

MARGINAL BENEFIT INCIDENCE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SPENDING ON HEALTH SERVICES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study estimated Benefit Incidence Analysis (BIA), Progressivity of Benefits (PB) and Marginal Benefit Incidence (MBI) of government spending on health services in Nigeria. Benefit incidence Analysis (BIA) and Progressivity of Benefits (PB) were analyzed using the Distributive Analysis Stata Package (DASP) 2.1 procedure as indicated in Araar and Duclos (2009). MBI was estimated following the procedure of Ajwad and Wodon (2007). The study made use of the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Living Standard Household Survey data conducted in 2004. The data on expenditure on child vaccination, prenatal and postnatal clinical consultation as contained in the Living Standard Household Survey were used to achieve the objectives of this study.

The result of analysis shows that spending on health provision in Nigeria is not pro-poor. There are marked location and regional disparities, with rural areas being disadvantaged. Marginal Benefit Incidence analysis of spending on health services in Nigeria indicates that the poorest groups will benefit more on the health services in which their current participation (accessibility) rate is high. This is the case for child vaccination and prenatal consultation. The study concludes by making recommendations that can accelerate the speed at which the poor can benefit more from increases in access to health services in Nigeria.

Key Words: Marginal, Benefit, Incidence, Public, Spending, Health

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