Most of the poorer population in Taraba live in households that rely on one water source for their drinking water needs. The wealthiest households tend to have more options than the poorest households.

Households identify one source as the main drinking water source. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times a week for a season of the year. The most commonly used drinking water sources in Taraba are tubewells, rainwater, protected dug wells and unprotected dug wells.

Among households whose main water source is improved, about half report that it is always available.
**SAMPLE DESIGN**

The PMA2016/Taraba-R1 survey used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural as strata. A sample of 20 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the National Population Commission’s master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped and 35 households were randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 680 households with a total population of 4,005. Data collection was conducted between May and June 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used in the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey.

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