



Economic conditions, access to public services, and government performance

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 7 survey in Nigeria

At a glance...



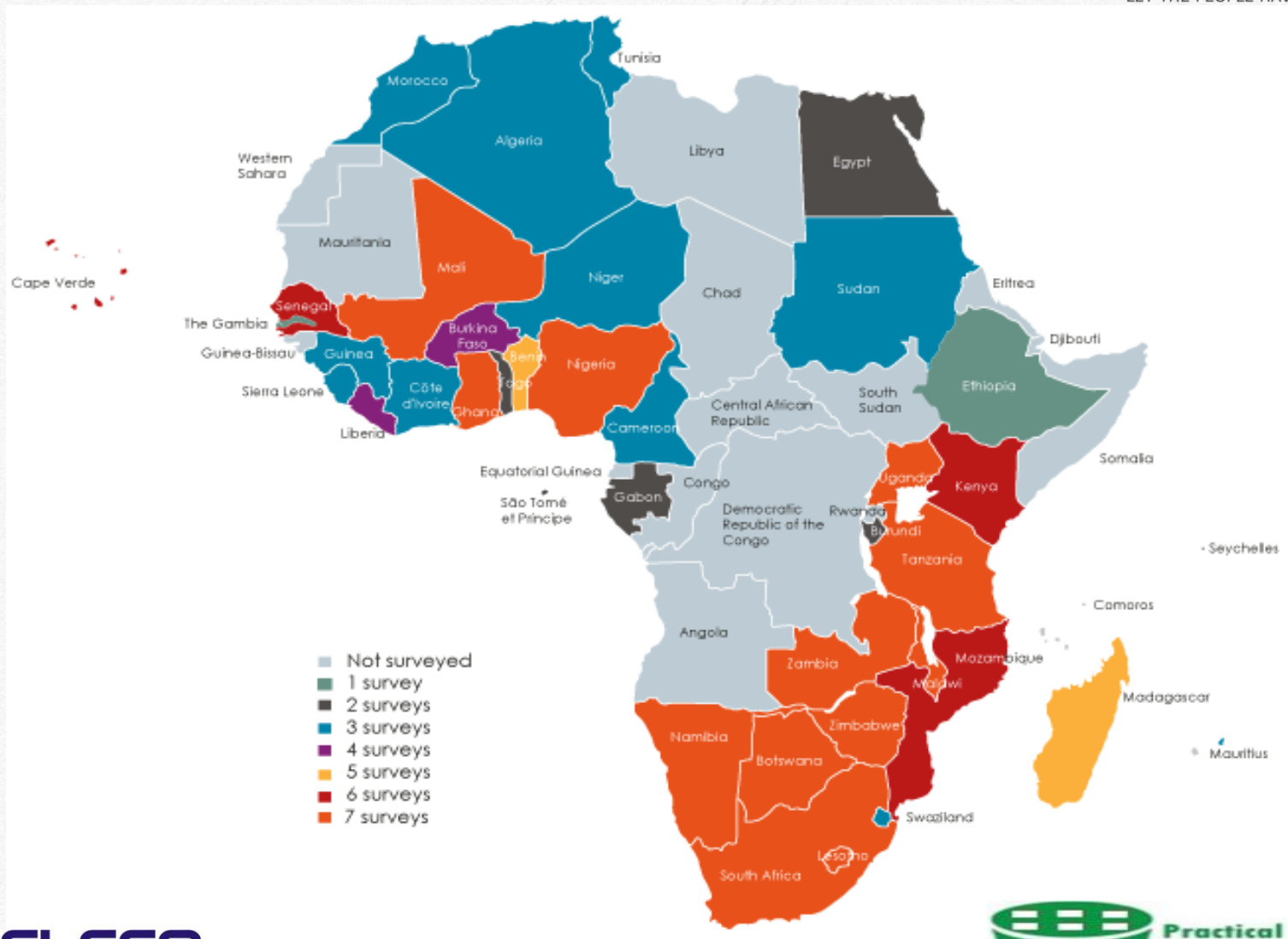
- **Economic condition:** Six in 10 citizens (60%) say the country's economic situation is “bad” or “very bad.” But about the same proportion (57%) describe their personal living conditions as “fairly good” or “very good.”
- **Nigerians' experience with poverty:** About a third of Nigerians have experienced “moderate lived poverty” (27%) or “high lived poverty” (10%).
- **Government performance:** Large majorities of Nigerians say the government is performing “fairly badly” or “very badly” on managing the economy (66%) and on improving the living standards of the poor (74%).
- **Access to basic services:** Among Nigerians who tried to obtain public services during the previous year, large proportions say it was difficult, took “a long time,” and required the payment of a bribe to obtain certain services.

What is Afrobarometer?



- A pan-African, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Six rounds of surveys were conducted between 1999 and 2015, and Round 7 surveys were carried out in 2016-2017.
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policy making by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organisations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National partners in each country conduct the survey. In Nigeria, the Afrobarometer Round 7 survey was conducted by Practical Sampling International (PSI) in collaboration with the CLEEN Foundation.

Where Afrobarometer works

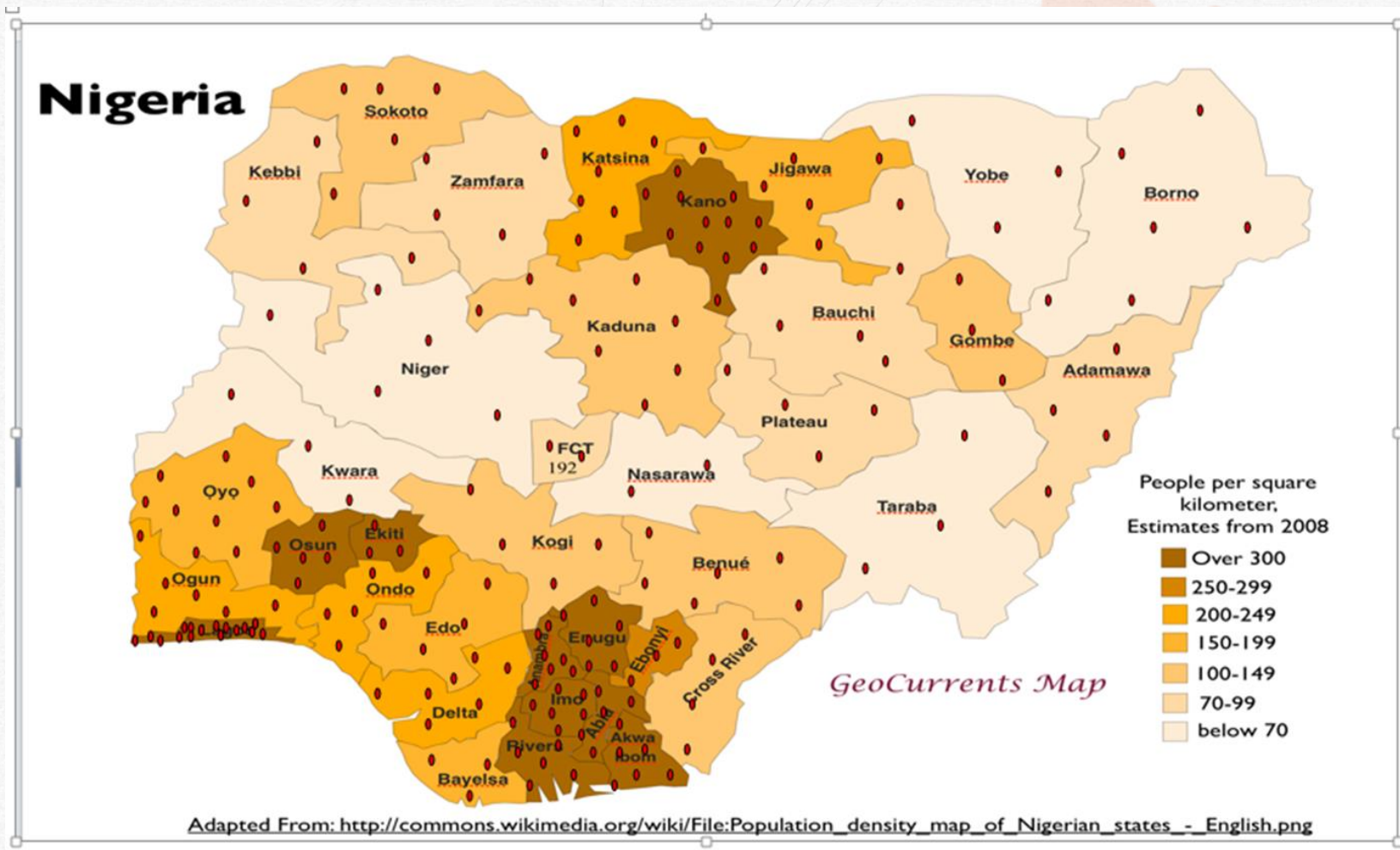


Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across regions/states/provinces and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Nigeria of 1,600 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 7 in Nigeria was conducted between 26 April and 10 May 2017.

