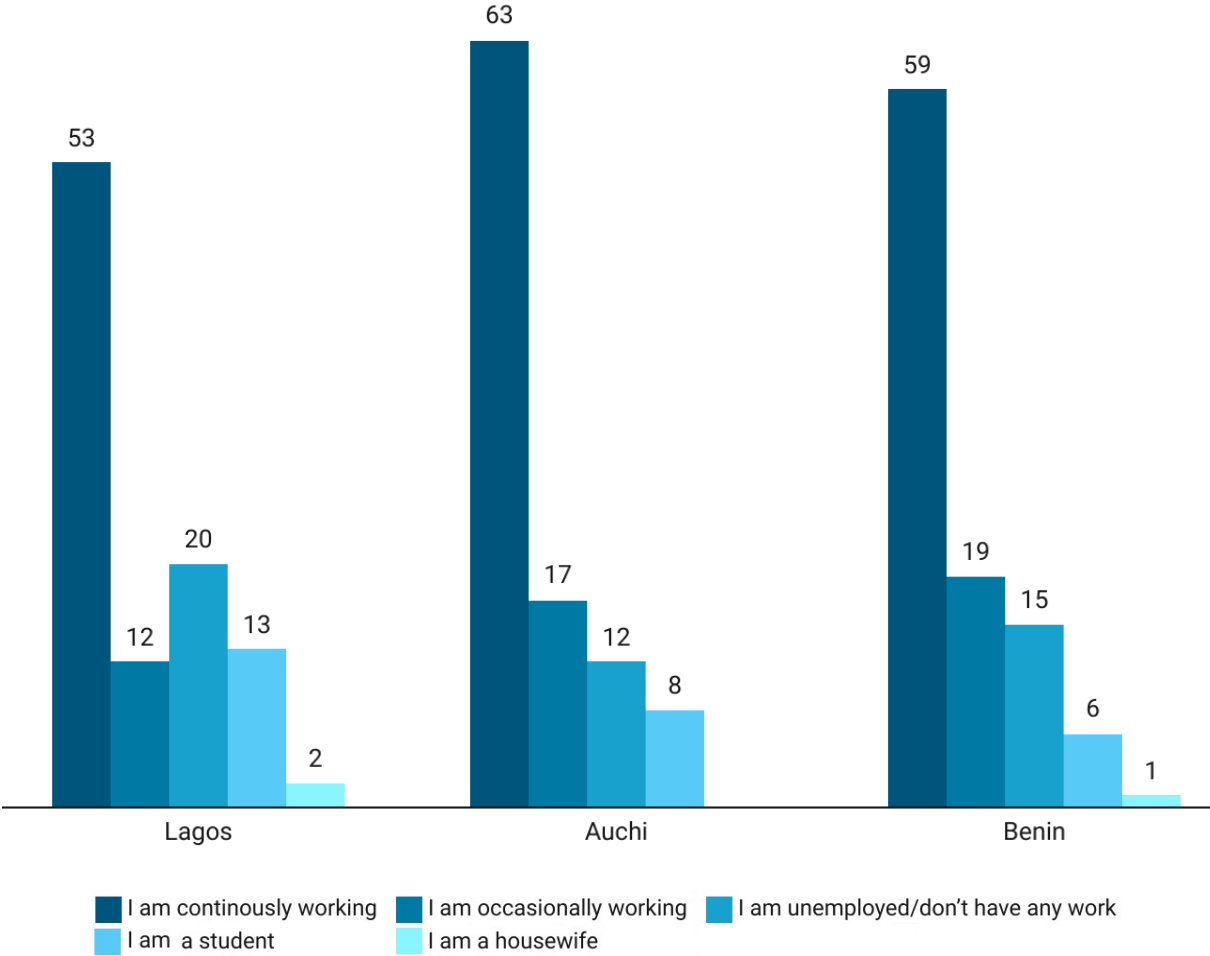


City comparison (n = 608) shows that 53% work continuously in Lagos, while this is true for 59% in Benin, and 63% in Auchi. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Benin (19%), followed by Auchi with 17%, and Lagos with 12%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Lagos with 20%, followed by Benin with 15%, and Auchi with 12%.

13% of Lagos respondents are students, while this is true for 8% of Auchi respondents, and 6% of Benin respondents. 2% of Lagos and 1% of Benin respondents are housewives.

Occupation – City (n = 608)

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

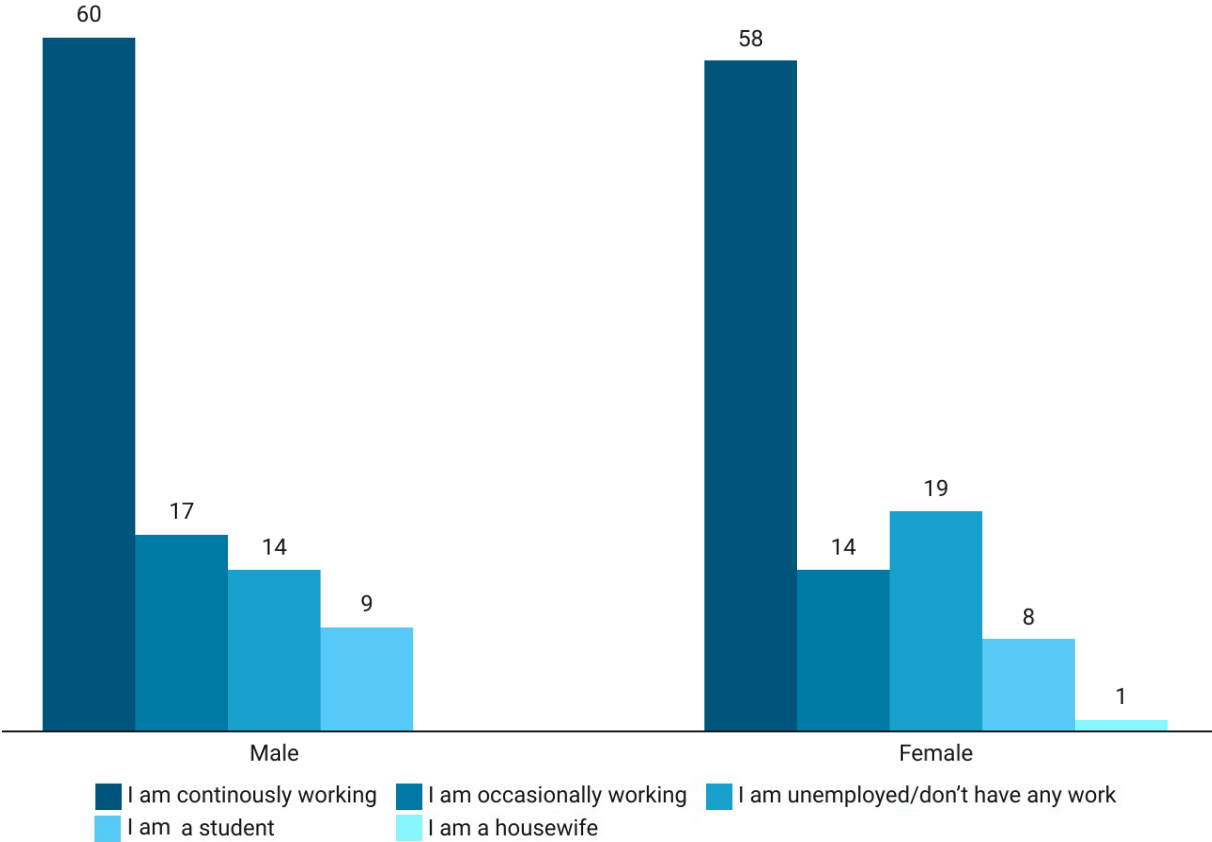


Gender comparison (n = 608) reveals that 60% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 58% of female respondents. 17% of male respondents and 14% of female respondents work occasionally.

14% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is slightly higher among men (9%) than among women (8%). 1% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 608)

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

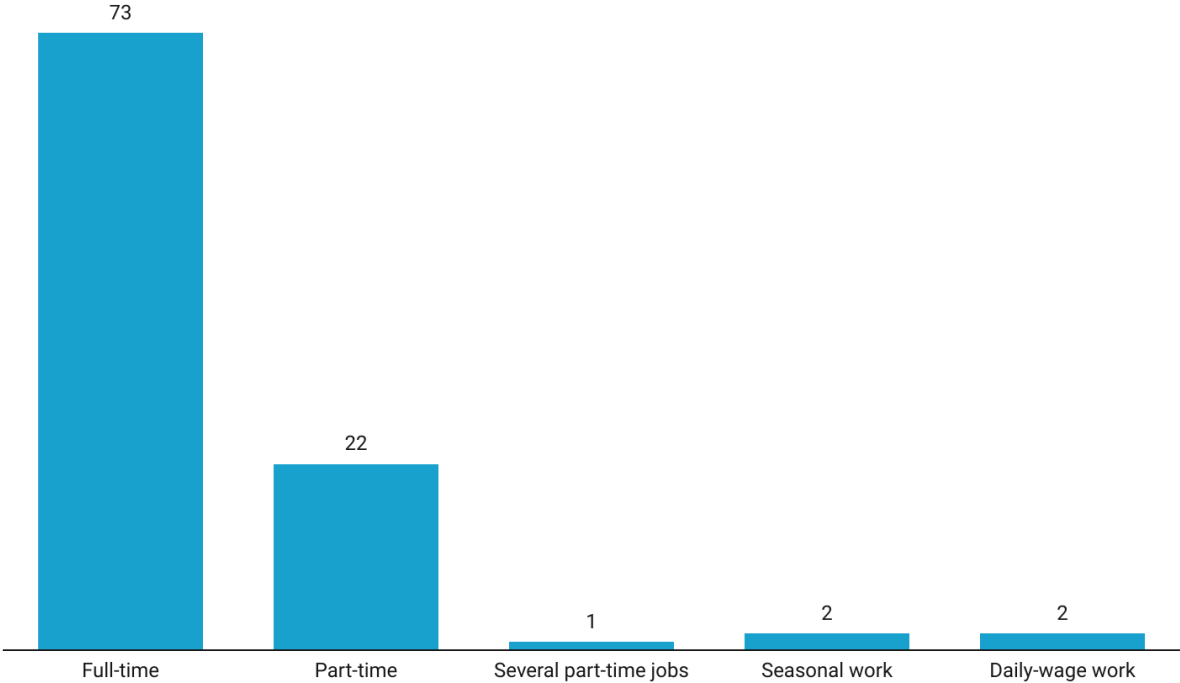


When it comes to the type of occupation, 73% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 454) are full-time workers, while 22% are part-time workers. 1% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 2% work as daily wage workers, while another 2% work as seasonal workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 454*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



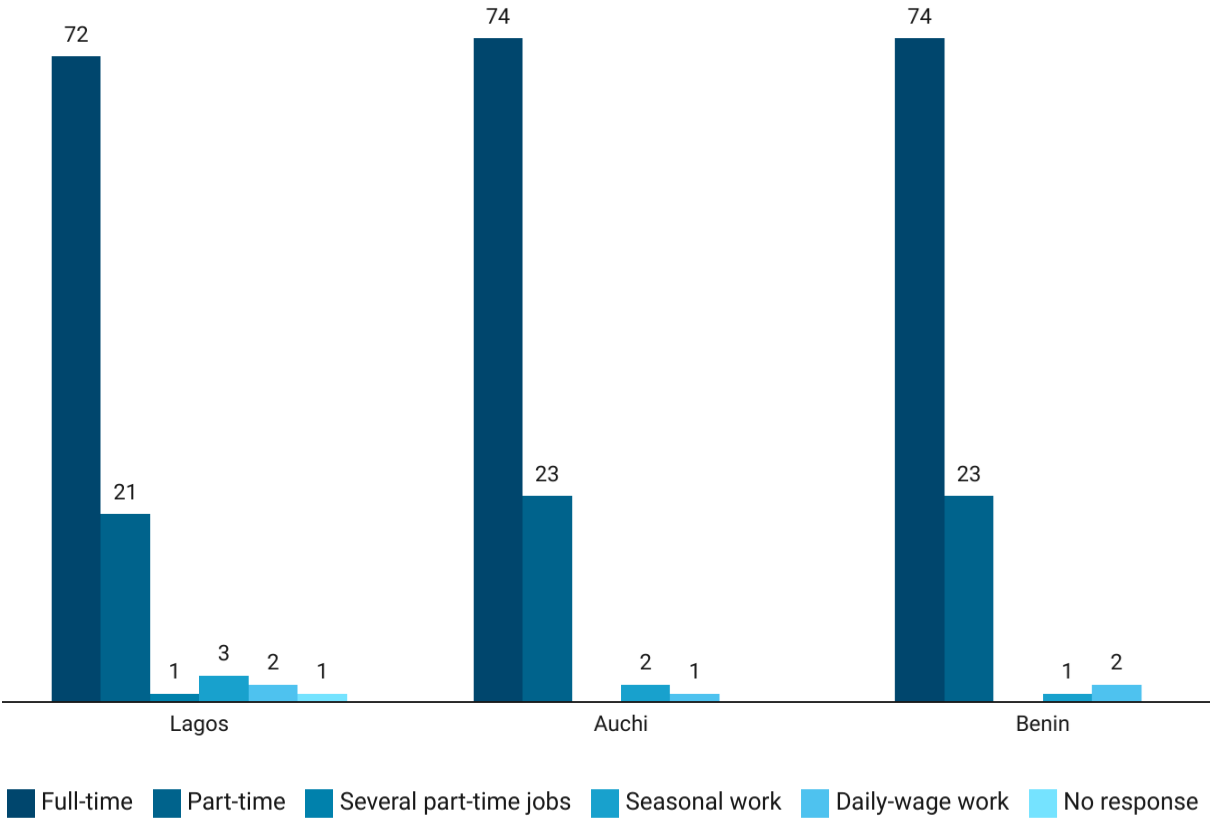
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among both Auchi and Benin residents with each 74%, followed by Lagos with 72%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 23% in both Auchi as well as Benin, while this is true for 21% in Lagos.

1% in Lagos have several part-time jobs. 3% of Lagos respondents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 2% in Auchi, and 1% in Benin. 2% of each Lagos and Benin respondents are daily-wage workers, while the same is true for 1% of Auchi respondents. 1% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 454*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



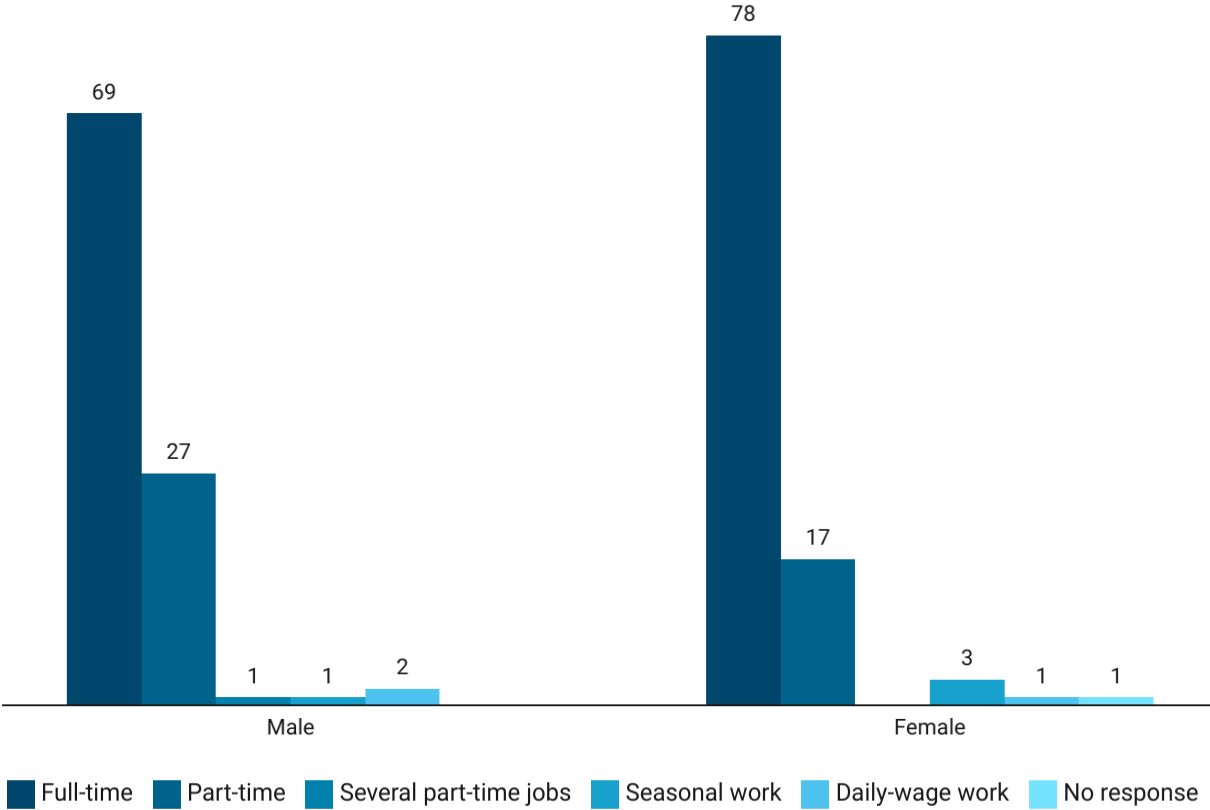
Gender comparison (n = 454) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (78%) than among male respondents (69%). However, the proportion of part-time workers among men (27%) is also higher than among women (17%).

1% of male respondents have several part-time jobs. 1% of male respondents work as seasonal workers, while this is true for 3% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is slightly higher among men (2%) than among women (1%). 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 454*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

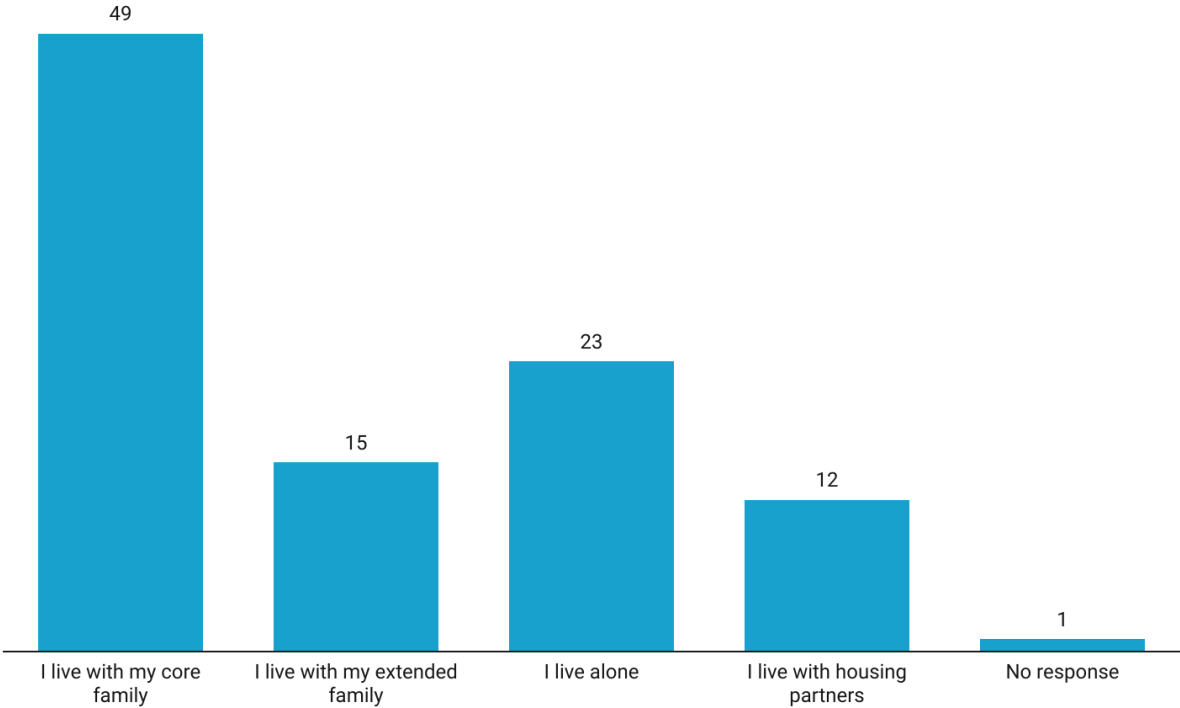


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

49% of the respondents (n = 608) live with their core family, while 15% live with their extended family. 23% live alone, while 12% live with their housing partners. 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 608)

What is your current housing situation?



