Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

Findings from the

Nigeria
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2007

PRELIMINARY REPORT

September 2007

National Bureau of Statistics

Summary Table of Findings
MICS 3 and MDG Indicators, Nigeria, 2007

TOPIC	MICS3 INDICATOR NUMBER	MDG INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR	VALUE	UNIT
Child Mortality	1	13	Under-five mortality rate	138	Per 1,000 live births
	2	14	Infant mortality rate	86	
Nutrition	6	4	Underweight prevalence	25.3	Percent
	7		Stunting prevalence	34.3	Percent
	8		Wasting prevalence	10.8	Percent
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate (0-5 months)	11.7	Percent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate At 12-15 months; At 20-23 months	 77.8 30.5	 Percent Percent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate (6-9 months)	40.9	Percent
Child Health	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	50.5	Percent
	26		Polio immunization coverage	27.5	Percent
	27		DPT immunization coverage	28.1	Percent
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	38.3	Percent
	31		Fully immunized children	10.9	Percent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	46.4	Percent
	24	29	Solid fuels	75.0	Percent
	37	22	Under-fives sleeping under insecticide-treated nets	3.5	Percent
	38		Under-fives sleeping under mosquito nets	4.1	Percent
	39	22	Antimalaria treatment (under-fives)	35.9	Percent
Environment	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	49.1	Percent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	42.9	Percent
Reproductive Health	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	14.7	Percent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	44.3	Percent
	5		Institution deliveries	40.5	Percent
Education	55	6	Net primary school attendance ratio Girls Boys	 62.4 66.2	 Percent Percent
	61	9	Gender parity index Primary school Secondary school	 0.94 0.98	 Ratio Ratio
Child Protection	62		Birth registration	23.3	Percent
	67		Marriage Before age 15 Before age 18	 15.3 39.5	Percent
	68		Young women aged 15-19 currently married/in union	24.5	Percent
HIV/AIDS, Sexual Behaviour, and Orphaned and Vulnerable children	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	19.4	Percent
	83	19a	Condom use with non-regular partners	39.2	Percent
	85		Higher risk sex in the last year	39.4	Percent
	77	20	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	0.93	Percent

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conceptualized to monitor the progress of Child Survival, Development, Protection and Participation (CSDPP) Programme as well as to serve as a data generating mechanism for measuring the achievement and gaps in the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), particularly as they may affect children and women. At the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, the need was also stressed for better social statistics if social development is to move to centre stage for the cause of the world's children.

The first in the series of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS1) was conducted in 1995 by the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), now National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with technical and funding assistance from UNICEF. Since then, MICS has been institutionalized within the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) in the National Bureau of Statistics, as a process of collecting regular, reliable and timely social statistics. The second round of MICS was conducted in 1999 with a better strategy for the execution of the survey from planning to report writing. Expectedly, the current edition of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS3) was better planned, executed and has achieved the aim of providing reliable data for monitoring progress of the Nigerian children and women towards the Millennium Development Goals.

This report would have been impossible without the commitment of UNICEF, which provided technical and financial assistance for the project. Worthy of mention also is the significant contribution of the officials from UNICEF, Nigeria, namely: the Representative Mr. Ayalew Abai, Dr. Ahmed El-Bashir Ibrahim (Chief, Planning and Communication) and Mr. Johnson Awotunde, M&E Specialist. The National Bureau of Statistics acknowledges the support and cooperation from all other stakeholders who took part in the project in various forms.

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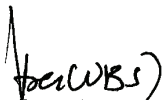

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1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This preliminary report is based on the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2007 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with financial and technical support from UNICEF, Nigeria. The survey was based, in large part, on the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements namely the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see Box 1).

Box 1
A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and sub-national levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions…." (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the Millennium Declaration (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action

The Federal Government of Nigeria has in recent times launched a number of development initiatives to improve the economic and social life of its people. The National Programme for the Eradication of

Poverty (NAPEP) is concerned with strategies for poverty reduction; the National Action Committee on HIV/AIDS (NACA) has the mandate for planning, implementing and monitoring programmes for control of HIV/AIDS; the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) focuses on wealth creation, employment generation, corruption elimination and general value orientation; the state and local government extensions of NEEDS are State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) and Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (LEEDS) respectively. These and other programmes are commitments towards targets as those contained in the Millennium Development Goals.

The Federal Government of Nigeria has expressed strong commitment to, and declared as a matter of high priority, efforts to monitor and evaluate progress towards the attainment of the benchmarks established in these national and other global goals. The NBS, with financial and technical support from international development partners and donors like UNICEF, has been involved in this effort through provision of relevant data to monitor, evaluate and advise necessary adjustments in development policies and programmes. The NBS, in recent times had conducted a number of national sample surveys mostly within global generic contexts. The Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS), the General Household Survey (GHS), the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) are examples. The 2007 MICS3 has been designed to measure progress towards achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and other international targets like the Abuja Declaration on malaria which are mainstreamed into the above-stated national commitments. Nigeria's MICS3 is, therefore, bound to improve the country's database and provide a valuable tool for evidence-based planning to surmount its development challenges.

More specifically, MICS3 should assist monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF country programmes including those on immunization, vitamin A supplementation, child development, child and women rights and protection among others.

This preliminary report presents results on some selected principal topics covered in MICS3 2007 and a subset of outcome and impact indicators[1] that are important for designing, monitoring and evaluating progress of national programmes and provide a means for comparing the situation in Nigeria with that in other countries. The results in this report are preliminary and are subject to change, although major changes are not expected. A comprehensive full report is scheduled for publication within three months of the release of this preliminary report.

1.2 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2007 Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has the following primary objectives

- To provide up-to-date information on the situation of children and women in Nigeria
- To strengthen national statistical capacity by focusing on data gathering, quality of survey information, statistical tracking and analysis.
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Nigeria and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward the *Millennium Development Goals,* and targets of *A World Fit for Children* (WFFC) among others.
- To measure progress towards achievements of the goals of NEEDS and its state and local government extensions.
- To provide statistics to complement and assess the quality of data from recent national surveys like Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Nigeria Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ) and the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS).

[1] For more information on the definitions, numerators, denominators and algorithms of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators covered in the survey: see Chapter 1, Appendix 1 and Appendix 7 of the MICS Manual – *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Manual 2005: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*, also available at www.childinfo.org.

2 SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS3) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the country level, for urban and rural areas; and for each of the 36 States of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. The States were the main reporting domains. The sample design was two-stage in each state, where a systematic sample of 30 census enumeration areas (EAs) was selected with equal probability to form the first stage or primary sampling units (PSUs). The updated 1991 Population Census Enumeration Area demarcation was used because the latest (2006) demarcation was still being developed at the time MICS3 sample was designed. Also, information about the household composition of enumeration areas was not available to permit selection of EAs with probability proportional to number of households in the enumeration area.

Household listing was conducted in each of the selected EAs to provide an adequate, up-to-date frame of housing units (HU) as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). A systematic sample of 25 housing units was subsequently drawn with equal probability within each of the selected EAs and all the households in each of the selected HUs were canvassed. Thus, at state level, 750 HUs were drawn from 30 EAs which meant 27,750 HUs from 1,110 EAs at the national level. The sample was stratified by states and was hardly self weighting at either state or national level. Hence, sample weights were used for reporting state or national results.

2.2 THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Three questionnaires were used in the survey, namely a household questionnaire to collect information on general characteristics of the household including membership and the dwelling; a questionnaire for individual women and one for children under-five. The latter questionnaires were administered in each household to women aged 15-49; and to mothers or caretakers of under-five children, respectively in households where these persons were identified. The questionnaires and the constituent modules are as under-listed

- Household Questionnaire:
  - Household listing
  - Education
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Household characteristics
  - Insecticide Treated Nets
  - Children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS
  - Child Labour
  - Maternal Mortality
  - Salt Iodization

- Questionnaire for Individual Women:
  - Child Mortality
  - Tetanus Toxoid
  - Maternal and Newborn Health
  - Marriage/Union
  - Contraception and Unmet Need
  - Female Genital Mutilation
  - HIV/AIDS
  - Sexual Behaviour

- Questionnaire for Children Under Five:
  - Birth Registration and Early Learning

- Child Development
- Vitamin A
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Malaria for Under-5
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires, which were based on the generic MICS3 model English version, were not translated into local Nigerian languages in view of the multiplicity of such languages and in spite of the predominance of a few of them. However, the field staff were competent in English and by virtue of being local knew the local languages, cultural practices and sensibilities of the canvassed communities. The questionnaires were pre-tested during 26–30 December 2006 in four purposively selected typical states namely Enugu, Osun, Benue and Kano. As a result of the pre-test and reviews by a shareholders' forum and MICS3 Central Technical Committee (CTC), some amendments were made to the questionnaires by including additional or optional modules and modifying in part the wording and flow of the questionnaires.

2.3 FIELDWORK AND PROCESSING

A programme of meetings and training preceded the fieldwork. Roll-out meetings were held early November 2006 in centres throughout the country to sensitise stakeholders on MICS3. A training of trainers (TOT) workshop was held in Minna, Niger State on 12-15 December, 2006 to train trainers that later trained the field staff for the pre-test and for the actual MICS3 survey. The pre-test training of field staff was held 18 – 22 December, 2006 at capitals of the pre-test states while training of staff for the main survey was at held at the six zonal NBS headquarters on 25 February – 9 March 2007. State teams of six persons (four interviewers, one editor and one supervisor) were trained to conduct the pre-test in the four pre-test states. For the main survey, two such teams were trained for each of the 36 states of the Federation and the FCT.

Adequate arrangements were put in place to facilitate movement of field staff. These included provision of survey T-shirts with relevant logo of NBS, UNICEF and Federal Government of Nigeria; and survey bags and face caps. Also, transport was provided to ease and speed movement of field staff from one selected EA to the other.

Fieldwork began in all the states including FCT Abuja on 14th March, 2007 and was concluded on 12th April, 2007. Collected data were entered using the CSPro software. Data entry was done simultaneously at each of the six zones, each zone handling data from the component states. At each zone, data were entered in 12 desktops by 12 data entry operators and two supervisors. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were edited, double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Nigeria questionnaires were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in June 2007 and was completed in October 2007 after due checks for data quality and compliance with global data processing guidelines by UNICEF Nigeria and UNICEF New York. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme Version 15; and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for the purpose. Provision for data processing in terms of computer software and hardware, office space and personnel was adequate while processes for primary and secondary data processing phases as advised in global MICS3 manual of instructions were adhered to.

2.4 SAMPLE COVERAGE

All the selected enumeration areas were successfully canvassed. Table HH.1 presents a summary of results of interviews of households, individual women aged 15-49 years and children aged less than five years. A total of 28,603 households (20,825 rural and 7,778 in the urban sectors) were sampled.

The total number of occupied sampled households was 28,431 including 20,735 rural and 7,696 urban households. The total number of interviewed households was 26,735 including 19,569 rural and 7,166 urban households. These figures translated into 94.0 percent response rates for the total, 94.4 percent for the rural and 93.1 percent for the urban.

The total number of eligible women was 27,093 with 19,674 and 7,419 for rural and urban sectors, respectively. The corresponding figures of interviewed women were 24,565, 17,928, and 6,637 respectively; these figures translated into 85.3, 86.0 and 83.3 percent overall response rates respectively for the total, rural and urban sectors. The number of eligible children under-five were 17,093, (12,898 rural and 4,195 urban) and interviews were achieved for 16,549, 12,494 and 4,055 respectively; again the corresponding overall response rates were 91.0, 91.4 and 90.0 percent respectively.

Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews

Number of households, women, and children under-five by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Nigeria, 2007

	Sector		Geo-political zones						Total
	Rural	Urban	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	
Number of Household									
Sampled	20,825	7,778	5,145	5,916	5,600	3,770	4,486	3,686	28,603
Occupied	20,735	7,696	5,130	5,877	5,581	3,743	4,438	3,662	28,431
Interviewed	19,569	7,166	4,900	5,485	5,486	3,440	4,069	3,355	26,735
Response rate	94.4	93.1	95.5	93.3	98.3	91.9	91.7	91.6	94.0
Number of women									
Eligible	19,674	7419	5,301	5,883	5,844	3,461	4,103	2,501	27,093
Interviewed	17,928	6637	4,569	5,583	5,810	2,845	3,611	2,147	24,565
Response rate	91.1	8 9.5	86.2	94.9	99.4	82.2	88.0	85.8	90.7
Overall response rate	86.0	83.3	82.3	88.6	97.7	75.5	80.7	78.6	85.3
Number of children under 5									
Eligible	12,898	4,195	3,242	3,716	4,431	1,767	2,406	1,531	17,093
Mother/Caretaker interviewed	12,494	4,055	3,048	3,619	4,420	1,684	2,327	1,451	16,549
Response rate	96.9	96.7	94.0	97.4	99.8	95.3	96.7	94.8	96.8
Overall response rate	**91.4**	**90.0**	**89.8**	**90.9**	**98.1**	**87.6**	**88.7**	**86.8**	**91.0**

The above figures for under-five children and for women aged 15–49 years respectively may not be an absolute true reflection of the relative size of each of the affected subpopulations; the figures may be an under-representation. There is a genuine fear, proved by the unlikely pyramidal structure of age distribution of the sample that out-transfers of children from target group 0-4 year old and of women from the target women group 15-49 year-old happened. Some children with genuine age 4 (or even lower) have had their ages recorded as 5 or more years. Also a good number of women with true age 15 years or higher must have had their ages recorded as 14 or lower; while some women truly aged 49 years or lower have had their ages recorded as 50 or higher. Possible effects of the out-transfers could include a detraction from the quality of the data and from the general accuracy of those indicators that use differential weights that are derived from the relative frequency distribution of the ages between and within the target populations.

3 RESULTS

3.1 CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching MDGs and the World Fit for Children targets is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult task. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" give inaccurate results. On the other hand, using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming and complicated. Demographers have therefore had to devise ways to measure childhood mortality indirectly. These 'indirect methods' minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The *infant mortality rate* is the probability of a child dying before his/her first birthday. The *under-five mortality rate* is the probability of a child dying before his/her fifth birthday. In MICS3, infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique; the so-called Brass method. The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five year age-groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five year age-groups of women. The technique converts these data into probabilities of dying by taking account of both the mortality risks to which children are exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying.

Table CM.1 provides estimates of child mortality by various background characteristics. In Nigeria, the infant mortality rate is estimated at 86 per thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 138 per thousand live births. The Nigerian male child has greater probability of dying as an infant or as under-five than his female counterpart, 92 versus 79 per 1000 at infant and 144 versus 131 per 1000 live births at under-five, respectively. Infant mortality rate decreases from rural to urban sectors of the population (94 to 62 per 1000), from the non-educated to secondary school or higher educated mother's (94 to 63 per 1000), and from the poorest to the richest households (101 to 54 per 1000). There is considerable geopolitical zonal variation in infant mortality rates from 68 per 1000 in the South West to 101 per 1000 in the North West; North-South disparity is also evident.

Table CM.1: Child Mortality: Infant and under-five mortality rates, Nigeria, 2007

	Infant mortality rate*	Under-five mortality rate**
Sex		
Male	**92**	**144**
Female	**79**	**131**
Geopolitical Zones		
North central	**74**	**117**
North east	**84**	**135**
North west	**101**	**166**
South east	**88**	**142**
South south	**71**	**111**
South west	**68**	**106**
Area: Sector		
Rural	**94**	**153**
Urban	**62**	**96**
Women's education		
None	**94**	**153**
Primary	**84**	**134**
Secondary +	**63**	**97**
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	**101**	**165**
Second	**99**	**162**
Middle	**92**	**150**

Fourth	**73**	**114**
Richest	**54**	**81**
Total	**86**	**138**

*** MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14**
**** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13**
Note: Indirect estimation using North model. Reference year is 2002

State results are not dependable and are therefore omitted because the number of cases for determination of the rates for individual states is too low. Further analysis of these rates will be undertaken in the later stages of reporting on Nigeria MICS; the investigation will throw more light into the apparent declines of mortality as suggested by MICS3.

3.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well developed. In a well-nourished population, there is a standard distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference distribution. The reference population used here is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which is recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of this reference population.

