



***Federal Republic
of
Nigeria***



**MULTIPLE INDICATOR
CLUSTER
SURVEY**



March 1995



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ACRONYMS

CSPD	Child Survival, Protection and Development
EA	Enumeration Areas
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NISH	National Integrated Survey of Households
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

PREFACE

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to assist developing countries to rapidly conduct a survey to measure and review progress towards achievement of the mid-decade and decade goals in such areas as health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation and progress of women. The global design was however adapted to Nigerian situation after an exhaustive review at the country level.

Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) being the National Statistical Agency with mandate for data production, implemented the survey in March 1995 with technical assistance from UNICEF. The survey was implemented as a supplemental module of the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) which has now become an efficient vehicle for household survey taking. In subsequent years, the survey will be integrated into the regular NISH Core Survey, the General Household Survey so as to provide annual social statistics to measure the progress towards the Summit goals.

FOS used its NISH infrastructures to implement the survey including production of the report. However, FOS greatly appreciates the assistance given by UNICEF in terms of funds for the field work and computer processing of survey data.

The training for data processing in EPI INFO-6 software provided by a UNICEF consultant significantly helped FOS subject-matter staff in data processing, tabulation and analysis. In fact, the survey turned out to be a major capacity building exercise.

This report shows results disaggregated by state in line with the overall objective of the survey. Tabulation has been reduced to a few variables. However, users can have access to the micro data-set for further analysis. FOS is equally ready to assist any researcher and any further analysis of the data-set of the survey.

The report is commended to Chief Executives at various levels of government programme management, policy formulators and evaluators in area of social development.

Mr. O. O. Ajayi
Director-General
Federal Office of Statistics

PROFILE OF NIGERIA

Nigeria is the largest country in West Africa. It is situated on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea along the Coast of West Africa. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean in the South to the Southern fringes of the Sahara Desert in the North. It is bordered to the West by the Republic of Benin, to the east by the Republic of Cameroon and to the north by the Republic of Niger.

Nigeria, which is a Federation, consists of 30 states with Abuja as the Federal Capital Territory. Each state is subdivided into Local Government Areas. According to the 1991 National Population Census, Nigeria had a population of 88.5 million persons occupying a land area of 923,768 square kilometers. The disaggregation of the population by sex showed that 44.5 million were males while 44.0 million were females.

Before the discovery of oil Nigeria's economy was primarily agricultural. Despite its decreased role as a component of GDP, agriculture continues to employ about three quarter (72%) of the country's labour force. Major crops grown in the country are cocoa, groundnut, palm oil, rubber, cotton, cassava, yam, corn, millet and rice while the mineral resources include petroleum, coal, tin, columbite, and gold.

The incidence of poverty in the country in 1992 showed that about 71 percent of Nigerians were poor, out of which 36 percent were core poor while about 35 percent were moderately poor.

For all adults (15 years and above) the literacy rate was 49.5 percent in 1994, while further sex disaggregation showed that male and female literacy rates were about 58 percent and 41 percent respectively showing a gender gap of 17 percent.

The under-5 mortality rate which was found to be 192 deaths per thousand live births in 1990 stood at 147 deaths per thousand in 1995 which implies a 20 percent drop in the 5 year period.

INDICATORS SUMMARY TABLE

State	Access to Safe water	Access to Sanitary Toilet	Households Using Iodized Salt	Net Primary School Enrolment 6-11 yrs	Gross Primary School Enrolment 6-11 yrs	Children with diarrhoea. Last 2 wks	Currently Breastfed 12-23 Months	All Adults By Knowledge of Family Planning	Use of Modern Method For Family Planning
Abia	51.7	41.8	100.0	90.8	120.0	9.5	33.3	76.6	7.0
Adamawa	44.8	55.2	100.0	60.5	80.9	20.6	84.1	74.2	2.7
A/Ibom	20.9	75.2	100.0	95.0	128.9	5.2	48.1	74.1	11.0
Anambra	39.7	79.7	99.5	96.8	122.4	10.9	16.7	96.5	4.3
Bauchi	48.7	60.5	98.7	43.3	53.9	14.5	85.7	58.8	1.1
Benue	30.3	39.7	77.1	81.6	115.0	16.7	78.3	73.3	7.9
Borno	50.7	32.3	57.9	34.2	49.5	13.2	84.5	62.5	3.0
C/River	35.7	34.6	89.1	86.9	116.0	9.7	70.0	81.8	1.0
Delta	68.2	78.7	98.9	97.5	109.0	5.9	36.4	87.0	24.8
Edo	72.5	94.7	98.9	96.5	112.7	4.1	70.6	87.4	15.1
Enugu	37.3	32.6	66.3	89.9	129.1	4.7	40.0	96.7	21.0
Imo	23.4	66.3	94.5	92.9	128.3	12.0	37.8	94.8	20.0
Jigawa	61.2	46.3	46.3	36.9	48.1	29.3	87.8	34.4	0.1
Kaduna	84.1	76.8	82.7	53.3	67.2	14.4	70.4	51.2	3.5
Kano	41.0	86.9	34.9	18.5	24.6	15.5	91.6	55.5	0.3
Katsina	67.7	62.4	48.1	30.4	35.0	19.7	89.2	30.5	1.1
Kebbi	63.2	54.3	58.5	17.5	24.7	13.4	80.5	14.3	1.0
Kogi	29.9	43.0	64.6	85.6	122.4	6.0	78.8	74.2	10.4
Kwara	73.4	49.1	99.2	89.8	113.7	2.8	53.6	94.2	5.3
Lagos	84.9	94.1	95.3	94.5	102.0	4.7	28.3	94.4	11.6
Niger	49.2	29.6	99.4	39.1	49.7	18.3	90.0	54.2	1.8
Ogun	64.9	61.5	100.0	97.4	116.7	3.7	60.7	97.5	15.6
Ondo	44.6	55.0	99.4	94.7	117.9	4.5	58.1	94.9	8.6
Osun	67.8	54.3	97.2	94.3	116.5	10.3	71.7	96.2	6.2
Oyo	81.3	70.3	96.6	85.9	100.8	6.1	38.6	92.8	11.1
Plateau	34.3	57.9	90.6	61.9	89.2	7.5	82.1	56.4	11.0
Rivers	36.5	27.8	98.8	92.8	117.4	7.7	35.5	82.0	5.6
Sokoto	18.0	37.1	62.5	10.1	14.2	21.3	33.8	8.3	3.1
Taraba	37.1	65.1	90.0	61.8	80.5	21.1	71.7	66.5	5.4
Yobe	47.2	45.7	44.1	11.1	14.6	18.4	91.3	31.4	0.0
Abuja (FCT)	75.5	91.9	99.7	86.4	106.6	13.3	68.4	44.9	10.4
NIGERIA	49.9	57.3	83.7	64.2	84.01	13.4	67.9	67.7	7.1
GENDER									
Male									
Female	-	-		65.5	86.8	14.0		68.3	
RESIDENCE				62.7	81.5	12.8		67.2	
Urban									
Rural	79.5	82.1		80.3	97.1	11.0			
	39.1	48.2		58.6	79.9	14.3			

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Nigeria, 1995.

CHAPTER 1

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 1991 population census put the Nigerian population at 88.6 million.

Age distribution from various household surveys shows that children aged 0 - 15 years account for about 46 percent of the total population. Also, women aged 15-49 years constitute another 20 percent. Thus, children and mothers make up about two thirds (66%) of the population which makes monitoring of their welfare a very important concern. This informs the participation of Nigeria in the World Summit for Children organized by the UN secretariat in 1990 where targets were set to be achieved in this decade.

In line with the decision of the Summit, Nigeria has since prepared a National Programme of Action (NPA) part of which concerns the production of data for monitoring progress towards the set goals which include:

- reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates by one third or to a level of 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction;
- reduction of maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels;
- reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one half of 1990 levels;
- universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 percent of primary school age children;
- reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female literacy;
- protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.

UNICEF's concern to assist countries to generate data especially in developing countries led to the development of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Training workshops were held in various regional offices of UNICEF for countries that could implement the survey. Nigeria participated in the Abidjan workshop of December 1994 and, subsequently, UNICEF provided further technical assistance in-country to run the survey between March and May 1995.

Rapid implementation of MICS in Nigeria was made possible by the fact that the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) has for several years been running an on-going

programme of household survey called the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH). It was therefore easy to run MICS as a module of NISH. Accordingly, basic socio-economic characteristics of household members were added to the MICS questionnaire adapted to the national context. It was also found necessary to link a family planning survey with MICS. Further details of the design are given in Chapter 3.

Data collection was carried out by FOS field staff; data processing was done using EPI INFO package. Chapter 4 contains more detailed description of the survey implementation process.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the survey were:

- to produce current assessment of progress of the set goals (in terms of achievements and failures) in a focused, rapid and cost effective fashion;
- to measure and review progress towards the goals of the National Programme of Action;
- to raise awareness, foster dialogue between health workers, community leaders, public officers, various governments and agencies and empower them to take informed corrective action;
- serve as regular input into The Progress of Nigerian Children (PONC), which is a joint annual publication of FOS and UNICEF (Nigeria).

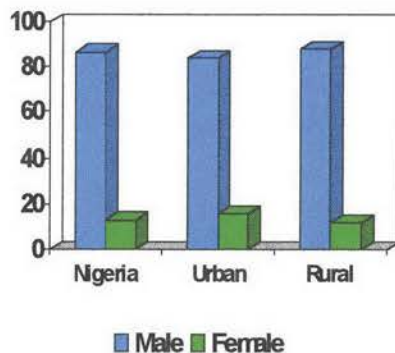
CHAPTER 2

SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE POPULATION:

Response: A total of 17,539 households were canvassed, while 160,120 responded fully which gave about 95 percent response rate. Sectoral distribution gave response rate of 93 percent in the urban sector and 95.5 percent in rural sector. Further disaggregation by gender of the heads of household showed response rates of 94.9 percent for male headed households and 94.4 percent for female headed households. Of those households that responded, 26 percent lived in urban areas, compared to 74 percent in the rural areas.

Figure 1: Distribution of Households by Gender of Head and by Sector



male heads of household were married, 7 percent had never been married while 2 percent were widowed and 3 percent either separated or divorced. For female heads of household however, more than half (52 percent) were widowed, 30 percent were married, 12 percent were separated or divorced while 6 percent had never been married.

Incidence of Polygamy: Of the male headed households, about a quarter (24 percent) had no spouses living with them, 58 percent had one wife, 13 percent had two wives, 2 percent had 3 wives while 3 percent had 4 or more wives.

Since a random sample across urban and rural sectors was chosen, the figure 26 percent estimates the level of urbanization in Nigeria.

Headship of Household: Of the households that responded 13 percent were headed by women. When disaggregated by sector, the figure became 16 percent for urban and 12 percent for rural, indicating a higher prevalence of female headed households in urban areas.

Marital status: There were clear gender differences in the marital status of the heads of household. Almost nine out of ten (88 percent)

Figure 2: Distribution of Households by Marital Status of the Head and by Gender

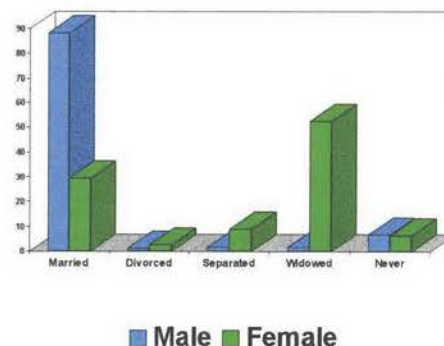
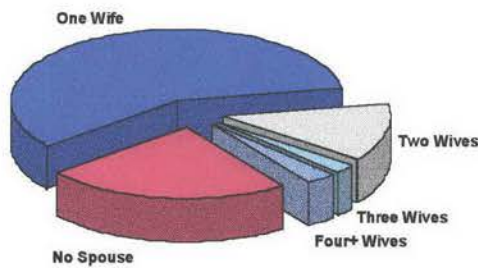


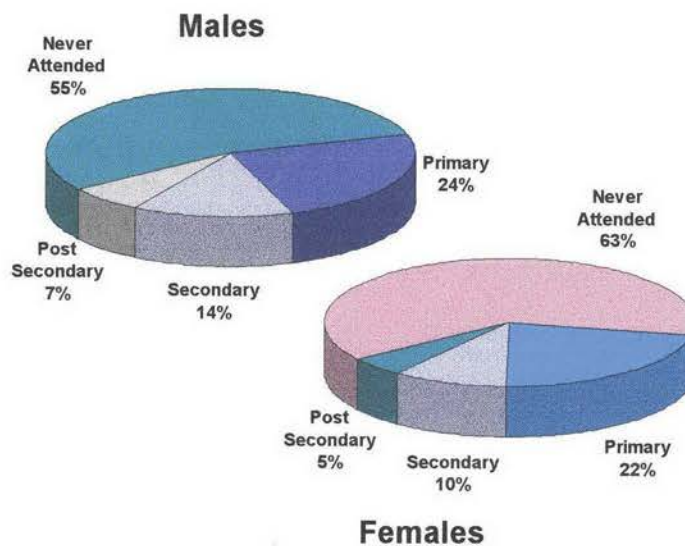
Figure 3: Incidence of Polygamy among Male Heads of Households



Education of Heads of Household:

There were no significant gender differences in the education status of the heads; only the slight gender differences in the education status of the general population were reflected in the sample. While 56 percent of male heads had not been to school, the corresponding figure for female heads was 63 percent. Also, one fifth (20 percent) of male heads had gone beyond primary education to secondary and higher, but only one seventh (14 percent) of female heads were in this category.

Figure 4: Distribution of Households by Educational Level of Head and by Gender



Age Distribution of Heads of Household: The average age of the female heads of household was slightly higher than that of male heads. The figures were 49.6 years for females and 44.5 years for males. Consequently, the proportions of female heads in the lower age groups (15-44 years) were smaller than those of male heads whereas the reverse was the case for the higher age groups (45 years and above). This age difference can be explained by the fact that most female heads of household were widows as shown in figure 2 above.

Figure 5: Distribution of Households by Age Group of the Head by Gender

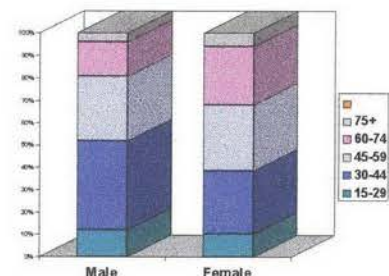
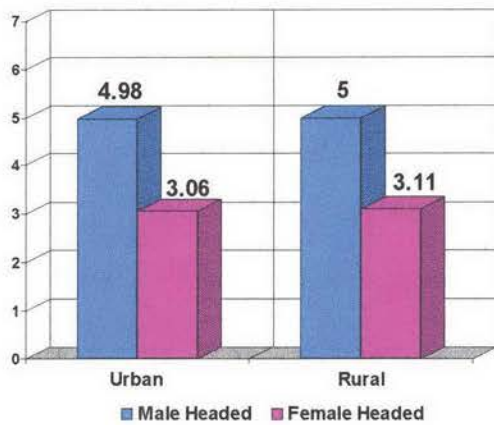


Figure 6: Average Household Size

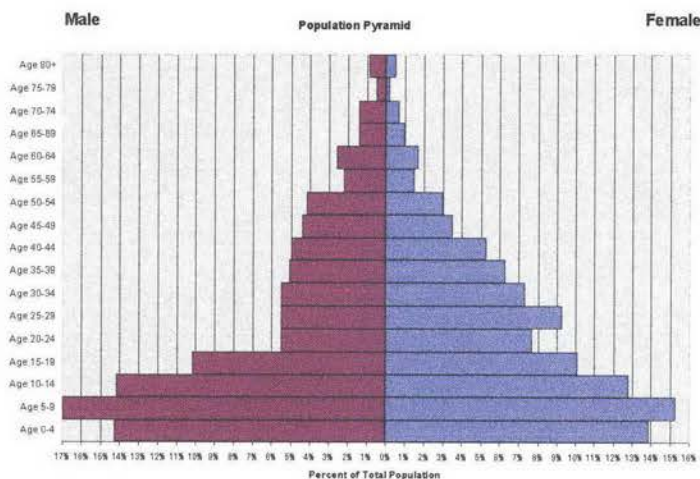


Household Size: Average household size was found to be 4.74. There was very little difference between the average household size for urban areas (4.65 persons) and that of the rural areas (4.77 persons). However, there was significant difference when disaggregated by the gender of the head of household. The average size of male headed households was 5.0, whereas that of female headed households was 3.1. This difference was more clearly brought out in the

distribution of households by size of household. While only one in ten male headed households was single person household, for female headed households over a quarter (26 percent) fell in the group of single person households. On the other hand, over one quarter (25.6 percent) of the male headed households contained 7 or more persons whereas the corresponding figure for female headed households was 6 percent.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Population: The graph below presents age distribution of the population by five-year age groups according to sex. The population pyramid shows a wide base and narrow top which is typical of a population with high fertility. It appears, however, that males in the age group 20-29 years were under-enumerated. The result showed that the number of children under five was slightly less than the number aged 5-9 years which is a possible evidence of recent decline in fertility. About half (49.5 percent) of the female population were in the reproductive age group (15-49 years), compared to 41 percent for the male population in the same cohort.

Figure 7: Distribution of Household Population by Age



The survey also revealed (Table 1) that there were more males than females. Overall ratio of males to females was 102, that is 102 males for every 100 females. Comparing this sample with the 1990 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) sample, it also appears that the lower age group is becoming smaller. In 1990, persons aged 0-14 years constituted 47 percent of the population whereas the corresponding figure for 1995 is 44 percent. On the other hand, the age group 15-64 years rose from 49 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 1995.

The dependency ratio, calculated as the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (under 15, and 65 and over) to those in the "economically active" ages (15-64) based on these figures, decreased from 1.06 in 1990 to 0.86 in 1995.

Table 1: Distribution of Household Population by 5 year Age Group and by Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	14.3	13.9	14.3
5-9	17.0	15.3	16.2
10-14	14.2	12.8	13.5
15-19	10.2	10.1	10.2
20-24	5.5	7.7	6.6
25-29	5.5	9.3	7.4
30-34	5.5	7.3	6.4
35-39	5.1	6.3	5.7
40-44	5.0	5.3	5.2
45-49	4.4	3.5	3.9
50-54	4.2	3.0	3.6
55-59	2.2	1.5	1.9
60-64	2.6	1.7	2.2
65-69	1.4	1.0	1.2
70-74	1.4	0.7	1.0
75-79	0.5	0.2	0.4
80+	0.9	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

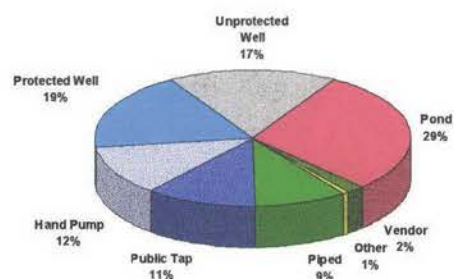
Table 2: Distribution of the Household Population by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	NDHS 1990	MICS 1995
Less than 15	47.1	43.8
15-64	48.5	53.1
65+	4.3	3.1
Total	100	100
Dependency Ratio	1.06	0.86

2.2 WATER AND SANITATION

Water: Households reporting piped water, public tap, handpump/borehole and protected dug-well or protected spring as source of drinking water were categorised as having access to safe/potable water and the remaining were grouped as having unsafe sources of water.

Figure 8: Distribution of Sources of Drinking Water

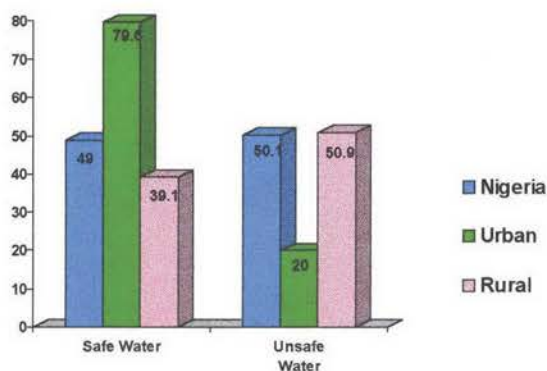


Protected dug-wells or springs were the main source of drinking water for 19 percent of the households in the sample. Water that was piped into the residence, water obtained from public taps and water from handpump/boreholes recorded 9, 11 and 12 percent respectively.

Nationally, about half (49.9 percent) of the population had access to safe water, although there was a significant difference between the urban and rural sectors. Overall, 80 percent of households in urban areas had access to safe water, compared with 39 percent in rural areas.

Nine of every ten households indicated a distance of less than one kilometer to the source of drinking water. Women and children are particularly affected by the distance of water source because it is usually their task to fetch water. The greater the distance to water the less time a woman has for child care and other domestic chores, and the more the calories she expends. The survey showed that where the source of water was more than one kilometer away,

Figure 9: Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water by Sector



women were responsible 39 percent of the time for fetching water for use in the household. In 23 percent of the households, fetching water was the responsibility of children (both males and females), whereas in another 23 percent men were responsible. In 10 percent of the households, only female children fetched water while male children were found to be responsible for this household chore in only 6 percent of the households. The time spent fetching water was considerable in most cases. In more than half of those cases where the source of water was not less than one kilometer, the time spent was a little more than one and a half hours. Only in less than a quarter of the cases was the time less than half an hour.

Toilet: Access to toilet facilities was categorised as sanitary or not. Sanitary excreta disposal facilities comprised flush latrine systems either linked to a sewage or to septic tanks, VIP latrines and covered pit latrines. Those reporting other types of latrine were grouped as having unsanitary facilities.

The situation on the use of toilet facilities was only slightly better than for water. Fifty seven percent (57%) of all households had satisfactory excreta disposal facilities, out of which the covered pit toilet was the most common. A little over a quarter (27 percent) of all households in the country reported having no toilet facilities.

There were significant urban-rural differentials. In urban areas 82 percent of the households had access to sanitary toilet facilities compared with 48 percent in the rural areas. About one in eight toilets were located inside the dwelling unit, about two out of three were located less than 50 meters away while one in six were more than 50 meters away. Two percent did not specify distance.

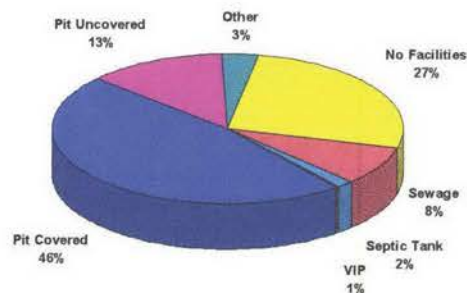


Figure 10: Distribution of Households with Access to Toilet Facilities

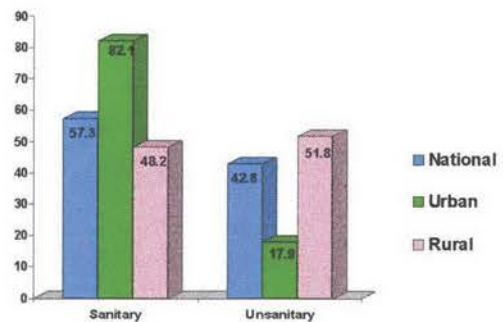
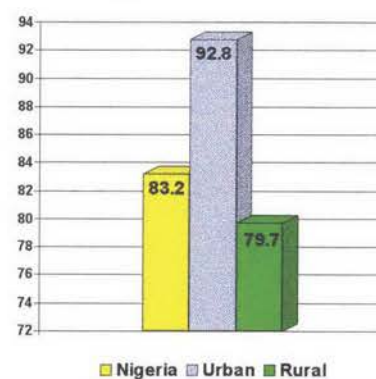


Figure 11: Distribution of Households with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities by Sector

2.3 IODIZATION OF SALT:

Overall, 84 percent of the households covered in the survey used iodized salt to prepare the last major meal eaten before the interview. While more than 80 percent was recorded for twenty-one states, three states recorded figures between 65 and 72 percent and the remaining seven states had figures below 65 percent. It was found that the latter seven were border states in which infiltration of salts from neighbouring countries probably affected the status of salt consumed.

Figure 12: Percent Distribution of Households using Iodised Salt



2.4 EDUCATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN:

Sixty-four (64) percent of primary school age children (6-11 years) reported ever attending school. There was a small differential in the educational enrolment (Net) among boys and girls. Sixty-six (66) percent was recorded for males while the figure for female children was 63 percent. Urban-rural disaggregation gave the following figures: 80 percent for urban and 59 percent for rural as shown in figure 14.

Gross primary school enrolment was 86.8 percent for boys and 81.5 percent for girls, giving an overall rate of 84 percent for both sexes. The rate for urban areas was 97.1 percent while that for rural areas was 79.9 percent.

Table 3: Repeater Rates by Grade and Gender						
Grade/Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6
Male	8.0	3.4	4.3	2.8	3.7	4.4
Female	8.2	4.5	3.7	5.0	1.9	5.2
Both Sexes	8.1	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9	4.6

1995 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

The table above gives repeater rates at the primary level by grade and by sex. Repeater rate at grade one(1) was double the rate in other grades.

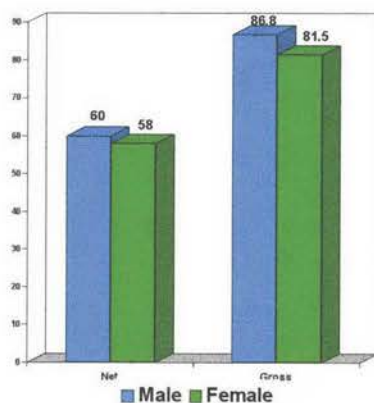


Figure 13: Net and Gross Enrolment among Children 6-11 years by Gender

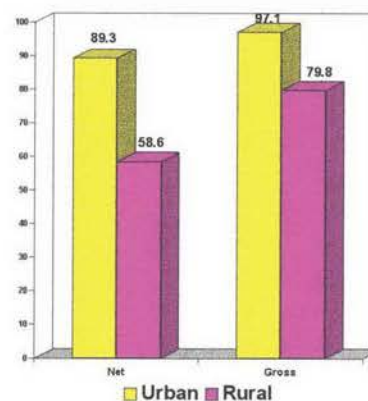
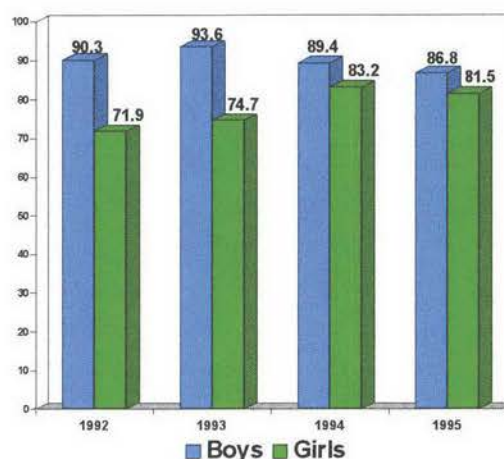


Figure 14: Net and Gross Enrolment among Children 6-11 years by Residence

Table 4: Gross Primary School Enrolment Rates 1990-1995

Year	Total	Boys	Girls
1990	67.7	76.4	59.1
1991	77.7	84.6	69.1
1992	81.1	90.3	71.9
1993	84.1	93.6	74.7
1994	86.5	89.4	83.2
1995	84.0	86.8	81.5

Figure 15: Gross Primary School Enrolment Rates 1992-1995



2.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION:

Information about knowledge of the symptoms of acute respiratory infection among under 5 children was collected from mothers and caretakers. Overall, only about a third (31.5 percent) of mothers and caretakers reported the correct symptom i.e. fast breathing or difficult breathing.

2.6 DIARRHOEA INCIDENCE WITHIN LAST 2 WEEKS OF SURVEY:

Table 5 shows the percentage of children under the age of five reported as having had diarrhoea during the 2-week period prior to the survey. According to their mothers and caretakers, 13 percent of children in this age group had at least one episode of diarrhoea during the period in question.

Diarrhoea prevalence rates varied with the age of the child, with the highest rate of 20 percent among children aged 12-23 months. The sex differential was insignificant - 14 percent of boys compared to 13 percent of girls. A higher prevalence of diarrhoea was found among rural children (14 percent) than urban children with 11 percent incidence. Information was also collected about treatment of diarrhoea. The survey

Table 5: Incidence of Diarrhoea Among Under-5 Children in the last 2-weeks by Age, Gender and by Residence

Background Characteristics	Diarrhoea incidence in the last 2-weeks
<u>Age</u>	
0-11 Months	17.7
12-23 Months	20.4
24-35 Months	15.4
36-47 Months	10.1
48-59 Months	6.5
<u>Gender</u>	
Boy	14.0
Girl	12.8
<u>Residence</u>	
Urban	11.0
Rural	14.3
All Children	13.4

revealed that nine out of ten mothers and caretakers with children under five years of age used ORT to manage diarrhoea.

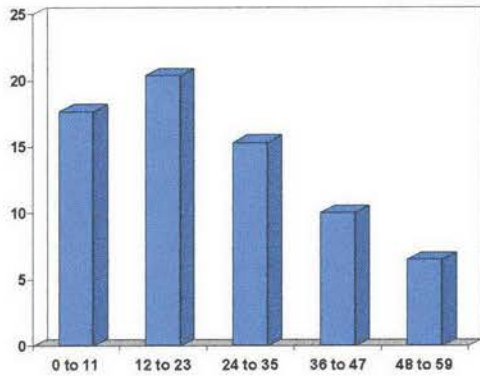


Figure 16: Diarrhoea Prevalence Among Under-fives by Age Groups in Months

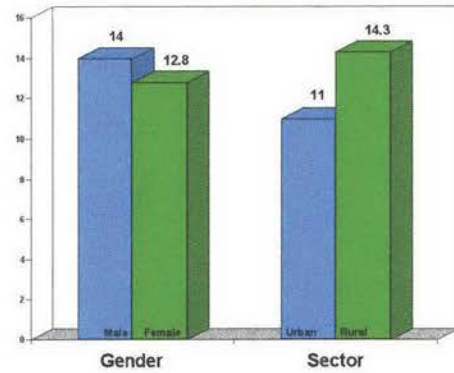


Figure 17: Diarrhoea Prevalence Among Under-fives by Gender and Sector

2.7 IMMUNIZATION STATUS FOR 12-23 MONTH OLDS: 1994

The presence of a health card in the child's home is important, because the purpose is to enable the mother monitor the child's growth and keep a record of the immunizations received. In this survey, a large proportion of children aged 12-23 months were found to have no cards. Overall, about 20 percent of the children had immunization cards. There were little gender differences in immunization card coverage of the child for the four antigens reported in the survey.

The highest coverage rate of 18 percent was for BCG followed by 12 percent for DPT3, 11 percent for both Polio3 and measles.

The overall immunization coverage through card and history for the six (6) antigens showed that about 22 percent of the children aged 12-23 months in the survey had received the recommended vaccinations. The coverage rate was found to be slightly higher for females (23 percent) than male children (21 percent).

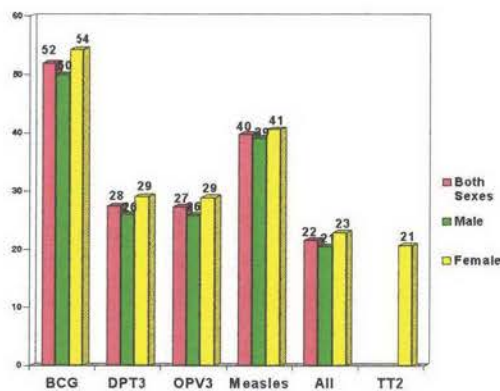


Figure 18: Immunisation coverage by Gender (1994) - Card and History

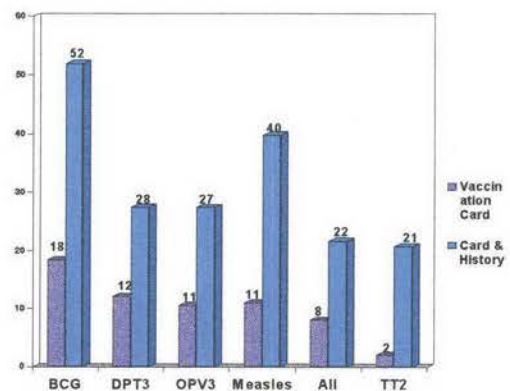


Figure 19: Vaccination by Source of Information

Immunization coverage rates based on mothers' reports were considerably higher than those based on cards. For example, BCG coverage from history was 34 percent, DPT3 15 percent, Polio3 17 percent and measles immunization coverage 29 percent. There were no significant differences in the immunization status by sex of child.

2.8 TETANUS TOXOID VACCINATIONS (TT)

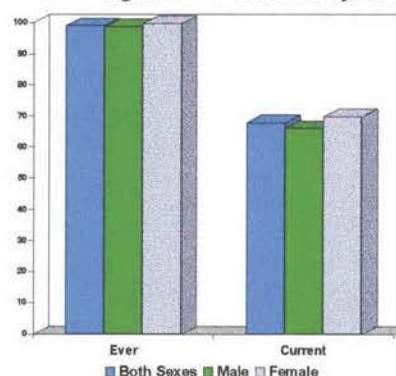
Antenatal care is important to both the mother and the child. Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for prevention of neonatal tetanus among newborns. For full protection, it is recommended that pregnant women receive two or more doses of the toxoid. In order to estimate the extent of tetanus toxoid coverage, the MICS collected data through history and card from all mothers of children aged below 5 years as to whether the mother had received TT vaccinations during pregnancy and, if so the number of injections. The result showed a coverage of about 21 percent for TT2 vaccination.

2.9 BREASTFEEDING STATUS:

Mothers were asked about the breastfeeding status of children under age five years. Virtually all (99.5 percent) infants aged 0-11 months were reported ever breastfed. There was negligible urban-rural difference in the initial breastfeeding status. Of these children aged 0-11 months, 94 percent were being currently breastfed. The survey showed that overall, there was no significant gender variation (94 percent for each sex) in the breastfeeding status of children under one year.

The prevalence of breastfeeding among children aged 12-23 months showed that only 68 percent of the children were being currently breastfed. It was found that more female than male children were breastfed, the figure being 66 percent for males and 70 percent for females. The proportion of children 12-23 months who were being breastfed in the rural areas was significantly different from those in the urban areas. It was also found that 74 percent of the children in rural areas were currently being breastfed compared to 51 percent for those in the urban areas.

Figure 20: Breastfeeding Status of Children Aged 12-23 Months by Gender



A brief discussion of exclusive breastfeeding status is presented as an addendum to this report.

	Ever Breastfed		Currently Breastfed	
	0-11 Months	12-23 Months	0-11 Months	12-23 Months
Gender:				
Boy	99.6	98.8	93.8	66.0
Girl	99.3	99.8	93.9	69.8
Residence:				
Urban	99.8	98.9	93.7	50.6
Rural	99.3	99.4	93.9	73.8
Nigeria	99.5	99.0	93.8	67.8

2.10 CHILD MORTALITY:

Child mortality and infant mortality can be measured indirectly using data on children ever born by women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years).

Age Group	No. of Women	Children Ever Born			Children Dead		
		Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
15-19	519	792	430	362	81	45	36
20-24	1455	3027	1587	1440	364	203	161
25-29	2795	847	4515	3956	946	518	428
30-39	2171	10294	5621	4673	1248	681	567
40-44	1840	9639	5169	4470	1546	809	737
45-49	1186	6806	3659	3147	1042	573	49
Total	12367	48723	26199	22524	6580	3583	2997

The infant mortality estimate however, is usually less reliable than the child mortality estimate because under-reporting of infant deaths is usually most serious for deaths which occur in infancy. The MICS incorporated a module on children ever born by women in the sample households. The results are summarised in Table 7.

The figures give under-5 mortality estimates of 147 for both sexes, 153 for males and 139 for females. The above rates indicate a significant decline in child mortality. The Under-5 mortality rate was found to be 192 deaths per thousand live births in 1990; the current figure of 147 therefore implies a 23 percent drop in the 5 year period.

2.11 KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING:

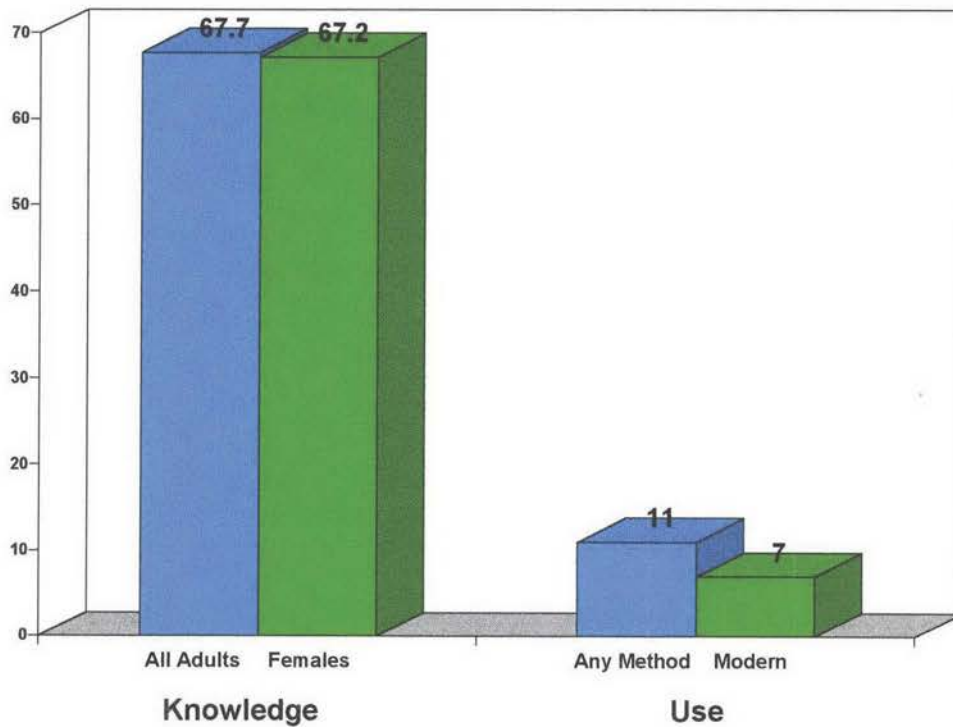
Knowledge of family planning methods and of places to obtain service is crucial in the decision whether to use contraceptive method and which method to use. In the survey, data on knowledge of family planning methods and sources of supply were obtained from all adults (men and women). Two thirds (68%) of all adults reported knowing about contraception. It was found that there was no gender difference in the

level of awareness among adults, the survey recorded 68 percent for men and 67 percent for women. But there were significant differences in the state figures on knowledge of contraceptive methods among women at risk of pregnancy, that is, women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) not currently pregnant.

Eleven (11) percent of all women at risk of pregnancy reported current use of any contraceptive methods while only 7 percent was found to be using modern methods of contraception.

The most widely used methods were pills, IUD, condom, and injection, used by 28, 12, 11, 10 percent of women respectively. In contrast, the least used methods were Norplant, male sterilization and diaphragm.

Figure 21: Knowledge and Use of Family Planning



CHAPTER 3

THE SURVEY DESIGN

3.1 COVERAGE AND SCOPE:

The survey covered all states in the Federation, including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Subject areas covered in the survey included basic household and housing characteristics, education, water and sanitation, salt iodization, tetanus toxoid, care of acute respiratory illness, diarrhoea, vitamins A, breastfeeding, immunization, child mortality and family planning.

3.2 SAMPLE DESIGN:

The Nigerian MICS was run as a separate module of the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) currently implemented by FOS. The NISH is multi-subject household-based survey system run in line with the United Nations Household Survey Capability Programme.

The decision to run the MICS as a module under the NISH was informed by the MICS global design which anticipated a sample of 300-500 households per district (domain) drawn from about 10 clusters of 40-45 households per cluster. The 40-45 households are obtained either by segmentation of clusters into small areas of approximately 40-45 households and randomly selecting one so that all households within such an area are covered or using the random walk method in the cluster to select the 40-45 households.

The NISH, on the other hand, uses a master sample of Enumeration Areas (EAs) designed to last 5 years. The master sample consists of 200 EAs per state (domain) chosen in 10 independent replicates of 20 EAs. Six replicates of 120 EAs are covered in one year and a rotation of 1/6 applied. In any one year, the 120 EAs are randomly allocated to the 12 months of the year. Thus every month, 10 EAs are covered for the General Household Survey (GHS), the core survey under the NISH. For the supplemental modules of the NISH, subsets of the GHS sample are used.

To achieve the sample size anticipated by the MICS global design, a uniform sample per state of 600 housing units was decided upon. Although non-response estimated at about 5 percent from previous surveys is expected to reduce this sample further, it was expected that most states have 550 or more households. The sample was drawn from 30 EAs and a sub-sample of 20 housing units systematically selected from the listing of housing units within the selected EAs. All households within the selected housing units were interviewed. Compared with the MICS global design which anticipates a cluster sub-sample size of 40-45 households per cluster, the NISH

design was considered more efficient both in terms of number of clusters selected per domain and the reduction of clustering effects. Hence its adoption.

Usually, when the sub-sample size is reduced by half and the number of clusters doubled, a reduction of at least 20 percent in the design effect is achieved.

3.3 SAMPLE ACHIEVED:

The response situation is shown in Table 8 below. No state (domain) recorded a sample figure below the MICS global design's lower limit of 300 households.

Table 8: Response Rates

State	Number of EAs		Number of households		Received	Out-standing	Non-Response
	Expected	Received	Out-standing	Non-Response			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Abia	30	30	-	-	598	-	2
2. Adamawa	30	29	1	-	534	20	46
3. A/Ibom	30	28	-	2	560	-	40
4. Anambra	30	25	5	-	579	-	21
5. Bauchi	30	28	-	2	525	-	75
6. Benue	30	27	-	3	505	-	95
7. Borno	30	26	-	4	595	-	105
8. C/Rivers	30	27	3	-	527	-	13
9. Delta	30	28	-	2	575	30	25
10. Edo	30	22	6	2	628	-	40
11. Enugu	30	29	-	1	565	20	35
12. Imo	30	28	-	2	644	-	49
13. Jigawa	30	30	-	-	599	-	1
14. Kaduna	30	29	-	1	568	-	32
15. Kano	30	29	-	1	548	-	52
16. Katsina	30	28	-	1	526	-	0
17. Kebbi	30	29	2	-	602	40	42
18. Kogi	30	27	-	1	649	-	51
19. Kwara	30	27	-	3	510	-	90
20. Lagos	30	26	1	2	441	-	69
21. Niger	30	28	4	-	547	-	0
22. Ogun	30	29	-	2	594	20	6
23. Ondo	30	28	-	1	403	80	37
24. Osun	30	29	-	2	602	-	91
25. Oyo	30	28	-	1	579	-	21
26. Plateau	30	20	1	1	597	-	0
27. Rivers	30	25	-	10	385	-	215
28. Sokoto	30	30	1	4	489	20	91
29. Taraba	30	25	-	-	591	-	9
30. Yobe	30	15	-	5	496	20	104
31. Fct	15		-	-	310	-	0
Nigeria	885	838	24	53	16012	420	1527

CHAPTER 4

FIELD WORK

4.1 FIELD ARRANGEMENT:

In each State, apart from FCT, the field work was conducted using two teams, each comprising 2 enumerators and 1 supervisor. Only one team operated in the FCT because 15 EAs were covered instead of 30 EAs covered in each State. Each team operated in a roving manner. Both the interviewers and supervisors were FOS female staff, with considerable experience in collecting data on family planning. On average, a team spent 3 days canvassing an EA.

4.2 TRAINING:

The training of the field staff-enumerators, supervisors and other field staff was carried out at the four FOS zonal centres and in two phases, one each in the North and South. Training in the Northern zone took place in February while that of the South was conducted in March 1995. Two teams each consisting of 2 Lagos office staff conducted the training in the North and South. Each training session lasted 5 days.

The training programme covered discussions on roles of enumerators and supervisors, interview techniques, classroom sessions on questionnaires and manuals, role playing, field practice, review of field work and questionnaire editing. Class demonstrations were also given on the use of the salt iodization test kit.

4.3 QUALITY CONTROL:

Apart from the elaborate training programme for the field staff, there were other programmes designed to control the quality of field work. At the State level, each State Officer monitored field work within his/her State. In addition, independent quality checks were conducted by the State Scrutiny Officer. At the Zonal level, the Zonal Controllers were equally responsible for monitoring the work within their respective Zones. Officers from Lagos also carried out monitoring tours to inspect the work of the interviewing teams.

UNICEF staff also participated in quality control through deployment of their Zonal staff.

4.4 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS:

The main instruments for the survey the Household Questionnaire and the Children Questionnaire. The contents of these questionnaires were based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey model questionnaire which was modified jointly by FOS and UNICEF to the country context. Additions and modifications to the model questionnaire were made during a series of meetings with representatives of UNICEF (Nigeria and New York) and local survey officers.

The MICS Questionnaires consisted of the following:-

A. Household Questionnaire

- (i) Household Listing - used to list all the members and visitors of the households within the selected housing units, some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed including age, sex, relationship to the head of household, education and occupation.
- (ii) Children Listing - information was collected on all mothers and others who cared for children aged 15 years and below as well as on the children they cared for.
- (iii) Water and Sanitation - the module was used to find out the type of water and toilet facility used by the household who fetches water and from what distance.
- (iv) Salt Iodization - this was included to find out whether the salt used in the respondent's household was iodized or not. The salt used to prepare the last main meal by the household was tested using the salt iodination test kit provided by UNICEF.
- (v) Children Education - was completed for all children in the household who were aged 5 years but not more than 15 years. Key information collected here was the ever and current attendance of school status.
- (vi) Tetanus Toxoid - all mothers of under 5's in the household were asked how many times they received the injection.
- (vii) Care of Acute Respiratory Illness - questions on knowledge of the symptoms of this illness were asked of all mothers and caretakers of under 5s.
- (viii) Mortality Module - was to collect information on children ever born and fertility history for all women 15 years and above and married women below 15 years.
- (ix) Family Planning - the module was designed to provide basic information on the level of contraceptive knowledge, source and practice among all adults and married women who were below age 15 years in Nigeria. The data will be useful as an independent monitoring source of family planning programmes performance.

B. Children Questionnaire:

The children questionnaire was completed for all under 5's cared for by a mother or caretaker within the household. It consisted of 4 modules as follows:-

- (i) Diarrhoea Module - information on the episodes of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks, treatment, drinks and foods given were collected here.
- (ii) Vitamin A - Information on knowledge of vitamin A and the type of vitamin A rich food were sought in this module.
- (iii) Breastfeeding - the information was obtained from mother or caretaker on whether the child was ever breast-fed, given first milk or bottle fed or given only breastmilk in the last 24 hours prior the interview.
- (iv) Immunization - the immunization status of the children was sought in the module.

4.5 PRETEST:

The MICS questionnaires were pretested in January, 1995 in Lagos State. Four enumerators and two supervisors, all females, were trained for 3 days by two Headquarters staff. The interviewers and supervisors had participated in earlier family planning surveys. After training, the teams spent 3 days conducting interviews in one urban and one rural enumeration areas. The teams were monitored in the field by the State officer, Scrutiny officer, and the trainers to ensure quality data collection and to assess the training.

Due to non-availability of measuring instruments it was decided that the anthropometry module be excluded from the questionnaire. The questionnaire was not translated into local language because of the urgency of the survey and time factor.

4.6 DATA COLLECTION:

Field work started immediately after the training, with the mobile teams moving from EA to EA. The supervisors moved with teams to supervise the work and edit completed questionnaires while in the field. Each team was expected to spend two days in each EA and one day traveling between EA's. Thus, the 30 EAs were estimated to be covered in 45 days by the two teams. Therefore, a period of about 6 weeks was earmarked for the data collection.

Eventually, data collection took about 2 months to complete in most States. In two States (Ondo and Edo) which had exceptional difficulties field work was not completed until the fourth month.

CHAPTER 5

DATA PROCESSING

5.1 DATA PREPARATION:

The MICS data processing consisted of four stages, namely:- Manual (Office) editing, data entry, Computer editing and tabulations.

The completed questionnaires started arriving in FOS Lagos Office in April 1995. Twelve editors and three supervisors were trained on editing and coding of the questionnaires. They were taken through on how the questionnaires were completed in the field and how to check for errors such as omissions, inconsistencies, illegible entries, and failure to follow skip instructions etc.

The supervisors, who were senior offices, reviewed the edited questionnaires and provided periodic assistance to the editing staff. The edited questionnaires were batched on EA and state basis in readiness for data entry.

5.2 DATA ENTRY:

Data entry started in May, 1995 after a 6-day training workshop on EPI-INFO, the package program selected for processing of MICS. The workshop which was organized by UNICEF and facilitated by a Consultant from their New York Office, was attended by FOS Senior officers who were involved in the survey and together with some UNICEF staff. The data entry operators were trained on data entry and editing procedures for the survey following the workshop.

Six IBM-Compatible micro-computers were used to process the questionnaires. Working six days per week in two shifts, the data entry was completed within three months.

5.3 DATA CLEANING:

The computer editing began immediately data entry was completed for a State. Senior officers checked for inconsistencies during the data entry, and affected corrections (where possible) by going back to the original questionnaires. This exercise was completed for all States by end of September 1995.

5.4 TABULATION:

Tables were generated by Senior project staff. Draft tables were reviewed several times within FOS, with UNICEF Section staff, WHO and relevant line Ministry

staff. Maps were produced using the GIS package at the UNICEF Country Office while other charts were produced by FOS.

APPENDIX A:

DEFINITIONS

- (A) **Access to safe drinking water:** Proportion of households reporting piped water, public tap, hand pump/borehole and protected dug-well or protected spring as source of drinking water.
- (B) **Access to Sanitary toilet facility:** Proportion of households using flush latrine systems linked to a sewage, or to septic tanks, VIP latrines or covered pit latrines.
- (C) **Age Dependency Ratio:** Ratio of the number of persons age 0-14 years and 65 years and above divided by the number of persons age 15 to 64 years.
- (D) **Child Mortality:** Child Mortality Rate, defined as the probability of dying between the first and the fifth birth-day.
- (E) **Contraceptive prevalence:** Percentage of women at risk of pregnancy (women not currently pregnant aged 15-49 years) currently using contraception.
- (F) **Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks:** The proportion of under five year children who suffered from diarrhoea within the reference period.
Number of under five year children with episode of diarrhoea
Total number of under five year children.
- (G) **Exclusive Breastfeeding:** Proportion of children aged 0-5 months who received only breastmilk in the preceding 24 hours of the interview. (As indicated in the addendum, this probably led to an over-estimate of exclusive breastfeeding status in this report.)
- (H) **Gross Primary School Enrolment:** Proportion of all children in primary school irrespective of age.
Number of all children in primary school
Total number of children age 6-11 years.
- (I) **Household:** Household is a person or group of people that share common eating arrangement but not necessarily living under the same roof.
- (J) **Head of Household:** The Head of Household is the person in the household acknowledged as head by the other members. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs.

(K) **Net primary school enrolment:** Proportion of children 6-11 years old currently in school.

Number of children 6-11 years old currently in school

Total number of children age 6-11 years.

(L) **Persons in the Household:** The number of persons who slept in the household the night before the interview.

(M) **Sex Ratio:** Proportion of all Males in the sample population to the total number of Females.

Number of Males in the sample population

Number of Females sample population

(N) **Use of Iodized Salt:** Proportion of households that used iodized salt to prepare the last major meal eaten by the members before the interview.

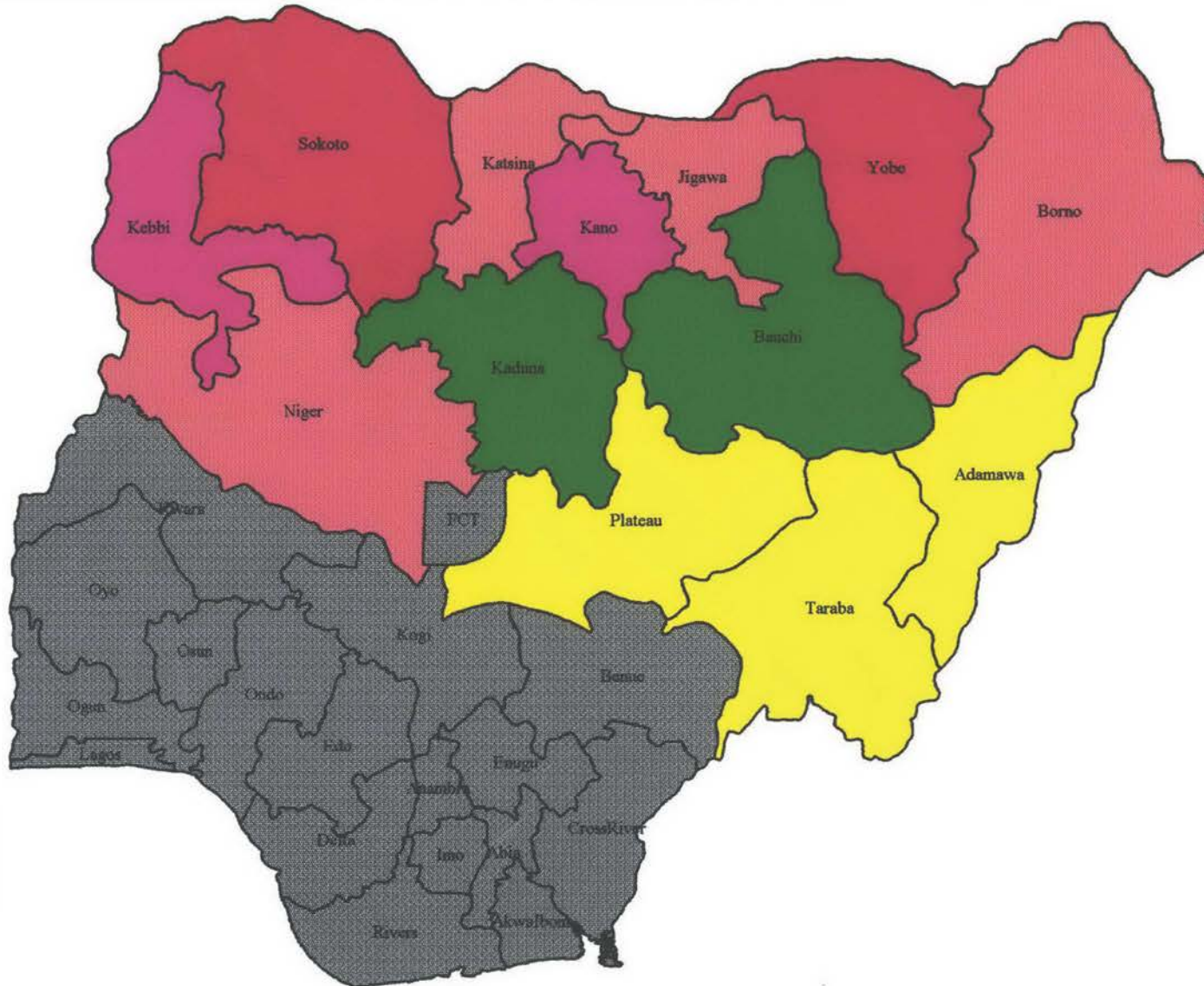
(O) **Under-five Mortality Rate:** Under-five mortality rate is defined as the probability of dying before the fifth birth-day.

APPENDIX B:

MAPS

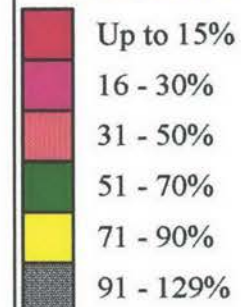
TABLES

Gross Primary School Enrolment by State

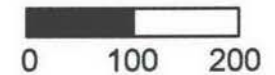


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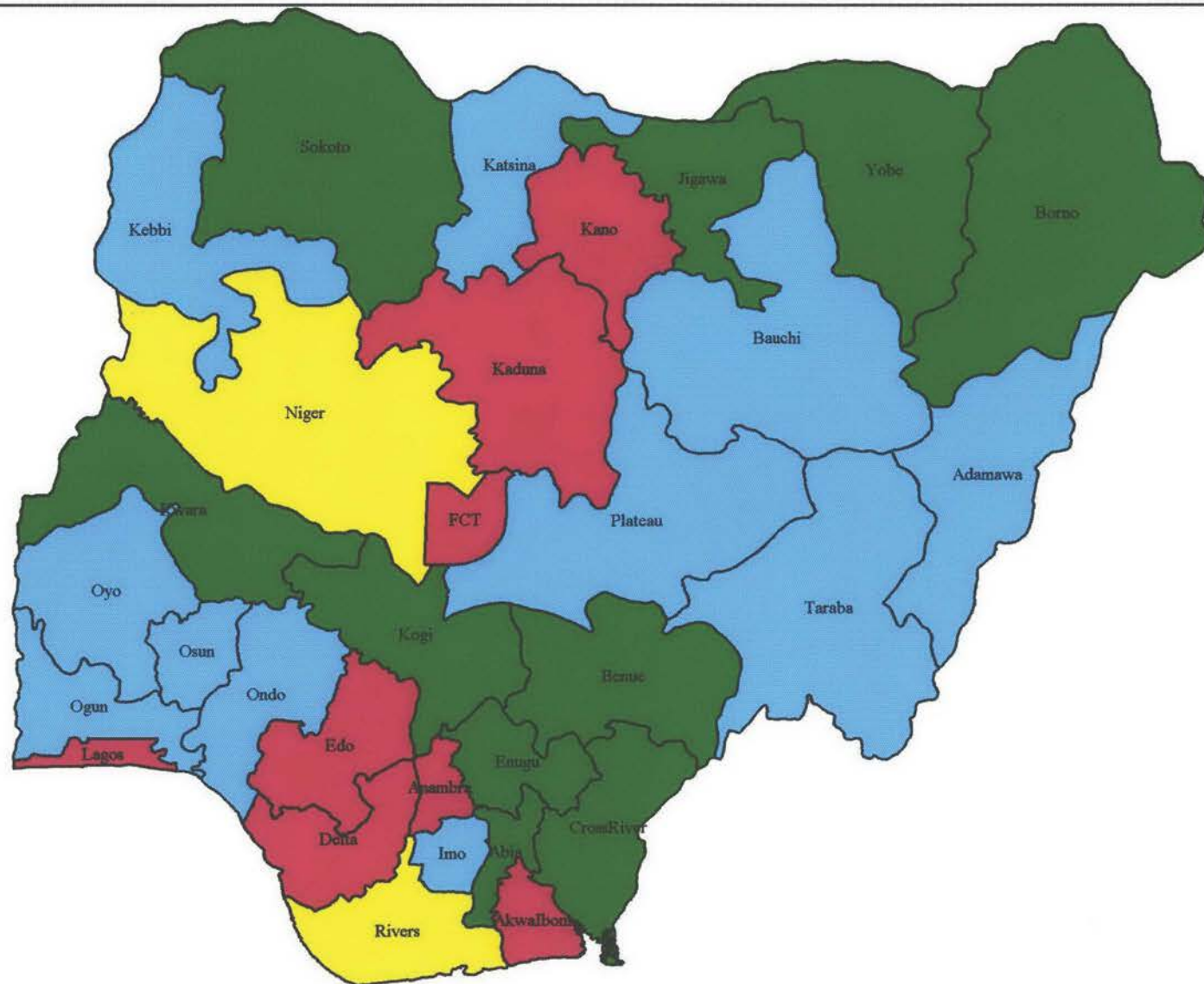
% of Enrolment



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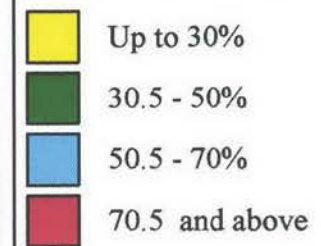


% Distribution of Households with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities

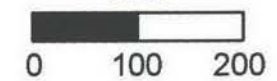


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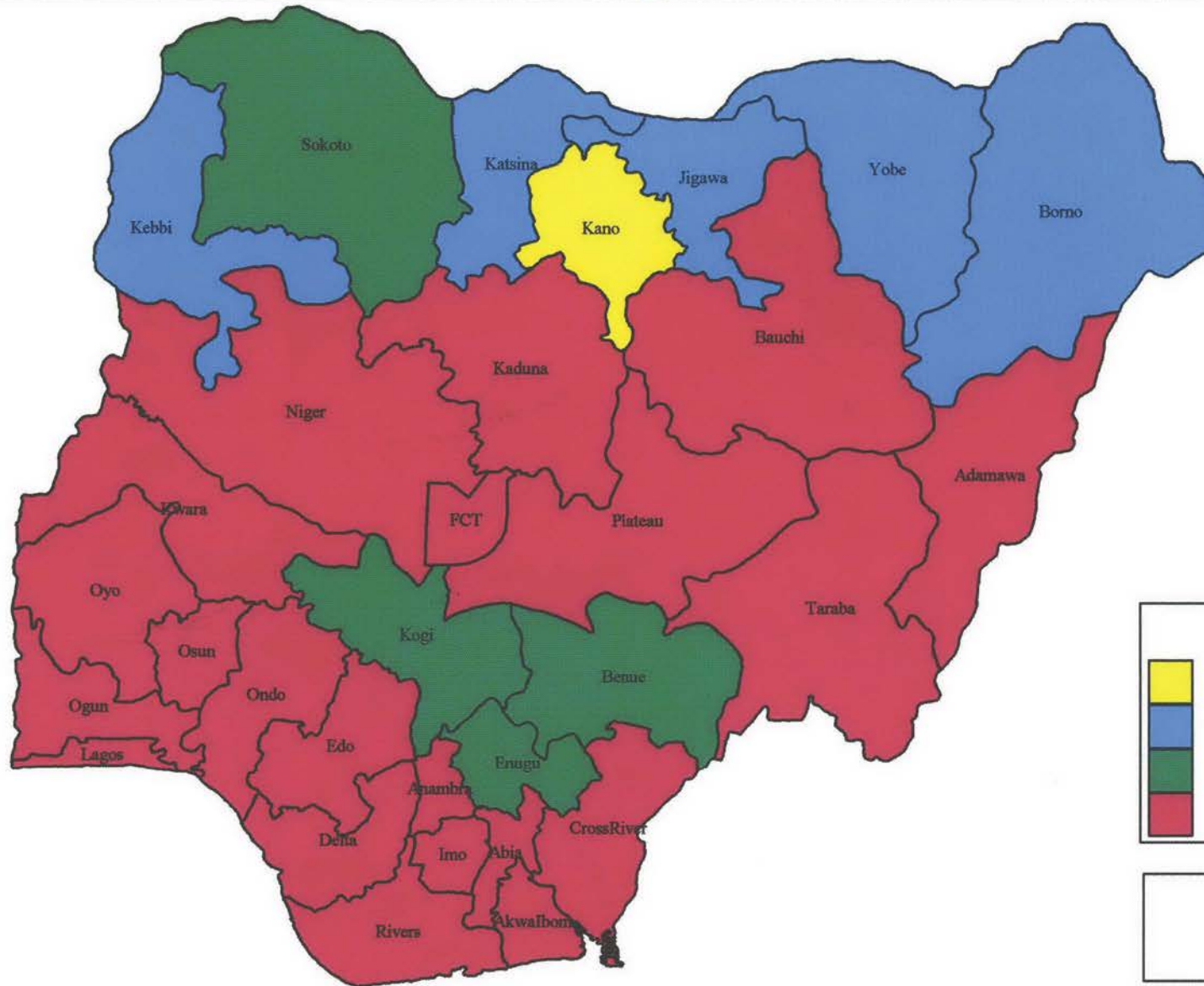
% Distribution



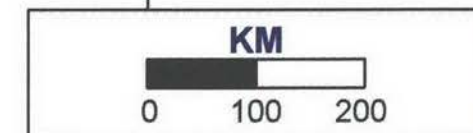
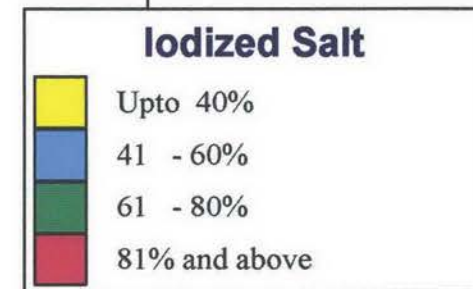
KM



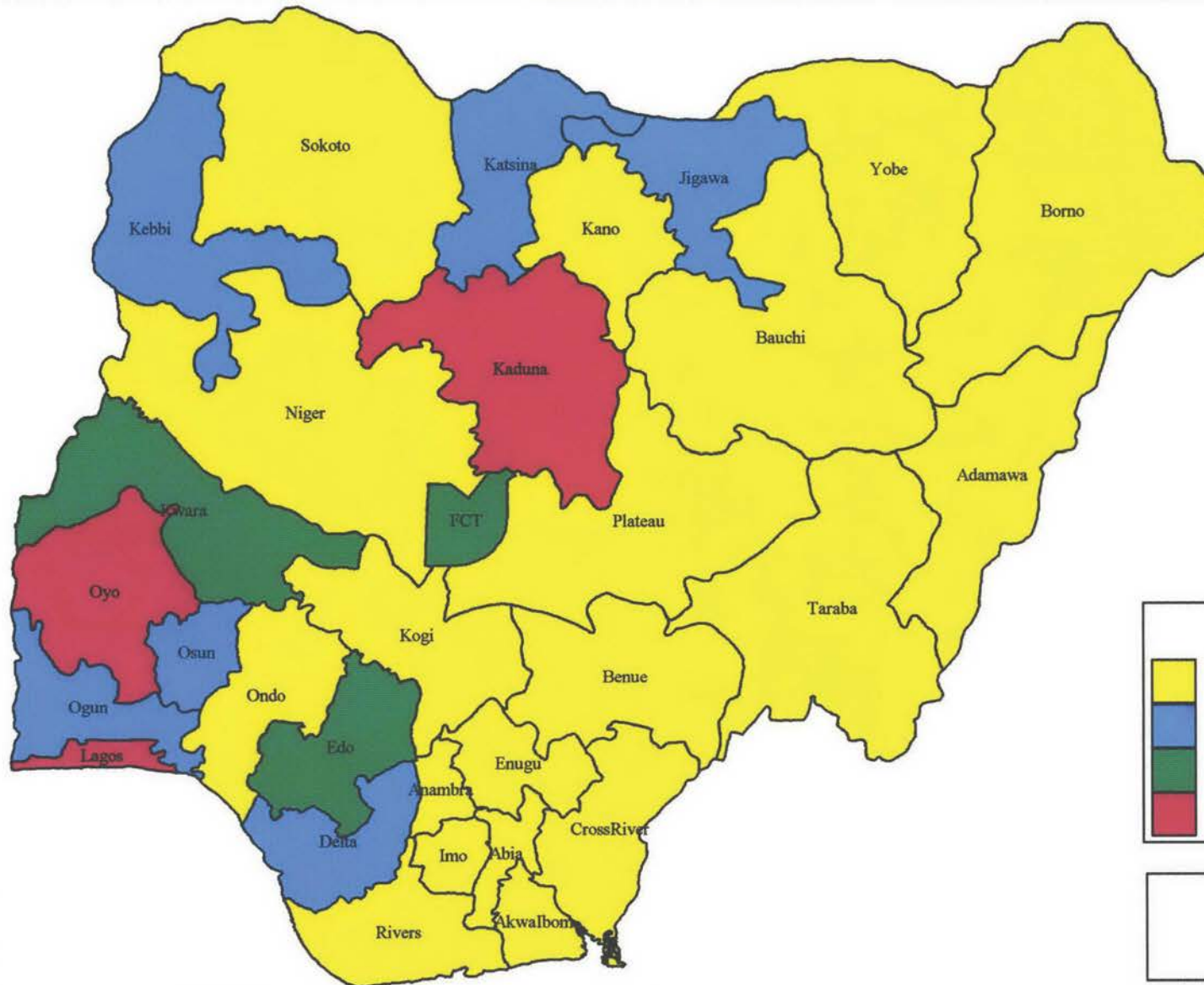
% Distribution of Households Using Iodized Salt



xiii

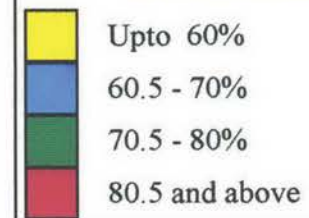


% Distribution of Households with Access to Potable Water

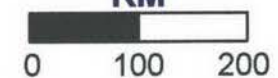


xiv

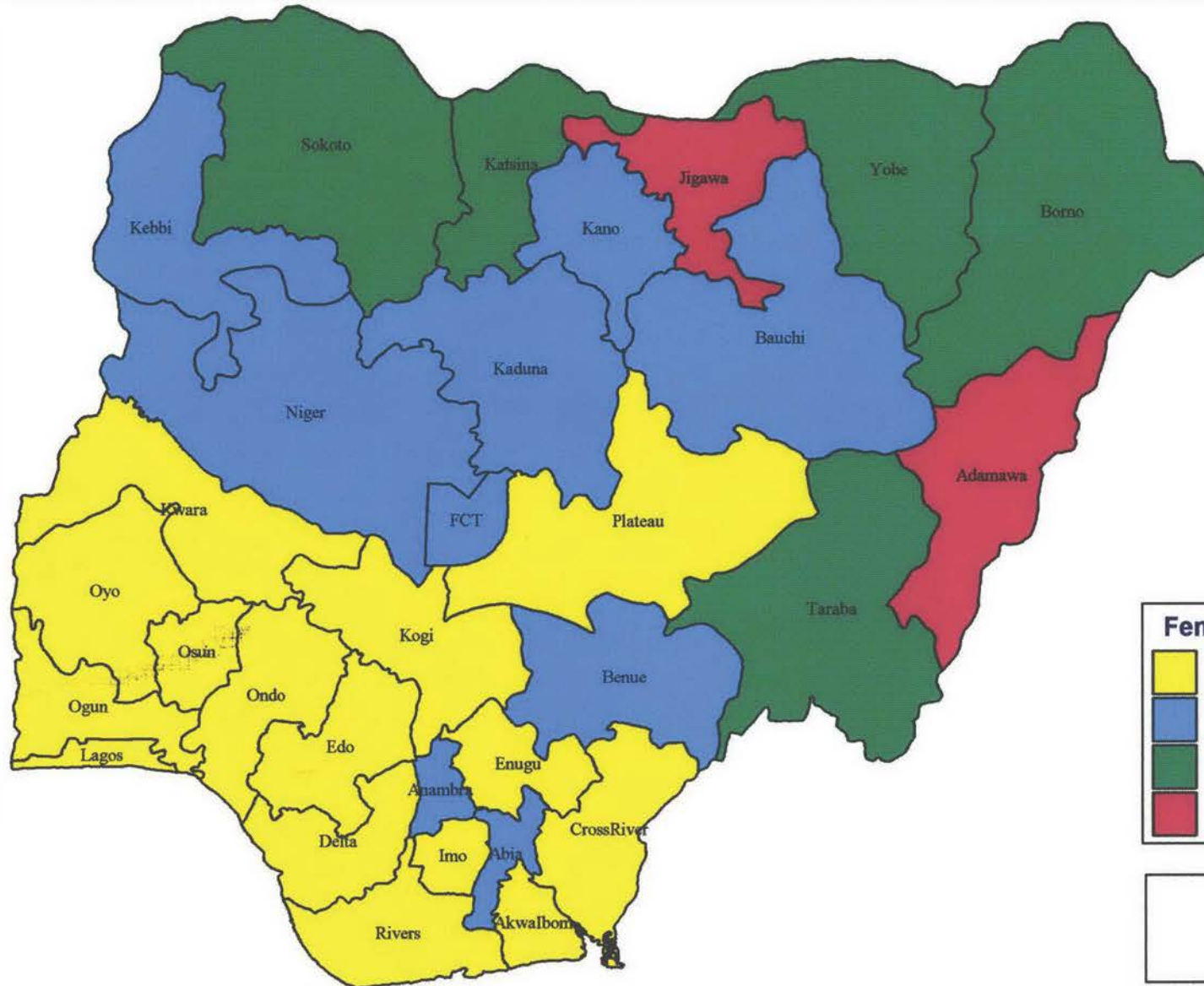
Safe Water



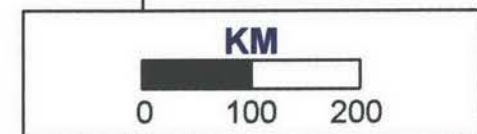
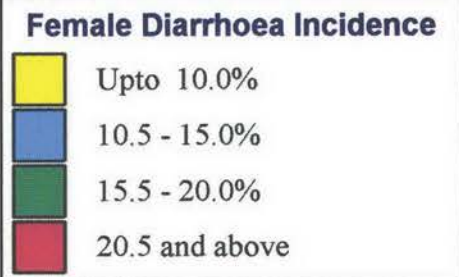
KM



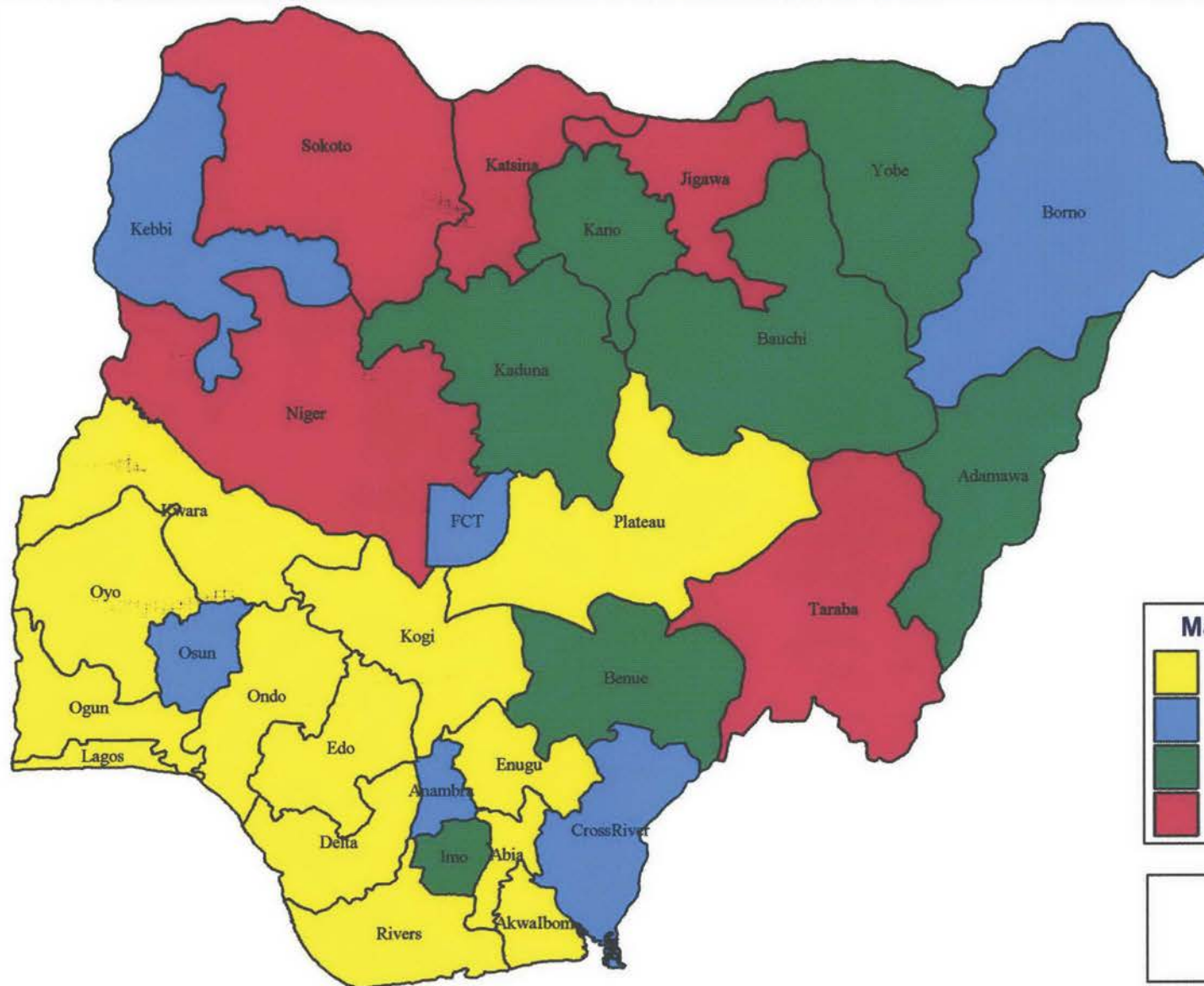
% Distribution of Under5 Female Children with Diarrhoea Incidence



XV

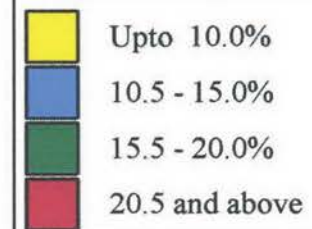


% Distribution of Under5 Male Children with Diarrhoea Incidence



xvi

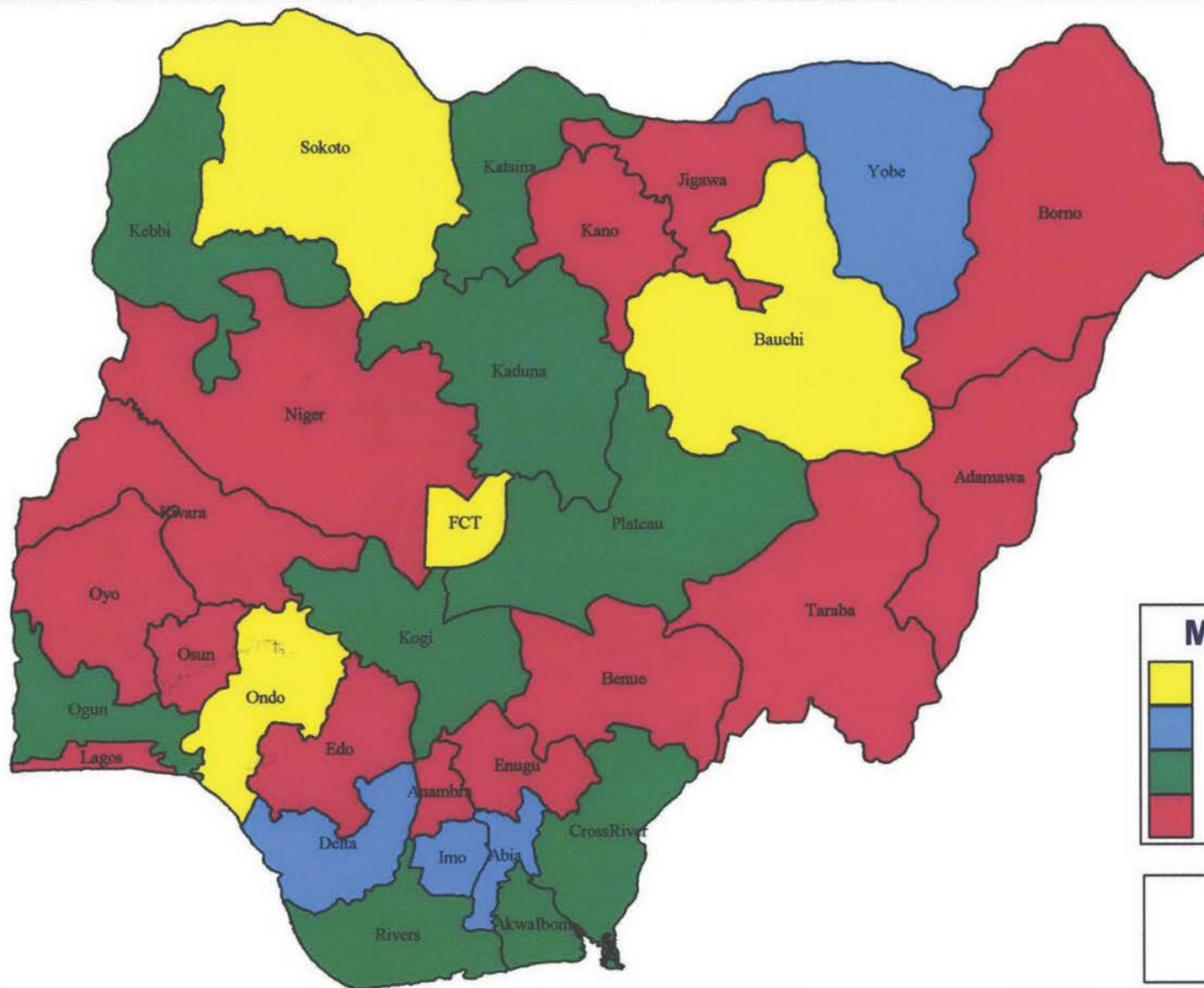
Male Diarrhoea Incidence



KM

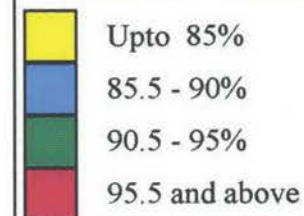


% Distribution of Male Children Aged 0 - 11 Months Currently Breastfed



xvii

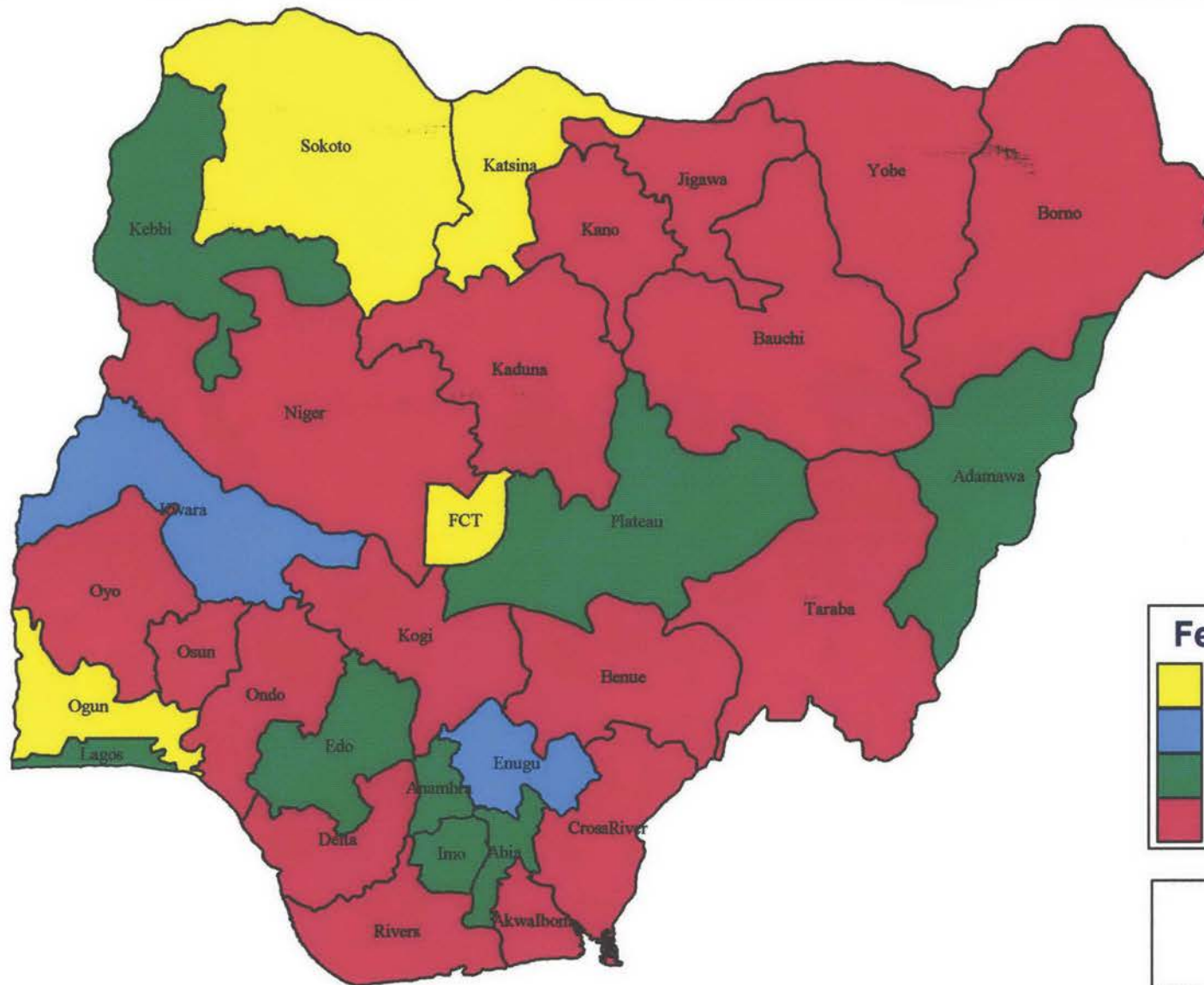
Male 0 - 11 Months



KM



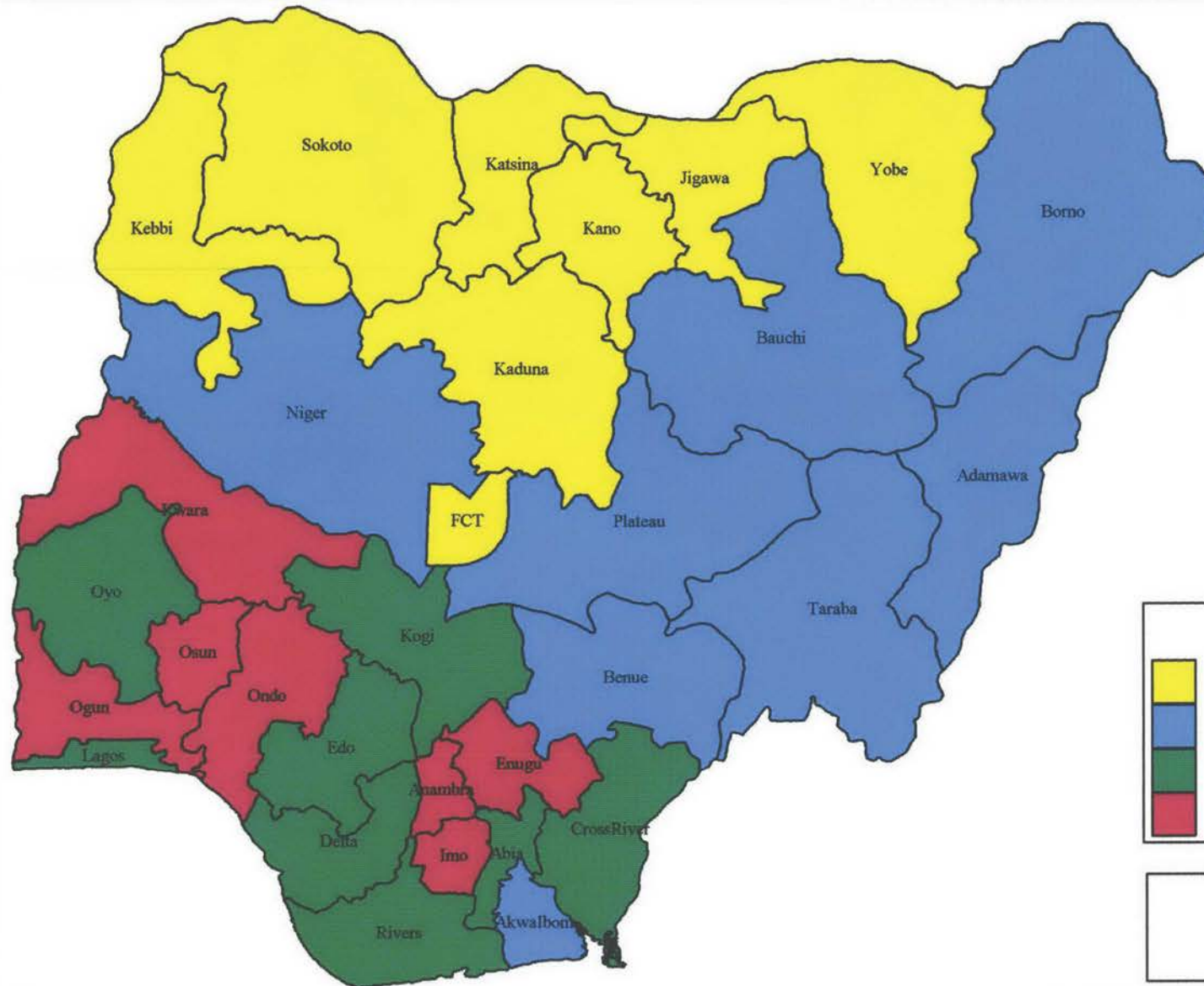
% Distribution of Female Children Aged 0 - 11 Months Currently Breastfed



xviii

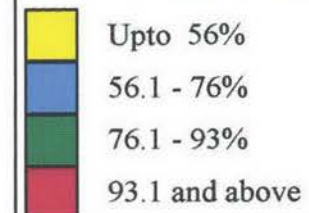


% Distribution of Male Adults by Knowledge of Contraception



xix

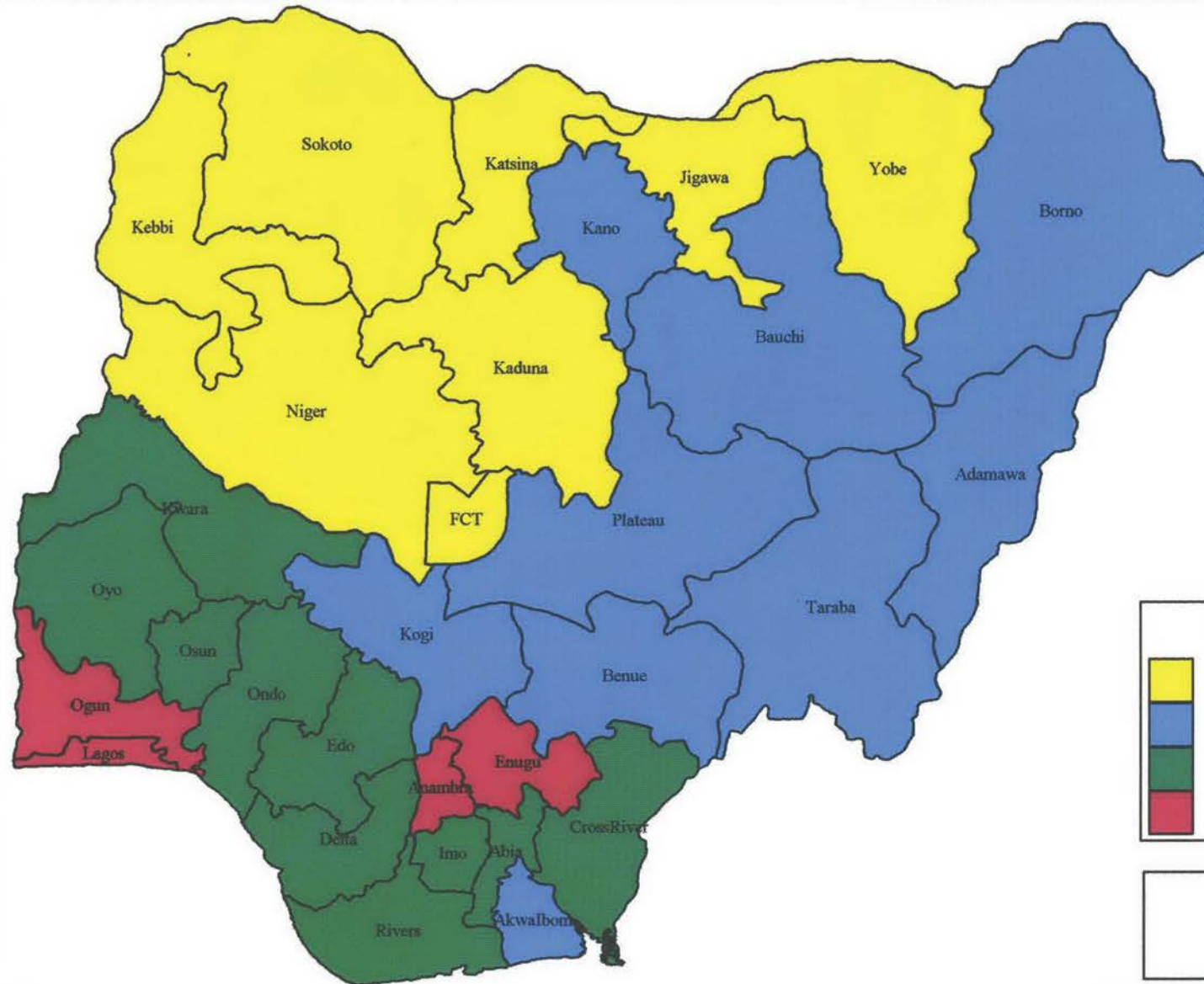
Male Adults



KM

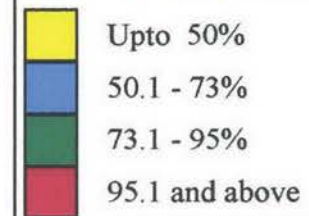


% Distribution of Female Adults by Knowledge of Contraception



XX

Female Adults



KM



TABLE 1.1PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
BY STATE, GENDER AND RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ABIA	70.2	29.8	3.6
ADAMAWA	94.3	5.7	3.2
AKWA-IBOM	73.2	26.8	3.3
ANAMBRA	83.2	16.8	2.9
BAUCHI	97.2	2.8	3.2
BENUE	92.1	7.9	3.0
BORNO	94.7	5.3	3.0
C/RIVER	80.9	19.1	3.5
DELTA	76.9	23.1	3.5
EDO	83.9	16.1	2.8
ENUGU	79.9	20.1	3.3
IMO	64.4	35.6	3.3
JIGAWA	97.7	2.3	3.6
KADUNA	97.3	2.7	3.4
KANO	98.6	1.4	3.3
KATSINA	98.3	1.7	3.6
KEBBI	98.2	1.8	3.6
KOGI	74.9	25.1	3.9
KWARA	80.4	19.6	3.1
LAGOS	91.6	8.4	2.6
NIGER	97.4	2.6	3.4
OGUN	79.7	20.3	3.5
ONDO	77.0	23.0	3.1
OSUN	73.4	26.6	3.3
OYO	74.9	25.1	3.5
PLATEAU	97.3	2.7	3.6
RIVERS	77.8	22.2	2.3
SOKOTO	98.4	1.6	3.0
TARABA	97.0	3.0	3.6
YOBE	99.0	1.0	3.1
FCT	93.5	6.5	1.8
NIGERIA	86.8	13.2	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	83.9	16.1	100
RURAL	87.8	12.2	100

TABLE 1.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MARITAL STATUS
OF THE HEAD BY STATE AND BY GENDER

STATE	MARRIED	DIVOR- CED	SEPA- RATED	WIDOWED	NEVER MARRIED	TOTAL
ABIA	57.2	0.9	5.9	23.2	12.8	100
ADAMAWA	87.8	1.0	1.8	5.3	4.1	100
AKWA-IBOM	64.7	0.9	4.7	20.4	9.3	100
ANAMBRA	74.2	0.6	0.8	14.2	10.2	100
BAUCHI	93.4	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.4	100
BENUE	77.4	2.5	6.3	5.9	8.0	100
BORNO	86.2	1.8	2.6	5.7	3.7	100
CROSS RIVER	73.1	1.5	6.1	6.6	12.6	100
DELTA	68.3	3.3	3.7	9.3	15.3	100
EDO	74.8	1.8	2.9	7.6	12.9	100
ENUGU	71.7	0.6	0.4	19.1	8.2	100
IMO	67.8	0.4	0.6	27.7	3.5	100
JIGAWA	92.7	1.8	0.7	3.2	1.7	100
KADUNA	87.5	0.0	3.1	1.5	7.9	100
KANO	95.2	1.3	0.0	2.0	1.5	100
KATSINA	92.8	3.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	100
KEBBI	95.3	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	100
KOGI	71.5	1.9	7.6	11.8	7.2	100
KWARA	74.8	1.0	5.3	13.1	5.9	100
LAGOS	81.8	1.6	4.6	4.4	7.6	100
NIGER	89.1	2.4	0.5	2.7	5.3	100
OGUN	65.7	2.7	6.5	14.2	10.9	100
ONDO	72.2	0.4	8.2	10.5	8.8	100
OSUN	68.8	0.6	5.4	17.3	7.9	100
OYO	85.1	0.3	0.7	9.9	4.0	100
PLATEAU	90.2	0.4	1.4	1.4	6.7	100
RIVERS	68.1	0.9	4.8	13.3	13.0	100
SOKOTO	96.4	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.6	100
TARABA	87.9	2.1	1.9	2.9	5.3	100
YOBE	95.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.8	100
ABUJA (FCT)	77.7	0.7	1.6	2.6	17.4	100
NIGERIA	80.6	1.3	2.8	8.5	6.8	100
GENDER						
MALE	88.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.9	100
FEMALE	29.6	2.6	9.0	52.4	6.4	100

TABLE 1.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
OF HEAD BY STATE AND BY GENDER

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	NEVER	PRY UNCOMP	PRY COMP	SEC UNCOMP	SEC COMP	POST SEC	TOTAL
ABIA	37.6	5.4	36.2	2.2	12.6	6.1	100
ADAMAWA	63.7	3.2	13.2	0.8	13.0	6.1	100
AKWA-IBOM	27.3	21.5	32.4	3.3	8.9	6.6	100
ANAMBRA	20.1	14.2	43.9	4.2	10.0	7.6	100
BAUCHI	79.8	6.6	8.7	0.2	3.5	1.2	100
BENUE	41.5	12.4	20.5	5.5	12.2	8.0	100
BORNO	79.3	2.0	12.0	0.0	4.9	1.8	100
CROSS RIVER	32.5	14.3	28.3	6.0	13.3	5.6	100
DELTA	20.1	7.7	33.5	3.9	26.9	7.9	100
EDO	23.4	4.5	30.8	6.0	24.3	10.9	100
ENUGU	48.3	16.2	22.5	2.0	5.9	5.0	100
IMO	44.8	15.6	25.1	1.4	5.3	7.8	100
JIGAWA	79.9	2.5	8.6	1.2	4.2	3.7	100
KADUNA	59.0	3.5	14.2	2.3	13.8	7.3	100
KANO	90.9	0.6	3.9	0.2	3.3	1.1	100
KATSINA	91.1	0.9	3.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	100
KEBBI	92.4	1.5	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.0	100
KOGI	48.3	3.8	17.9	3.4	13.7	12.9	100
KWARA	54.0	1.4	19.6	0.8	11.4	12.9	100
LAGOS	11.3	2.3	29.3	7.8	34.8	14.5	100
NIGER	81.1	0.7	6.0	0.9	8.4	2.9	100
OGUN	46.7	3.8	18.0	5.7	13.4	12.3	100
ONDO	40.9	5.6	26.7	6.8	13.2	6.8	100
OSUN	50.9	5.5	14.8	4.8	11.6	12.4	100
OYO	42.5	7.5	20.6	4.5	17.7	7.3	100
PLATEAU	62.0	2.8	18.9	1.9	7.9	6.5	100
RIVERS	24.7	6.0	26.2	5.7	23.5	13.9	100
SOKOTO	94.9	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.4	100
TARABA	66.3	5.1	8.9	2.9	14.4	2.4	100
YOBE	96.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	100
ABUJA (FCT)	34.1	1.6	10.2	2.0	32.1	20.0	100
NIGERIA	55.7	5.9	17.8	2.8	11.3	6.5	100
GENDER							
MALE	54.6	5.7	18.3	2.8	11.9	6.7	100
FEMALE	62.9	7.3	14.8	2.6	7.4	5.0	100

TABLE 2.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE
OF DRINKING WATER AND BY STATE

STATE	PIPED TAP	PUBLIC HAND PUMP	PROT. D/WELL	UNPROT. D/WELL	POND	VENDOR	OTHER	TOTAL	
ABIA	5.0	9.0	37.2	0.5	3.4	36.6	7.3	1.1	100
ADAMAWA	6.3	4.4	14.4	19.6	2.7	51.5	0.0	1.0	100
A/IBOM	9.6	6.4	0.0	4.8	8.2	70.9	0.0	0.0	100
ANAMBRA	8.9	4.4	13.1	13.3	15.2	33.3	11.8	0.0	100
BAUCHI	2.4	0.4	14.8	31.1	38.6	12.2	0.6	0.0	100
BENUE	2.2	1.0	1.4	25.7	2.6	65.8	0.0	1.2	100
BORNO	4.7	26.2	19.7	0.0	40.6	7.9	0.4	0.4	100
C/RIVER	1.7	5.0	26.5	2.5	0.2	64.1	0.0	0.0	100
DELTA	9.4	12.6	18.2	28.1	20.4	10.8	0.5	0.0	100
EDO	28.8	10.3	1.8	31.6	11.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	100
ENUGU	5.0	12.3	17.6	2.3	10.0	47.2	5.5	0.0	100
IMO	3.8	15.0	3.6	1.0	18.0	48.1	3.8	6.8	100
JIGAWA	11.3	18.3	25.4	6.2	33.1	5.6	0.2	0.0	100
KADUNA	29.4	5.0	1.2	48.4	6.9	8.5	0.6	0.0	100
KANO	9.9	8.2	9.3	13.6	47.2	7.8	0.2	3.7	100
KATSINA	8.1	9.6	1.5	48.5	23.4	8.4	0.5	0.0	100
KEBBI	3.5	0.3	2.3	57.1	25.7	10.3	0.5	0.3	100
KOGI	8.5	13.1	2.7	5.6	16.8	48.8	4.5	0.0	100
KWARA	25.6	25.0	19.0	3.7	8.5	17.3	0.8	0.0	100
LAGOS	11.6	33.2	38.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	11.4	3.1	100
NIGER	4.2	3.1	22.1	19.8	13.9	34.6	0.3	1.9	100
OGUN	7.9	13.1	29.5	14.4	2.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	100
ONDO	2.4	17.9	0.6	23.7	26.4	29.0	0.0	0.0	100
OSUN	14.9	25.0	4.6	23.3	14.8	16.6	0.9	0.0	100
OYO	14.1	22.8	7.2	37.2	5.2	12.8	0.7	0.0	100
PLATEAU	6.6	7.6	0.7	19.4	7.0	58.1	0.7	0.0	100
RIVERS	2.9	17.3	5.3	11.1	9.1	54.4	0.0	0.0	100
SOKOTO	0.8	2.0	3.9	11.3	70.1	11.3	0.2	0.4	100
TARABA	0.2	0.0	9.2	28.0	10.3	47.3	5.1	0.0	100
YOBE	6.7	14.2	1.0	25.3	43.1	9.5	0.0	0.2	100
ABUJA	58.4	16.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	23.9	0.3	0.0	100
NIGERIA	9.4	11.4	11.6	18.6	17.4	29.2	1.8	0.6	100

TABLE 2.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER BY STATE AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	SAFE	UNSAFE	TOTAL
ABIA	51.7	48.3	100
ADAMAWA	44.8	55.2	100
AKWA-IBOM	20.9	79.1	100
ANAMBRA	39.7	60.3	100
BAUCHI	48.7	51.3	100
BENUE	30.3	69.7	100
BORNO	50.7	49.3	100
C/RIVER	35.7	64.3	100
DELTA	68.2	31.8	100
EDO	72.5	27.5	100
ENUGU	37.3	62.7	100
IMO	23.4	76.6	100
JIGAWA	61.2	38.8	100
KADUNA	84.1	15.9	100
KANO	41.0	59.0	100
KATSINA	67.7	32.3	100
KEBBI	63.2	36.8	100
KOGI	29.9	70.1	100
KWARA	73.4	26.6	100
LAGOS	84.9	15.1	100
NIGER	49.2	50.8	100
OGUN	64.9	35.1	100
ONDO	44.6	55.4	100
OSUN	67.8	32.2	100
OYO	81.3	18.7	100
PLATEAU	34.3	65.7	100
RIVERS	36.5	63.5	100
SOKOTO	18.0	82.0	100
TARABA	37.3	62.7	100
YOBE	47.2	52.8	100
ABUJA (FCT)	75.5	24.5	100
NIGERIA	49.9	50.1	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	79.5	21.5	100
RURAL	39.1	60.9	100

TABLE 2.3PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTANCE TO THE SOURCE
OF DRINKING WATER BY STATE

STATE	GREATER THAN 1KM	LESS THAN 1KM	TOTAL
ABIA	14.5	85.5	100
ADAMAWA	2.1	97.9	100
AKWA-IBOM	9.6	90.4	100
ANAMBRA	6.8	93.2	100
BAUCHI	4.9	95.1	100
BENUE	24.6	75.4	100
BORNO	0.2	99.8	100
C/RIVER	3.5	96.5	100
DELTA	2.1	97.9	100
EDO	8.8	91.2	100
ENUGU	19.3	80.7	100
IMO	15.2	84.8	100
JIGAWA	2.1	97.9	100
KADUNA	1.8	98.2	100
KANO	14.4	85.6	100
KATSINA	45.9	54.1	100
KEBBI	2.2	97.8	100
KOGI	12.8	87.2	100
KWARA	1.4	98.6	100
LAGOS	11.1	88.9	100
NIGER	13.7	86.3	100
OGUN	0.7	99.3	100
ONDO	5.6	94.4	100
OSUN	3.1	96.9	100
OYO	6.9	93.1	100
PLATEAU	19.0	81.0	100
RIVERS	12.3	87.7	100
SOKOTO	6.8	93.2	100
TARABA	18.5	81.5	100
YOBE	7.9	92.1	100
ABUJA (FCT)	0.0	100.0	100
TOTAL	9.8	90.2	100

TABLE 2.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WHO FETCH WATER BY STATE

STATE	MALE CHDRN ONLY	FEMALE CHDRN ONLY	BOTH M+F CHDRN	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
ABIA	17.6	21.6	27.0	5.4	28.4	100
ADAMAWA	0.0	27.3	54.5	18.2	0.0	100
AKWA-IBOM	9.3	31.5	40.7	1.9	16.7	100
ANAMBRA	3.8	46.2	34.6	0.0	15.4	100
BAUCHI	11.5	3.8	3.8	50.0	30.8	100
BENUE	0.8	5.0	10.0	7.5	76.7	100
BORNO	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
C/RIVER	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100
DELTA	5.3	10.5	47.4	18.4	18.4	100
EDO	2.6	2.9	5.4	2.1	1.3	100
ENUGU	5.6	16.8	45.8	7.5	24.3	100
IMO	22.1	27.9	22.1	11.8	16.2	100
JIGAWA	7.7	0.0	46.2	46.2	0.0	100
KADUNA	0.0	22.2	33.3	11.1	33.3	100
KANO	14.0	2.3	0.0	79.1	4.7	100
KATSINA	2.0	2.0	11.2	49.4	35.5	100
KEBBI	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	57.1	100
KOGI	1.3	2.7	78.7	8.0	9.3	100
KWARA	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	16.7	100
LAGOS	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
NIGER	5.6	8.3	6.9	0.0	79.2	100
OGUN	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100
ONDO	7.1	3.6	28.6	25.0	35.7	100
OSUN	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	100
OYO	5.1	12.8	20.5	12.8	48.7	100
PLATEAU	0.0	1.0	14.9	4.0	80.2	100
RIVERS	16.7	26.2	21.4	16.7	19.0	100
SOKOTO	3.2	6.5	6.5	25.8	58.1	100
TARABA	1.8	1.8	20.2	31.2	45.0	100
YOBE	0.0	0.0	10.0	56.7	33.3	100
TOTAL	5.5	9.6	23.4	23.0	38.5	100

TABLE 2.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH TOILET FACILITIES BY STATE

STATE	SEWAGE	SEPTIC	VIP	PIT COV	PIT UNCOV	OTHER	NO FACIL.	TOTAL
ABIA 01	21.6	0.4	1.2	18.6	45.7	8.8	3.7	100
ADAMAWA 02	1.2	0.2	0.2	53.7	12.1	0.0	32.7	100
AKWA-IBOM 03	0.5	4.1	0.2	70.4	23.5	0.0	1.2	100
ANAMBRA 04	1.3	20.0	0.0	58.4	10.1	0.0	10.1	100
BAUCHI 05	0.9	0.2	0.0	59.4	32.8	5.2	1.5	100
BENUE 06	1.2	0.6	0.0	37.9	7.1	10.0	43.2	100
BORNO 07	0.0	0.8	0.4	31.2	67.7	0.0	0.0	100
C/RIVER 08	4.2	1.2	0.5	28.7	18.4	18.9	28.2	100
DELTA 09	12.4	8.0	6.1	52.2	20.1	0.0	1.2	100
EDO 10	9.0	0.2	0.2	85.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	100
ENUGU 11	11.2	0.0	0.0	21.4	10.9	0.0	56.5	100
IMO 12	7.0	0.4	0.2	58.7	9.0	0.0	24.8	100
JIGAWA 13	0.7	0.2	0.0	45.5	19.1	3.4	31.1	100
KADUNA 14	7.5	0.4	0.2	68.8	9.1	0.0	14.1	100
KANO 15	1.9	0.0	0.0	85.1	7.3	0.4	5.4	100
KATSINA 16	8.1	0.0	0.2	54.1	1.9	0.3	35.4	100
KEBBI 17	0.8	0.2	0.0	53.3	16.1	1.5	28.1	100
KOGI 18	6.8	0.0	0.0	36.2	1.0	0.0	56.0	100
KWARA 19	22.7	0.4	0.0	26.0	8.3	0.2	42.3	100
LAGOS 20	55.5	3.5	2.6	32.5	2.6	0.0	3.3	100
NIGER 21	0.2	0.3	0.2	28.9	5.9	0.2	64.3	100
OGUN 22	11.7	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.4	0.2	37.9	100
ONDO 23	2.3	0.0	0.6	52.2	0.2	0.2	44.6	100
OSUN 24	8.9	1.5	0.0	43.9	0.2	1.3	44.3	100
OYO 25	24.8	0.2	0.2	45.2	5.7	1.3	22.6	100
PLATEAU 26	2.9	0.2	0.2	54.7	3.1	28.7	10.4	100
RIVERS 27	0.6	17.0	0.6	9.6	5.3	5.6	61.4	100
SOKOTO 28	0.0	0.2	0.0	36.9	30.3	1.8	30.7	100
TARABA 29	1.0	0.0	0.5	63.6	6.6	8.1	20.2	100
YOBE 30	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	3.6	0.0	50.8	100
ABUJA (FCT)	46.8	0.0	0.0	45.2	0.3	0.0	7.7	100
NIGERIA	8.2	1.7	0.5	47.1	12.7	3.3	26.5	100

TABLE 2.6PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO
SANITARY TOILET FACILITIES BY STATE AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	SANITARY	NON-SANIT.	TOTAL
ABIA	41.8	58.2	100
ADAMAWA	55.2	44.8	100
AKWA-IBOM	75.2	24.8	100
ANAMBRA	79.7	20.3	100
BAUCHI	60.5	39.5	100
BENUE	39.7	60.3	100
BORNO	32.3	67.7	100
C/RIVER	34.6	65.4	100
DELTA	78.7	21.3	100
EDO	94.7	5.3	100
ENUGU	32.6	67.4	100
IMO	66.3	33.7	100
JIGAWA	46.3	53.7	100
KADUNA	76.8	23.2	100
KANO	86.9	13.1	100
KATSINA	62.4	37.6	100
KEBBI	54.3	45.7	100
KOGI	43.0	57.0	100
KWARA	49.1	50.9	100
LAGOS	94.1	5.9	100
NIGER	29.6	70.4	100
OGUN	61.5	38.5	100
ONDO	55.0	45.0	100
OSUN	54.3	45.7	100
OYO	70.3	29.7	100
PLATEAU	57.9	42.1	100
RIVERS	27.8	72.2	100
SOKOTO	37.1	62.9	100
TARABA	65.1	34.9	100
YOBE	45.7	54.3	100
ABUJA (FCT)	91.9	8.1	100
NIGERIA	57.3	42.8	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	82.1	17.9	100
RURAL	48.2	51.8	100

TABLE 2.7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE
OF TOILET FACILITIES FROM THE DWELLING

STATE	IN DWELL	LESS 50M	50M OR MORE	DK	TOTAL
ABIA	20.0	71.0	8.5	0.6	100
ADAMAWA	0.6	65.7	33.1	0.6	100
AKWA-IBOM	4.2	94.6	1.3	0.0	100
ANAMBRA	21.6	50.5	27.9	0.0	100
BAUCHI	0.6	91.1	7.4	1.0	100
BENUE	2.1	74.3	22.1	1.4	100
BORNO	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100
CROSS RIVER	7.0	60.7	30.5	1.9	100
DELTA	20.8	58.7	20.3	0.2	100
EDO	8.1	39.7	41.3	10.8	100
ENUGU	25.8	62.7	11.5	0.0	100
IMO	8.5	87.8	3.7	0.0	100
JIGAWA	1.2	78.1	19.7	1.0	100
KADUNA	8.7	62.9	21.4	7.0	100
KANO	2.0	75.9	20.3	1.8	100
KATSINA	12.2	77.7	7.4	2.7	100
KEBBI	1.2	68.2	26.0	4.6	100
KOGI	15.1	72.1	12.5	0.4	100
KWARA	39.1	47.5	12.8	0.7	100
LAGOS	52.4	42.2	4.5	0.9	100
NIGER	1.0	89.8	7.8	1.5	100
OGUN	18.8	58.3	19.7	3.2	100
ONDO	4.4	77.6	18.0	0.0	100
OSUN	18.0	63.1	18.0	1.0	100
OYO	30.1	60.4	8.1	1.5	100
PLATEAU	3.4	62.5	15.7	18.4	100
RIVERS	40.9	52.3	6.8	0.0	100
SOKOTO	0.3	78.7	18.3	2.7	100
TARABA	1.3	74.9	23.1	0.6	100
YOBE	0.0	91.2	8.4	0.4	100
ABUJA (FCT)	50.3	45.1	4.2	0.3	100
NIGERIA	12.5	69.3	15.8	2.4	100

TABLE 3.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF SALT BY STATE AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	IODIZED	NOT IODIZED	TOTAL
ABIA	100.0	0.0	100
ADAMAWA	100.0	0.0	100
AKWA-IBOM	100.0	0.0	100
ANAMBRA	99.5	0.5	100
BAUCHI	98.7	1.3	100
BENUE	77.9	22.1	100
BORNO	57.9	42.1	100
CROSS RIVERS	89.1	10.9	100
DELTA	98.9	1.1	100
EDO	98.9	1.1	100
ENUGU	66.3	33.7	100
IMO	94.5	5.5	100
JIGAWA	46.3	53.7	100
KADUNA	82.7	17.3	100
KANO	34.9	65.1	100
KATSINA	48.1	51.9	100
KEBBI	58.5	41.5	100
KOGI	64.6	35.4	100
KWARA	99.2	0.8	100
LAGOS	95.3	4.7	100
NIGER	99.4	0.6	100
OGUN	100.0	0.0	100
ONDO	99.4	0.6	100
OSUN	97.2	2.8	100
OYO	96.6	3.4	100
PLATEAU	90.6	9.4	100
RIVERS	98.8	1.2	100
SOKOTO	62.5	37.5	100
TARABA	90.0	10.0	100
YOBE	44.1	55.9	100
ABUJA (FCT)	99.7	0.3	100
NIGERIA	83.2	16.8	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	92.8	7.2	100
RURAL	79.7	20.3	100

TABLE 4.1NET PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN AGE 6-11
BY STATE, GENDER AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	EVER ATTENDED			TOTAL
	NEVER ATTENDED	CURRENT	NOT CURRENT	
ABIA	9.2	90.8	0.0	100
ADAMAWA	38.9	60.5	0.6	100
AKWA-IBOM	4.6	95.0	0.4	100
ANAMBRA	2.2	96.8	1.0	100
BAUCHI	54.8	43.3	2.0	100
BENUE	17.5	81.6	1.0	100
BORNO	65.3	34.2	0.6	100
CROSS RIVER	11.8	86.9	1.3	100
DELTA	2.5	97.5	0.0	100
EDO	3.2	96.5	0.3	100
ENUGU	9.7	89.9	0.4	100
IMO	6.6	92.9	0.5	100
JIGAWA	59.8	36.9	3.3	100
KADUNA	46.6	53.3	0.2	100
KANO	81.0	18.5	0.6	100
KATSINA	66.1	30.4	3.5	100
KEBBI	81.8	17.5	0.7	100
KOGI	13.8	85.6	0.6	100
KWARA	9.7	89.8	0.5	100
LAGOS	4.4	94.5	1.2	100
NIGER	59.9	39.1	1.0	100
OGUN	1.9	97.4	0.6	100
ONDO	5.0	94.7	0.3	100
OSUN	5.0	94.3	0.7	100
OYO	13.5	85.9	0.5	100
PLATEAU	38.1	61.9	0.0	100
RIVERS	6.9	92.8	0.3	100
SOKOTO	81.5	10.1	8.3	100
TARABA	37.6	61.8	0.6	100
YOBE	88.9	11.1	0.0	100
ABUJA (FCT)	12.7	86.4	0.9	100
NIGERIA	33.6	64.2	2.1	100
GENDER				
MALE	32.2	65.5	2.2	100
FEMALE	35.3	62.7	2.0	100
RESIDENCE				
URBAN	17.5	80.3	2.2	100
RURAL	39.3	58.6	2.1	100

TABLE 4.2GROSS PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT FOR CHILDREN
AGED 6-11 YEARS BY STATE, SECTOR AND GENDER

STATE	PERCENTAGE
ABIA	120.0
ADAMAWA	80.9
AKWA-IBOM	128.9
ANAMBRA	122.4
BAUCHI	53.9
BENUE	115.0
BORNO	49.5
CROSS RIVER	116.0
DELTA	109.0
EDO	112.7
ENUGU	129.1
IMO	128.3
JIGAWA	48.1
KADUNA	67.2
KANO	24.6
KATSINA	35.0
KEBBI	24.7
KOGI	122.4
KWARA	113.7
LAGOS	102.0
NIGER	49.7
OGUN	116.7
ONDO	117.9
OSUN	116.5
OYO	100.8
PLATEAU	89.2
RIVERS	117.4
SOKOTO	14.2
TARABA	80.5
YOBE	14.6
ABUJA (FCT)	106.6
NIGERIA	84.01
GENDER	
MALE	86.8
FEMALE	81.5
SECTOR	
URBAN	97.1
RURAL	79.9

TABLE 6.1PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNDER5 CHILDREN WITH
DIARRHOEA INCIDENCE IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	9.5	90.5	100
ADAMAWA	20.6	79.4	100
AKWA-IBOM	5.2	94.8	100
ANAMBRA	10.9	89.1	100
BAUCHI	14.5	85.5	100
BENUE	16.7	83.3	100
BORNO	13.2	86.8	100
CROSS RIVER	9.7	90.3	100
DELTA	5.9	94.1	100
EDO	4.1	95.9	100
ENUGU	4.7	95.3	100
IMO	12.0	88.0	100
JIGAWA	29.3	70.7	100
KADUNA	14.4	85.6	100
KANO	15.4	84.6	100
KATSINA	19.7	80.3	100
KEBBI	13.4	86.6	100
KOGI	6.0	94.0	100
KWARA	2.8	97.2	100
LAGOS	4.7	95.3	100
NIGER	18.3	81.7	100
OGUN	3.7	96.3	100
ONDO	4.5	95.5	100
OSUN	10.3	89.7	100
OYO	6.1	93.9	100
PLATEAU	7.5	92.5	100
RIVERS	7.7	92.3	100
SOKOTO	21.3	78.7	100
TARABA	21.1	78.9	100
YOBE	18.4	81.6	100
ABUJA (FCT)	13.3	86.7	100
ALL CHILDREN	13.4	86.6	100
GENDER			
MALE	14.0	86.0	100
FEMALE	12.8	87.2	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	11.0	89.0	100
RURAL	14.3	85.7	100

TABLE 7.1VACCINATION OF CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS
BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

ANTIGENS	CARD	CARD AND HISTORY	HISTORY
BCG	18.47	51.98	33.50
MALE	17.58	49.95	32.36
FEMALE	19.48	54.29	38.80
DPT3	12.11	27.54	15.43
MALE	11.43	26.11	14.67
FEMALE	12.87	29.17	16.30
OPV3	10.56	27.43	16.87
MALE	9.82	26.00	16.18
FEMALE	11.40	29.04	17.65
MEASLES	11.02	39.87	28.86
MALE	10.68	39.16	28.48
FEMALE	11.40	40.69	29.29
BCG SCAR	12.16	37.23	25.07
CARD RETENTION RATE	19.91		
EPI COVERAGE	8.09	21.74	13.65
MALE	7.55	20.6	13.05
FEMALE	8.70	23.04	14.34
TETANUS TOXOID	2.10	20.80	18.8

TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN SURVEYED=1743.
TOTAL NO. OF MALE CHILDREN SURV.=927.
TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN WITH CARD=326.
TOTAL NO. OF FEMALE " " =816
TOTAL NO OF WOMEN IN REPROD. AGE=18,295

TABLE 9.1PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTS 0-11 MONTHS OLD BY EVER
BREASTFEEDING STATUS BY STATE, GENDER AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
STATE			
ABIA	100.0	0.0	100
ADAMAWA	98.2	1.8	100
AKWA-IBOM	100.0	0.0	100
ANAMBRA	100.0	0.0	100
BAUCHI	100.0	0.0	100
BENUE	100.0	0.0	100
BORNO	100.0	0.0	100
C/ RIVER	100.0	0.0	100
DELTA	100.0	0.0	100
EDO	100.0	0.0	100
ENUGU	100.0	0.0	100
IMO	95.7	4.3	100
JIGAWA	99.2	0.8	100
KADUNA	100.0	0.0	100
KANO	98.1	1.9	100
KATSINA	100.0	0.0	100
KEBBI	97.6	2.4	100
KOGI	100.0	0.0	100
KWARA	100.0	0.0	100
LAGOS	100.0	0.0	100
NIGER	100.0	0.0	100
OGUN	100.0	0.0	100
ONDO	100.0	0.0	100
OSUN	100.0	0.0	100
OYO	100.0	0.0	100
PLATEAU	100.0	0.0	100
RIVERS	100.0	0.0	100
SOKOTO	98.3	1.7	100
TARABA	100.0	0.0	100
YOBE	100.0	0.0	100
ABUJA (FCT)	100.0	0.0	100
ALL INFANTS	99.5	0.5	100
GENDER			
MALE	99.6	0.4	100
FEMALE	99.3	0.7	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	99.8	0.2	100
RURAL	99.3	0.7	100

TABLE 9.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTS AGE 0-11 MONTHS BY CURRENT BREASTFEEDING STATUS BY STATE, GENDER AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	88.7	11.3	3.2
ADAMAWA	96.4	3.6	3.3
AKWA-IBOM	96.5	3.5	3.4
ANAMBRA	97.8	2.2	2.7
BAUCHI	92.1	7.9	2.3
BENUE	98.2	1.8	3.4
BORNO	100.0	0.0	2.6
C/RIVER	98.0	2.0	3.0
DELTA	90.0	10.0	0.6
EDO	96.7	3.3	1.8
ENUGU	90.9	9.1	2.7
IMO	91.1	8.9	2.7
JIGAWA	98.4	1.6	7.5
KADUNA	94.7	5.3	4.5
KANO	97.1	2.9	6.1
KATSINA	90.1	9.9	4.3
KEBBI	91.5	8.5	4.9
KOGI	97.8	2.2	2.7
KWARA	96.0	4.0	1.5
LAGOS	94.5	5.5	4.4
NIGER	98.0	2.0	3.0
OGUN	68.6	31.4	2.1
ONDO	88.9	11.1	2.7
OSUN	100.0	0.0	3.1
OYO	98.9	1.1	5.4
PLATEAU	90.5	9.5	2.5
RIVERS	95.2	4.8	2.5
SOKOTO	77.2	22.8	3.4
TARABA	100.0	0.0	2.1
YOBE	94.2	5.8	4.2
ABUJA (FCT)	72.7	27.3	1.3
ALL INFANTS	93.9	6.1	100
GENDER			
MALE	93.6	6.2	100
FEMALE	93.9	6.1	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	93.7	6.3	100
RURAL	93.9	6.1	100

TABLE 9.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS BY EVER BREASTFEEDING STATUS BY STATE, GENDER AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	98.0	2.0	100
ADAMAWA	100.0	0.0	100
AKWA-IBOM	100.0	0.0	100
ANAMBRA	100.0	0.0	100
BAUCHI	98.5	1.5	100
BENUE	100.0	0.0	100
BORNO	100.0	0.0	100
C/RIVER	100.0	0.0	100
DELTA	100.0	0.0	100
EDO	94.4	5.6	100
ENUGU	100.0	0.0	100
IMO	100.0	0.0	100
JIGAWA	100.0	0.0	100
KADUNA	100.0	0.0	100
KANO	100.0	0.0	100
KATSINA	94.2	5.8	100
KEBBI	98.4	1.6	100
KOGI	100.0	0.0	100
KWARA	100.0	0.0	100
LAGOS	100.0	0.0	100
NIGER	100.0	0.0	100
OGUN	96.6	3.4	100
ONDO	100.0	0.0	100
OSUN	100.0	0.0	100
OYO	98.3	1.7	100
PLATEAU	98.2	1.8	100
RIVERS	100.0	0.0	100
SOKOTO	98.6	1.4	100
TARABA	100.0	0.0	100
YOBE	100.0	0.0	100
ABUJA (FCT)	100.0	0.0	100
ALL CHILDREN	99.2	0.8	100
GENDER			
MALE	98.8	1.2	100
FEMALE	99.8	0.2	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	98.9	1.1	100
RURAL	99.4	0.6	100

TABLE 9.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS BY CURRENT BREASTFEEDING STATUS BY STATE, GENDER AND BY RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	33.3	66.7	100
ADAMAWA	85.5	14.5	100
AKWA-IBOM	48.1	51.9	100
ANAMBRA	16.7	83.3	100
BAUCHI	85.7	14.3	100
BENUE	78.3	21.7	100
BORNO	84.5	15.5	100
C/RIVER	70.0	30.0	100
DELTA	36.4	63.6	100
EDO	70.6	29.4	100
ENUGU	40.0	60.0	100
IMO	37.8	62.2	100
JIGAWA	87.7	12.3	100
KADUNA	70.4	29.6	100
KANO	91.5	8.5	100
KATSINA	89.1	10.9	100
KEBBI	80.2	19.8	100
KOGI	78.8	21.2	100
KWARA	53.6	46.4	100
LAGOS	28.3	71.7	100
NIGER	90.0	10.0	100
OGUN	60.7	39.3	100
ONDO	58.1	41.9	100
OSUN	71.7	28.3	100
OYO	37.5	62.5	100
PLATEAU	81.8	18.2	100
RIVERS	35.5	64.5	100
SOKOTO	33.8	66.2	100
TARABA	71.7	28.3	100
YOBE	91.3	8.8	100
ABUJA (FCT)	66.7	33.3	100
ALL CHILDREN	67.8	32.2	100
GENDER			
MALE	66.0	34.0	100
FEMALE	69.8	30.2	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	50.6	49.4	100
RURAL	73.8	26.2	100

TABLE 10.1PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL ADULTS
BY KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	76.6	23.4	100
ADAMAWA	74.2	25.8	100
AKWA-IBOM	74.1	25.9	100
ANAMBRA	96.5	3.5	100
BAUCHI	58.8	41.2	100
BENUE	73.3	26.7	100
BORNO	62.5	37.5	100
C/RIVER	81.8	18.2	100
DELTA	87.0	13.0	100
EDO	87.4	12.6	100
ENUGU	96.7	3.3	100
IMO	94.8	5.2	100
JIGAWA	34.4	65.6	100
KADUNA	51.2	48.8	100
KANO	55.1	44.9	100
KATSINA	30.5	69.5	100
KEBBI	14.3	85.7	100
KOGI	74.2	25.8	100
KWARA	94.2	5.8	100
LAGOS	94.4	5.6	100
NIGER	54.2	45.8	100
OGUN	97.5	2.5	100
ONDO	94.9	5.1	100
OSUN	96.2	3.8	100
OYO	92.8	7.2	100
PLATEAU	56.4	43.6	100
RIVERS	82.0	18.0	100
SOKOTO	8.3	91.7	100
TARABA	66.5	33.5	100
YOBE	31.4	68.6	100
ABUJA (FCT)	44.9	55.1	100
ALL ADULTS	67.7	32.3	100
GENDER			
MALE	68.3	31.7	100
FEMALE	67.2	32.8	100

TABLE 10.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE BY TYPE OF METHODS USED AND BY STATE

STATE	TRAD.	MODERN	NON-USER	TOTAL
ABIA	2.3	7.0	90.7	100
ADAMAWA	0.0	2.7	97.3	100
AKWA-IBOM	4.4	11.0	84.6	100
ANAMBRA	18.6	4.3	77.1	100
BAUCHI	1.7	1.1	97.2	100
BENUE	7.5	7.9	82.6	100
BORNO	0.0	3.0	97.0	100
CROSS RIVER	7.4	1.0	91.6	100
DELTA	2.4	24.8	72.8	100
EDO	9.9	15.1	75.0	100
ENUGU	24.6	21.0	54.4	100
IMO	15.5	20.0	64.5	100
JIGAWA	0.0	0.1	99.9	100
KADUNA	0.4	3.5	96.1	100
KANO	0.5	0.3	99.2	100
KATSINA	0.0	1.1	98.9	100
KEBBI	0.3	1.0	98.7	100
KOGI	2.1	10.4	87.5	100
KWARA	2.2	5.3	92.5	100
LAGOS	1.6	11.6	86.8	100
NIGER	1.4	1.8	96.8	100
OGUN	7.0	15.6	77.4	100
ONDO	2.4	8.6	89.0	100
OSUN	1.8	6.2	92.0	100
OYO	0.8	11.1	88.1	100
PLATEAU	0.6	11.0	88.4	100
RIVERS	10.4	5.6	84.0	100
SOKOTO	0.2	3.1	96.7	100
TARABA	0.3	5.4	94.3	100
YOBE	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
ABUJA	4.4	10.4	85.2	100
NIGERIA	4.3	7.1	88.6	100

ADDENDUM

EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

INTRODUCTION

There are a number of reasons why this component of the breastfeeding module is put as an addendum to the main text. While global definitions of exclusive breastfeeding suggest that only children fed on breast milk alone for 6 consecutive months are considered exclusively breastfed, the MICS questionnaire was framed in terms of 'children fed only on breast milk in the last 24 hours'. The responses obtained from mothers which report 31 % for 0-5 month olds may therefore have represented a gross over-estimate; by having considered water and honey given along with their own milk as exclusive breastfeeding the MICS finding makes it inconsistent with the current estimate of 2.1 %. However, it should be noted that considerable progress has been made on the Baby Friendly Initiative front, not only in designating an increasing number of hospitals baby friendly, but in increasing the level of awareness about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. It is highly probable that exclusive breastfeeding among Nigerian mothers may have increased, but less likely to have made the quantum leap from 2.1 % to 31 % implied by the MICS. The analysis and data presented below are therefore included here for the sake of complete record keeping. It will also serve as baseline to be confirmed or refuted in subsequent multi-indicator cluster surveys.

TEXT AND TABLES

The survey covered proportion of children who were fed on breastmilk only i.e. exclusive breastfeeding in the last 24 hours. Of children aged 0-5 months covered the survey showed that 31 percent were exclusively breastfed.

For children aged 0-months (less than one month) 37 percent were exclusively breastfed while the figure for children aged 1-3 months was 32 percent. The data derived from a question relating to breastfeeding in "the last 24 hours" implying that some children hitherto reported as exclusively breastfed may have, as a result a lack of clarity in the question posed by the enumerator and the response given by the mother, had breastmilk and also water or honey and water in the reference 24 hours. Therefore the figure of exclusive breastfeeding so derived should be seen as an upper bound.

GENDER-WISE, THE DISAGGREGATED FIGURES WERE 32 PERCENT FOR BOYS AND 29 PERCENT FOR GIRLS. AS EXPECTED THE RATE FOR THE URBAN (19 PERCENT) WAS MUCH LOWER THAN THAT (39 PERCENT) FOR THE RURAL.

TABLE 9.5PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-MONTH
BY EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING STATUS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	33.3	66.7	100
ADAMAWA	33.3	66.7	100
AKWA-IBOM	0.0	100.0	100
ANAMBRA	0.0	100.0	100
BAUCHI	50.0	50.0	100
BENUE	40.0	60.0	100
BORNO	16.7	83.3	100
C/RIVER	25.0	75.0	100
DELTA	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDO	41.7	58.3	100
ENUGU	0.0	0.0	0.0
IMO	12.5	87.5	100
JIGAWA	57.1	42.9	100
KADUNA	25.0	75.0	100
KANO	33.3	66.7	100
KATSINA	57.1	42.9	100
KEBBI	100.0	0.0	100
KOGI	0.0	100.0	100
KWARA	0.0	100.0	100
LAGOS	0.0	100.0	100
NIGER	0.0	100.0	100
OGUN	100.0	0.0	100
ONDO	0.0	100.0	100
OSUN	40.0	60.0	100
OYO	30.0	70.0	100
PLATEAU	83.3	16.7	100
RIVERS	50.0	50.0	100
SOKOTO	100.0	0.0	100
TARABA	100.0	0.0	100
YOBE	55.6	44.4	100
ABUJA (FCT)	33.3	66.7	100
ALL INFANTS	39.1	60.9	100
MALE	43.2	56.8	100
FEMALE	34.8	65.8	100

TABLE 9.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 1-3 MONTHS BY EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING STATUS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	11.1	88.9	100
ADAMAWA	25.0	75.0	100
AKWA-IBOM	18.2	81.8	100
ANAMBRA	12.5	87.5	100
BAUCHI	77.8	22.2	100
BENUE	15.8	84.2	100
BORNO	20.0	80.0	100
C/RIVER	54.5	45.5	100
DELTA	50.0	50.0	100
EDO	0.0	100.0	100
ENUGU	8.3	91.7	100
IMO	0.0	100.0	100
JIGAWA	33.9	66.1	100
KADUNA	34.6	65.4	100
KANO	24.6	75.4	100
KATSINA	68.6	31.4	100
KEBBI	63.6	36.4	100
KOGI	40.0	60.0	100
KWARA	20.0	80.0	100
LAGOS	0.0	100.0	100
NIGER	16.7	83.3	100
OGUN	33.3	66.7	100
ONDO	0.0	100.0	100
OSUN	25.0	75.0	100
OYO	19.0	81.0	100
PLATEAU	68.8	31.3	100
RIVERS	0.0	100.0	100
SOKOTO	33.3	66.7	100
TARABA	66.7	33.3	100
YOBE	33.3	66.7	100
ABUJA (FCT)	25.0	75.0	100
ALL INFANTS	31.9	68.1	100
MALE	33.5	66.5	100
FEMALE	30.2	69.8	100

TABLE 9.7PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 0-5 MONTHS I.E 6 MONTHS
BY EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING STATUS (IN THE LAST 24 HOURS)

BACKGROUND VARIABLES	YES	NO	TOTAL
ABIA	17.9	82.1	100
ADAMAWA	42.9	57.1	100
AKWA-IBOM	11.8	88.2	100
ANAMBRA	17.6	82.4	100
BAUCHI	64.7	35.3	100
BENUE	16.2	83.8	100
BORNO	15.2	84.8	100
C/RIVER	33.3	66.7	100
DELTA	40.0	60.0	100
EDO	24.0	76.0	100
ENUGU	4.5	95.5	100
IMO	9.5	90.5	100
JIGAWA	36.8	63.2	100
KADUNA	31.7	68.3	100
KANO	22.8	77.2	100
KATSINA	65.1	34.9	100
KEBBI	67.6	32.4	100
KOGI	38.5	61.5	100
KWARA	7.1	92.9	100
LAGOS	0.0	100.0	100
NIGER	13.6	86.4	100
OGUN	56.3	43.8	100
ONDO	0.0	100.0	100
OSUN	37.0	63.0	100
OYO	19.0	81.0	100
PLATEAU	68.8	31.3	100
RIVERS	5.6	94.4	100
SOKOTO	42.9	57.1	100
TARABA	71.4	28.6	100
YOBE	37.0	63.0	100
ABUJA (FCT)	28.6	71.4	100
ALL INFANTS	30.8	69.2	100
GENDER			
MALE	32.4	67.6	100
FEMALE	29.0	71.0	100
RESIDENCE			
URBAN	18.6	81.4	100
RURAL	36.3	63.7	100