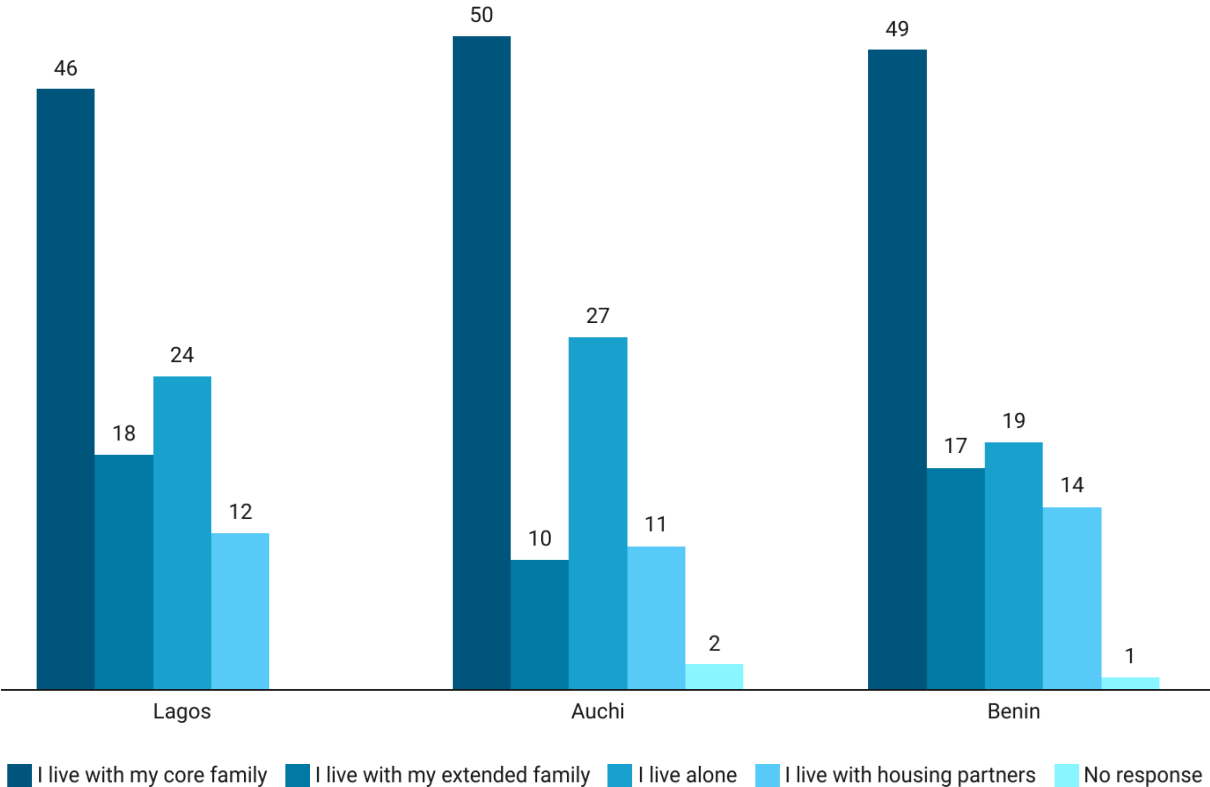
City comparison (n = 608) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Auchi respondents (50%), followed by Benin with 49%, and Lagos with 46%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Lagos with 18%, followed by Benin with 17%, and Auchi with 10%.

27% of Auchi respondents live alone, while this is true for 24% of Lagos and 19% of Benin respondents. 14% of Benin respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 12% of Lagos respondents, and 11% of Auchi respondents.

2% of Auchi and 1% of Benin respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – City (n = 608)

What is your current housing situation?



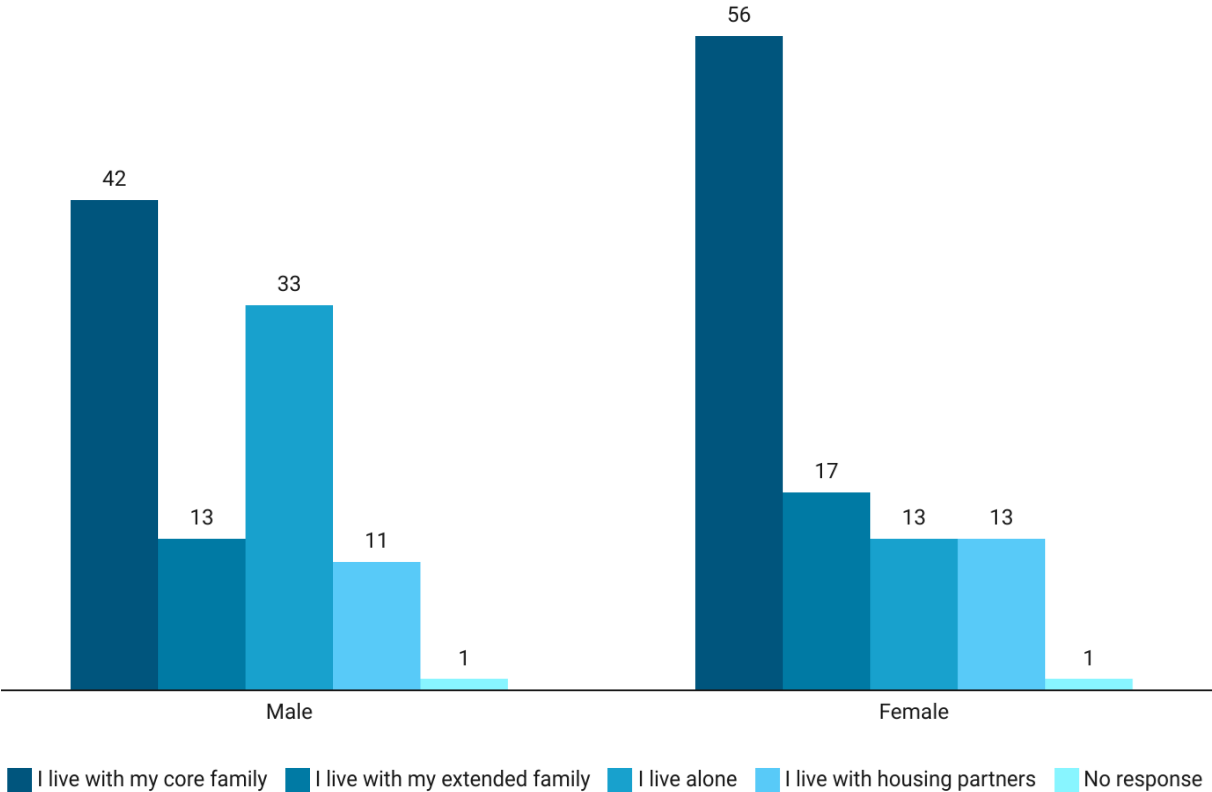
Gender comparison (n = 608) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (56%) compared to male respondents (42%). 13% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 17% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 33% live alone, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. Among female respondents, 13% live with their housing partners, while this is true for 11% of male respondents.

1% of both male and female respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 608)

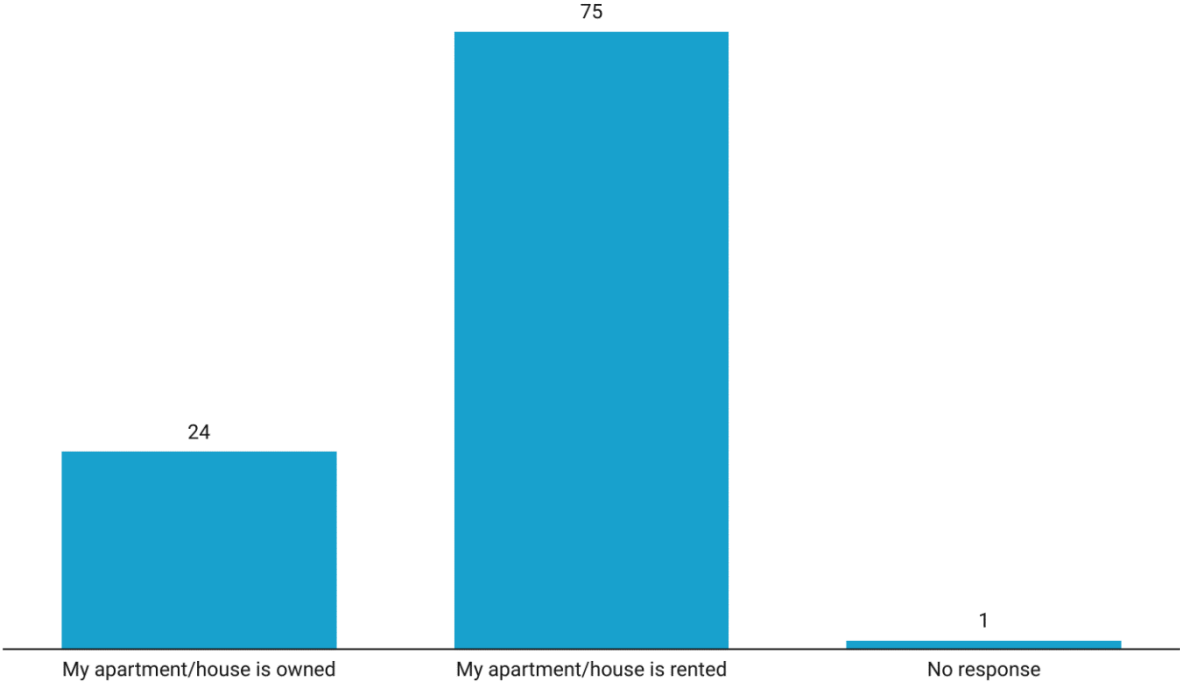
What is your current housing situation?



24% of the respondents (n = 608) live in an apartment or house they own, while 75% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% of the respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 608)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?



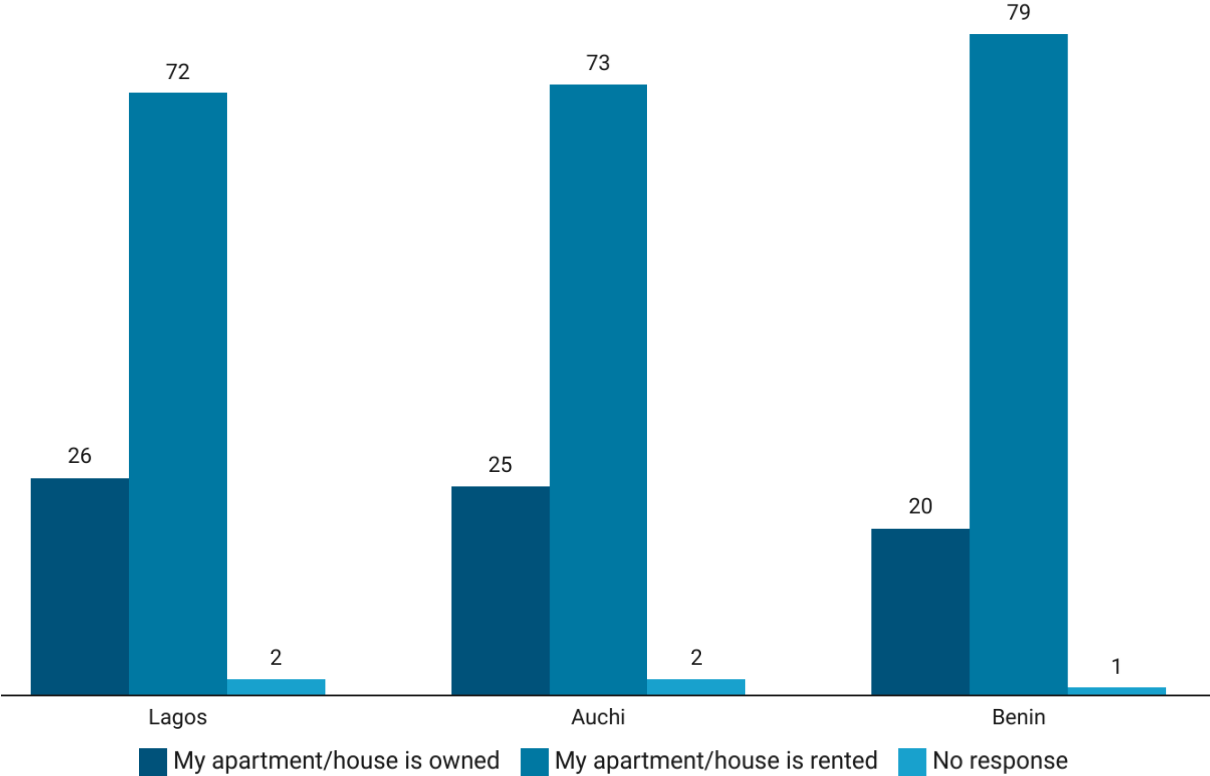
City comparison (n = 608) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Benin (79%), followed by Auchi with 73%, and Lagos with 72%.

26% of Lagos residents live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 25% for Auchi and 20% in Benin residents.

2% of each Lagos and Auchi respondents did not answer, while 1% of Benin residents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 608)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

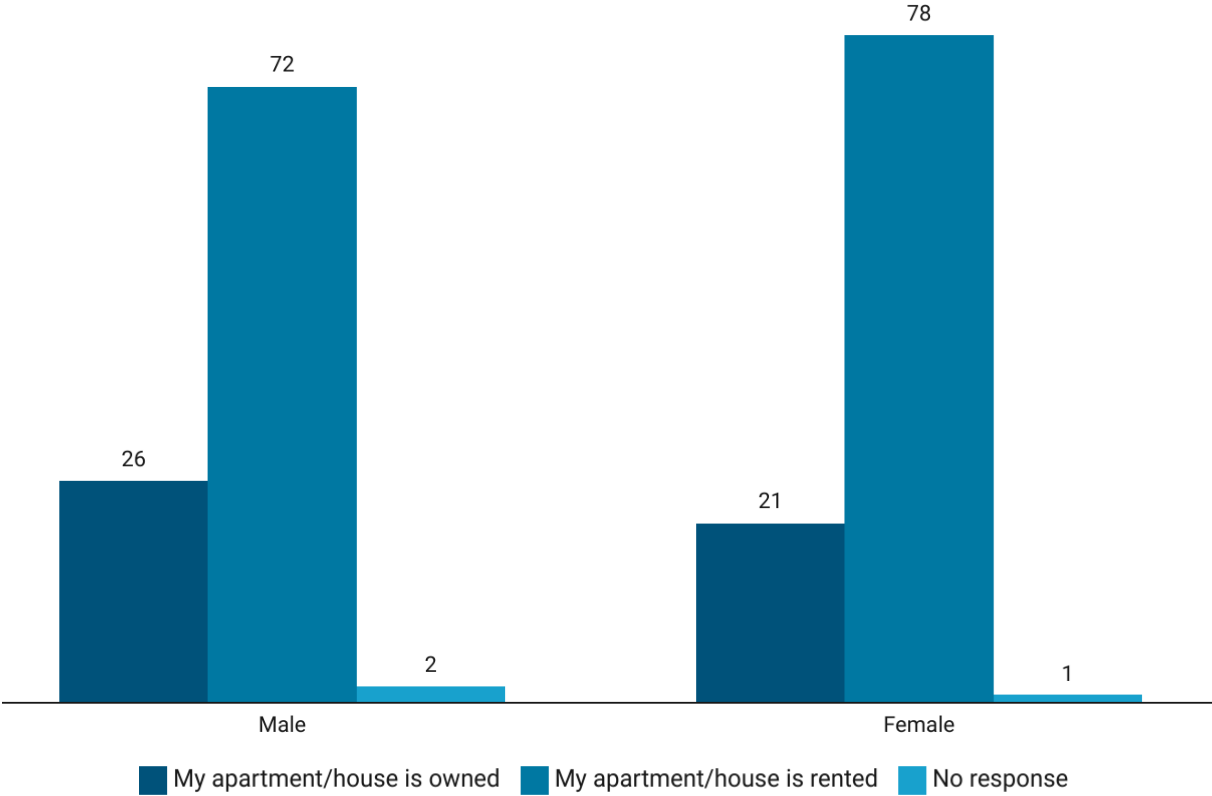


Gender comparison (n = 608) shows that 78% of female and 72% of male respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 26% of male respondents and 21% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own.

2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 608)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

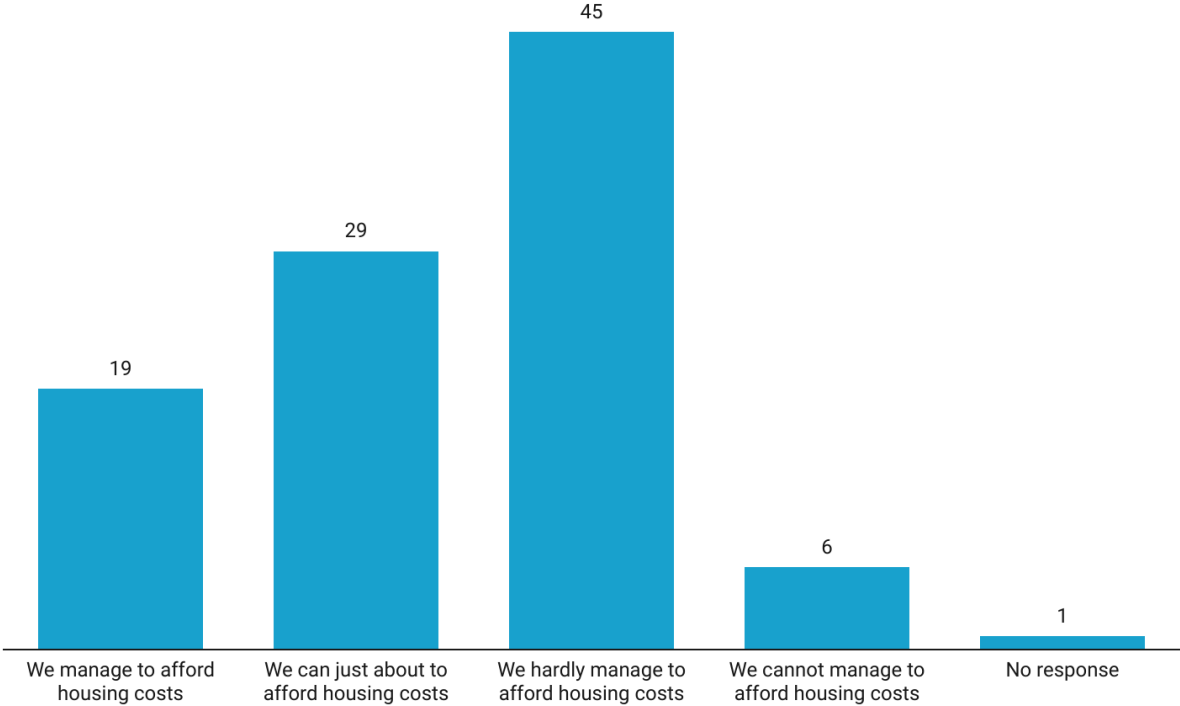


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 19% manage to afford the housing costs. 29% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 608).

45% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 608)

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



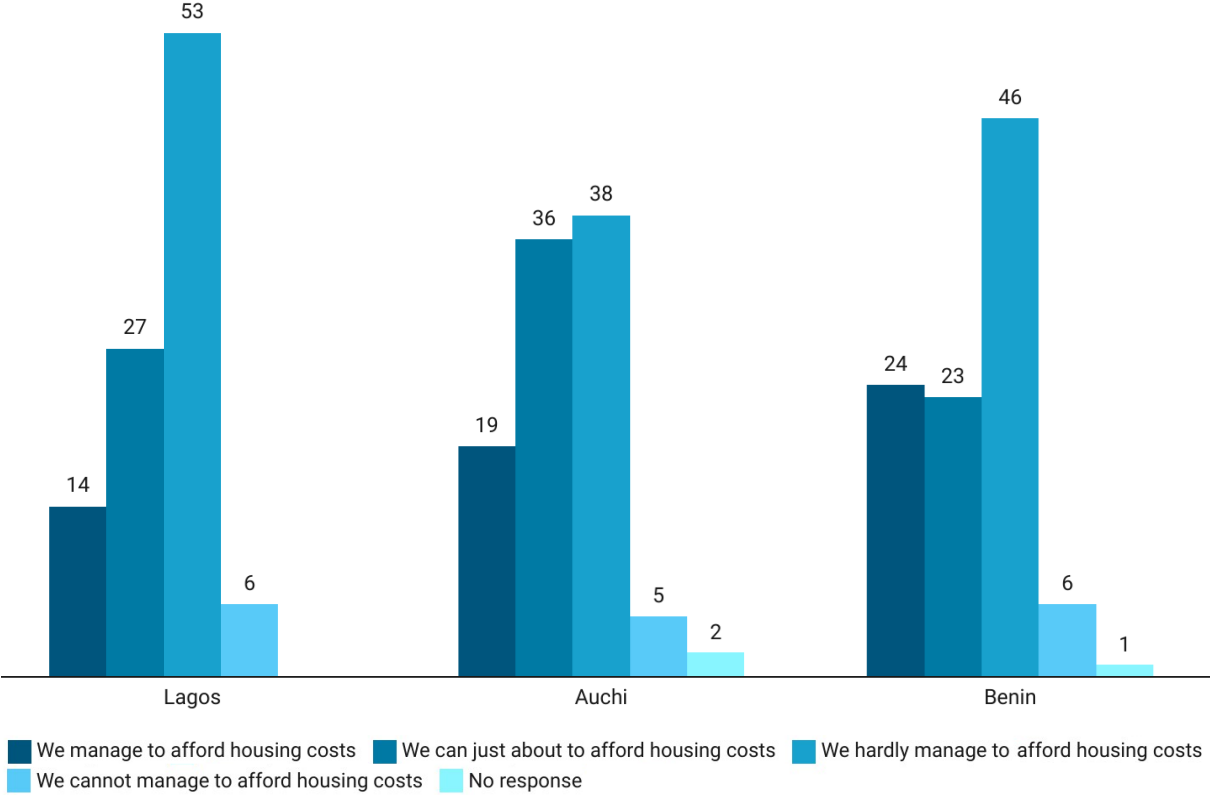
City comparison (n = 608) shows that 24% of Benin respondents, 19% of Auchi respondents, and 14% of Lagos respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 36% of Auchi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of Benin, and 27% of Lagos residents.

53% of Lagos respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the same is true for 46% of Benin and 38% of Auchi respondents.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among both Lagos and Benin residents with each 6%, followed by Auchi with 5%. 2% of Auchi respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Benin respondents.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 608)

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



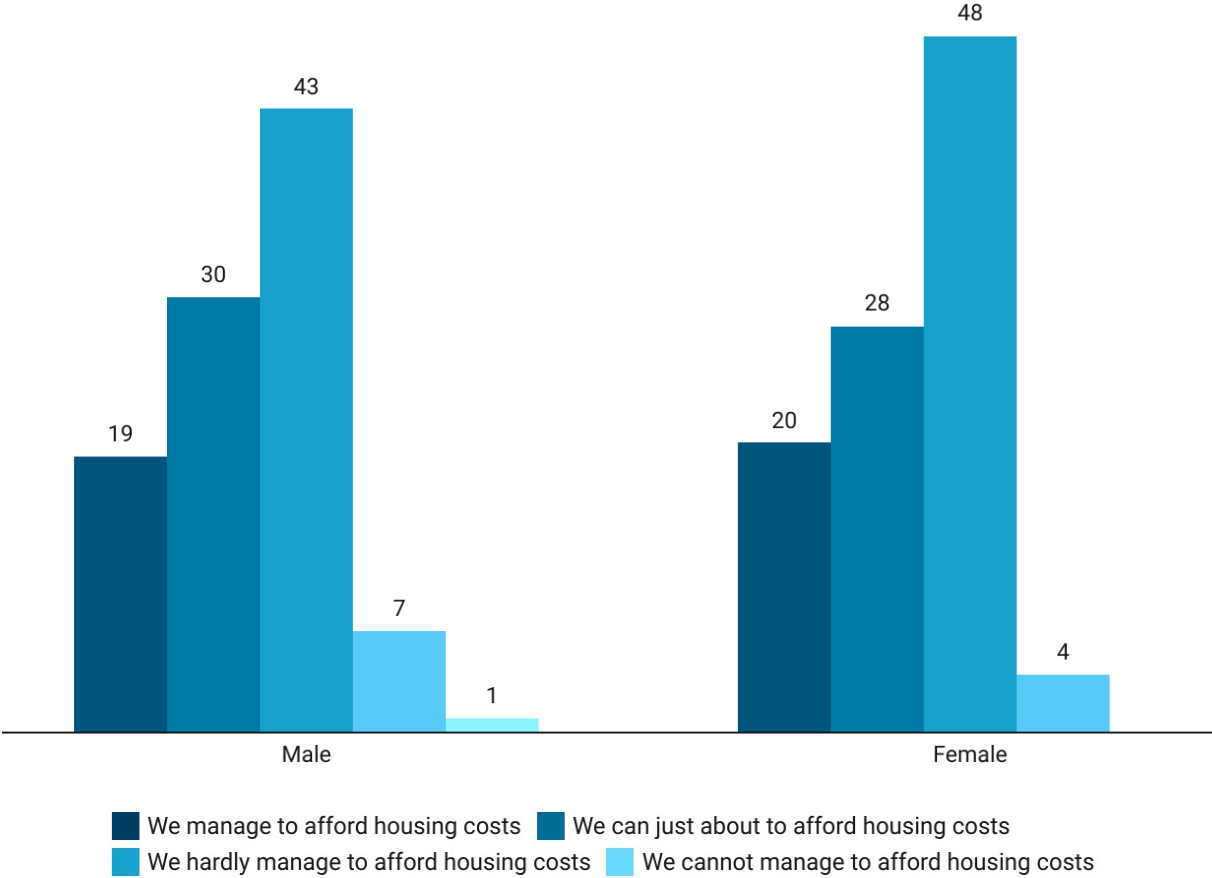
19% of male respondents and 20% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 30% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 28% of female residents.

43% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 48%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents with 7% than among female respondents with 4%. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 608)

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



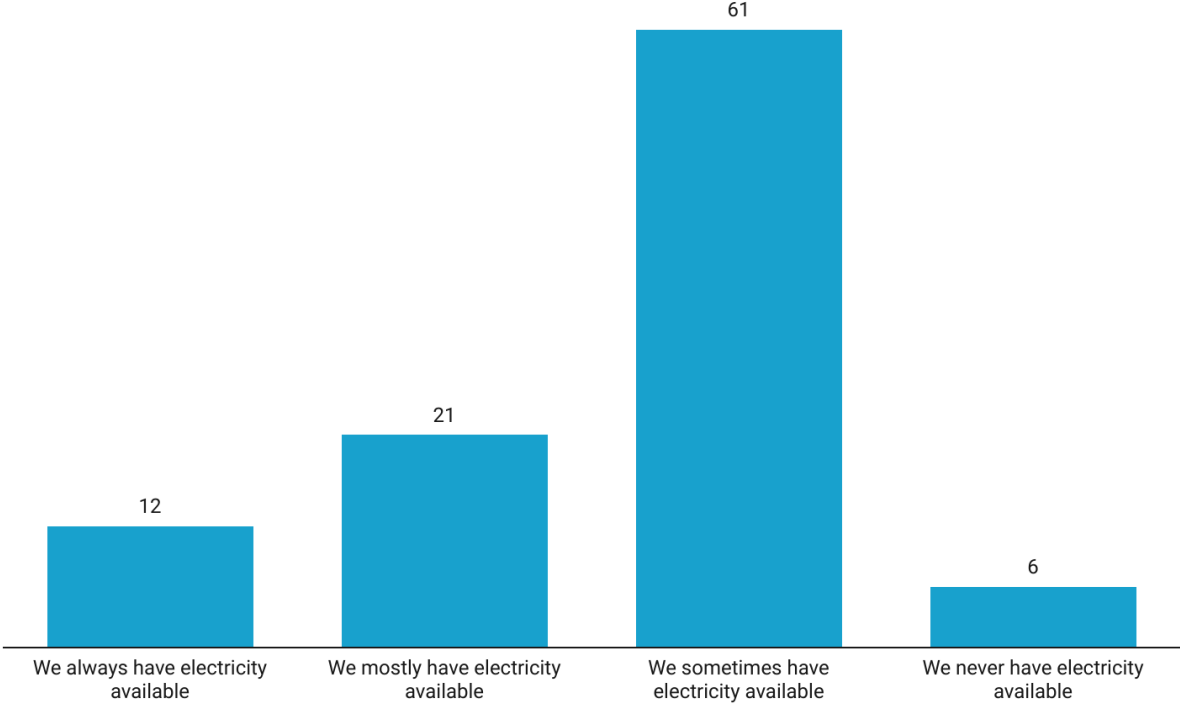
4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

12% of the respondents (n = 608) always have electricity available, while 21% mostly have electricity available.

The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available with 61%. A share of 6% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 608)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



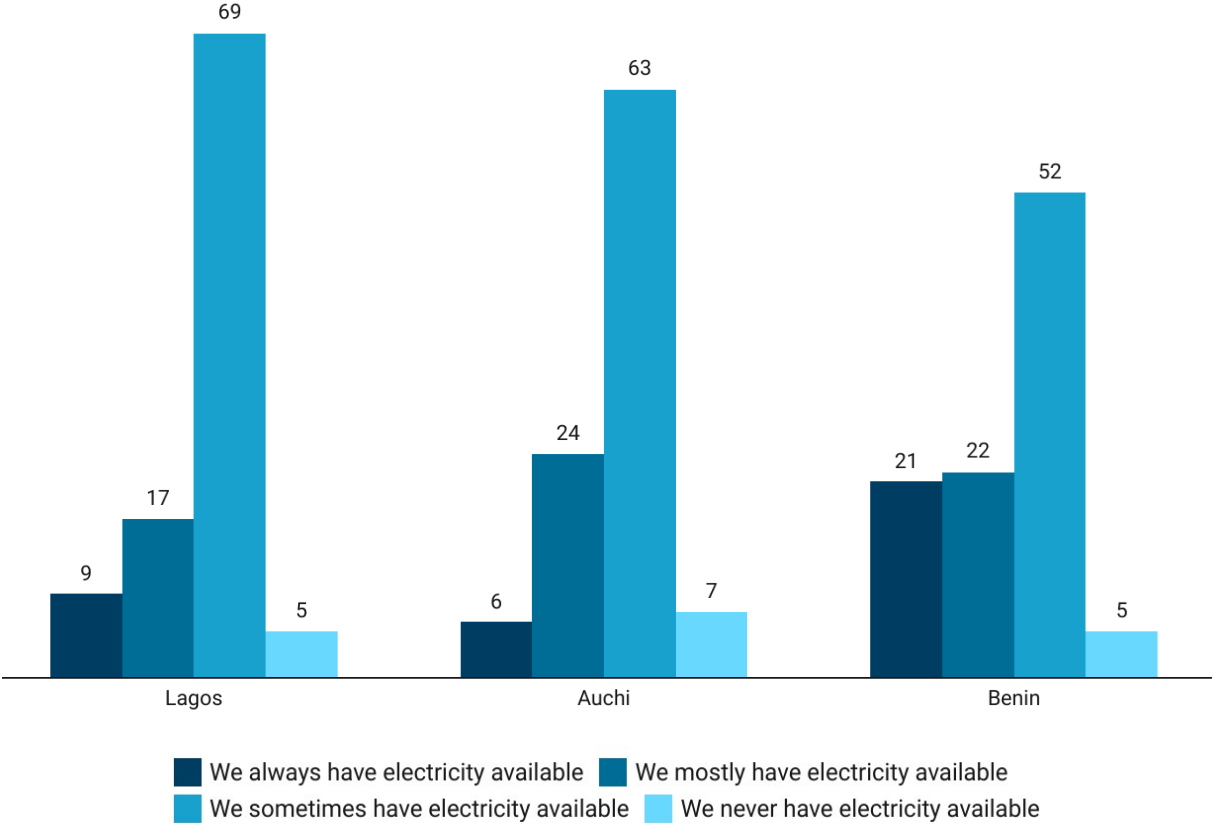
21% of Benin residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 9% of Lagos and 6% of Auchi respondents. 24% of Auchi respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by 22% of Benin and 17% of Lagos respondents.

69% of Lagos residents sometimes have access to electricity, while the same is true for 63% of Auchi respondents, and 52% of Benin respondents.

7% of Auchi residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 5% of each Lagos and Benin residents.

Access to electricity – City (n = 608)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

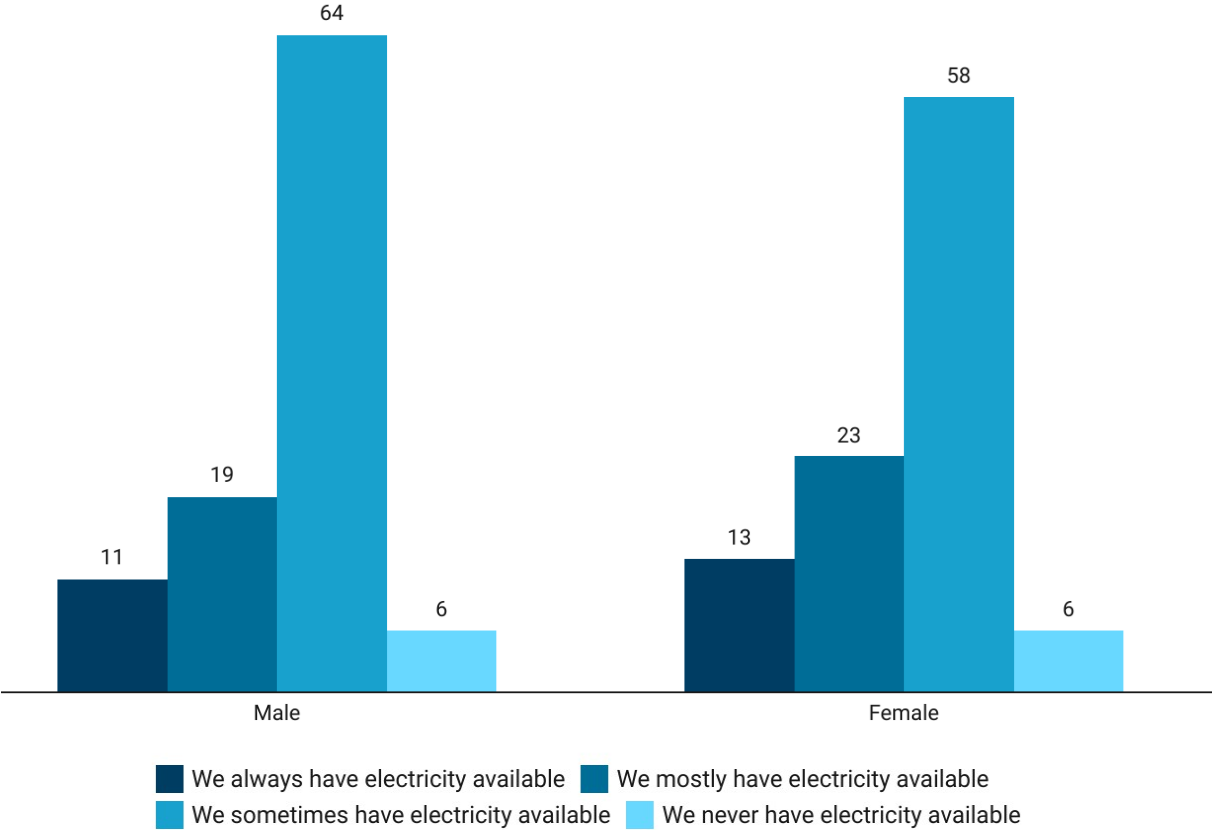


Gender comparison (n = 608) shows that 11% of male and 13% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 19% of male and 23% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

64% of male and 58% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 6% of each male and female survey participants never have access to electricity.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 608)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



