**Title: Utilization of primary health care in Nigeria: A quantile regression analysis using the Service Delivery Indicators Survey Data**

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The paper used quantile regression analysis to explain factors that affect utilization of primary health care services at different points on the conditional distribution of the dependent variable. Health facility data from the Service Delivery Indicators (SDI) survey for Nigeria was analyzed, measuring utilization as the number of outpatient visits in the 3 months preceding the survey. The paper used both ordinary least square (OLS) regression and quantile regression analyses at the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th quantiles to see if there are differences in the estimates produced by both approaches. Quantile regression (QR) was used to estimate the effect of explanatory variables on the dependent variable at different points of the dependent variable’s conditional distribution

Results showed that health facility type, region, provision of family planning services and availability of electricity significantly increases utilization of health facilities across all quantiles. The effects of these factors on utilization are however higher in the upper quantile than in the lower quantile. In addition, availability of infrastructure such as toilet and water, as well as frequency of facility operations (opening daily or not) significantly increases utilization in the upper quantile. Understanding the pattern of effects of factors at different points of the conditional distribution of utilization of primary health care is key to strengthening primary health care system in Nigeria.