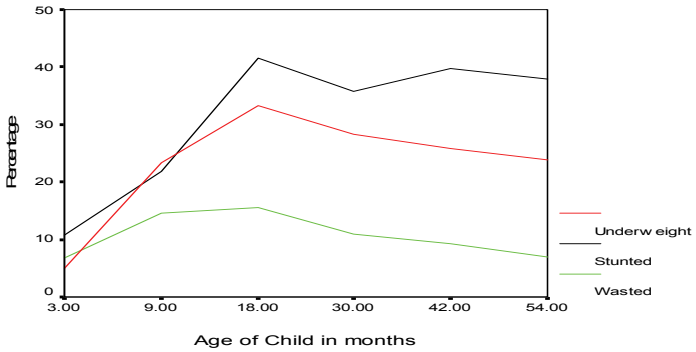
Weight for age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight for age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height for age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height for age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, children whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population. The table also shows that children who were not weighed and measured (approximately 0.5 percent of children) and those whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded. In addition, children whose birth dates are not known (17.4 percent) and other flagged cases (10.9 percent of children) are excluded. The total exclusions accounted for 28.9 percent of the children under-five (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percentages of Undernourished Children in Nigeria, 2007



Over one in four (25.3 percent) of children under five years of age are underweight in Nigeria, 8.3 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). More than one in three (34.3 percent) are stunted or too short for their age, almost 1 in 5 (19.4 percent) severely so; over one in ten (10.8percent) are wasting or too thin for their height, 3 percent severely so. Children in the North are more likely to be undernourished. Underweight prevalence is highest in the North West by a very wide margin where moderate underweight is 41 percent and severe underweight is 17 percent. Stunting is even more prevalent here at 57 percent and moderate stunting at 38 percent; moderate wasting is 16 percent and severe wasting 5 percent. Incidence of malnourishment diminishes southwards. The southern zones show little differentials as moderate underweight prevalence ranges between 17 percent in the South East to 20 percent in the South South and South West respectively. Moderate stunting figures are 23 percent South East, 26 percent South South and 29 percent South West; the southern zones each have 8 percent moderate wasting. Severe undernourishment is of constant prevalence in the south; severe underweight is 5 percent, severe stunting 12 percent and severe wasting 2 percent in each zone. Incidence of malnourishment in children under 5 peaks at age 18 months when it declines gradually towards age 54 months. But underweight has another peak at age 42 months.

Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight (17 percent), stunted (23.7 percent) or wasted (9.1 percent); children of mothers with no education or with non-standard curriculum have relatively higher prevalence of malnutrition than the others.

Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight than girls (26.2 versus 24.3 percent), or stunted (36.0 versus 32.6 percent), or wasted (11.0 versus 10.5 percent). By virtue of all the three indices of malnutrition, malnourishment hardly surfaces until ages 6-11 months when it becomes pronounced and rises sharply to peak at ages 12-23 months and drops gently afterwards (Figure 2). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment. Malnutrition in children decreases as social economic status improves; it is at the most critical in children in the poorest and second quintiles of wealth; it abates slightly in children at the third and fourth quintiles and falls more significantly in those at the richest quintile with the figures of 16.3, 21.5 and 9.6 percent incidence of underweight, stunted and wasted.

3.3 BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding for the first years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for six months and continued breastfeeding with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding up to two years of age and beyond.

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine. The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Just 11.7 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. At age 6-9 months, 41 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods; by age 12-15 months, 78 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 31 percent are still breastfed. Girls were slightly more likely to be exclusively breastfed than boys at ages below six months and still had the higher level for timely complementary feeding at ages 20-23 months; this trend is neutralized at ages 12-15 months and completely reversed at ages 6-9 months. Urban children received higher levels of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding than their rural counterparts and levels of exclusive or complementary breastfeeding increases as level of education of the mother increases. Level of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age increased at the highest wealth quintiles; but relatively fewer children in these wealth classes were still being breastfed at the higher ages.

3.4 SALT IODIZATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. In Nigeria, there has been a strong effort by Government through its National Agency for Food and Drug Control (NAFDAC) to counter iodine deficiency in the diet of the household in a deliberate effort to achieve the international goal of sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency within a reasonable limit of time.

The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt ($\geq$15 parts per million – ppm). Table NU.5 shows details of salt consumption. In over 91 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits. Over four percent of the households had no salt. Salt was found to contain 15 ppm or more of iodine in 75 percent of the households. Use of adequately iodized salt was lower in the rural areas than in the urban (73 versus 80 percent), and increased from the poorest households (62.4 percent) to the richest households with 84 percent consumption of adequately iodized salt. Such consumption was lower in the North particularly in the North East (66.4 percent) than in the South particularly in the South East with 86 percent.

3.5 IMMUNIZATION

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS3 questionnaire. Otherwise, mothers or caretakers were asked to recall information about immunization history of the child whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and the frequency of such vaccination.

The percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the figures is the number of all children aged 12-23 months; thus only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination

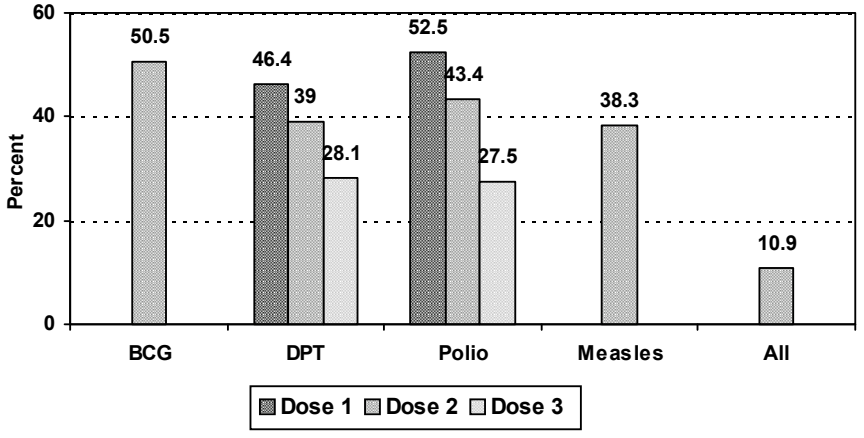
card or the mother's report. These therefore represent gross rates. The bottom panel gives net vaccination rates where the numerator is the number of only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards. Most of the reported cases of vaccination were not confirmed by health cards but by the mother's report only; 16.4 percent of children aged 12 – 23 months had all the nine (9) vaccinations with more than two in three of this number having vaccination cards to confirm having had the vaccinations. The chance of the vaccinated child having vaccination cards increased to almost half (0.5) as the child takes the last doses of Polio (Polio3) and DPT (DPT3) respectively.

Approximately 51 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 46 percent. The DPT percentage declines for subsequent doses to 39 percent at the second dose, and 28 percent at the third dose (Figure 2). Similarly, fewer than 53 percent of these children received Polio 1 by age 12 months declining to fewer than 28 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months of age is just 38 percent. The percentage of children who had all eight recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is only 11 percent. The table shows that there were children who received each of the vaccinations after the age of 1 year. Some 38 percent of children aged 12 - 23 had no vaccination at all.

Vaccination cards show that 17 percent of children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey received BCG; 17, 16 and 14 percent received DPT1, DPT2 and DPT3 respectively; 15, 16, 14 and 13 percent received Polio0, Polio1, Polio2 and Polio 3 respectively; 14 percent had measles vaccination while 12 percent received all the 8 vaccinations (see Figure 2) These indications from the health cards are commonly 50 percent of the figures by unsubstantiated mother's report. Apparently, most of the children who had all vaccinations have health cards.

Immunization figures varied widely across states but there is a definite geopolitical zonal trend; the South has relatively good figures particularly the South East and South West while the North returns poor figures particularly the North East and the North West; the North West has very poor record of vaccination. Vaccination improves as level of mother's education and wealth status improve. Urban figures are much higher but gender seems unimportant (Table CH.2)

Figure 2: Percentage of children 12-23 months who received immunizations by age 12 months, Nigeria 2007



3.6 ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SUSPECTED PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-five children with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. This question was limited to children who had suspected pneumonia within the previous two weeks and whether or not they had received an antibiotic within the previous two weeks.

Table CH.7 presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-five children by sex, age, region, residence, and family wealth. Over 46 percent of Nigeria's under-five children with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks prior to the survey had received an antibiotic. The percentage was considerably higher in the urban than in the rural sectors (over 59 versus less than 41 percent). The southern zones show higher percentage figures of antibiotic treatment of pneumonia particularly the South East with 63 percent, which declines to 38 percent in the North East. Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia is very low among the poorest households (under 30 percent) and among children of illiterate mothers (35 percent). The results for the states are not dependable given low reported cases of pneumonia per state; hence, data for the states are omitted.

3.7 SOLID FUEL USE

Cooking with solid fuels (biomass and coal) leads to high levels of indoor pollution and is a major cause of ill health in the world, particularly among under-5 children, in the form of acute respiratory illness. Table CH.8 shows data on use of solid fuel in the survey. Nationally, 75 percent of all households in Nigeria are using solid fuels for cooking; more than twice the number of rural households (92 percent) use such fuel compared to those in urban areas (41 percent). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also emphatic. The percentage declines from 99 percent for the poorest families to 22 percent for the richest and from 93 and 88 percent for households whose heads had no education or had non-formal education respectively to 48 for those headed by persons with at least secondary education. The table clearly shows that the percentage is high due to high level of use wood for cooking purposes.

3.8 MALARIA

Malaria is a leading cause of death of children under age five in Nigeria. It also contributes to anaemia in children and is a common cause of school absenteeism. Preventive measures, especially the use of mosquito nets treated with insecticide (ITNs), can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children. In areas where malaria is common, international recommendations suggest treating any fever in children as if it were malaria and immediately giving the child a full course of recommended anti-malarial tablets. Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever or convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Also, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food and should continue breastfeeding.

The MICS3 questionnaire incorporates questions on the use of bed nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age, as well as intermittent preventive therapy for malaria and anti-malarial treatment. MICS3 results indicate that household availability of mosquito nets in Nigeria is 4.7 percent and of insecticide-treated nets 4 percent (CH.10). The survey did not distinguish between long lasting or other treatment as that distinction is not yet public knowledge.

ITN use is very low; results indicate that 4.1 percent of children under the age of five slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 3.5 percent slept under an insecticide treated net (Table CH.11). ITN use among children under five is more prevalent in the urban than rural areas (5.5 versus

2.6 percent); it declines rather steadily as age of child increases and improves as family wealth increases. State variation in ITN use is very wide with prevalence figure ranging an invisible 0.1 percent in Bauchi state to the impressionable figure of 21 percent in Cross River state and from less than 2 percent in North West geopolitical zone to 8 percent in South South zone (Table CH 11). The large figure recorded for Cross Rivers, though too outlying, reflects a highly positive though aberrant phenomenon.

Questions on the prevalence and treatment of fever were asked for all children under age five. Approximately 13 percent of under-five children were ill with fever in the two weeks prior to the MICS3 (Table CH.12). Fever prevalence peaked at 12-23 months (15 percent) and declined to about 12 percent at ages 36 to 59 months; evidence is that it was highest for children of mothers with primary education and lowest for those whose mothers had no education; it also peaked at in families in the middle class (second to fourth wealth quintiles). There was little difference in fever prevalence among the males and females (13 versus 12.3 percent) but was somewhat higher in the rural areas than in the urban (13.1 versus 11.5 percent). State variation in prevalence of fever is very wide (3.6 percent in Adamawa state in North East to 29 percent in Ebonyi in the South East) (Table CH.12); the highest prevalence rates are in the south-eastern states and the lowest rates are in the south western, north-eastern and north-central states respectively. Incidence of fever was perhaps misreported, probably under-reported due to inability of parents to identify the correct symptoms. There are significant differentials by the geopolitical zones. The South West, North East and North Central zones each recording 10 percent prevalence of fever against 12 percent in the North West, 19 percent in the South East and 20 percent in the South South; the rate apparently increases as the swampy, rain and deltaic coast is approached particularly from the North east to the south.

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including any medicine given at home or given or prescribed at a health facility. Overall, 52 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with an “appropriate” anti-malarial drug and 36 percent received anti-malarial drugs within 24 hours of onset of symptoms.

“Appropriate” anti-malarial drugs include *chloroquin*, SP, *artimisinin* combination drugs, etc. In Nigeria, 36 percent of children with fever were given *chloroquine*, seven percent had SP, five percent were given quinine, 2.4 percent received *artemisinin* combination therapy, while only two percent were given a*modiaquine*. A relatively large percentage of children (nine percent) were given other types of medicines that are not anti-malarials, including anti-pyretics such as *paracetamol*, *aspirine* or *ibuprofen*.

The use of appropriate anti-malarial drugs in the treatment of malaria is independent of child age. It is slightly more likely for the male child (53 percent) than females (51 percent), more prevalent in the urban (63 percent) than rural areas (48 percent); and increases with level of mother’s education and with wealth status of the family. Regional trend of use of appropriate drugs in the treatment of malaria is rather inconsistent; but the north-central states have the highest use figure of 64 percent, followed by south-western and north-western states with 58 and 55 percent respectively; the North-eastern states record the lowest figure of fewer than 42 percent. (Table CH. 12).

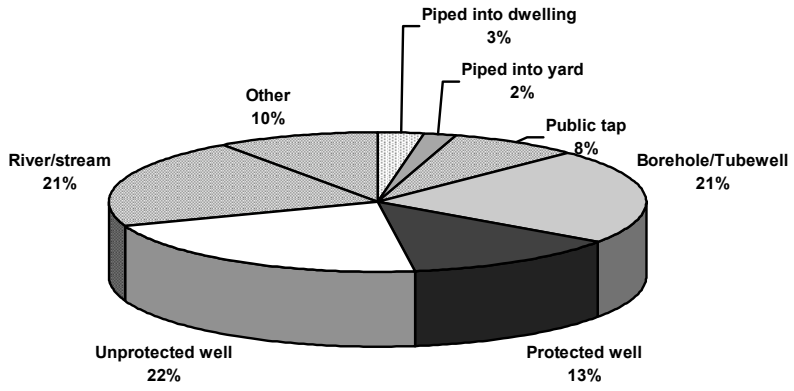
3.9 WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, particularly in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

An overview of the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in Table EN.7 Overall, less than 28 percent of the household members use improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. Sectors, geopolitical zones, education and wealth status all respectively show strong association with these habits. An incredible one percent of the poorest quintile lives out the two health habits against 70 percent of the richest quintile; less than 14 percent of households headed by persons with no education and less than 16 percent of the rural households respectively do so. North-south differential is strong as the North-west records 18 percent that is only half of the figures by each of the 3 southern zones. State disparities are very large; the north-eastern states of Taraba (5 percent) and Yobe (6 percent) hardly make an impression south-western states of Ogun (59 percent) and Lagos (67 percent) make some relatively respectable figure.

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1 and Figure 3. The population using *improved drinking water sources* are those who use any of the following types of supply: piped water, public tap, borehole or tube well, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Overall, 49 percent of the population has access to improved drinking water sources – 76 percent in urban areas and 37 percent in rural areas. There are North-South as well as zone-zone disparities; the situation in the Northern states is considerably worse than in the South; it is a constant 42 percent

Figure 3: Percent distribution of the population by source of drinking water, Nigeria 2007



in the 3 northern zones, constant 54 percent in the south-eastern and south-southern zones and 71 percent in the south-west. State disparities in availability of improved sources are enormous; availability ranged from 18 percent in Gombe state to almost 80 percent in Oyo state. Apparently, relative significance of each improved source of water supply is consistent across states.

Overall, the tube well/borehole is the main improved source of drinking water for the population accounting for 22 percent of the total water supply followed by protected wells with 13 percent. Piped water accounts for less than 13 percent of the water supply source (Table EN.1). Access to improved sources of drinking water increases with wealth status of the household; the poorest families have 14 percent access while the richest have over 80 percent access to improved water sources. Education of the household head and wealth status are critical factors; the likelihood of the household using improved sources of water increases as the level of education of the household head increases or as wealth status improves. Fourteen percent of households in the poorest wealth quintile use improved source of water against 81 percent of households in the richest quintile; the figure is 66 percent

among households headed by persons with secondary education or higher as against 37 percent among those headed by persons with no education

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. *Improved sanitation facilities* include: flush toilets connected to sewage systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets. Forty three percent of the population of Nigeria are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5). This percentage is 70 in urban areas and 31 percent in rural areas. Residents of the south-east (56 percent) and south-south (54 percent) are the most likely to use improved facilities; the South- west (39 percent), North-west (34 percent) and the North-central (30 percent) rank poorly in use of sanitary means of disposal of excreta. Level of education of the household head as well as the wealth status of the family are important factors as use of improved sanitation facilities increases as the level of education and wealth status appreciate. Pit latrines are the most common sanitation facilities while the flush systems are prevalent in the more urbanized states.

3.10 CONTRACEPTION

Current use of contraception was reported by 15 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.1); nine percent use modern methods while just 5.5 percent use traditional methods. The most popular method is the use of injectables that are used by 3.4 percent of married women in Nigeria; the pill, periodic abstinence, condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and withdrawal, respectively attracted 2.5, 2.0, 1.6, 1.4 and 1.3 percent of the women. Other methods were hardly used.

Contraceptive prevalence is highest (33 percent) among women in the richest quintile of the population and lowest (three percent) among women in the poorest quintile. Age and level of education of the women, parity, and residence are important factors. Twenty-seven and ten percent of urban and rural women, respectively practise any contraception. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraceptive methods than the older women. Thus, while only about four percent of married or in union women aged 15-19 use a method of contraception; almost 20 percent of women aged 35-39 years practice contraception although the figure declines slightly to 16 percent among the older women. About two percent of women with no children used contraceptive methods; the figure rises to 18 percent among women with three or more children. In the North, contraceptive use is rare particularly in the north-western states where less than five percent of the women use them. The South is significantly more disposed to contraceptive use particularly in the south-western states where 32 percent of the women are users. Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from five percent among those with no education to 20 percent among women with primary education, and to 30 percent among women with secondary or higher education.

