

2011 Annual Socio-Economic Report: Access to ICT

This abstract contains the 2011 Report on Distribution of Ownership and Access to ICT



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Introduction

ICT (information and communications technology - or technologies) for the purpose of this report, generally refers to any communication device or application. This includes radio, cellular phones, television, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems. It may also include the various services and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.

Typically, the importance of ICTs lies less in the technology itself than in the capacity to facilitate improved access to information and communication. ICTs, therefore, find applicability in virtually every field of human endeavour: education, health, transport, social work, space travel, politics, law and even religion. It is considered a critical driver in enhancing economic development in poor countries, by facilitating greater access to market information, fostering learning opportunities through distance-learning, as well as raising incomes of families through e-commerce. In this survey, ICT covers five specific devices: radio, television (TV), Mobile phone, personal computers (PC) and the Internet. The following sections discuss the methodology and statistics on the distribution of ownership and access to these ICTs by States in Nigeria.

Distribution of ownership and access to ICT is a section under the General Household Survey (GHS) through which ICT ownership and access rates are calculated. The survey was recently conducted under the Annual NBS/CBN Collaborative Survey 2011. The survey covers all the 36 states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The target population canvassed includes households, establishments and Public institutions. For the Establishment survey, all sampled establishments were covered in two phases. In the first phase, all large establishments (establishments with 10 or more workers) and some institutions were covered. In the second phase, households, other establishment and institutions were covered.

Sample Design and Methodology

The scope of the survey covered the subject areas using 3 NBS survey infrastructure namely; National Integrated Survey of Households, National Integrated Survey of Establishments and System of Administrative Statistics.

National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH)

The National Integrated Survey of Household is the system for which all the Household-Based Surveys are conducted in the National Bureau of Statistics. The scope covered under the NISH includes: Household Composition, Household Amenities, Health, Education and Employment. Others include Contraceptive Prevalence, Births and Deaths in last 12 months, Child Immunization and Child Malnutrition, **Ownership and Access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**, Voluntary or Social Work (Non-profit Institutions), Operation of ICT business outfit, Housing project, Remittances from abroad; Crop Production, Livestock Production, Poultry Keeping, Fishing, Farming Inputs and Processing and Storage Facilities.

National Integrated Survey of Establishments (NISE)

Nine (9) sectors were covered under the National Integrated Survey of Establishments. These were Agriculture (Crop, Livestock, Poultry, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry), Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing (Cement, Oil Refining and other Manufacturing), Building & Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant and Tourism, Organized Road Transport/Storage, Private Professional Services and Other Community Social and Personal Services. Areas covered include kind of activity, legal form of ownership, persons engaged, paid employees, wages and salaries, description of products, installed production capacity, production and cost of production/operation etc.

System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

The System of Administrative Statistics cut across establishments and institutions in areas such as Education, Electricity, Oil and Gas, Health, Housing, Public Administration, Utilities and Government Finance.

Survey Instruments

The main instruments developed for the collaborative survey were the questionnaires and instruction manuals. The instruction manuals were developed to facilitate application of the questionnaires, covering the three NBS survey infrastructure.

The National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH)

Six (6) types of questionnaires were developed, including the General Household Survey (GHS) questionnaire, General Household Listing and Master Sample questionnaire, Crop Farmers, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery questionnaires. The GHS questionnaire used for this survey is revised along with the World Bank to be able to capture poverty analysis issues.

The National Integrated Survey of Establishment (NISE)

Seventeen (17) types of questionnaires were designed to capture the relevant information canvassed from the 9 sectors and sub-sectors of the economy, namely; Agriculture, including Crop, Livestock, Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Building & Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant and Tourism, Organized Road Transport/Storage, Real Estate and Business Services, Health and Social works, Other Community Social and Personal Services Activities. Analogue questionnaires were used for collecting data on all the sectors in the NISE module.

The System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

Twenty Five (25) types of questionnaires were designed to collect information through administrative records from institutions and establishments in social and economic sectors covering; Education, Electricity, Oil and Gas, Health, Housing, Public Administration and Defense, Utilities, Government Finance, etc.

Analogue questionnaires were used for all the sectors and sub-sectors.

Sample Design

The multi-subject socio-economic survey employed the National Bureau of Statistics' (NBS) NISH and NISE Sample designs.

National Integrated Survey of Household Sample Design

This Sample Design consists of the General Household Survey and the National Agricultural Sample Survey designs. Both survey designs were derived from the NBS 2007/12 NISH sample design. The 2007/12 NISH sample design is a 2-stage, replicated and rotated cluster sample design with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as first stage sampling units or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), while Households constituted the second stage units (secondary sampling units). The households were the Ultimate Sampling Units for the multi-subject survey.