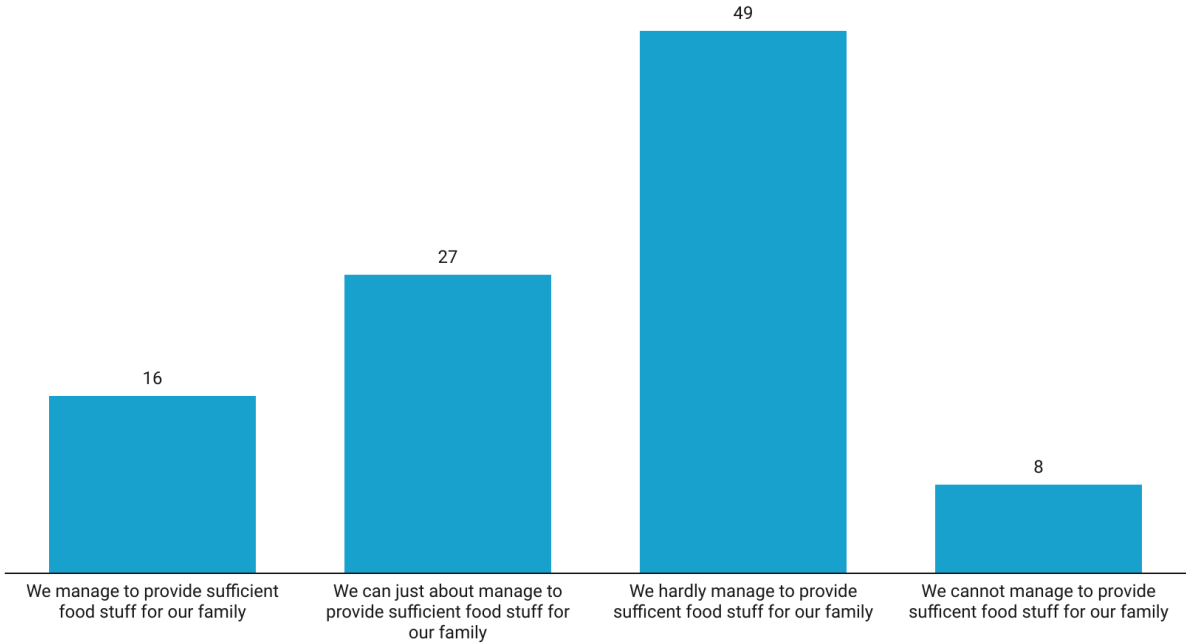
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food

16% of the respondents (n = 608) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 27% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

49% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 8% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food – Total (n = 608)

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

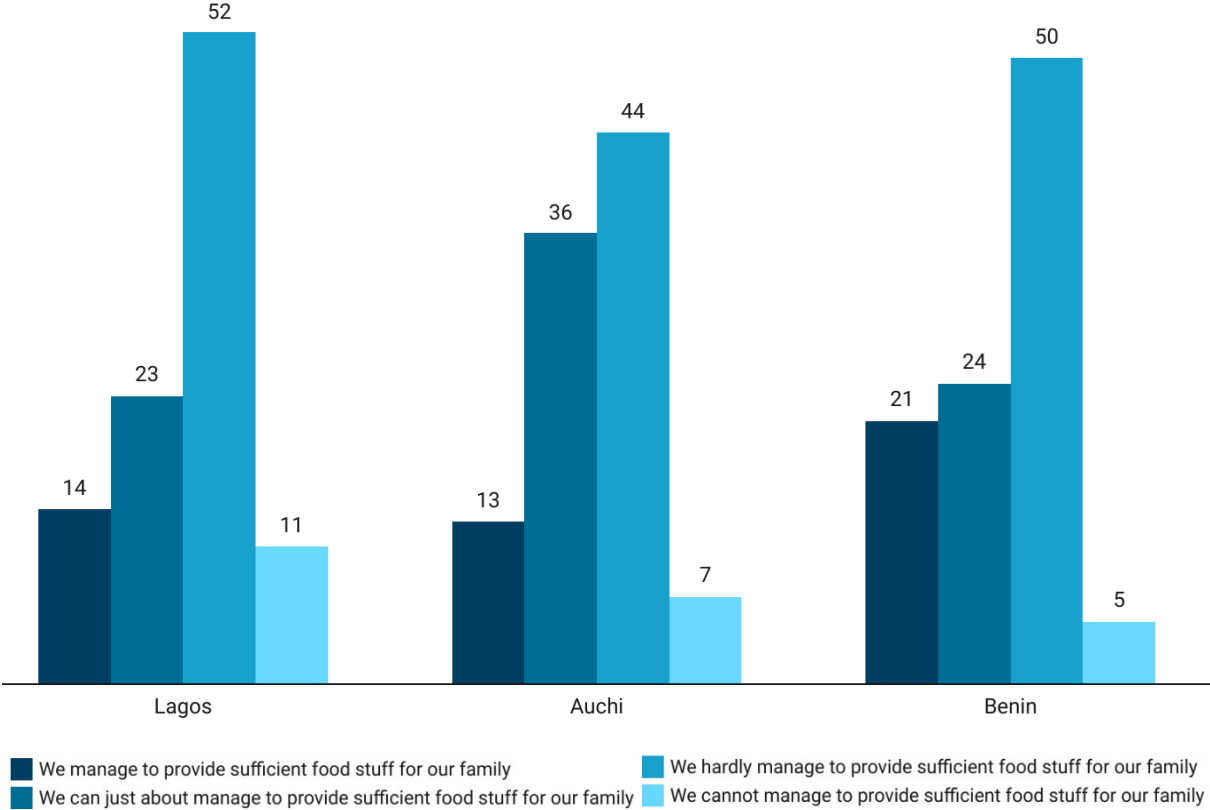


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Benin with 21%, followed by Lagos with 14%, and Auchi with 13%. 36% of Auchi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 24% of respondents in Benin, and 23% of respondents in Lagos.

52% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Benin this is true for 50%, and in Auchi for 44% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Lagos residents with 11%, followed by Auchi with 7%, and Benin with 5%.

Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food – City (n = 608)

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

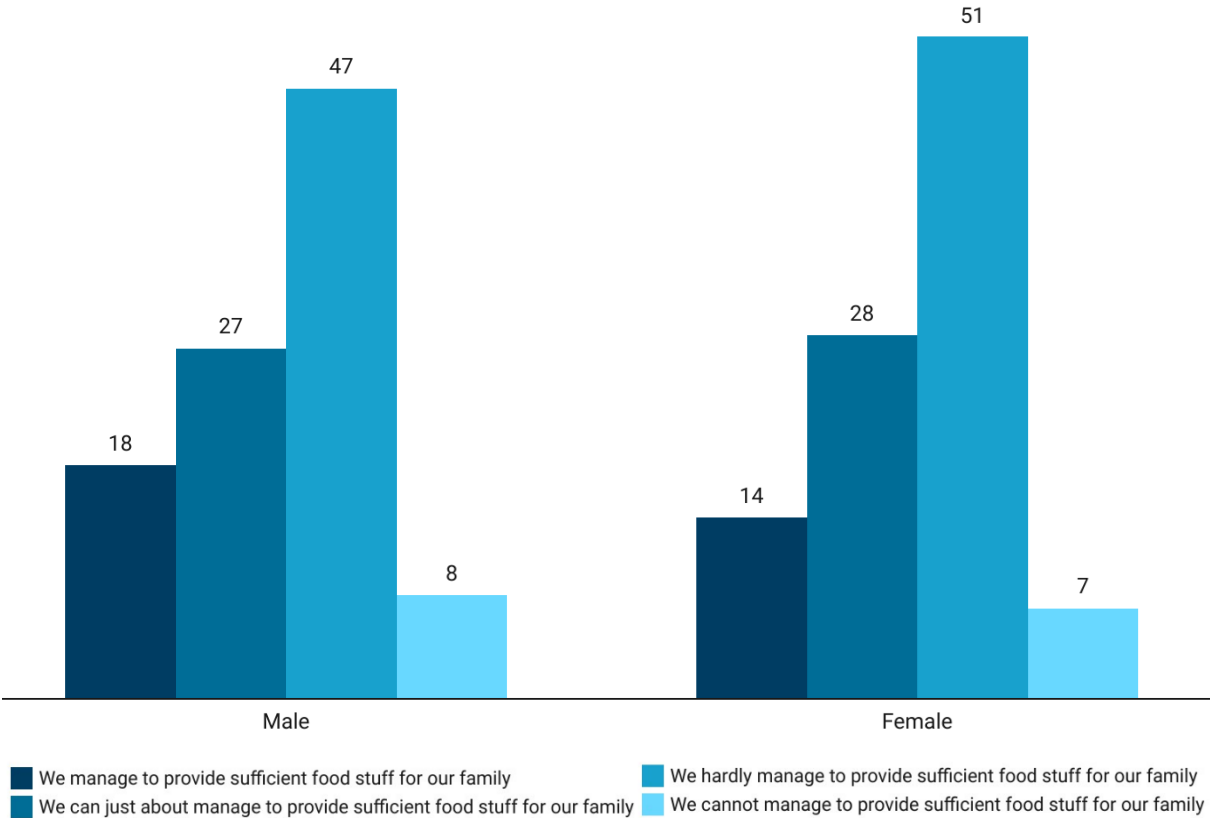


18% of male and 14% of female respondents (n = 608) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 27% of male and 28% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

47% of male and 51% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 8% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 608)

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



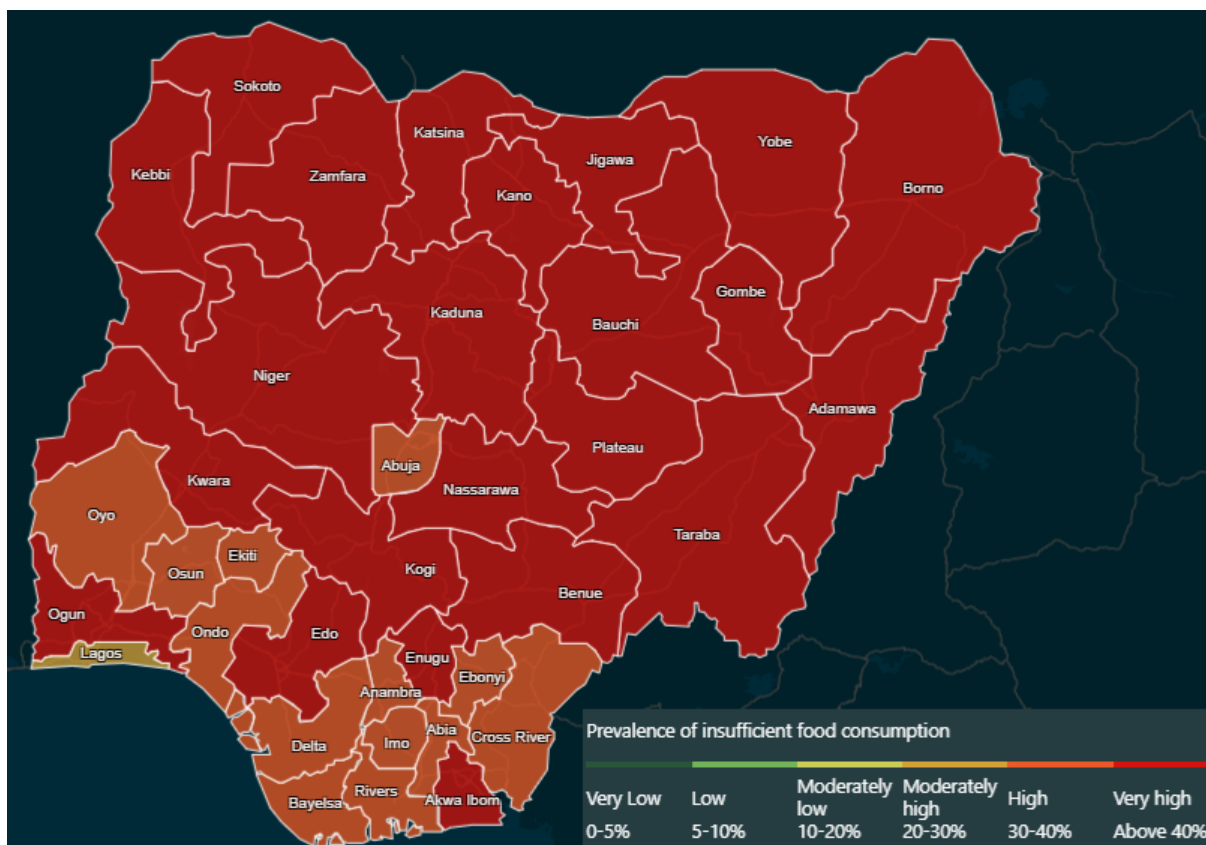


Figure 1. Hunger map of Nigeria (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/10/02)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Nigeria. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Nigeria: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, almost the whole country is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red or orange).

4.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

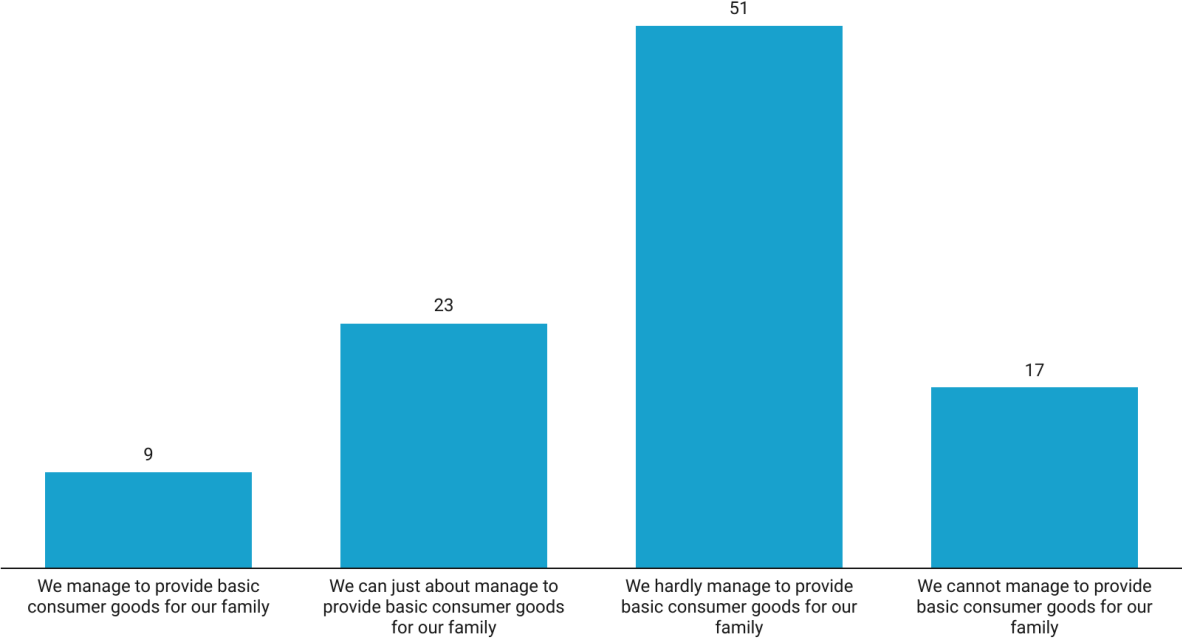
9% of surveyed participants (n = 608) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 23% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

51% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 17% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

² The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 608)

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

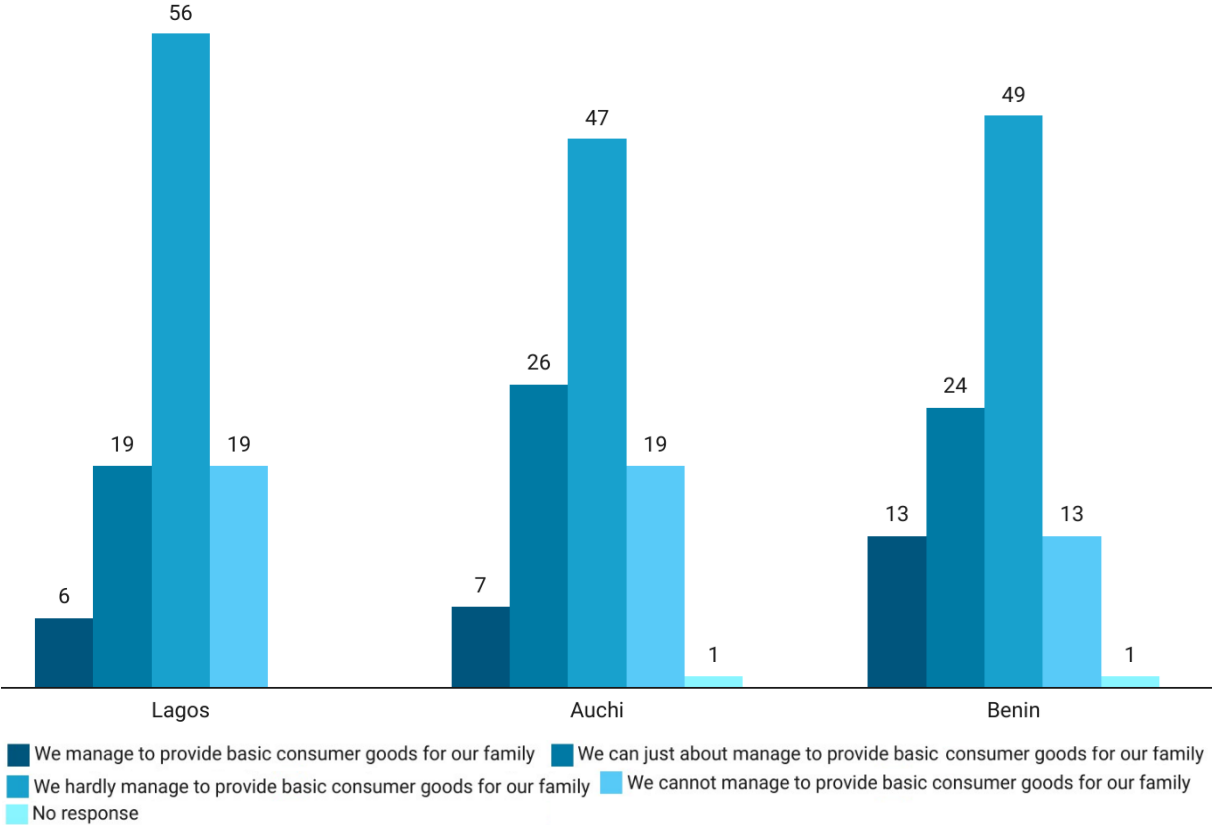


13% of Benin residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Auchi respondents, and 6% of Lagos respondents. 26% of Auchi residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benin residents with 24%, and Lagos residents with 19%.

56% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 49% of Benin residents, and 47% of Auchi residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among both Lagos and Auchi residents with each 19%, followed by Benin residents with 13%. Among both Auchi and Benin residents 1% each did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 608)

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

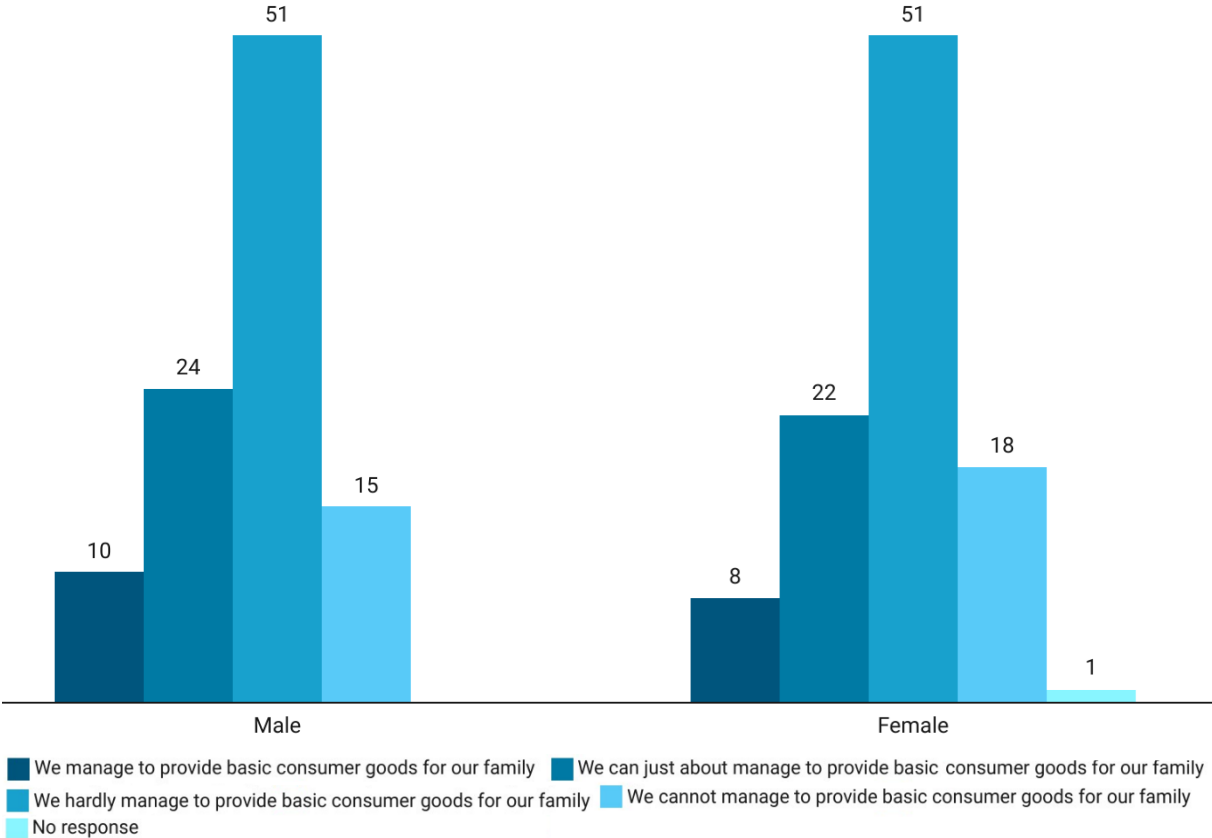


Gender comparison reveals that 10% of male and 8% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 24% of male and 22% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

51% of each male and female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 15% of male and 18% of female survey participants cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 608)

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



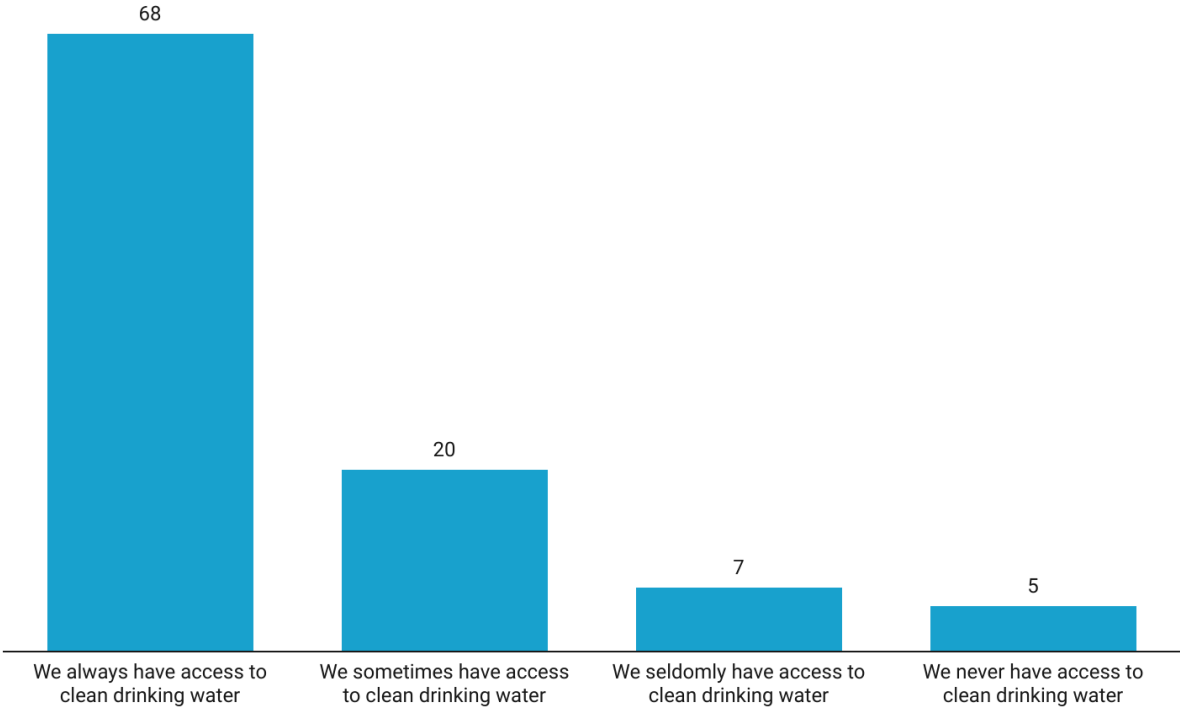
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

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.

68% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to clean drinking water, while 20% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 7% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 608)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

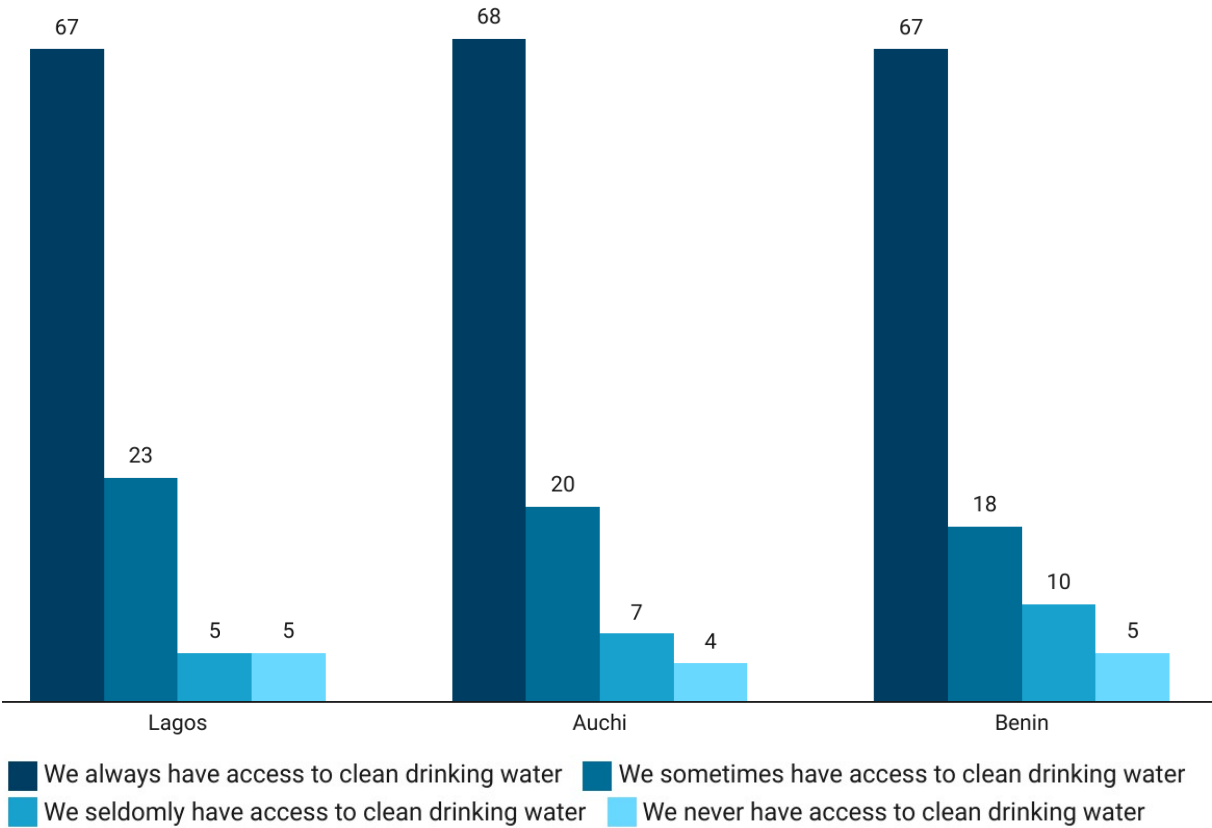


City comparison (n = 608) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Auchi with 68%, followed by both Lagos and Benin with each 67%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Lagos respondents with 23%, followed by Auchi respondents with 20%, and Benin respondents with 18%.

10% of Benin respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 7% of Auchi respondents, and 5% of Lagos respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among both Lagos and Benin respondents with each 5%, followed by Auchi respondents with 4%.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 608)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

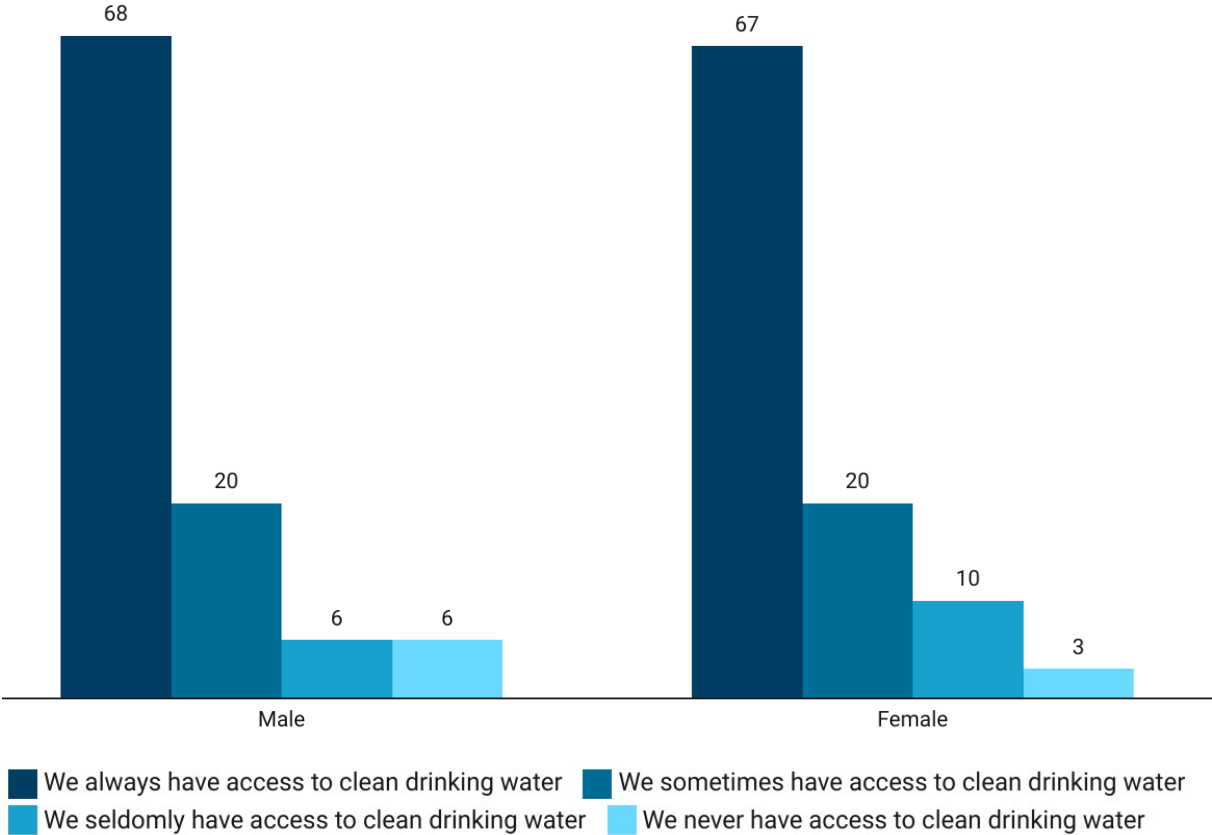


Gender comparison (n = 608) shows that 68% of male respondents and 67% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 20% for each male and female respondents.

6% of male respondents and 10% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 6% of male and 3% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 608)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



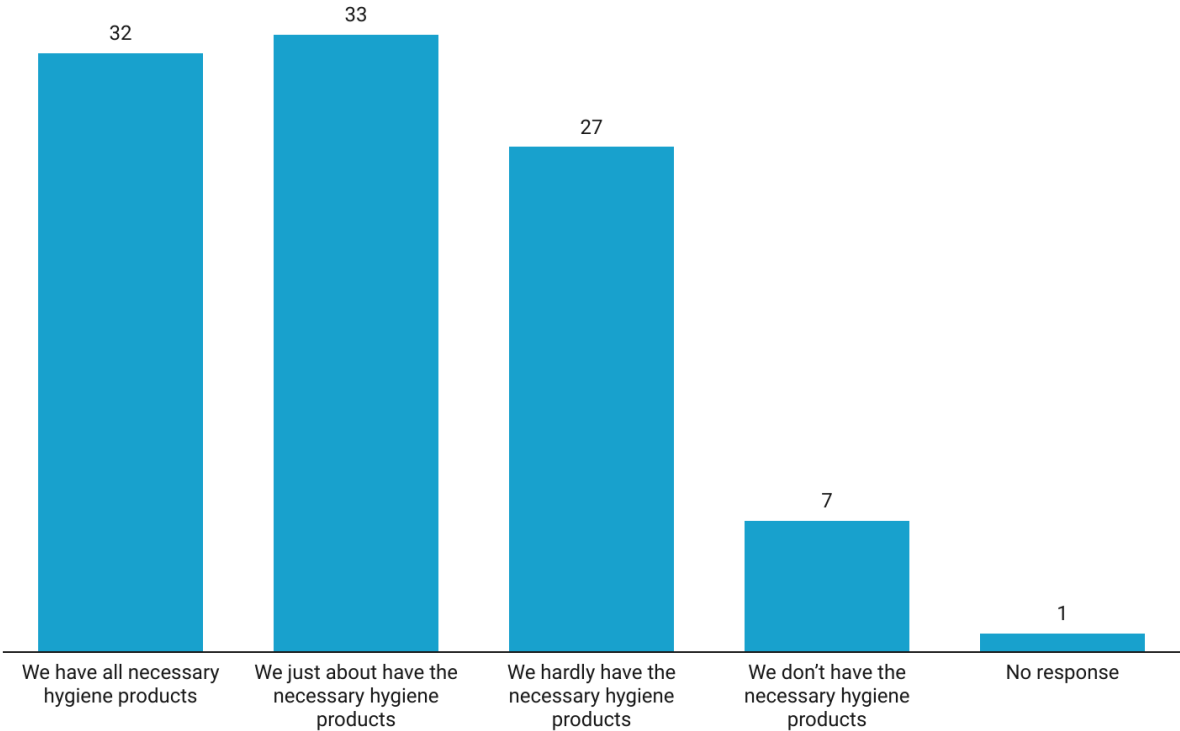
4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

32% of the survey participants (n = 608) 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. 33% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 27% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

7% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). 1% did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 608)

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.]

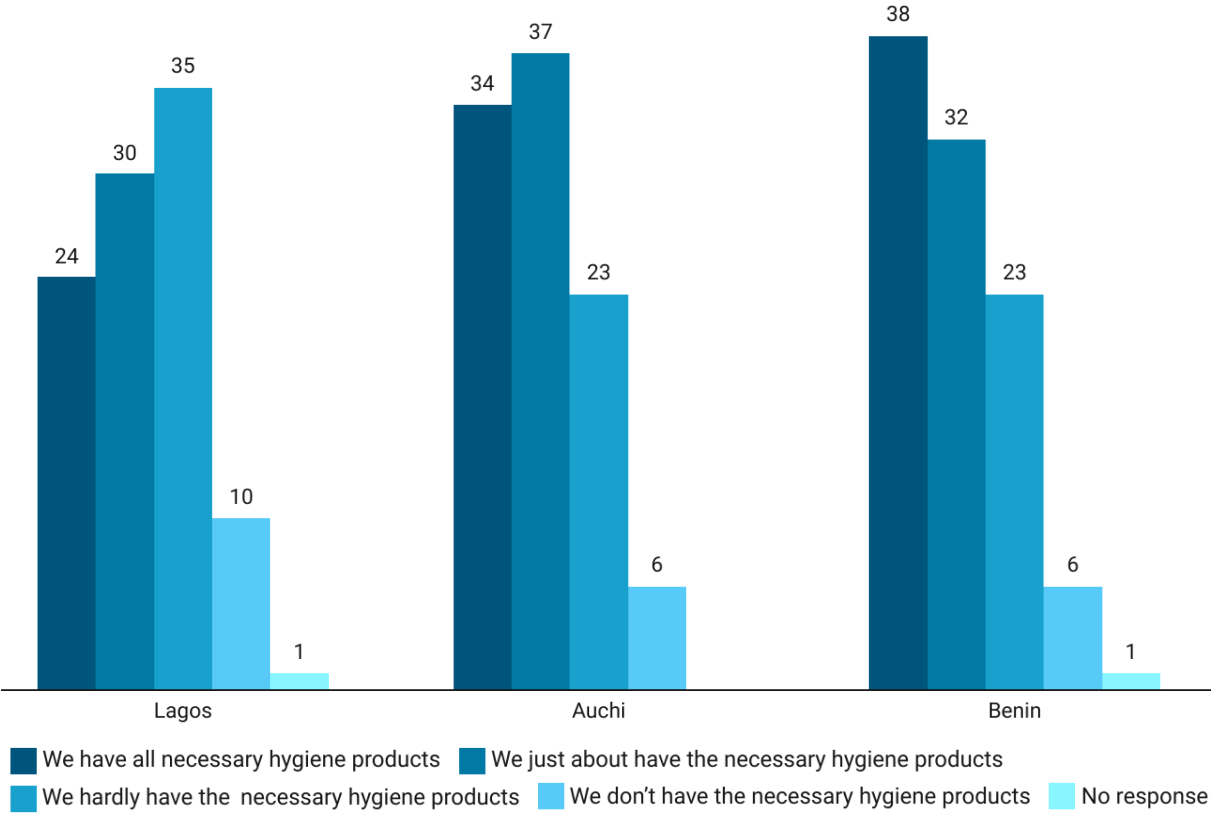


The highest proportion of those always having all necessary products is among Benin respondents with 38%, followed by Auchi respondents with 34%, and Lagos respondents with 24% (n = 608). 37% of Auchi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 32% of Benin respondents, and for 30% of Lagos respondents.

35% among Lagos respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by 23% among each Auchi and Benin respondents. Among Lagos respondents, 10% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 6% of each Auchi and Benin residents.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 608)

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.]



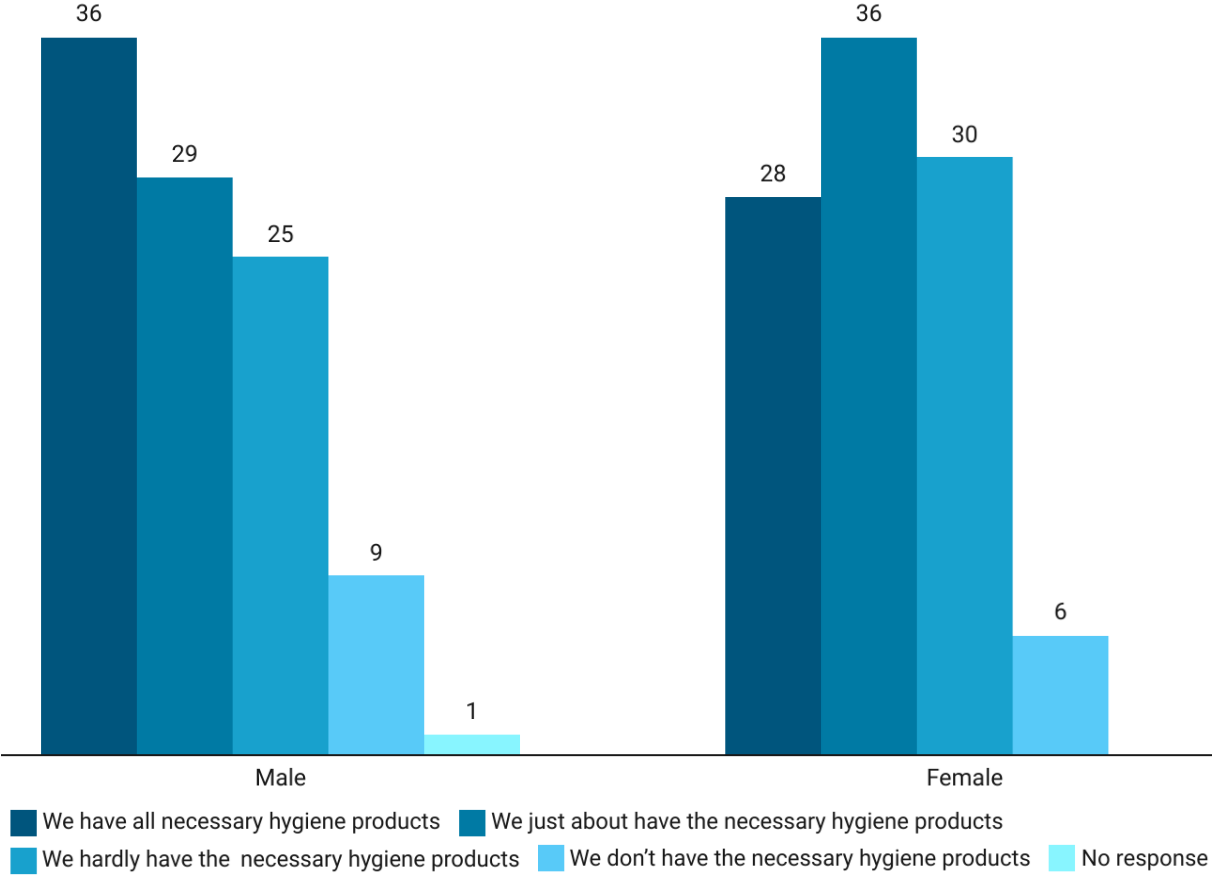
Taking gender comparison into consideration, 36% of male and 28% of female respondents of the sample (n = 608) have all necessary hygienic products, while 29% of male and 36% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

25% of male and 30% 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. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 608)

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.]



4.9. Access to medical services

43% of the respondents (n = 608) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 28% have access but they are not able to afford them. 25% do not have any access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.

54% of the survey participants (n = 608) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 32% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 2% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 24% of the respondents (n = 608) always have access and can afford a visit, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 37% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

20% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 39% have no access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.

10% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 44% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

31% of the participants (n = 608) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 608)

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



38% of Lagos residents (n = 196) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 28% have access but cannot afford them. 29% do not have access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

50% of Lagos residents (n = 196) always have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 35% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 14% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

20% of the respondents in Lagos (n = 196) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 38% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family

doctor. 39% of Lagos respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

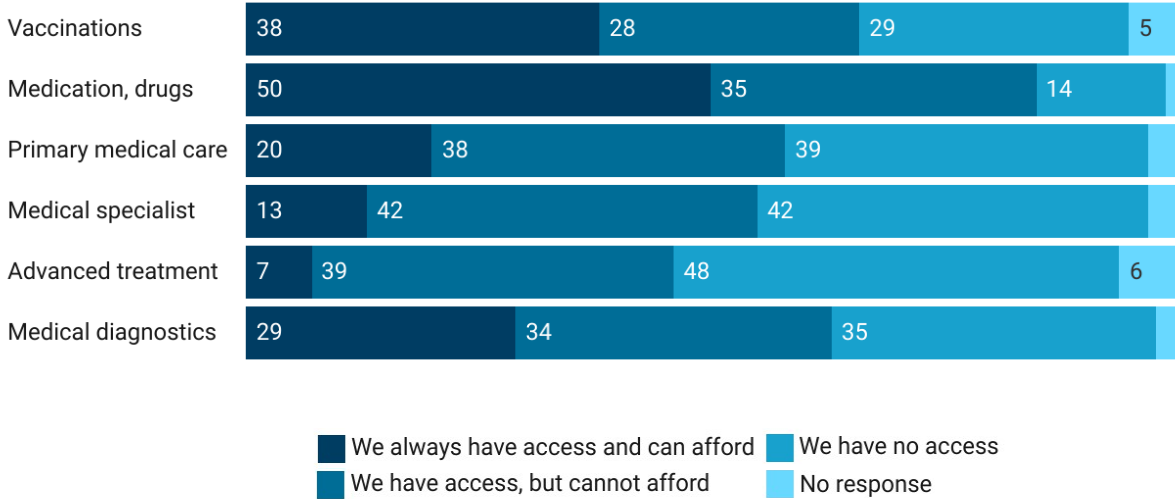
13% of the Lagos sample (n = 196) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 42% have no access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

7% of Lagos respondents (n = 196) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access but cannot afford it, while 48% have no access at all. 6% did not answer.

29% of Lagos respondents (n = 196) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Lagos (n = 196)

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



44% of Auchu residents (n = 206) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 24% have access but cannot afford them. 27% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 5% did not answer.

Among Auchi residents (n = 206), 55% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford them, while 31% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 11% have no access to medication or drugs. 3% did not answer.

21% of Auchi respondents (n = 206) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 36% do not have access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

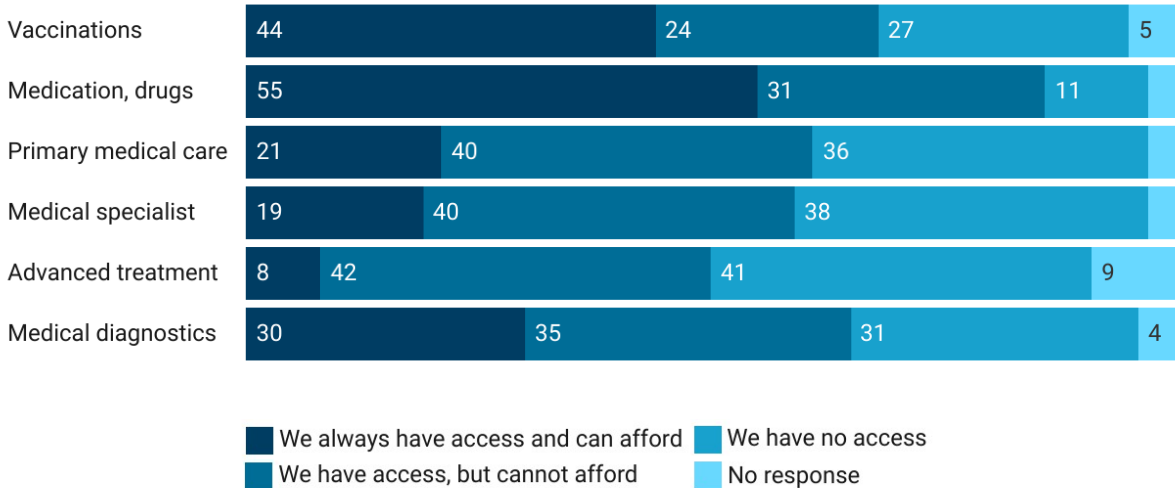
19% of Auchi residents (n = 206) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 40% have access but is not able to afford it. 38% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

8% of Auchi respondents (n = 206) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 41% do not have access at all. 9% did not answer.

30% of Auchi respondents (n = 206) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 31% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Auchi (n = 206)

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



46% of Benin residents (n = 206) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 20% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 4% did not answer.

Among Benin respondents (n = 206), 57% 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. 11% have no access to medication/drugs. 1% did not answer.

29% of Benin respondents (n = 206) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 36% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

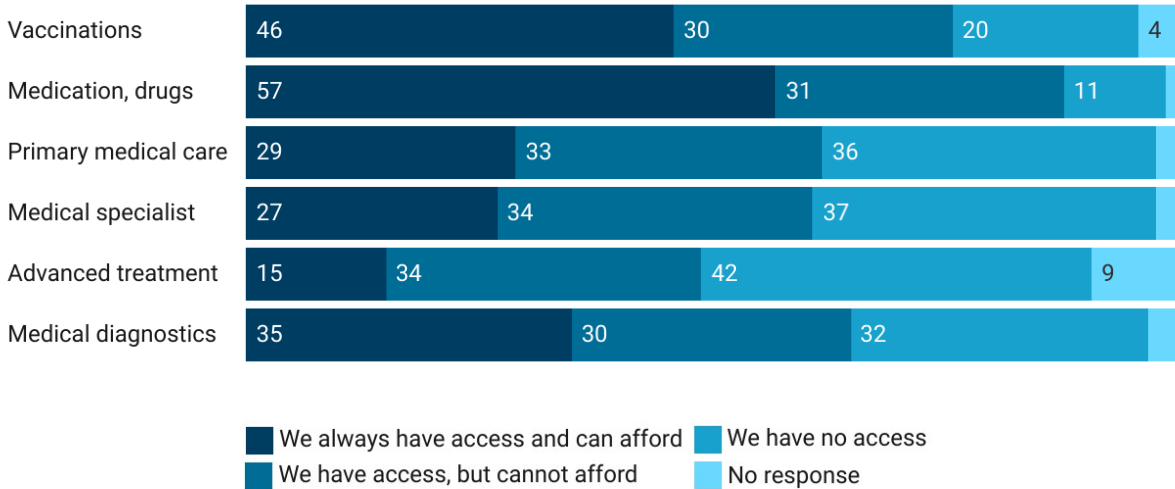
27% of Benin residents (n = 206) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 37% do not have access at all. 2% did not answer.

15% of Benin respondents (n = 206) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 42% have no access at all. 9% did not answer.

35% of Benin respondents (n = 206) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 32% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Benin (n = 206)

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



41% of male respondents (n = 316) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 26% have no access. 6% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 316), 52% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 13% have no access to medication or drugs. 2% did not answer.

24% of male respondents (n = 316) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 36% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

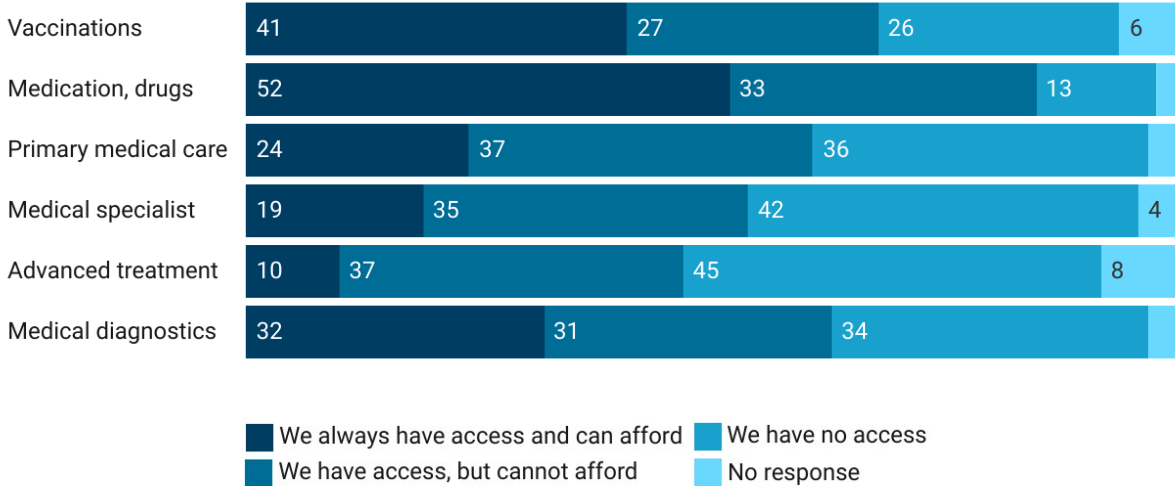
19% of the male participants (n = 316) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford the visit. 42% do not have access to a medical specialist. 4% did not answer.

10% of male respondents (n = 316) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 37% have access but cannot afford them, while 45% have no access. 8% did not answer.

32% of male respondents (n = 316) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 34% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 316)

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



44% of female respondents (n = 292) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 28% have access but cannot afford them. 25% never have access. 3% did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 292), 57% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 32% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

22% of female respondents (n = 292) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 38% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

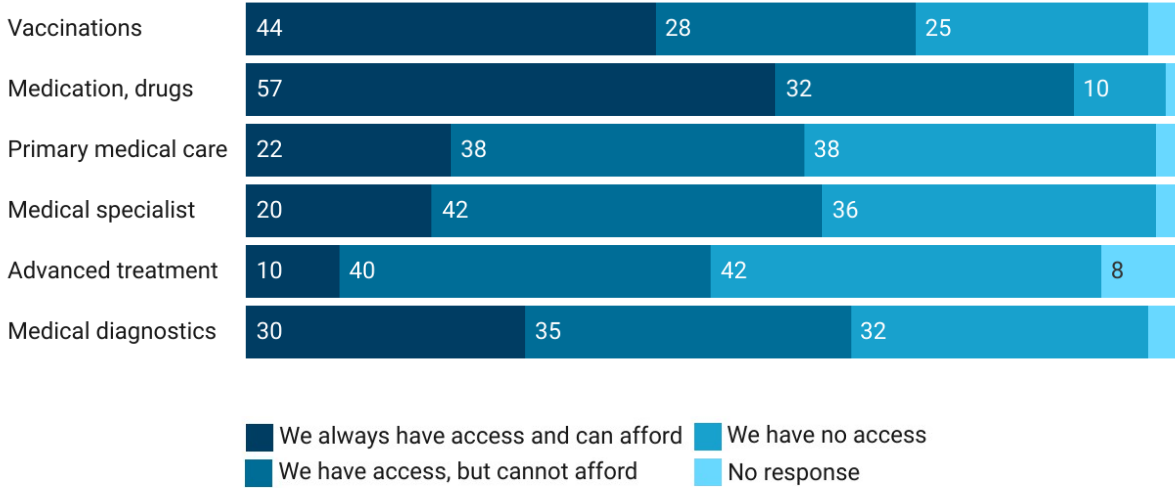
20% of female respondents (n = 292) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but cannot afford the visit. 36% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

10% of female respondents (n = 292) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 42% have no access. 8% did not answer.

30% of female respondents (n = 292) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 32% have no access to medical diagnostics. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 292)

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



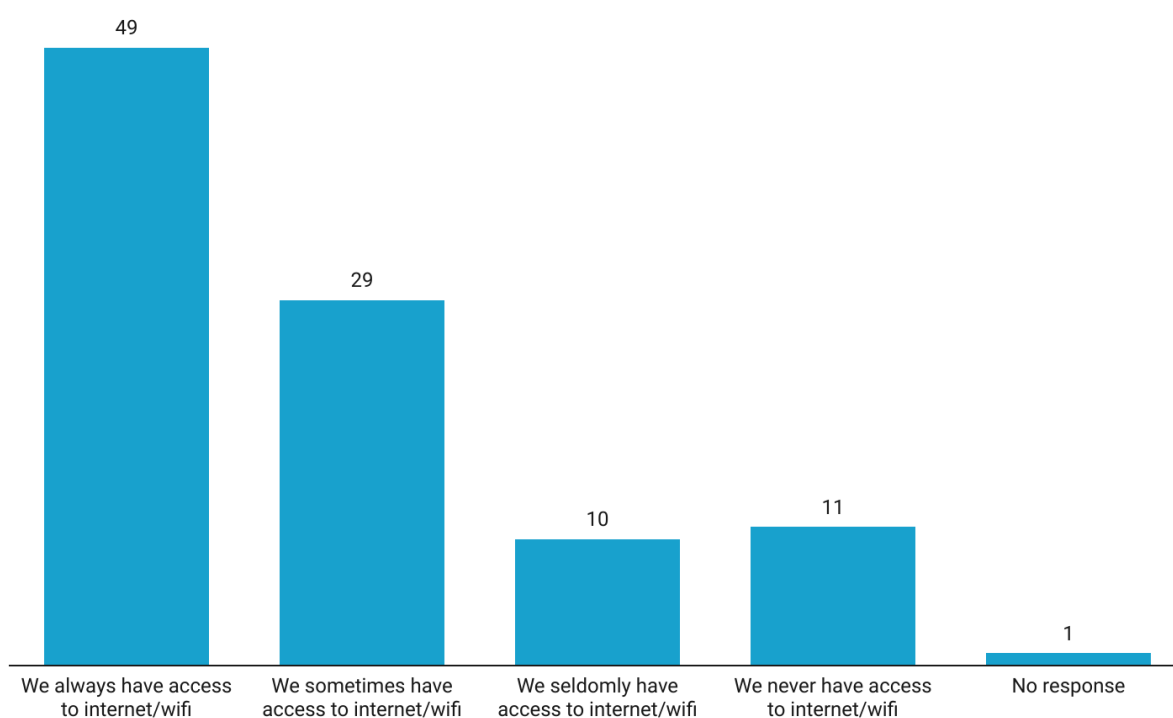
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

49% of the respondents (n = 608) always have access to internet/wifi, while 29% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 10% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 11% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 608)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



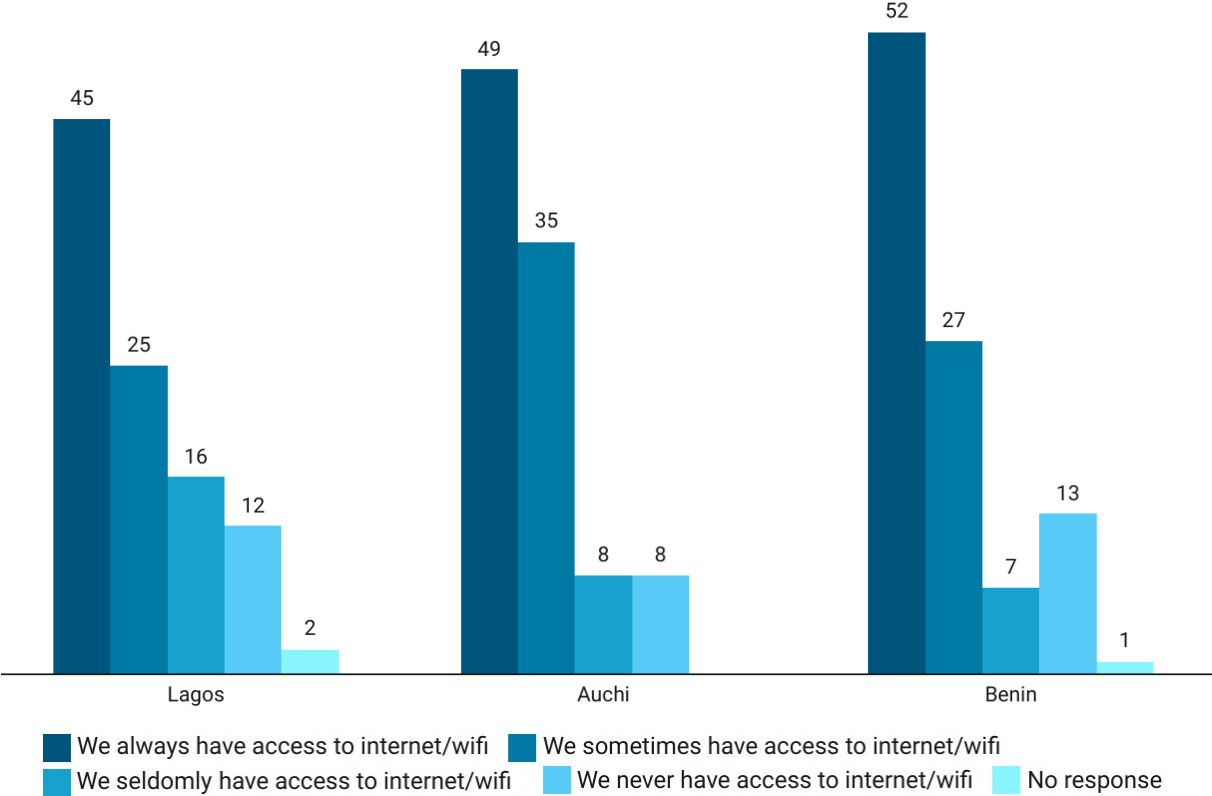
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Benin with 52%, followed by Auchi with 49%, and Lagos with 45%. 35% of Auchi residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 27% of Auchi residents, and 25% of Lagos residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Lagos residents with 16%, while in Auchi the proportion is 8%, and in Benin it is 7%. The

highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Benin residents with 13%, followed by Lagos with 12%, and Auchi with 8%. 1% of Benin residents did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 608)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

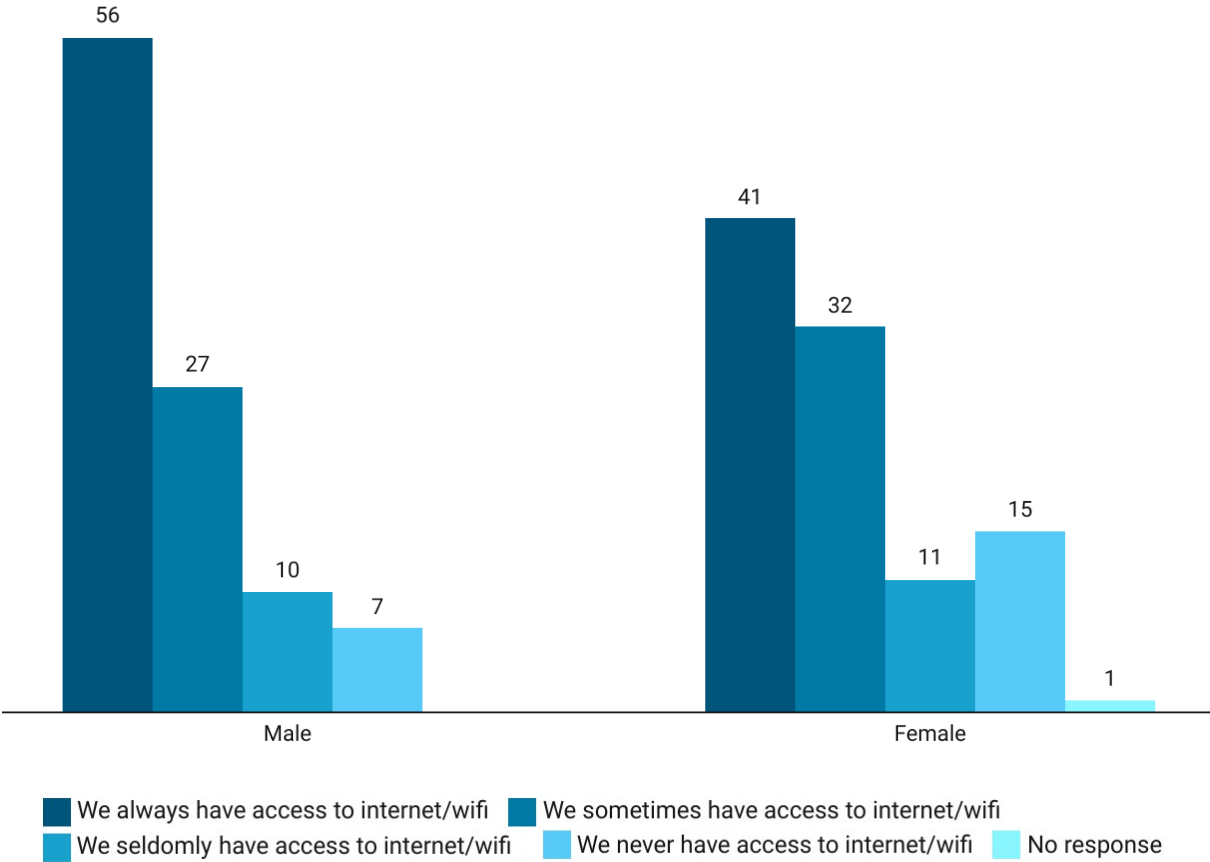


56% of male and 41% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 27% of male and 32% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 10% of male and 11% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi.

The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among female respondents (15%) than among male respondents (7%). 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 608)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



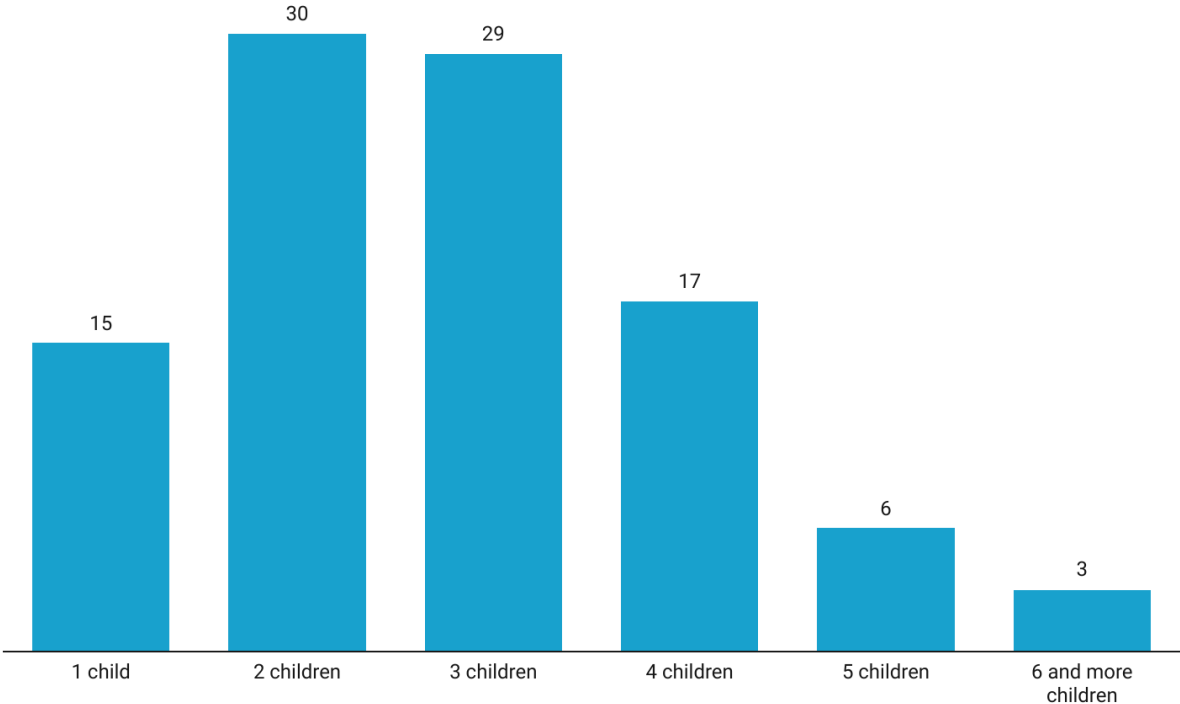
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 279). In total, of those (n = 329) stating not being single, 7% stated not having children, while 2% did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 297) is among those having 2 children with 30%, followed by 29% having 3 children, and 17% having 4 children. 15% have 1 child, and 6% have 5 children. 3% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 297)

Number of children?

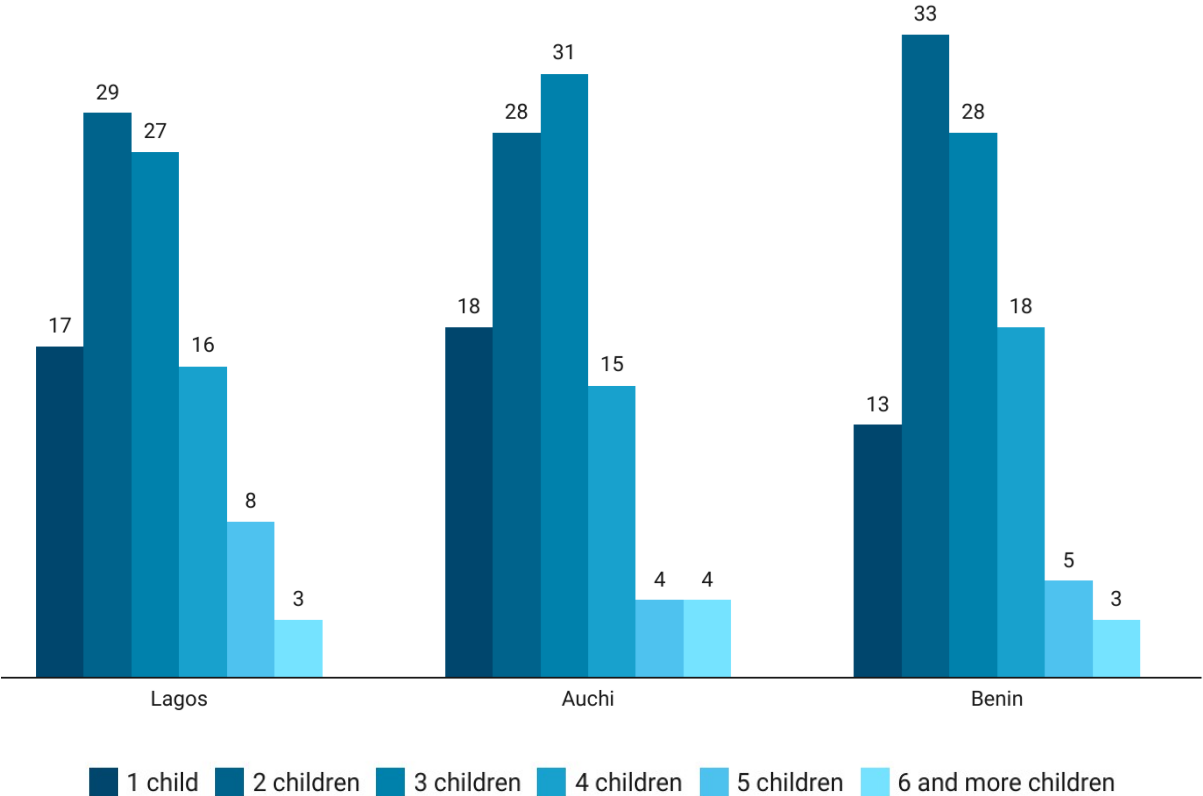


18% of Auchi respondents have one child, while this is true for 17% of Lagos, and 13% of Benin respondents. 33% of Benin respondents have 2 children, followed by Lagos respondents with 29%, and Auchi respondents with 28%.

31% of Auchi respondents have 3 children, while the same is true for 28% of Benin and 27% of Lagos respondents. 18% of Benin respondents have 4 children, followed by Lagos respondents with 16%, and Auchi respondents with 15%.

Number of children – City (n = 297)

Number of children?

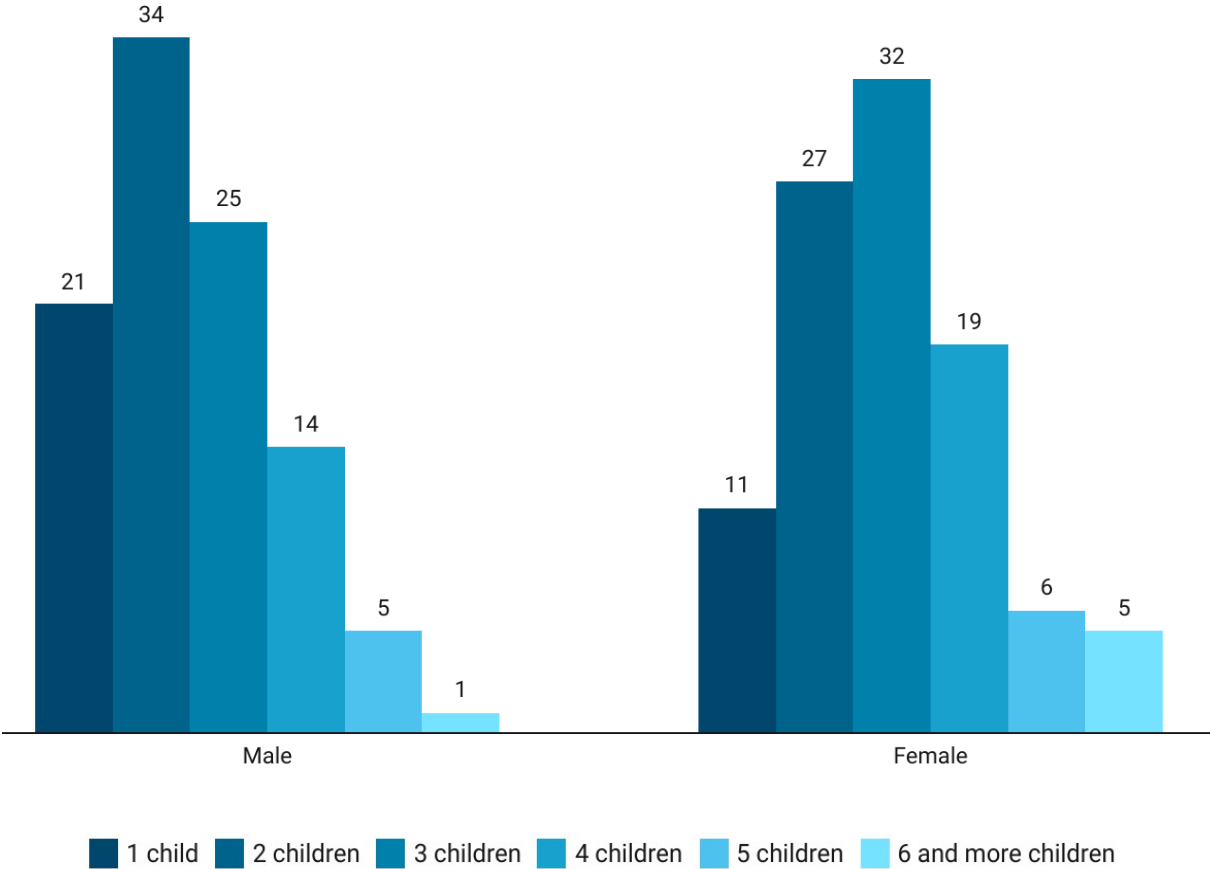


21% of male respondents and 11% female respondents have one child, while 34% of male respondents and 27% of female respondents have 2 children. 32% of female respondents and 25% of male respondents have 3 children.

14% of male and 19% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 5% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents have 5 children. 1% of male respondents and 5% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 297)

Number of children?



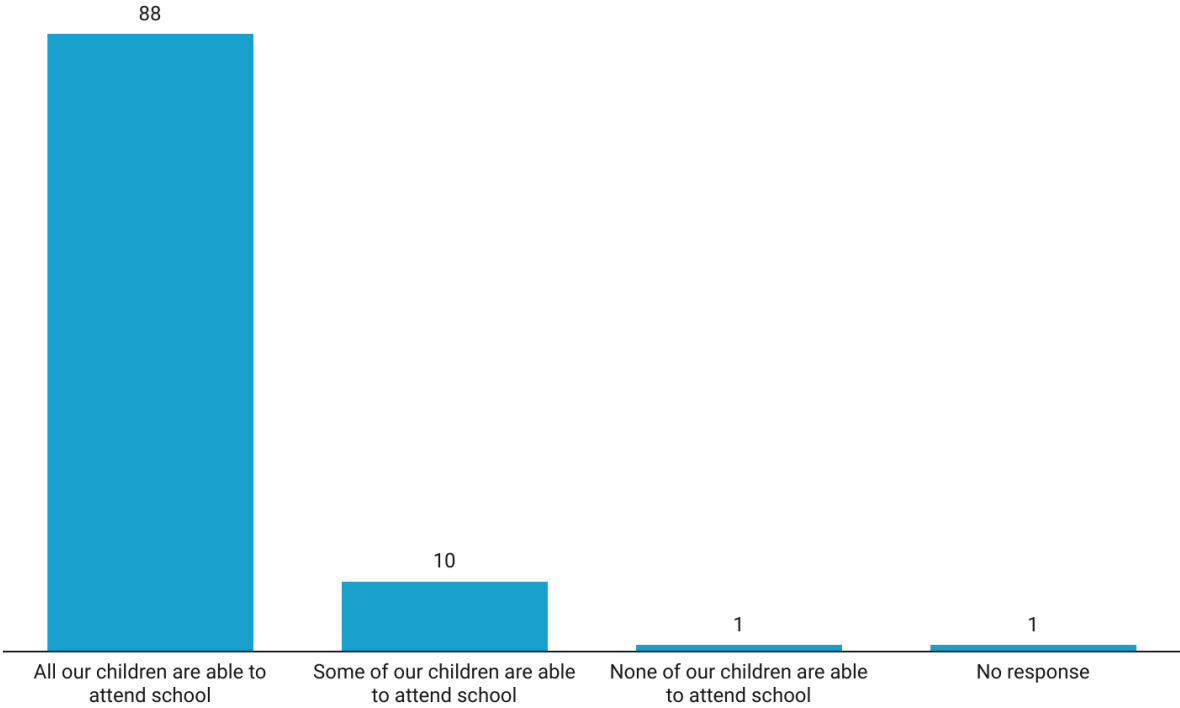
Respondents stating to have children (n = 297) were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 30% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of 88 respondents.

In Lagos, 25% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 25% among Auchu respondents, and 40% among Benin respondents. 30% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 29% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 88) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 88% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 10% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 1% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.

School attendance – Total (n = 88)

Are your children able to attend school?

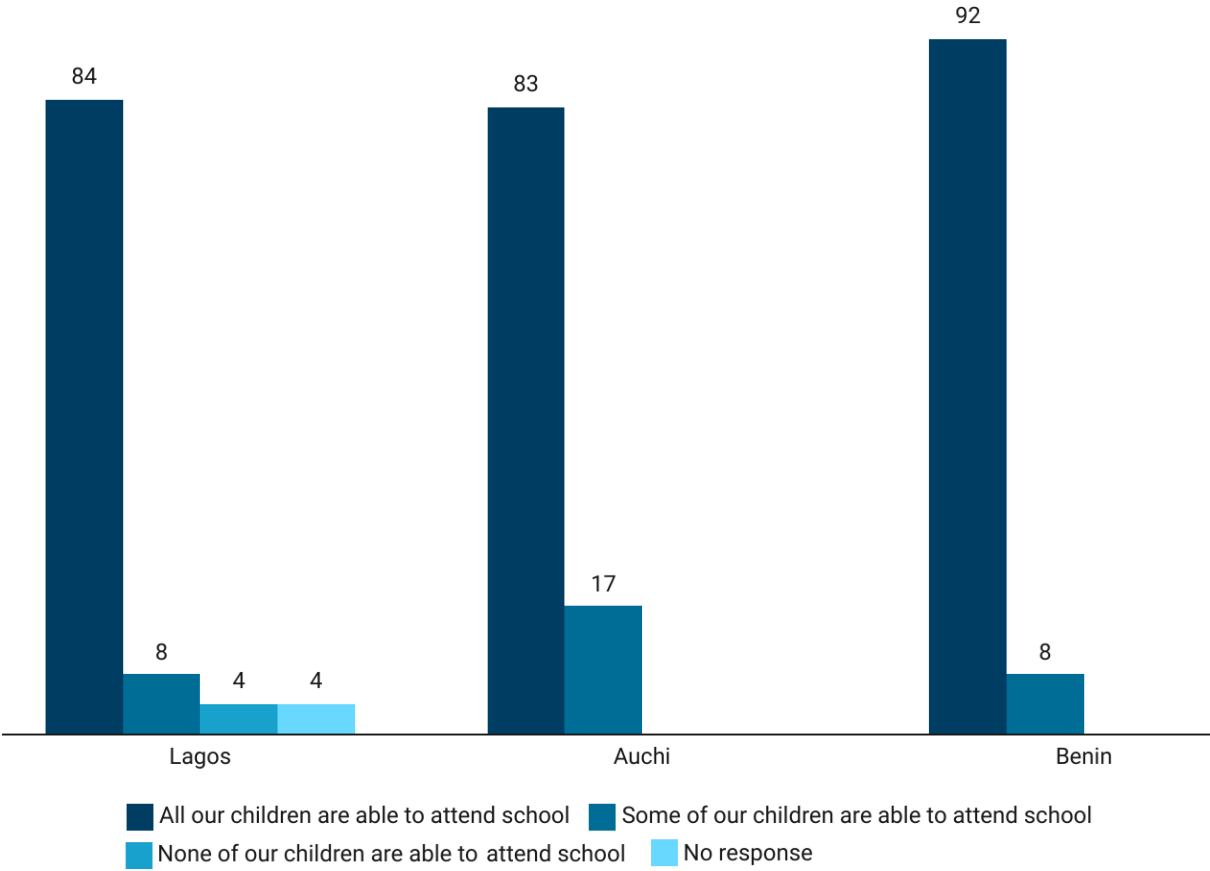


City comparison (n = 88) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Benin with 92%, followed by 84% in Lagos, and 83% in Auchi. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Auchi with 17%, followed by both Benin and Lagos with each 8%.

It is only among Lagos respondents admitting that none of their children were able to attend school with a share of 4%. Furthermore, another 4% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

School attendance – City (n = 88)

Are your children able to attend school?

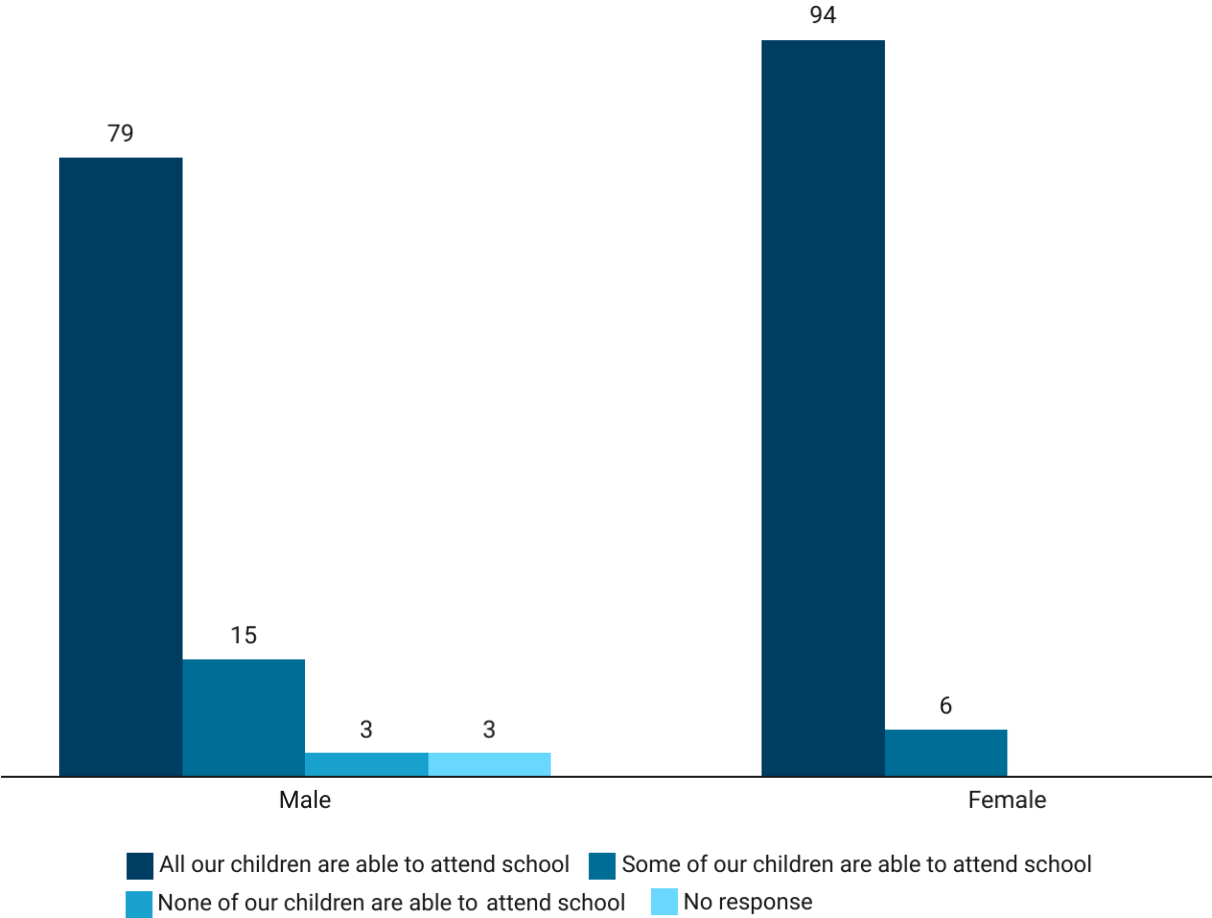


Gender comparison (n = 88) shows that a proportion of 79% among male respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 94% of female respondents.

15% of male and 6% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 3% of male respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, while another 3% of male respondents did not answer.

School attendance – Gender (n = 88)

Are your children able to attend school?

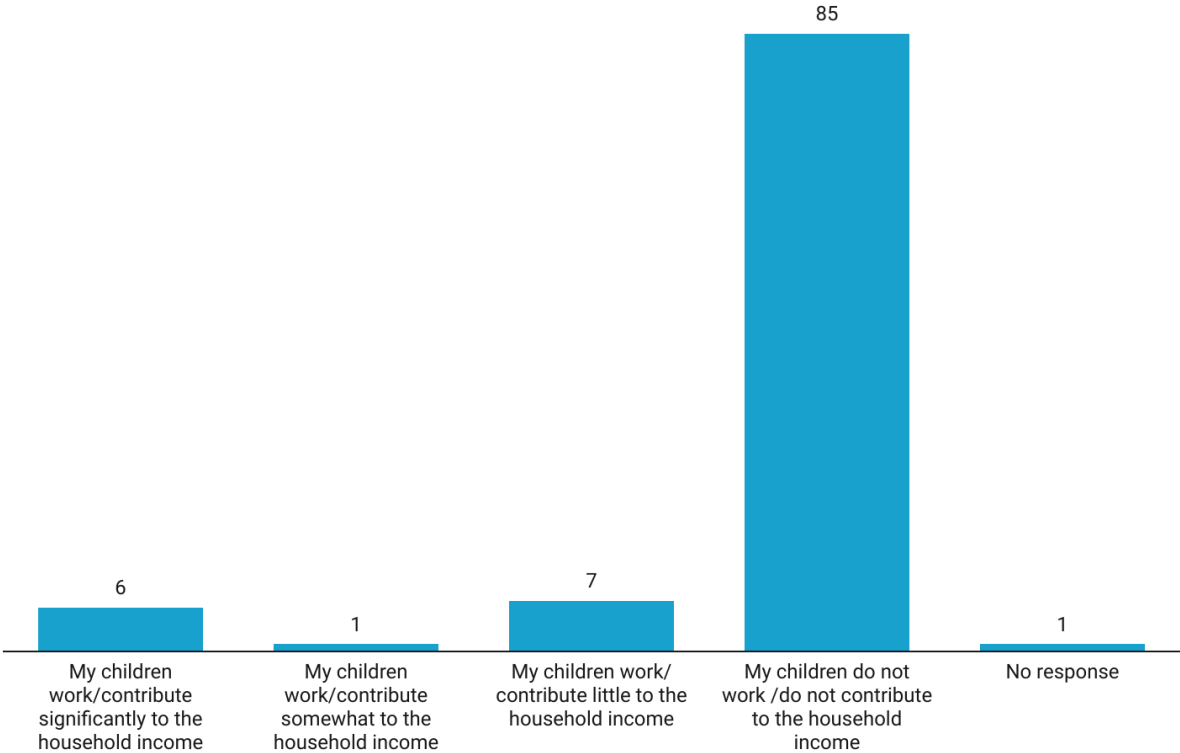


85% of the respondents (n = 88) stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income, while 6% admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income,

1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 1% did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 88)

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?



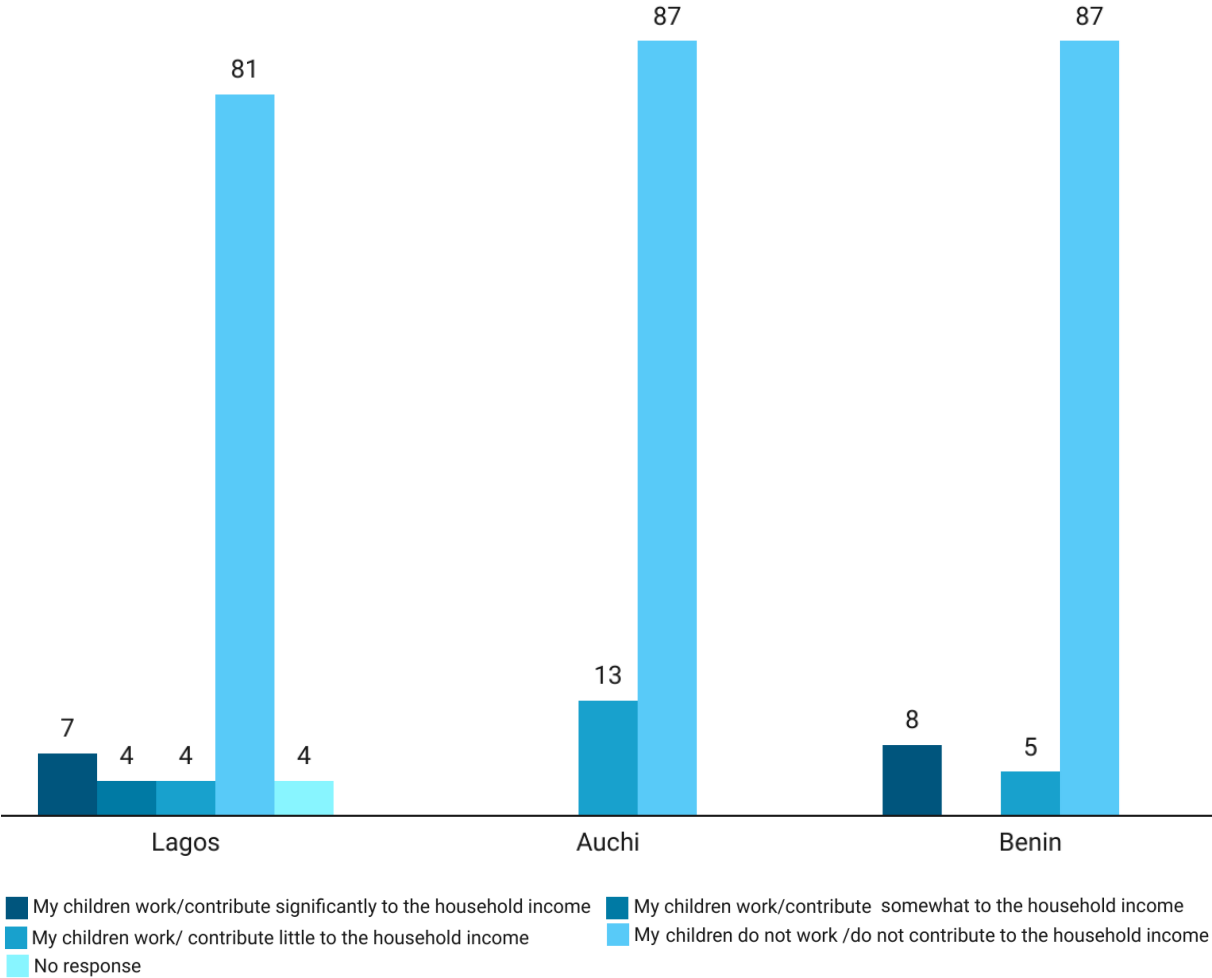
City comparison (n = 88) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among both Auchi and Benin respondents with each 87%, followed by Lagos respondents with 81%.

13% of Auchi respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 5% in Lagos, and 4% in Benin. 4% of Lagos respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income.

8% of Benin and 7% of Lagos respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income. 4% of Lagos respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 88)

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?



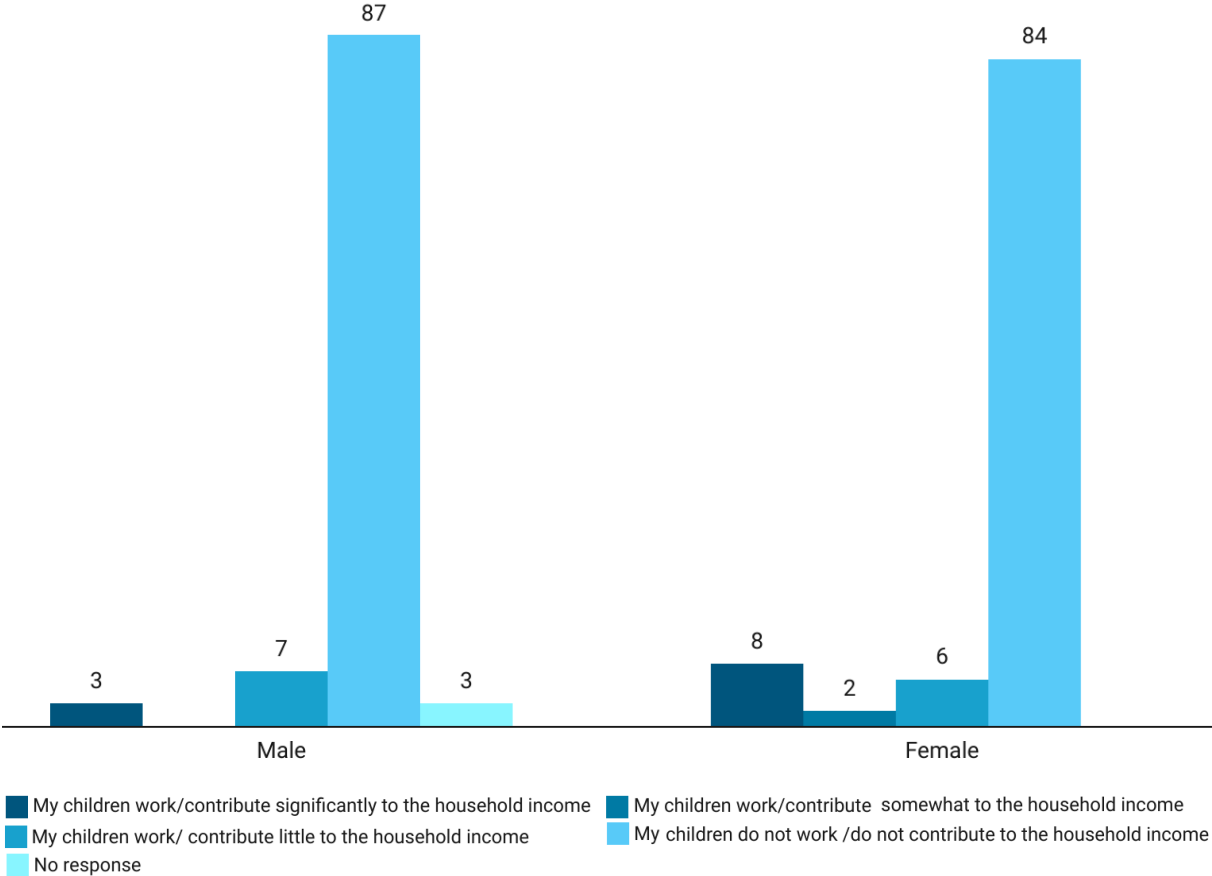
Gender comparison (n = 88) shows that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among male respondents with 87%, while this is true for 84% of female respondents.

7% of male and 6% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income. 2% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income.

3% of male and 8% of female respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income. 3% of male respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 88)

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?



5. Demographics

The survey consisted of a total 608 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 196 residents of Lagos, 206 residents of Auchi, and 206 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

5.1. Location

Governorate (n = 608)

	Frequency	Percent
Lagos	196	32%
Auchi	206	34%
Benin	206	34%
Total	608	100%

5.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 608)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	316	52%
Female	292	48%
Total	608	100%

Age (n = 608)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	16	3%
20-24	63	10%
25-29	149	25%
30-35	380	62%
Total	608	100%

5.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 608)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	8	1%
Elementary school	3	1%
Primary school	23	4%
Secondary school	223	37%
Vocational/technical training	12	2%
College/university	332	54%
No response	7	1%
Total	608	100%

5.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 608)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	297	46%
Married	311	51%
Divorced/Separated	8	1%
Widower/widow	7	1%
No response	3	1%
Total	608	100%

5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 297)

	Frequency	Percent
1 child	46	16%
2 children	89	30%
3 children	85	28%
4 children	50	17%
5 children	17	6%
6 and more children	10	3%
Total	297	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 297)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	88	30%
No	209	70%
Total	297	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 88)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	77	88%
Some of our children are able to attend school	9	10%
None of our children are able to attend school	1	1%
No response	1	1%
Total	88	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 88)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	5	6%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	1	1%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	6	7%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	75	85%
No response	1	1%
Total	88	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

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*)

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?

	We always have access and can afford	We have access, but cannot afford	We have no access	No response (do not read)
Vaccinations	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medication, drugs	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Primary medical care (family doctor)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

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*)

- 1 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 4 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 5 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 6 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 7 **ALGERIA**
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- 8 **LIBYA**
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- 9 **MOROCCO**
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- 10 **KABUL**
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