3.11 ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

The provision of delivery assistance by skilled attendants can greatly improve outcomes for mothers and infants by the use of technically appropriate procedures, and accurate and speedy diagnosis and treatment of complications. *Skilled assistance at delivery* is defined as assistance provided by a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

About 44 percent of births occurring in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). The percentage is highest in the South East zone at 85 percent and lowest in the North West at 12 percent. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled person. Fifteen percent of women with no education delivered with the assistance of skilled personnel, the figure rising to 50 percent among the primary school educated and to almost 77 percent among the secondary or higher school educated. Family wealth, residence and age of women remain relevant. The figure rises from 12 percent in the poorest families to about

85 percent among the richest quintile of the population; and from 32 percent in the rural to 73 percent in the urban areas. Some 29 percent of deliveries by women aged 15-19 years are assisted professionally compared to around 50 percent for women aged 25-34 and less than 40 percent among women in the last ten years of their reproductive age.

Almost one in three (31 percent) of the births in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by a nurse/midwife. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 12 percent of births and auxiliary nurses assisted with two percent. Also 20 percent of birth deliveries were by traditional birth attendants (TBA) and about two percent by community health workers. There is a large disparity in assisted deliveries over states but the midwife is the most available delivery assistance in most of the states and the TBA displaces the midwife as the most popular assistance in the other states.

3.12 PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Nigeria, the proportion of children of primary school entry age (age 6) attending grade 1 is generally low; at 44 percent overall (Table ED.2). Gender differentials are minimal; however, significant differentials are observed across geopolitical zones and states and urban-rural areas. North-South disparity is very strong; the North east and North west zones have 23 and 30 percent of children of primary school entry age in grade 1. The southern zones recorded relatively high figures ranging between 72 and 76 percent. Children's participation in primary school is timelier in urban areas (59 percent) than in rural areas (39 percent). A positive association with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for mothers who have at least secondary school education, 69 percent children age 6 whose were attending the first grade; this is against 30 percent of children of primary school age by mothers with no education. In rich households, the proportion is around 69 percent, while it is 20 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Overall, 64 percent of children of primary school age in Nigeria are attending primary school or secondary school (Table ED.3); the figures are 58 percent and 81 percent in the rural and urban areas, respectively. The primary school net attendance ratio is high in the south being over 90 percent, high in the North central (84 percent) and low in the other northern zones. As would be expected, the ratio increases as level of education of the mother increases and as wealth status of the household improves. Forty-six percent of children of primary school age whose mothers are not educated are attending; the figure rises to about 91 percent where the mothers have primary education and to 96 percent where the mothers have secondary or more education. At national level male primary school attendance rate, 66 percent surpasses the female rate of 62 percent.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.6. At the time of the survey, only 36 percent of the children of primary completion age (11 years) were attending the last grade of primary education. This value should be distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary education. Some gender differential exists; the indicator is higher for male children (38 percent versus 34 percent for females). There is a trend for the indicator to increase from 18-21 percent in the North to 41 percent in North central to 62 percent in the South South geopolitical zones. Net primary school completion rate is positively associated with education of the mother and wealth of the household. It increases from 13 percent in the poorest to 64 percent in the richest households and from 23 percent of children of mothers with no education to 66 percent of those of mothers with at least secondary education.

Gender parity that expresses the primary and secondary net attendance rates of girls as percentage of corresponding rates for boys is shown in Table ED.7. Gender parity for primary school is 0.94. The figure is 0.99 for the southern states. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in the Northern states, particularly the North West; girls living in poor households did not fare well as those in other quintiles.

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In Nigeria's MICS 2007 the indicator was part of the women's questionnaire only and the results are based only on females age 15-49. Literacy was assessed on the ability of women to read a short simple statement or on school attendance. The percent literate is presented in Table ED.8. The table shows that in Nigeria, female youth literacy rate is 56 percent, i.e. only 11 out of every 20 women aged 15 – 24 years are literate. The rate increases from 45 percent in the rural sector to 77 percent in the urban. It also increases from the North to the South, from 21 percent in the North-west to 56 percent in the North-central and to over 80 percent in any of the southern geopolitical zones. But it is negatively associated with the age of the young woman. Women aged 15 – 19 are more literate (62 percent) than women aged 20-24 years (51 percent). It is less than one percent for women with no education, 14 percent for women with primary education and 100 percent where the women have at least secondary education. Young women in the poorest households are also only 14 percent literate as against 54 percent of them in middle wealth quintile and 89 percent of the young women in the richest households.

3.13 BIRTH REGISTRATION

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children.

The births of 23 percent of children less than five years of age in Nigeria have been registered (Table CP.1). There are variations in birth registration across sex, age of child, education of mother, socio-economic status of the household, residence, and states. A female birth has a slightly lower chance of being registered than the male's (22.5 percent versus 24 percent). The chance also increases with age of the child, level of education of the mother and wealth quintile of the household. It increases slowly from 20 percent among under-one children to 26 percent among children aged 48–59 months; markedly from 13 percent for children of uneducated mothers to 43 percent for those of secondary or higher school educated mothers; and from nine percent for the poorest quintile of the population to 51 percent among the richest quintile.

Percent birth registration of under-five children is only 15 percent in the rural against 43 percent in the urban areas, the huge difference being primarily due to the more pronounced poverty and low education in the rural areas and to a relatively large presence of mothers who do not know if their child's birth was registered. Variations between states are very large ranging from as low as 5-8 percent in some northern states to 59 percent in Lagos. Cost, travel distance, and lack of knowledge do not appear to be real reasons for differences in prevalence of birth registration as no serious correlation could be established between these factors and prevalence of birth registration.

3.14 EARLY MARRIAGE

Child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered poverty. Women married at younger ages are more likely to drop out of school and experience higher levels of fertility, domestic violence, and maternal mortality.

The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. Over 15 percent of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years of age) in Nigeria married before age 15 and 40 percent of the women aged 20-49 married before age 18. Early marriage is related to residence, education of the mother, wealth status of family, zones and states. Marriage before age 15 among women of reproductive age is more pronounced in the rural areas (19 percent) than in the urban areas (8 percent). It is more prevalent among daughters of women with non formal education (39 percent) than those with no education (26 percent) while daughters of women with secondary education or higher is 4 percent. Early marriage is a problem of the poor where 25 percent of girls in the poorest quintile are married early compared to just 5 percent of the richest quintile. It increases northwards from 5 percent in the south-west or 6 percent in the south-east to 11 percent in north central and to 33 percent in the most northern north-west. Prevalence of marriage before 18 among women of reproductive age follows almost identical differential pattern across wealth status, zones, education and age of women; but the figures are relatively higher declining from 72 percent in the north-central to 17 percent in the North-east and south-east respectively, decreasing from 41 percent in the rural to 35 percent in the urban areas, from 58 percent among women with no education to 16 percent among women with secondary education or higher. For women with non formal education, the figure is as high as 76 percent. The figure also decreases from 57 percent among the poorest quintile to 18 percent among women in the richest quintile of the population.

3.15 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION AND CONDOM USE

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect them from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts.
More than three out of every 4 interviewed women (77 percent) have heard of AIDS (Table HA.1). However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is just over 1 in 4 (27 percent). Forty-six percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner, 2 in 3 women (63 percent) know of using a condom every time, and 44 percent know of abstaining from sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 70 percent of women know at least one way, 30 percent do not know any of the three ways. Wealth status, education and residence status are associated with knowledge of prevention of HIV/AIDS. The rich and the educated are respectively better informed and more knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS and methods of its prevention than the poor and the uneducated. About 19 out of every 20 women with at least secondary education or in the richest quintile have heard of HIV/AIDS or know at least one way of its prevention; the figure reduces to less than 60 percent for women with no education or in the poorest quintile. Also about 40 percent of women with secondary education or higher or of women in the richest socio-economic class know all three ways of HIV/AIDS prevention as against 15 percent of the women in the lowest echelon. This pattern of relative differentials runs through data on knowledge of each of the three methods. Age of women is not important.

Table HA.3 presents the percentage of women 15-49 years who know two ways of preventing transmission of HIV. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods among women in Nigeria is low, fewer women identify misconceptions about HIV transmission and fewer have comprehensive knowledge (identify two prevention methods and three misconceptions). Such knowledge is highly associated with residence, education, age, wealth status and states or geopolitical zones. Overall, fewer than 40 percent of women report knowing two prevention methods; 30 percent claim ability to identify misconceptions while only 18 percent possess comprehensive knowledge. Just over 34 percent of the rural women and almost 50 percent of their urban counterparts know two HIV prevention methods; the knowledge increases as level of education or family wealth increases, from 24 percent for women with no education to 54 percent for women with secondary school or higher education; and from 21 percent of women in the poorest quintile to about 55 percent of women in the richest quintile. But the knowledge increases from the North to the South, for instance 29 percent in the North East to 51 percent in the South South and from the young to the old, e.g. 40-44 percent of the 15-29 year old to

34-36 percent among the 40-49 year old. Ability of women to identify misconceptions about HIV transmissions and possession of comprehensive knowledge about transmission follows the same trend across regimes of residence, wealth quintile, age, education, and geopolitical divisions.

A key indicator used to measure countries' responses to the HIV epidemic is the proportion of young people 15-24 years who know two methods of preventing HIV, who reject two misconceptions and who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV. About 19 percent of young women in Nigeria have such comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV; 42 percent claim knowledge of two prevention methods and 30 percent can identify misconceptions.

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. Over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. Condom use during sex with men other than husbands or live-in partners (non-marital, non-cohabiting) was assessed in women 15-24 years of age who had sex with such a partner in the previous year (Table HA.9). Of the women 15-24 years old, 39.4 percent report having high risk sex i.e. sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the MICS and 39.2 percent of the women used a condom in their last such act.

Urbanization, education and family wealth respectively promote the practice of high risk sex among young women; it increases from 34 percent in the rural areas to 55 percent in the urban, from 14 percent among the young with no education to over 68 percent among the secondary or higher school educated and from 20 percent among young women in the poorest quintile to over 61 percent among the richest quintile. Prevalence of high risk sex among the young women also varies with state/geopolitical zone. The North West reported a figure of five percent against 32, 44, 51, 73 and 73 percent respectively for the North Central, North East, South West, South East and South South respectively. The use of condom during high risk sex is also associated with residence, education and wealth status. Seven percent of women with no education used condom during their last higher risk sex, the figure rises to 47 percent among those with secondary education or higher. The figure also increases from 14 percent among the young in the poorest quintile to 59 percent among those in the richest quintile. (see Table HA 9)

3.16 ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

As the HIV epidemic progresses more and more, children are becoming orphaned and vulnerable due to HIV and AIDS. Children who are orphaned or living away from their parents may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in educational outcomes for children who have lost both parents (double orphans) versus children whose parents are alive (and who live with at least one of these parents) is one way to ensure that children's rights are being met even after their parents have died or are no longer able to care for them.

In Nigeria, 1 percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents (Table HA.12); only 61 percent of these double orphans are currently attending school. But among 84 percent of children ages 10-14 have both parents and are living with at least one such parent; 66 percent of the number are attending school. This suggests that the double orphans are disadvantaged in matters of primary school attendance.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Nigeria, 2007

Vaccinated at any time before the survey	Percentage of children who received:											Number of children aged 12-23 months
	BCG*	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3 **	Polio 0	Polio1	Polio2	Polio3 ***	Measles ****	All *****	None	
According to:												
Vaccination card	16.9	17.0	15.5	14.1	14.8	15.6	14.4	12.9	13.9	11.5	0.0	3,187
Mother's report	34.6	31.6	25.3	15.6	22.7	39.9	31.4	16.5	30.1	5.0	38.0	3,187
Either	51.5	48.6	40.8	29.6	37.5	55.6	45.9	29.4	44.0	16.4	38.0	3,187
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	50.5	46.4	39.0	28.1	37.0	52.5	43.4	27.5	38.3	10.9	38.0	3,187

*** MICS indicator 25**
**** MICS indicator 27**
***** MICS indicator 26**
****** MICS indicator 28; MDG indicator 15**
******* MICS indicator 31**

Table CH.7: Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks*	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey
Sex		
Male	47.3	173
Female	45.4	154
Geopolitical zones		
North central	40.2	62
North east	37.9	79
North west	52.4	77
South east	**	(16)
South south	47.6	68
South west	**	(23)
Area: Sector		
Rural	40.6	225
Urban	59.2	101
Age		
0-11 months	55.7	63
12-23 months	35.1	62
24-35 months	33.6	64
36-47 months	58.5	82
48-59 months	45.2	56
Mother's education		
None	35.2	134
Primary	53.0	91
Secondary +	54.8	96
Non-standard curriculum	**	(5)
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	29.4	60
Second	35.7	64
Middle	42.3	67
Fourth	51.7	60
Richest	67.8	77
Total	**46.4**	**327**

*** MICS indicator 22**
**** Observation is less than 25**

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, Nigeria, 2007

	Electricity	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal, lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other source	Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
Geopolitical zones															
North central	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.2	0.2	3.8	82.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	87.1	3,104
North east	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	32.8	0.2	0.9	59.5	0.3	1.6	0.2	2.0	100.0	62.7	6,391
North west	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.6	83.4	5.2	0.4	3.5	0.7	100.0	93.1	5,728
South east	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	19.0	0.1	0.3	79.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	80.3	2,611
South south	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	30.0	0.1	0.5	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	67.9	4,100
South west	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.1	7.2	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	65.1	4,801
Area: Sector															
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.7	87.2	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	91.7	17,882
Urban	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	54.6	0.2	5.2	35.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	41.4	8,853
Education of household head															
None	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.2	86.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	100.0	92.6	11,939
Primary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.7	0.1	2.6	74.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	77.6	5,407
Secondary +	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	47.9	0.2	3.3	44.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	48.4	8,682
Non-standard curriculum	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.0	1.3	75.7	6.9	3.1	2.4	3.8	100.0	89.4	669
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	91.2	3.3	1.9	2.5	0.9	100.0	99.1	5,230
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	92.0	2.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	100.0	97.3	5,015
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.7	91.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	93.9	5,268
Fourth	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.2	4.7	62.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	67.1	5,704
Richest	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	71.9	0.2	3.5	18.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	22.2	5,518
Total	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**23.0**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**70.2**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**75.0**	**26,735**

*** MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29**

Table CH.11: Children sleeping under bed

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months that slept under an insecticide treated net during the previous night, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage of children who:						Number of children aged 0-59 months
	Slept under a bednet*	Slept under an insecticide treated net**	Slept under an untreated net	Slept under a net but don't know if treated	Don't know if slept under a net	Did not sleep under a bednet	
Sex							
Male	3.8	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	95.4	8,396
Female	4.5	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	94.7	8,153
Geopolitical zones							
North central	3.8	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.9	95.2	2,041
North east	3.4	3.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	95.6	4,070
North west	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	97.3	4,668
South east	6.8	5.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	92.0	1,292
South south	8.5	7.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	91.0	2,263
South west	3.3	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	95.0	2,215
Area: Sector							
Rural	3.3	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	95.9	11,550
Urban	6.2	5.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	93.0	4,999
Age							
0-11 months	5.7	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	93.5	3,374
12-23 months	4.7	3.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	94.6	3,187
24-35 months	3.4	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	95.9	3,427
36-47 months	3.9	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	95.3	3,727
48-59 months	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	95.9	2,833
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	97.9	3,214
Second	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	97.2	3,389
Middle	3.6	2.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	95.4	3,293
Fourth	5.3	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	93.8	3,339
Richest	8.5	7.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	90.8	3,315
Total	**4.1**	**3.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**95.0**	**16,549**

*** MICS indicator 38**

**** MICS indicator 37; MDG indicator 22**

Table CH.12: Treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who were ill with fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, Nigeria, 2007

			Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were treated with:														
			Anti-malarias:							Other medications:							
	Had a fever in last two weeks	Number of children	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine	Artemisinin based combinations	Other anti-malarial	Any appropriate anti-malarial drug	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Don't know	Any appropriate anti-malarial drug within 24 hours of onset of	Number of children with fever in last two
Sex																	
Male	13.0	8,396	6.5	36.8	1.9	4.9	2.6	9.6	53.1	54.5	2.5	0.3	16.6	5.8	37.2	1,089	
Female	12.3	8,153	6.9	35.7	2.0	4.8	2.1	7.5	50.7	58.0	2.6	0.1	16.9	4.7	34.5	1,001	
Geopolitical zones																	
North central	10.3	2,041	10.8	45.2	6.7	7.6	3.2	6.2	63.7	48.7	2.5	0.3	13.0	7.2	44.6	209	
North east	9.7	4,070	1.4	30.1	0.0	4.1	0.5	9.4	41.5	46.9	1.0	0.5	20.9	4.4	29.4	396	
North west	12.2	4,668	12.6	42.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	5.9	55.3	53.6	4.1	0.2	10.1	3.1	39.5	571	
South east	18.5	1,292	4.0	27.5	2.0	5.5	1.7	12.9	48.6	58.3	1.8	0.0	14.2	8.9	30.6	240	
South south	20.3	2,263	5.3	33.9	1.2	6.2	3.6	7.2	50.4	65.9	3.0	0.1	18.5	6.9	33.0	460	
South west	9.7	2,215	2.7	37.0	1.0	7.3	4.2	14.5	58.0	64.4	1.2	0.2	29.2	3.4	42.5	215	
Area: Sector																	
Rural	13.1	11,550	5.6	34.6	1.8	4.0	2.0	6.7	47.8	53.1	2.3	0.3	16.3	5.8	30.5	1,517	
Urban	11.5	4,999	9.5	40.7	2.2	7.2	3.4	13.5	62.9	64.4	3.3	0.1	17.9	4.0	50.4	573	
Age																	
0-11 months	10.9	3,374	8.5	35.8	2.1	2.6	4.2	8.3	52.3	55.3	2.5	0.1	17.2	4.6	36.1	369	
12-23 months	15.0	3,187	8.3	37.9	1.6	6.0	3.0	6.6	53.1	55.5	3.7	0.1	20.5	6.4	34.6	476	
24-35 months	13.1	3,427	6.8	36.5	1.0	6.4	1.0	9.3	52.6	57.4	2.4	0.2	16.3	4.8	38.5	448	
36-47 months	12.0	3,727	5.2	35.2	2.1	4.6	2.0	10.3	51.5	56.6	2.0	0.3	15.1	6.3	37.0	448	
48-59 months	12.3	2,833	4.3	35.7	3.3	4.0	1.8	8.3	49.8	56.2	1.8	0.5	13.8	3.8	33.0	348	
Mother's education																	
None	10.9	7,726	7.0	35.9	1.7	2.8	1.2	4.5	45.6	46.6	2.5	0.4	14.9	4.6	26.9	846	
Primary	15.0	3,834	4.5	36.6	1.8	5.5	2.4	8.1	51.5	62.3	2.9	0.0	16.6	6.2	36.4	577	
Secondary +	13.5	4,696	7.5	36.1	2.6	7.4	4.0	14.6	61.0	63.3	2.5	0.1	19.8	5.4	47.6	632	
Non-standard curriculum	12.3	291	18.5	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	51.0	61.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.0	36.8	36	
Missing/DK	**	3	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1	
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	10.7	3,214	4.7	25.4	1.4	3.8	0.6	3.9	34.6	33.7	1.4	0.6	14.2	7.0	17.9	343	
Second	13.1	3,389	5.6	34.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	4.8	46.0	53.1	3.5	0.3	15.9	4.4	28.2	445	
Middle	13.4	3,293	4.7	39.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	7.3	50.8	61.1	1.8	0.1	17.1	5.8	35.6	441	
Fourth	14.2	3,339	8.4	38.9	2.2	7.8	2.7	9.3	57.1	63.0	2.9	0.0	15.2	6.0	40.0	476	
Richest	11.6	3,315	9.8	41.5	2.2	8.7	4.8	17.6	69.3	66.0	2.9	0.1	21.5	3.4	56.3	386	
Total	**12.6**	**16,549**	**6.7**	**36.3**	**1.9**	**4.8**	**2.4**	**8.6**	**52.0**	**56.2**	**2.5**	**0.2**	**16.7**	**5.3**	**35.9**	**2,091**	

*** MICS indicator 39; MDG indicator 22** **** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases**

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Nigeria, 2007

	Person assisting at delivery								Total	Any skilled personnel *	Delivered in health facility **	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health workers	Relative/ friends	Other	No attendant				
Geopolitical zones												
North central	11.8	32.9	1.1	9.1	1.7	35.4	2.0	5.9	100.0	45.9	41.9	834
North east	23.9	22.8	1.0	17.4	1.	26.2	1.4	6.0	100.0	47.7	44.5	1,194
North west	0.9	10.4	0.4	30.6	1.6	32.2	1.4	22.6	100.0	11.7	9.1	1,950
South east	17.3	61.9	6.1	6.8	0.3	3.9	0.9	2.4	100.0	85.2	74.9	557
South south	9.8	38.8	2.3	34.5	1.7	6.9	2.1	3.7	100.0	51.0	51.3	952
South west	17.9	54.2	3.4	4.8	1.7	1.77.5	6.1	4.2	100.0	75.6	68.2	940
Sector												
Rural	5.7	23.9	1.9	25.5	1.9	26.9	1.7	12.4	100.0	31.5	29.1	4,445
Urban	25.6	45.9	1.7	8.0	0.6	9.9	3.5	5.0	100.0	73.2	66.2	1,982
Age												
15-19	8.1	19.5	1.5	32.1	0.6	29.9	1.2	7.2	100.0	29.1	27.9	463
20-24	6.2	30.5	2.1	23.8	2.1	25.2	1.6	8.5	100.0	38.7	34.2	1,247
25-29	14.2	33.6	1.5	18.9	1.5	19.4	2.4	8.4	100.0	49.3	45.9	1,940
30-34	15.2	32.9	2.4	16.2	1.1	18.5	2.2	11.4	100.0	50.5	46.0	1,468
35-39	11.9	30.7	1.8	19.2	2.0	20.7	2.7	10.9	100.0	44.4	40.2	817
40-44	10.4	22.2	0.9	18.1	1.7	25.5	2.7	18.4	100.0	33.5	29.8	360
45-49	8.6	28.1	1.6	14.9	0.0	24.9	4.5	17.4	100.0	38.3	35.6	132
Education												
None	2.8	12.1	0.5	27.0	1.7	35.5	1.6	18.8	100.0	15.4	13.4	2,604
Primary	10.5	36.4	3.2	21.2	1.9	18.5	3.0	5.3	100.0	50.2	47.0	1,588
Secondary +	24.3	50.4	2.3	10.2	1.1	6.9	2.4	2.7	100.0	76.9	70.5	2,130
Non-standard curriculum	2.3	7.7	4.3	35.4	0.0	29.8	3.0	17.4	100.0	14.3	6.3	104
Missing/DK	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	1.9	8.7	1.0	31.0	1.3	36.8	1.5	17.7	100.0	11.7	9.9	1,099
Second	3.5	16.5	1.4	27.6	2.0	33.8	1.2	14.0	100.0	21.4	19.5	1,301
Middle	5.5	26.1	2.3	22.6	3.1	25.1	2.7	12.6	100.0	33.8	31.2	1,287
Fourth	11.8	46.4	3.0	15.0	0.6	13.1	3.6	6.5	100.0	61.2	55.4	1,353
Richest	33.2	50.4	1.3	7.2	0.6	3.7	2.0	1.5	100.0	85.0	78.6	1,387
Total	**11.8**	**30.7**	**1.8**	**20.1**	**1.5**	**2.1.7**	**2.2**	**10.1**	**100.0**	**44.3**	**40.5**	**6,427**

*** MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17 ** MICS indicator 5 *** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases**

Table ED.7: Education gender parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Nigeria, 2007

	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Area: Sector						
Rural	53.7	58.6	0.92	41.7	44.6	0.94
Urban	77.5	79.7	0.97	67.2	66.5	1.01
Geopolitical zones						
North central	80.4	81.8	0.98	55.5	61.4	0.90
North east	30.4	31.6	0.96	30.7	28.6	1.08
North west	41.8	51.5	0.81	23.8	35.2	0.68
South east	91.1	91.7	0.99	70.2	68.8	1.02
South south	92.2	92.8	0.99	73.3	71.2	1.03
South west	92.2	93.4	0.99	74.0	75.6	0.98
Mother's education						
None	41.0	47.0	0.87	35.4	33.2	1.07
Primary	86.1	87.5	0.98	64.0	64.3	1.00
Secondary +	92.4	92.5	1.00	78.9	77.7	1.02
Non-standard curriculum	42.3	39.5	1.07	23.3	34.7	0.67
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	27.4	34.7	0.79	14.1	19.8	0.71
Second	46.4	51.4	0.90	28.2	35.1	0.80
Middle	65.5	71.1	0.92	50.8	51.7	0.98
Fourth	84.0	86.0	0.98	67.2	69.7	0.96
Richest	89.2	90.1	0.99	78.4	79.6	0.99
Total	**60.0**	**64.1**	**0.94**	**50.0**	**51.2**	**0.98**

*** MICS indicator 61; MDG indicator 9**

Table CP.5: Early marriage

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years in marriage or union before their 15th, percentage of women aged 20-49 years in marriage or in union before their 18th birthday and percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage married before age 15*	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18*	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 married/in union**	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married/in union
Geopolitical Zone							
North central	11.2	3,069	72.1	2,575	18.6	494	2,229
North east	14.3	6,341	16.8	5,365	34.2	976	4,534
North west	33.3	5,571	30.0	4,731	57.8	840	5,031
South east	5.8	2,411	17.4	1,884	3.9	526	1,145
South south	8.6	3,777	47.7	2,996	8.4	781	2,092
South west	5.4	3,396	23.0	2,799	6.1	598	2,216
Sector of Residence							
Rural	18.9	16,320	41.0	13,477	31.8	2,844	12,126
Urban	8.1	8,245	35.2	6,873	9.4	1,372	5,121
Age of Women							
15-19	7.3	4,215	.	n.a	24.5	4,215	1,034
20-24	14.8	4,303	34.3	4,303	n.a	n.a	2,397
25-29	17.0	4,972	39.0	4,972	n.a	n.a	4,008
30-34	17.9	3,988	42.2	3,988	n.a	n.a	3,557
35-39	17.5	3,150	41.6	3,150	n.a	n.a	2,850
40-44	18.4	2,270	43.9	2,270	n.a	n.a	1,998
45-49	16.7	1,666	38.7	1,666	n.a	n.a	1,404
Education of the Women							
None	26.4	9,843	58.3	8,762	68.4	1,081	8,643
Primary	13.5	4,603	39.0	3,979	21.1	624	3,563
Secondary +	4.0	9,761	15.7	7,291	5.6	2,470	4,712
Non-standard curriculum	39.3	352	75.6	314	64.5	38	326
Missing/DK	***	(6)	***	(4)	***	(3)	(2)
Wealth Index Quintiles							
Poorest	25.1	4,443	56.6	3,826	55.6	618	3,694
Second	22.3	4,569	54.7	3,838	39.6	730	3,656
Middle	17.2	4,617	45.5	3,710	24.6	906	3,123
Fourth	10.1	5,113	29.8	4,136	11.8	977	3,217
Richest	5.3	5,824	17.8	4,839	6.4	984	3,558
Total	**15.3**	**24,565**	**39.5**	**20,350**	**24.5**	**4,215**	**17,247**

*** MICS indicator 67**

** MICS indicator 68

na: not applicable

*** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Nigeria, 2007

	Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)*	Number of women
Geopolitical Zones				
North central	37.8	24.4	14.3	3,069
North east	29.3	26.0	14.4	6,341
North west	37.8	33.1	20.8	5,571
South east	43.9	39.6	22.8	2,411
South south	51.4	29.6	20.2	3,777
South west	46.4	29.9	19.6	3,396
Sector of residence				
Rural	34.4	24.7	15.3	16,320
Urban	49.5	40.1	24.3	8,245
Age				
15-19	40.1	30.1	18.3	4,215
20-24	43.7	30.6	20.6	4,303
15-24	41.9	30.4	19.4	8,518
25-29	40.1	31.6	18.7	4,972
30-34	38.2	31.5	19.1	3,988
35-39	39.8	29.5	17.6	3,150
40-44	33.6	24.1	14.1	2,270
45-49	35.9	26.6	16.3	1,666
Education				
None	23.7	19.7	12.0	9,843
Primary	43.4	27.4	15.9	4,603
Secondary +	53.9	41.4	26.0	9,761
Non-standard curriculum	29.2	23.8	11.7	352
Missing/DK	**	**	**	6
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	21.4	16.7	10.6	4,443
Second	29.3	19.9	12.2	4,569
Middle	40.2	26.2	16.3	4,617
Fourth	46.7	34.0	20.8	5,113
Richest	54.5	47.0	28.4	5,824
Total	**39.5**	**29.9**	**18.3**	**24,565**

*** MICS indicator 82; MDG indicator 19b**
**** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases**

Table HA.9: Condom use at last high-risk sex
Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who had high risk sex in the previous year and who used a condom at last high risk sex, Nigeria, 2007

	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percent who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner*	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months	Percent who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner**	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
Geopolitical zones								
North central	62.0	54.3	2.1	1,035	32.3	563	41.0	182
North east	60.5	57.3	1.8	2,077	44.0	1,190	34.2	524
North west	78.9	77.2	1.2	1,807	4.7	1,396	43.7	66
South east	37.9	31.8	2.0	970	73.1	308	48.2	226
South south	69.0	63.6	6.4	1,472	72.7	936	36.0	680
South west	49.8	41.8	1.3	1,157	50.7	484	47.5	245
Sector of residence								
Rural	67.2	62.9	2.2	5,613	33.5	3,530	30.8	1,184
Urban	52.1	46.4	3.0	2,905	54.9	1,347	52.5	739
Age								
15-19	44.2	40.6	1.7	4,215	48.6	1,713	37.3	832
20-24	79.5	73.5	3.2	4,303	34.5	3,164	40.5	1,091
Education								
None	78.8	77.6	1.0	2,585	14.0	2,007	6.9	280
Primary	65.9	60.3	2.7	1,231	32.5	741	34.1	241
Secondary +	51.2	44.5	3.3	4,596	68.4	2,048	46.5	1,400
Non-standard curriculum	79.9	77.2	0.0	100	0.0	77	-	-
Missing/DK	***	***	***	6	***	4	***	2
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	73.9	71.5	1.6	1,317	19.9	942	13.5	187
Second	71.2	67.3	1.7	1,508	29.5	1,015	19.7	300
Middle	63.3	58.2	2.5	1,740	36.7	1,013	35.2	372
Fourth	57.7	52.0	2.5	1,880	50.5	977	40.8	494
Richest	50.7	44.8	3.5	2,074	61.4	929	59.0	571
Total	**62.0**	**57.3**	**2.5**	**8,518**	**39.4**	**4,877**	**39.2**	**1,923**

*** MICS indicator 85**
**** MICS indicator 83; MDG indicator 19a** ***** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases**

Table HA.12: School attendance of orphaned and vulnerable children
School attendance of children aged 10-14 years by orphanhood and vulnerability due to AIDS, Nigeria, 2007

	Percent of children whose mother and father have died	School attendance rate of children whose mother and father have died	Percent of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	School attendance rate of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	Double orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio*		Percent of children who are orphaned or vulnerable	School attendance of children who are orphaned or vulnerable	Percent of children who are not orphaned or vulnerable	School attendance of children who are not orphaned or vulnerable	OVC vs non-OVC school attendance ratio	Total number of children aged 10-14 years
Sex												
Male	1.0	66.9	84.7	68.6	0.97		13.3	80.5	86.7	69.8	1.15	7,976
Female	1.2	56.4	83.1	62.7	0.90		13.1	75.3	86.9	64.3	1.17	8,315
Geopolitical zones												
North central	1.2	76.3	84.2	86.4	0.88		14.0	87.7	86.0	86.3	1.02	2,189
North east	0.8	24.3	89.6	31.1	0.78		9.2	42.9	90.8	33.0	1.30	4,002
North west	0.8	18.1	94.1	54.2	0.33		8.3	59.7	91.7	53.2	1.12	4,263
South east	2.0	83.7	67.7	96.8	0.86		27.9	91.3	72.1	96.9	0.94	1,459
South south	1.4	90.0	74.8	96.0	0.94		20.8	91.0	79.2	96.1	0.95	2,141
South west	1.1	90.9	73.4	97.2	0.93		12.1	96.2	87.9	97.5	0.99	2,238
Area: Sector												
Rural	1.2	62.7	86.0	60.1	1.04		12.8	75.8	87.2	60.9	1.24	11,640
Urban	0.9	56.2	78.7	80.8	0.70		14.2	82.5	85.8	82.4	1.00	4,651
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	1.3	32.1	90.5	35.1	0.91		10.9	49.2	89.1	35.3	1.39	3,378
Second	0.7	39.8	88.3	52.7	0.76		11.1	68.8	88.9	53.4	1.29	3,459
Middle	1.5	74.9	82.3	70.8	1.06		14.3	83.0	85.7	72.0	1.15	3,366
Fourth	1.4	77.9	79.0	88.6	0.88		16.3	87.4	83.7	89.3	0.98	3,245
Richest	0.5	85.7	78.2	92.4	0.93		13.7	94.3	86.3	92.3	1.02	2,842
Total	**1.1**	**61.1**	**83.9**	**65.6**	**0.93**		**13.2**	**77.9**	**86.8**	**67.0**	**1.16**	**16,291**

*** MICS indicator 77; MDG indicator 20**

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment
Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, Nigeria, 2007