Generally, the NISH Master Sample in each state is made up of 200 EAs drawn into 20 replicates. A replicate consists of 10 EAs. Replicates 10-15, subsets of the Master Sample were studied for modules of the NISH.

General Household Survey (GHS)

The GHS was implemented as a NISH module. Six replicates (10–15) were studied per state including the FCT. With a fixed-take of 10 households systematically selected per EA, 600 Households (HHs) were thus, selected for interview per state including the FCT. Hence, nationally, a total of 22,200 HHs were drawn from the 2,220 EAs selected for interview for the GHS. The selected EAs and HHs within them cut across the rural and urban sectors.

Private Farmers Survey

Total sample size of 35,520 Farming Households (FHHs) across all the states including FCT, were drawn from 2,220 EAs. In each state 960 FHHs were drawn from 60 EAs. The listings of households in the selected EAs were updated before being stratified into farming and non-farming households. The farming households were further stratified into Crop Farming Households (CFHHs), Livestock Farming Households (LFHHs), Poultry Farming Households (PFHHs) and Fishing Farming Households (FFHHs). In each EA, ratio 5:5:3:3 were imposed according to the intensity and preponderance of

these farming activities. At the end, 16 HHs were expected to be covered in any ratio if the imposed one could not be satisfied. At each level of selection, households were systematically selected using different random start.

All households that qualified as farming households were served with relevant private farmers questionnaires.

National Integrated Survey of Establishments Sample Design

Two frames comprising of Corporate Farms and Establishments employing 10 persons and above were used. 400 corporate farms were canvassed. A total of 4,600 establishments employing 10 persons and above were canvassed for the survey. A combination of parameters was factored into the selection and allocation of establishments to the sectors and states. The parameters were; the contribution of each sector to the GDP, number of establishments in each employment band by sector and purposive or a-priori knowledge of performance of the sectors to the economy.

System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) Design

The design for the SAS involved complete coverage of the listed establishments/Institutions, Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The SAS operation covered all relevant MDAs at the National, State and Local Government Area Levels.

Field Work Arrangement

The field work arrangement for the survey followed two approaches as contained in the NISH and NISE survey systems, meaning that NISH was household based while NISE/SAS adopted the Establishments/Institutions approach.

Household Component

In each state, 3 teams were used. A team was made up of one supervisor and four enumerators. Each team covered 20 Enumeration Areas for a period of 26 days. A pair of Enumerators in a team covered 10 EAs. This translated to covering an Enumeration Area for an average of 5 days for the different statistical operations. Each team moved in a roving manner.

Establishment Component:

The second approach involved lodgment and retrieval of NISE and SAS questionnaires. The number of staff per state varied with the total establishments studied. On the average, ten (10) officers covered the operation in each state.

Quality Control and Retrieval of Record

Quality Control measures were carried out during the survey, essentially to ensure quality of data. Three levels of supervision were adopted, involving supervisors of the team at the first level; CBN staff, NBS State Officers and Zonal Controllers at the second level and finally the NBS/NCC Headquarters staff constituting the third level supervision.

Field monitoring and quality check exercises were also carried out during the period of data collection as part of the quality control measures.

A sample of 600 household was taken from each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). This produced a national sample size of 22,200 households of which over 97 percent responded. The main survey instrument used for capturing information on ICT Access and Ownership is the General Household Survey Questionnaire and the field manual which explains the design and definitions of terms and terminology.

The survey was conducted between February and March 2011 and completed in July 2011.

Definition of Access to ICT

A person is deemed to have access to a particular ICT if s/he has an opportunity to utilize or derive benefits from the particular ICT. Thus, the percentage of persons with access to a particular ICT (e.g radio) refers to the proportion of the population which benefits from using such ICT device/resource. Within this group however, the survey also distinguishes between those who own the device, and those who do not own the

device but can enjoy its benefits either when it is commercially-provided, or as “free-riders” i.e provided at no cost to the beneficiaries (e.g by neighbours).

Highlight of Findings:

1. Total Access to ICT¹

The result of the survey, as shown in figure 1 below, shows that the most widely used devices are radios and mobile phones, while internet usage and PC access remained considerably low. 82.9% of Nigerians had total access (those who owned and those who had access only) to radio, and 63.9% had access to mobile phones. While less than half of the population (44.7%) had access to TV, more than 95% of the population does not have access to either the PC or the internet.

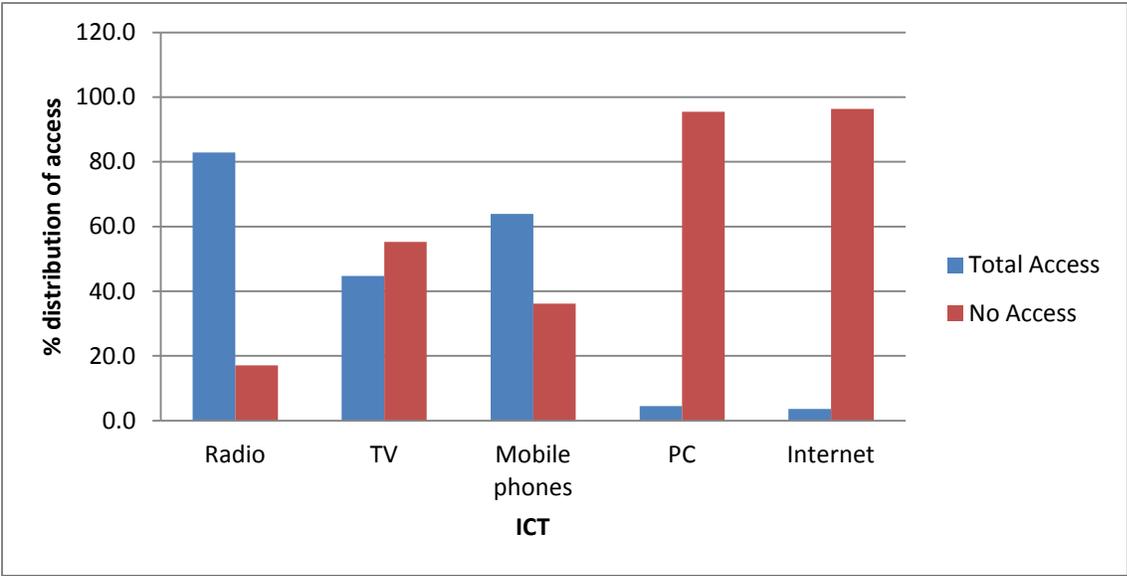


Figure 1: Total access to ICT by device in Nigeria, 2011 (%)

Source: NBS, 2011

¹ NB: the sum of percentage access in this section is not expected to add up to 100, since people typically use more than one ICT device.

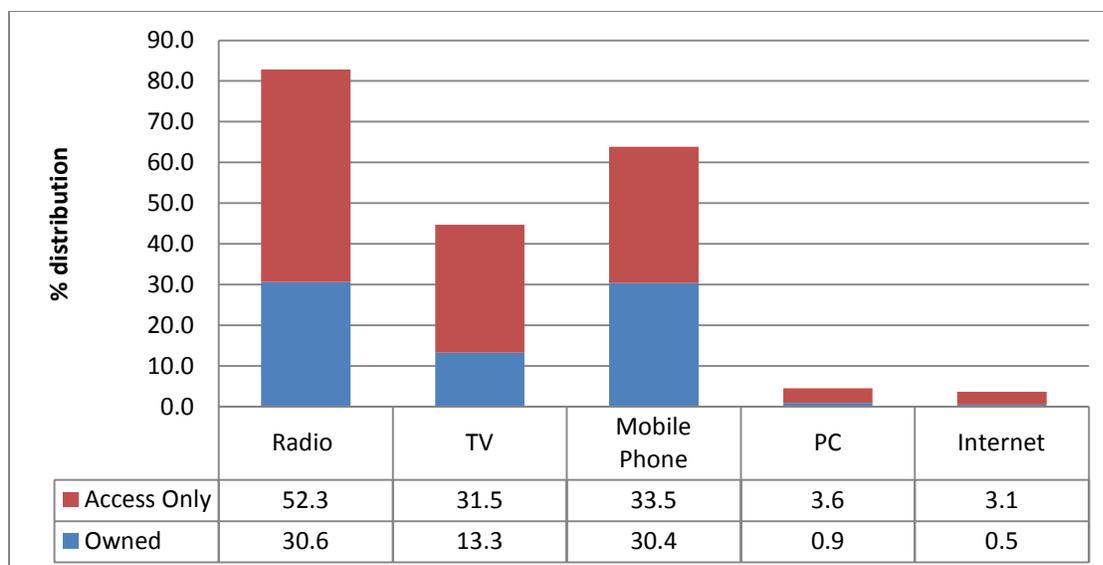


Figure 2: Distribution of ownership and access to ICT, % (2011) Source: NBS, 2011

Figure 2 shows the distribution of ownership for the various ICTs. Of the population with access to mobile phones, nearly half own the device. Similarly, more than a third own radios, while about a quarter own TVs, as well as PCs and internet access devices.

The results reflect the traditional role occupied by the radio as the oldest and leading source of information dissemination and acquisition by Nigerians, as well as the rising importance of mobile phones in a relatively short span of time. Given the poverty levels in the country combined with the fact that electricity supply still remains a major challenge in most parts of the country, access to TV, PCs and internet facilities could remain difficult for most users.

2. Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of Radio

Out of the total percentage (82.9%) of persons with access to the radio, only 30.6% *actually owned it* implying that more than 50% enjoy access by some other means (See figure 3). Several States (23) recorded significantly high levels of access to radio, with only 14 having less than the national average. The highest records of radio access were recorded by Kwara and Osun states (97.7 % each). These were followed by Oyo, Zamfara and Niger States with nearly 95% each. Borno State, at 56.3% recorded the least percentage of population with access to

the radio. Preceding Borno are Kebbi, Sokoto, Kano, Taraba and Bayelsa States with each recording less than 70% total access. Distribution of persons by place of residence shows the urban residents had 91.7 % access to radio as compared to the rural residents with 80.5%. However, the proportion of those who own radio to those who do not is similar in both rural and urban areas. Classification according these lines revealed that the ownership level in urban areas is higher at 34.7 percent compared to the rural areas at 29.5 percent. Table 1 presents the distribution of access to radio by States.

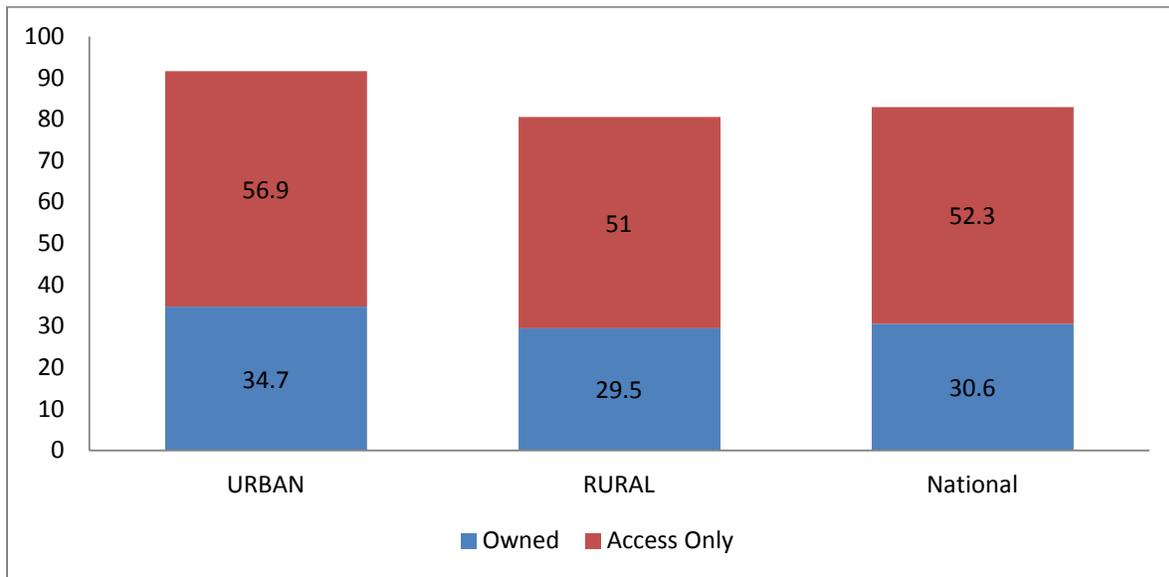


Figure 3: Percentage distribution of access to radio

Source: NBS, 2011

Table 1: Percentage distribution of access to radio by State

State	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Kwara	31.9	65.8	97.7
Osun	34.8	62.9	97.7
Oyo	33.5	61.2	94.7
Zamfara	44.0	50.6	94.6
Niger	34.4	59.7	94.1
Anambra	29.3	63.0	92.2
Ogun	35.2	56.9	92.2
Adamawa	43.2	48.9	92.0
Ondo	38.0	53.8	91.8
Nasarawa	27.9	62.4	90.3
Plateau	30.8	59.4	90.1
Ekiti	33.3	56.0	89.4
Edo	35.3	53.5	88.9
Akwa ibom	26.8	59.9	86.7
Jigawa	27.2	59.3	86.4
Lagos	32.3	53.8	86.2
Kogi	34.3	51.8	86.1
Ebonyi	21.5	64.1	85.6
Imo	29.2	55.3	84.5
Enugu	27.0	57.3	84.4
Gombe	30.0	54.3	84.4
FCT (Abuja)	31.1	53.2	84.3
Benue	24.0	59.4	83.4
Rivers	28.8	54.0	82.8
Abia	27.3	54.9	82.2
Yobe	29.6	52.0	81.6
Katsina	27.5	50.9	78.4
Delta	40.5	37.5	78.0
Cross River	25.5	50.9	76.4
Bauchi	24.9	51.2	76.1
Kaduna	32.3	42.7	75.1
Bayelsa	28.5	39.9	68.5
Taraba	24.9	43.4	68.4
Kano	31.8	34.9	66.7
Sokoto	27.9	36.4	64.3
Kebbi	27.6	33.7	61.3
Borno	28.0	28.3	56.3
URBAN	34.7	56.9	91.7
RURAL	29.5	51.0	80.5
National	30.6	52.3	82.9

Source: NBS, 2011

3. Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of Television Sets

Less than half of the population of the country (44.7 percent) had access to a television set in 2011. Of this percentage, about a third of the population (13.3 percent) actually owned the television. Distribution according to geographic region indicates that access to a television is substantially higher in the urban area compared to the rural areas at 78.6 percent and 35.7 percent respectively. Also, the pattern of ownership is higher at the urban (26.9%) than rural areas (9.6%). Disaggregation by State shows that at 93%, Lagos State recorded the highest number of persons with total access to TV, out of which slightly above 30 percent claimed they actually own TV. This is followed by Anambra State with 83% total

access to TV. Other States with more than 75% total access to TV are Osun, Ogun, Delta and Edo States. States with the lowest access are Borno, Kano, Taraba, Kebbi, Bauchi and Zamfara at the bottom of the ranking with each less than 15%. About half of the total number of States (17) have a percentage of total access less than the national average of 44.7%. Table 2 below shows the state-by-state distribution of ownership and access to TV in Nigeria.

Table 2: Distribution of access to TV (%)

State	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Lagos	32.5	60.5	93.0
Anambra	23.0	59.9	83.0
Osun	22.6	55.7	78.3
Ogun	23.8	53.8	77.6
Delta	30.5	45.5	76.0
Edo	25.8	49.8	75.5
Rivers	20.7	52.0	72.7
Kwara	20.4	52.1	72.4
Kogi	24.8	44.7	69.5
Akwa ibom	17.5	51.8	69.4
Ekiti	21.0	48.3	69.4
Abia	20.1	46.4	66.5
Oyo	21.3	44.3	65.6
Ondo	20.1	44.1	64.2
Imo	19.2	44.6	63.8
Bayelsa	18.4	38.5	56.9
FCT (Abuja)	18.6	37.5	56.1
Ebonyi	10.3	41.3	51.7
Cross River	13.3	35.3	48.6
Niger	14.0	32.7	46.7

State	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Enugu	14.7	28.7	43.4
Nasarawa	12.1	23.6	35.8
Benue	6.6	28.4	35.1
Kaduna	11.0	22.3	33.2
Adamawa	7.0	25.8	32.8
Plateau	6.5	23.5	30.0
Gombe	4.0	20.2	24.2
Jigawa	3.3	20.1	23.4
Yobe	5.3	16.9	22.3
Katsina	6.1	11.9	18.0
Sokoto	4.2	11.3	15.5
Zamfara	3.1	11.3	14.5
Bauchi	2.9	10.9	13.9
Kebbi	5.2	7.5	12.7
Taraba	5.3	5.6	10.9
Kano	3.4	6.1	9.5
Borno	3.6	5.4	9.0
URBAN	26.9	51.7	78.6
RURAL	9.6	26.0	35.7
National	13.3	31.5	44.7

National Bureau of Statistic, General Household Survey, 2011

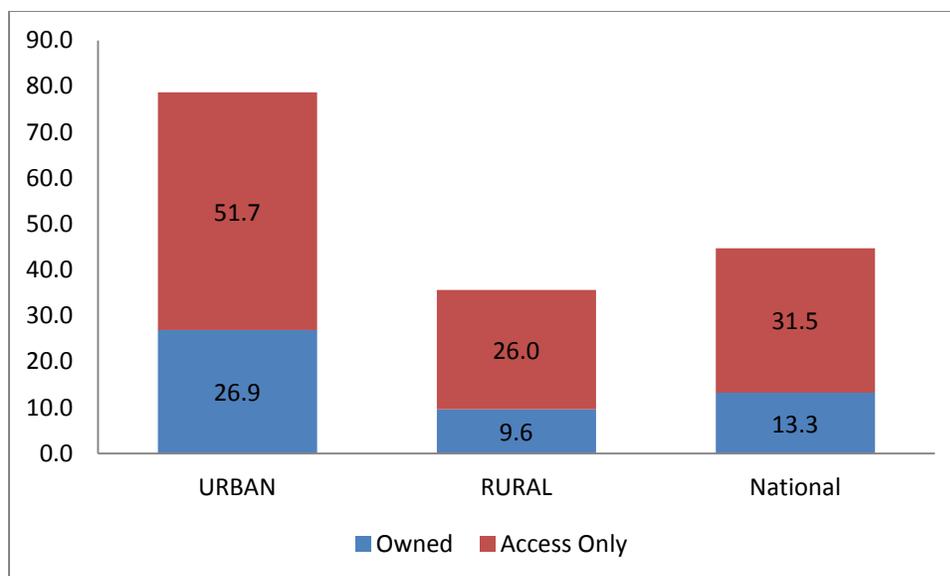


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of access and ownership of TV

4. Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of Mobile Phones

As observed earlier, access and ownership of mobile phones across Nigeria appears as second highest after access to radio. Total access in 2011 stood at 63.9%, with half of the population claiming ownership. Anambra State has the highest percentage of people with access to mobile phones, at 95.1%, and nearly 60% of these own the device. In other words, at least 9 in every 10 persons who reside in the state are likely to have access to a mobile phone. Osun state, with 91.9 percent, is next in ranking. Other states with high access records include Kogi, Ogun, Niger and Lagos each with more than 85% percentage total access levels. Sokoto and Taraba states have the least access to mobile phones at 33.1% each. However, those who actually claimed ownership in Taraba state are more than those who do in Sokoto State (See table 3).

Table 3: Distribution of access to mobile phones (%)

STATE	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Anambra	56.0	39.1	95.1
Osun	58.1	33.8	91.9
Kogi	50.0	37.6	87.6
Ogun	47.3	39.9	87.1
Niger	37.3	48.9	86.2
Lagos	76.4	9.2	85.6
Ebonyi	22.8	59.2	82.0
Imo	46.3	35.5	81.9
Oyo	32.2	49.3	81.5
Edo	44.1	34.4	78.5
Kwara	32.2	45.7	78.0
Ekiti	47.7	30.2	77.9
Delta	48.2	28.6	76.8
Rivers	52.1	23.7	75.8
Jigawa	17.1	58.3	75.4
Ondo	35.7	39.3	75.0
Nasarawa	26.4	48.3	74.8
FCT Abuja	47.3	24.5	71.8
Enugu	38.3	32.9	71.2
Abia	45.3	25.3	70.6

STATE	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Akwa Ibom	37.4	30.6	68.1
Plateau	32.0	35.2	67.2
Kebbi	11.7	53.3	65.0
Bayelsa	30.3	33.6	64.0
Gombe	17.4	44.8	62.3
Benue	26.1	28.9	55.0
Kaduna	19.4	35.4	54.8
Cross River	23.4	30.9	54.3
Borno	11.4	42.7	54.1
Yobe	15.5	36.3	51.8
Adamawa	17.7	28.7	46.5
Bauchi	12.3	30.5	42.8
Katsina	10.4	29.3	39.7
Kano	12.4	23.8	36.2
Zamfara	12.3	23.8	36.1
Sokoto	8.9	24.2	33.1
Taraba	15.1	18.0	33.1
URBAN	52.9	31.2	84.0
RURAL	24.4	34.1	58.5
National	30.4	33.5	63.9

National Bureau of Statistic, General Household Survey, 2011

Other States with less than 50% access to mobile phones include Zamfara, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi and Adamawa. In each, less than 20% claim ownership of the device. More urban dwellers (84%) have access and ownership to mobile phones than the rural dwellers (58%). Figure 5 shows a State-by-State breakdown of access to mobile phones.

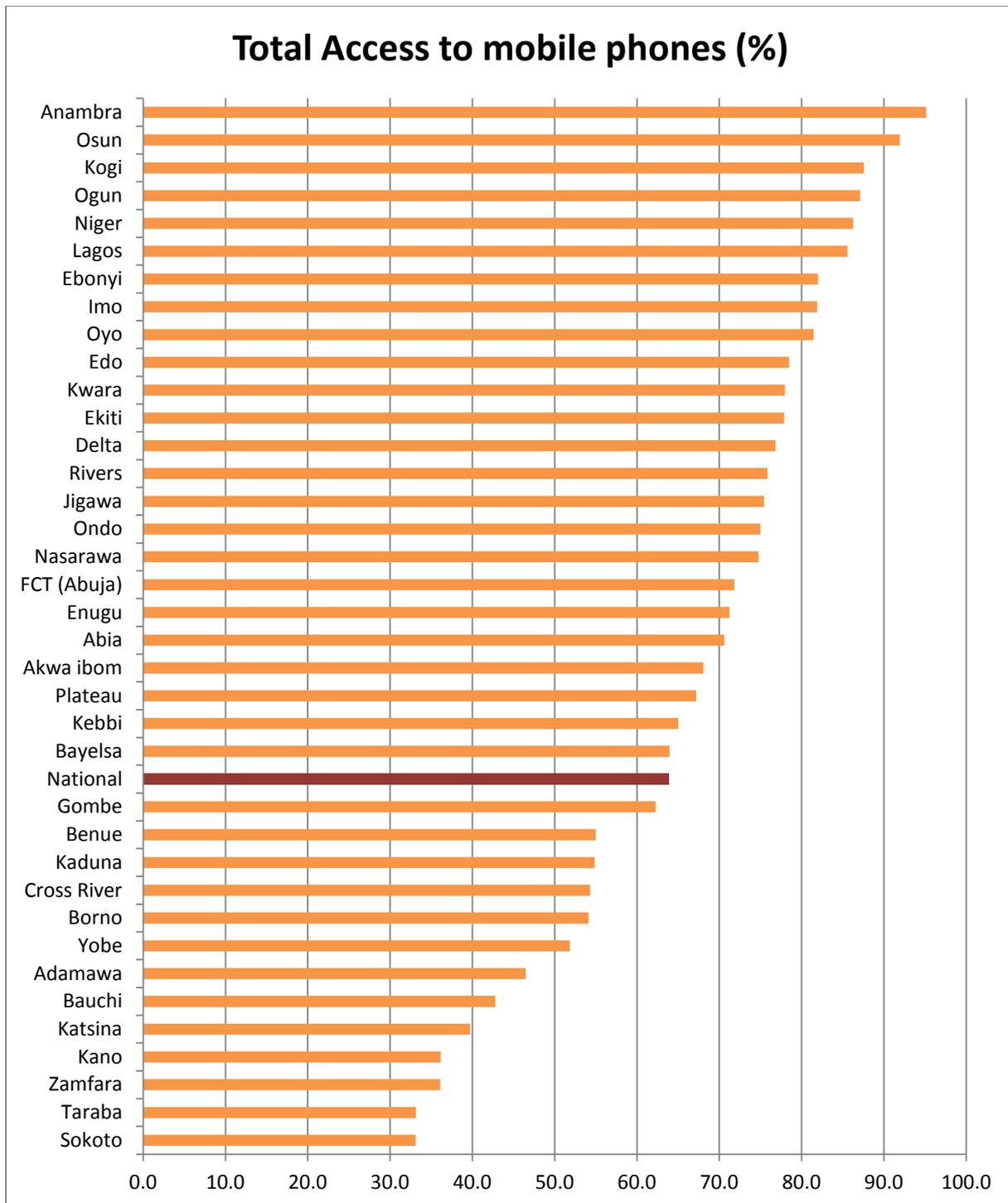


Figure 5: State distribution of access and ownership of mobile phones, 2011

5. Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of Personal Computers

As earlier noted, access to personal computers (PC) appears to be low, with a national average total access of 4.5%, and ownership claims at 0.9%. At the State

level, the survey shows that Kogi State has the highest percentage total access to personal computers in Nigeria, with 17.4 percent, although nearly all of it is not owned. The FCT and Lagos have total access rates at 15.9% and 15.8% respectively of which only about 5% are owned. All other states have lower than 10% total access rates. Table 4 highlights State-by-State distribution of access to PCs in Nigeria.

Table 4: Distribution of access and ownership of PCs by State (%)

STATE	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Kogi	0.9	16.4	17.4
FCT Abuja	4.0	11.9	15.9
Lagos	4.9	10.9	15.8
Osun	3.2	6.8	10.0
Rivers	1.1	7.9	9.0
Anambra	0.8	7.8	8.6
Edo	0.4	6.4	6.9
Ogun	0.7	5.7	6.4
Cross River	0.8	5.5	6.3
Oyo	1.2	4.8	6.0
Delta	1.8	3.5	5.2
Akwa Ibom	0.5	4.2	4.7
Niger	0.2	4.5	4.7
Jigawa	0.4	4.2	4.6
Kwara	1.0	3.6	4.6
Plateau	0.7	3.8	4.5
Nasarawa	1.8	2.4	4.1
Adamawa	0.6	3.1	3.7
Gombe	0.5	3.2	3.7
Ekiti	0.5	3.1	3.6
Yobe	1.4	2.0	3.3
Enugu	1.4	1.6	3.1
Ondo	1.2	1.8	3.0
Abia	1.1	1.8	2.9
Benue	0.5	2.0	2.6
Imo	0.2	2.2	2.5
Taraba	0.1	2.0	2.1
Bayelsa	0.8	1.3	2.0
Kaduna	0.2	1.7	1.9
Ebonyi	0.4	1.1	1.5
Katsina	0.2	1.0	1.3
Bauchi	0.2	0.8	1.1
Sokoto	0.1	0.7	0.8
Borno	0.1	0.5	0.7
Zamfara	0.1	0.5	0.6
Kebbi	0.2	0.3	0.5
Kano	0.2	0.2	0.4
URBAN	3.0	9.6	12.6
RURAL	0.3	2.1	2.4
National	0.9	3.6	4.5

National Bureau of Statistic, General Household Survey, 2011

States with the least total PC access include Kano, Kebbi, Zamfara, Borno and Sokoto, each of which has less than 1% of persons having total access.

6. Distribution of Persons by Access and Ownership of Internet Service

National internet access rates stood at 3.6% in 2011 but with only 0.5% claiming to own a connection device. Compared to total PC access among persons, a fair number of States performed better than the national rate. Led by Lagos (27%), two other States (Rivers and FCT) recorded above 10% total access, although a

considerable proportion do not claim ownership. For States with the least access, Sokoto emerges with only 0.3% access to the internet. Kebbi, Zamfara, Kano, Bauchi, Kaduna, and Ebonyi States also turn out to have low internet access rates, each with less than 1%. Expectedly, urban dwellers had more access and ownership of internet service (11.6%) compared to the rural dwellers (1.5%).

Table 5: Percentage distribution of access to the Internet

STATE	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Lagos	5.5	21.6	27.0
FCT Abuja	3.4	10.7	14.1
Rivers	0.3	10.5	10.8
Kogi	0.6	8.1	8.7
Osun	0.8	7.7	8.5
Edo	0.2	4.8	5.0
Ogun	-	4.7	4.7
Niger	-	4.4	4.4
Oyo	1.1	3.1	4.3
Nasarawa	0.9	3.3	4.2
Enugu	1.3	2.7	4.0
Plateau	0.7	2.8	3.6
Anambra	0.3	3.2	3.4
Delta	0.3	3.1	3.4
Cross River	0.5	2.7	3.3
Yobe	0.6	2.4	3.0
Kwara	0.3	2.4	2.7
Abia	0.6	2.0	2.6
Imo	0.6	1.8	2.3
Ekiti	0.2	2.0	2.2
Ondo	0.5	1.6	2.1

STATE	Owned	Access Only	Total Access
Bayelsa	0.4	1.6	2.0
Jigawa	-	2.0	2.0
Adamawa	0.2	1.6	1.8
Benue	0.3	1.4	1.7
Taraba	-	1.7	1.7
Akwa Ibom	0.0	1.5	1.5
Katsina	0.3	1.0	1.3
Gombe	0.2	0.9	1.1
Ebonyi	0.2	0.6	0.8
Bauchi	0.0	0.5	0.5
Kaduna	-	0.5	0.5
Kano	-	0.5	0.5
Zamfara	-	0.5	0.5
Kebbi	-	0.3	0.3
Sokoto	0.1	0.3	0.3
Borno	-	-	-
URBAN	2.0	9.6	11.6
RURAL	0.2	1.4	1.5
National	0.5	3.1	3.6

National Bureau of Statistic, General Household Survey, 2011

7. Conclusion

The survey results point to the clear dominance of access to radio and mobile phones, over other devices such as TV, PCs and internet. Mobile phones are next with nearly half of the population claiming access, underscoring the rising importance of the telecommunications industry in the Nigerian economy.

Nevertheless, it is pertinent to note that ICTs are continuously evolving and, in many cases, a single device (e.g mobile phones) could perform the function of all others, obviating the need to own multiple devices. This fact may be responsible for the high percentage of mobile phone access, even though a higher percentage of the population have access to the radio. Furthermore, considering the poor electricity supply situation in the country coupled with national poverty levels, PC and internet access are still relatively expensive in most parts of the country, hence the low levels of access and ownership.