Geographic coverage



Survey demographics

Gender	%
Men	50
Women	50
Residence	
Urban	43
Rural	57
Education	
No formal education	14
Primary	14
Secondary	44
Post-secondary	28
Religion	
Christian	56
Muslim	42
Other	2

Survey demographics (2)

States			
		Kaduna	4%
Abia	2%	Kano	6%
Adamawa	2%	Katsina	4%
Akwa Ibom	3%	Kebbi	2%
Anambra	3%	Kogi	2%
Bauchi	3%	Kwara	2%
Bayelsa	1%	Lagos	8%
Benue	3%	Nasarawa	1%
Borno	3%	Niger	3%
Cross River	2%	Ogun	3%
Delta	3%	Ondo	3%
Ebonyi	2%	Osun	3%
Edo	3%	Oyo	4%
Ekiti	2%	Plateau	2%
Enugu	3%	Rivers	4%
FCT Abuja	1%	Sokoto	2%
Gombe	1%	Taraba	2%
Imo	3%	Yobe	1%
Jigawa	3%	Zamfara	2%



Economic situation and personal living conditions

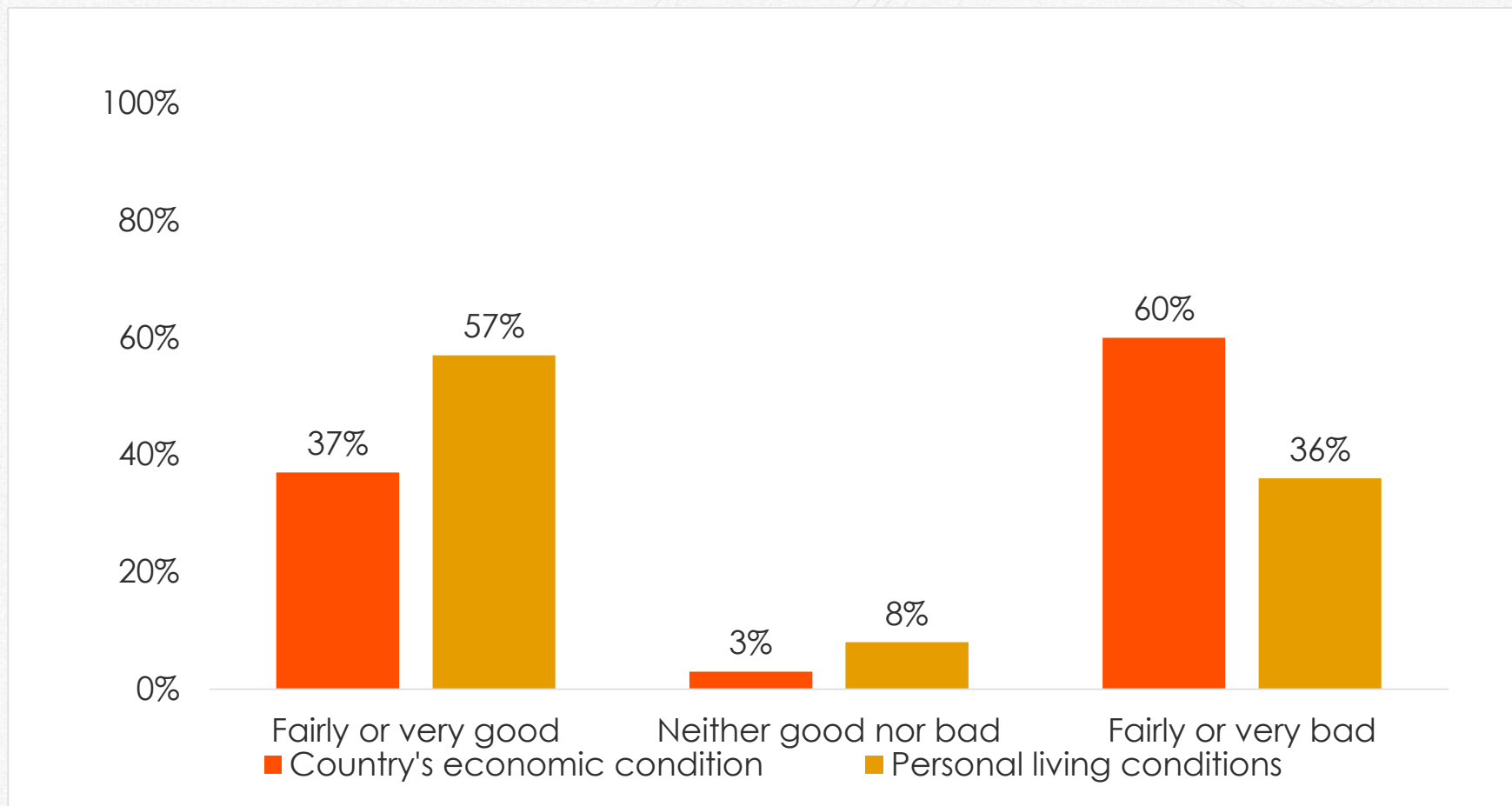


Key findings



- A majority (60%) of Nigerians say the country's economic condition is “fairly bad” or “very bad.”
- Almost the same proportion (57%), however, describe their personal living condition as “fairly good” or “very good.”
- Since 2013, responses of “fairly good” or “very good” have increased by 12 percentage points with regard to the country's economic condition and by 15 points with regard to personal living conditions.
- The perception that the economic conditions are “fairly bad” or “very bad” is high in the urban areas, and among those with a minimum of secondary education.
- Almost half (48%) say the country's economic condition is “worse” or “much worse” compared to a year ago, but an overwhelming majority (82%) are optimistic that things will be “better” or “much better” in 12 months' time.

Economic and living conditions | Nigeria | 2017



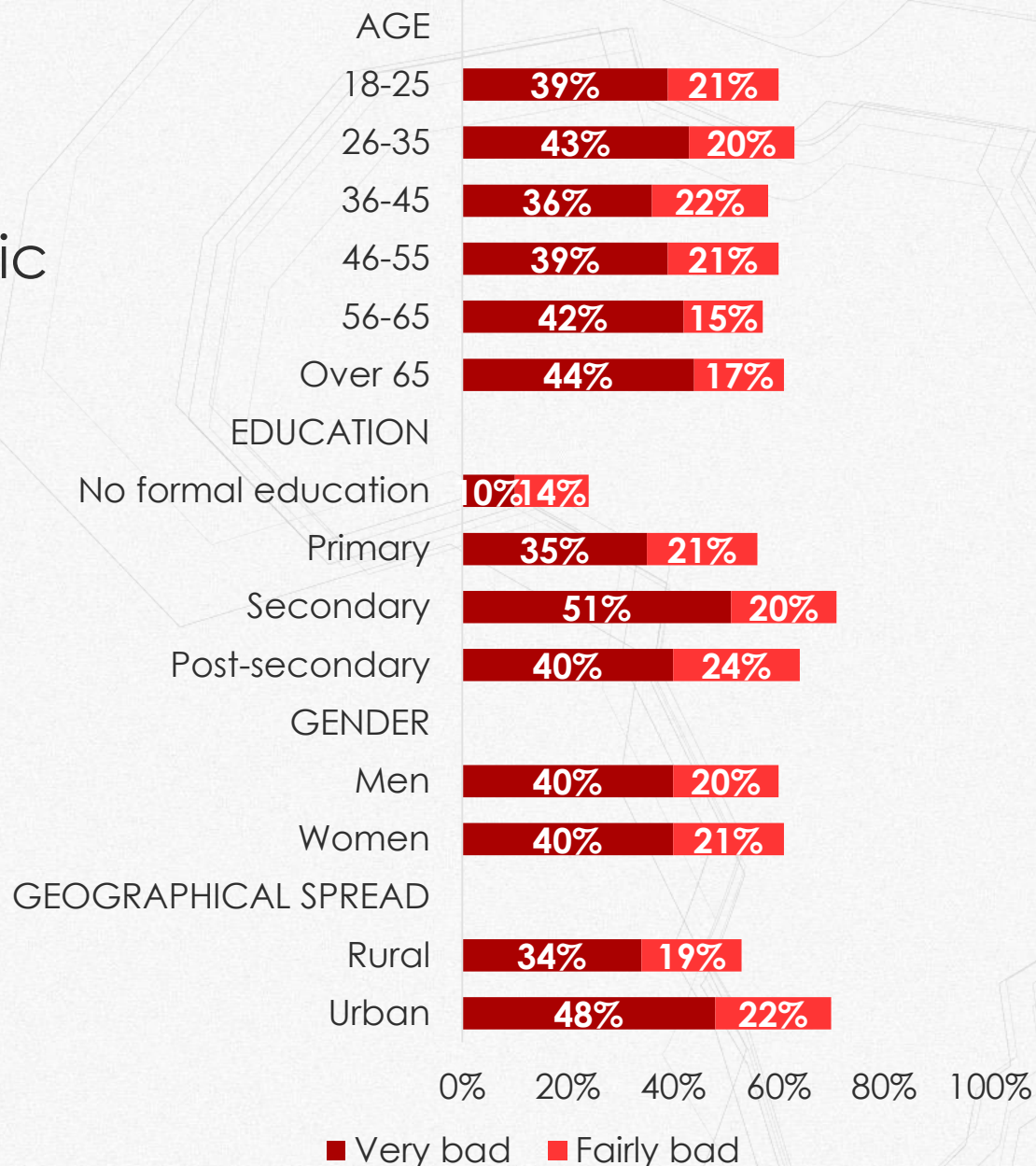
Respondents were asked: In general, how would you describe:

- The present economic condition of this country?
- Your own present living conditions?

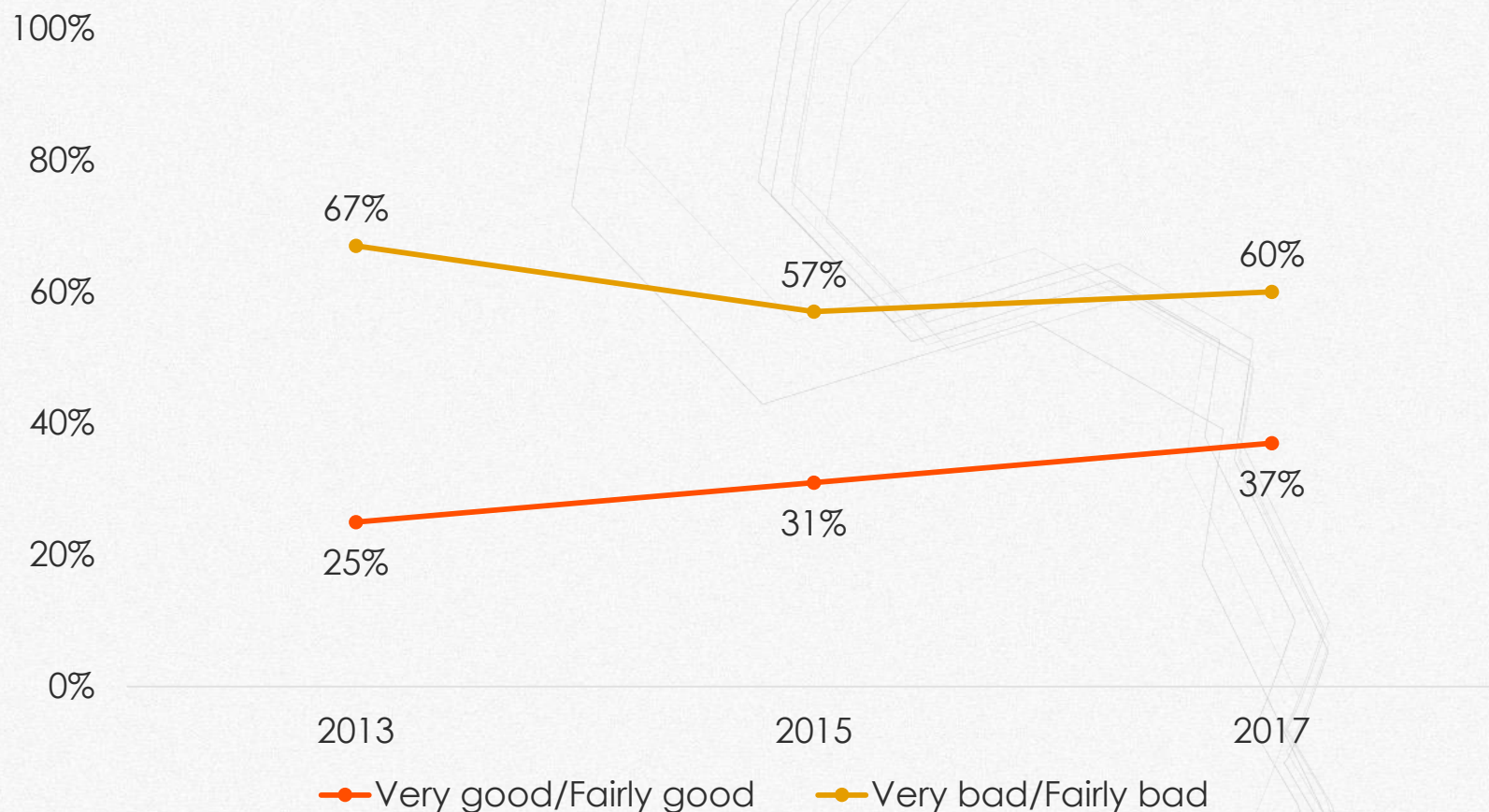
Country's economic situation

| by socio-demographic group | Nigeria | 2017

Respondents were asked:
In general, how would you describe the present economic condition of this country?



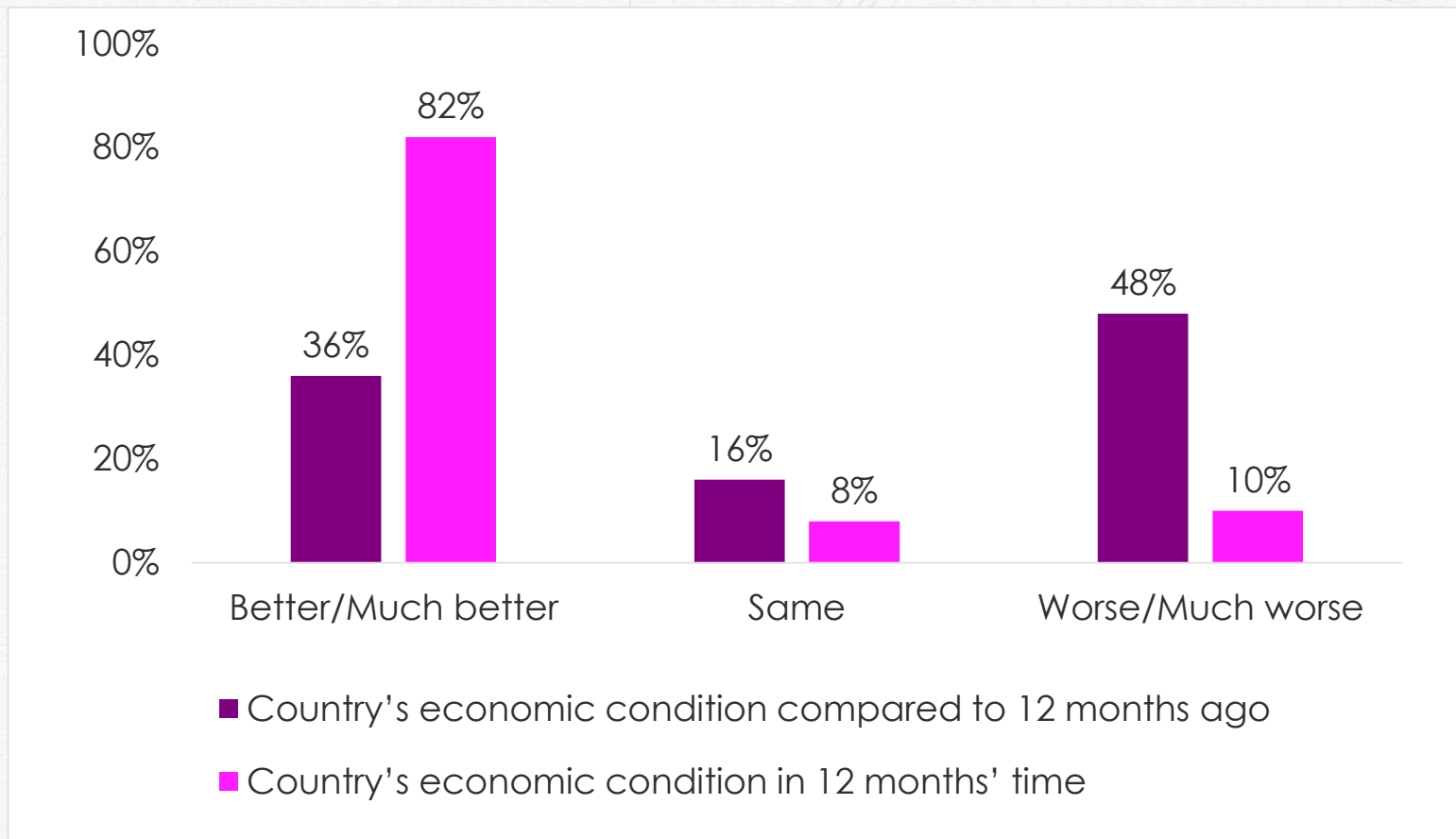
Country's economic condition | Nigeria | 2013-2017



Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe the present economic condition of this country?*

Country's economic condition: Looking back and ahead

| Nigeria | 2017



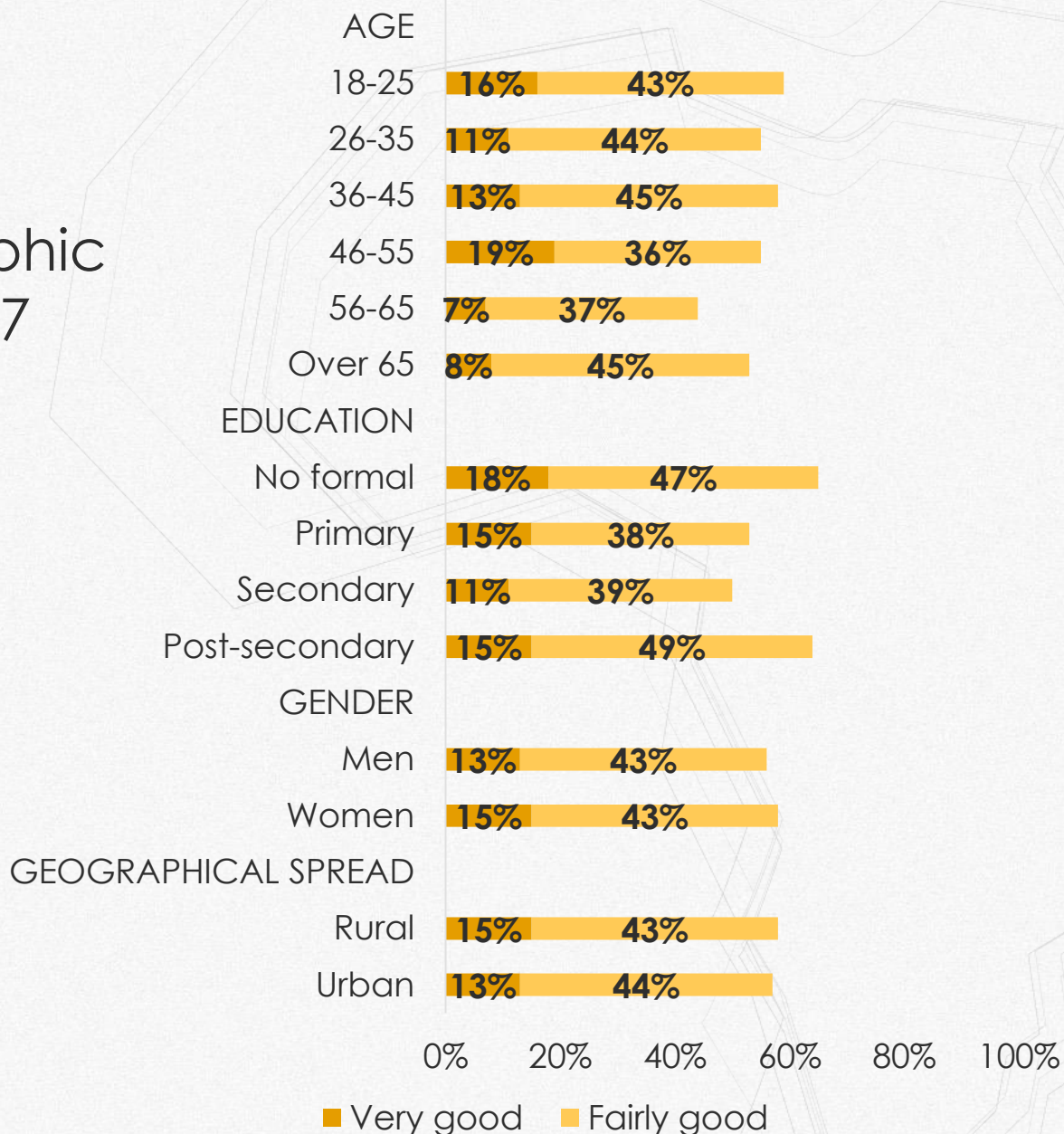
Respondents were asked:

- Looking back, how do you rate economic conditions in this country compared to 12 months ago?
- Looking ahead, do you expect economic conditions in this country to be better or worse in 12 months' time?

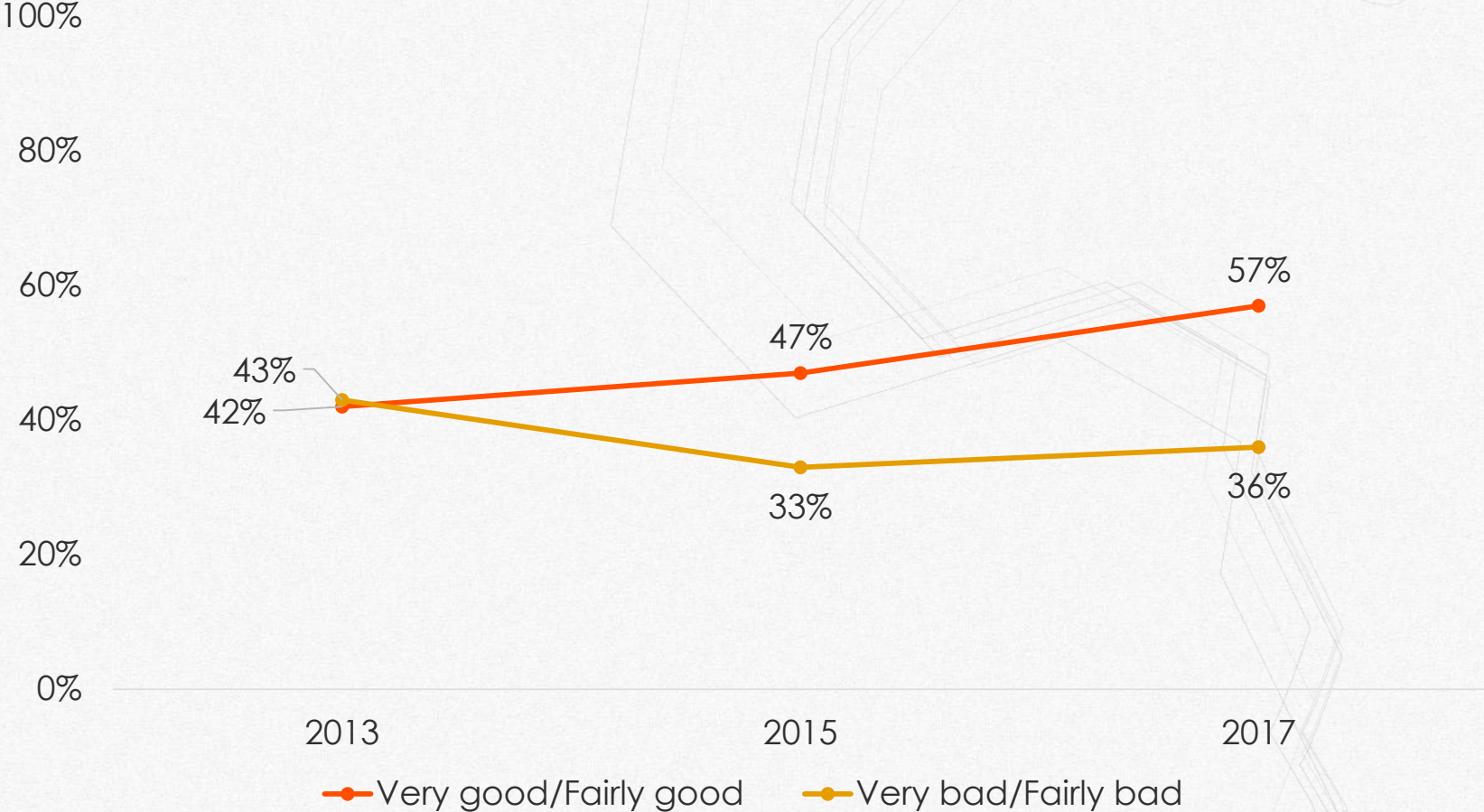
Personal living conditions

| by socio-demographic group | Nigeria | 2017

Respondents were asked:
In general, how would you describe the present your own living condition of this country?

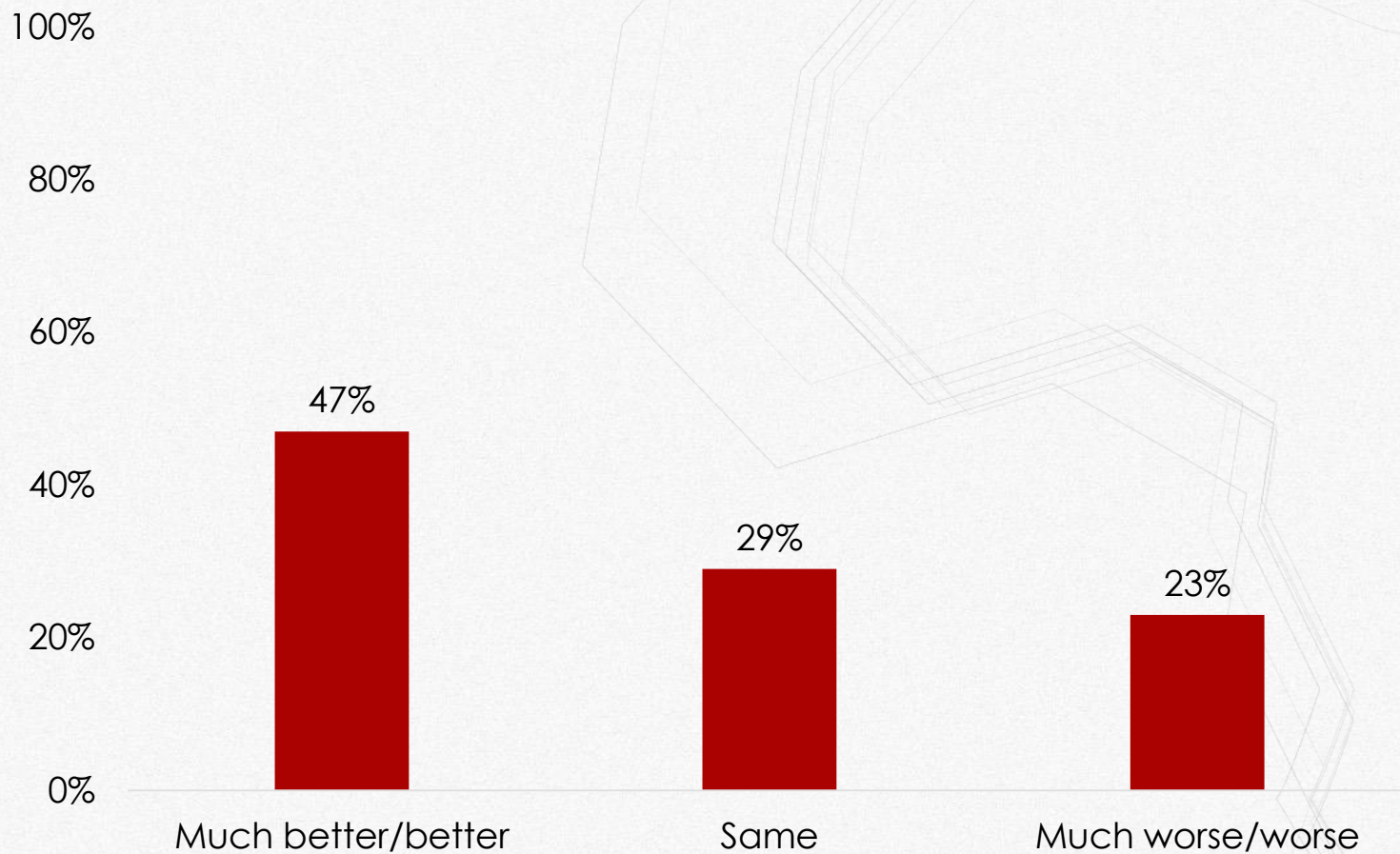


Personal living conditions | Nigeria | 2013-2017



Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe the present your own living condition of this country?*

Personal living conditions vs. others' | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: *In general, how do you rate your living conditions compared to those of other Nigerians?*

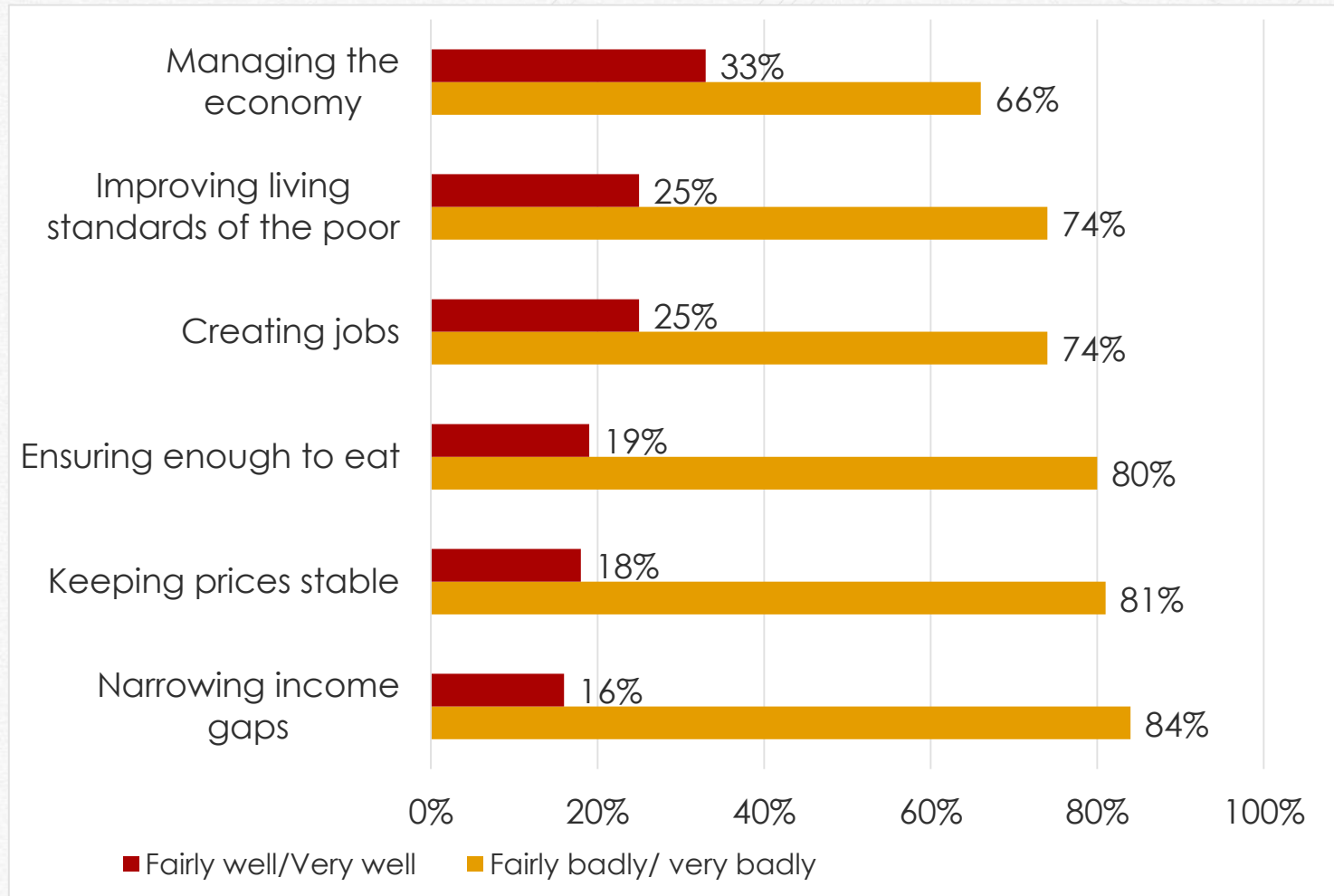


Overall direction of the country & government performance

Key findings

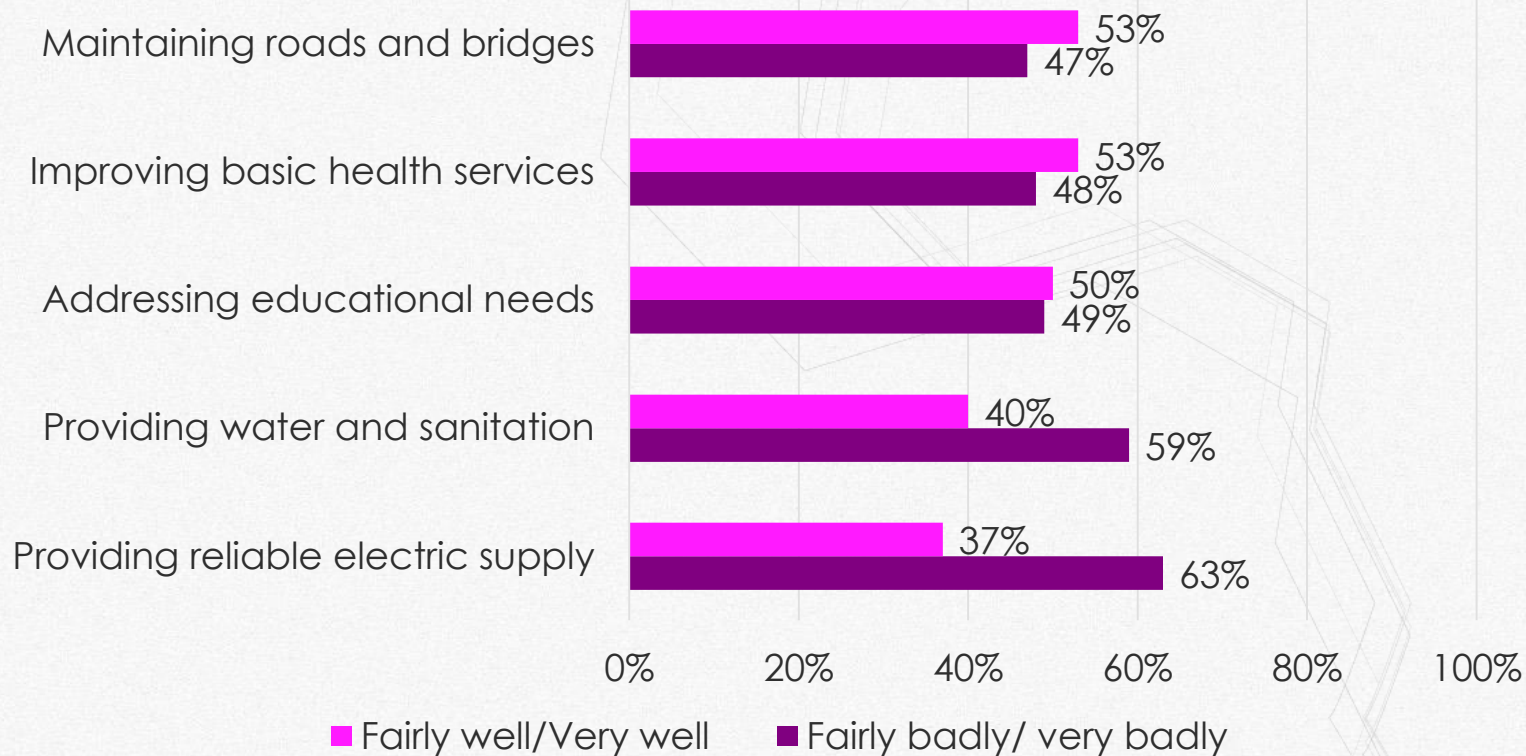
- Large majorities of citizens say government is performing “fairly badly” or “very badly” on managing the economy (66%), improving the living standards of the poor (74%), creating jobs (74%) and narrowing income gaps (84%).
- Large majorities say government is performing “fairly badly” or “very badly” in providing reliable electric supply (63%) and water and sanitation (59%).
- Government is more favourably rated for its performance in fighting corruption (59% say it has performed “fairly well” or “very well”).
- Almost two-thirds (63%) of Nigerians say the country is “going in the wrong direction,” although that’s an improvement from 2015.

Government's macroeconomic performance | Nigeria | 2017



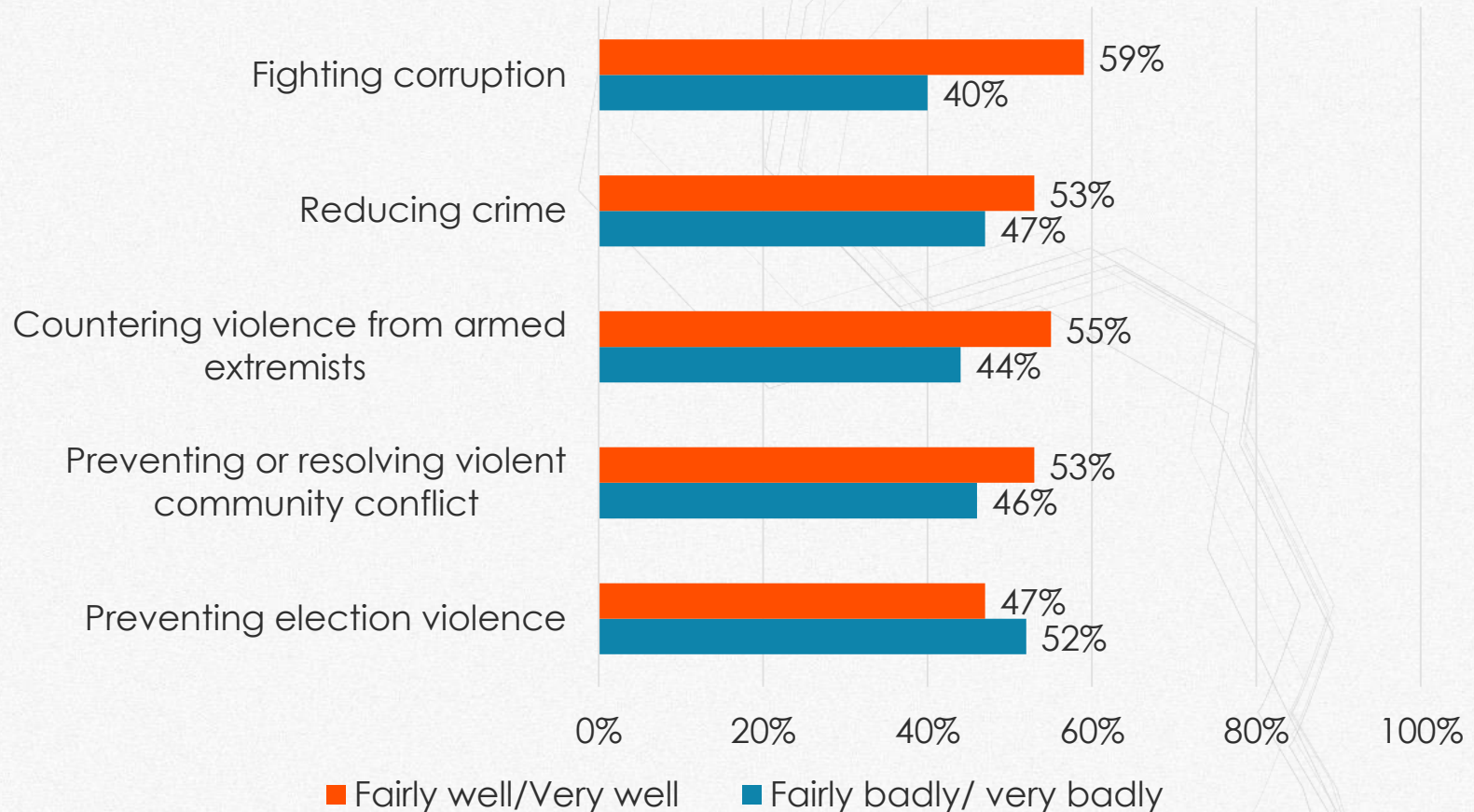
Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Government's performance in handling basic service delivery | Nigeria | 2017



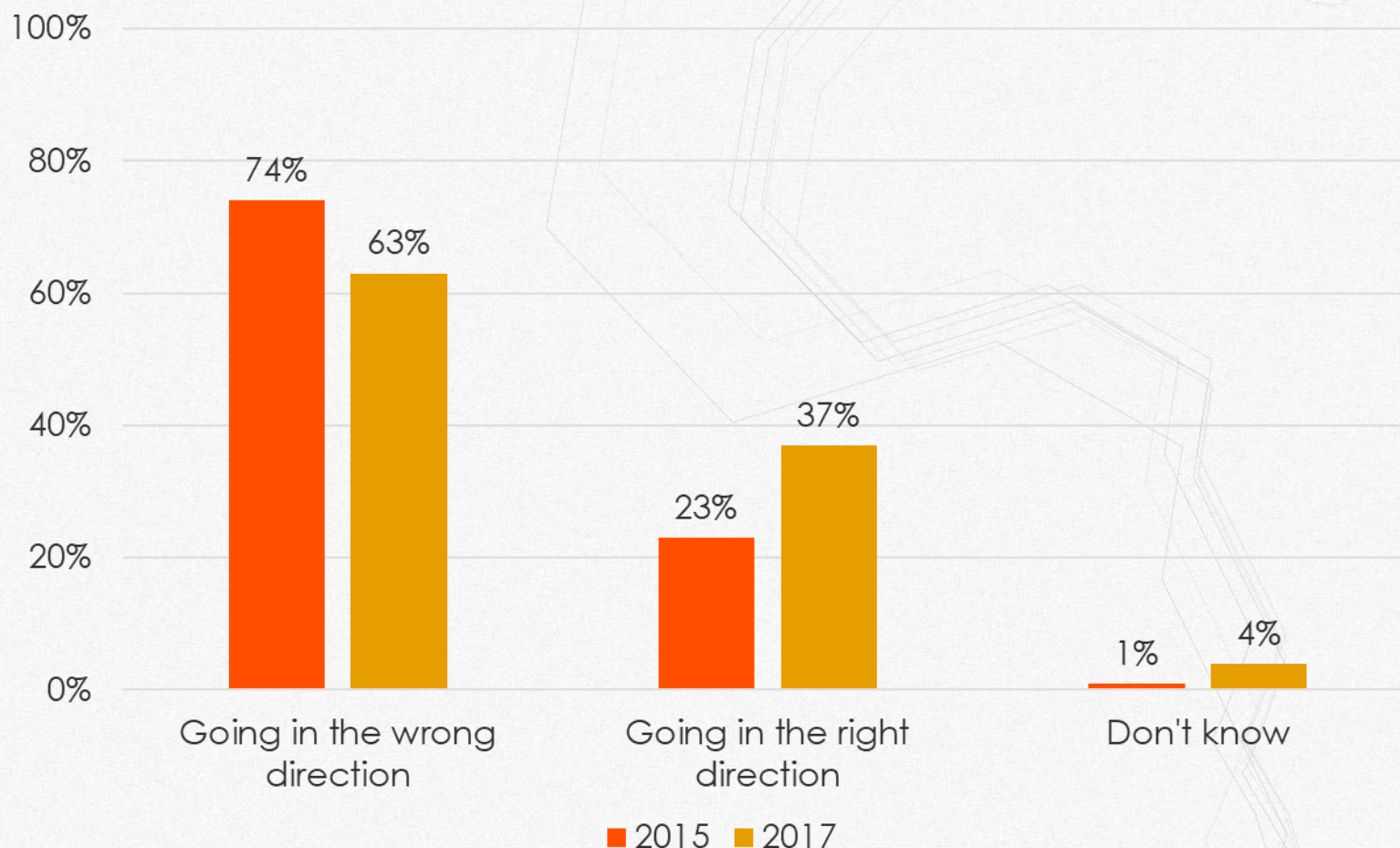
Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Government performance in fighting crime and ensuring security | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Overall direction of the country | Nigeria | 2015-2017

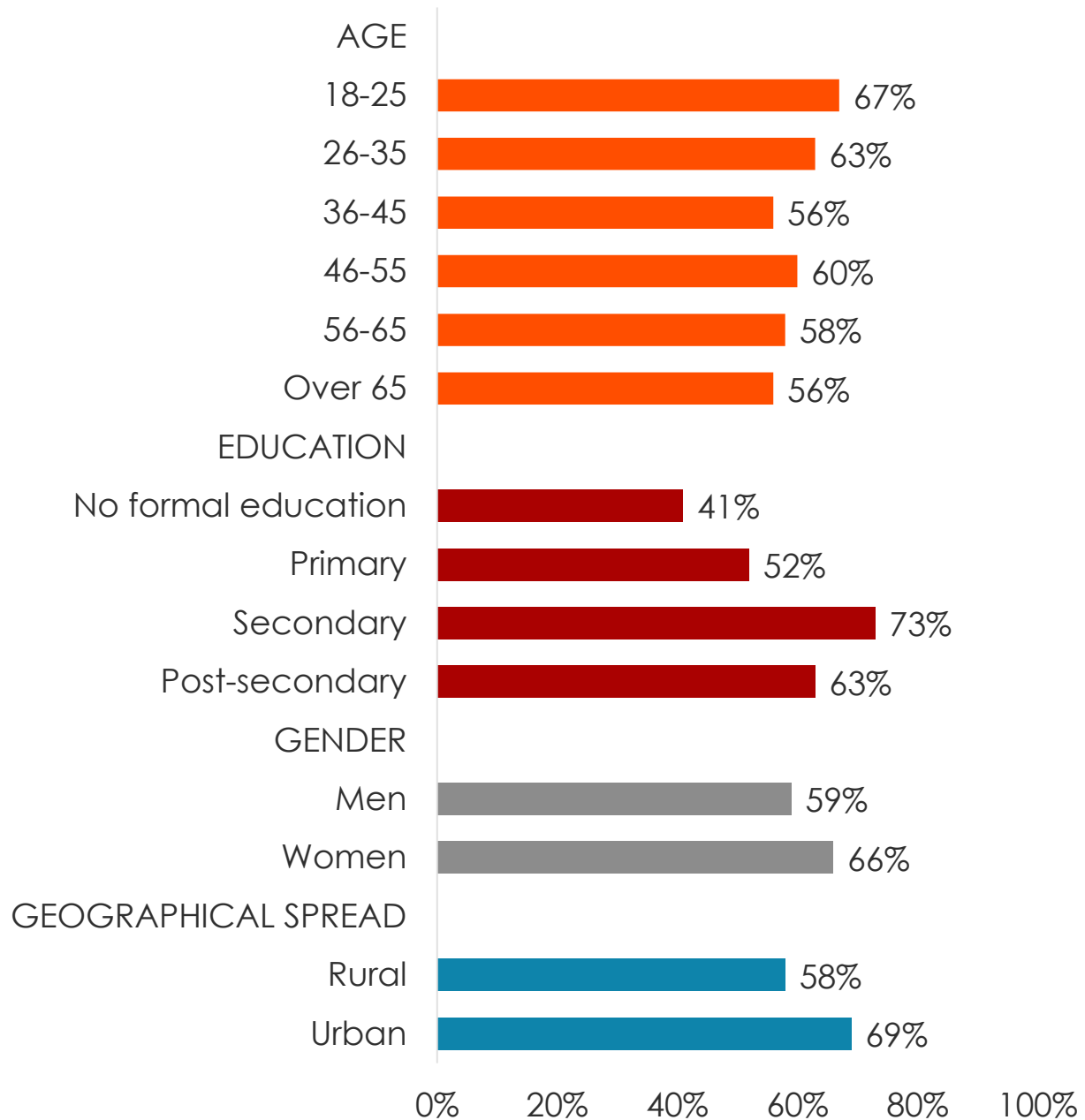


Respondents were asked: *Would you say that the country is going in the wrong direction or going in the right direction?*

Country going in the wrong direction

| by socio-demographic group | Nigeria | 2017

Respondents were asked:
Would you say that the country is going in the wrong direction or going in the right direction?





Nigerians' experience with poverty

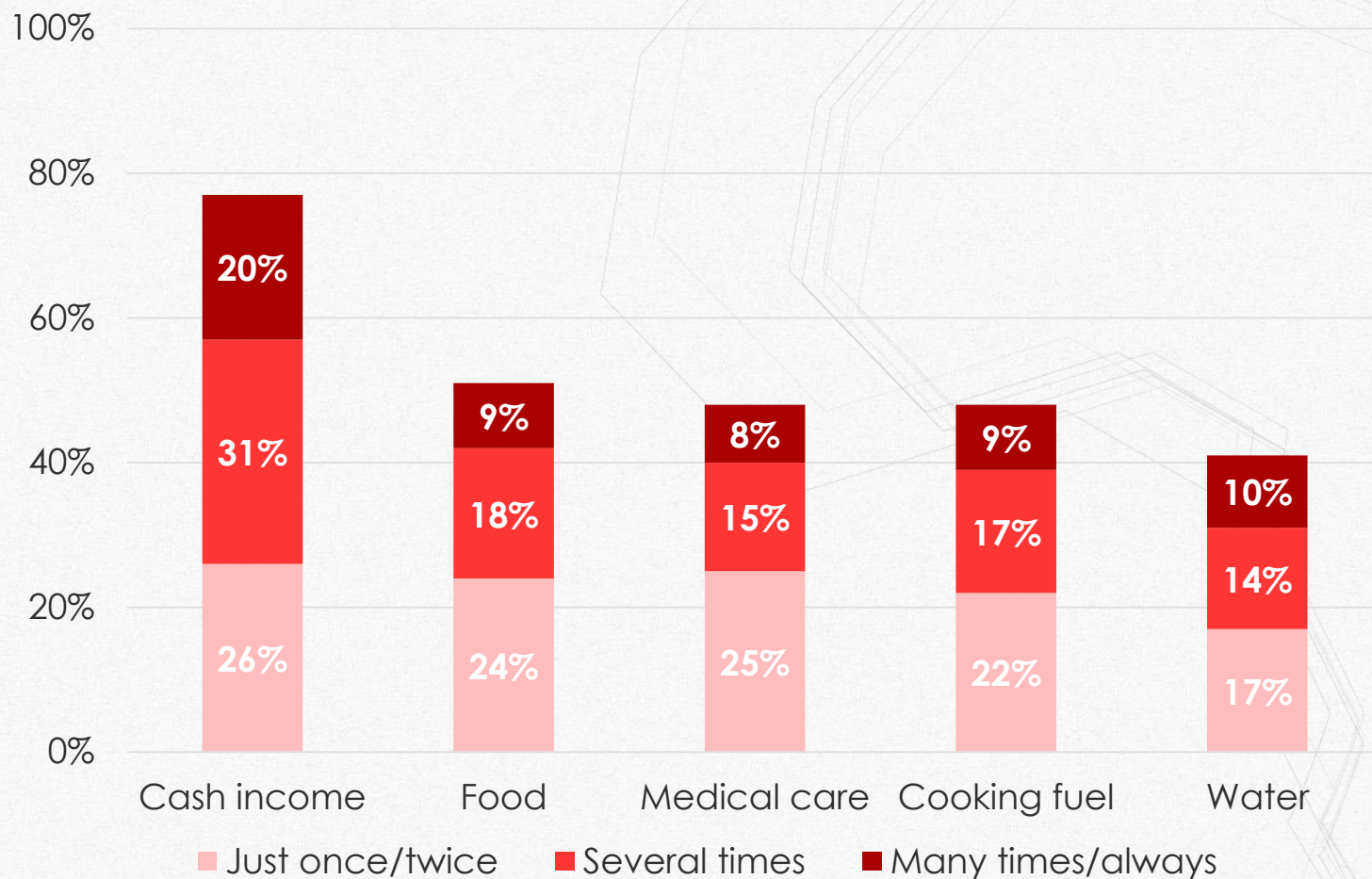


Key findings



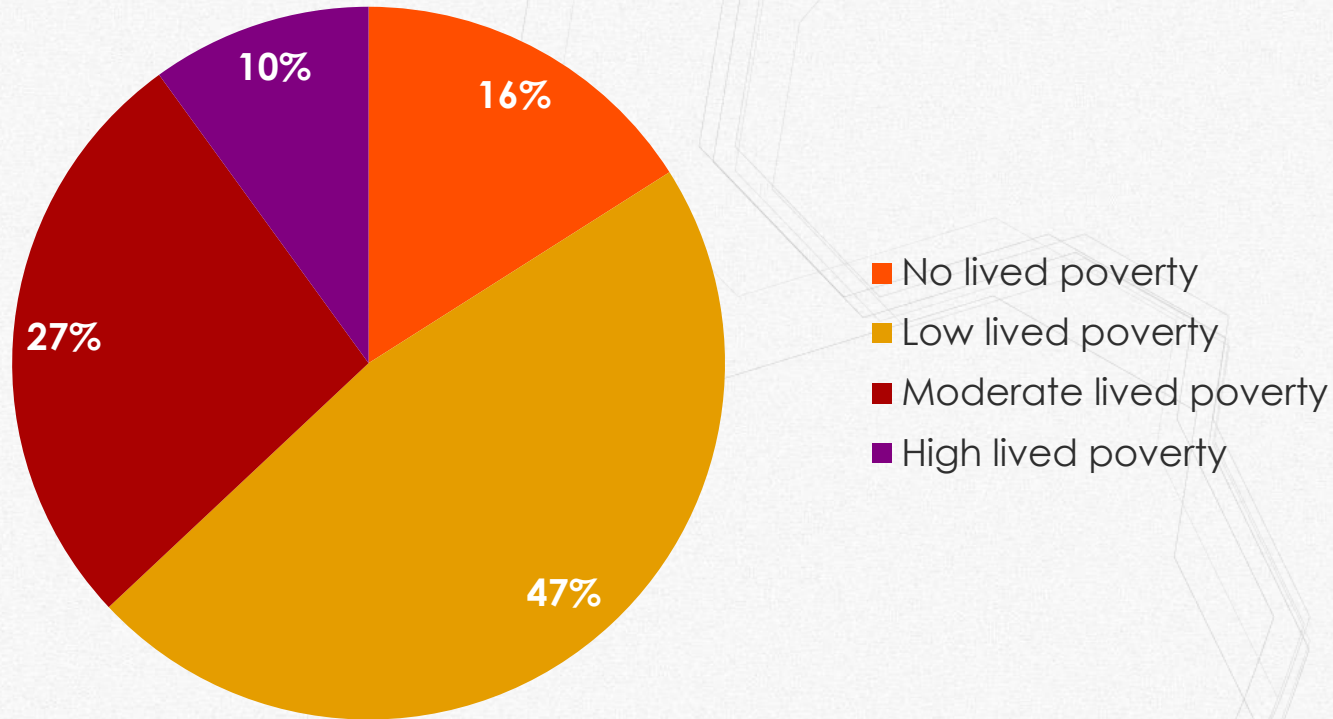
- About half of Nigerians went without enough food (51%), medical care (48%), and cooking fuel (47%) at least once during the previous year.
- More than three-fourths (77%) went without a cash income at least once.
- About a third of Nigerians experienced “moderate lived poverty” (27%) or “high lived poverty” (10%) during the previous year.

Deprivation of basic necessities | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without enough food to eat? Gone without enough clean water for home use? Gone without medicines or medical treatment? Gone without enough fuel to cook your food? Gone without a cash income?

Lived poverty | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Gone without enough food to eat? Gone without enough clean water for home use? Gone without medicines or medical treatment? Gone without enough fuel to cook your food? Gone without a cash income?

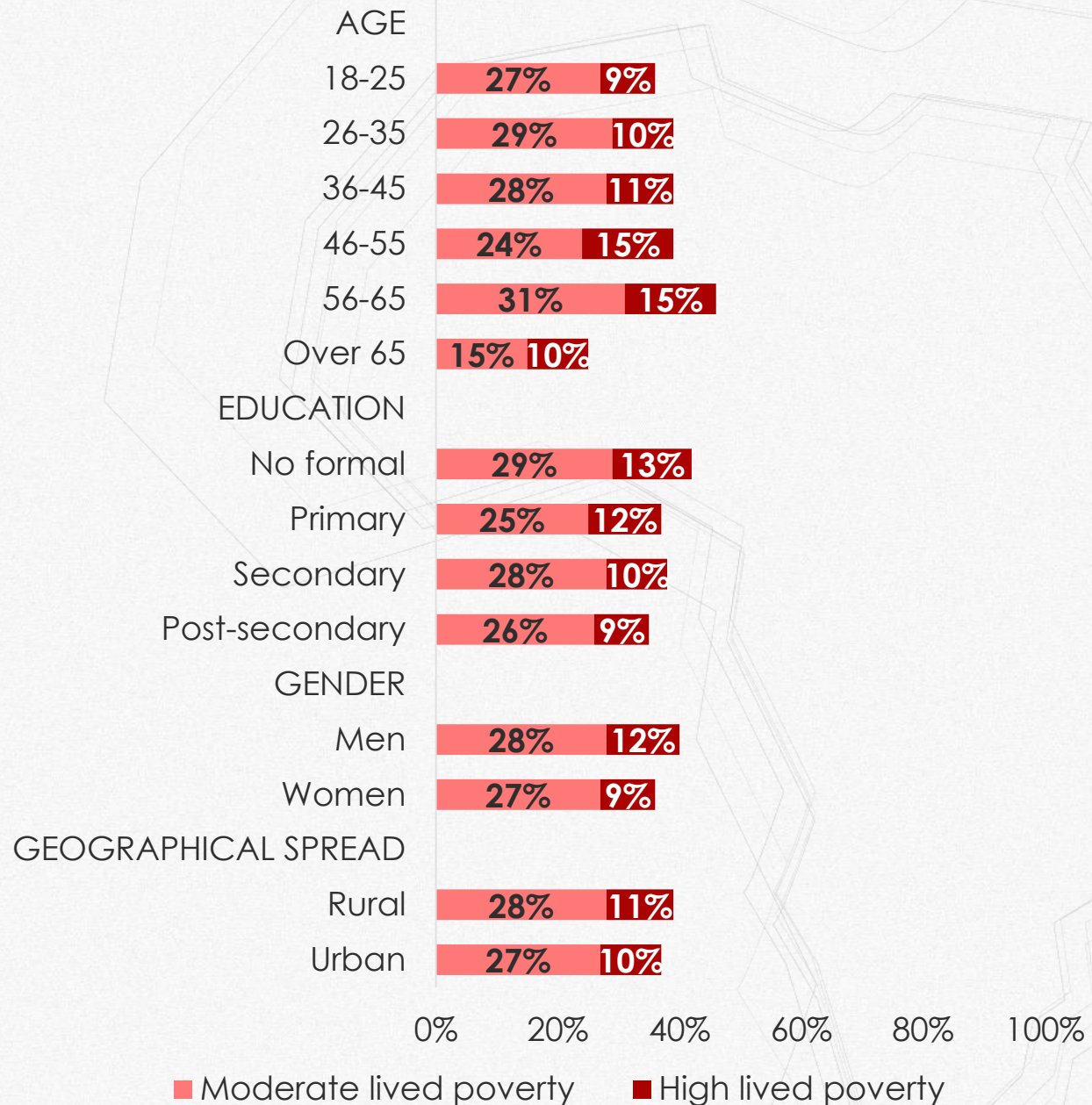
Lived poverty

| by socio-demographic group

| Nigeria

| 2017

Respondents were asked:
 Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family:
 Gone without enough food to eat? Gone without enough clean water for home use? Gone without medicines or medical treatment? Gone without enough fuel to cook your food? Gone without a cash income?





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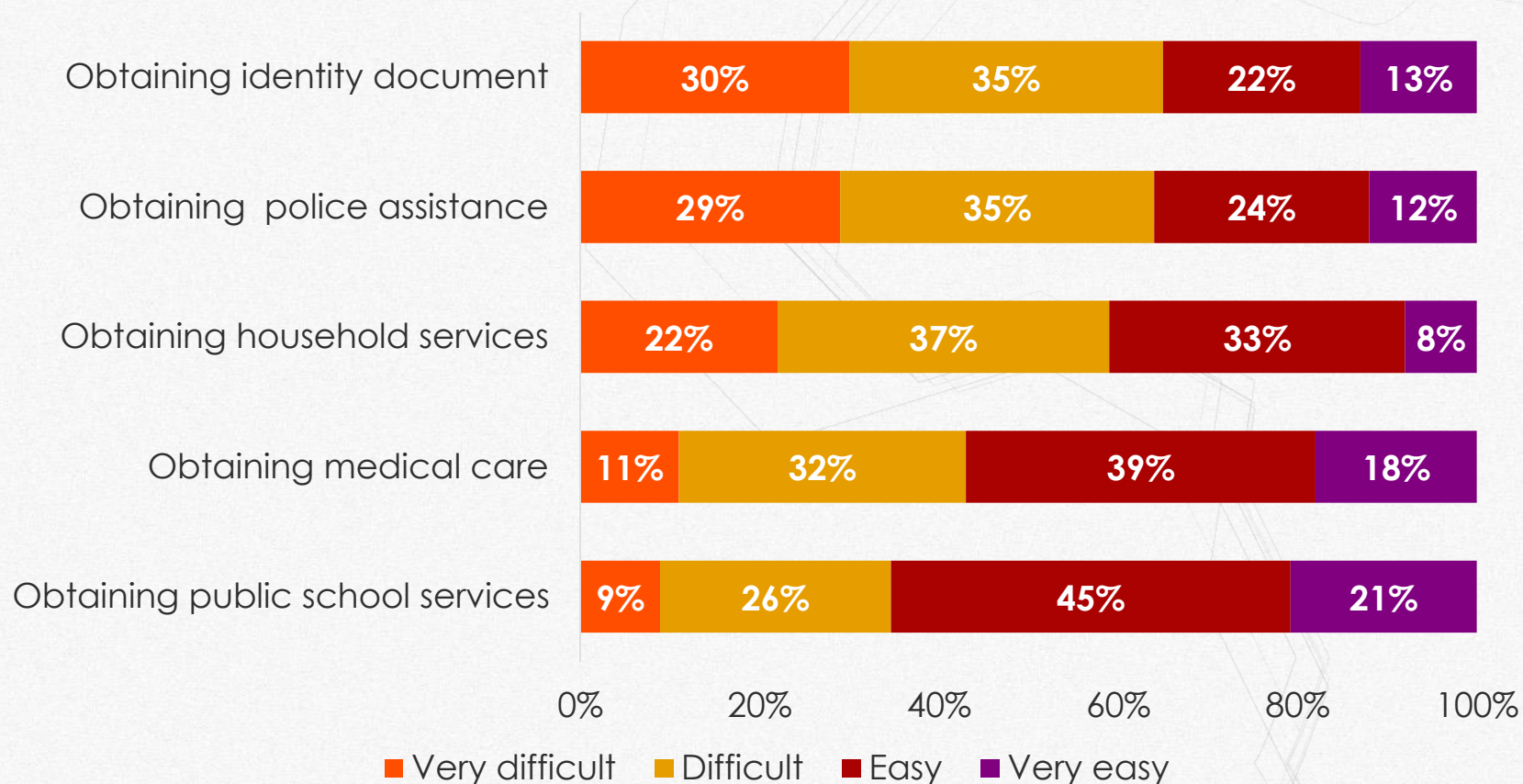
Access to basic services



Key findings

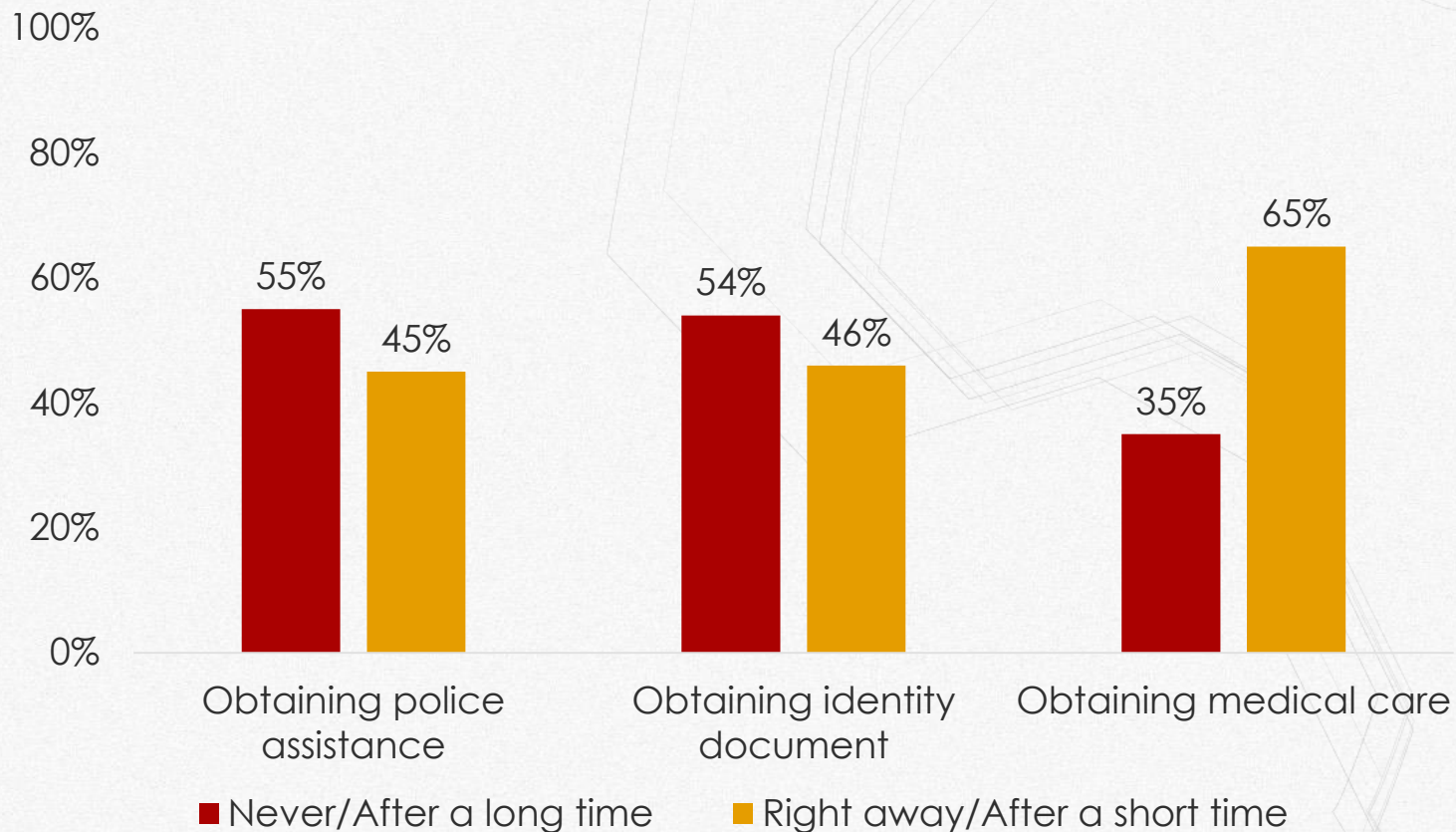
- Among Nigerians who tried to obtain certain public services during the previous year:
 - Majorities say it was “difficult” or “very difficult” to obtain identity documents (65%), police assistance (64%), and household utility services (59%).
 - Majorities say they had to wait “a long time” to obtain police assistance and identity documents, or else they never received them.
 - More than two-thirds (68%) say they had to pay a bribe to obtain police assistance. Substantial proportions (20% to 44%) say they had to pay a bribe to obtain other services.

Difficulty accessing public service | Nigeria | 2017



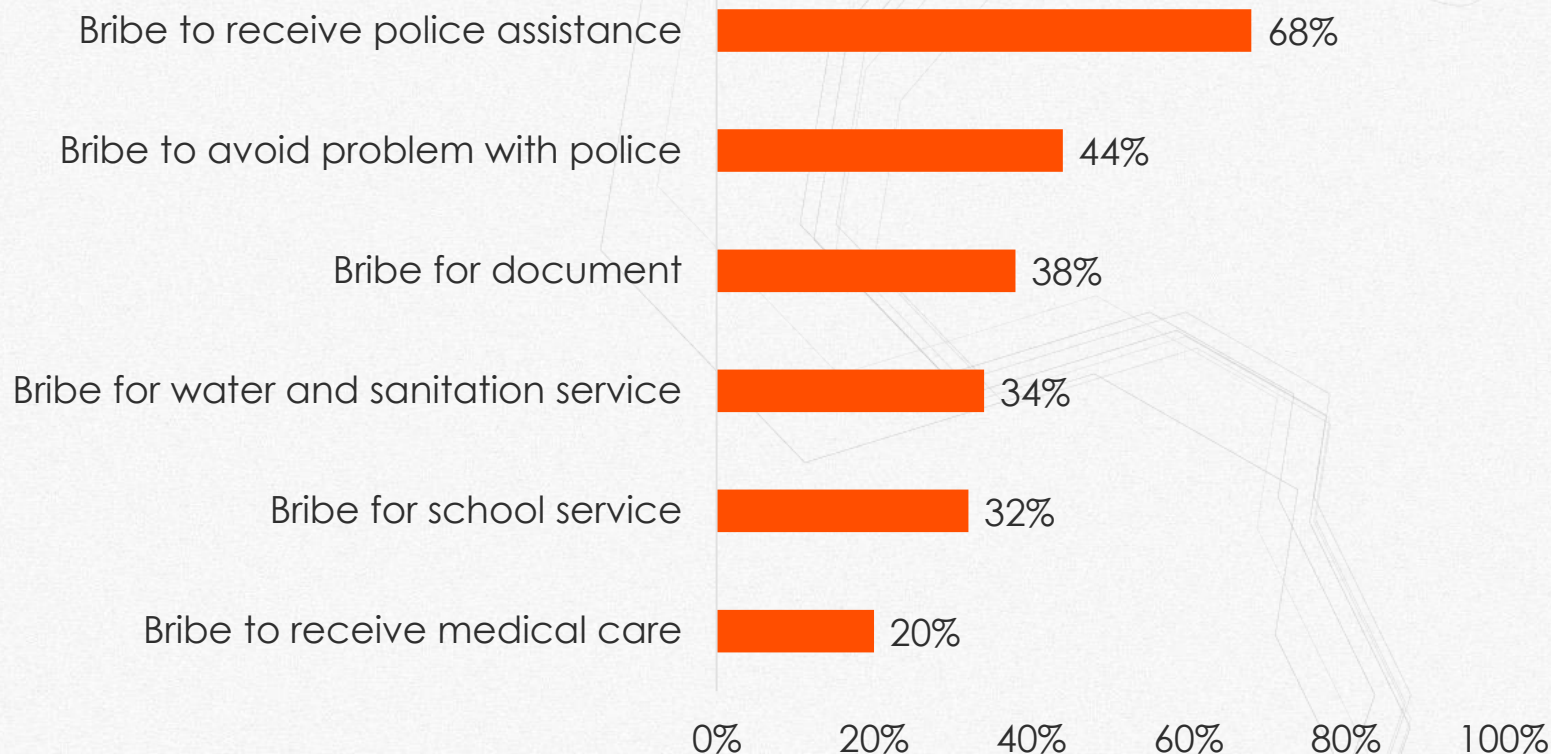
Respondents were asked: In the past 12 months, have you: Had contact with a public school? Had contact with a public clinic or hospital? Tried to get an identity document like a birth certificate, driver's license, passport or voter's card, or permit from government? Tried to get water, sanitation, or electric services from government? Requested assistance from police? [If yes:] How easy or difficult was it to obtain the service?

Time taken to access public service | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents were asked: In the past 12 months, have you: Had contact with a public school? Had contact with a clinic or hospital? Tried to get an identity document like a birth certificate, driver's license, passport or voter's card, or permit from government? Tried to get water, sanitation, or electric services from government? Requested assistance from police? [If yes:] How long did it take you to obtain the service?

Paid bribe to access services | Nigeria | 2017



Respondents who said they had contact with selected public services during the previous year were asked: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour: For a teacher or school official in order to get the services you needed from the schools? For a health worker or clinic or hospital staff in order to get the medical care you needed? For a government official in order to get the document you needed? For a government official in order to get the services you needed? For a police officer in order to get the assistance you needed? For a police officer in order to avoid a problem during one of these encounters? (% who say "once or twice," "a few times," or "often")



Thank you