	Weight for age: % below -2 SD*	Weight for age: % below -3 SD	Height for age: % below -2 SD**	Height for age: % below -3 SD	Weight for height: % below -2 SD***	Weight for height: % below -3 SD	Weight for height: % above +2 SD	Number of children
Sex								
Male	26.2	8.4	36.0	20.7	11.0	3.1	7.3	5,990
Female	24.3	8.3	32.6	18.2	10.5	3.3	8.6	5,807
State								
Abia	20.1	3.0	23.7	9.5	9.5	2.6	3.3	205
Adamawa	21.7	8.5	34.6	23.2	10.3	4.0	33.5	179
Akwa-Ibom	27.8	7.3	31.4	16.3	9.2	1.4	1.9	438
Anambra	14.8	4.8	16.0	9.2	6.4	2.4	3.2	208
Bauchi	33.1	14.7	46.8	27.8	11.5	4.1	25.0	498
Bayelsa	14.0	3.3	19.5	6.7	5.9	1.4	3.8	98
Benue	16.6	3.3	25.7	12.4	6.8	1.9	3.7	514
Borno	32.1	12.0	37.2	21.0	14.4	5.1	16.5	407
Cross-River	17.5	2.6	21.8	8.8	10.1	1.6	1.9	336
Delta	19.6	3.3	25.6	11.0	7.3	2.0	3.7	495
Ebonyi	19.0	4.5	28.6	14.5	6.6	1.5	6.9	200
Edo	12.4	1.5	27.5	9.8	5.9	0.9	3.0	310
Ekiti	17.2	4.1	33.6	13.1	7.8	1.6	6.1	125
Enugu	13.4	3.8	17.8	7.5	6.2	1.4	4.1	251
Gombe	26.9	13.1	29.7	16.6	20.7	9.0	22.1	108
Imo	17.0	5.8	30.1	18.4	7.8	2.9	9.7	201
Jigawa	51.5	21.6	59.6	42.4	18.1	6.8	5.1	438
Kaduna	30.3	8.9	49.7	29.0	10.2	3.3	12.2	804
Kano	48.8	25.6	60.9	43.7	19.5	7.0	8.4	549
Katsina	40.7	13.9	56.8	34.7	18.3	6.0	7.6	256
Kebbi	45.1	24.8	55.6	41.3	20.3	7.7	7.7	143
Kogi	20.1	5.5	31.1	17.9	8.8	1.5	3.7	184
Kwara	27.6	10.5	37.8	18.5	12.7	2.5	5.5	201
Lagos	15.6	3.3	20.3	13.8	9.4	1.8	4.7	1,084
Nasarawa	20.5	10.0	26.6	11.5	12.3	5.6	10.5	218
Niger	28.0	9.2	35.6	20.0	17.2	4.1	6.7	276
Ogun	20.6	4.2	30.2	13.0	11.1	3.4	6.5	323
Ondo	17.0	4.1	28.2	12.6	5.1	2.4	8.5	311
Osun	17.4	3.4	21.7	5.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	514
Oyo	24.3	4.1	31.8	15.5	7.1	1.0	5.1	708
Plataeu	19.1	5.9	29.0	16.8	14.6	5.1	6.9	269
Rivers	21.8	7.7	27.0	12.1	8.9	3.2	6.5	316
Sokoto	38.9	13.9	66.7	50.2	11.9	3.3	9.2	234
Taraba	22.9	11.2	27.1	15.3	14.1	7.1	18.8	127
Yobe	37.0	18.8	43.3	30.0	16.4	7.0	16.7	177
Zamfara	45.4	29.4	47.9	33.6	21.0	10.9	6.7	41
Abuja FCT	17.9	6.3	22.8	8.2	11.0	1.9	6.3	52

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment (Cont'd)
Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, Nigeria, 2007

	Weight for age: % below -2 SD	Weight for age: % below -3 SD*	Height for age: % below -2 SD	Height for age: % below -3 SD**	Weight for height: % below -2 SD	Weight for height: % below -3 SD***	Weight for height: % above +2 SD	Number of children
Area: Sector								
Rural	28.5	10.0	38.5	22.0	11.3	3.6	8.6	7,790
Urban	19.0	5.1	26.2	14.4	9.8	2.4	6.5	4,007
Geopolitical zones								
North central	21.0	6.7	29.8	15.4	11.4	3.2	5.8	1,713
North east	24.3	9.1	31.4	19.6	11.9	3.8	14.7	2,581
North west	41.2	17.1	56.6	38.0	15.5	5.4	9.0	2,466
South east	16.7	4.3	22.9	11.6	7.2	2.1	5.4	1,065
South south	20.0	4.5	26.4	11.5	8.2	1.8	3.3	1,992
South west	20.3	3.9	28.5	11.9	7.5	1.6	5.6	1,981
Age								
< 6 months	5.0	1.1	10.8	3.9	6.8	1.3	11.6	1,119
6-11 months	23.3	8.4	21.8	10.7	14.5	4.5	10.2	1,240
12-23 months	33.2	11.9	41.5	21.8	15.5	4.0	9.3	2,344
24-35 months	28.3	11.5	35.8	22.0	11.0	3.4	7.2	2,476
36-47 months	25.9	7.8	39.8	23.4	9.2	3.4	7.2	2,660
48-59 months	23.9	5.0	37.9	22.4	7.0	2.1	4.8	1,958
Mother's education								
None	33.5	13.3	45.0	27.6	13.3	4.7	11.7	4,461
Primary	23.7	5.9	32.5	17.7	9.1	2.4	5.8	3,159
Secondary +	16.9	4.4	23.7	11.5	9.1	2.1	5.4	4,028
Non-standard curriculum	40.7	18.2	44.1	26.9	16.8	5.6	8.8	149
Missing/DK	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	(1)
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	32.1	13.8	43.6	27.5	13.4	4.3	13.0	1,855
Second	32.8	11.7	43.2	26.3	12.2	4.5	9.3	2,142
Middle	28.9	9.6	39.4	20.7	11.7	3.6	8.0	2,347
Fourth	20.7	4.9	29.7	15.4	8.3	2.2	6.4	2,698
Richest	16.3	4.4	21.5	11.7	9.6	2.1	4.9	2,756
Total	25.3	8.3	34.3	19.4	10.8	3.2	7.9	11,797

* MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4
** MICS indicator 7
*** MICS indicator 8
****Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percent of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Nigeria, 2007

		Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
		Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed *	Number of children	Percent receiving breast milk and solid/mushy food **	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed ***	Number of children
Sex	Male	13.7	566	11.0	841	43.2	559	77.9	877	28.4	359
	Female	14.3	588	12.2	892	38.7	584	77.7	817	32.8	319
Area: Sector	Rural	12.5	836	10.5	1,259	36.9	778	79.4	1,269	35.9	427
	Urban	18.1	318	14.8	474	49.4	365	73.0	425	21.3	251
Geopolitical zones	North central	34.3	131	30.9	215	49.9	158	82.0	155	41.2	82
	North east	10.3	286	8.1	392	41.0	254	62.9	445	30.9	162
	North west	9.5	390	6.7	571	24.2	317	90.4	674	57.4	116
	South east	9.0	85	6.5	133	62.7	83	57.8	90	8.0	82
	South south	12.1	148	11.6	226	53.2	161	67.3	172	15.7	129
	South west	21.6	114	15.7	195	41.2	170	84.2	158	27.5	107
Mother's education	None	10.3	570	7.9	808	27.8	471	79.6	1,001	49.6	219
	Primary	13.8	235	12.2	380	48.3	271	81.3	303	30.9	197
	Secondary +	21.4	327	17.7	512	52.4	387	69.1	350	12.9	258
	Non-standard curriculum	(3.3)	23	3.2	34	(19.3)	14	82.0	40	****	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	10.3	242	9.0	347	30.0	207	76.3	438	42.6	86
	Second	10.6	266	11.3	371	37.2	239	81.8	402	45.7	105
	Middle	14.2	248	10.2	386	35.5	213	78.9	321	44.9	117
	Fourth	13.5	207	10.9	324	40.4	245	81.3	273	20.0	177
	Richest	23.8	190	17.7	305	59.3	240	69.0	261	17.6	192
Total		**14.0**	**1,154**	**11.7**	**1,733**	**40.9**	**1,143**	**77.8**	**1,694**	**30.5**	**678**

* MICS indicator 15
** MICS indicator 17
*** MICS indicator 16
( ) Unweighted Observation less than 50 cases **** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table NU.5: Iodized salt consumption

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Percent of households with salt test result			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Percent of households with no salt	< 15 PPM	15+ PPM*		
State	Abia	89.4	485	1.7	8.3	90.0	100.0	441
	Adamawa	97.0	561	3.0	39.0	58.1	100.0	561
	Akwa-Ibom	97.3	699	2.0	26.2	71.7	100.0	694
	Anambra	84.9	452	1.4	11.0	87.6	100.0	389
	Bauchi	98.6	1,002	1.4	32.3	66.3	100.0	1,002
	Bayelsa	96.0	152	2.3	34.8	62.9	100.0	149
	Benue	96.9	799	2.3	24.5	73.3	100.0	793
	Borno	92.1	1,006	7.3	43.0	49.8	100.0	999
	Cross-River	96.7	716	2.4	5.6	92.0	100.0	709
	Delta	90.5	1,120	2.8	12.1	85.1	100.0	1,043
	Ebonyi	97.4	408	1.0	44.8	54.2	100.0	402
	Edo	96.1	654	2.9	10.6	86.5	100.0	648
	Ekiti	92.2	348	5.8	8.5	85.7	100.0	341
	Enugu	97.6	567	1.8	3.4	94.8	100.0	564
	Gombe	87.5	462	11.4	4.6	84.0	100.0	456
	Imo	94.4	698	2.2	4.1	93.7	100.0	675
	Jigawa	95.3	586	3.2	37.5	59.3	100.0	577
	Kaduna	96.6	1,328	3.4	9.5	87.1	100.0	1,328
	Kano	97.4	1,899	2.3	45.5	52.2	100.0	1,894
	Katsina	98.7	613	1.2	18.1	80.7	100.0	612
	Kebbi	32.3	398	21.7	31.2	47.1	100.0	164
	Kogi	96.1	452	3.5	29.6	67.0	100.0	450
	Kwara	93.9	511	4.7	20.4	74.9	100.0	503
	Lagos	87.9	2,386	10.0	11.4	78.6	100.0	2,328
	Nasarawa	96.0	323	3.5	14.7	81.8	100.0	321
	Niger	94.9	444	4.5	13.2	82.3	100.0	441
	Ogun	80.2	779	2.6	13.2	84.2	100.0	641
	Ondo	94.8	724	4.8	6.6	88.7	100.0	721
	Osun	78.3	1,330	12.4	21.1	66.5	100.0	1,189
	Oyo	79.0	1,620	2.4	4.0	93.6	100.0	1,313
	Plateau	89.9	477	6.8	15.8	77.4	100.0	460
	Rivers	90.1	760	4.9	16.4	78.8	100.0	720
	Sokoto	99.7	585	0.3	35.0	64.7	100.0	585
	Taraba	94.6	512	3.9	36.1	60.0	100.0	504
	Yobe	95.1	462	3.6	56.7	39.7	100.0	456
	Zamfara	98.8	320	0.8	11.7	87.6	100.0	319
	Abuja FCT	92.5	98	6.1	12.7	81.2	100.0	97
Total		91.2	26,735	4.4	20.7	74.9	100.0	25,485

Table NU.5: Iodized salt consumption (Cont'd)
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Percent of households with salt test result			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Percent of households with no salt	< 15 PPM	15+ PPM*		
Area: Sector	Rural	93.5	17,882	3.4	24.1	72.5	100.0	17,312
	Urban	86.3	8,853	6.5	13.6	79.9	100.0	8,173
Geopolitical zones	North central	94.7	3,104	4.1	20.2	75.7	100.0	3,064
	North east	92.1	6,391	6.7	26.9	66.4	100.0	6,306
	North west	92.9	5,728	2.8	29.3	67.8	100.0	5,478
	South east	93.0	2,611	1.7	12.4	85.9	100.0	2,470
	South south	93.8	4,100	3.0	14.8	82.2	100.0	3,963
	South west	82.4	4,801	5.9	11.1	83.0	100.0	4,205
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	94.1	5,230	3.4	34.1	62.4	100.0	5,095
	Second	93.3	5,015	3.3	26.1	70.6	100.0	4,841
	Middle	92.4	5,268	4.1	18.9	76.9	100.0	5,078
	Fourth	88.5	5,704	5.4	14.0	80.6	100.0	5,336
	Richest	88.1	5,518	5.4	11.1	83.5	100.0	5,136
Total		**91.2**	**26,735**	**4.4**	**20.7**	**74.9**	**100.0**	**25,485**

*MICS indicator 41

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Nigeria, 2007.

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	None	Percent with health card	No. of children aged 12-23 months
Sex	Male	52.6	48.8	40.3	28.7	37.8	54.9	45.3	29.7	43.9	16.0	38.0	17.9	1,656
	Female	50.2	48.4	41.3	30.6	37.2	56.3	46.5	29.0	44.2	16.9	38.0	18.5	1,530
State	Abia	89.3	81.3	77.3	62.7	74.7	86.7	69.3	45.3	64.9	25.3	9.3	41.3	51
	Adamawa	11.0	9.8	8.5	3.7	8.5	18.3	12.2	4.9	9.6	1.2	79.5	2.4	55
	Akwa-Ibom	77.1	69.1	57.4	39.4	43.0	79.0	67.0	44.0	53.1	23.0	12.9	37.3	105
	Anambra	80.4	72.5	60.8	47.1	56.9	74.5	43.1	21.6	60.8	15.7	17.6	25.5	42
	Bauchi	4.7	5.4	3.1	1.6	2.3	17.1	12.4	7.8	2.3	0.8	82.2	0.0	137
	Bayelsa	61.7	61.1	53.7	34.7	32.0	76.3	69.1	42.3	52.7	16.0	19.6	26.5	23
	Benue	62.8	56.0	50.7	29.3	37.2	76.9	71.8	38.5	61.5	21.5	20.5	15.2	95
	Borno	13.2	10.0	6.7	4.4	10.9	19.6	16.3	5.4	12.1	1.1	79.3	0.0	113
	Cross-River	89.5	86.8	73.7	46.1	53.9	85.5	80.3	53.9	75.0	30.3	6.6	46.1	83
	Delta	60.0	66.1	56.5	35.5	43.5	61.3	54.8	25.8	56.7	16.1	25.8	35.5	102
	Ebonyi	90.9	80.2	68.6	46.5	47.7	71.6	59.1	26.1	58.6	14.0	6.7	40.4	54
	Edo	85.5	77.3	66.7	53.3	60.5	78.9	68.4	46.1	69.3	32.9	9.2	40.8	70
	Ekiti	98.2	96.4	92.7	74.5	78.2	98.2	90.9	67.3	94.5	63.6	1.8	49.1	28
	Enugu	87.0	84.1	81.2	49.3	65.2	88.4	72.5	37.7	75.4	24.6	7.2	24.6	59
	Gombe	12.7	21.4	14.3	7.1	8.3	48.6	41.7	27.8	15.7	2.8	50.0	1.4	54
	Imo	91.2	84.2	75.4	52.6	75.4	84.2	70.2	42.1	71.9	21.1	8.8	29.8	56
	Jigawa	14.9	11.5	5.2	1.1	6.9	19.5	16.7	11.5	7.6	0.0	75.9	2.3	129
	Kaduna	38.6	38.0	25.4	15.5	22.5	56.3	44.4	30.3	34.0	7.0	38.0	16.2	254
	Kano	12.4	12.4	7.4	5.8	9.0	16.4	13.9	9.0	9.0	1.6	76.9	3.3	312
	Katsina	28.7	25.9	20.4	11.1	13.4	36.6	28.6	17.0	22.6	7.1	60.4	1.8	91
	Kebbi	12.4	12.7	5.6	2.4	3.8	25.6	20.3	13.5	9.5	0.8	67.9	3.0	67
	Kogi	86.3	83.3	75.0	70.8	57.1	91.8	79.6	55.1	87.8	46.8	5.9	39.2	34
	Kwara	(77.6)	(72.3)	(63.8)	(42.6)	(61.2)	(75.5)	(63.3)	(44.9)	(71.7)	(38.3)	(22.4)	(34.7)	(36)
	Lagos	94.0	93.9	77.3	65.2	91.0	74.6	52.2	41.8	92.4	37.3	4.5	22.4	263
	Nasarawa	62.3	56.4	51.3	34.6	37.0	69.1	63.0	51.9	38.0	27.2	28.4	20.7	46
	Niger	64.6	64.2	48.1	30.9	42.7	75.6	65.9	45.1	55.6	18.3	18.3	23.2	52
	Ogun	77.6	77.6	72.4	55.2	76.3	84.7	72.9	39.0	72.9	27.6	13.6	22.0	73
	Ondo	84.6	86.0	86.0	58.0	62.3	94.3	83.0	62.3	90.2	47.2	3.8	43.4	56
	Osun	(91.9)	(87.2)	(74.4)	(71.8)	(87.2)	(89.7)	(84.6)	(48.7)	(84.6)	(43.6)	(7.7)	(41.0)	(97)
	Oyo	80.0	70.0	61.7	51.7	59.1	81.8	63.6	37.9	67.2	25.0	13.6	18.2	158
	Plateau	69.2	59.2	56.6	40.8	43.6	76.9	73.1	52.6	54.7	35.1	19.2	29.5	56
	Rivers	65.5	59.3	50.0	27.8	35.7	73.2	57.1	28.6	43.9	3.5	15.8	28.1	73
	Sokoto	17.3	4.9	3.7	1.2	1.2	28.4	21.0	18.5	17.3	0.0	69.1	2.5	62
	Taraba	9.3	9.3	5.3	0.0	6.8	9.5	4.1	2.7	8.1	0.0	87.8	0.0	56
	Yobe	10.1	7.4	4.7	1.3	2.0	17.9	13.2	9.9	4.7	0.7	81.5	0.7	81
	Zamfara	7.5	8.1	8.1	6.3	0.6	31.5	24.7	19.8	5.0	1.2	67.9	0.0	55
	Abuja FCT	82.5	83.7	72.5	50.0	63.4	87.8	81.7	56.1	80.3	38.3	9.6	36.1	12

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Cont'd)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Nigeria, 2007

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	None	Percent with health card	No. of children aged 12-23 months
Area: Sector	Rural	41.3	38.2	31.0	20.6	26.5	48.0	39.6	24.8	33.4	10.5	46.1	14.1	2,237
	Urban	75.2	72.8	63.5	50.8	63.2	73.4	60.6	40.1	68.8	30.3	18.9	27.8	950
Geopolitical zones	North central	68.9	63.5	56.1	38.7	44.7	77.4	70.1	46.8	60.1	28.9	19.3	25.0	330
	North east	39.0	38.7	30.8	24.4	35.6	39.3	28.4	20.3	37.1	13.7	52.6	8.1	758
	North west	21.1	19.6	12.7	7.7	11.3	31.4	25.1	17.2	17.0	3.2	63.3	6.1	970
	South east	88.1	80.9	73.4	51.7	64.3	81.5	63.9	35.1	66.8	20.4	9.6	32.4	262
	South south	74.3	71.1	60.4	39.9	46.1	75.1	65.5	39.5	58.9	20.8	14.9	37.0	455
	South west	84.2	79.7	72.2	59.8	70.5	87.0	74.7	46.0	77.3	35.6	10.1	29.8	412
Mother's education	None	24.3	20.7	15.6	9.5	14.1	33.3	26.9	16.9	19.0	5.1	63.3	5.5	1,491
	Primary	69.6	65.1	55.5	40.6	50.0	72.7	59.8	36.6	57.7	21.1	19.6	23.6	752
	Secondary	84.3	82.9	72.3	55.9	68.5	79.5	66.9	45.0	75.8	32.5	9.6	36.0	883
	Non-standard curriculum	20.5	25.9	14.6	5.1	6.6	40.4	34.5	18.6	25.3	3.4	59.6	4.2	59
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(2)
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	21.2	18.9	15.8	9.6	11.6	30.3	24.8	14.9	17.7	5.4	67.1	6.0	612
	Second	31.5	30.7	24.9	14.9	17.4	41.8	35.0	22.2	25.5	8.6	54.2	10.2	658
	Middle	45.0	39.8	29.7	18.8	25.7	53.3	42.8	26.9	33.6	8.4	38.9	14.6	628
	Fourth	72.7	68.2	59.3	47.0	59.1	73.1	60.3	38.4	61.9	25.4	20.2	28.9	638
	Richest	85.4	83.7	72.4	56.6	72.4	78.2	65.5	43.7	79.6	33.4	10.8	30.6	650
Total		**51.5**	**48.6**	**40.8**	**29.6**	**37.5**	**55.6**	**45.9**	**29.4**	**44.0**	**16.4**	**38.0**	**18.2**	**3,187**

* Observations less than 25 cases
( ) Observations less than 50 cases

Table CH.10: Availability of insecticide treated nets

Percent of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN), Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	Percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN)*	Number of households
State			
Abia	3.4	2.5	485
Adamawa	0.2	0.1	561
Akwa-Ibom	11.8	11.4	699
Anambra	4.5	3.7	452
Bauchi	0.2	0.2	1,002
Bayelsa	6.5	5.6	152
Benue	1.3	1.0	799
Borno	0.9	0.9	1,006
Cross-River	15.9	14.6	716
Delta	4.2	4.1	1,120
Ebonyi	7.0	6.6	408
Edo	4.0	3.9	654
Ekiti	8.4	7.8	348
Enugu	7.4	4.8	567
Gombe	2.0	1.2	462
Imo	4.2	3.7	698
Jigawa	5.5	4.6	586
Kaduna	5.8	4.7	1,328
Kano	1.8	1.8	1,899
Katsina	0.8	0.7	613
Kebbi	6.6	2.5	398
Kogi	3.2	2.7	452
Kwara	6.3	4.6	511
Lagos	9.9	9.2	2,386
Nasarawa	20.3	14.6	323
Niger	2.5	2.1	444
Ogun	3.6	2.7	779
Ondo	1.8	1.5	724
Osun	2.1	1.9	1,330
Oyo	2.0	1.8	1,620
Plataeu	4.0	3.4	477
Rivers	4.8	4.2	760
Sokoto	8.3	5.7	585
Taraba	1.0	0.7	512
Yobe	1.4	0.7	462
Zamfara	1.8	1.2	320
Abuja FCT	11.5	10.1	98
Area: Sector			
Rural	4.0	3.3	17,882
Urban	6.0	5.3	8,853
Geopolitical zones			
North central	5.3	4.1	3,104
North east	4.2	3.8	6,391
North west	4.0	3.0	5,728
South east	5.2	4.1	2,611
South south	7.7	7.2	4,100
South west	2.7	2.4	4,801

Education of household head			
None	1.8	1.4	11,939
Primary	4.8	4.0	5,407
Secondary +	8.5	7.5	8,682
Non-standard curriculum	3.3	2.6	669
Missing/DK	**	**	36
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	1.3	1.0	5,230
Second	2.7	2.0	5,015
Middle	3.8	3.1	5,268
Fourth	4.9	4.3	5,704
Richest	10.1	9.1	5,518
	4.7	**4.0**	**26,735**

* MICS indicator 36

** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Nigeria, 2007

	Improved sources								Unimproved sources							Total Improved Source (%)	Number of Households
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tubewell/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank/drum	Surface water(river, stream, dam etc)	Bottled water	Other		
State																	
Abia	0.0	0.3	2.4	59.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.0	0.1	26.8	0.0	0.2	63.6	1.887
Adamawa	1.9	0.3	0.6	12.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	31.0	10.9	2.5	4.5	32.1	0.0	0.0	19.0	3.044
Akwa-Ibom	0.3	0.2	1.4	50.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.7	53.3	3.433
Anambra	0.2	0.0	0.6	39.6	11.0	5.3	0.4	0.3	2.2	5.2	3.2	0.8	29.5	100.0	1.5	57.4	2.316
Bauchi	0.5	0.5	1.6	15.9	16.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	48.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.1	0.3	35.2	5.840
Bayelsa	1.3	6.8	15.6	12.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	57.0	0.5	2.3	36.6	682
Benue	0.6	0.3	3.7	7.6	10.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	10.3	1.6	0.7	55.9	0.2	1.5	24.1	4.447
Borno	2.1	0.4	3.7	21.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	41.1	5.0	12.2	7.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	4.856
Cross-River	1.7	1.3	3.5	16.6	2.6	5.0	0.0	0.2	5.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.2	30.9	3.138
Delta	1.7	1.2	14.6	37.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.1	1.5	2.5	0.5	15.9	0.2	1.7	65.6	3.961
Ebonyi	0.5	3.9	5.3	30.3	5.2	5.9	0.1	0.0	6.9	7.4	0.1	1.3	33.0	0.0	0.2	51.2	2.086
Edo	0.3	0.9	6.6	30.1	21.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.2	4.6	0.2	28.0	1.1	2.8	60.7	2.936
Ekiti	2.2	1.3	15.5	21.7	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	2.2	67.4	1.171
Enugu	0.1	0.1	10.4	19.9	5.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	7.2	18.1	0.8	33.5	0.0	1.4	37.8	2,551
Gombe	1.9	0.0	0.2	11.6	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	46.3	0.9	5.3	0.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	18.2	2.468
Imo	6.0	2.5	2.6	50.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.8	33.3	0.0	0.2	62.6	2.597
Jigawa	3.6	0.1	7.3	38.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	56.0	3.373
Kaduna	4.5	3.4	3.3	4.1	32.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	34.6	3.4	0.0	3.2	8.2	0.0	1.7	48.9	7.770
Kano	2.8	1.5	8.5	22.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	40.7	5.1	0.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	2.3	39.8	9.722
Katsina	3.4	0.4	12.4	4.5	21.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	43.7	3.4	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.0	1.2	42.8	3,398
Kebbi	2.9	2.3	1.5	4.1	8.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	61.7	2.9	1.9	0.1	13.1	0.0	0.3	19.9	2.152
Kogi	3.7	1.0	8.1	13.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.2	2.7	0.2	46.6	0.0	1.3	36.2	2.016
Kwara	6.2	8.7	9.9	27.6	17.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	6.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	20.4	0.0	0.5	70.9	1.999
Lagos	3.7	7.8	22.4	32.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.5	0.6	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	12.9	75.6	9.552
Nasarawa	4.1	0.5	2.8	12.2	18.9	6.0	0.0	0.3	17.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.2	44.7	1.978
Niger	13.6	6.1	4.2	23.7	12.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	18.1	6.4	0.5	0.3	13.4	0.0	0.1	61.1	2.427
Ogun	2.1	2.5	17.6	39.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.3	73.9	2.476
Ondo	0.0	0.8	10.6	21.7	23.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	38.2	0.0	1.6	57.2	2.948
Osun	2.6	0.3	19.7	9.8	35.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	2.7	0.0	24.3	0.0	2.7	68.6	4.938
Oyo	1.5	3.0	14.2	27.1	32.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	10.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.8	79.5	6.099
Plateau	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.0	20.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	17.0	4.9	0.2	0.2	46.0	0.0	0.4	31.3	2.513
Rivers	0.2	0.4	12.4	36.2	11.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	25.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	10.2	0.1	0.9	61.0	3.263
Sokoto	11.9	0.2	5.6	7.6	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	67.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	29.3	2.966
Taraba	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.8	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.0	6.4	1.7	0.1	51.0	0.0	0.5	20.2	2.928
Yobe	2.4	0.2	1.3	12.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.8	1.8	3.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	5.2	30.9	2.670
Zamfara	2.1	0.0	3.2	25.0	22.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.7	2.8	0.0	1.4	22.9	0.0	0.1	53.1	1.767
Abuja FCT	13.5	6.1	8.3	33.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	5.5	5.2	20.2	0.1	0.9	67.3	473

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources (Cont'd)

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Nigeria, 2007

	Improved sources								Number of Households								
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water**	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank/drum	Surface water(river, stream, dam etc)	Bottled water**	Other	Total Improved Source (%)	Number of Households
Area: Sector																	
Rural	0.7	0.4	4.3	19.1	11.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	27.8	4.3	0.9	0.3	28.6	0.1	0.7	37.4	86,720
Urban	7.2	5.4	16.4	29.4	16.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	7.2	0.6	5.4	2.1	3.6	0.2	5.1	75.7	38,120
Geopolitical zones																	
North central	4.7	2.8	5.1	14.0	14.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	11.2	5.9	1.0	0.5	38.4	0.1	0.8	42.2	15,853
North east	2.1	2.7	7.9	20.4	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	29.7	3.2	4.9	1.8	13.5	0.3	4.5	42.0	31,358
North west	4.2	1.5	6.4	15.3	14.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	42.3	3.4	0.3	1.0	9.1	0.0	1.4	42.5	31,147
South east	1.5	1.4	4.4	39.3	4.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	2.1	5.9	5.0	0.8	31.4	0.0	0.7	54.1	11,437
South South	0.9	1.1	8.3	33.7	8.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	9.0	1.2	1.7	0.2	32.3	0.3	1.3	54.1	17,413
South west	1.7	1.7	15.7	22.7	28.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	4.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	21.8	0.0	1.5	71.1	17,632
Education																	
None	1.6	1.0	5.6	15.9	11.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	34.3	3.6	1.9	0.7	21.8	0.0	0.9	36.8	57,747
Primary	1.4	1.6	8.3	25.4	14.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	11.0	3.3	2.4	0.6	28.4	0.0	1.4	52.9	26,463
Secondary +	5.3	3.7	11.9	29.4	14.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	7.9	2.3	2.9	1.2	15.2	0.3	4.4	65.8	36,743
Non-standard curriculum	2.0	0.7	5.1	25.4	12.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	31.8	3.2	1.5	2.6	13.9	0.0	0.6	46.4	3,672
Missing/DK	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	199
Wealth Index Quintiles																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.8	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	49.9	5.8	0.2	0.3	29.8	0.0	1.9	13.9	24,967
Second	0.7	0.1	3.0	16.0	10.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	31.2	4.3	1.1	0.4	31.0	0.0	2.3	31.5	24,963
Middle	1.3	0.5	6.6	21.5	19.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	17.2	3.1	1.8	1.3	25.3	0.1	5.3	50.7	24,972
Fourth	2.9	1.9	14.1	29.5	19.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	7.5	1.9	2.5	1.2	15.3	0.1	0.7	68.8	24,970
Richest	8.5	7.0	15.3	36.3	11.4	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.6	5.7	1.2	3.7	0.4	0.1	80.5	24,967
Total	**2.7**	**1.9**	**8.0**	**22.2**	**13.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**21.5**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**21.0**	**0.1**	2.0	**49.1**	**124,840**

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

** For households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water, the source used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing is used to determine whether to classify the source as improved.

*** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Nigeria, 2007

	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							Total	Total Improved Source (%)	Number of Households
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush to somewhere else	Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other			
State																
Abia	0.3	24.1	3.4	0.5	44.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	10.2	0.0	8.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	75.7	1,887
Adamawa	0.3	0.4	11.3	0.3	34.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	100.0	46.6	3,044
Akwa-Ibom	0.0	4.2	0.2	0.0	79.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.3	3.7	0.4	100.0	84.5	3,433
Anambra	12.6	10.0	5.3	8.4	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.2	0.3	0.0	11.6	1.0	100.0	70.6	2,316
Bauchi	0.2	0.4	4.9	0.1	35.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	50.6	0.0	0.4	7.5	0.1	100.0	40.9	5,840
Bayelsa	0.0	12.4	4.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	29.4	32.0	19.9	100.0	17.5	682
Benue	2.8	0.9	3.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	55.5	0.1	100.0	23.0	4,447
Borno	3.3	0.2	10.9	0.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	46.8	0.0	0.2	19.2	0.4	100.0	33.2	4,856
Cross-River	0.9	12.0	0.1	0.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	4.4	13.0	2.6	100.0	31.5	3,138
Delta	0.5	29.1	8.9	3.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	2.5	23.5	0.5	100.0	59.4	3,961
Ebonyi	4.9	6.9	4.7	0.2	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	20.2	35.2	1.2	100.0	22.2	2,086
Edo	10.0	5.0	15.4	0.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.2	29.8	0.4	100.0	60.3	2,936
Ekiti	2.0	2.6	8.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	0.0	100.0	27.5	1,171
Enugu	5.1	15.2	3.7	0.0	14.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	48.8	1.3	100.0	38.9	2,551
Gombe	0.7	0.7	3.4	0.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.5	100.0	24.8	2,468
Imo	12.9	3.6	6.3	0.1	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.1	11.4	3.3	100.0	70.3	2,597
Jigawa	1.3	0.0	3.2	0.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.1	100.0	9.9	3,373
Kaduna	3.6	0.1	1.3	0.4	32.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	100.0	38.3	7,770
Kano	1.1	0.3	4.7	1.4	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	53.9	9,722
Katsina	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	64.4	0.0	0.3	18.7	0.7	100.0	15.5	3,398
Kebbi	1.5	0.1	7.7	0.2	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	0.5	28.1	1.3	100.0	22.0	2,152
Kogi	6.6	1.6	3.6	0.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	71.0	1.3	100.0	21.0	2,016
Kwara	6.8	0.3	5.5	0.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.4	100.0	34.2	1,999
Lagos	17.3	28.9	19.8	1.0	17.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	84.8	9,552
Nasarawa	3.6	1.1	6.4	0.4	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.4	49.3	0.9	100.0	27.7	1,978
Niger	3.5	4.8	24.4	1.3	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.7	100.0	59.7	2,427
Ogun	4.3	4.1	10.3	0.4	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.4	100.0	63.3	2,476
Ondo	2.5	2.9	7.2	2.9	22.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.3	0.2	0.0	49.0	7.8	100.0	37.5	2,948
Osun	0.0	6.7	4.6	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	61.3	0.0	100.0	37.3	4,938
Oyo	4.2	6.0	6.2	0.1	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	63.3	1.1	100.0	33.1	6,099
Plateau	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	70.5	2.0	100.0	11.7	2,513
Rivers	5.4	13.6	3.5	0.5	17.7	0.2	1.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	6.4	17.2	23.3	100.0	40.9	3,263
Sokoto	0.7	0.1	7.3	0.0	16.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	23.5	4.2	100.0	24.1	2,966
Taraba	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.2	20.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	34.6	1.6	100.0	24.6	2,928
Yobe	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.0	25.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.3	34.4	0.3	100.0	28.2	2,670
Zamfara	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.0	0.1	6.9	6.4	100.0	20.2	1,767
Abuja FCT	17.6	21.3	6.1	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.1	31.0	0.3	100.0	56.2	473

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal (Cont'd)

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Nigeria, 2007

	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush to somewhere else	Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other	**Total**	Percent of pop. Using salutary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
Area: Sector																
Rural	1.1	1.9	3.7	0.4	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	31.7	0.0	1.4	33.9	1.8	100.0	31.0	86,720
Urban	10.3	16.3	12.9	1.5	29.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.6	13.6	1.2	100.0	70.0	38,120
Geopolitical zones																
North central	4.2	2.3	7.4	0.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.8	100.0	29.6	15,853
North east	6.0	9.1	10.3	0.6	23.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	31.0	0.0	0.2	18.3	0.3	100.0	49.8	31,358
North west	1.6	0.2	3.4	0.7	28.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.9	0.0	0.1	13.8	0.9	100.0	34.1	31,147
South east	7.6	11.5	4.8	1.8	29.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	14.6	0.1	5.1	23.1	1.5	100.0	55.5	11,437
South south	3.0	13.5	5.5	1.0	31.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	17.1	0.0	4.4	17.9	5.9	100.0	54.3	17,413
South west	2.6	5.2	6.7	0.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	56.5	1.7	100.0	38.9	17,632
Education of household head																
None	0.8	1.0	4.7	0.4	24.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.9	30.8	1.3	100.0	31.6	57,747
Primary	2.9	5.4	6.7	1.1	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	19.5	0.0	1.8	31.5	2.0	100.0	45.2	26,463
Secondary +	9.8	15.5	9.5	1.1	25.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	14.5	0.0	1.2	20.9	1.8	100.0	61.2	36,743
Non-standard curriculum	0.9	1.4	4.2	0.4	13.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.1	22.7	1.6	100.0	20.7	3,672
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	39.4	0.0	0.7	42.4	1.4	100.0	15.9	24,967
Second	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.3	20.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.6	0.0	1.7	35.5	1.7	100.0	23.4	24,963
Middle	0.3	0.4	4.2	0.5	27.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	32.3	0.0	1.3	31.6	2.2	100.0	32.6	24,972
Fourth	2.2	4.3	10.1	1.5	38.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.0	0.0	1.5	23.5	1.6	100.0	56.2	24,970
Richest	17.0	26.7	14.6	1.6	26.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.6	5.8	1.0	100.0	86.4	24,967
Total	**3.9**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**0.8**	**25.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**26.3**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**27.7**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**42.9**	**124,840**

* Unweighted Observation less than 25

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water *	Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal **	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
	State				
State	Abia	63.6	75.7	53.8	1,887
	Adamawa	19.0	46.6	13.9	3,044
	Akwa-Ibom	53.3	84.5	46.1	3,433
	Anambra	57.4	70.6	45.1	2,316
	Bauchi	35.2	40.9	14.8	5,840
	Bayelsa	36.6	17.5	12.7	682
	Benue	24.1	23.0	8.3	4,447
	Borno	30.0	33.2	8.2	4,856
	Cross-River	30.9	31.5	19.3	3,138
	Delta	65.6	59.4	50.9	3,961
	Ebonyi	51.2	22.2	18.6	2,086
	Edo	60.7	60.3	47.0	2,936
	Ekiti	67.4	27.5	22.9	1,171
	Enugu	37.8	38.9	11.5	2,551
	Gombe	18.2	24.8	7.3	2,468
	Imo	62.6	70.3	51.0	2,597
	Jigawa	56.0	9.9	7.6	3,373
	Kaduna	48.9	38.3	24.6	7,770
	Kano	39.8	53.9	24.7	9,722
	Katsina	42.8	15.5	8.9	3,398
	Kebbi	19.9	22.0	7.3	2,152
	Kogi	36.2	21.0	10.0	2,016
	Kwara	70.9	34.2	30.1	1,999
	Lagos	75.6	84.8	66.5	9,552
	Nasarawa	44.7	27.7	17.1	1,978
	Niger	61.1	59.7	52.7	2,427
	Ogun	73.9	63.3	59.3	2,476
	Ondo	57.2	37.5	31.2	2,948
	Osun	68.6	37.3	31.8	4,938
	Oyo	79.5	33.1	31.8	6,099
	Plataeu	31.3	11.7	9.2	2,513
	Rivers	61.0	40.9	32.5	3,263
	Sokoto	29.3	24.1	10.7	2,966
	Taraba	20.2	24.6	5.1	2,928
	Yobe	30.9	28.2	5.5	2,670
	Zamfara	53.1	20.2	14.6	1,767
	Abuja FCT	67.3	56.2	46.6	473

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation (Cont'd)
Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water *	Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal **	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
Area: Sector				
Rural	37.4	31.0	15.6	86,720
Urban	75.7	70.0	54.6	38,120
Geopolitical zones				
North central	42.2	29.6	20.4	15,853
North east	42.0	49.8	27.2	31,358
North west	42.5	34.1	18.0	31,147
South east	54.1	55.5	35.5	11,437
South south	54.1	54.3	38.7	17,413
South west	71.1	38.9	35.0	17,632
Education of household head				
None	36.8	31.6	14.4	57,747
Primary	52.9	45.2	30.8	26,463
Secondary +	65.8	61.2	47.0	36,743
Non-standard curriculum	46.4	20.7	12.6	3,672
Missing/DK	***	***	***	199
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	13.9	15.9	1.1	24,967
Second	31.5	23.4	6.6	24,963
Middle	50.7	32.6	18.4	24,972
Fourth	68.8	56.2	41.2	24,970
Richest	80.5	86.4	70.1	24,967
Total	**49.1**	**42.9**	**27.5**	**124,840**

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30
** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31
*** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table RH.1: Use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nigeria, 2007

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:																		
	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injections	Implants	Condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ foam/jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method *	Number of women currently married or in union
State																			
Abia	65.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.7	3.2	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	16.1	2.9	1.1	100.0	12.1	22.1	34.3	192
Adamawa	98.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	372
Akwa-Ibom	67.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5	9.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	11.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	15.0	17.3	32.3	370
Anambra	72.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.3	2.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	15.5	1.4	0.9	100.0	9.5	18.2	27.7	260
Bauchi	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	784
Bayelsa	85.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	0.2	1.2	100.0	7.7	6.9	14.6	101
Benue	92.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	6.5	1.1	7.6	589
Borno	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	827
Cross-River	82.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	4.3	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	10.5	6.6	17.1	379
Delta	73.6	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.3	2.8	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	12.7	13.7	26.4	533
Ebonyi	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	4.0	2.5	6.5	202
Edo	82.3	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.5	7.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	13.2	4.6	17.7	337
Ekiti	57.5	3.1	0.0	7.5	1.6	3.9	0.4	11.0	0.0	0.8	5.1	3.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	28.3	14.2	42.5	131
Enugu	79.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.6	2.3	2.0	100.0	8.0	12.3	20.3	269
Gombe	95.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	4.0	0.7	4.7	383
Imo	91.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	1.3	100.0	3.9	4.8	8.8	222
Jigawa	98.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	602
Kaduna	84.8	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.6	6.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	9.3	5.8	15.2	1,164
Kano	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1,525
Katsina	98.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	545
Kebbi	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.5	0.9	3.4	364
Kogi	91.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	2.1	8.7	227
Kwara	78.6	0.3	0.0	3.1	1.3	5.3	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	4.7	0.6	100.0	12.9	8.5	21.4	225
Lagos	59.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.1	6.7	1.4	5.6	0.0	0.6	5.8	1.9	5.8	2.5	100.0	24.4	16.1	40.6	1,411
Nasarawa	89.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	6.4	3.7	10.1	318
Niger	88.3	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.4	4.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	10.2	1.5	11.7	463
Ogun	63.6	0.4	0.4	4.5	1.5	8.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.5	6.4	4.2	100.0	20.8	15.5	36.4	309
Ondo	72.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.6	4.3	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	5.2	2.0	100.0	17.0	10.8	27.9	340
Osun	73.7	0.5	0.0	6.9	5.1	7.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	21.2	5.1	26.3	598
Oyo	65.9	1.5	0.3	4.8	3.6	7.6	1.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.5	1.8	1.5	100.0	24.5	9.7	34.1	839
Plataeu	82.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.6	8.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	15.6	1.8	17.4	336
Rivers	82.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.8	4.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	13.6	3.8	17.4	371
Sokoto	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	1.3	1.4	515
Taraba	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.0	0.4	2.3	407
Yobe	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	351
Zamfara	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	316
Abuja FCT	81.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.7	5.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.9	0.8	1.4	100.0	13.4	5.4	18.8	70

Table RH.1: Use of contraception (Cont'd)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nigeria, 2007

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:																		
	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injections	Implants	Condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ foam/jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method *	Number of women currently married or in
Area: Sector																			
Rural	90.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	100.0	5.6	4.1	9.7	12,126
Urban	73.5	0.5	0.1	4.8	2.0	5.6	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.2	100.0	17.6	9.0	26.5	5,121
Geopolitical zones																			
North central	87.9	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.4	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	100.0	9.5	2.6	12.1	2,229
North east	86.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	2.5	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.0	100.0	8.5	5.5	14.0	4,534
North west	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	1.9	4.6	5,031
South east	80.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.3	1.8	1.3	100.0	7.6	12.1	19.6	1,145
South south	77.8	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.7	5.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	2.1	5.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	12.7	9.5	22.2	2,092
South west	68.1	0.9	0.2	5.8	3.3	6.9	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	3.5	3.2	1.6	100.0	22.2	9.7	31.9	2,216
Age																			
15-19	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	2.0	2.2	4.2	1,034
20-24	92.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	3.7	4.3	8.0	2,397
25-29	85.7	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.4	2.9	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	100.0	8.7	5.5	14.3	4,008
30-34	82.5	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.9	4.5	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.5	100.0	11.0	6.5	17.5	3,557
35-39	80.4	0.2	0.1	2.7	1.4	5.5	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.1	100.0	12.7	7.0	19.6	2,850
40-44	84.2	0.5	0.0	2.5	2.1	4.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.8	1.1	100.0	11.4	4.5	15.8	1,998
45-49	84.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.4	3.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.4	1.1	1.6	100.0	9.6	6.3	15.9	1,404
Number of living children																			
0	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	1.3	0.9	2.1	2,290
1	88.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	6.1	5.9	12.0	2,387
2	84.3	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.0	3.5	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	10.3	5.4	15.7	2,897
3	81.8	0.1	0.2	3.2	1.0	4.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	100.0	10.8	7.4	18.2	2,789
4+	82.1	0.4	0.0	2.9	1.4	5.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.0	100.0	11.6	6.3	17.9	6,885
Education																			
None	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.6	1.9	4.5	8,643
Primary	79.6	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.7	4.8	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	2.4	3.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	12.0	8.4	20.4	3,563
Secondary +	70.2	0.3	0.1	4.8	2.4	6.6	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.3	2.5	3.8	2.8	1.3	100.0	19.4	10.4	29.8	4,712
Non-standard	96.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	1.2	1.8	3.1	326
Missing/DK	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2
Wealth index quintiles																			
Poorest	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	2.0	1.3	3.3	3,694
Second	93.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	3.3	3.3	6.6	3,656
Middle	89.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	6.0	4.5	10.5	3,123
Fourth	79.1	0.5	0.1	4.2	0.8	4.9	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	3.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	13.8	7.1	20.9	3,217
Richest	67.2	0.3	0.1	5.3	2.9	6.9	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.3	3.1	3.9	3.2	1.5	100.0	21.1	11.7	32.8	3,558
Total	**85.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**9.1**	**5.5**	**14.7**	**17,247**

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19c ** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table ED.2: Primary school entry
Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	44.2	2,247
Female	44.6	2,037
States		
Abia	82.9	47
Adamawa	10.2	111
Akwa-Ibom	76.9	109
Anambra	78.1	55
Bauchi	8.1	266
Bayelsa	71.4	22
Benue	61.8	170
Borno	11.1	227
Cross-River	71.4	83
Delta	73.2	92
Ebonyi	60.6	55
Edo	70.4	73
Ekiti	58.8	26
Enugu	85.0	67
Gombe	15.1	110
Imo	72.6	59
Jigawa	23.9	140
Kaduna	50.6	303
Kano	25.9	427
Katsina	36.1	138
Kebbi	15.5	107
Kogi	65.3	66
Kwara	71.6	63
Lagos	70.0	270
Nasarawa	49.3	68
Niger	45.6	97
Ogun	75.0	71
Ondo	69.1	82
Osun	70.0	138
Oyo	76.5	185
Plataeu	53.8	74
Rivers	72.3	79
Sokoto	17.4	116
Taraba	5.2	98
Yobe	7.4	114
Zamfara	14.7	66
Abuja FCT	65.0	14

Table ED.2: Primary school entry (Cont'd)
Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
Area: Sector		
Rural	39.4	3,185
Urban	58.8	1,099
Age at beginning of school year		
6	44.4	4,284
Geopolitical zones		
North central	58.0	552
North east	23.2	1,196
North west	30.4	1,296
South east	76.0	282
South south	73.1	457
South west	72.4	501
Mother's education		
None	29.6	2,527
Primary	66.0	813
Secondary +	68.7	868
Non-standard curriculum	26.6	77
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	19.9	1,057
Second	36.0	971
Middle	48.7	865
Fourth	63.8	726
Richest	68.8	664
Total	**44.4**	**4,284**

* MICS Indicator 54
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Nigeria, 2007

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children
State						
Abia	98.9	124	98.5	137	98.7	261
Adamawa	11.4	322	13.8	298	12.6	621
Akwa-Ibom	96.2	340	94.9	273	95.6	613
Anambra	96.6	156	97.0	148	96.8	304
Bauchi	11.6	655	7.1	573	9.5	1,228
Bayelsa	97.1	55	95.9	55	96.5	110
Benue	86.5	457	86.2	399	86.4	856
Borno	19.0	496	18.2	453	18.6	949
Cross-River	98.9	298	97.6	220	98.3	518
Delta	96.3	267	95.7	266	96.0	533
Ebonyi	93.4	168	88.4	171	90.9	338
Edo	94.1	231	94.2	203	94.2	435
Ekiti	99.4	79	98.8	83	99.1	161
Enugu	96.7	205	97.2	184	97.0	389
Gombe	32.9	260	23.6	268	28.2	528
Imo	95.8	180	98.1	151	96.8	331
Jigawa	50.5	325	44.6	339	47.5	664
Kaduna	76.2	787	72.4	739	74.4	1,526
Kano	54.4	884	40.6	930	47.3	1,814
Katsina	48.4	351	35.7	354	42.0	705
Kebbi	31.8	246	18.2	232	25.2	478
Kogi	95.7	210	93.1	180	94.5	390
Kwara	96.0	178	91.3	156	93.8	333
Lagos	98.1	602	96.8	610	97.5	1,212
Nasarawa	82.1	191	79.4	185	80.7	376
Niger	74.9	240	69.1	217	72.2	457
Ogun	98.8	195	95.8	194	97.3	389
Ondo	98.9	277	98.8	246	98.8	523
Osun	98.9	426	100.0	390	99.4	816
Oyo	95.2	479	94.1	465	94.7	944
Plataeu	73.7	250	76.8	214	75.1	464
Rivers	95.0	220	96.8	230	95.9	449
Sokoto	26.9	322	22.6	296	24.8	617
Taraba	8.6	304	6.9	294	7.7	599
Yobe	9.3	285	8.0	270	8.7	555
Zamfara	31.7	188	18.3	168	25.4	356
Abuja FCT	90.6	38	90.6	40	90.6	79

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio (Contd)
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Nigeria, 2007

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children
Area: Sector						
Rural	60.7	8,342	55.8	7,798	58.4	16,140
Urban	81.8	2,950	80.4	2,831	81.1	5,780
Age at beginning of school year						
6	58.8	2,247	57.8	2,037	58.3	4,284
7	62.7	2,151	59.0	2,113	60.9	4,264
8	69.8	1,446	68.2	1,467	69.0	2,913
9	64.8	2,445	59.8	2,195	62.4	4,641
10	74.7	1,068	72.3	944	73.6	2,012
11	73.2	1,933	64.6	1,874	69.0	3,807
Geopolitical zones						
North central	84.5	1,564	82.8	1,390	83.7	2,954
North east	32.0	2,925	31.1	2,766	31.5	5,691
North west	52.8	3,103	43.5	3,057	48.2	6,160
South east	96.2	833	95.7	790	95.9	1,623
South south	96.3	1,411	95.8	1,247	96.1	2,658
South west	97.7	1,456	97.1	1,377	97.4	2,833
Mother's education						
None	48.4	6,549	42.4	6,256	45.5	12,804
Primary	91.3	2,425	90.0	2,092	90.7	4,518
Secondary +	95.2	2,113	96.1	2,097	95.7	4,209
Non-standard curriculum	40.9	203	42.1	183	41.5	386
Missing/DK	**	1	**	1	**	2
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	35.6	2,612	28.5	2,367	32.2	4,979
Second	53.5	2,462	48.0	2,382	50.8	4,844
Middle	73.5	2,377	68.2	2,205	70.9	4,581
Fourth	89.6	2,095	87.7	1,914	88.7	4,009
Richest	92.2	1,746	92.6	1,761	92.4	3,507
Total	**66.2**	**11,292**	**62.4**	**10,629**	**64.4**	**21,921**

* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year
** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education.
Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Nigeria, 2007

	Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex				
Male	38.2	1,933	94.0	1,205
Female	33.6	1,874	91.4	982
Missing	.	0	.	0
Area: Sector				
Rural	31.0	2,789	91.0	1,354
Urban	49.5	1,018	95.8	833
Geopolitical zones				
North central	41.0	525	92.1	413
North east	20.7	886	95.4	307
North west	17.6	991	84.2	261
South east	49.8	350	92.7	312
South south	62.1	529	93.8	483
South west	55.6	526	96.1	411
Mother's education				
None	22.5	2,242	92.1	715
Primary	47.5	791	96.1	586
Secondary +	66.2	714	97.8	603
Non-standard curriculum	27.7	59	(90.1)	18
Missing/DK	0.0	1	.	0
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	12.8	796	81.7	173
Second	21.7	840	85.2	329
Middle	37.6	800	93.5	482
Fourth	52.0	782	95.3	597
Richest	64.0	588	97.1	605
Total	**36.0**	**3,807**	**92.8**	**2,187**

* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b
** MICS Indicator 58
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year
( ) Unweighted Observation less than 50 cases

Table ED.8: Female Youth literacy
Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
State			
Abia	93.6	0.0	150
Adamawa	15.6	0.3	182
Akwa-Ibom	77.9	0.4	270
Anambra	88.4	0.0	203
Bauchi	5.4	0.0	320
Bayelsa	80.5	0.0	49
Benue	57.4	0.4	300
Borno	7.7	0.4	292
Cross-River	78.7	0.0	269
Delta	83.2	0.0	335
Ebonyi	74.6	0.0	176
Edo	83.7	0.0	233
Ekiti	89.2	0.0	76
Enugu	86.4	0.0	244
Gombe	14.5	2.2	159
Imo	94.6	0.0	197
Jigawa	9.9	14.5	182
Kaduna	45.2	1.0	518
Kano	12.7	2.6	554
Katsina	7.6	6.4	191
Kebbi	16.6	0.0	100
Kogi	67.2	0.0	120
Kwara	73.7	2.0	108
Lagos	91.8	0.0	764
Nasarawa	51.2	0.5	143
Niger	32.5	2.6	167
Ogun	77.8	1.0	116
Ondo	85.5	0.0	223
Osun	89.1	0.7	378
Oyo	80.6	0.7	365
Plataeu	58.3	0.4	162
Rivers	81.3	0.4	317
Sokoto	7.1	2.2	164
Taraba	7.2	0.0	204
Yobe	5.0	0.3	155
Zamfara	17.6	6.5	99
Abuja FCT	60.6	0.4	36

Table ED.8: Female Youth literacy (Cont'd)
Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Nigeria, 2007

	Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Area: Sector			
Rural	45.4	1.3	5,613
Urban	77.2	0.6	2,905
Geopolitical zones			
North central	55.6	0.9	1,035
North east	39.3	0.3	2,077
North west	21.2	3.8	1,807
South east	87.5	0.0	970
South south	81.0	0.2	1,472
South west	84.6	0.6	1,157
Education of household head			
None	0.2	1.2	2,585
Primary	14.4	3.0	1,231
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	4,596
Non-standard curriculum	14.7	24.9	100
Missing/DK	**	**	6
Age			
15-19	61.6	0.7	4,215
20-24	51.0	1.5	4,303
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	14.3	1.1	1,317
Second	27.0	2.8	1,508
Middle	53.9	1.0	1,740
Fourth	75.3	0.8	1,880
Richest	88.9	0.1	2,074
Total	**56.3**	**1.1**	**8,518**

* MICS Indicator 60; MDG Indicator 8
** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Nigeria, 2007

		Birth is not registered because:											
	Birth is registered *	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Does not consider it important	Does not know where to register	Does not know benefit of registration	Other	Don't know	Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
Sex													
Male	24.0	3.8	8,396	2.5	9.9	22.6	23.5	13.9	16.8	5.1	5.7	100.0	6,065
Female	22.5	3.5	8,153	2.7	8.8	22.6	25.5	13.3	16.4	5.1	5.6	100.0	6,028
State													
Abia	42.8	2.7	224	2.2	2.8	22.1	26.5	23.8	4.4	12.7	5.5	100.0	122
Adamawa	35.0	2.4	271	0.8	28.0	19.5	22.2	14.0	11.3	0.8	3.5	100.0	170
Akwa-Ibom	14.7	9.8	485	6.8	1.4	27.9	16.9	25.1	12.1	7.3	2.5	100.0	366
Anambra	43.1	1.9	259	0.0	4.1	48.0	8.2	11.1	8.8	5.8	14.0	100.0	142
Bauchi	23.0	0.3	837	1.5	27.5	20.5	15.6	18.5	14.7	1.0	0.7	100.0	643
Bayelsa	6.4	5.1	113	2.1	4.9	31.1	14.8	36.0	7.4	0.7	3.0	100.0	100
Benue	9.2	2.9	584	1.4	5.8	33.9	5.6	25.5	10.3	3.7	13.8	100.0	514
Borno	20.8	4.2	559	1.2	18.7	6.7	24.8	3.8	33.2	6.4	5.2	100.0	419
Cross-River	27.2	5.0	393	3.7	14.8	20.1	12.7	12.3	13.9	0.4	22.1	100.0	266
Delta	16.1	4.6	541	4.2	3.4	34.9	17.6	9.6	18.4	6.1	5.7	100.0	429
Ebonyi	15.6	2.0	271	0.5	3.8	28.1	4.1	59.7	2.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	223
Edo	30.9	10.2	350	5.3	5.8	13.3	25.8	17.3	14.7	8.0	9.8	100.0	206
Ekiti	54.6	3.0	138	2.6	8.7	10.4	36.5	25.2	7.0	2.6	7.0	100.0	59
Enugu	21.7	6.9	285	3.0	2.1	45.6	8.0	28.3	7.6	4.6	0.8	100.0	204
Gombe	7.2	0.7	299	0.0	15.2	20.1	45.4	5.7	9.0	0.8	3.8	100.0	275
Imo	23.1	7.3	254	3.9	3.3	31.5	13.3	16.6	14.4	1.1	16.0	100.0	176
Jigawa	6.2	1.0	606	0.0	3.3	20.0	37.5	5.9	32.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	562
Kaduna	17.2	1.2	1,216	3.4	1.8	37.7	15.5	14.6	21.5	2.3	3.1	100.0	992
Kano	10.7	2.0	1,523	2.5	8.8	16.0	41.0	3.1	21.9	2.7	4.0	100.0	1,329
Katsina	14.8	3.7	441	2.5	13.0	6.7	42.0	7.0	15.1	2.7	11.0	100.0	360
Kebbi	7.9	2.8	253	0.9	1.3	24.2	27.1	13.1	26.4	2.0	5.1	100.0	226
Kogi	29.2	1.6	210	2.3	3.7	65.7	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.4	1.4	100.0	146
Kwara	35.9	5.0	233	5.3	7.9	30.2	29.6	7.4	12.7	2.6	4.2	100.0	138
Lagos	59.4	0.0	1,343	4.3	4.3	5.8	24.5	12.9	17.3	26.6	4.3	100.0	546
Nasarawa	13.9	3.2	260	6.5	3.4	17.9	14.0	30.6	20.5	3.6	3.6	100.0	215
Niger	15.2	5.5	370	0.6	2.6	21.6	26.5	12.7	21.3	1.1	13.6	100.0	293
Ogun	29.3	1.8	349	11.3	5.1	7.2	37.4	14.9	11.8	10.8	1.5	100.0	240
Ondo	35.3	4.0	348	1.5	5.5	13.5	36.0	16.5	13.0	5.0	9.0	100.0	212
Osun	40.4	4.8	571	0.0	3.2	29.4	19.8	7.1	15.1	19.8	5.6	100.0	313
Oyo	32.0	7.1	809	0.5	7.3	25.2	35.0	11.7	4.9	14.1	1.5	100.0	493
Plateau	16.3	5.6	321	3.1	6.6	41.0	13.4	10.8	14.2	4.6	6.3	100.0	251
Rivers	24.7	3.0	380	4.6	5.1	10.6	37.0	13.4	14.4	1.9	13.0	100.0	275
Sokoto	4.7	0.2	345	0.7	8.0	14.4	42.8	5.4	26.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	328
Taraba	12.6	14.8	377	3.3	34.1	17.4	8.7	24.0	6.0	1.6	4.9	100.0	274
Yobe	13.5	1.4	384	2.8	40.9	15.4	19.9	7.2	8.2	3.4	2.1	100.0	327
Zamfara	7.0	14.6	283	0.3	14.0	18.5	13.7	12.9	20.8	0.6	19.1	100.0	222
Abuja FCT	34.0	4.9	61	3.4	6.1	19.5	24.4	20.2	12.6	6.9	6.9	100.0	38

Table CP.1: Birth registration (Cont'd)

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Nigeria, 2007

				Birth is not registered because:									
	Birth is registered *	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Does not consider it important	Does not know where to register	Does not know benefit of registration	Other	Don't know	Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
Area: Sector													
Rural	14.9	4.0	11,550	2.5	10.0	23.5	23.5	14.4	17.4	3.0	5.7	100.0	9,370
Urban	42.7	2.8	4.999	2.9	7.1	19.4	28.2	11.0	13.7	12.2	5.3	100.0	2.723
North central	17.9	4.0	2.041	2.7	5.0	32.8	14.4	18.1	14.3	3.7	9.1	100.0	1.594
North east	32.5	2.3	4.070	2.2	22.4	14.2	22.2	12.6	15.7	7.5	3.3	100.0	2.653
North west	11.4	2.5	4.668	2.0	6.5	21.5	32.2	8.0	23.1	1.9	4.7	100.0	4.019
South east	28.6	4.2	1.292	1.9	3.2	35.3	10.7	30.5	7.5	4.2	6.7	100.0	868
South south	21.0	6.4	2.263	4.8	5.5	23.9	20.8	16.7	14.5	4.7	9.2	100.0	1.644
South west	35.7	4.9	2.215	2.6	5.7	20.4	32.1	12.6	10.0	12.9	3.9	100.0	1.316
Age													
0-11 months	20.0	2.5	3.374	2.9	7.4	21.4	24.6	14.2	15.5	7.5	6.4	100.0	2.613
12-23 months	23.4	3.0	3.187	2.0	9.8	23.2	24.2	14.1	15.7	5.3	5.6	100.0	2.345
24-35 months	22.7	4.1	3.427	3.0	9.6	22.3	24.2	13.5	17.9	4.6	4.9	100.0	2.509
36-47 months	24.8	4.0	3.727	2.6	11.1	21.8	25.1	12.6	16.9	3.8	6.1	100.0	2.653
48-59 months	25.7	4.6	2.833	2.3	8.5	25.1	24.3	13.9	17.0	4.0	4.9	100.0	1.974
Mother's Education													
None	12.6	3.7	7.726	1.9	13.0	20.5	26.0	11.8	20.0	2.0	4.8	100.0	6.465
Primary	21.7	4.4	3.834	3.4	5.1	26.2	23.1	16.7	13.4	5.1	6.8	100.0	2.836
Secondary	43.2	2.4	4.696	3.6	4.8	23.9	21.7	15.3	11.2	13.2	6.2	100.0	2.554
Non-standard	7.6	11.4	291	0.7	7.8	23.9	31.7	8.3	18.1	1.8	7.7	100.0	235
Missing/DK	**	**	3	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	9.0	3.3	3.214	1.3	16.3	21.4	25.3	10.8	18.7	1.2	4.8	100.0	2.820
Second	9.3	4.4	3.389	1.9	11.8	23.5	22.6	14.7	17.9	1.9	5.8	100.0	2.924
Middle	15.6	4.4	3.293	3.9	6.2	23.6	23.0	15.6	17.5	3.9	6.2	100.0	2.632
Fourth	31.4	4.2	3.339	2.8	4.2	23.8	26.2	13.9	14.9	8.1	6.1	100.0	2.151
Richest	50.9	1.8	3.315	3.4	4.5	19.8	27.0	12.9	11.1	16.0	5.2	100.0	1.566
Total	**23.3**	**3.6**	**16,549**	**2.6**	**9.3**	**22.6**	**24.5**	**13.6**	**16.6**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**100.0**	**12,093**

* MICS indicator 62

** Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Nigeria, 2007

		Heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
			Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex	Having only one faithful uninfected				
	State								
	Abia	96.0	80.9	51.7	75.9	41.7	91.0	9.0	397
	Adamawa	36.2	27.2	21.0	23.2	17.3	29.4	70.6	552
	Akwa-Ibom	98.9	84.5	64.6	67.2	47.8	88.8	11.2	686
	Anambra	98.4	72.9	40.3	64.7	29.3	84.3	15.7	528
	Bauchi	36.2	24.9	11.3	13.3	5.1	28.3	71.7	1,072
	Bayelsa	85.4	64.5	47.1	33.8	19.0	74.3	25.7	148
	Benue	94.7	76.0	40.5	47.8	20.1	84.8	15.2	839
	Borno	38.3	27.4	20.6	21.1	9.7	35.3	64.7	904
	Cross-River	92.2	86.6	75.1	64.6	53.5	90.4	9.6	711
	Delta	85.0	60.3	52.5	54.2	31.2	77.4	22.6	896
	Ebonyi	85.9	69.2	33.0	49.6	24.1	76.7	23.3	428
	Edo	88.0	61.4	41.8	49.8	26.7	71.8	28.2	597
	Ekiti	96.0	83.6	67.8	44.4	31.8	91.6	8.4	220
	Enugu	98.6	73.8	49.1	74.2	38.8	88.4	11.6	556
	Gombe	59.4	37.4	29.9	32.6	23.3	42.0	58.0	438
	Imo	96.3	92.0	66.3	83.1	59.7	95.1	4.9	501
	Jigawa	61.6	56.9	22.6	26.7	12.2	58.1	41.9	636
	Kaduna	93.1	84.6	57.8	57.5	30.5	89.8	10.2	1,452
	Kano	84.3	80.0	44.2	50.7	28.5	83.4	16.6	1,632
	Katsina	57.6	45.7	15.6	29.3	9.4	49.4	50.6	589
	Kebbi	57.5	48.9	31.5	42.5	22.9	55.0	45.0	386
	Kogi	82.4	65.0	44.8	36.1	21.6	73.0	27.0	360
	Kwara	82.3	66.2	44.5	36.3	18.6	75.7	24.3	335
	Lagos	95.0	75.3	60.9	56.7	38.8	83.4	16.6	2,344
	Nasarawa	77.1	63.6	40.4	52.9	26.9	71.4	28.6	406
	Niger	59.8	49.9	41.9	45.4	32.6	57.4	42.6	539
	Ogun	92.8	80.7	73.7	46.6	39.4	87.4	12.6	436
	Ondo	90.9	76.4	64.3	44.0	30.6	84.3	15.7	590
	Osun	82.2	66.3	41.2	35.7	20.9	73.3	26.7	989
	Oyo	76.4	57.6	45.6	40.6	23.4	68.6	31.4	1,161
	Plataeu	80.7	61.1	42.0	47.9	25.7	69.8	30.2	485
	Rivers	93.1	72.6	57.3	69.7	44.2	83.2	16.8	739
	Sokoto	57.7	55.8	42.3	35.6	21.7	57.7	42.3	548
	Taraba	32.0	20.0	15.4	19.1	8.8	27.3	72.7	585
	Yobe	27.8	22.5	6.7	16.0	5.0	24.0	76.0	447
	Zamfara	53.0	38.2	23.9	30.8	17.7	44.3	55.7	328
	Abuja FCT	88.6	76.9	56.4	67.9	45.8	83.4	16.6	105

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission (Contd)
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Nigeria, 2007

	Heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
		Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex	Having only one faithful uninfected				
Area: Sector								
Rural	71.9	58.6	37.9	42.6	24.0	64.8	35.2	16,320
Urban	87.9	72.1	55.7	53.1	34.3	80.9	19.1	8,245
Geopolitical zones								
North central	81.0	65.1	42.5	46.1	25.0	73.4	26.6	3,069
North east	58.8	44.3	33.1	33.4	20.9	50.3	49.7	6,341
North west	74.9	67.9	40.0	44.3	23.5	71.8	28.2	5,571
South east	95.4	77.7	48.3	69.9	38.9	87.3	12.7	2,411
South south	91.0	72.4	58.0	60.1	39.8	82.1	17.9	3,777
South west	84.0	68.1	52.6	40.8	26.5	76.6	23.4	3,396
Age								
15-19	78.5	63.4	44.2	48.8	29.6	70.7	29.3	4,215
20-24	79.6	66.7	48.3	49.2	30.8	74.0	26.0	4,303
25-29	76.9	63.2	44.7	44.4	26.7	70.5	29.5	4,972
30-34	76.2	62.0	42.7	45.3	26.7	68.8	31.2	3,988
35-39	77.2	63.2	44.1	45.5	27.1	69.8	30.2	3,150
40-44	74.0	58.5	37.9	43.1	22.6	66.0	34.0	2,270
45-49	76.4	62.0	39.5	44.0	24.3	68.2	31.8	1,666
Education								
None	56.6	45.9	26.3	31.5	15.4	50.6	49.4	9,843
Primary	85.9	68.8	48.4	51.7	30.0	77.3	22.7	4,603
Secondary +	94.5	78.2	59.8	59.0	38.7	87.0	13.0	9,761
Non-standard curriculum	64.0	52.7	32.3	27.6	15.1	59.2	40.8	352
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	52.5	41.9	23.5	28.0	14.1	46.1	53.9	4,443
Second	63.9	51.6	32.4	37.2	20.4	57.4	42.6	4,569
Middle	79.5	66.7	44.1	48.5	27.1	73.5	26.5	4,617
Fourth	88.8	72.5	52.2	52.9	31.9	81.2	18.8	5,113
Richest	94.7	77.4	61.0	59.2	39.4	86.4	13.6	5,824
Total	**77.3**	**63.1**	**43.9**	**46.1**	**27.4**	**70.2**	**29.8**	**24,565**

* Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases