


N I G E R I A

Socio-Economic Survey 2023



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



NOIPolls
POLLING | ANALYTICS | DATABASE | STRATEGY

Imprint

Published by

Mag. Thomas Schrott

Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

www.staatendokumentation.at

BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at

Research Design

Alexander Schahbasi, PhD

Author

Dr. Monika Potkanski-Palka

Data visualization: www.datawrapper.de

Data Collection

NOIPolls Limited

Abuja, Nigeria

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

cnwangwu@noi-polls.com

Cover Design

Martin Angel

Map: Made with Natural Earth. Free vector and raster map

data@naturalearthdata.com

Disclaimer

This survey has been commissioned by the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum within the framework of its DOSSIER series. Liability for the correctness, completeness and up-to-dateness of contents cannot be incurred. The Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum does not assume any liability for possible damages or consequences arising from the usage, application or dissemination of the contents offered. The responsibility for the correctness of the information lies with the respective contractor and thus excludes liability by the publishers. The contents of this publication do not represent positions of the Country of

Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. The boundaries on maps used in this publication do not imply official endorsement of acceptance. The publication does not claim completeness and is based on the quoted sources.

The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 623 respondents divided into three target groups.

Copyright

This publication and all the data therein are protected by copyright. All rights of utilization are reserved to the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Reproduction and distribution in any possible way – for commercial and non-commercial usage – are prohibited without prior written permission by the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum.

Privacy Notice

The Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum processes data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR. Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC) and the Austrian Data Protection Act (Federal Act concerning the Protection of Personal Data, Federal Law Gazette I No. 165/1999 as amended). For the purpose of distribution, name, postal and/or e-mail addresses are stored.

Recipients have the general right to information, rectification, deletion, restriction, data transferability, revocation and objection. The subscription can be cancelled at any time (e-mail with the subject line "unsubscribe" to BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at).

© 2023 Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

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 4 December and 15 December 2023.

The survey consisted of a total 623 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 201 residents of Lagos, 207 residents of Auchi, and 215 residents of Benin. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

Table of Contents

List of figures	5
1. Main Results	6
2. Methodology	11
3. Chapter summary	12
3.1. Sense of security	12
3.2. Occupation and type of employment	14
3.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs	20
3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling	29
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food	32
3.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods	36
3.7. Access to clean drinking water	38
3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products	41
3.9. Access to medical services	44
3.10. Access to internet/wifi	51
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income	54
4. Demographics	66
4.1. Location	66
4.2. Gender and age	66
4.3. Highest level of education	67
4.4. Marital status	67
4.5. Children	67
5. Appendix: Questionnaire	69

List of figures

Figure 1. Hunger map of Nigeria

35

1. Main Results

Sense of security

- In the present sample, 52% of all respondents (n = 623) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 29% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 13% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 6% do not feel safe.
- 55% of Auchi respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 50% of Benin respondents and 49% of Lagos respondents. 35% of Benin respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 30% of Lagos respondents, and 24% of Auchi respondents. 17% of Lagos respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, followed by 12% of Benin respondents and 11% of Auchi respondents. The highest proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is to be found among Auchi respondents with 10%, while only 4% of Lagos residents and 3% of Benin respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 26% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 623). 40% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 8% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% refused to answer the question.
- 27% of Benin respondents, 26% of Auchi respondents, and 25% of Lagos respondents manage to afford the housing costs (n = 623). More 27% of Benin respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of Lagos and 23% of Auchi residents. 41% of both Auchi and Lagos respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share in Benin is 38%. The highest proportion of those who do not manage to cover housing costs is to be found among both Auchi and Lagos residents with each 9%, followed by Benin with 6%. 2% of Benin respondents did not answer the question, while this is true for Lagos and Auchi respondents with each 1%.

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

- 21% of the respondents (n = 623) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 43% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 7% 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 23%, followed by Auchi with 22%, and Lagos with 20%. 32% of Auchi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30% of respondents in Benin, and 24% of respondents in Lagos.
- 46% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Benin this is true for 43%, and in Auchi for 38% 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 10%, followed by Auchi (8), and Benin (4%).

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

- 42% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 16% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% of the respondents did not give an answer.
- 20% of Lagos residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. In Benin this is true for 18% of the residents, in Auchi for 15% of the residents. 28% 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 20%.
- 44% of Benin residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 42% of Lagos residents, and 39% of Auchi residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Lagos residents with 18%, followed by Auchi residents with 17%, and Benin residents with 13%. Among both Auchi and Benin residents 1% each did not answer the question.

Access to clean drinking water

- 60% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to clean drinking water, while 25% sometimes have access. In contrast, 8% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 6% never have access to clean drinking water. 1% did not answer the question.
- City comparison (n = 623) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Benin with 65%, followed by Auchi with 63%, and Lagos with 50%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to

clean drinking water is to be found among Lagos respondents with 31%, followed by Benin respondents with 23%, and Auchi respondents with 19%.

- 11% of Lagos respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 9% of Auchi respondents, and 7% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Auchi with 9%, followed by Lagos with 7%, and Benin with 3%. 2% of Benin respondents and 1% of Lagos respondents refused to answer the question

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 40% of the survey participants (n = 623) 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. 27% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 25% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 8% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.
- Among all respondents (n = 623), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Benin respondents with 45%, followed by Auchi respondents (39%), and Lagos respondents (36%). 31% of Lagos respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 26% of Auchi and Benin respondents each.
- 26% among each Lagos and Benin respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by Auchi respondents with 23%. Among Auchi respondents, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 7% of Lagos residents, and 3% of Benin residents.

Access to medical services

- 40% of the respondents (n = 623) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 28% have access but they are not able to afford them. 29% do not have any access to vaccinations. 3% refused to answer the question.
- 51% of the survey participants (n = 623) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 34% have access but cannot afford them. 14% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% refused to answer the question.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 26% of the respondents (n = 623) always have access and can afford a visit, while the same percentage (26%) have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 47% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.
- 17% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while a noticeable proportion of 31% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. Almost half of the sample (48%) does not have access to a medical specialist at all. 4% did not answer the question.
- 9% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 52% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 8% did not give an answer.
- 20% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 47% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 32% of the respondents (n = 623) always have access to internet/wifi, while 29% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 13% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 25% 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 37%, followed by Auchi with 31%, and Lagos with 30%. 33% of Benin residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 30% of Auchi residents, and 24% of Lagos residents.
- The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Lagos residents with 14%, while in Auchi the proportion is 13%, and in Benin 10%. The highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Lagos residents (31%), followed by Auchi (25%), and Benin (19%). Among all three cities, 1% each did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 66) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 86% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 9% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 5% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 66) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Auchi with 92%, followed by 88% in Benin, and 75% in Lagos. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Lagos with 19%, followed by Benin with 12%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Auchi respondents with a share of 8%, followed by Lagos with 6%. Among Benin respondents, no one answered that none of their children were able to attend school.

Contribution to household income

- 86% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income (n = 66). 5% admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 3% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 66) 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 Benin respondents with 92%, followed by Lagos respondents with 88%, and Auchi respondents with 80%. 8% of Auchi respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 6% in Lagos, and 4% in Benin. 8% in Auchi and 6% in Lagos stated that their children worked significantly to support household income, while this is true for none of respondents in Benin. However, it is among Benin and Auchi respondents that 4% each did not answer.

2. Methodology

NOIPolls Limited executed a socio-economic survey in Nigeria for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Nigeria, data collection took place between 4 December and 15 December, 2023.

The survey consisted of 623 respondents divided into three target groups: 201 Lagos residents, 207 Auchi residents, and 215 Benin residents aged between 16 and 35 years. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

NOIPolls adopted a proportionate, stratified random sampling design for polling. Respondents 18+ years¹ were selected from the 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 were extracted from NOIPolls Number Database (NPND).

With the sample size of 623 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, applying the rigorous scientific process of randomization and stratification, 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.

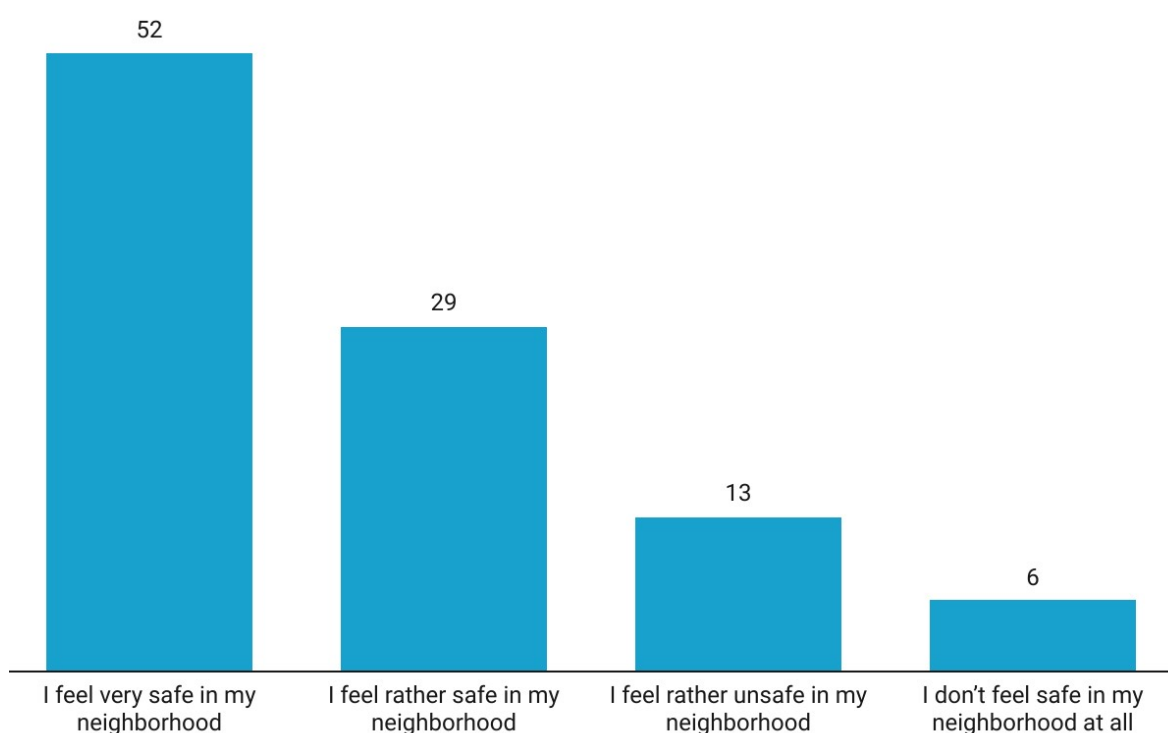
3. Chapter summary

3.1. Sense of security

In the present sample, 52% of all respondents (n = 623) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 29% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 13% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 6% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Total (n = 623)

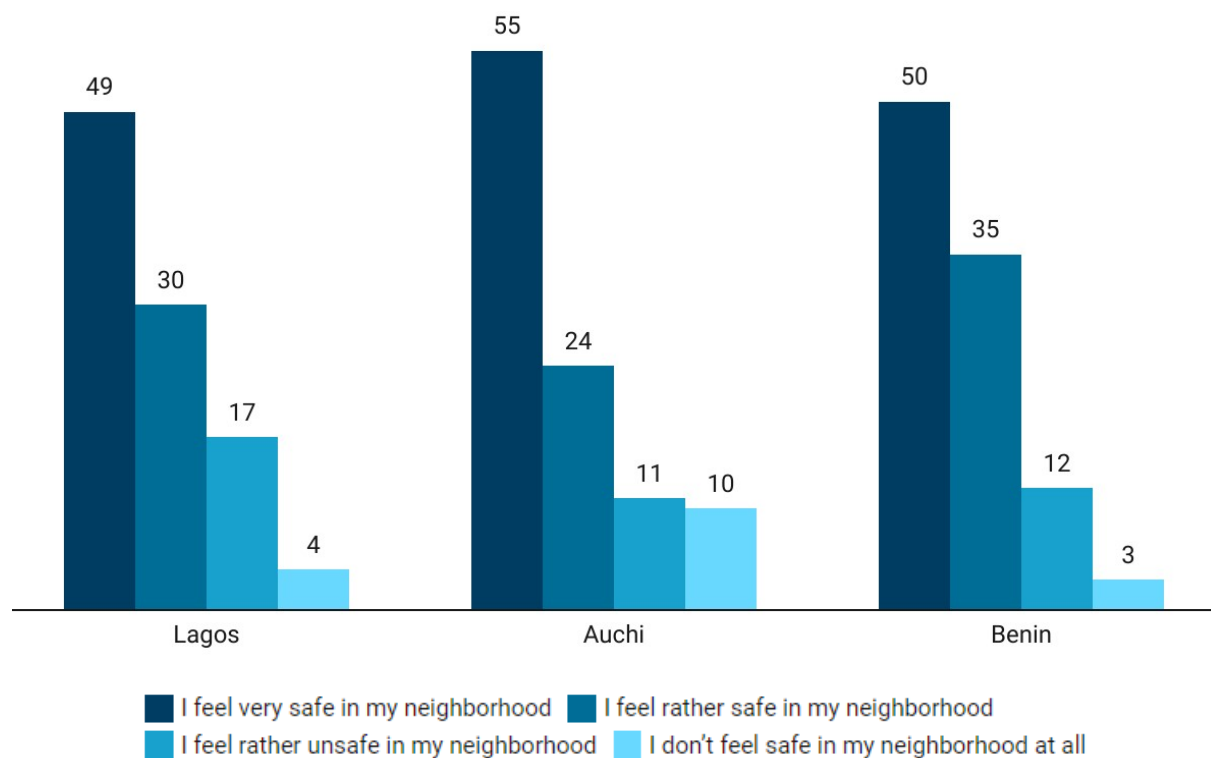
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



55% of Auchi respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 50% of Benin respondents and 49% of Lagos respondents. 35% of Benin respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 30% of Lagos respondents, and 24% of Auchi respondents. 17% of Lagos respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, followed by 12% of Benin respondents and 11% of Auchi respondents. The highest proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is to be found among Auchi respondents with 10%, while only 4% of Lagos residents and 3% of Benin respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Sense of Security – City (n = 623)

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

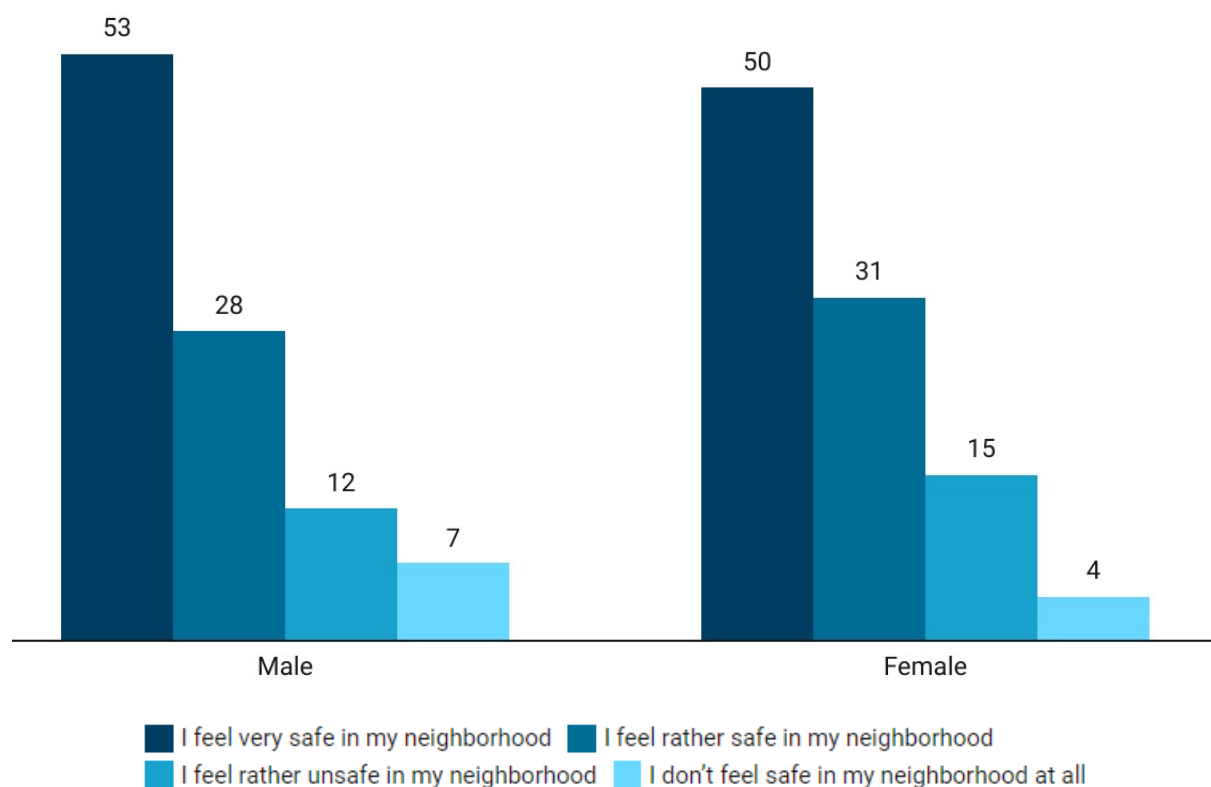


53% of male respondents feel very safe, while 50% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. However, 31% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 28% of male respondents.

15% of female respondents and 12% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 7% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for only 4% of female respondents.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 623)

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

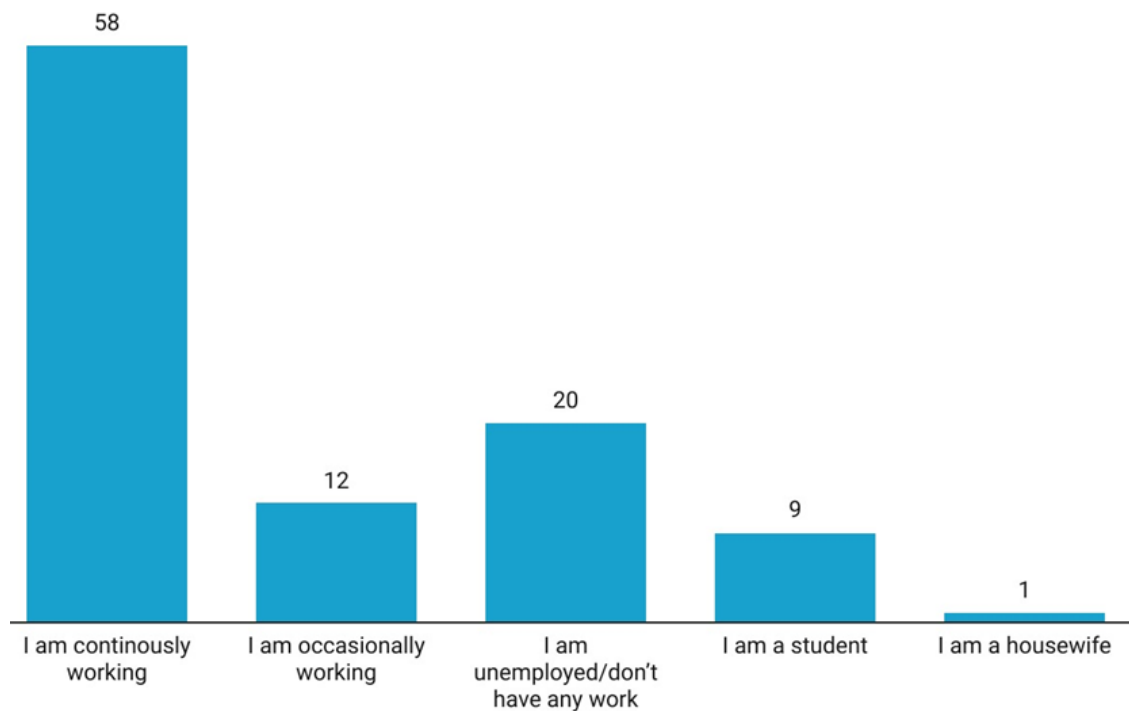


3.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 623), 58% work continuously, while 12% have occasional jobs. 9% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 1% are a housewife, while 20% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 623)

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

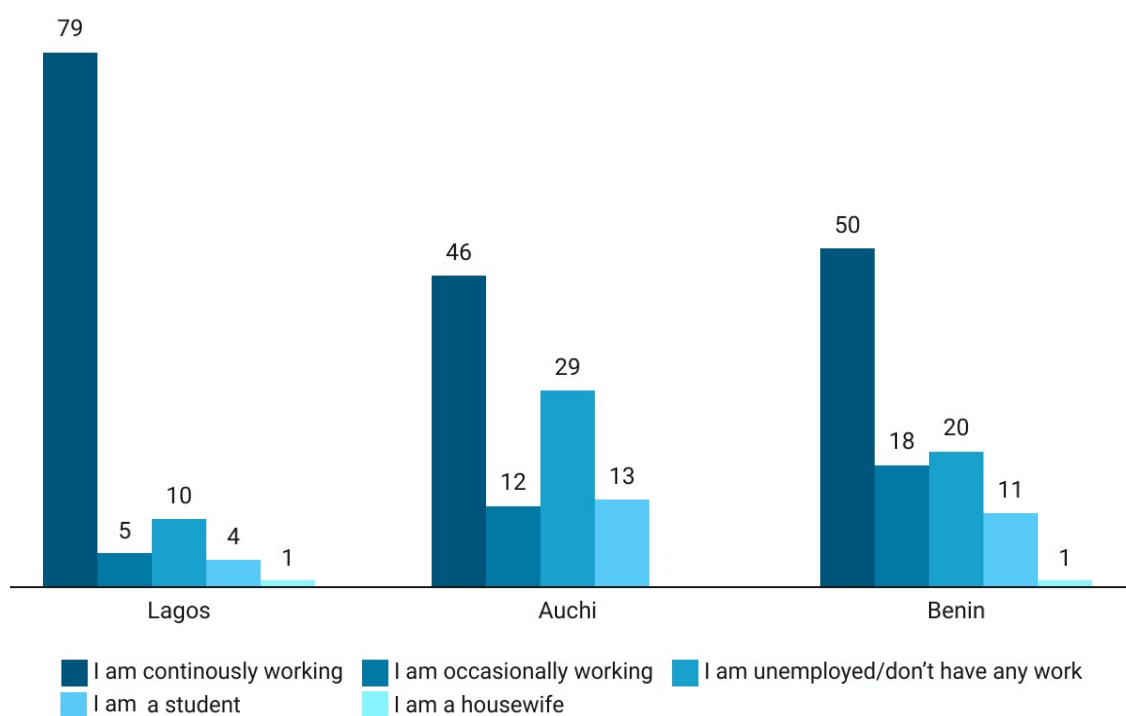


City comparison (n = 623) shows that 79% work continuously in Lagos, while this is true for 50% in Benin and 46% in Auchi. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Benin (18%), followed by Auchi with 12%, and Lagos with 5%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Auchi with 29%, followed by Benin with 20%, and Lagos with 10%.

13% of Auchi respondents are students, while this is true for 11% of Benin respondents, and 4% of Lagos respondents. 1% of each Lagos and Benin respondents are housewives.

Occupation – City (n = 623)

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

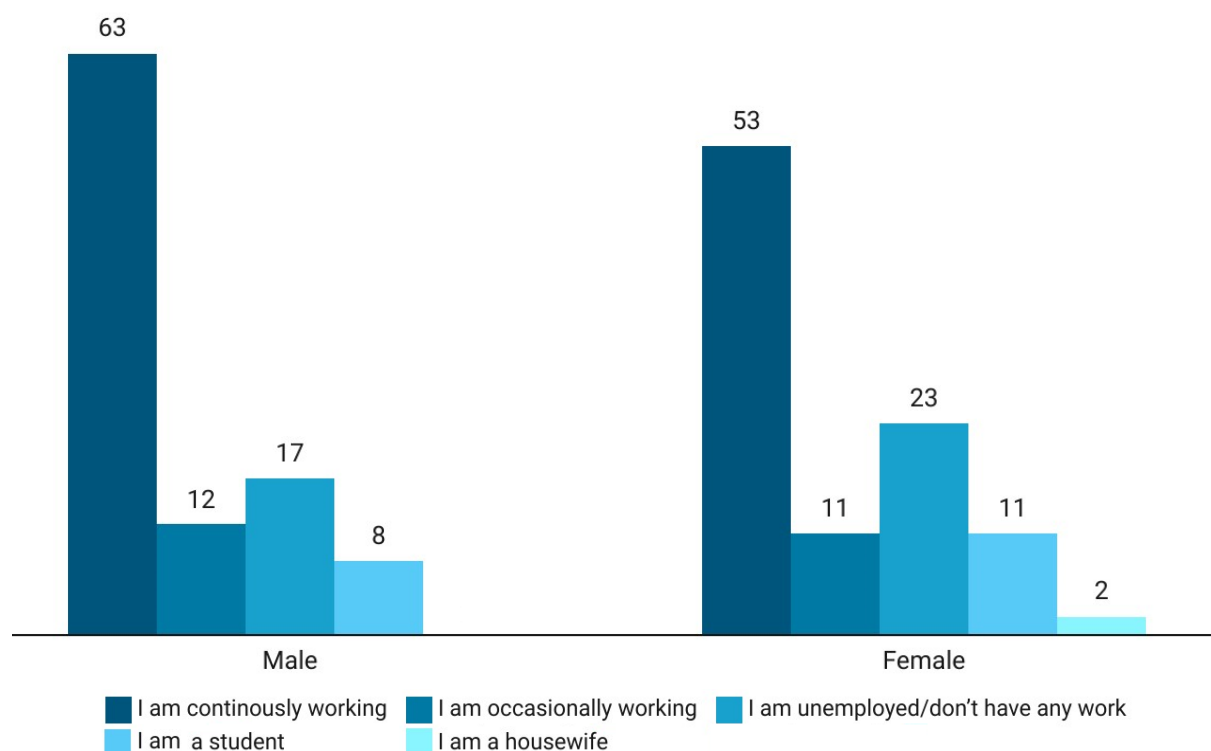


Gender comparison (n = 623) reveals that 63% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 53% of female respondents. 12% of male respondents and 11% of female respondents work occasionally.

17% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 23% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is slightly higher among women (11%) than among men (8%). 2% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 623)

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

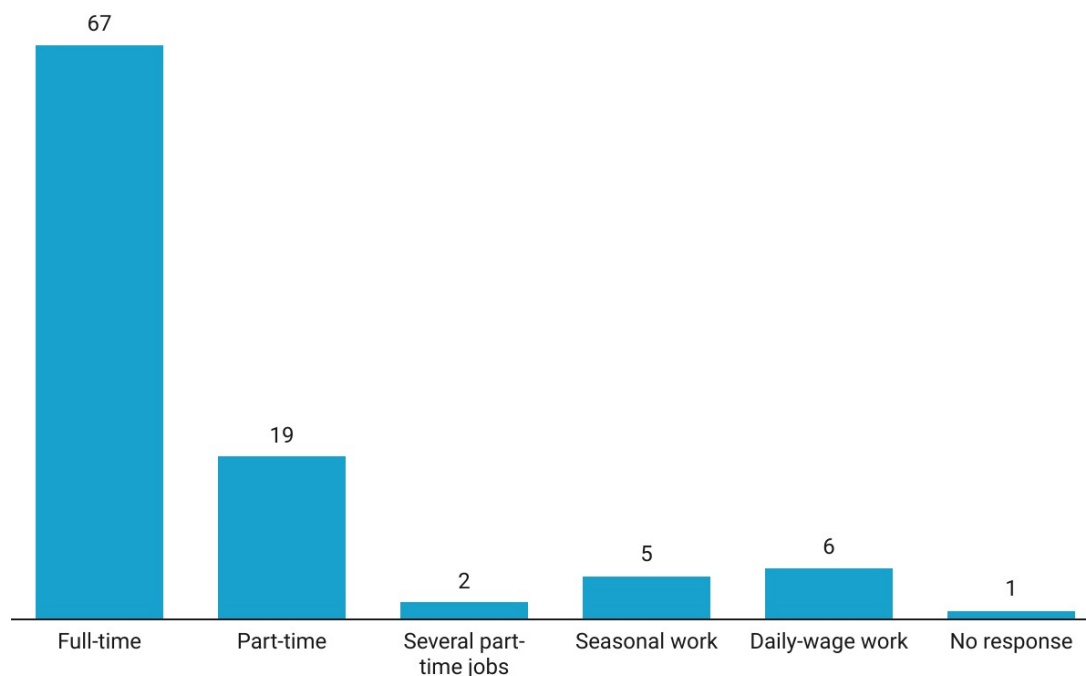


When it comes to the type of occupation, 67% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 436) are full-time workers, while 19% are part-time workers. Only 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 6% work as daily wage workers, while 5% work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 436*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



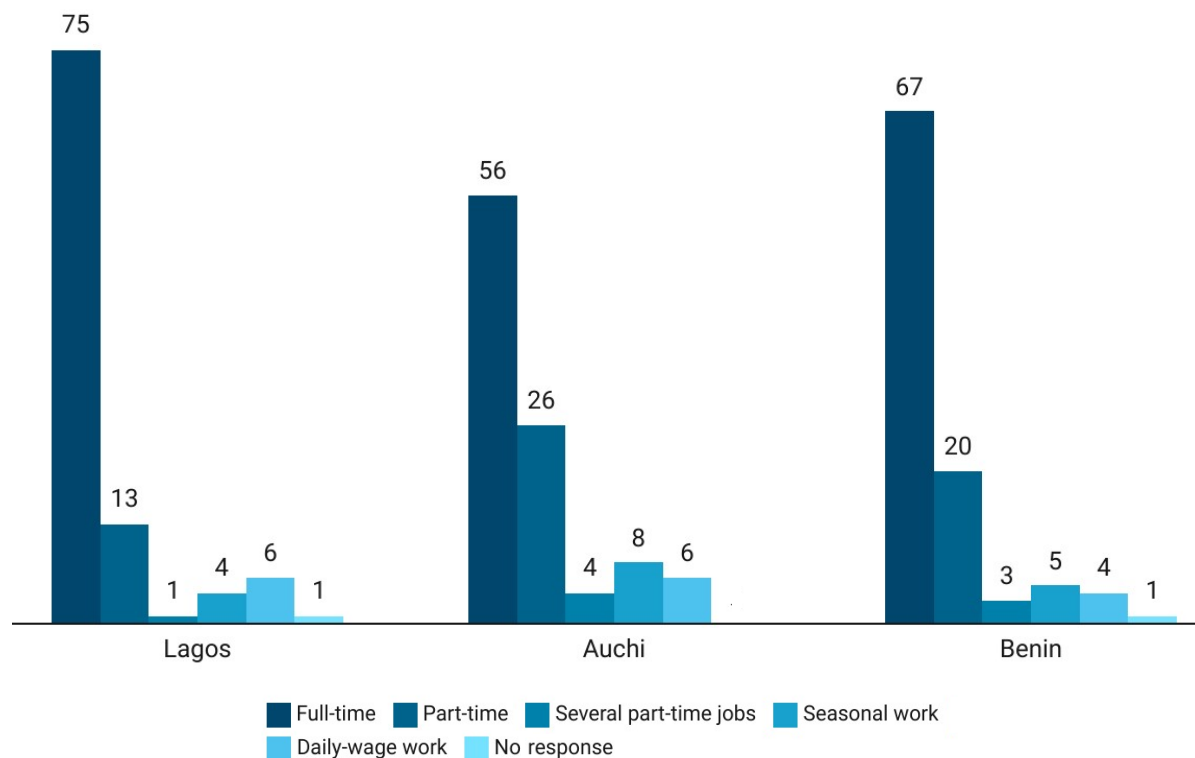
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Lagos residents (75%), followed by Benin with 67%, and Auchi with 56%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 26% in Auchi, 20% in Benin, and 13% in Lagos.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Auchi respondents with 4%, followed by Benin respondents with 3%, and only 1% among Lagos respondents. 8% of Auchi residents are seasonal workers, followed by 5% of Benin residents, and 4% of Lagos residents. 6% of Lagos as well as Auchi residents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 4% of Benin respondents. 1% of Benin respondents did not answer the question.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 436*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



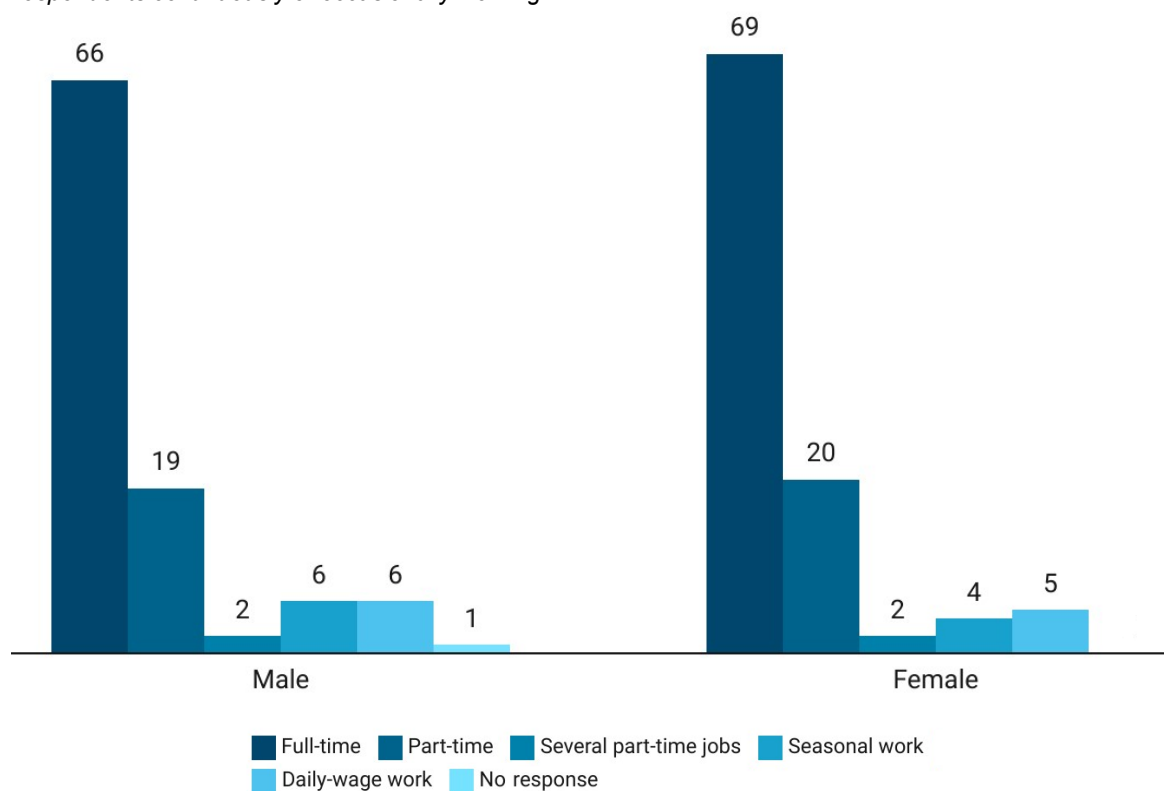
Gender comparison (n = 436) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is slightly higher among female respondents (69%) than among male respondents (66%). The proportion of part-time workers among women (20%) is also slightly higher than among men (19%).

2% of male and 2% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 6% of male respondents work as seasonal workers, while this is true for 4% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is slightly higher among men (6%) than among women (5%). 1% of male respondents did not answer the question.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 436*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

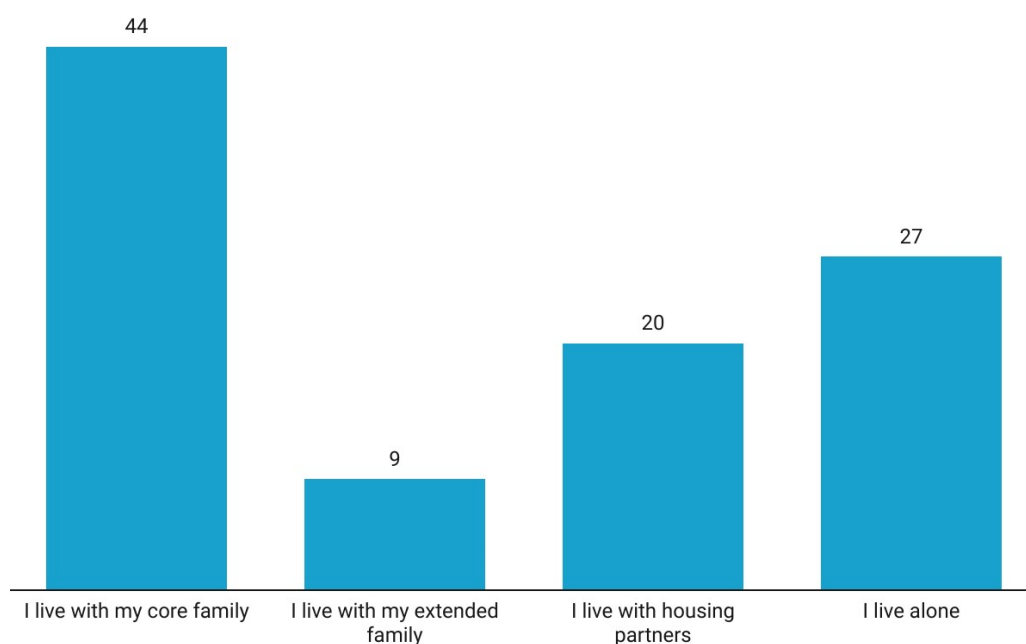


3.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

27% of the respondents (n = 623) live alone, while 20% live with their housing partners. 44% live with their core family, while 9% live with their extended family.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 623)

What is your current housing situation?



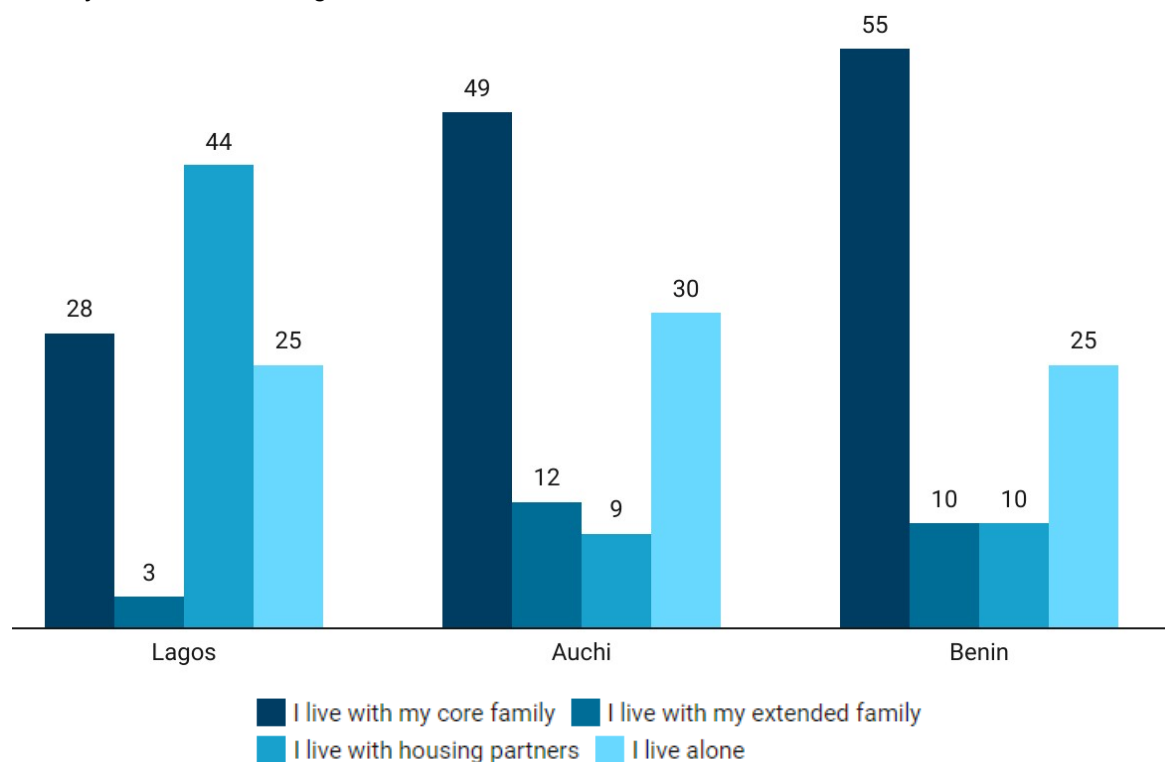
City comparison (n = 623) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Benin respondents (55%), followed by Auchi with 49%, and Lagos with 28%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Auchi with 12%, followed by Benin (10%), and Lagos (3%).

44% of Lagos respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 10% in Benin, and 9% in Auchi.

In Auchi, the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found with 30%, followed by both Benin and Lagos with each 25% of respondents.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 623)

What is your current housing situation?

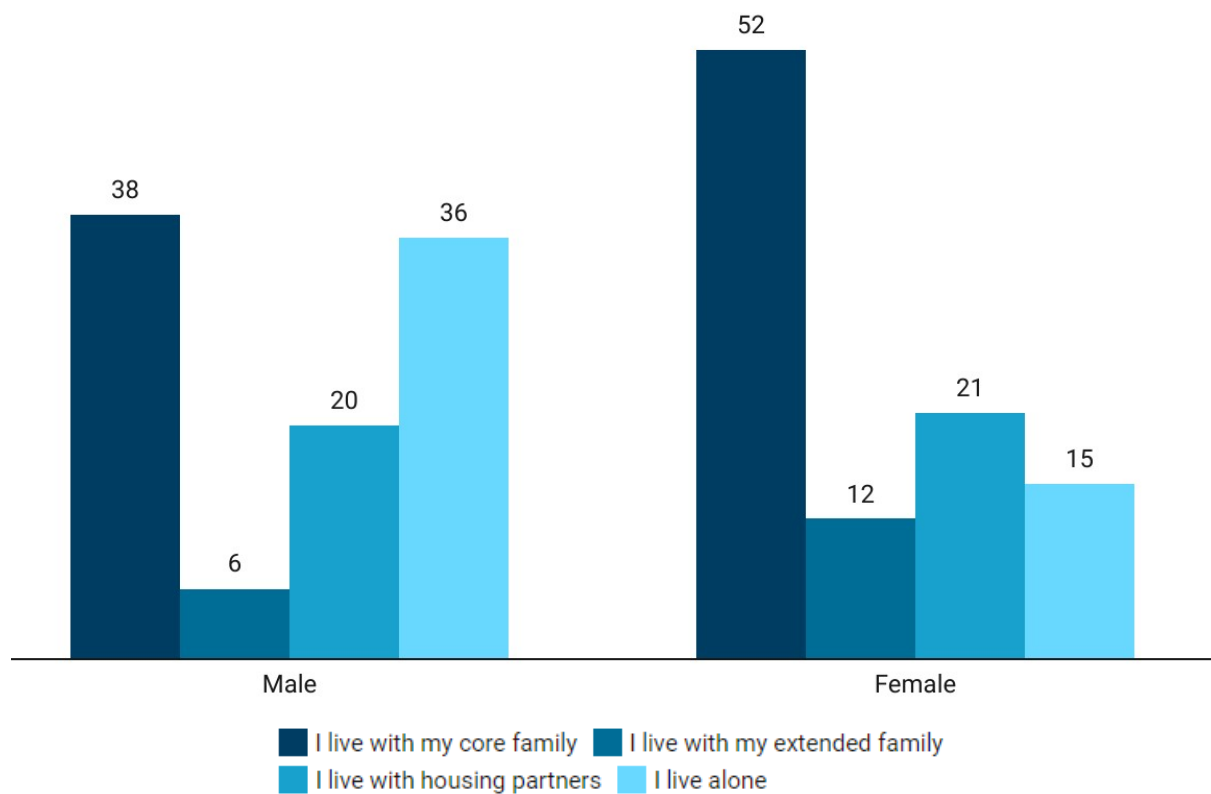


Gender comparison (n = 623) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (52%) compared to male respondents (38%). 6% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 12% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 20% live with their housing partners, while this is true for 21% of female respondents. Among female respondents, 15% live alone, while this is true for 36% of male respondents.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 623)

What is your current housing situation?

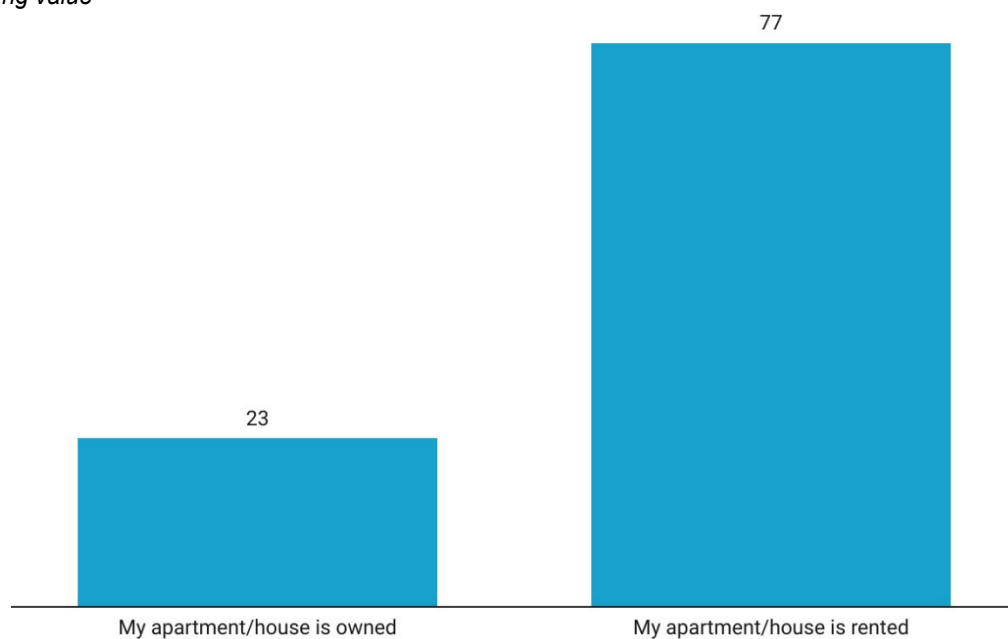


23% of the respondents (n = 622) live in an apartment or house they own, while 77% live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 622*)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

* 1 missing value



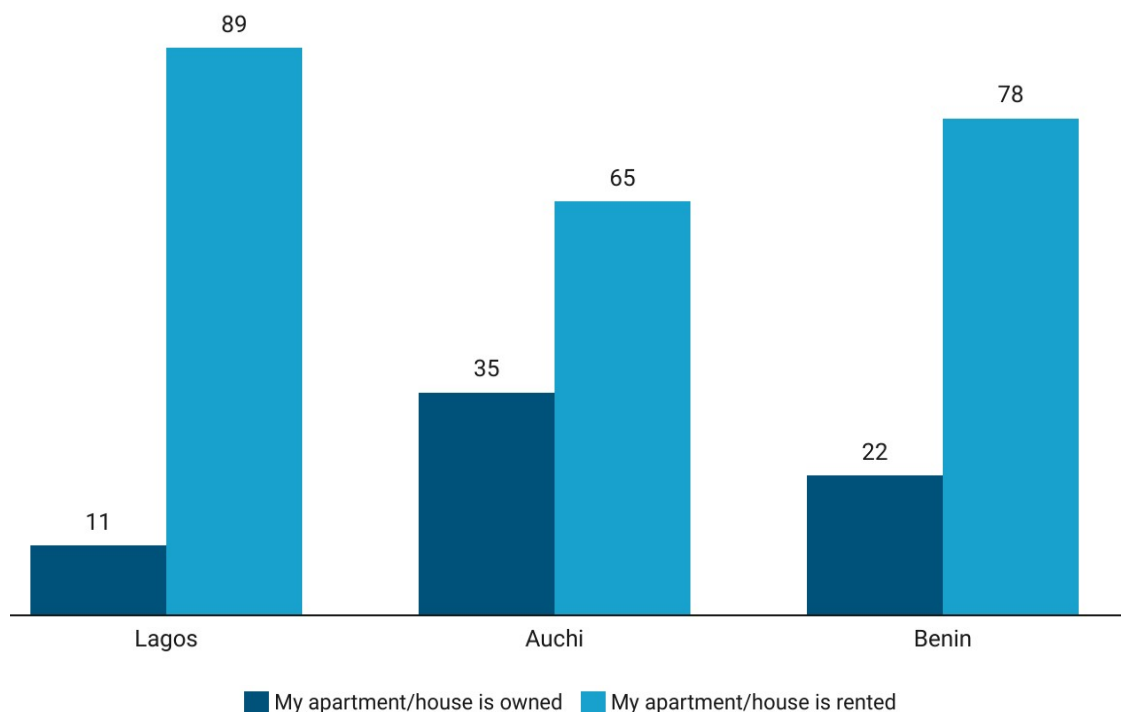
City comparison (n = 622) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Lagos (89%), followed by Benin with 78%, and Auchi with 65%.

Only 11% of Lagos residents live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 35% in Auchi, and 22% in Benin.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 622)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

* 1 missing value



Gender comparison (n = 622) shows a similar response behaviour among both genders: 77% of male and 77% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 23% of each male respondents and female respondents live in an accommodation they own.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 622)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

* 1 missing value

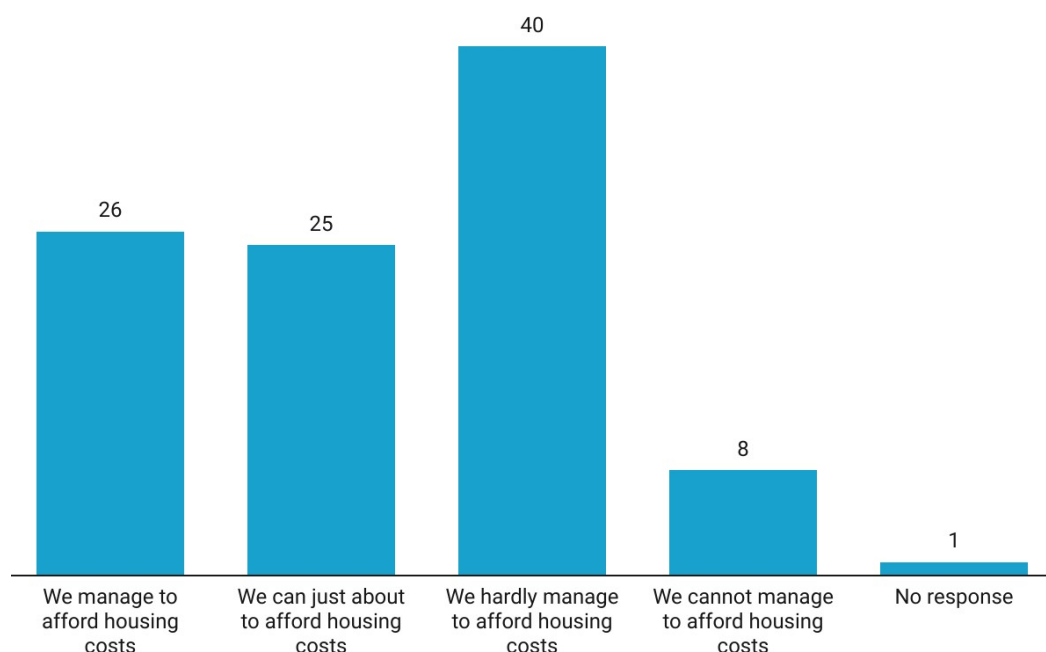


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 26% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 623).

40% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 8% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% refused to answer the question.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 623)

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



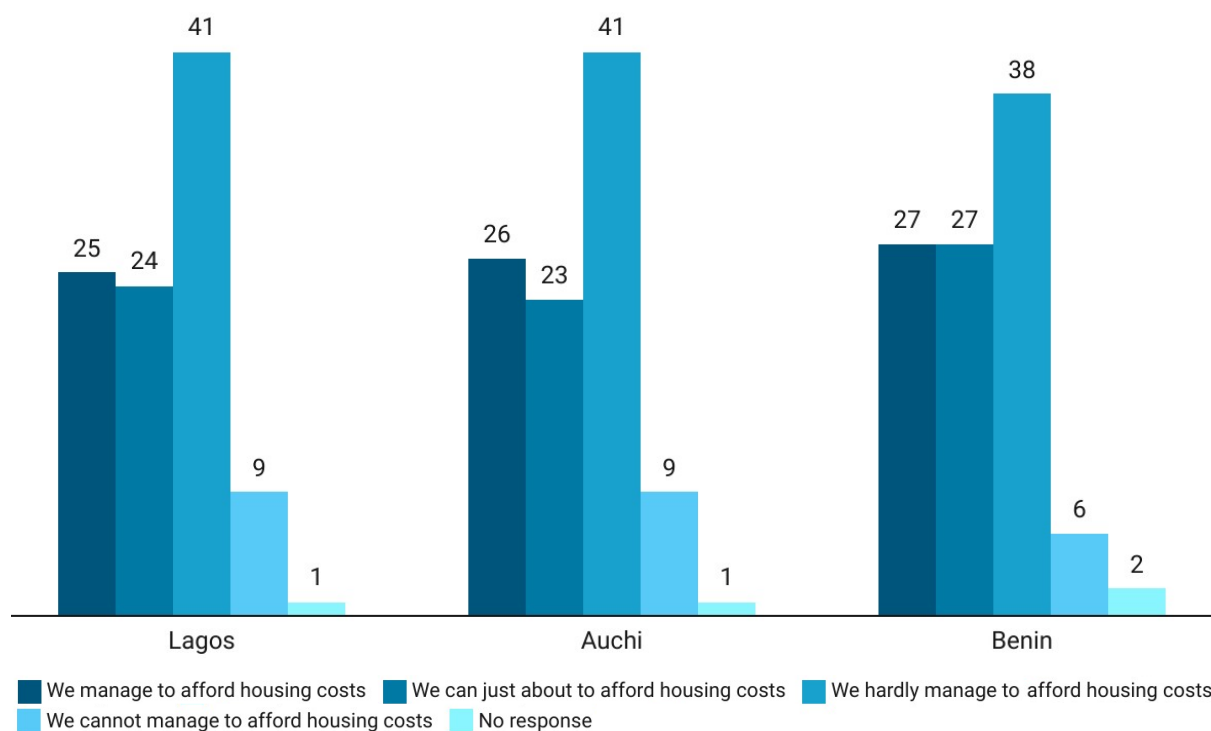
City comparison (n = 623) shows that 27% of Benin respondents, 26% of Auchi respondents, and 25% of Lagos respondents manage to afford the housing costs. More 27% of Benin respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of Lagos and 23% of Auchi residents.

In contrast, 41% of both Auchi and Lagos respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share in Benin is 38%.

The highest proportion of those who do not manage to cover housing costs is to be found among both Auchi and Lagos residents with each 9%, followed by Benin with 6%. 2% of Benin respondents did not answer the question, while this is true for Lagos and Auchi respondents with each 1%.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 623)

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



27% of female respondents and 25% of male respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of female residents.

In contrast, 42% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 38%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among female respondents (9%) than male respondents (7%). 2% of female and 1% of male respondents refused to give an answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 623)

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



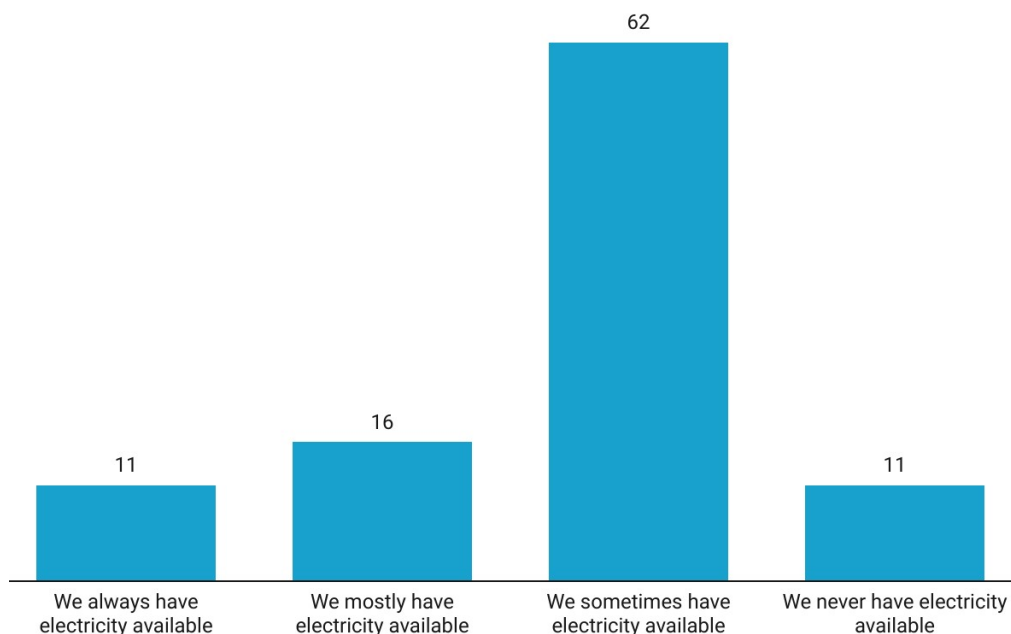
3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

Only 11% of the respondents (n = 623) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (16%).

The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available (62%). A share of 11% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 623)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



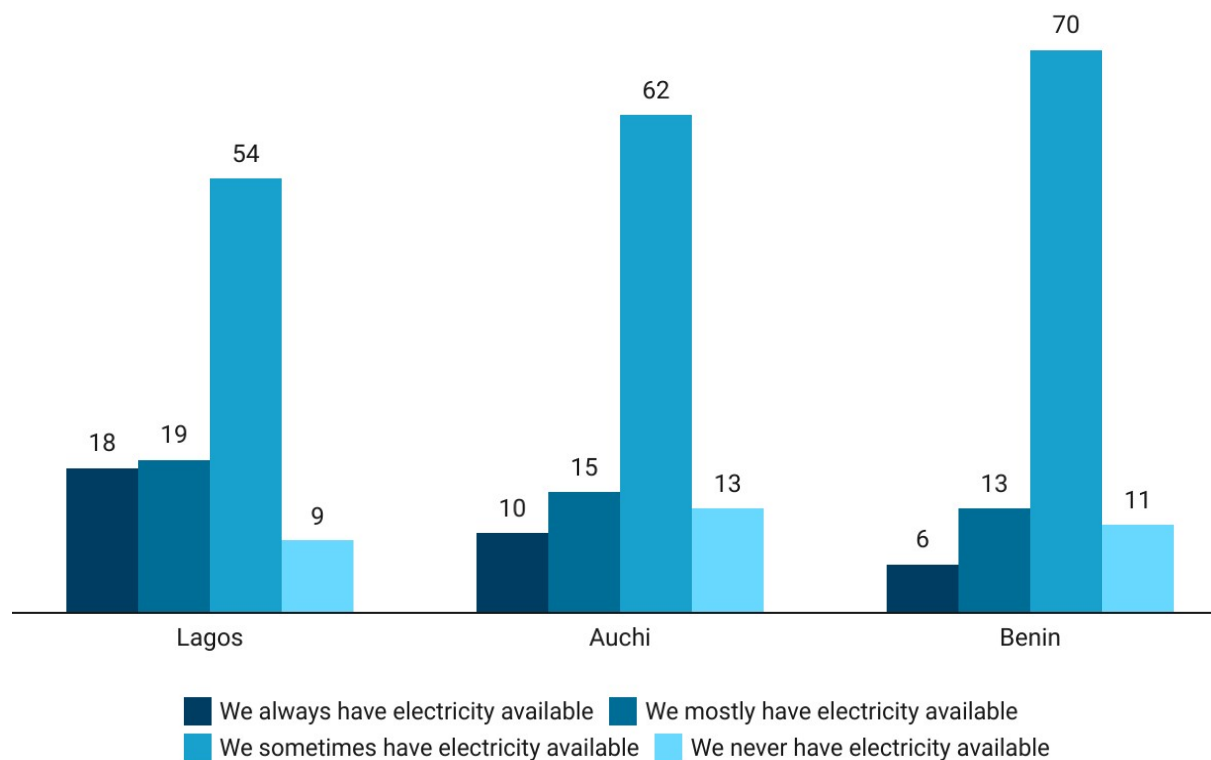
Comparing Lagos, Auchi, and Benin (n = 623), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is limited in general. 18% of Lagos residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 10% in Auchi, and only 6% in Benin. 19% of respondents living in Lagos mostly have access to electricity, followed by Auchi with 15%, and Benin with 13%.

70% of Benin residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Auchi with 62%, and Lagos with 54%.

13% of Auchi residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 11% in Benin, and 9% in Lagos.

Access to electricity – City (n = 623)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

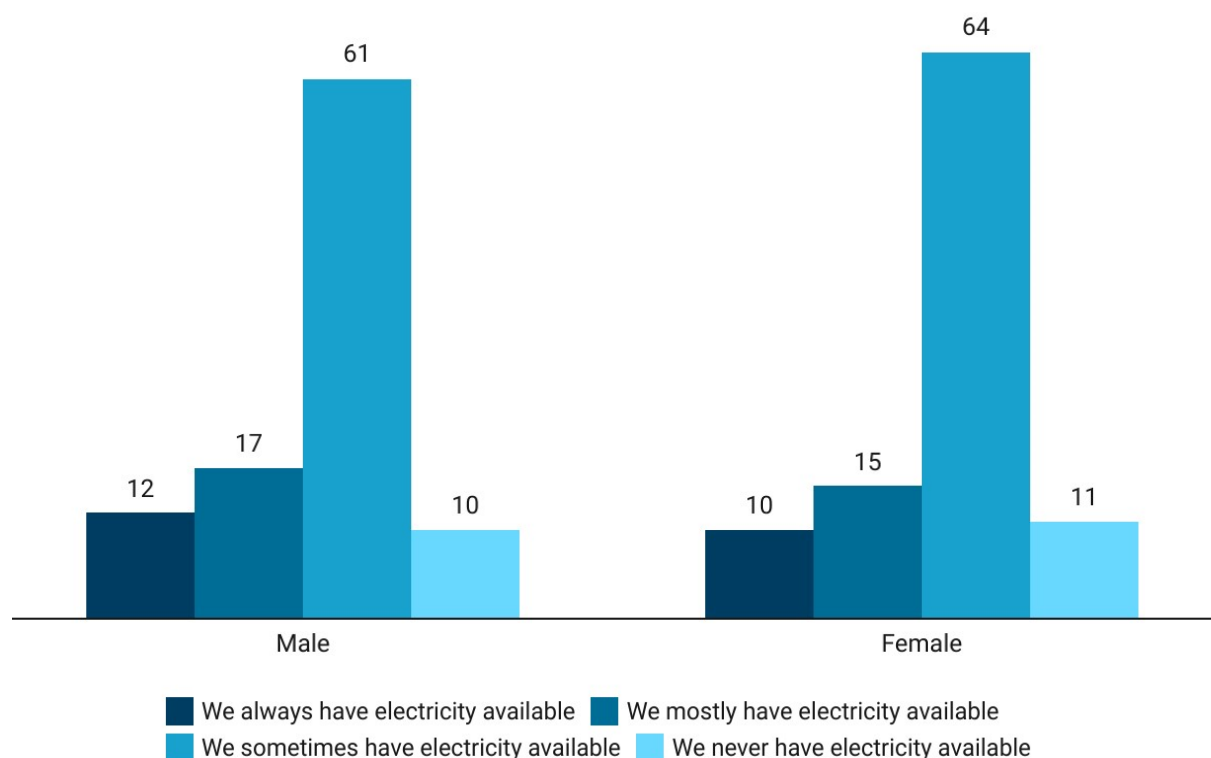


Gender comparison (n = 623) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 12% of male and 10% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 17% of male and 15% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

61% of male and 64% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 10% of male survey participants never have access to electricity. This is true for 11% of female participants.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 623)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



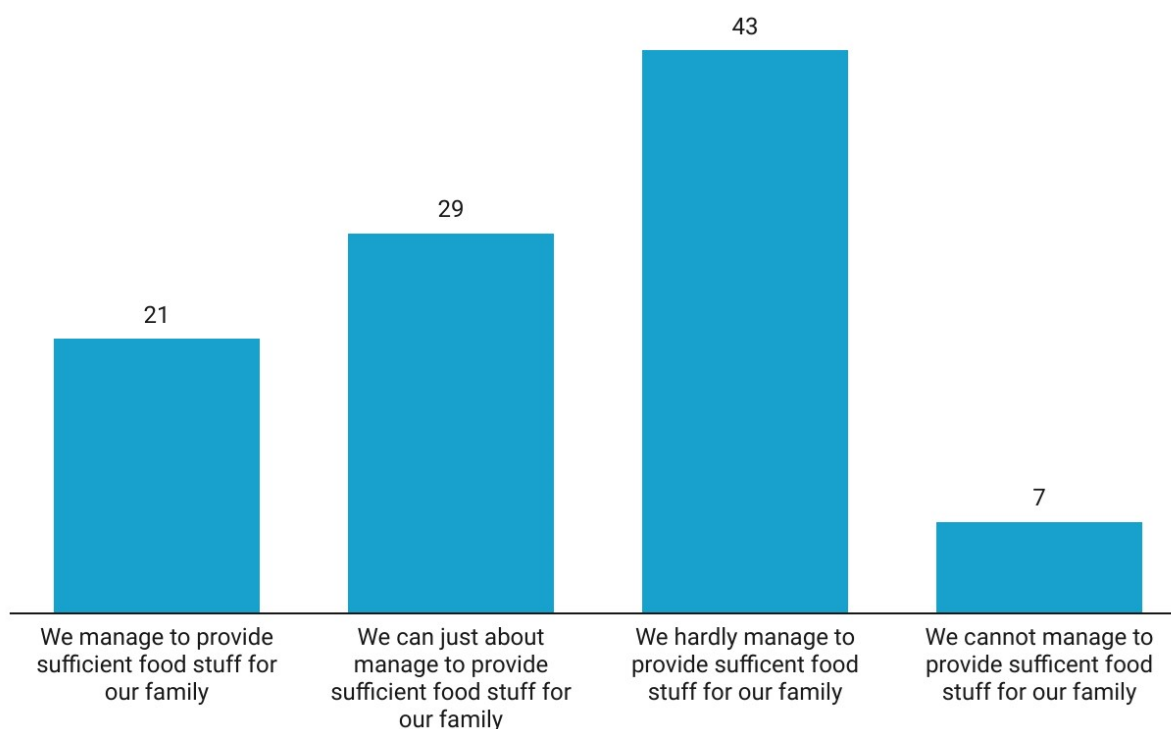
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

21% of the respondents (n = 623) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

43% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 7% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 623)

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

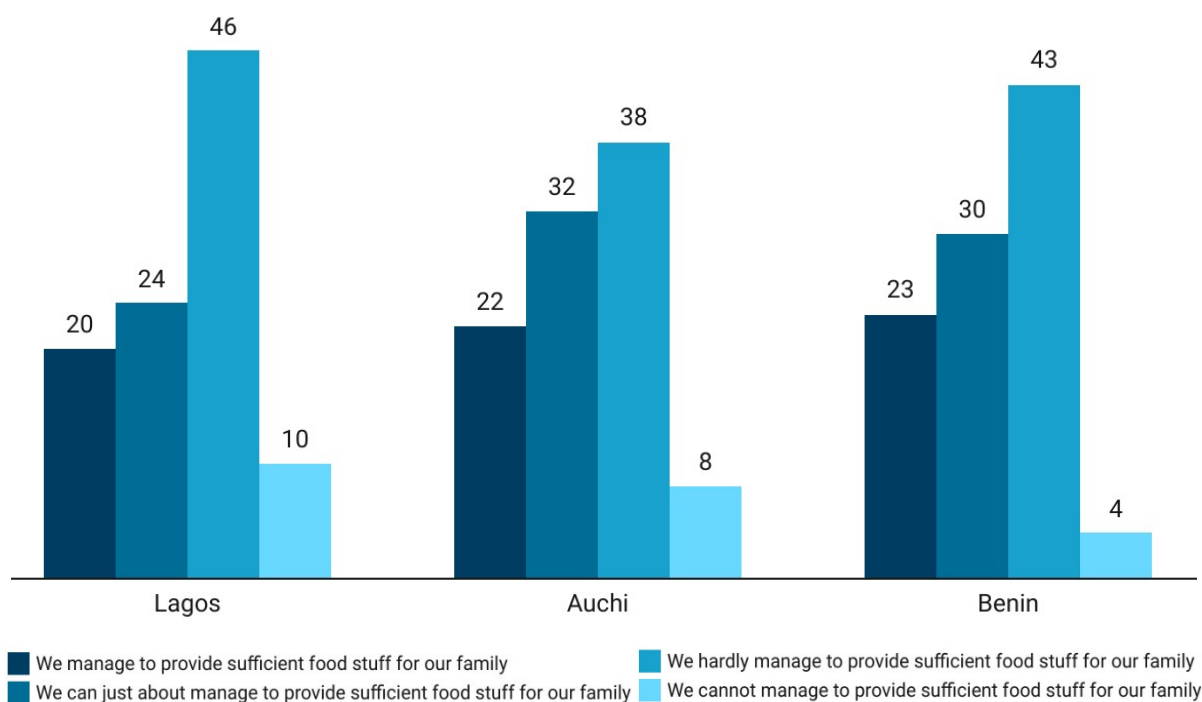


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Benin with 23%, followed by Auchi with 22%, and Lagos with 20%. 32% of Auchi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30% of respondents in Benin, and 24% of respondents in Lagos.

46% of Lagos residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Benin this is true for 43%, and in Auchi for 38% 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 10%, followed by Auchi with 8%, and Benin with 4%.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 623)

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



22% of male and 21% of female respondents (n = 623) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29% of male and 28% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

In contrast, 42% of male and 43% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 7% of male respondents and 8% 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 = 623)

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

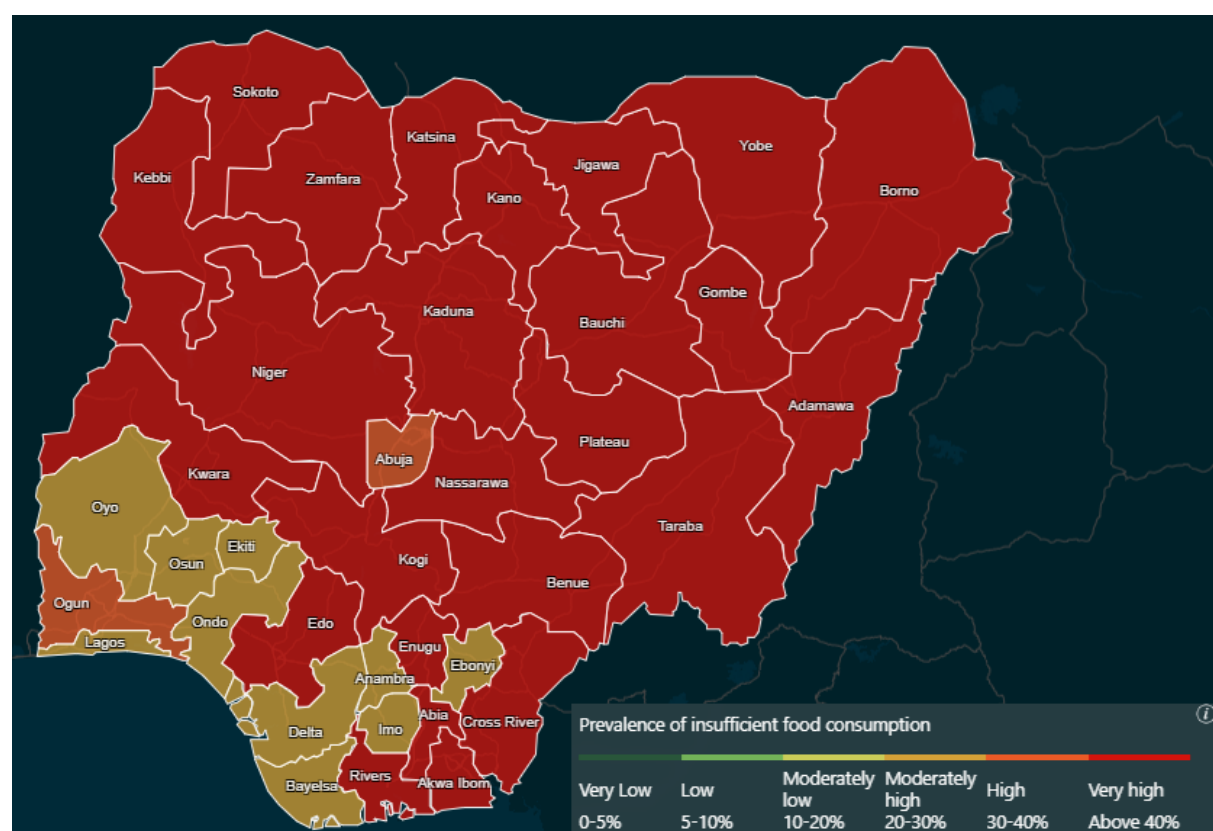
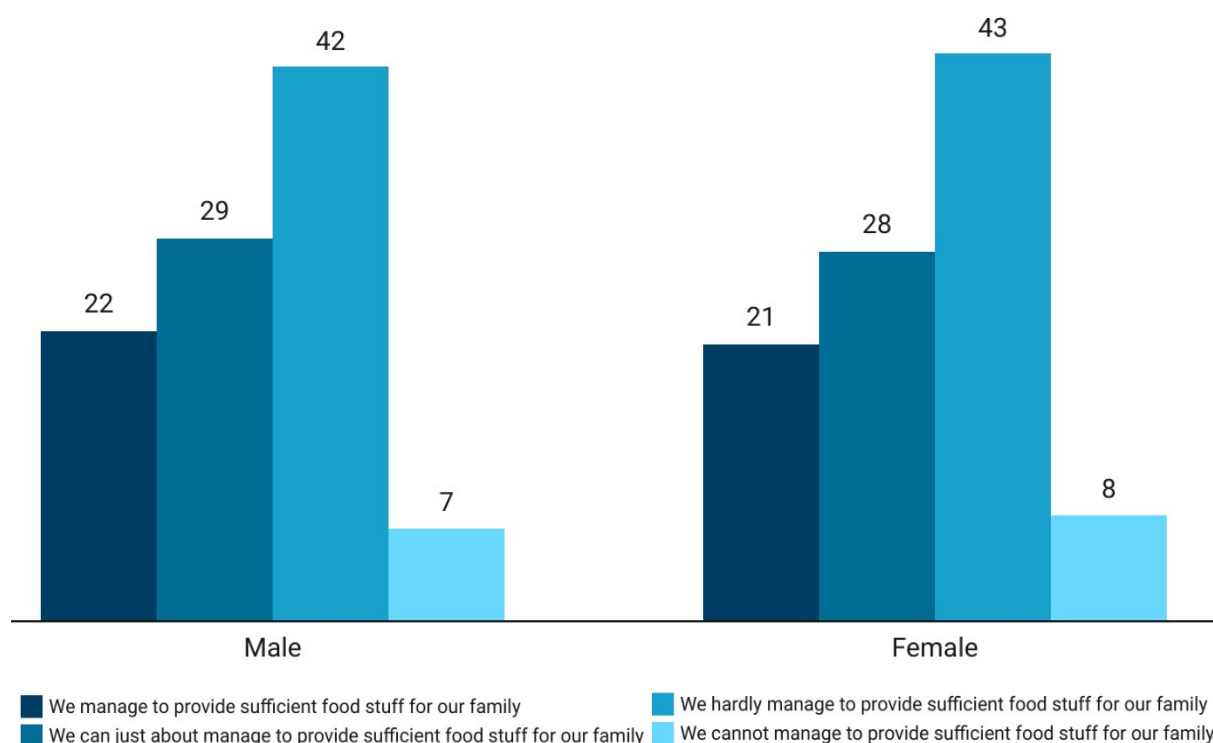


Figure 1. Hunger map of Nigeria (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/01/17)

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 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).

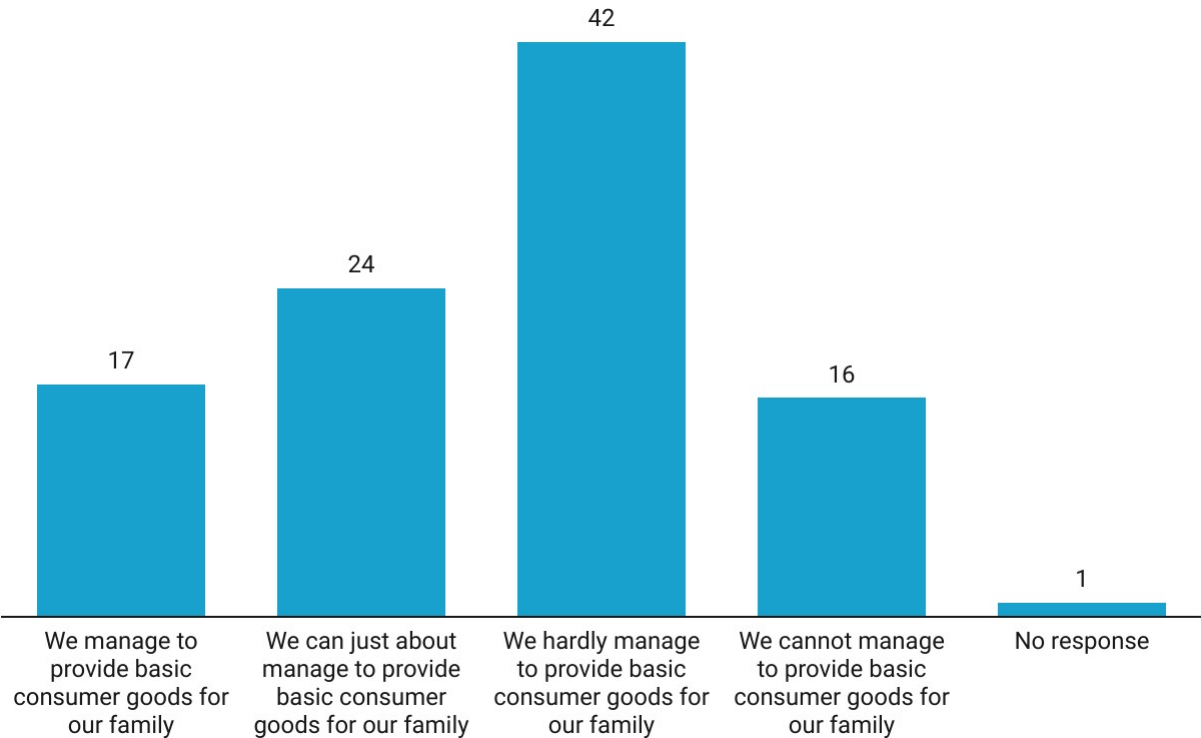
3.6. Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to basic consumer goods

17% of surveyed participants (n = 623) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 24% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

42% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 16% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% of the respondents did not give an answer.

Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 623)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods?



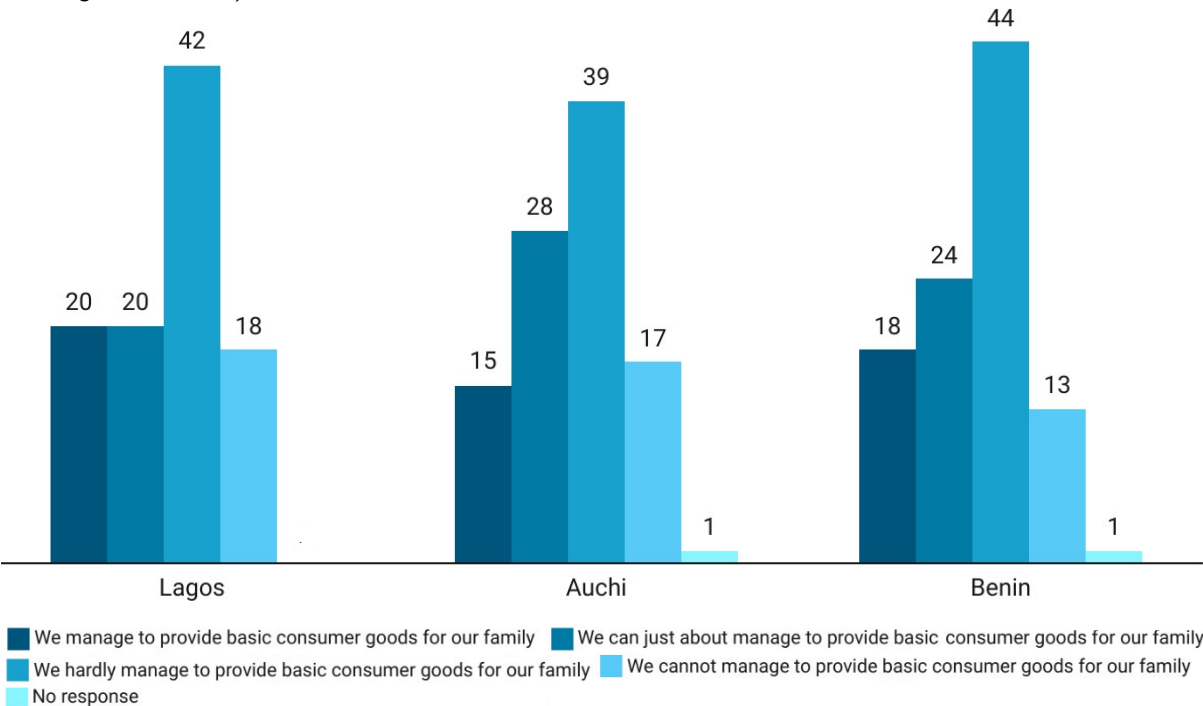
² The World Food Programme’s HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).
Report – Nigeria – Page 36

20% of Lagos residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. In Benin this is true for 18% of the residents, in Auchi for 15% of the residents. 28% 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 20%.

44% of Benin residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 42% of Lagos residents, and 39% of Auchi residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Lagos residents with 18%, followed by Auchi residents with 17%, and Benin residents with 13%. Among both Auchi and Benin residents 1% each did not answer the question.

Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 623)

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

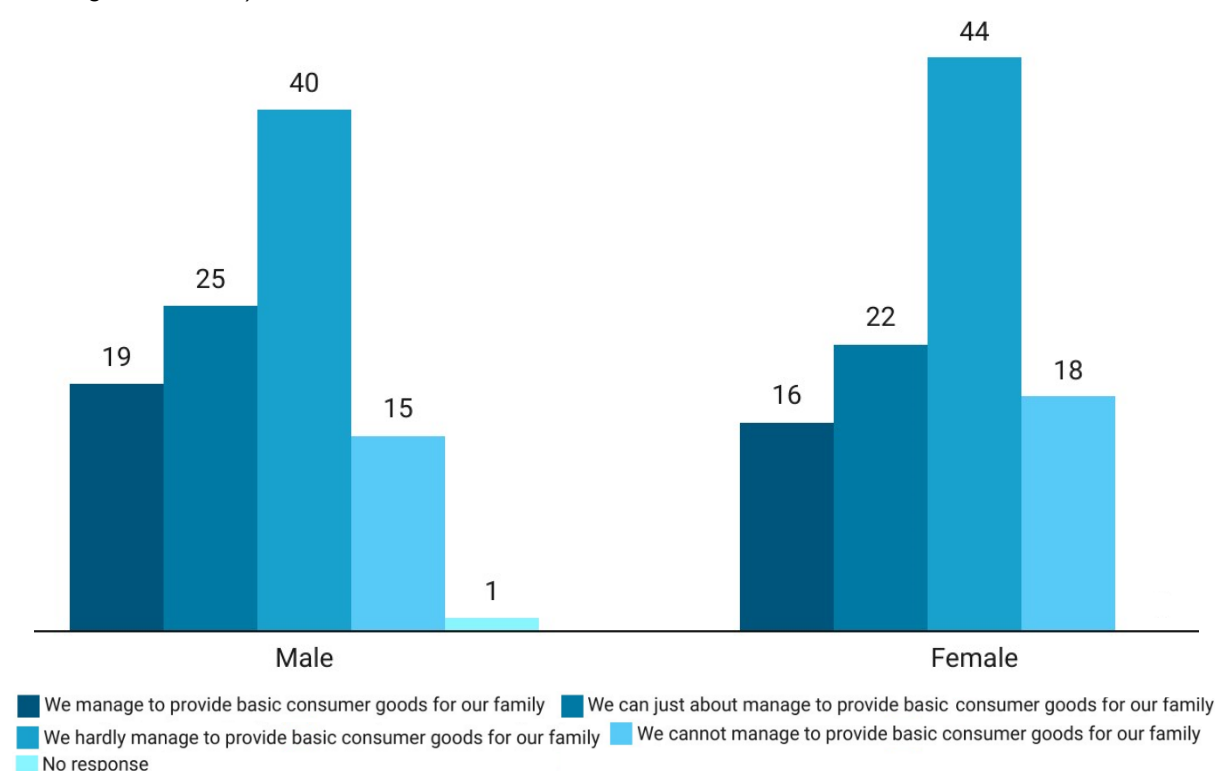


Gender comparison reveals that 19% of male and 16% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 25% of male and 22% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

40% of male and 44% of 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 male respondents refused to answer the question.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 623)

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



3.7. Access to clean drinking water

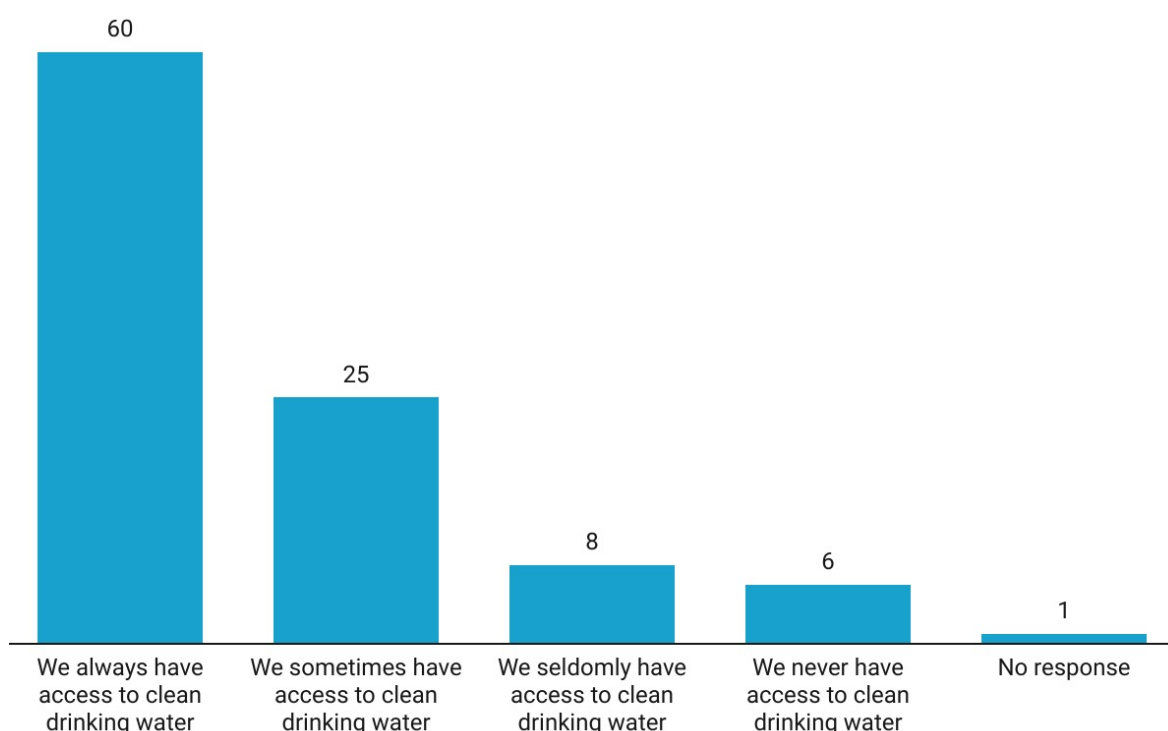
Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

60% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to clean drinking water, while 25% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 8% of the survey participants

seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 6% never have access to clean drinking water. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Total (n = 623)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



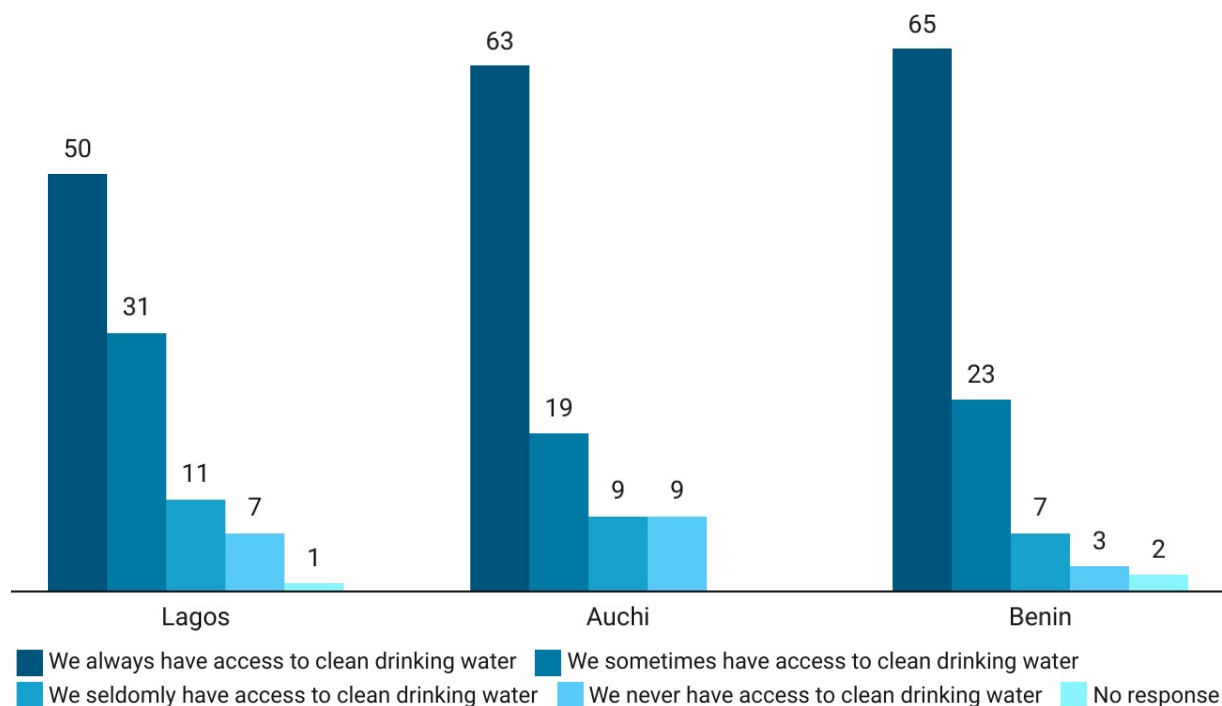
City comparison (n = 623) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Benin with 65%, followed by Auchi with 63%, and Lagos with 50%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Lagos respondents with 31%, followed by Benin respondents with 23%, and Auchi respondents with 19%.

11% of Lagos respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 9% of Auchi respondents, and 7% of Benin respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Auchi with 9%, followed by Lagos with 7%, and Benin with 3%.

2% of Benin respondents and 1% of Lagos respondents refused to answer the question.

Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 623)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

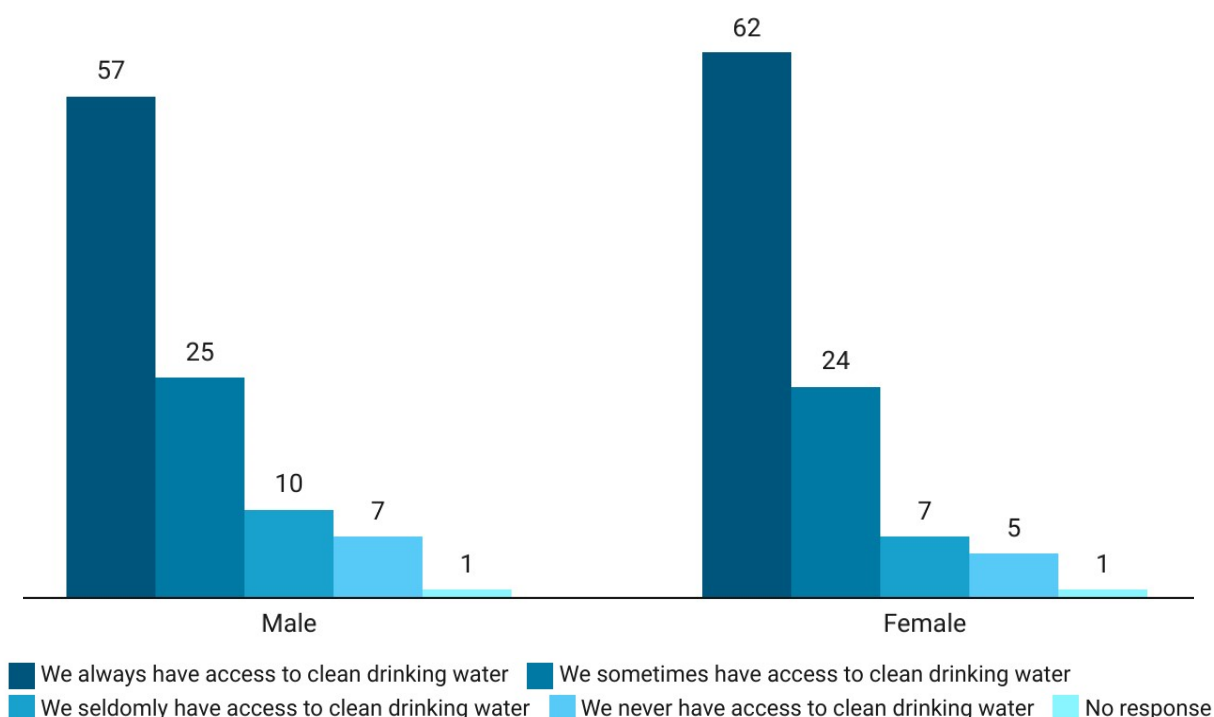


Gender comparison (n = 623) shows that 62% of female respondents and 57% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male participants (25%) than female participants (24%).

10% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 7% of male and 5% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water. Among both male and female respondents 1% each did not answer the question.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 623)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

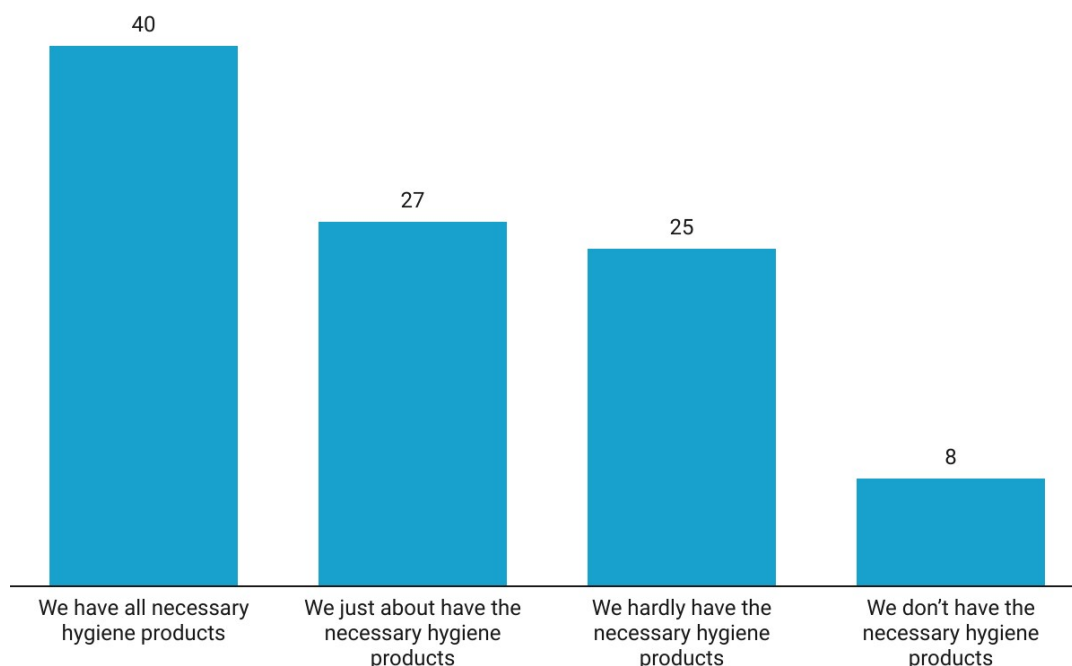
40% of the survey participants (n = 623) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 27% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 25% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 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 = 622*)

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.]

* 1 missing value



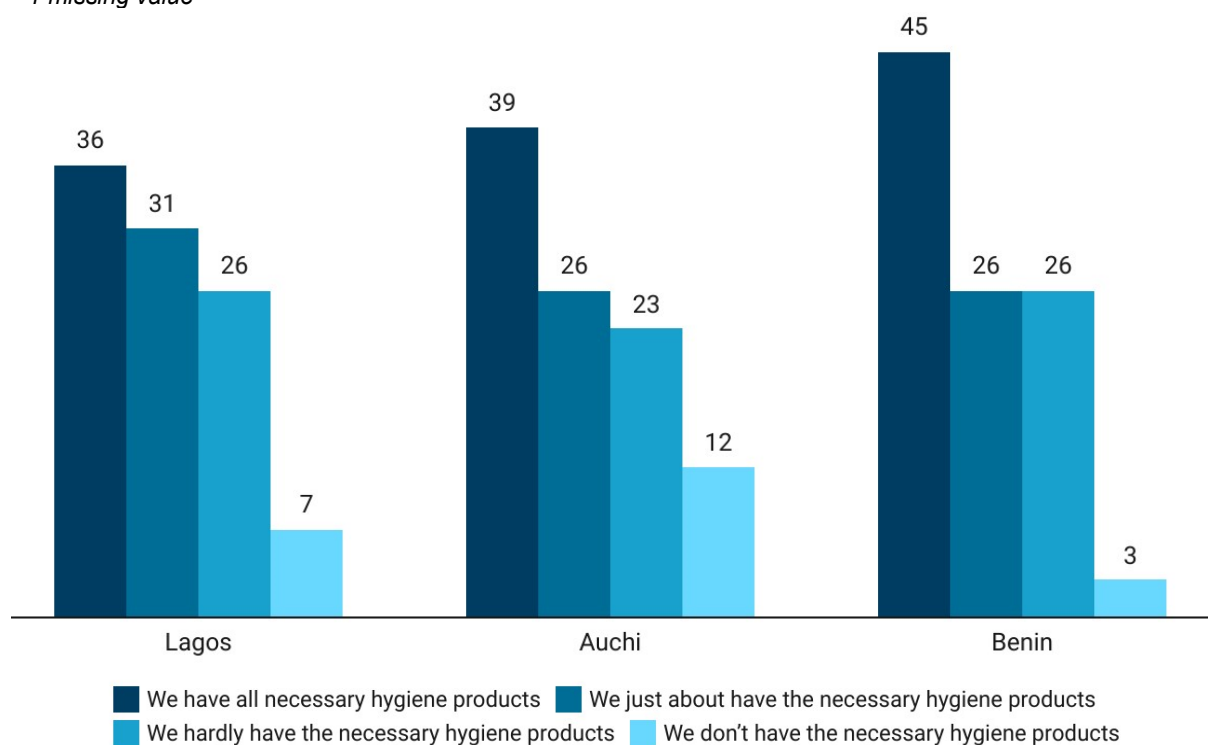
Among all respondents (n = 623), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Benin respondents with 45%, followed by Auchi respondents (39%), and Lagos respondents (36%). 31% of Lagos respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 26% of Auchi and Benin respondents each.

26% among each Lagos and Benin respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by Auchi respondents with 23%. Among Auchi respondents, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 7% of Lagos residents, and 3% of Benin residents.

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – City (n = 622*)

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.]

* 1 missing value



Taking gender comparison into consideration, 44% of male and 36% of female respondents of the sample (n = 623) have all necessary hygienic products, while 26% of male and 29% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

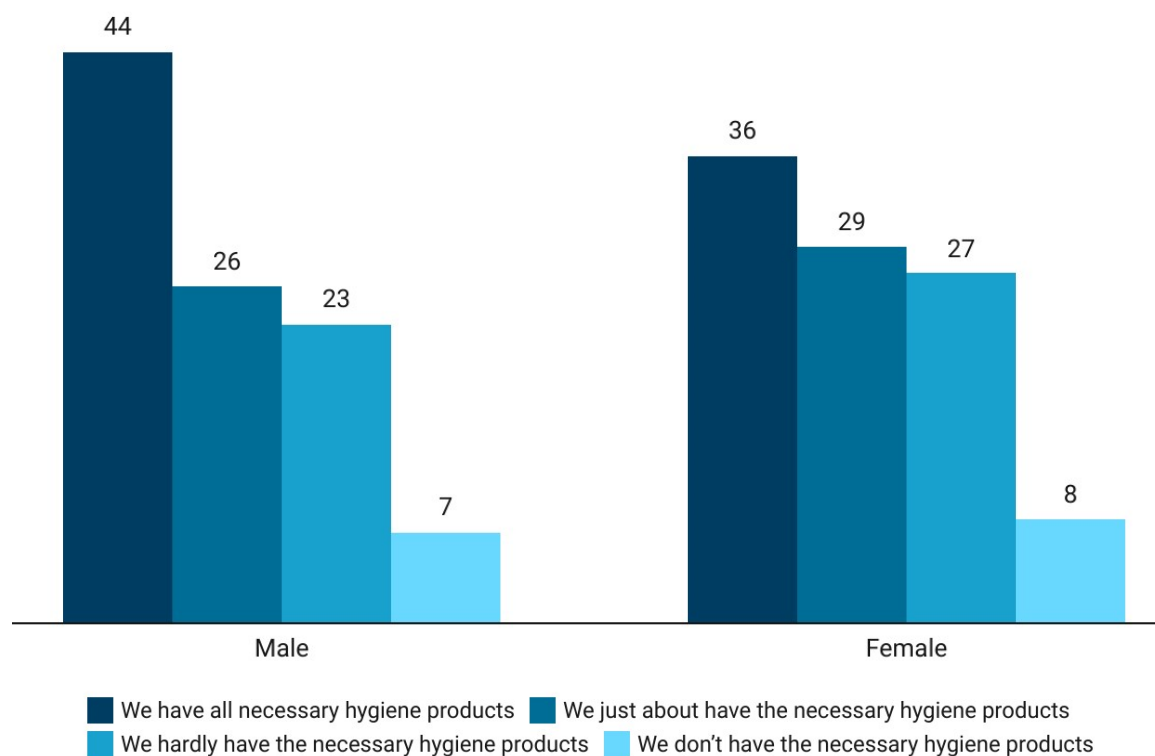
23% of male and 27% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

7% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 8% of female respondents.

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Gender (n = 622*)

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.]

* 1 missing value



3.9. Access to medical services

40% of the respondents (n = 623) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 28% have access but they are not able to afford them. 29% do not have any access to vaccinations. 3% refused to answer the question.

51% of the survey participants (n = 623) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 34% have access but cannot afford them. 14% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% refused to answer the question.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 26% of the respondents (n = 623) always have access and can afford a visit, while the same percentage (26%) have access

but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 47% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not give an answer.

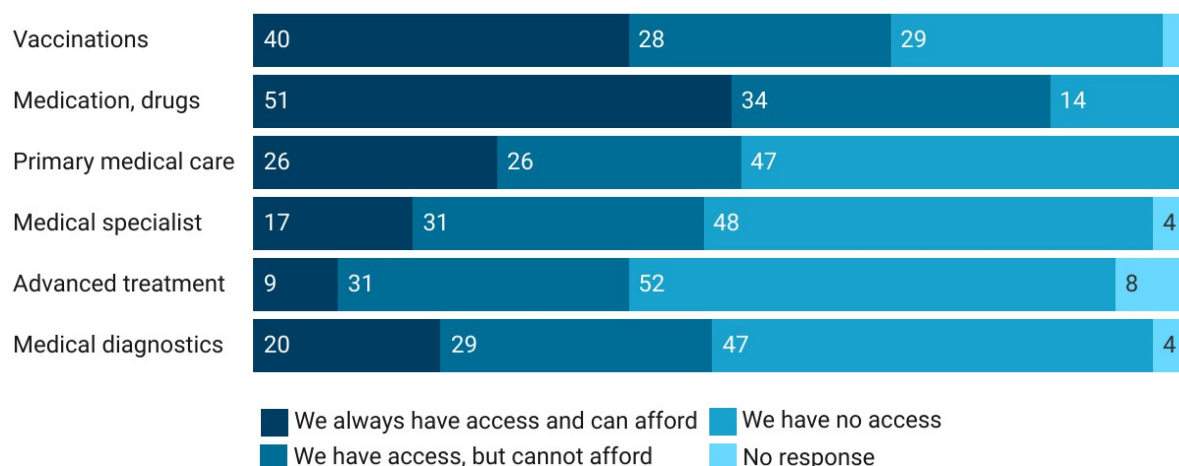
17% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while a noticeable proportion of 31% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. Almost half of the sample (48%) does not have access to a medical specialist at all. 4% did not answer the question.

Only 9% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 52% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 8% did not give an answer on this question.

20% of the participants (n = 623) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 47% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 623)

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



33% of Lagos residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 29% have access but cannot afford them. 33% do not have access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer the question.

43% of Lagos residents (n = 201) have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 37% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 19% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer the question.

25% of the respondents in Lagos (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 25% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 48% of Lagos respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer the question.

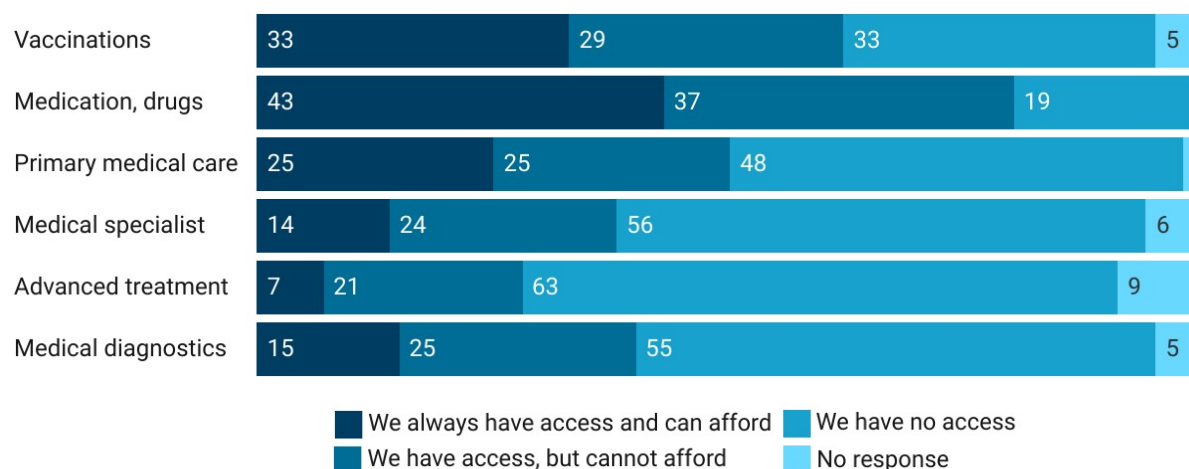
14% of the Lagos sample (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 24% have access but is not able to afford the visit. More than half of the Lagos sample (56%) does not have access to a medical specialist. 6% refused to answer the question.

Only 7% of Lagos respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 21% have access but cannot afford it, while 63% have no access at all. 9% of the Lagos respondents did not give an answer on that question.

15% of Lagos respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 55% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 5% did not give an answer.

Access to Medical Services – Lagos (n = 201)

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



43% of Auchu residents (n = 207) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 30% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Among Auchu residents (n = 207), 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 or drugs.

30% of Auchu respondents (n = 207) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 46% do not have access to primary medical care.

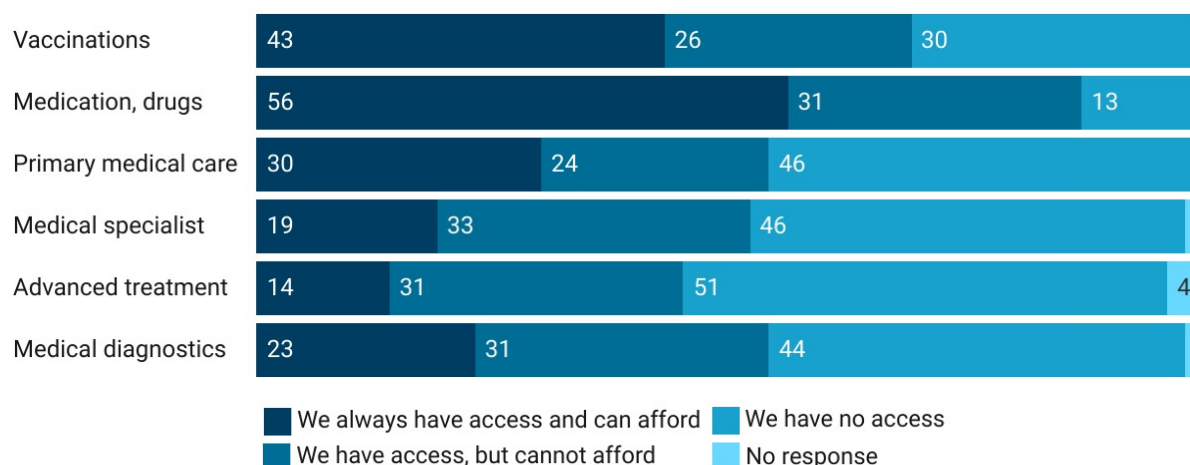
19% of Auchu residents (n = 207) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 33% have access but is not able to afford it. 46% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer the question.

14% of Auchu respondents (n = 207) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 51% do not have access at all. 4% did not answer that question.

23% of Auchi respondents (n = 207) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 44% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Auchi (n = 207)

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



45% of Benin residents (n = 215) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 25% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 3% did not answer the question.

Among Benin respondents (n = 215), 53% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 34% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 11% have no access to medication/drugs among Homs respondents. 2% did not answer the question.

23% of Benin respondents (n = 215) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 30% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 46% of Benin respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% refused to answer the question.

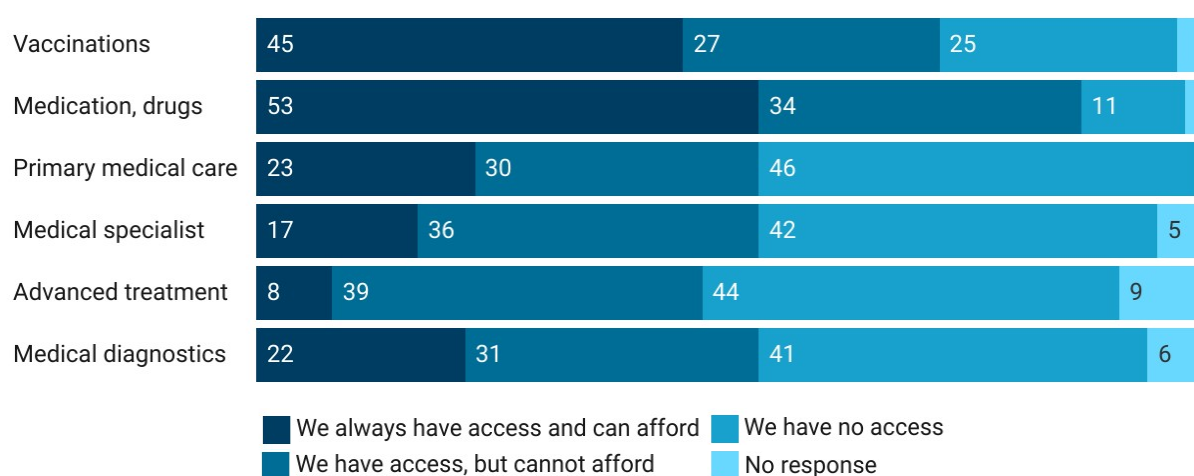
17% of Benin sample (n = 215) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford the visit. 42% do not have access to a medical specialist. 5% refused to answer the question.

8% of Benin respondents (n = 215) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access but cannot afford it, while 44% have no access at all. 9% did not answer the question.

22% of Benin respondents (n = 215) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 41% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 6% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Benin (n = 215)

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



41% of male respondents (n = 345) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 30% have no access to vaccinations. 3% did not answer the question.

Among male respondents (n = 345), 53% 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. 1% did not answer the question.

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

19% of the male participants (n = 345) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access

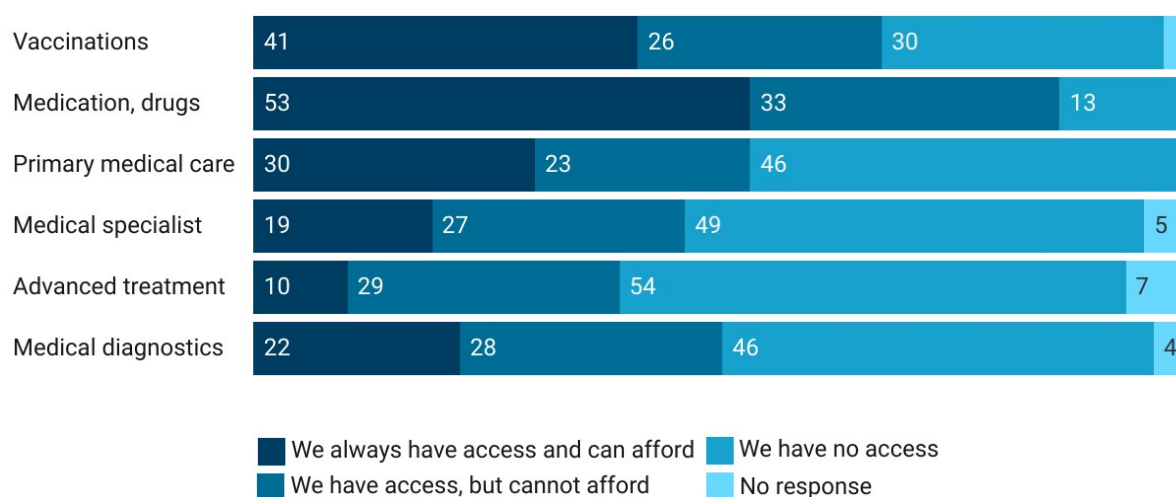
but cannot afford the visit. 49% do not have access to a medical specialist. 5% did not answer the question.

10% of male respondents (n = 345) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 29% have access but cannot afford them, while 54% have no access. A percentage of 7% did not answer this question.

22% of male respondents (n = 345) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 46% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 345)

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



39% of female respondents (n = 278) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 29% have access but cannot afford them. 28% never have access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer the question.

Among female survey participants (n = 278), 47% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 16% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer the question.

21% of female respondents (n = 278) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 47% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer the question.

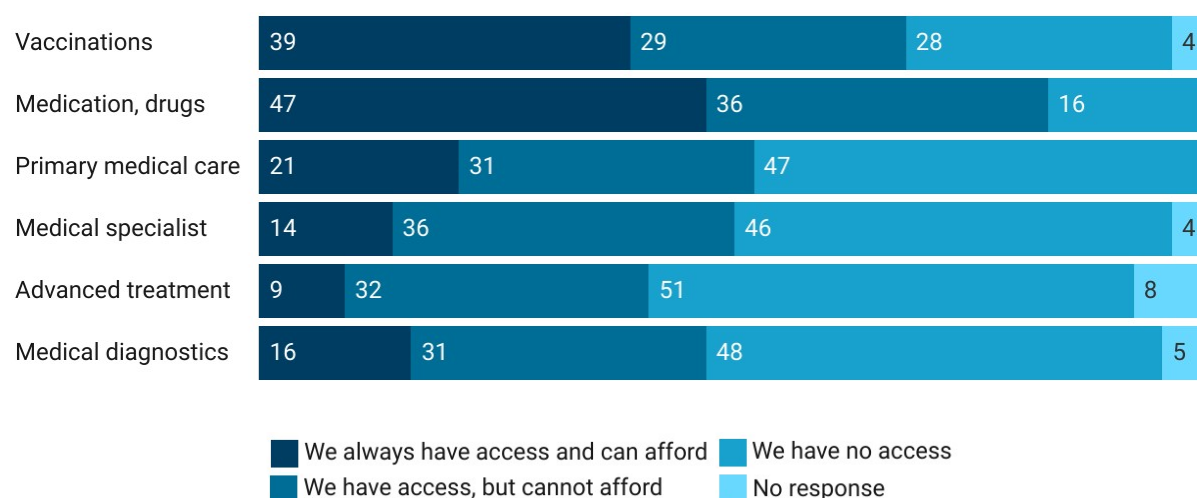
14% of female respondents (n = 278) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford the visit. 46% do not have access to a medical specialist. 4% did not answer the question.

9% of female respondents (n = 278) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 51% have no access. 8% of female respondents did not give an answer on that question.

16% of female respondents (n = 278) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 48% have no access to medical diagnostics. 5% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 278)

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



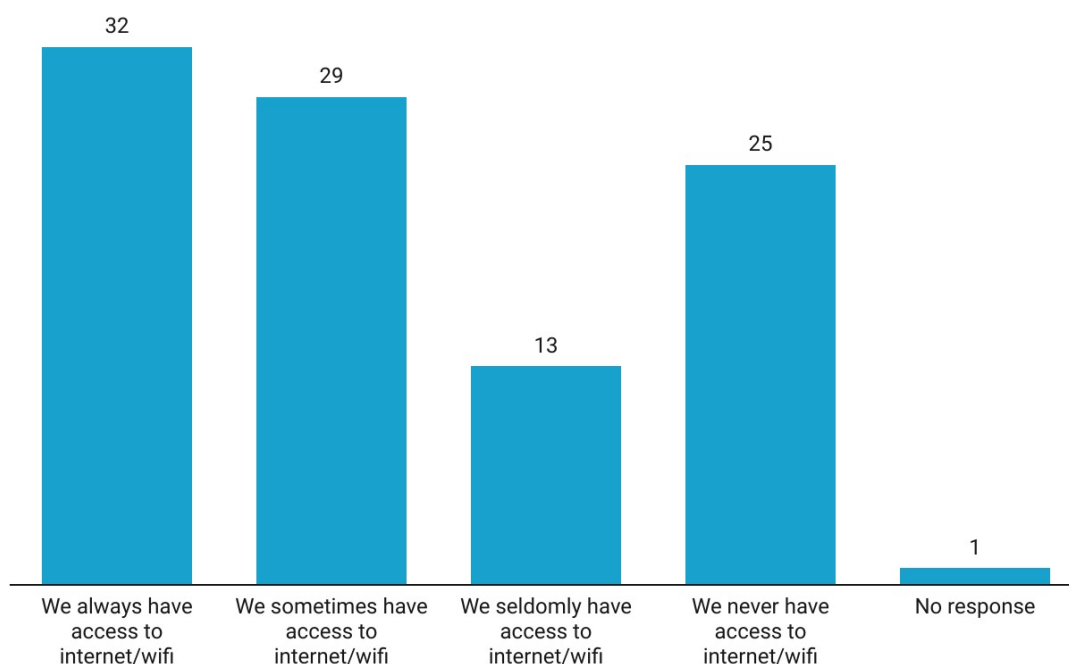
3.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

32% of the respondents (n = 623) always have access to internet/wifi, while 29% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 13% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 25% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to Internet/wifi – Total (n = 623)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

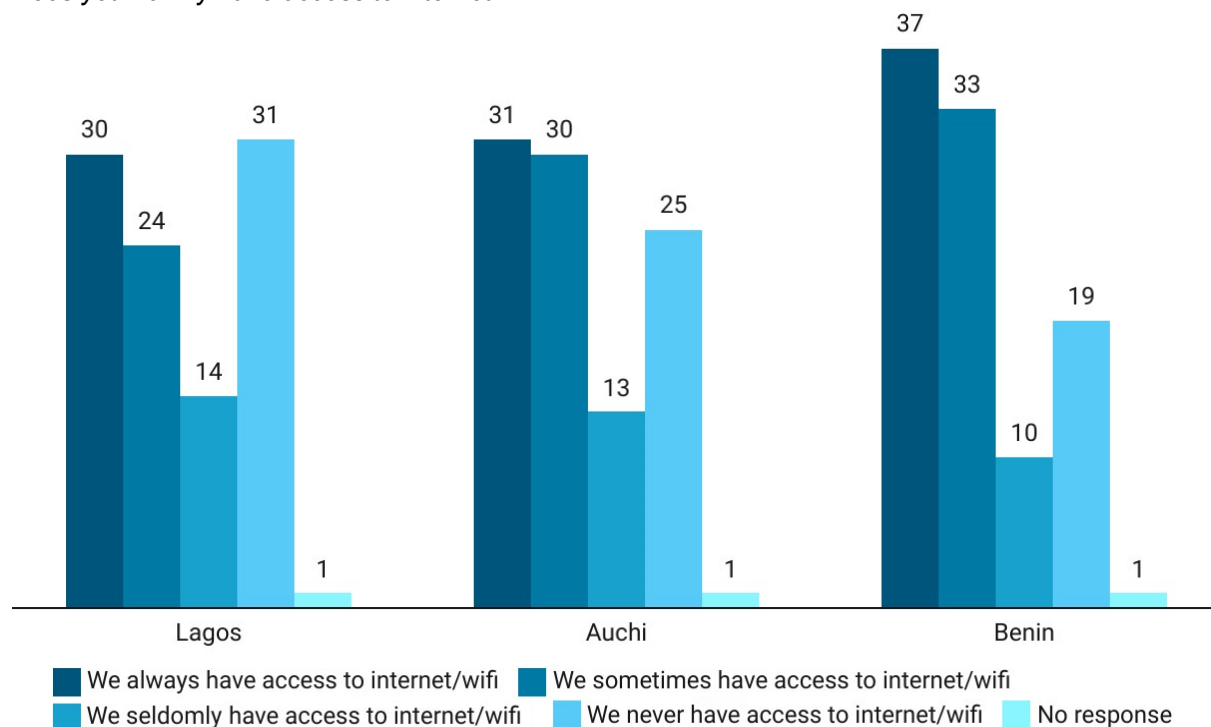


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Benin with 37%, followed by Auchi with 31%, and Lagos with 30%. 33% of Benin residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 30% of Auchi residents, and 24% of Lagos residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Lagos residents with 14%, while in Auchi the proportion is 13%, and in Benin 10%. The highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Lagos residents (31%), followed by Auchi (25%), and Benin (19%). Among all three cities, 1% each did not answer the question.

Access to Internet/wifi – City (n = 623)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

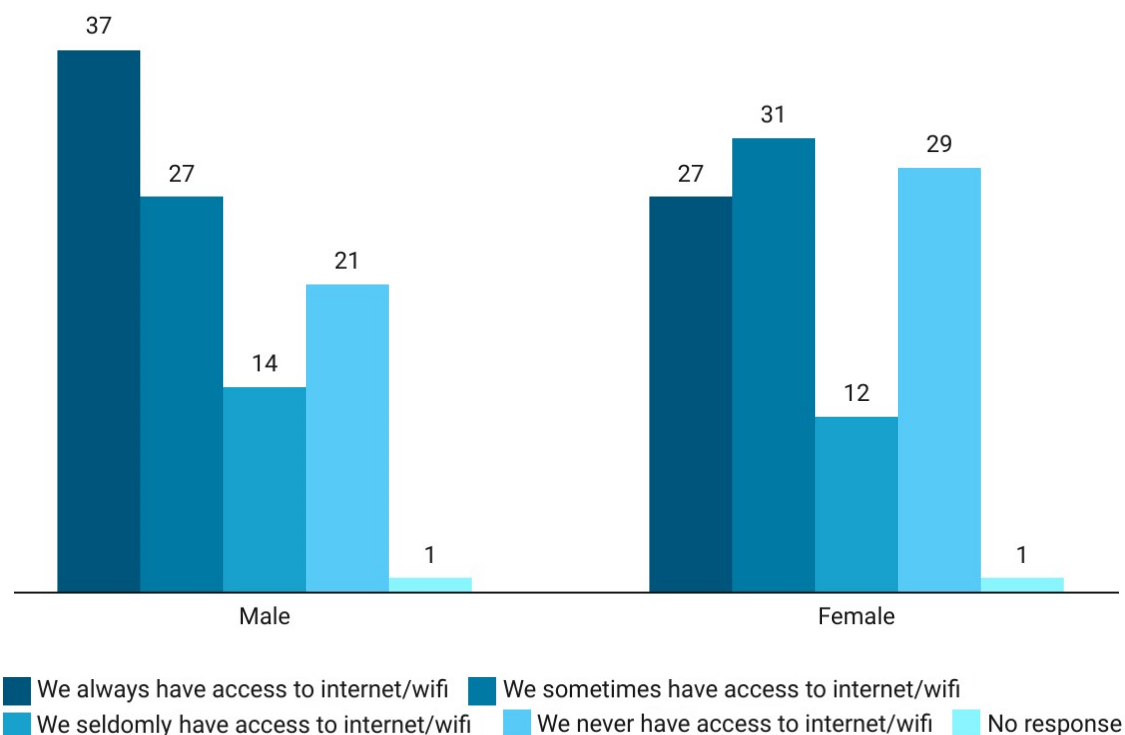


37% of male and 27% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 27% of male and 31% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 14% of male and 12% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi.

The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among female respondents (29%) than among male respondents (21%). 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer the question.

Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 623)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



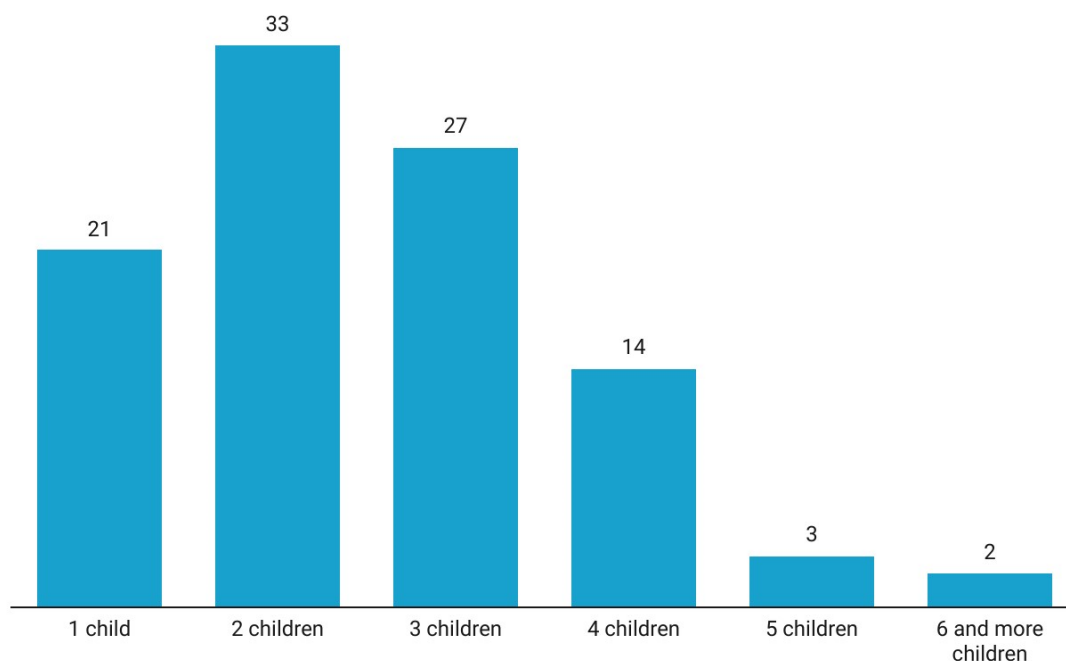
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 297). In total, of those (n = 326) stating not being single, 4% stated not having children, while 2% did not answer the question.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 291) is among those having 2 children (33%), followed by 27% having 3 children, and 21% having 1 child. 14% have 4 children, and 3% have 5 children. Only 2% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 291)

Number of children?

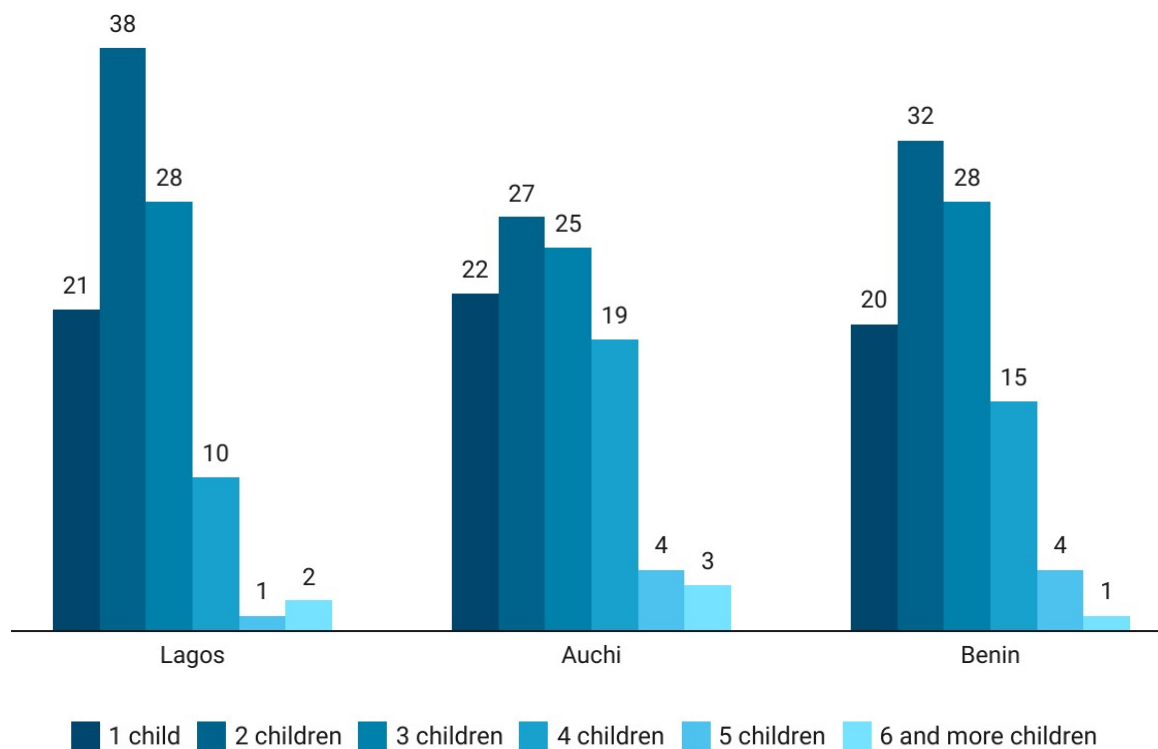


38% of Lagos respondents, 32% of Benin respondents, and 27% of Auchi respondents have 2 children, while 22% of Auchi respondents, 21% of Lagos respondents, and 20% of Benin respondents have 1 child.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among both Lagos and Benin respondents with each 28%, followed by Auchi with 25%. 19% of Auchi respondents, 15% of Benin respondents, and 10% of Auchi respondents have 4 children.

Number of children by – City (n = 291)

Number of children?

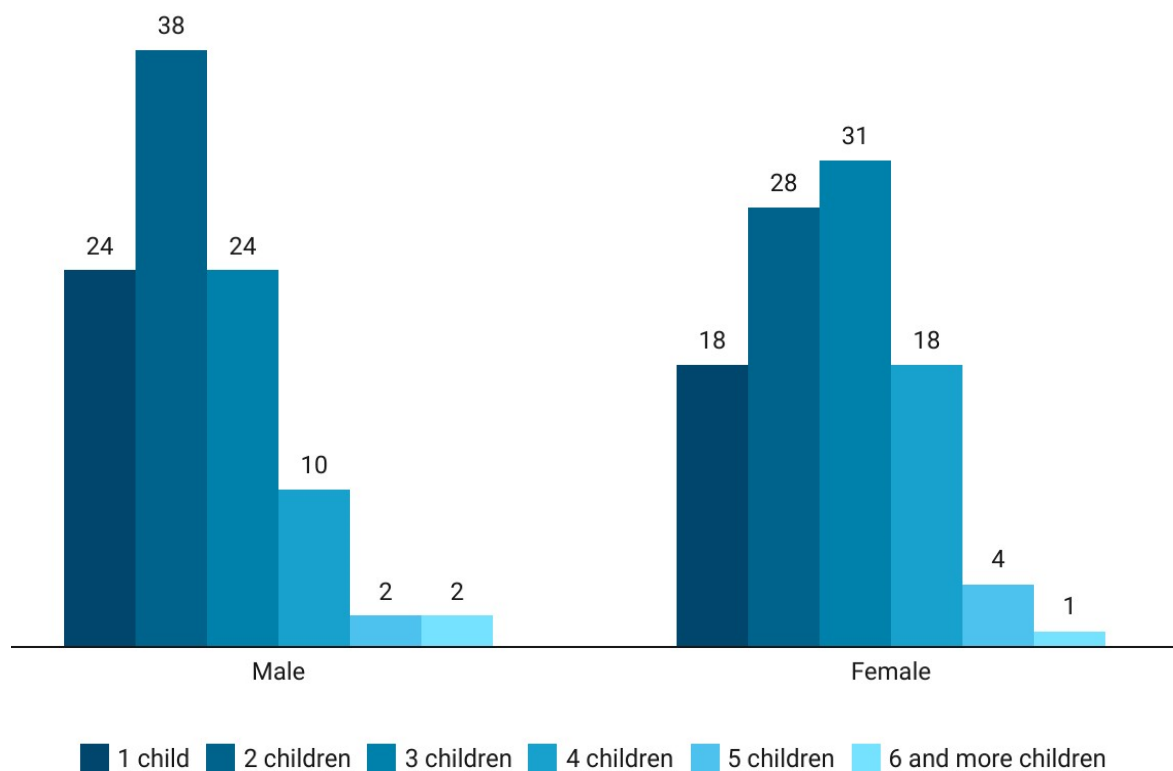


38% of male respondents and 28% female respondents have 2 children, while 24% of male respondents, and 18% of female respondents have 1 child. 31% of female respondents and 24% of male respondents have 3 children.

10% of male and 18% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 2% of male respondents and 4% of female respondents have 5 children. 2% of male respondents and 1% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 291)

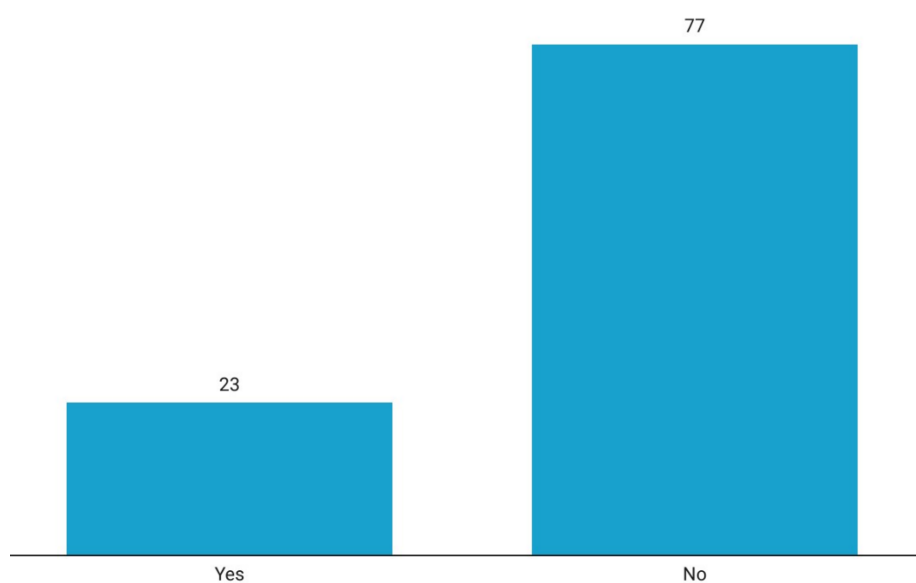
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children (n = 291) were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 23% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of 66 respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 291)

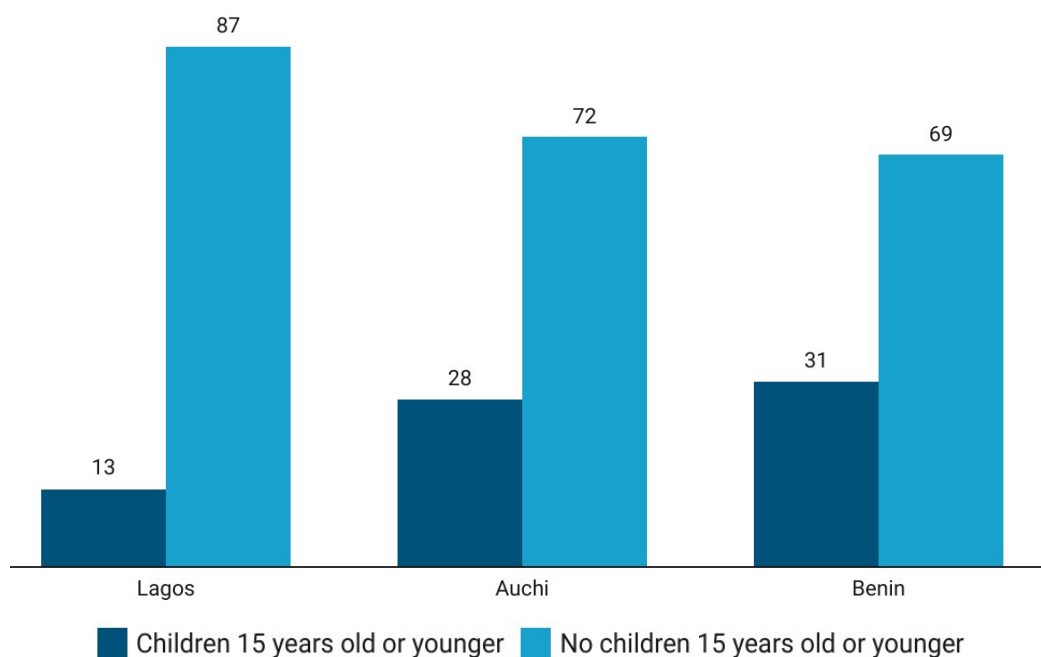
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Benin, 31% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 28% among Auchi respondents as well as Homs respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 291)

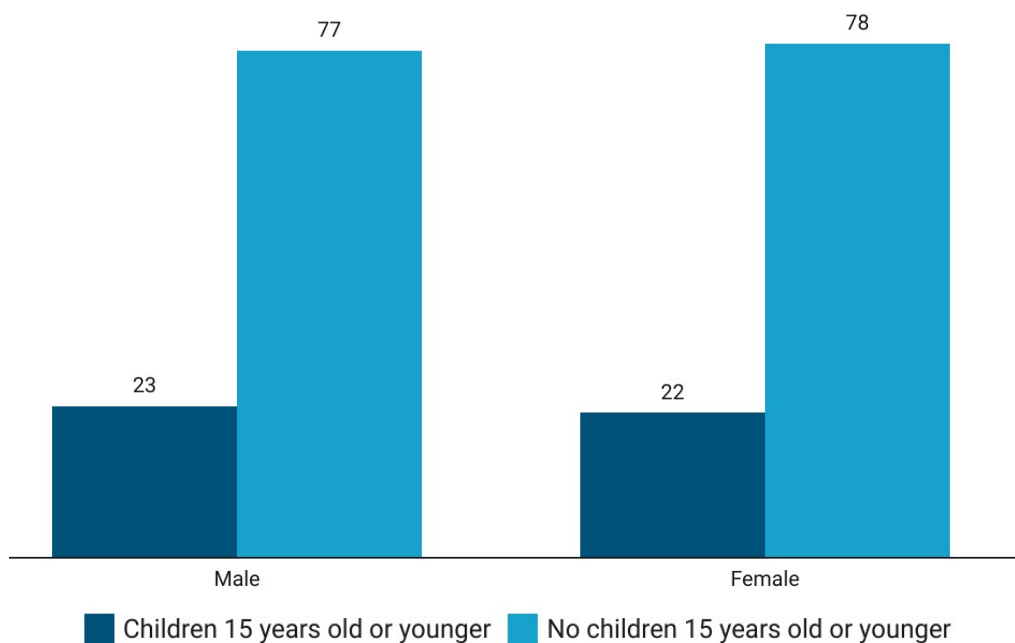
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



23% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 22% of female respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 291)

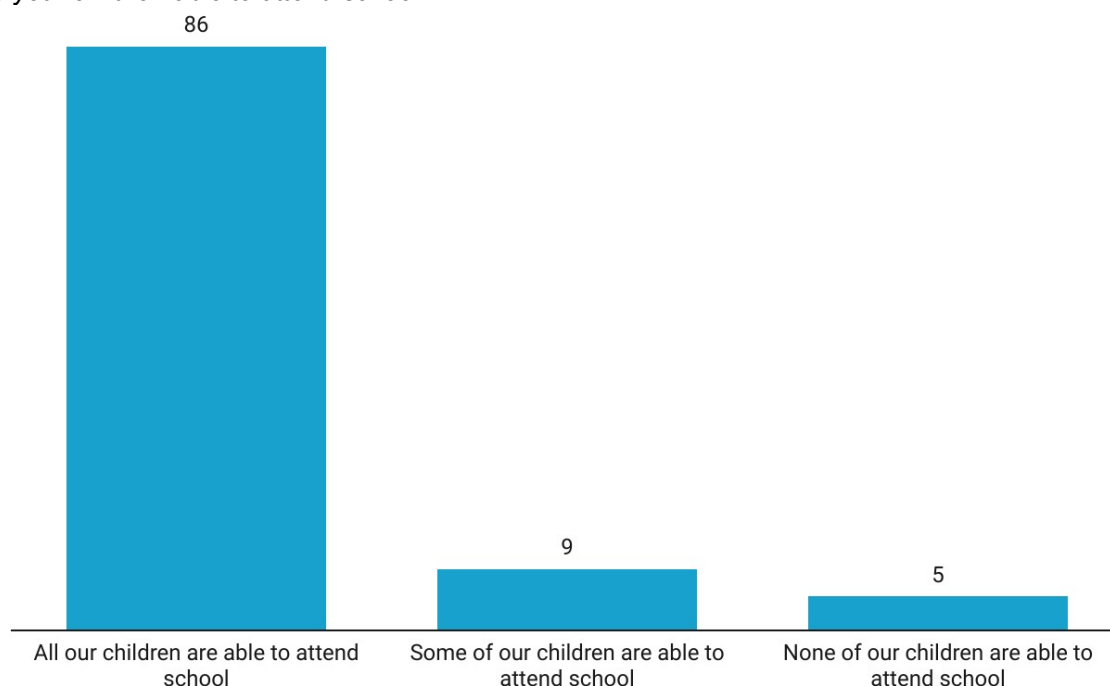
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



Asking all respondents (n = 66) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 86% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 9% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 5% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Total (n = 66)

Are your children able to attend school?

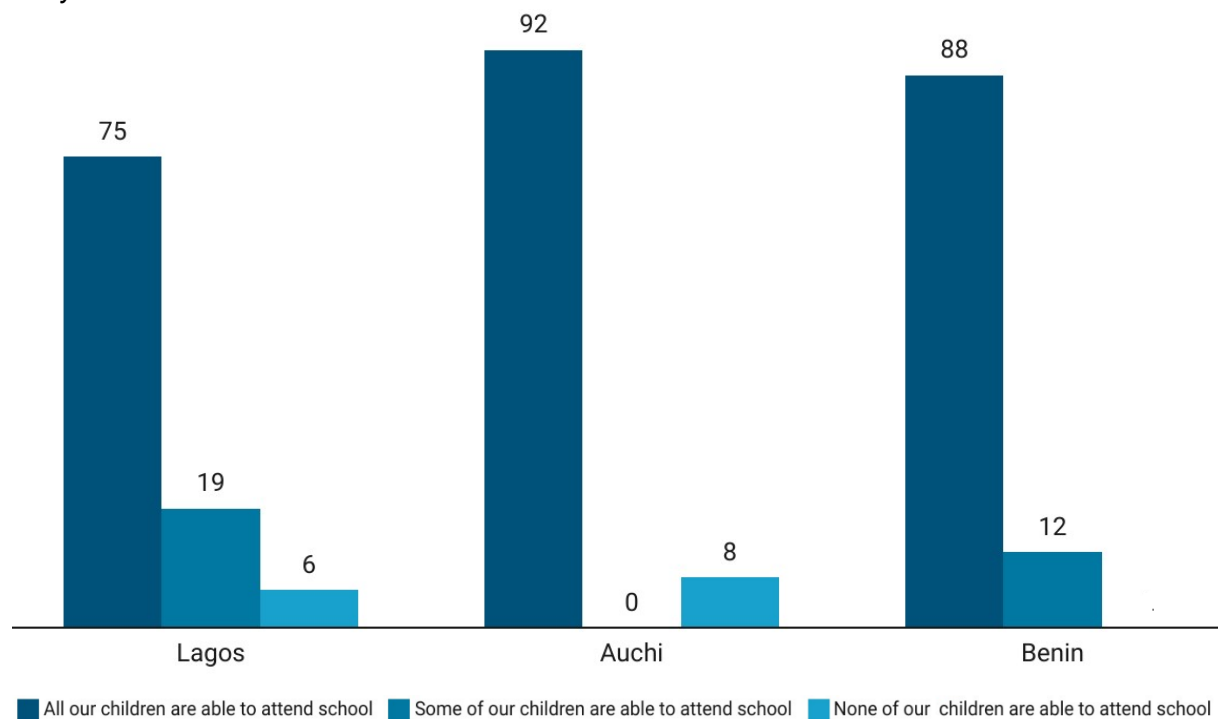


City comparison (n = 66) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Auchi with 92%, followed by 88% in Benin, and 75% in Lagos. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Lagos with 19%, followed by Benin with 12%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Auchi respondents with a share of 8%, followed by Lagos with 6%. Among Benin respondents, no one answered that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – City (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?

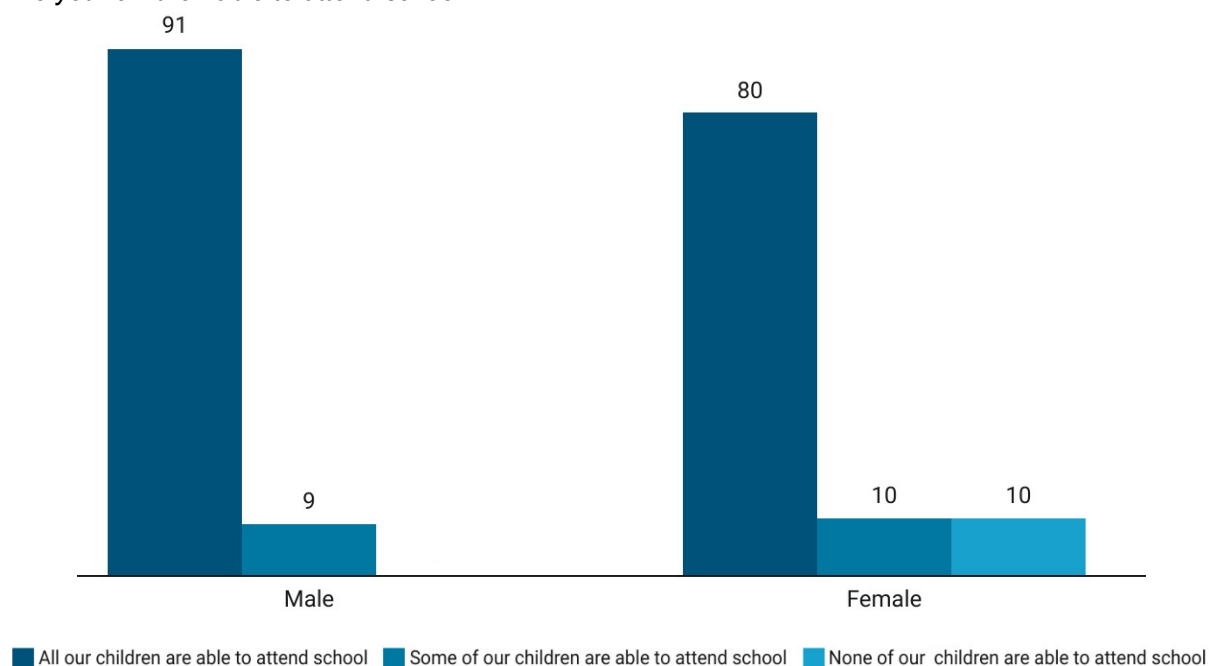


Gender comparison (n = 66) shows that a proportion of 91% among male respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 80% of female respondents.

9% of male and 10% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. None of male but 10% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



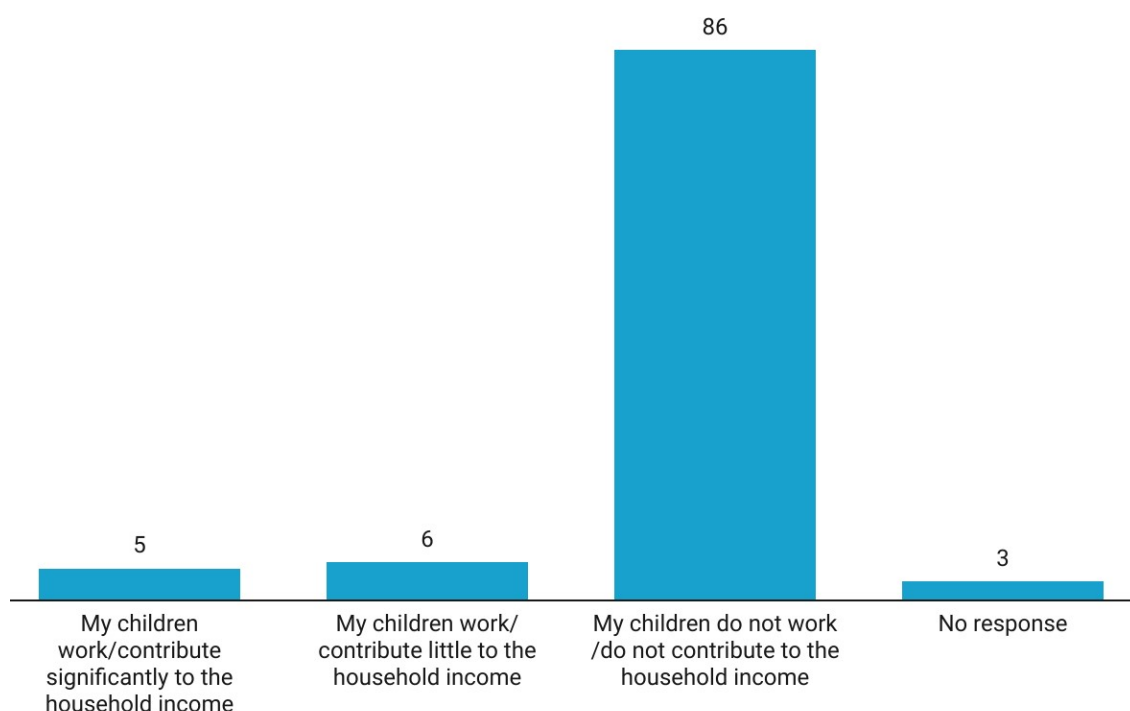
In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 66). 86% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

5% admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

3% did not answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 66)

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?



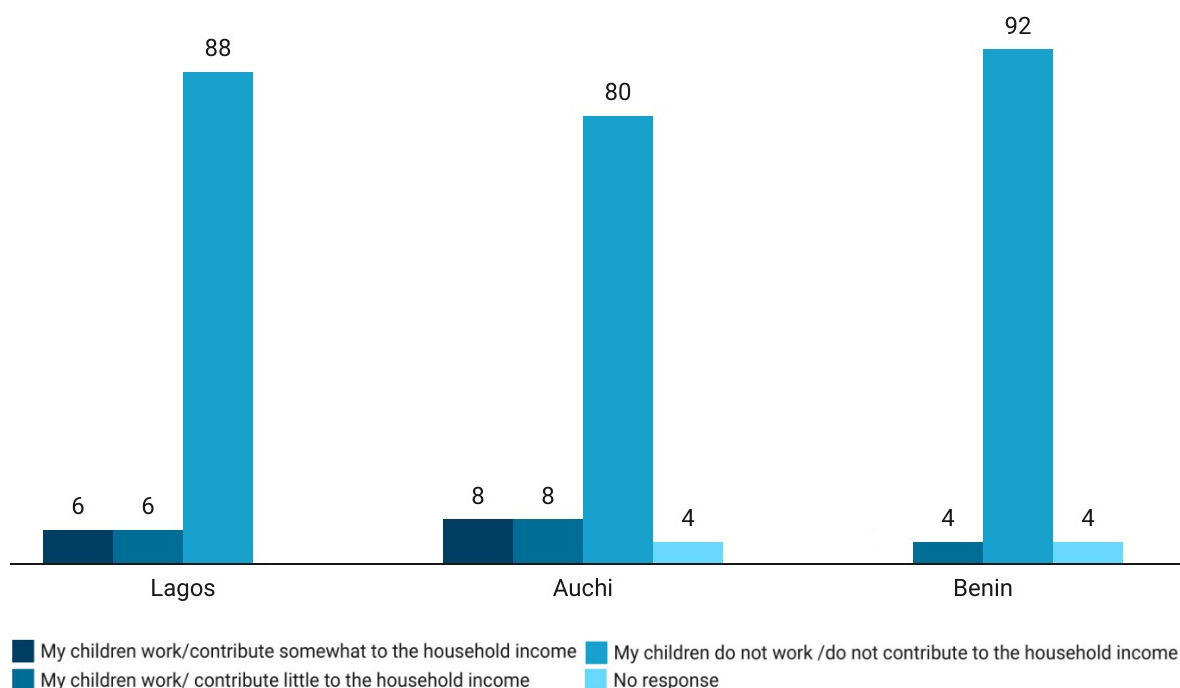
City comparison (n = 66) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Benin respondents with 92%, followed by Lagos respondents with 88%, and Auchi respondents with 80%.

8% of Auchi respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 6% in Lagos, and 4% in Benin.

8% in Auchi and 6% in Lagos stated that their children worked significantly to support household income, while this is true for none of respondents in Benin. However, it is among Benin and Auchi respondents that 4% each did not answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 66)

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?

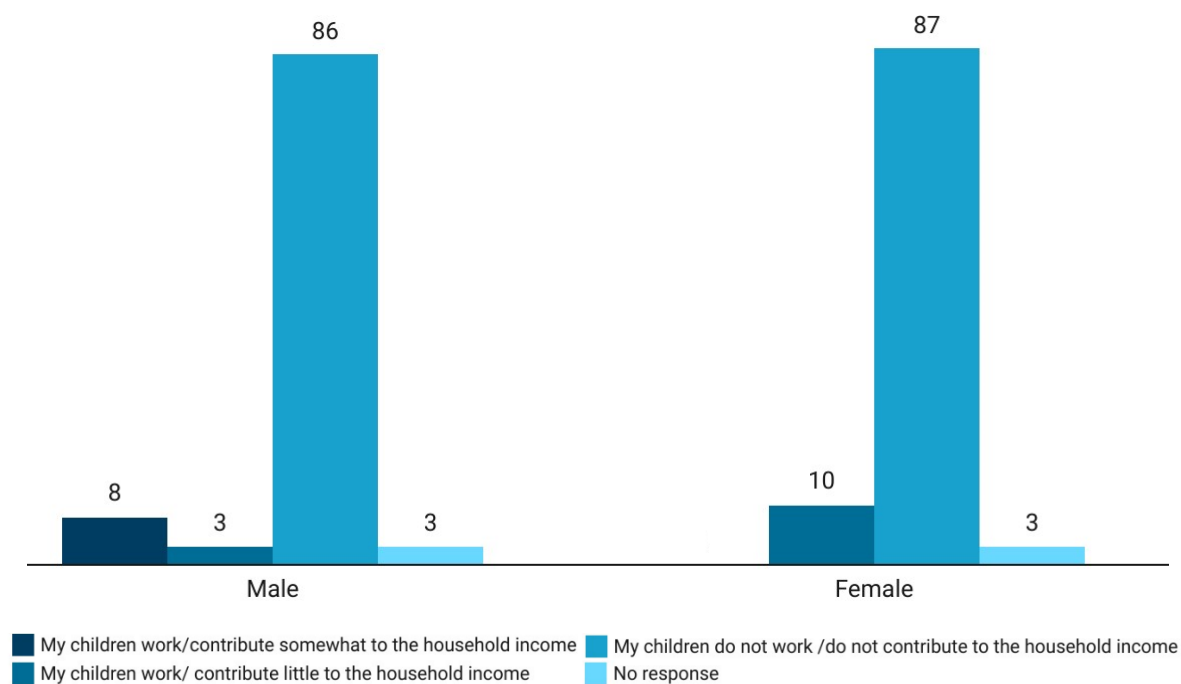


Gender comparison (n = 66) shows that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among female respondents with 87%, however 86% of male respondents agreed on it too.

8% of male respondents stated that their children worked significantly to support household income, while none of the female respondents agreed on it. 10% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, while this is true for 3% of male respondents. 3% of male as well as 3% of female respondents refused to answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 66)

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?



4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 623 respondents divided into three target groups: 201 Lagos residents, 207 Auchi residents, and 215 Benin residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 623)

	Frequency	Percent
Lagos	201	32%
Auchi	207	33%
Benin	215	35%
Total	623	100%

4.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 623)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	345	55%
Female	278	45%
Total	623	100%

Age (n = 623)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	20	3%
20-24	72	12%
25-29	139	22%
30-35	392	63%
Total	623	100%

4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 623)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	5	1%
Elementary school	4	1%
Primary school	30	5%
Secondary school	220	35%
Vocational/technical training	13	2%
College/university	338	54%
No response	13	2%
Total	623	100%

4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 623)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	297	48%
Married	299	48%
Cohabitation	3	0%
Divorced/Separated	19	3%
Widower/widow	3	0%
No response	2	0%
Total	623	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 291)

	Frequency	Percent
1	61	21%
2	96	33%
3	79	27%
4	41	14%
5	8	3%
6 and more	6	2%
Total	291	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 291)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	66	23%
No	225	77%
Total	291	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 66)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	57	86%
Some of our children are able to attend school	6	9%
None of our children are able to attend school	3	5%
Total	66	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 66)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	3	5%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	4	6%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	57	86%
No response	2	3%
Total	66	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*)

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?

	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**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 8** **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 9** **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 10** **KABUL**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 11** **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023
- 12** **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023
- 13** **NIGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

www.bfa.gv.at
www.staatendokumentation.at



This project was co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund