NIGERIA

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2007

Final Report

Federal Government of Nigeria

National Bureau of Statistics

unicef

MICS

NIGERIA
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2007

NBS
National Bureau of Statistics

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

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The Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of Nigeria (through the National Bureau of Statistics).

The survey has been conducted as part of the third round of MICS surveys (MICS3), carried out around the world in more than 50 countries, in 2005-2006, following the first two rounds of MICS surveys that were conducted in 1995 and the year 2000. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

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Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Nigeria, 2007

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child mortality	1	13	Under-five mortality rate	138	per thousand
	2	14	Infant mortality rate	86	per thousand
NUTRITION					
Nutritional status	6	4	Underweight prevalence	25.3	percent
	7		Stunting prevalence	34.3	percent
	8		Wasting prevalence	10.8	percent
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	29.9	percent
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	11.7	percent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate		
			at 12-15 months	77.8	percent
			at 20-23 months	30.5	percent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate	40.9	percent
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	26.6	percent
	19		Adequately fed infants	19.1	percent
Salt iodization	41		Iodized salt consumption	74.9	percent
Vitamin A	42		Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	36.6	percent
	43		Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	33.1	percent
Low birth weight	9		Low birth weight infants	13.7	percent
	10		Infants weighed at birth	24.1	percent
CHILD HEALTH					
Immunization	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	50.5	percent
	26		Polio immunization coverage	28.1	percent
	27		DPT immunization coverage	27.5	percent
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	38.3	percent
	31		Fully immunized children	10.9	percent
	29		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	22.0	percent
	30		Yellow fever immunization coverage	30.4	percent
Tetanus toxoid	32		Neonatal tetanus protection	50.8	percent
Care of illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	30.2	percent
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	7.7	percent
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	17.3	percent
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	41.0	percent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	46.4	percent
Solid fuel use	24	29	Solid fuels	75.0	percent
Malaria	36		Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	4.0	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	Antimalarial treatment (under-fives)	35.9	percent
	40		Intermittent preventive malaria treatment (pregnant women)	2.9	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Source of supplies	96		Source of supplies (from public sources)		
			Antimalarials	32	percent
			Antibiotics	27.9	percent
			Oral rehydration salts	32.9	percent
ENVIRONMENT					
Water and Sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	49.1	percent
	13		Water treatment	7.8	percent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	42.9	percent
	14		Disposal of child's faeces	59.6	percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and unmet need	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	14.7	percent
	98		Unmet need for family planning	19.7	percent
	99		Demand satisfied for family planning	42.7	percent
Maternal and newborn health	20		Antenatal care	61.4	percent
	44		Content of antenatal care		
			Blood sample taken	57.9	percent
			Blood pressure measured	48.3	percent
			Urine specimen taken	59.0	percent
			Weight measured	48.3	percent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	44.3	percent
	5		Institutional deliveries	40.5	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child development	46		Support for learning	64.5	percent
	47		Father's support for learning	34.6	percent
	48		Support for learning: children’s books	14.2	percent
	49		Support for learning: non-children’s books	35.4	percent
	50		Support for learning: materials for play	11.2	percent
	51		Non-adult care	37.6	Percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
DUCATION					
Education	52		Pre-school attendance	32.1	percent
	53		School readiness	82.9	percent
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	44.4	percent
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	64.4	percent
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	50.7	percent
	57	7	Children reaching grade five	95.7	percent
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	92.8	percent
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	36.0	percent
	61	9	Gender parity index		
			primary school	0.94	ratio
			secondary school	0.98	ratio
Literacy	60	8	Youth literacy rate	56.3	percent
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	62		Birth registration	23.3	percent
Child labour	71		Child labour	28.9	percent
	72		Labourer students	63	percent
	73		Student labourers	30	percent
Early marriage	67		Marriage before age 15	15.3	percent
			Marriage before age 18	39.5	percent
	68		Young women aged 15-19 currently married/in union	24.5	percent
	69		Spousal age difference		
			Women aged 15-19	44.6	percent
			Women aged 20-24	15.3	percent
Female genital mutilation/ cutting	66		Approval for FGM/C	19.3	percent
	63		Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	26.0	percent
	64		Prevalence of extreme form of FGM/C	9.8	percent
	65		FGM/C prevalence among daughters	13.3	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator		Value
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN					
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	19.4	percent
	89		Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	48.1	percent
	86		Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	14.1	percent
	87		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	38.3	percent
	88		Women who have been tested for HIV	12.6	percent
	90		Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	36.9	percent
	91		Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	16.5	percent
Sexual behaviour	84		Age at first sex among young people	12.9	percent
	92		Age-mixing among sexual partners	33.3	percent
	83	19a	Condom use with non-regular partners	39.2	percent
	85		Higher risk sex in the last year	39.4	percent
Support to orphaned and vulnerable children	75		Prevalence of orphans	6.3	percent
	78		Children's living arrangements	7.4	percent
	76		Prevalence of vulnerable children	5.2	percent
	77	20	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	0.93	ratio
	79		Malnutrition among children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS		ratio
			Underweight	1.00	
			Stunting	1.05	
			Wasting	0.98	
	80		Early sex among children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS	1.07	ratio

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	*Bacillis-Cereus-Geuerin* (Tuberculosis)
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	*Diphteria Pertussis Tetanus*
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LSS	Living Standard Survey
NLSS	Nigeria Living Standard Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission, Nigeria
NPopC	National Population Commission
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
ppm	Parts Per Million
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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 means of data generating mechanism for measuring the achievement and gaps in the targets of the millennium development goals (MDGs), particularly as it may affect the children and women. At the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, the need was also stressed for better social statistics if social development had to move to centre stage for the cause of the children of the world.

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, and 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 & Communication) and Mr. Johnson Awotunde, M&E Officer. The National Bureau of Statistics acknowledges the support and cooperation from all other stakeholders who took part in the project in various forms. These include the National Planning Commission, the Federal Ministries of Health, Education, Women Affairs, Information and Communication, the National Population Commission, various Non Government Oganizations. Others include UNDP, DFID, World Bank and the MDG Office.

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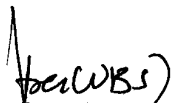


Dr. Vincent O. Akinyosoye
Director-General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Preliminaries

This report is based on the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2007 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria with financial and technical support from UNICEF, Nigeria. The survey which was Nigeria copy of global MICS3 was a response to the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements including 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.

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 has also 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 National Bureau of Statistics (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 1999 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2) are examples. MICS Nigeria 2007 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 data base and provide a valuable tool for evidence-based planning to surmount its development challenges.

More specifically, MICS Nigeria 2007 should assist monitoring and evaluating UNICEF country programmes including those on immunization, vitamin A supplementation, child development, child and women rights and protection among others. The survey should also build survey capability and enhance data analysis experience at the NBS. This executive summary report presents results on principal topics covered in MICS Nigeria 2007 expressed in 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.

[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. Survey Objectives

MICS Nigeria 2007 should provide up-to-date information on the situation of children and women in Nigeria, strengthen national statistical capacity by focusing on data gathering, quality of survey information, statistical tracking and analysis, contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Nigeria and strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems. The survey should also furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward the *Millennium Development Goals,* and targets of *A World Fit for Children* (WFFC) among others, measure progress towards achievements of the goals of NEEDS and its state and local government extensions, 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).

3. Sample and Survey Methodology

The sample for the Nigeria 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 demarcation was not available for use 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 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.

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 amounted to 85.3, 86.0 and 83.3 percent effective response rates respectively for the total, rural and urban sectors. Eligible children under-five years of age 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 effective response rates were 91.0, 91.4 and 90.0 percent respectively.

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 follows

- Household Questionnaire including the following modules

- 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. The questionnaires were adequately pre-tested during 26–30 December 2006 in four purposively selected typical states; a stakeholders' forum and a MICS3 Central Technical Committee (CTC), reviewed the questionnaires and effected some amendments in terms of inclusion of additional or optional modules and modifying in part the wording and flow of the questionnaires.

4. Fieldwork and Processing

A programme of meetings and intensive training preceded the fieldwork; it spanned a period of four months (November 2006 to March 2007) and was moved over several locations in the country to ensure familiarity with people and places. Adequate facilities were put in place to facilitate movement of field staff and materials. 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 geopolitical zones in the country, each zone handling data from the component states. 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, which included further manual editing, computer data entry and validation, commenced few days after the end of data collection in April 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, output tables were generated 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.

5. Characteristics of Households

In the 26,735 households that were successfully interviewed, 124,840 household members were listed, 62,950 males, and 61,888 females translating to sex ratio (male: female) figure of 101.7 and an average household size of 4.67 members at the national level. The male: female ratio 101.7 seems easily in accord with the figure 101 returned by the preliminary results of 2006 Nigeria Population Census; this is however against 98.6 percent from NDHS 2003. Sex ratio across age group ranges from 60 percent for the 50-54 age-groups to 180 for persons aged 70 years and above. Corresponding figures for age groups <15, 15–64 and 65+ are 101, 98, and 160 respectively; sex ratio figures that are as low as 60 or as high as 160 are most not correct; they are suspect reflecting incorrect reporting of age by respondents.

The population is 67 percent rural and 33 percent urban; eighty-four percent of the households are headed by the male and 16 percent by the female. One-member households are 13 percent of the population, 26 percent have 2-3 members while 27 percent have 4-5 members; about 15 percent of the households have at least 8 members. Dependency ratio expressing total persons aged below 15 years or above 64 years as ratio of those aged 15 to 64 years is 0.95 in the urban areas, 0.88 in the rural areas and 0.91 overall. These figures indicate some greater economic burden for the economically active urban dwellers than for their rural counterparts. Nigeria's MICS3 shows that children aged 0-14 years constitute 43 percent of both the rural and urban populations respectively and those persons aged 0 -17 years account for 49 percent of the males, 47 percent of the females and 48 percent of the combined population; this suggests that the male population is the slightly more youthful.

The age distribution of population of women of reproductive age is skewed to the right; it starts with about 17 percent in each of age brackets 15-19 and 20-24 years, reaches the maximal 20 percent in ages 25-29, drops to 16 at ages 30-34 and 13 at ages 35-39 before tailing off to nine and seven percent at ages 40-44 and 45-49 years respectively. Exactly a third of the women of reproductive age report never to have given birth; 70 percent are currently married or in union and 26 percent have never married. Forty percent of the women have no education, 19 percent have primary while 40 percent have secondary or higher education and a paltry few i.e. 1.4 percent have non-formal education. Almost 24 percent are in the richest wealth index quintile; the remaining 76 percent was shared almost equally between the other four quintiles but the poorest quintile has the lowest percentage i.e. 18 percent. Nigeria's MICS3 shows that children under five are 50.7 percent male and 49.3 percent female; the figures translate into a sex ratio of almost 103. Seventy percent of the under five children live in rural areas while 30 percent live in the urban. Forty-seven percent of children under five have mothers with no education, 23 percent have mothers with primary education while 28 percent have mothers with at least secondary education. Only two percent of the children have mothers with non-formal education.

6. Mortality Rates

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. There are visible differences in mortality in terms of sex of child, residence, educational level and wealth quintiles of the households and geopolitical zones. The Nigerian male child has greater probability of dying at infant or at under-five than his female counterpart, 92 per 1000 live births for the infant male versus 79 per 1000 live births for the female counterpart and 144 per 1000 for the male under-five versus 131 per 1000 for the female under-five. Infant mortality rate decreases from rural to urban sectors of the population (94 to 62 per 1000), from the non-educated to secondary school educated or higher (94 to 63 per 1000 live births), and from the poorest to the richest quintiles (100 to 54 per 1000 live births). There is some geopolitical zonal variation in infant mortality rates from 64 per 1000 in the South West to 101 per 1000 in the North West. Some North-South disparity is also evident. Under-five mortality rates follow the same geopolitical zonal pattern.

7. Nutrition

In Nigeria, 25 percent of children under-five years are moderately underweight, 34 percent moderately stunted, and 11 percent moderately wasted. Severe nutrition prevalence figures include eight percent severely underweight, 19 percent severely stunted and three percent severely wasted. Children in the North are more likely to be underweight, stunted and wasted than children in the South. Children in rural areas of the country are about 150 percent more undernourished than their counterparts in urban areas. Age of child, mother's education and wealth status are markedly associated with malnutrition in children. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are the most likely to be undernourished according to all three indices. Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be undernourished; those of mothers with no education are highly prone to malnutrition. Prevalence of malnourishment decreases as wealth status improves.

8. Breastfeeding

Overall, 30 percent of women with live births start breastfeeding their babies within 1 hour of delivery while 71 percent start within 1 day of delivery. Early breastfeeding (within 1 hour) is more prevalent in the rural (31 percent) than in the urban (28 percent) sectors; but breastfeeding within 1 day of birth prevails at 69 in the rural against 74 percent in the urban. Age of child since last birth, mother's education and wealth status do not seem too relevant; but the figures are slightly relatively less for mothers of children under 6 months since last birth or for mothers with no or non-formal education. Less than 12 percent of children aged 0-5 months are adequately fed i.e. exclusively breastfed. The picture is relatively worse for those whose mothers have no education (eight percent) or who have non-formal education (three percent).

Infants aged 6-9 months are 31 percent adequately fed; twenty-two percent of infants aged 9-11 months receive breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times 24 hours prior to the survey. There is some northward decline in these percentages; urban-rural differential is less impressive but mother's education and wealth status are positively related to adequate child feeding.

9. Salt Iodization

Seventy-five percent of households use adequately iodized salt, 73 percent rural and 80 percent urban. There are pronounced zonal disparities; 59-76 percent of the North versus 81-86 percent in the South. Use of adequately iodised salt increases as wealth status improves.

10. Vitamin A Supplements

In Nigeria, 37 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement within the six months prior to the survey. Only about 33 percent of mothers with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth. Improvement in mother‘s education or in wealth status enhances likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. Age of child is not really a factor.

11. Low Birth Weight

Prevalence of low birth weight is 14 percent in Nigeria; it is more prevalent in the rural than in the urban sector, in the North than in the South, among the uneducated mothers than among their educated counterparts, and among the poorest quintiles than among the richest.

12. Immunization

Approximately 51 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months; 28 percent had DPT3 and 28 percent had Polio 3; the coverage for measles vaccine is 38 percent. The percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is only 11 percent. In Nigeria, children aged between 12 to 23 months are supposed to receive vaccination against hepatitis B and yellow fever. About 38 percent of children in this age bracket are reported to have received first dose of HepB. Thirty percent of the children had

vaccination against yellow fever. About 51 percent of women with a live birth in the 12 months preceding the survey had protection against neonatal tetanus. The coverage rates are lower in rural areas, in the North, among children with mothers with no education and among children in the poorest wealth quintiles.

13. Oral Rehydration Treatment

Overall, about 10 percent of under-five children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Prevalence rates are higher in the rural than in the urban, higher in the North than in the South and lower in the young children (0-6 months) than among the older ones. But sex of child, rural-urban and north-south differentials, and age of child are not important factors in home management of diarrhoea. However mother's education and wealth status are relevant. Children of mothers with secondary education or higher and those in richest wealth quintile are the most likely to use ORT in home management of diarrhoea.

14. Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Two percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Forty-one percent of under-five children suspected to have pneumonia were taken to any appropriate health provider. Forty-six percent of under-five children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey; sex, age, geopolitical zone, residence, and socioeconomic factors do affect prevalence of use of antibiotics just as they are important in knowledge of signs of pneumonia.

15. Solid Fuels

Overall, 75 percent of households in Nigeria are using solid fuels for cooking. Of the households using solid fuels, those using wood account for 70 percent. Differentials in use of solid fuels with respect to household wealth, education of the household head, rural-urban and north-south divides and geopolitical zones or states are only too obvious. Use of solid fuels is more predominant in the rural areas in the North, in households where the household heads have no education, and among households in the first three wealth quintiles.

16. Malaria

Results indicate that four percent of children under the age of five slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey; slight gender disparities in favour of the females in ITN use. North-South disparities exist in favour of urban area. Disparities are also in favour of the South, the educated and the richer households. One in eight under-five children were ill with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey. Fever prevalence was less among the females, among the rich and in the North. Fever does not respect education. Overall, 52 percent of children who had fever were treated with an "appropriate" anti-malarial drug; the figure is higher in the rural areas than in the urban. Age of child does not seem to matter, but geopolitical zonal differences exist.

17. Water and Sanitation

Overall, 49 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water, 43 percent live in households using improved sanitation facilities, but less than 28 percent of the household members use improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal; The likelihood of the household using improved sources of water or improved sanitation facilities increases as the level of education of the household head increases or as wealth status improves. The South fares better than the North as education and wealth are positively factors.

18. Contraception

Current use of contraception was reported by 15 percent of women currently married or in union, nine percent use modern methods while six percent use traditional methods. In Nigeria, the most relatively popular methods, according to table RH.1, are injectables (3.4 percent), the Pill (2.5 percent) and periodic abstinence (2.0 percent). The condom, IUD, LAM, and withdrawal are each

practised by about one percent of women currently married or in union. Female sterilization and other vaginal methods fail to make an impression, Age of woman, parity (number of children already had by the woman), education of the woman, place of residence (urban or rural), and wealth status have very significant effects on contraceptive use.

19. Unmet Needs

Twenty percent of women currently married or in union reported unmet need for contraception, 13 percent in respect of child spacing and seven percent in respect of limiting number of children wanted. Forty-three percent said that their demand about contraception is satisfied. Area of residence, education and wealth status respectively affect perception of the woman on the extent to which her demands for contraception have been met.

20. Antenatal Care

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is relatively high in Nigeria with 68 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. The probability that a pregnant woman would receive appropriate antenatal care increases from the North to the South, from the uneducated to the educated, from the rural woman to the urban woman, and, 86 percent of women attending antenatal care have their blood pressure taken, 71 percent have urine specimen taken, 85 percent have their weight measured while 71 percent have blood sample taken. These figures vary across areas of residence, geopolitical zones, age of and level of education of the women, but the relative trend within each background characteristic is quite similar.

21. Assistance at Delivery

About 44 percent of births occurring in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel. About one in three (31 percent) were delivered with assistance by a nurse/midwife. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 12 percent of births and two percent by auxiliary midwife. Deliveries by traditional birth attendants (TBA) were 20 percent and by relatives and friends 22 percent; there were no attendants in 10 percent of the cases.

Family Support for Learning

For almost two-thirds (65 percent) of under-five children, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. The average number of activities that adults engaged in is 4. Ten percent of children were living in a household without their fathers. There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; but strong disparities across age of child, sector of residence, education of mothers exist. In Nigeria, 35 percent of children are living in households where at least 3 non-children's books are present. However, only 14 percent of children aged 0-59 months have 3 or more children's books; 11 percent of children aged 0-59 months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while 33 percent had none of the playthings. Child age, education of the mother, wealth of the household, and sector are relevant.

22. Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school. In Nigeria, about one in three (32 percent) of children aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school; also, 83 percent of children who are currently aged 6, and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. Urban-rural and North-South differentials exist; education of the mother, age of child, wealth of the household, all count as pre-school attendance and school readiness are more emphatic in the urban areas, among the educated mothers, among southerners and in the richer households.

23. Primary and Secondary School Participation

In Nigeria, proportion of children of primary school entry age (age 6) attending grade 1 is 44 percent Sex differentials do not exist; however, significant differentials are observed across geopolitical zones, and urban-rural and North-South dichotomies. A positive association between mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed. In Nigeria, primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is just over 64, (66 for the males and 62 for the females). The sex of the child is irrelevant but North-South and rural-urban trend is noticeable; there is strong association between primary school NAR and education of mother or with socio-economic status of the household. Trend of relative disparities in primary school NAR across socio-economic characteristics of the households, education of mother, rural-urban divide, and geopolitical zones/states is identical for both sexes; it is not gender-specific.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is 51; sex of the child may not matter but wealth of the household, mother's education, rural-urban divide and geopolitical divide are all critical with mother's education, urban residence, wealth of the household leading to higher NAR figures. Trend of the disparities in secondary school NAR across socio-economic characteristics of households, education of mother, rural-urban sectors, geopolitical zones and states are not consistent over sex, it is gender-specific. Fourteen percent of the children of secondary school age are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school while 36 percent are not attending school at all; they are children out of school. The situation is more serious in the rural areas, among children in the lower wealth index quintile, and among children of mothers with little or no education.

In Nigeria, the percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach final grades 5 or 6 is 96 percent. Male-female, rural-urban and wealth quintile differentials are insignificant; only North-South disparity is visible.

The net primary school completion rate is 36 percent while the transition rate to secondary school is 93 percent. Gender parity index is usually in favour of the male. But area of residence, mother's education and wealth quintile status of the family are significant correlates.

24. Youth Literacy

In Nigeria, female youth literacy rate is 56 percent, i.e. only 11 out of every 20 women aged 15 – 24 years are literate. Again, wealth status, area of residence and geopolitical divide are significant factors with the rich, the urban resident and the southerner the more greatly favoured.

25. Birth Registration

In Nigeria's MICS3, the births of 23 percent of under-five children have been registered. The probability that the child would have the birth registered increases from rural to urban area, and as age of child increases or education of mother or wealth status of the household improves. Main reasons for non-registration of child birth included ignorance of the benefits of birth registration (23 percent), unaffordable costs of birth registration (17 percent), and ignorance of where to do the registration (nine percent). Sheer ignorance and distance to point of registration are also reasons.

26. Child Labour

Of all children aged 5-14 years, 29 percent are engaged in child labour; 21 percent are working for family business and nine percent are working outside the family unpaid. Sex of child and school participation are respectively of little consequence; but rural-urban classification, geopolitical divide, age of child, education of mother and wealth status of the household, are effective sources of variation in prevalence of child labour. The incidence is higher in the rural areas (32 percent), among children of primary school age 5-11 years (34 percent), among children of mothers with primary education or less (30-33 percent), or among the poorest households (34 percent). In Nigeria, adulthood begins at age 18; hence doing 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of

domestic work per week at ages 15 to 17 years is considered as child labour. This pushes up the figures of prevalence of child labour in the country beyond the afore-stated.

27. Early Marriage

In Nigeria, 15 percent of women of reproductive age (WRA) (15-49 years) married before age 15 while 40 percent of women age 20-49 years married before age 18. One out of every four women aged 15 to 19 years is married or in union. The result shows that the problem is prone to the North as there is a strong disparity between the North and the South. Education, household wealth, and area of residence have strong influence on the prevalence of early marriage.

28. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

In Nigeria's MICS3, 26 percent of women aged 15-49 years had any form of FGM/C; of this number, 37 percent had flesh removed, two percent were nicked, 11 percent were sewn closed while 50 percent could not determine the form of the mutilation. FGM/C is rare in the North and rarest in the North East where two percent of the women were victims; it is popular in the South particularly in the South East (53 percent) and in the South West (51 percent). It is more prevalent in the urban areas than in the rural areas (37 percent versus 21 percent). The prevalence of FGM/C is positively associated with age, education and wealth status. It is presented as a problem of the old, the educated and the rich. The declining popularity of female genital mutilation is reflected in the figure of percentage of daughters who had suffered the practice. Thirteen percent of the daughters were affected; about two out of every three of the affected were sewn closed, 1 in every 10 had flesh removed while in three percent the method was indeterminate. The practice with respect to daughters remains a problem of the South particularly the South East and South West, the rich, the educated and the old for same reasons as suggested above.

Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

In Nigeria's MICS3, 77 percent of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS. Forty percent know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission, 30 percent correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission while 18 percent have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions). Overall, 68 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. About 48 percent, 60 percent and 56 percent respectively know that mother-to-child transmission (MCT) may occur during pregnancy, at delivery and through breast milk. The percentage of women who know all three ways is 62. Eighty-six percent of the women aged 15-49 years agree with at least one of the discriminatory statements. Thirty-eight percent of women know where to be tested, while 13 percent have actually been tested; of these, a large proportion has been told the result (82 percent). Again, some rural-urban differential is obvious in Nigeria.

29. Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Thirteen percent of women aged 15-19 had sex before age 15 while 47 percent of women aged 20-24 years had sex before age 18. One in every 3 women aged 15-24 years is in marriage/union with spouses that are at least 10 years older. Percentage of women in each category who had sex before the prescribed age decreases from the rural to the urban area, from the North to the South, from women with no education to women with at least secondary education and from the women in the poorest wealth quintile to those in the richest quintile. These strands of sexual behaviour are therefore poverty induced, culturally related, but all moderated somehow by educational attainment. About 2 in every 5 women aged 15-24 years report having sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the survey; also 2 in 5 of those women report using a condom when they had sex with the high risk partner. Prevalence of sexual activity of women aged 15-24 increases with age of women, decreases from the rural to the urban and from the North to the South and is negatively correlated with level of education and socio-economic status of the women. High risk sexual behaviour is negatively related to age of woman but positively correlated with her level of education and wealth status. Prevalence of condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner is 39 percent; the use is more prevalent among the urban residents

or among the educated or among the richer adolescent females and among the older members of the group.

30. Orphans and Vulnerable Children

In Nigeria, seven percent of children aged 0-17 years live with neither parent. In 15 instances of children living with neither parent, both parents are alive in 11 cases and one of the parents is alive in more than 2 cases. Hence, fosterhood rather than orphanhood seems the main reason for children living with neither parent. The probability that a child lives with both parents depends on area of residence, wealth of the parent, and age of child. It is less in the urban areas, more in the North, and increases with age of child. Paradoxically, the likelihood also increases as wealth status of the parents improves. In Nigeria, one percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents. Eighty-four percent of children aged 10-14 have both parents alive and are living with at least one such parent; 66 percent of such children are attending school. These figures give double orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio of 0.93 and suggest that double orphans are disadvantaged compared to the non-orphaned children in terms of school attendance, no gender disparity is obvious; rural-urban differential is strongly in favour of the rural areas (1.04). Proportion of children who are orphaned or vulnerable due to AIDS (OVC) is 13 percent while 78 percent of the children so affected attend school; percentage of children who are not orphans or vulnerable due to AIDS (non-OVC) is 87 percent with school attendance rate of 67 percent. Thus OVC versus non-OVC school attendance ratio is 1.16. These figures do not indicate any disadvantage against OVC. Twenty-two percent of orphaned vulnerable under-five children are underweight, 32 percent are stunted while 11 percent are wasted. Corresponding figures for the vulnerable under-five are 28 percent under-weight, 38 percent stunted and 10 percent wasted. One in four of orphaned or vulnerable under-five children in Nigeria is underweight; about 1 in 10 is wasted while 1 in 3 is stunted. The figures for the non-orphaned or non-vulnerable counterparts are the same. The ratio of prevalence of premature sexual behaviour among OVC and non-OVC women aged 15-17 years is 1.07; the difference, 0.07 percent, between OVC and non-OVC girls is minor.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

This 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 provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Nigeria, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: 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 below).

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 subnational 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."

On the national scene, there have been several efforts directed towards objectives and aspirations that are similar in most material respects to the global commitments expressed in the Millennium Development Goals, the World Fit for Children goals, the UNICEF Country Programme, UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

Abuja Targets for Malaria, and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), among others. The National Programme for the Eradication of Poverty (NAPEP) has been concerned with strategies for poverty reduction in the country; National Agency for the Control of HIV/AIDS (NACA) has mandate for planning, implementing and monitoring programmes for control of HIV/AIDS; National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) and its state and local government extensions, SEEDS and LEEDS respectively are supposed to focus on wealth creation, employment generation, corruption elimination and general value orientation.

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 National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with strong financial and technical support from international development partners and donors like UNICEF has been involved in the national efforts to achieve the goals through provision of relevant data to monitor, evaluate and advise necessary adjustments in development programmes. The NBS, in recent times had conducted a number of national sample surveys most of them within global generic context. Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS), General Household Survey (GHS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey and the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) were examples. However, MICS3 Nigeria like the generic MICS3 has been designed in the main to measure progress towards achievements of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

More specifically, MICS3 should assist evaluation and monitoring of UNICEF country programmes including those on immunization, vitamin A supplementation, child development, child and women rights and protection among others. MICS3 global would be able to collect information on at least 99 internationally agreed upon indicators covering most situations of the household, the child, the mother and their environment.

This final report presents indicator estimates for the different topics and issues covered in the survey.

Survey Objectives

The MICS3 Nigeria has the following primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Nigeria;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards goals established by the *Millennium Development Goals,* and those of *A World Fit for Children* (WFFC) among others;
- To measure progress towards achievements of goals of NEEDS, NAPEP, NACA and their state and local government extensions, among others;
- 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 provide statistics to complement and assess the quality of data from recent national surveys like the NLSS, CWIQ and NDHS.

II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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.

Household listing was conducted in each of the selected EAs to provide an 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, in each state, 750 HUs were drawn yielding a total of 27,750 HUs for the country. 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.

There are differences between weighted and un-weighted numbers for most categories of the different target populations because the sampling constituted 30 EAs from each state irrespective of the number of EAs in the states. The same sampling situation is true of other classifications of the target populations e.g. classifications by residence, sex, education, wealth quintiles, and geopolitical zones.

All of the selected EAs were successfully canvassed. Table HH.1 presents a summary of results of interviews of households, individual women aged 15 – 49 years and children aged under-5 years. A total of 28,603 households including 20,825 in the 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 translate into 94.0 percent response rates for the total, 94.4 percent for the rural and 93.1 percent for the urban sectors. The total figure of eligible women was 27,093 including 19,674 and 7,419 for rural and urban sectors respectively while the corresponding figures of interviewed women were 24,565, 17,928, and 6,637 respectively; which translate into 85.3, 86.0 and 83.3 percent overall response rates respectively. The eligible children under-five were 17,093, 12,898 and 4,195 and interviewed 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. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

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
  - Immunization
  - Anthropometry

The questionnaires which were based on the English version of the generic MICS3 model were domesticated but not translated into local Nigerian languages. Field staff were, however, competent in the local languages, familiar with cultural practices and peculiarities of the canvassed communities. The questionnaires were pre-tested in December 2006 in four purposively selected typical states: Enugu, Osun, Benue and Kano. As a result of experiences at the pre-test and contributions from review meetings of stakeholders and MICS3 central technical committee (CTC), some amendments were effected in the questionnaires.

Training and Fieldwork

Prior to training of field staff, rollout meetings were held in November 2006 at national and in each of the six geo-political zones of the country. The meetings sensitised stakeholders on the MICS3 Nigeria process, discussed strategies for implementation, considered the problems and lessons learnt from the previous MICS, and agreed on steps towards improving MICS3.

Training for the fieldwork was conducted at national and zonal levels. The training of the trainers (TOT) took place in December 2006; while the training for the main survey was held in February/March 2007 in the six geo-political zones simultaneously. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires; practice interviews took place in purposively selected EAs that were considered typical of the environment.

In each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, data were collected by two teams of field staff, each comprising 4 interviewers, one editor and one supervisor. Thus, a total of 296 interviewers, 74 editors, 74 supervisors, 37 state monitors and 6 zonal co-ordinators participated in the field work. Means of transport were provided for the core field staff to facilitate movement of the fieldworkers. State and zonal coordinators were appointed to monitor the main survey activities

at the state and zonal levels respectively. Fieldwork began in March 2007 and was concluded in six weeks by April 2007.

Data Processing

A 3-day training of trainers was organised for data processing team in Abuja in April 2007; there was also a subsequent four-day training of data processing personnel in May 2007 simultaneously at each of the six zonal data processing centres. Data entry was done using the CSPro software at each of the six data processing centers, each zone handling data from the component states. In order to ensure data quality, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Nigeria questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began few days after the end of data collection in April and was completed in October 2007. Due checks for data quality and compliance with global data processing guidelines by UNICEF Nigeria and UNICEF New York was ensured. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, 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.

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage

Table HH.1 presents a summary of results of interviews of households; individual women aged 15 – 49 years and in respect of children aged under-five years. A total of 28,603 households including 20,825 and 7,778 in the rural and urban sectors respectively were sampled; total number of occupied sampled households was 28,431 including 20,735 rural and 7,696 urban households. 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. Total figure of eligible women was 27,093 including 19,674 and 7,419 for rural and urban sectors respectively while 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 effective response rates respectively. Numbers of eligible under-five children were 17,093, 12,898 and 4,195 and interview was completed 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. Urban-rural disparities in response rates were quite marginal.

Households' response rates varied from 81 percent in Osun State to 100 percent in Katsina State; but the variations have been bridged across geopolitical zonal aggregates although the northern zones show greater household response rates. This pattern of variation is true also of women and under-five children response rates respectively. No immediate explanations could be adduced for these differentials beyond the fact that the less educated North is ever more prepared to cooperate with the interviewer and that the terrain in the North is friendlier for purposes of interviewing.

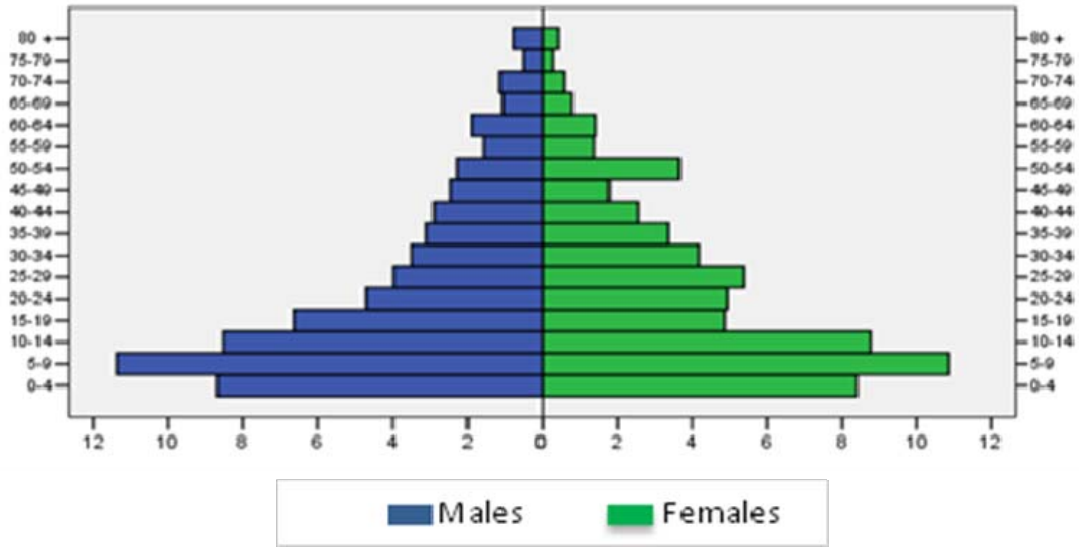
Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 26,735 households that were successfully interviewed, 124,840 household members were listed. Of these, 62,950 were males, and 61,888 were females. These results translate to sex ratio (male: female) figure of 101.7 and an average household size figure 4.67 members at the national level.

Table HH.2 shows the distribution of household members by sex and age group while Figure HH.1 shows the age pyramid. The male: female ratio is 101.7, a figure that seems easily in accord with the figure 101 returned by the preliminary results of 2006 Nigeria Population Census; it however contrasts with 98.6 figures from NDHS 2003. Sex ratio across age group ranges from 60 percent for the 50-54 age-groups to 180 for persons aged 70 years and above. Corresponding figures for age groups <15, 15–64 and 65+ are 101, 98, and 160 respectively.

Dependency ratio expressing total persons aged below 15 years or above 64 years as ratio of those aged 15 to 64 years is 0.95 in the urban areas, 0.88 in the rural areas and 0.91 overall. These figures indicate some greater economic burden for the economically active urban dwellers than for their rural counterparts. MICS3 Nigeria shows that children (persons aged 0 – 14 years) make 43 percent of both the rural and urban populations respectively and that persons aged 0 -17 years account for 49 percent of the males, 47 percent of the females and 48 percent of the combined population; this suggests that the male population is the slightly more youthful.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Nigeria, 2007



The age pyramid shows some of the problems of the age data. There is pronounced heaping at ages just outside the borders of eligibility. There is a massive out-transfer of children from eligible ages 0-4 to ineligible ages 5-9 and of women from eligible ages 15-19 to either ineligible ages 10-14 or otherwise eligible ages 20-24; also there is significant out-transfer of women from the eligible ages 45-49 to ineligible ages 50-54 years. Apparently also, major out-tranfer of persons from ages 65-69 to ages 70 and above must have occurred.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. The table shows distribution of households by the sex of the household head, states, urban/rural status, and number of household members. These background characteristics are also used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and un-weighted numbers of households are unequal and could not have been equal in view of MICS3 Nigeria sampling scheme. There was no sufficient information as to number of housing units in each of the EAs in the population to permit selection of EAs with probability to size at the state level and, as such, the sample at each state could not have been quite self-weighting. (See Appendix A). This and other reasons that were mentioned earlier create problems of over-sampling or under-sampling in respect of some categories of the population. The table also shows the proportions of households where at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, and at least one eligible woman age 15-49 were found.

Eighty-four percent of the households are headed by male and 16 percent by the female; these figures are in complete harmony with NDHS (NPopC, 2003) and CWIQ (NBS, 2006a) results of 2003 and 2006 respectively. This indicator has come to be regarded as a poverty index; female-headed households are believed to be more poverty-prone than the male-headed counterparts.

Also rural households are twice as many as the urban households, the latter accounting for 33 percent of the total households in the population. One-member households are 13 percent of the population, 26 percent have 2-3 members while 27 percent have 4-5 members; about 15 percent of the households have at least 8 members. Again, size of household is a credible measure of poverty prevalence; large house sizes breed or aggravate poverty. Seventy-three percent of the households have at least one child aged under-18, 43 percent with at least one under-5 child and 72 percent with at least one woman of reproductive age (15 – 49).

Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents aged 15-49 years and of children under age 5. Both tables provide useful information on the background characteristics of women and children and are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 is on background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table gives information on the distribution of women by states, urban-rural areas, geopolitical zones, age-groups, marital status, motherhood status; education[2] and wealth index quintiles[3].

The rural population has about two thirds (67 percent) of all women aged 15–49 years, the urban population accounting for the remaining 33 percent. The age distribution of population of these women of reproductive age (WRA) is skewed to the right; it starts with about 17 percent in each of age brackets 15-19 and 20-24 years, reaches the maximal 20 percent in ages 25-29, drops to 16 at ages 30-34 and 13 at ages 35-39 before tailing off to nine and seven percent at ages 40-44 and 45-49 years respectively. The State distribution of WRA is rather clumsy due to large number of states but the geopolitical trend is more definitive and tractable. The South west and North west share the highest concentration of WRA each containing 23 percent of the women; the North central and the South east have the least i.e. 13 and 10 percent respectively.

Exactly a third of the WRA report never to have given birth; 70 percent are currently married or in union and 26 percent have never married. Forty percent of the women have no education, 19 percent have primary while 40 percent have secondary or higher education and a low (1.4 percent) proportion of WRA have non-formal education. Almost 24 percent are in the richest wealth index quintile; the remaining 76 percent was shared almost equally between the other four quintiles. Further analysis is required to provide an insight into the interdendence among these factors.

Classification of children 0–4 years old by some background characteristics are presented in Table HH.5. These include sex, state, geopolitical zones and area of residence, age in months, mother or caretaker's education and wealth index quintile of the family.

MICS3 Nigeria shows that children under-five are 50.7 percent male and 49.3 percent female; the figures translate into a sex ratio of almost 103 percent. Seventy percent of the under-five live in rural areas while 30 percent live in the urban. State distribution of the children is not easily summarized but two zones namely the North west and South west together account for 50 percent of the children while the remaining half are distributed between the remaining 4 zones, the South east having fewer than eight percent. The age distribution of children under-five is as follows: less than six months and 6-11 months each constitutes about 10 percent; 12-23 months, 19 percent; 24-35 months, 21 percent; while 36-47 months and 48-59 months constitute 22 and 17 percent respectively.

Education empowers the mother and equips her with necessary knowledge and ability to dispense adequate health care to the child, protect him or her from hazards and give him or her good start in life. Forty-seven percent of children under-five have mothers with no education, 23 percent have mothers with primary education while 28 percent have mothers with at least secondary education.

[2] Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

[3] Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of household goods and amenities (assets) to assign weights to each household asset, and obtain wealth scores for each household in the sample (The assets used in these calculations were as follows: *number of persons per sleeping room, type of floor, type of roof, type of wall, type of cooking fuel, presence of household assests including electricity supply, radio, tv, mobile phone, phone, refrigerator, watch, bicycle, motorcycle, cart, car and boat, source of drinking water and type of sanitary facility*). Each household was then weighted by the number of household members, and the household population was divided into five groups of equal size, from the poorest quintile to the richest quintile, based on the wealth scores of households they were living in. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels, and the wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

Only two percent have mothers with non-formal education. The children are distributed equally over the five wealth quintile classes. A situation where 40 percent of women of reproductive age and mothers of children under-five have no education is intolerable.

IV. CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit for Children (WFFC) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The *infant mortality rate* (IMR) is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The *under-five mortality rate* (U5MR) is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS3, IMR and U5MR are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born, and the proportion of those children who are dead, for five year age groups of women from age 15 to 49. The technique converts these data into probabilities of dying by taking into account both the mortality risks to which children are exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying. Based on previous information on mortality in Nigeria, the North model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Figure CM.1: Under-five mortality rates by background characteristics, Nigeria, 2007

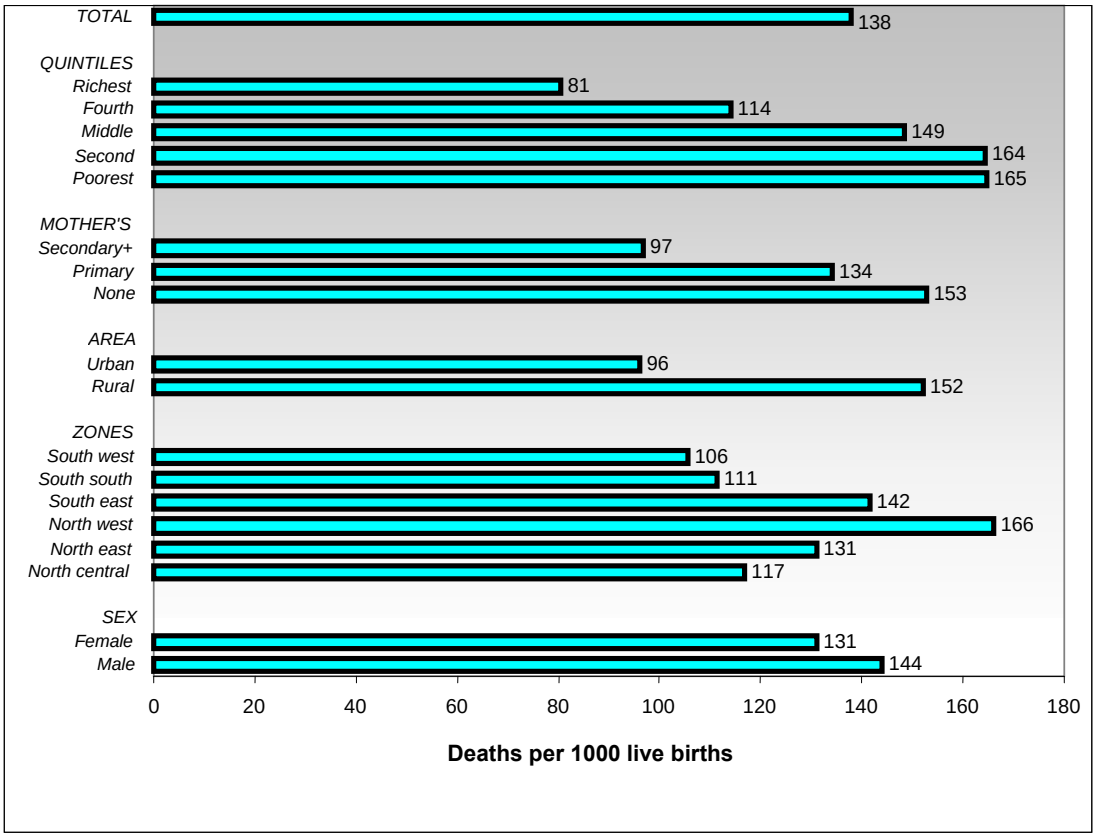
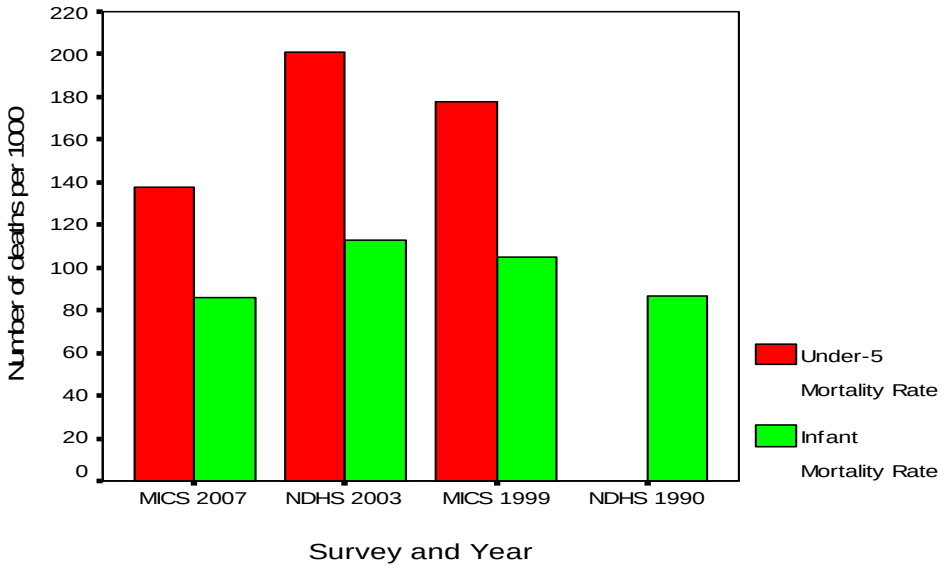


Table CM.1 provides estimates of child mortality by various background characteristics, while Table CM.2 provides the basic data used in the calculation of the mortality rates for the nation. In Nigeria, the infant mortality rate is estimated at 86 per thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate is around 138 per thousand live births. There are visible differences in mortality in terms of sex of child, residence, educational level and wealth status of the parents, and states or geopolitical zones. The Nigerian male child has greater probability of dying at infant or at under-five than his female counterpart, 92 per 1000 live births for the infant male versus 79 per 1000 live births for the female counterpart and 144 per 1000 for the male under-five versus 131 per 1000 for the female under-five. IMR decreases from rural to urban sectors of the population (94 to 62 per 1000 live births), from the non-educated to secondary school educated or higher (94 to 63 per 1000), and from the poorest to the richest households (100 to 54 per 1000). There is some geopolitical zonal variation in IMR from 64 per 1000 in the South west to 101 per 1000 in the North west. Some North-South disparity is also evident. U5MR follow the same geopolitical zonal pattern. See Figure CM.1.

History of mortality rates in Nigeria as provided by estimates from series of national surveys that were conducted since 1990 shows some fluctuating trends (Figure CM.2). The results are based on responses of women in different age groups and referring to various points in time. Infant mortality rate has been on the rise since 1990 when it was 87 per 1000 (NDHS, 1990), rising to 105 in 1999 (MICS2 Nigeria), and 113 in 2003 (NDHS 2003). MICS Nigeria 2007 shows a decline to 86 per 1000. Under-five mortality rates show similar pattern since 1999; it was 178 in 1999 (MICS2 1999) rising to 201 in 2003 (NDHS 2003) and declining to 138 in the current MICS Nigeria 2007.

In addition to the use of indirect or direct methods for calculating mortality, many other factors may contribute to the fluctuations and inconsistent trends in infant and child mortality rates in Nigeria. Further qualification of these apparent differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis. Some of these differences can be attributable to sampling errors. If confidence intervals are taken into consideration then part of these differences between and among different surveys may be attributable to sampling errors. There may also be some non-sampling errors involved where various factors can play a role in the estimates of mortality - underreporting of births and deaths, age misstatement, out-transference of births. For a brief discussion on data quality, see Appendix D.

Figure CM.2: Child mortality rates in Nigeria, 1990-2007



V. NUTRITION

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all children deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition are only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under 2 years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. The extent of under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented.

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.

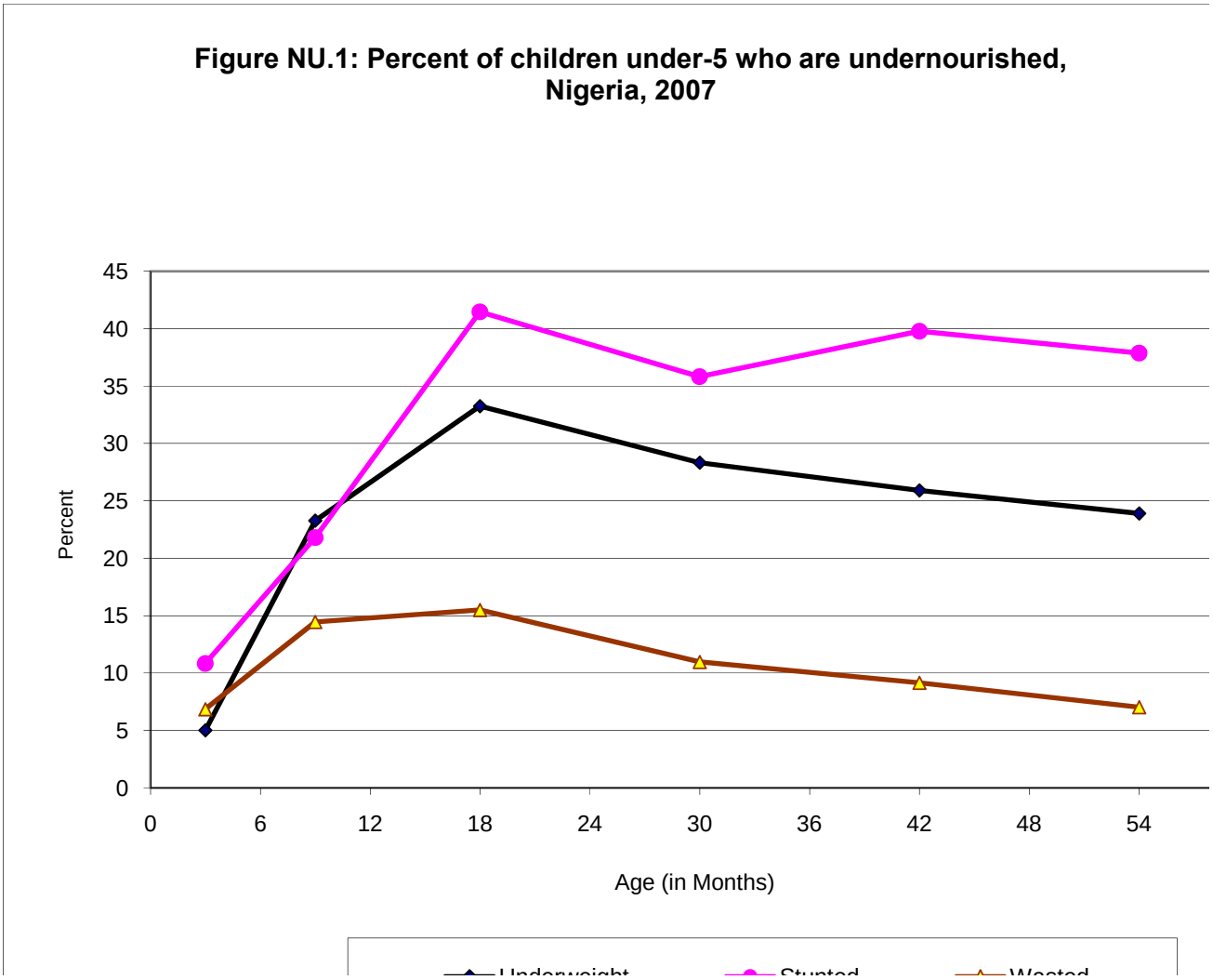
In MICS3 Nigeria, weights and heights of all children under-five years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF, 2006). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children in Nigeria 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 results shown in Table NU.1 do not include 29 percent of children who were exluded from the analysis. Exclusion is highly associated with education of the mothers, residence, wealth status, and geopolitical zones which factors can not be non-interrelated. Exclusion rate is most acute at the extreme ages, 35 percent in children aged less than 6 months and 31 percent for those aged

48 – 59 months; it decreased from 33 percent at the rural sector to 20 percent at the urban, from over 40 percent for children of mothers with no or non-formal education to 14 percent for children of mothers with secondary education or higher and from over 42 percent for children in the poorest wealth quintile to 17 percent among the richest quintile. Exclusion rates are high in the North East (37 percent) and in the North West (47 percent) and highly reduced in the South South (12) and in the South West (11 percent). The exclusion rate is considered high and may affect the anthropometric results.

Figure NU.1: Percent of children under-5 who are undernourished, Nigeria, 2007



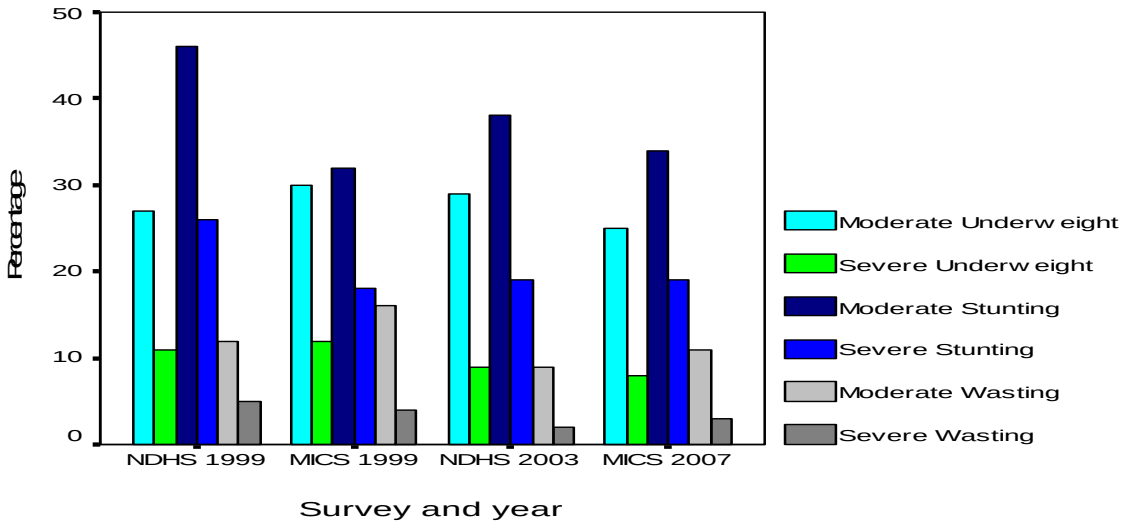
In Nigeria, one in four i.e. 25 percent of children under five are moderately or severely underweight and eight percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). More than a third (34 percent) of children are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and 11 percent are moderately or severely wasted or too thin for their height. Severely stunted and severely wasted children are 19 and three percent respectively.

Children in the North are more likely to be underweight, stunted and wasted than children in the South. The North West has the highest rate of moderate undernourishment (41 percent underweight, 57 percent stunted and 16 percent wasted) while the South East has the lowest on all the 3 indices of moderate undernourishment (17 percent underweight, 23 percent stunted, seven percent wasted). Figures of severe undernourishment reflect same pattern of geopolitical differences. Children in rural areas of the country are about 50 percent more undernourished than their counterparts in urban areas; the urban and rural figures are 19, 26 and 10 percent moderately

underweight, moderately stunted and moderately wasted respectively and 5.1, 14.4 and 2.4 percent severely underweight, severely stunted and severely wasted respectively.

Age of child, mother's education and wealth status are markedly associated with malnutrition in children. Incidence of moderate underweight is five percent at age 0-5 months, peaks at 33 percent at age 12-23 months and then drops gradually to 24 percent at age 48-59 months; severe underweight is 1% at age 0-5 months, peaks at 12 percent at age 12-35 months and declines to five percent at age 48-59 months. Wasting is most prevalent at age 6-23 months (14 -15 percent moderate, 4 -5 percent severe) and stunting is at its highest occurrence at 12-23 months (42 percent moderate, 22 percent severe) but hardly abates thence forward. Hence the age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are the most likely to be undernourished according to all three indices. (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to health hazards like contamination in water, food, and environment.

Figure NU 1A: Percent of children under five who are undernourished, Nigeria, 1999 - 2007



Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight, stunted or wasted; those of mothers with no education are highly prone to malnutrition with 34, 45 and 13 percent chance of being moderately underweight, stunted or wasted respectively. Children of mothers with non-formal education may even fare worse. Prevalence of malnourishment decreases as wealth status improves with likelihood of moderate undernourishment increasing from 16 percent underweight, 22 percent stunting and 10 percent wasting at the richest quintile to 32 percent underweight, 44 percent stunting and 13 percent wasting respectively at the poorest quintile. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, or wasted than girls. Wealth and education are positively related while education increases from North to South.

Figure NU 1A shows some curious trends in children malnutrition figures in Nigeria over the years. From MICS surveys of 1999 and 2007 some decline in moderate underweight and in moderate wasting prevalence respectively between 1999 and 2007 is contrasted by corresponding increase in moderate stunting prevalence over the same period. Similar pattern is observed in respect of severe malnourishment figures.

Table NU 1 also shows that severe underweight prevalence among children in Nigeria in 2007 is 8 percent and that prevalence rate depends on residence, age of the child, education of the mother, wealth status of the household and geopolitical zone; it declines from the poorest to the richest wealth index quintile of households, from the poorly educated to the highly educated and from the rural to the urban residents. The severe underweight prevalence is also observed to be higher in the northern zones than the south.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first few 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 6 months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding for up to 2 years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF make the following feeding recommendations:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour after birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months & < 4 months)
- Timely complementary feeding (6-9 months)
- Continued breastfeeding (12-15 & 20-23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6-11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0-11 months)

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and within one day of delivery (which includes those who started within one hour) respectively. Overall, 30 percent of women with live births start breastfeeding their babies within 1 hour of delivery while 71 percent start within 1 day of delivery; corresponding figures during NDHS (2003) were 32 and 63 percent respectively. Early breastfeeding (within 1 hour) start earlier in the rural than in the urban sector (31 percent for rural women versus 29 percent for the urban others); but the trend is reversed in respect of percentage of women who start breastfeeding within 1 day of birth to 69 percent for the rural against 74 percent for the urban women .

Age of child since last birth, mother's education and wealth status do not seem too relevant; but the figures are slightly relatively less for mothers of children under 6 months since last birth or for mothers with no or non-formal education.

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.

Approximately 14 percent of children aged less than 3 months are exclusively breastfed; this figure may be placed against 26 percent for children under-2 months and 19 percent for children between 2-3 months old at NDHS 2003; on the other hand, 12 percent of those aged 0 - 5 months are exclusively breastfed, a figure that easily compares with MICS2 (1999) figure of 12.5 percent; these levels are all considerably lower than recommended. 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 but by age 20-23 months, only 31 percent are still being breastfed. Girls were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than boys. Greater percentage of children in the urban areas is exclusively breastfed in the first three or first five months of life than children in the rural areas (18 percent versus 13 percent for under-3 months and 15 percent versus

11 percent for under-5 months). Education and wealth status of mothers are relevant here. Children of mothers with non-formal education are the most disadvantaged; children of mothers with secondary or higher education fare best with respect to exclusive breastfeeding in early life. Relative figures of exclusive breastfeeding of children under-3 or under-5 months of age increase as wealth status improves.

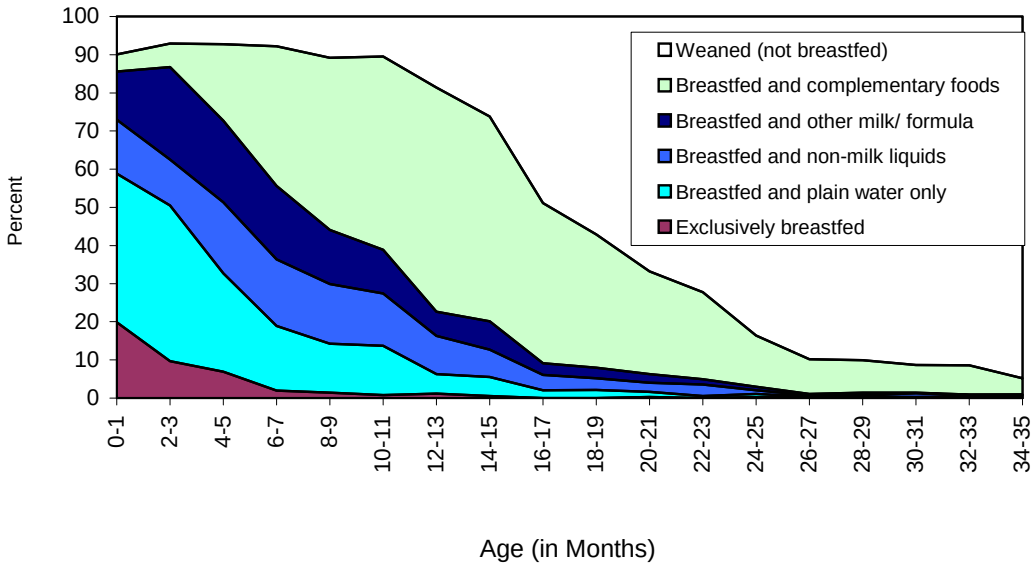
Figure NU2 shows the percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within an hour and within

a day of birth. While at least six out of every ten mothers from any of part of the country commenced breastfeeding within one day of birth, the same is not true for breastfeeding within one hour of birth. Proportion of women who commenced breastfeeding within an hour varies from four out of every ten women (43.2%) in the North central to about two out of every ten women (24.8 %) in the North west.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the sixth month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is about 2.5 percent and only about one percent of children are receiving breast milk after 2 years.

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under-12 months is provided in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged 6-8 months are considered adequately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged 9-11 months are also considered adequately fed when they are receiving breastmilk and eating complementary food at least three times a day.

Figure NU.3 Infant feeding patterns by age: Percent distribution of children under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group, Nigeria, 2007



Less than 12 percent of children aged 0-5 months are adequately fed i.e. exclusively breastfed. The figure is relatively low for those whose mothers have no education (eight percent) or who have non-formal education (three percent). The figures are also considered low for those in the rural areas (11 percent), North East (four percent), North West (seven percent), South East (seven percent), and poorest wealth quintile (nine percent). Children in the South West, children of mothers with secondary or higher education and children in the richest wealth quintile record moderate figures of 17, 18 and 18 percent respectively while the North Central has the highest figure (31 percent) among the six geopolitical zones.

The percentage of infants aged 6-8 months who are adequately fed is 31 percent. There is a North-South disparity as the Southern zones show overall higher percentages (55, 47, and 35 percent for the South East, South South and South West respectively) than the Northern zones (38, 16, and 19 percent for the North Central, North East and North West respectively). Relative disparities over mother's educational level and wealth quintiles for infants aged 6-8 months are similar to those for infants 0-5 months, but the figures are relatively higher for the former.

Twenty-two percent of infants aged 9-11 months receive breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in the 24 hours preceeding the survey. Urban-rural variation is negligible. Zonal and sector differences remain and mother's education still counts. Sex of child and wealth status also has some effect. The North Central, South East, South South and the fourth wealth quintile have the highest figures (34, 34, 32, and 28 percent respectively). Male children aged 9 – 11 months are slightly more likely to be adequately fed than their female counterparts (23 percent versus 21 percent). For this age group, children in the rural areas (23 percent) fare better than those in the urban (21 percent). Little zonal disparity exists but the North Central, South East and South South show relative higher percentages (32 to 34 percent) than the other zones (7 to 21 percent). Eighteen (18) percent of infants 9–11 months whose mothers have no education are adequately fed while 26 and 24 percent of those whose mothers have primary and secondary or higher education respectively are adequately fed. Effect of wealth of household is less noticeable. Twenty-eight percent of children in the fourth wealth quintile are adequately fed as against those in the remaining four quintiles for which percentages of adequately fed range between 18 and 22 percent.

As a result of these feeding patterns, only 27 percent of children aged 6-11 months are being adequately fed. The figure ranges from 23 percent for children in the poorest wealth quintile to about 29 percent for those in the fourth or fifth wealth quintiles, from 20 percent for children of mothers with no education to 30–34 percent for those of mothers with at least primary education, from 12-17 percent for children in North East and North West to 44 percent for those in South East; male-female and rural-urban disparities are marginal. Adequate feeding among all infants (aged 0-11 months) drops to 19 percent. There is neither gender nor rural-urban disparity.

Salt Iodization

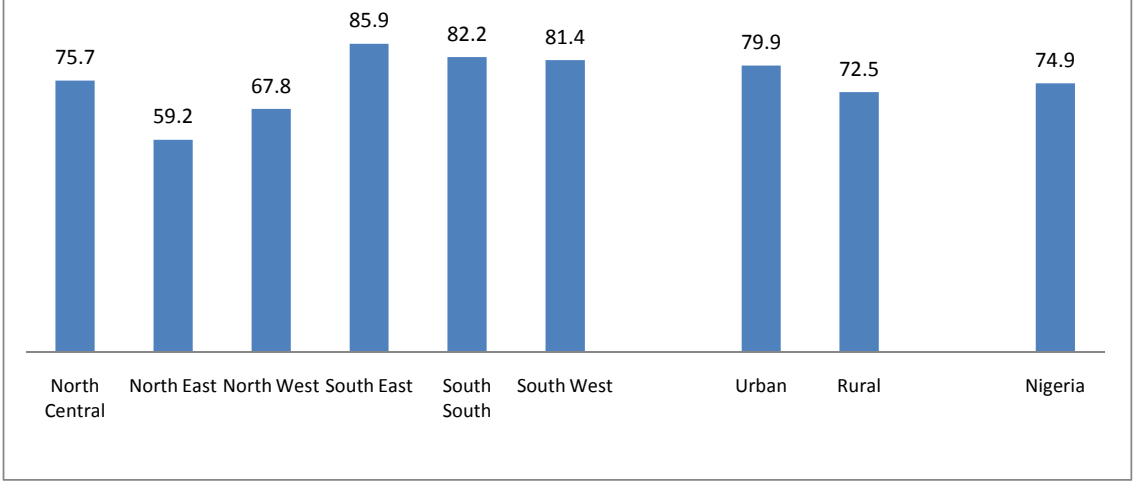
Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency 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. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt ($\geq$15 parts per million).

In Nigeria, there has been a massive, concerted effort by the Federal Government through the National Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) to ensure cheap availability and consumption of adequately iodised salt.

In about 91 percent of surveyed households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits for the presence of potassium iodate content.

Table NU.5 shows that salt was not available for test in 4.4 percent of households as of the time of the survey. In 75 percent of the households, salt was found to be adequately iodized and contained 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine; while 21 percent of households had iodized salt with less than 15 ppm of iodine. In all, about 96 percent of households in Nigeria use iodised salt. The figures for adeqauately iodised salt in rural and urban areas are 73 percent and 80 percent respectively. There are pronounced zonal disparities; in the northern zones, between 59 and 76 percent of households use adequately iodized salt against 81 and 86 percent of the households in the southern zones. State differences in the use of iodized salt are very high; it is lowest in Yobe (40 percent) and highest in Abia (90 percent), Cross-River (92 percent) and Imo and Oyo (94 percent each) and Enugu (95 percent) respectively. Eighty percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to 73 percent in rural areas. Use of adequately iodised salt increases with wealth status; it is lowest among households in the poorest wealth quintile and highest among those in the richest quintile. (Figure NU.4).

Figure NU.4: Percent of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Nigeria, 2007



Vitamin A Supplements

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables. The amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programs, the definition of the indicator is the percent of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Based on UNICEF/WHO guidelines, the Federal Ministry of Health recommends that children aged 6-11 months be given one high dose Vitamin A capsules and children aged 12-59 months be given

a vitamin A capsule every 6 months. The Federal Authorities subsidises purchase of Vitamin A supplement and, through NAFDAC, releases the product for free consumption by the needy. In some parts of the country, Vitamin A capsules are linked to immunization services and are given when the child has contact with these services after six months of age. It is also recommended that mothers take a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of giving birth due to increased Vitamin A requirements during pregnancy and lactation.

Table NU.6 shows that 37 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement within the six months prior to the survey. Approximately four percent had the supplement but prior to last 6 months. About eight percent of children received a Vitamin A supplement at some time in the past but their mother/caretaker was unable to specify when. A male child is more likely to receive vitamin A supplementation than the female (38 percent versus 36 percent); the coverage is lower (32 percent) in rural than in the urban areas (46 percent). The coverage is highest in North Central and South East zones (58 and 55 percent respectively), moderate in South South and South West (47 and 51 percent respectively) and lowest in the North East and North West (17 and 18 percent respectively). Variation is very wide across States; coverage is lowest in Bauchi (six percent) and highest in Akwa-Ibom (82 percent).

Improvement in mother‘s education or in wealth status enhances likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. The percentage receiving a supplement in the last six months increases from 22 percent among children whose mothers have no education to 48 percent of those whose mothers have primary education and 52 percent among children of mothers with secondary or higher education. It also increases from 17 percent for children in the poorest wealth quintile to 35 percent of those in the middle (third) quintile to 55 percent among those in the richest quintile. Age of child is not really a factor but the coverage is greater at ages 6–23 months (39 percent) than at the other ages where the coverage figure declines to around 34 percent.

Only about 33 percent of mothers with a birth in the two years preceeding the survey received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth (Table NU.7). The patterns of variation in vitamin A supplementation coverage for post-partum mothers across sectors, zones, levels of mother’s education and wealth quintiles respectively are generally as observed for coverage of vitamin A supplementation in children.

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams at birth) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive often have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have been found to predispose a newborn to be born with low birth weight: i) the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, ii) short stature (due mostly to poor nutrition and infections during her childhood), and iii) poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own

bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies than do fully-developed individuals.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities; those who are represent only a selected sample of all births that is not representative of the overall population.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: i) the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large), and ii) the mother's recall of the child's **weight** or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth[4].

Figure. NU.5: Percent of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth, Nigeria, 2007

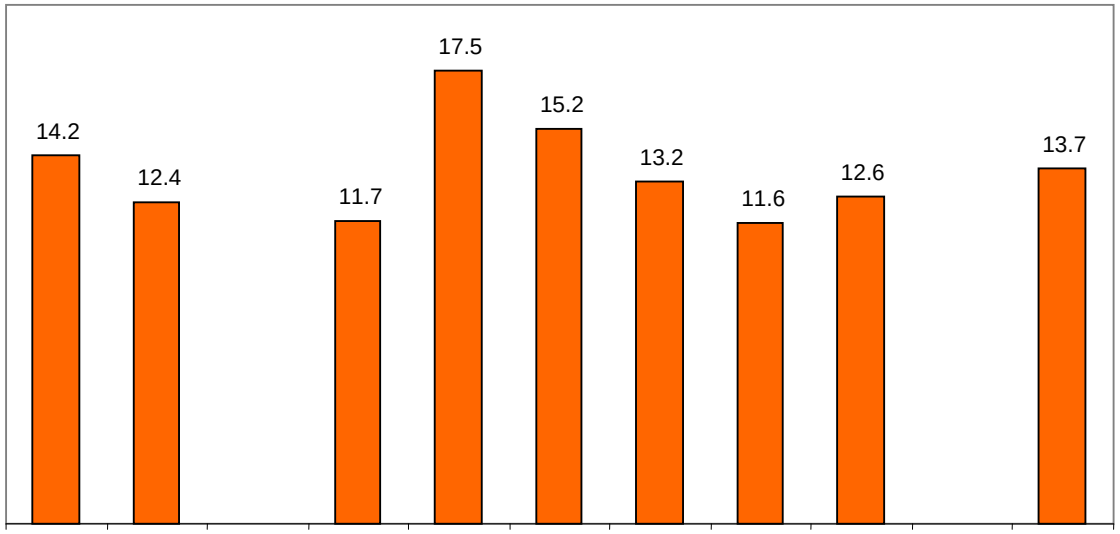


Table NU.8 shows that 14 percent of live births two years preceeding the survey weigh below 2,500 grams at birth. Wide variations exist among the zones ranging from 18 percent in the North East to 12 percent in the South South and North Central zones; the same pattern exists between sectors, and among the wealth quintiles and levels of education.
Figure NU. 5 shows the percentage of underweight children; while children in the North east region had the highest (17.5%) underweight figure, children from the North east, rural, North west and South east each had underweight prevalence higher than the national average.

[4] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.

VI. CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children who do not receive routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

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 oral polio vaccine (OPV), and, a measles vaccination-all by the age of 12 months. Mothers or caretakers of children were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. In Nigeria, the recommended schedule of immunization of the child is as follows:

Age	***Vaccines***
At Birth	BCG OPV0 HepB1
At age 6 weeks	OPV1 HepB2 DPT1
At age 10 weeks	OPV2, DPT2
At age 14 weeks	OPV3 HepB3 DPT3
At age 9 months	Measles Yellow fever

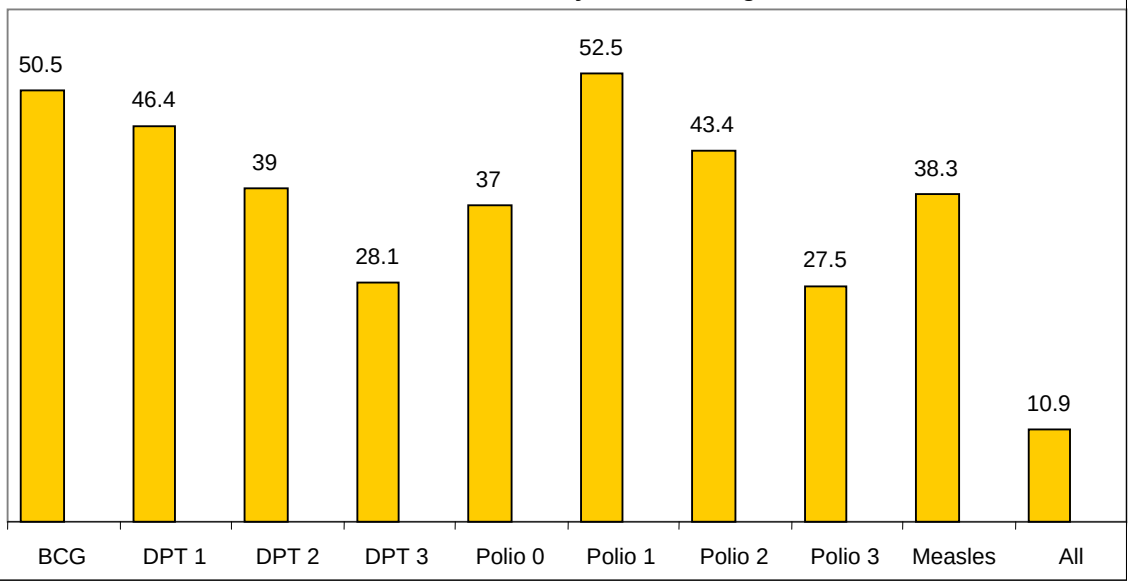
Overall, 18 percent of children aged 12-23 months had health cards (Table CH.2). Male-female variation is insignificant, but the chance of the urban child having health card is twice that of the rural child (28 percent against 14 percent). There are wide North-South as well zone-zone disparities, the rates are lowest in the North (with a lowest zonal figure of less than one percent (0.5) in the North East) and highest in the South (with the highest zonal figure of 37 in the South South). Mother's education and wealth status affect the chances of a child having health cards; less than six percent of children of mothers with no education have health cards as against 36 percent of children of mothers with secondary education or higher.

The mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table comprises children aged 12-23 months so that 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. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. 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.

Fifty-one percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months against 52 percent of all children irrespective of age given. The first dose of DPT was given to 49 percent (46 percent by their first birthday). The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 41 percent for the second dose, and 30 percent for the third dose (39 and 28 percent respectively before their first birthday) (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 53 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 43 percent by the second dose and 28

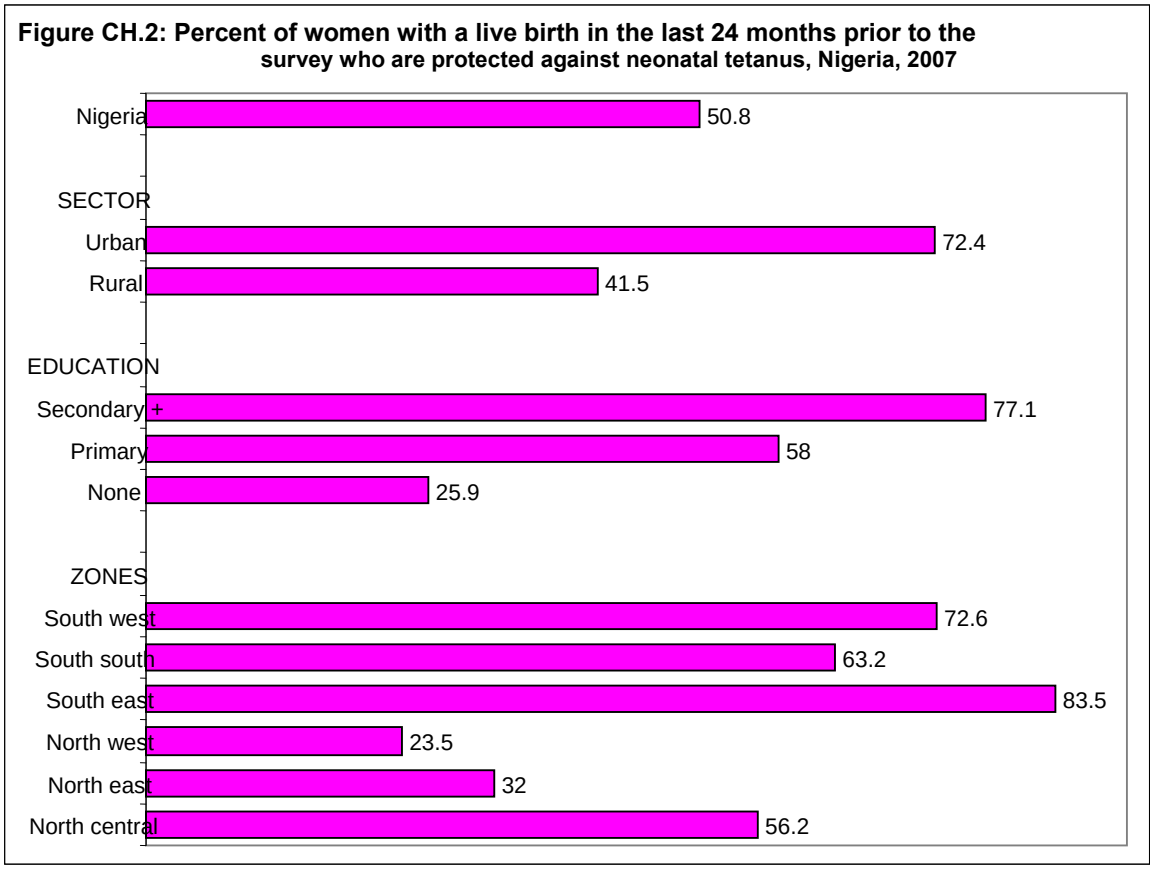
percent by the third; but the corresponding figures irrespective of age at vaccination are 56 percent Polio 1, 46 percent Polio 2 and 29 percent Polio 3. The differences between percentage of children vaccinated by age 12 months and for all ages suggest that a number of children were vaccinated out of time. The coverage for measles vaccine is 44 percent, 38 percent before their first birthday. The percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is low at only 11 percent.

Figure CH.1: Percent of children aged 12 - 23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, Nigeria, 2007



Tables CH.2 and CH.2c show vaccination coverage rates among children 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. There are real disparities in coverage of all type or levels of vaccination along rural-urban and North-South partitions of the country and along levels of education and wealth status respectively. The coverage is low in rural areas, in the North, among children with mothers with no education and among children in the poorest wealth quintiles; coverage figures are higher in the urban sector or in the South and highest among children of mothers with secondary education or higher or among children in the richest quintiles.

Figure CH.2: Percent of women with a live birth in the last 24 months prior to the survey who are protected against neonatal tetanus, Nigeria, 2007



In Nigeria, children aged between 12-23 months are supposed to receive vaccination against hepatitis B and yellow fever. About 38 percent of children in this age bracket are reported to have received first dose of HepB1; the figure declines to 32 and 24 percent respectively at the second and third doses. Thirty-six percent of the children had vaccination against yellow fever; while forty-four of children in the same age group received measles. Again, trends of coverage of BCG, Polio, and measles vaccinations along rural-urban sectors, geopolitical zones, levels of mother's education, and wealth quintiles are repeated in the coverage of vaccination against yellow fever or hepatitis B.

Tetanus Toxoid

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. In addition, another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1000 live births in every district. A World Fit for Children goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2010.

Prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus is to enssure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during their current pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are also considered to be protected if the following conditions are met:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the prior 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the prior 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years; or
- Received at least 5 doses during lifetime.

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 24 months. Figure CH.2 shows the protection of women against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics.

Protection against tetanus toxoid was almost entirely from doses received during the last pregnancy. About 51 percent of women with a live birth in the 12 months preceding MICS3 Nigeria had protection against neonatal tetanus. Variation in protection varies from rural to urban areas, from the North to the South, from mothers with no education to mothers with secondary education or higher and from women in the poorest wealth quintile to those in the richest quintile assume similar patterns as variations in vaccination against other childhood diseases; the increase is from rural to urban, North to South, from 'no education' to 'with education' and from poorest to richest quintiles of households.

Inter-state variation in probability of a woman with live birth within the 12 months to the survey having neonatal protection against tetanus is very wide; in three states of the North West zone (Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara), the probability is less than 12 percent while the figures for three states in the South East zone (Anambra, Imo and Abia) are over 85 percent.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

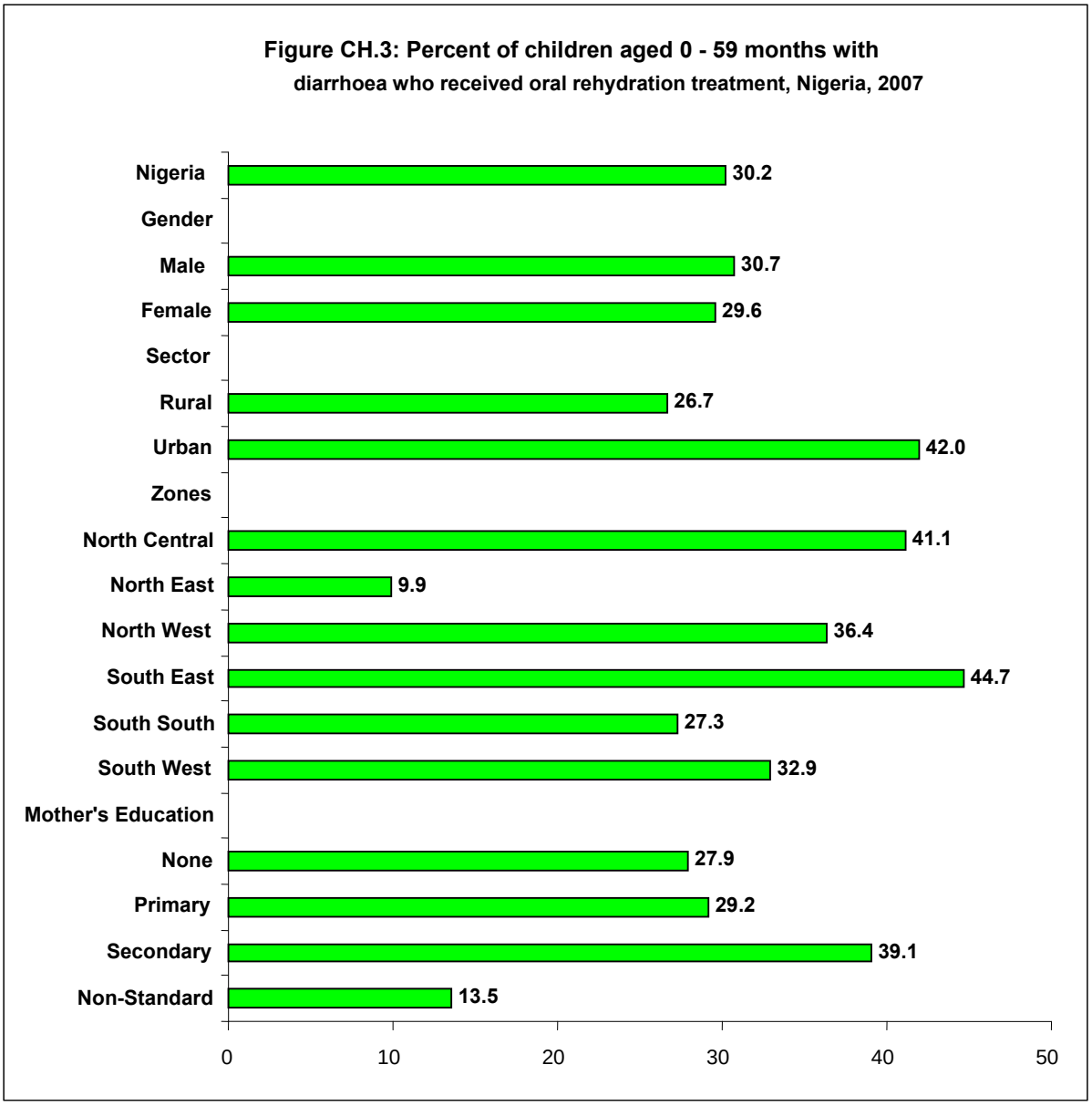
The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increased fluids) ***AND*** continued feeding

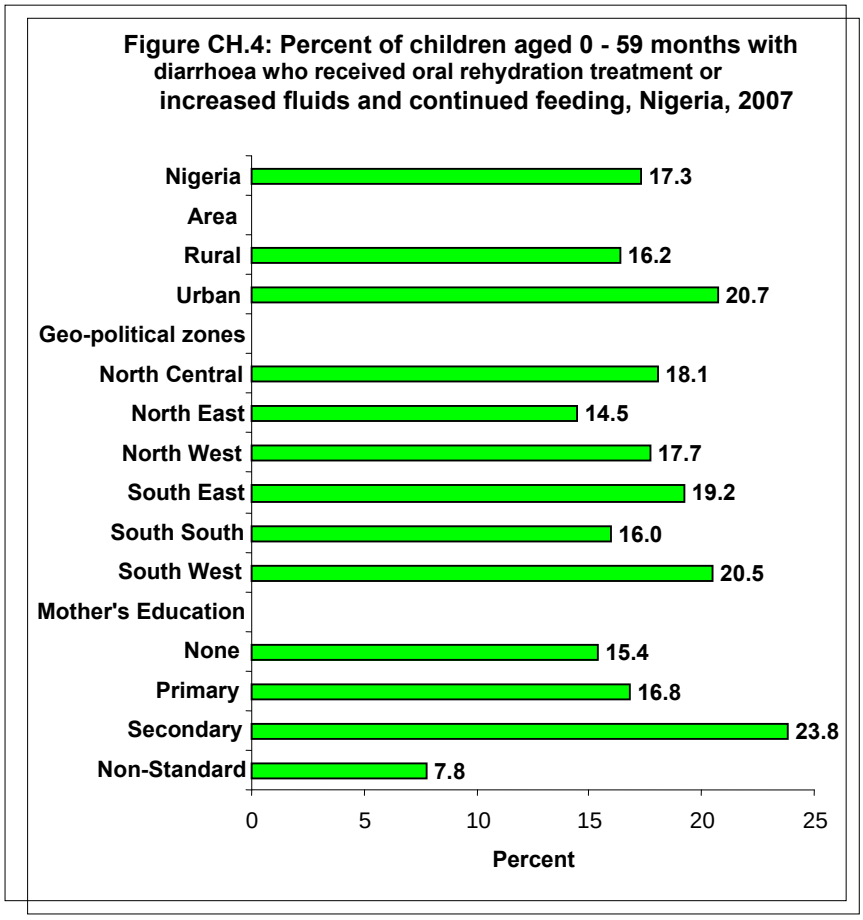
In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, about 10 percent of children under-five had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). Diarrhoea prevalence is higher in the rural than in the urban areas (11 percent against seven percent), higher in the Northern zones (10-13 percent) than in the Southern zones (5-9 percent), low in children under 6 months (six percent), rising to peak in children in the weaning period 6 to 23 months (13-14 percent), declining to seven percent in children aged 36-47 months and further declining to six percent in children aged 48-59 months.



Barely one in seven (14 percent) of under-five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 33 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). Forty-six percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 54 percent ate much less or ate almost none. Given these figures, only 8 percent of the children who had diarrhoea were treated at home.

Figure CH.3 shows percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months protected against neonatal tetanus. Four out of every ten children under five years in the urban, North central and South east areas of the country who had diarrhoea received oral rehydration treatment. Sex of the child does not count.



Combining the information in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 17 percent of children either received ORT or had their fluid intake increased, and at the same time, continued feeding as it is the recommendation. (Figure CH.4).

Sex of child, rural-urban and north-south dichotomies, and age of child are not important factors in home management of diarrhoea. However mother's education and wealth status are relevant. Children of mothers with secondary education or higher and those in richest wealth quintile are the most likely to use ORT in home management of diarrhoea (39 and 50 percent respectively).

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Globally, pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-fives with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.6 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. Two percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Prevalence of suspected pneumonia is consistent irrespective of levels of background characteristics. Forty-one percent of children suspected to have pneumonia were taken to an appropriate health provider; the figure includes 23 percent to government-owned hospital, health centre or health post and 10 percent to private hospital. Only 25 percent of those in the poorest wealth quintile sought appropriate provider with disproportionate 10 and five percent respectively from private hospital and from government hospitals. Fifty-four percent of children in the richest quintile patronize appropriate provider, almost half of them (26 percent) use government hospital.

Country-wide, 41 percent of the children make use of any appropriate provider. The percentage of children who made use of appropriate health provider is lowest in the poorest wealth index quintile, stable at about 42 percent at the intermediate quintiles and highest at 54 percent in the richest quintile. Sex differential is not pronounced, but effect of education of mother seems to be only in terms of whether or not the mother has or has not education. Thirty percent of children of mothers with no education use appropriate provider, while 50 percent of children of mothers with primary education use government hospital. Forty-six percent of children of mothers with secondary education or higher use appropriate provider but just a third of the number use government hospital. However, of the 50 percent of children of mothers with primary education patronizing appropriate provider just about a quarter (13 percent) use government hospitals. The under-one year old makes the most use of appropriate provider (51 percent), the 12-35 months old makes the least use (32-34 percent) while the 36-59 month old make the relatively moderate use (44-45 percent). They each make proportionate use of government-owned health establishments.

Table CH.7 presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-fives by sex, age, region, residence, and socioeconomic factors. In Nigeria, 46 percent of under-five children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was considerably higher in the urban areas than in the rural (59 percent versus 41 percent); antibiotic treatment of pneumonia was most prevalent among infants i.e. 0-11 months and 36-47 months old (56-59 percent), and least prevalent among 12-35 months old (34-35 percent). The table also shows that antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia is very low among the poorest households (29 percent), and among children whose mothers/caretakers have no education (35 percent).

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.7A. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 24 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is 'develop a fever'. Thirty-two percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 40 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Although wealth status, level of education, rural-urban and north-south geographical location hardly affect knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia in children, development of fever is more easily identified by the educated than by the uneducated mothers; by the rich than by the poor quintiles and by the urban mothers/caretakers than by their rural counterparts. Blood in stool and drinking poorly are identified as danger signs of pneumonia by 29 and 19 percent of mothers/caretakers respectively.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, *polyaromatic* hydrocarbons, SO_2, and other toxic elements. The use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth

weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking. Solid fuels include wood, charcoal, straw/shrubs/grass, animal dung and agricultural crop residue.

Tables CH.8 and CH.9 summarise use of solid fuels and other cooking materials by background characteristics. Overall, 75 percent of households in Nigeria are using solid fuels for cooking including 70 percent using wood. Differentials in use of solid fuels with respect to household wealth, education of the household head, rural-urban and north-south geopolitical zones or states are only too obvious. Use of solid fuels is predominant in the rural areas (92 percent), in the North East geopolitical zone (95 percent), in households where the household heads have no education (93 percent) and among households in the first three wealth quintiles (99, 97, 94 percent respectively); it is least among the richest quintile (22 percent) and averagely in the urban areas (41 percent) and among households headed by persons with at least secondary education (48 percent).

The solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. The type of stove used with a solid fuel is depicted in Table CH.9.

The findings show that overwhelming proportion (94 percent) of households using solid fuels for cooking use open stove or fire with no chimney or hood; this relative use is neither a rural-urban issue nor a matter of level of education of the household head, nor really affected moderated by wealth status although it is slightly less prevalent among the rich in the population (4^{th} and 5^{th} quintiles; 92 and 90 percent respectively) than the poorest and the second quintiles (about 94 percent against 95 percent).

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 insecticide-treated mosquito nets (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, for younger children, should continue breastfeeding.

The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of bed nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age, as well as anti-malarial treatment, and intermittent preventive therapy for malaria. In Nigeria, the survey results indicate that four percent of households have at least one insecticide treated net (Table CH.10). Possession of mosquito nets is associated with place of residence (urban versus rural), education of household head and wealth status; it increases from rural areas (three percent) to urban areas (five percent), from households with uneducated heads (one percent) to those with at least secondary education (eight percent) and from the poorest households (one percent) to the richest households (nine percent). Geopolitical zones are hardly a factor although state differentials are strong. Figures of percentage of households with at least one mosquito net whether treated or untreated are just marginally higher than those of households with at least one ITN and the trends are similar across regimes of associated factors.

Table CH.11 shows that four percent of children under the age of five slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the interview, only slight gender disparities in favour of the females in ITN use among children under five. Children in urban areas are twice likely to sleep under mosquito nets than their rural counterparts (six percent versus three percent); this chance decreases from six percent at infant to three percent at age 48-59 months and from nine percent in the richest

households to one percent in the poorest households. The figure is higher in the South courtesy of South East (7 percent) and South South (nine percent) than in the North (3-4 percent). Percentage of children under-five sleeping under ITNs are fractions less than percentage of those sleeping under any net at all and the relative trends are quite similar across levels of associated factors.

Questions on the prevalence and treatment of fever were asked for all children under age five. One in eight (13 percent) of under-five children were ill with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey (Table CH.12). Fever prevalence declined with age and peaked at 12-23 months (15 percent). Fever is slightly less common in the urban areas (12 percent) than in the rural areas (13 percent), in the South (19-20 percent) than in the North (10-12 percent) and among female children (12 percent) than among the male (13 percent). Incidence of fever depicts an unusual relationship with mother's education and wealth status respectively; the incidence peaking at the intermediate level. Regional differences in fever prevalence are expectedly large; prevalence is higher in the humid, wet South East and South South (19-20 percent) and lower in the arid North (10-12 percent).

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Overall, 52 percent of children with fever two weeks preceeding the survey were treated with an "appropriate" anti-malarial drug; the figure increases from 35 percent in the poorest households to 69 percent in the richest, from 46 percent of affected children of mothers with no education to 61 percent in the cases of mothers with secondary education or higher, from 48 percent of children in the rural areas to 63 percent of their peers in the urban areas and from 51 percent of the females to 53 percent of the males. Age of child does not seem to matter, but geopolitical zonal differences exist.

Thirty-six percent of children with fever two weeks prior to the survey received anti-malarial drugs within 24 hours of onset of symptoms; this is a drop of some 40 percent from the 52 percent recorded of children treated with appropriate anti-malarial drug. This drop pattern is replicated in almost all classifications of the affected children population.

Thus, urban children are more likely than rural children to be treated appropriately as are the children of mothers with secondary or higher education. Little difference was noted between boys and girls receiving appropriate anti-malarial drugs.

"Appropriate" anti-malarial drugs include chloroquine, SP, artemisine combination drugs, etc. In Nigeria, 36 percent of children with fever were given armodiaquine, and seven percent, SP. Five percent were given quinine while only two percent received artemisine combination therapy. A large percentage of children (over 59 percent) were given other types of medicines that are not anti-malarials, including anti-pyretics such as paracetemol, aspirin, or ibuprofen; a substantial 17 percent were given other unspecified non anti-malarial drugs.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are four times more likely than other adults to get malaria and twice as likely to die of the disease. Once infected, pregnant women risk anaemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are likely to be of low birth weight, which makes them unlikely to survive their first year of life. For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing ITNs and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). In Nigeria's MICS3, women were asked of the medicines they had received in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 2 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy.

Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table CH.13. Fifteen percent of these women took medicine to prevent malaria during pregnancy but only three percent took SP two or more times and three percent took chloroquine. There are highly visible disparities between rural and urban sectors (26 percent vs 11 percent), between levels of education and between wealth quintiles. The figures are highest at the richest quintile (35 percent), at secondary education or higher (31 percent) and in

the South East (37 percent). It is lowest (four percent) among women in the poorest wealth quintile, women with no education and women in the North West respectively.

Sources of Supplies

In MICS3 Nigeria, questions were included to collect information on the sources and costs of four types of supplies: insecticide treated nets, antimalarials, antibiotics, and oral rehydration salts. Such information is very important in the sense that it makes possible a population-based assessment of the reach of programs and the extent to which particular target groups are covered by the programs. Such information is also useful for monitoring the provision of free or subsidized supplies, and for the assessment of costs of supplies, since prices of supplies can be a barrier to use of the supplies. For programme managers who want to find out public and private shares in the provision of the supplies, and of the relative importance of each source, information on sources and costs of supplies can be crucial.

The source and cost of supplies for insecticide treated nets (ITNs) was not covered in Nigeria's MICS3. Policies and practices on ITN availability and use are just developing and information details on its sources and costs are scanty and possibly inaccurate. Identifying types of ITN was a problem.

The source and cost of supplies for antimalarials in children under five years of age are presented in Table CH.15. Overall, thirty-two percent of antimalarials come from public sources, 39 percent from private and 29 percent from other sources. Only 16 percent were free, divided in the ratio 3:13 between public and private sources. The children of richest households or the most educated mothers (secondary education or higher) obtain least from public sources (both 28 percent), least from other sources (both 25 percent) and most (both 48 percent) from private sources. Urban-rural and male-female disparities in proportions of supply from public sources are relatively small but while gender differences in supplies from either private or other sources are further bridged, such disparities are widened but in opposite direction in respect of the two sources. This pattern is also true between other two levels of education.

VII. ENVIRONMENT

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, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS3 Nigeria is as follows:

Water

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

Overall, 49 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – 76 percent in urban areas and 37 percent in rural areas. There are North-South as well as zone-zone disparities; the percentage in the Northern zones ranges between 27 and 42 percent and in the Southern zones between 54 and 73 percent. South west recorded the highest figure (73 percent) while North east recorded the least (27 percent). State figures range from 18 percent in Gombe to 80 percent in Oyo. 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.

The main sources of drinking water for the population are public tap/standpipe, tubewell or borehole, and protected well; but the relative importance of each of these sources varies over States and geopolitical zones but tubewell/borehole has constant dominance.

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment

methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources. Boiling, adding bleach or chlorine and using a water filter are practised but relative popularities of the three methods vary across states, geopolitical zones, wealth quintiles and levels of education. The table shows that for all drinking sources, only 7.8 percent of households use appropriate water treatment method.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table EN.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table EN.3 shows that for 17 percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. For almost half of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 11 percent of households spend more than 1 hour for this purpose. Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water is, overall, 30 minutes, 33 minutes in the rural and 23 minutes in the urban areas. Households in the richest quintile of the population take 19 minutes to get to their source of drinking water and those in the poorest quintile takes twice that time. Households headed by persons with no education take as much as 32 minutes as against 26 minutes by those headed by persons with at least secondary education. The table shows that households in North east zone take the longest among zones, 42 minutes as against a lowest average 21 minutes in the North West. State figures range from 12 minutes in Lagos State to 65 minutes in Benue.

Table EN.4 shows that in 81 percent of the cases, an adult collects water when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. This percentage is shared between the adult females (46.6 percent) and adult males (34.5 percent). In 18 percent of the cases, water is collected by persons below the age of 15 years, (10 percent by the female and eight percent by the male).

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoea diseases and polio. *Improved sanitation facilities* for excreta disposal include: flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Forty-three percent of the population of Nigeria is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5). This percentage is 70 in urban areas and 31 percent in rural areas. The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities has strong positive association with education of the household head and wealth of the household, but is profoundly different between urban and rural areas. The rural population at best use pit latrines with slabs but mostly using pit latrines without slabs (32 percent), or simply have no facilities (28 percent). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are pit latrine with slab (29 percent), flush toilets with connection to a septic tank (16 percent) or a sewage system (10 percent).

Only 16 percent of the poorest quintile use sanitary means of excreta disposal; 39 percent use pit latrines without slabs, 42 percent using no facilities and less than 15 percent using pit latrines with slabs; these three means remain the most popular among households except those in the richest quintile of which about 60 percent use the more sanitary means. Households whose heads have no education have excreta disposal habits as those in the rural areas; pit latrine with slabs is their most popular sanitary means (25 percent), without slabs is 35 percent most popular while as many as 31 percent has no facilities; households where the heads have at least secondary education fare just a little less than the richest quintile of the population.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table EN.6. It is only in about 60 percent cases that child's faeces are safely disposed off. Education does not seem important but disparities along rural-urban line, geopolitical zoning and wealth status are quite strong. About 73 percent of the North East or 75 percent of the North West practice safe disposal of child's stools; the figure declines to 56 percent in the South West and to 29 percent in the North Central. Safe disposal of children's faeces is practised by only 48 percent

of the poorest families with the figure rising to a maximum figure of 81 percent among the richest 20 percent of the population.

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. A remarkably low percentage (one percent) of the poorest quintile combines the two healthy habits, about 14 percent of households headed by persons with no education and less than 16 percent of the rural households respectively do so. North-South disparity is strong and in favour of the South.

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. A World Fit for Children goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

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 six percent use traditional methods. In Nigeria, the most relatively popular methods, if we can actually say so, are injectables (3.4 percent), the Pill (2.5 percent) while periodic abstinence and codom recorded two percent respectively; IUD, LAM, and withdrawal are each practised by about one percent of women currently married or in union. Female sterilization and other vaginal methods fail to make an impression.

Contraceptive prevalence is highest in the South West at 35 percent and next highest (22 percent) in the South South geopolitical zones; contraceptive use is rarest in the North East where prevalence is two percent of married women; all these point to very strong disparities among geopolitical zones. Age of woman, parity (number of children already had by the woman), education of the woman, place of residence (urban or rural), and wealth status have very significant effects on contraceptive use. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only four percent of married or in union women aged 15-19 and eight percent of those aged 20-24 years currently use a method of contraception; contraceptive prevalence is highest among women aged 35-39 where it is 20 percent but declines to 16 percent each among 40-44 and 45-49 year old women in marriage or in union.

As age is usually highly associated with parity, the pattern of variation in contraceptive use across age of women is replicated across number of children per woman; the prevalence is a negligible two percent among women without any child, rising to 12 percent among those with 1 child and levels up at 18 percent among women with 3 or more children. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from under 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. This pattern is also reflected across wealth classes; a meagre figure of three percent prevalence among women in the poorest quintile rises to 10 percent among those in the intermediate wealth class and to 33 percent among the richest women.

It appears that the relative disparity within categories of factors like education, age of women, number of children per woman, residence and wealth status is consistent across methods.

Unmet Need

Unmet need[5] for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether. Unmet need is identified in Nigeria's MICS3 by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Women in unmet need for spacing includes women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not

[5] Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, more detailed information is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhoea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.

using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they got pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have a (another) child, but want to have the child at least two years later, or after marriage.

Women in unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married (or in union), fecund, currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have a (another) child.

Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting number of children.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from Nigeria's MICS3 data. The percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.2 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and whether the demand for contraception is satisfied. In Nigeria, 20 percent of women currently married or in union reported unmet need for contraception, 13 percent in respect of child spacing and seven percent in limiting number of children wanted. Forty-three percent said that their demand about contraception is satisfied. Area of residence, education and wealth status respectively affect perception of the woman on the extent to which her demands for contraception have been met. The urban woman is twice more satisfied than her rural counterpart (62 percent against 32 percent satisfied), the educated also feels a lot more satisfied, 49 and 62 percent satisfaction felt by women with primary and secondary/tertiary education respectively contrasted against 19 percent satisfaction by counterparts with no education. Satisfaction that demands for contraception increases as wealth status improves; it is lowest among women in the poorest wealth quintile and rises systematically to over 66 percent among women in the richest quintile. Age is also a factor; the younger woman feels less satisfied than the older one; level of satisfaction peaks at 51 percent at age group 35-39 years but wanes to about 43 percent among women aged 40-49 years. State or regional differentials are large; generally, the northern woman feels less satisfied than her southern counterpart; the differentials could be a matter of differences in cultural attitude, level of education and even religion.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g. malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

Table RH.3 shows that coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is relatively high in Nigeria with 61 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. There is a strong North-South disparity; the lowest level of antenatal care is found in North West geopolitical zone (35 percent) while the highest level is in the South East (91 percent). Antenatal care coverage is some 36 percent more in urban areas (86 percent) compared to rural areas (51 percent). Probability of the women seeing skilled health personnel for antenatal care is highly associated with education, age and wealth status; it is 44 percent for teenage mothers (15-19 years), rises to peak at 67 percent for women at the intermediate age group 30-34 years and declines to 54 percent for women aged 45-49 years; the chance is under 35 percent for women with no education, 71 percent for those with primary education and over 88 percent for women with secondary education or higher; the probability is least (24 percent) for women in the poorest quintile, 59 for those in the middle wealth quintile and 93 percent for those in the richest quintile.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is also presented in Table RH.3. In Nigeria, the chance is greater that women visit the nurse/midwife more than the doctor for antenatal care (38 percent versus 22 percent); the relative disparity in prevalence of visits to the doctor and the nurse/midwife widens at the lower levels of education and wealth status of the women and in the rural areas or geopolitical zones where the overall probability of the woman seeing skilled health personnel is relatively low.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.4. Forty-eight percent have blood sample taken, 59 percent of women attending antenatal care have their blood pressure taken, 48 percent have urine sample take while 58 percent have blood sample taken. These figures vary across areas of residence, geopolitical zones, age and level of education of the women, but the relative trend within each background characteristic is quite similar.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of an emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

MICS3 Nigeria included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. *A skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.
About 44 percent of births occurring in the two years prior to the survey were delivered by skilled health personnel (Table RH.5). This percentage is highest in the South East at 85 percent and South West at 80 percent, moderate in the South South (51 percent) and North Central (46 percent); the percentage is lowest at 12 percent in the North West. The more educated the woman or the richer her household, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant; the percentage rises from 15 percent among women with no education to 50 percent for women with primary education and to 77 percent among those with secondary education or higher and from 12 percent among the poorest quintile to 34 percent of women in the middle quintile to 85

percent among the richest quintile class. In the rural areas, percentage of women assisted during delivery in the period is 32 percent compared to 73 percent in the urban areas.

Overall, about one in three (31 percent) of the births in the two years prior to the survey were delivered with assistance of a nurse/midwife. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 12 percent of births and two percent by auxiliary midwife. Deliveries by traditional birth attendants (TBA) were 20 percent and by relatives and friends 22 percent; there were no attendants in 10 percent of the cases. The relative disparity in the figures of percentage deliveries with assistance of doctors, nurses or midwives, and auxiliary midwives respectively remains substantially similar across background characteristics. Also disparity in overall percentages over different levels of background characteristics is sustained in relative context for each group of skilled personnel.

Maternal Mortality

The complications of pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. It is estimated worldwide that around 529,000 women die each year from maternal causes. And for every woman who dies, approximately 20 more suffer injuries, infection and disabilities in pregnancy or childbirth. This means that at least 10 million women a year incur this type of damage.

The most common fatal complication is post-partum haemorrhage. Sepsis, complications of unsafe abortion, prolonged or obstructed labour and the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, especially eclampsia, claim further lives. These complications, which can occur at any time during pregnancy and childbirth without forewarning, require prompt access to quality obstetric services equipped to provide lifesaving drugs, antibiotics and transfusions and to perform the caesarean sections and other surgical interventions that prevent deaths from obstructed labour, eclampsia and intractable haemorrhage. One MDG target is to reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman from pregnancy-related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. The maternal mortality ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. In MICS, the maternal mortality ratio is estimated by using indirect sisterhood method. To collect the information needed for the use of this estimation method, adult household members are asked a small number of questions regarding the survival of their sisters and the timing of death relative to pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period for deceased sisters. The information collected is then converted to lifetime risks of maternal death and maternal mortality ratios[6].

There are serious doubts about the credibility of MICS3 Nigeria result on maternal mortality. It has poor internal or external comparability; there are also difficulties in explaining the figures in terms of health and social indicators emanating from the survey; furthermore, the authors of the sisterhood method that was recommended and used in the calculations reiterated the weakness of the method and the limited usability of the outcome; the burden on memory of the respondents has been quite tremendous and the reference point of twelve years also detracts significantly from its reliability as estimate of the true mortality rate. For these reasons and many more, the results of maternal mortality rate is not published.

[6] For more information on the indirect sisterhood method, see WHO and UNICEF, 1997.

IX. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. A World Fit for Children goal is that "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For almost two-thirds (65 percent) of under-five children, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.1). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was 4. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was limited (0.7 percent). Father's involvement with one or more activities was only 35 percent. Ten percent of children were living in a household without their fathers.

There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; however, a larger proportion of fathers engaged in activities with male children (36 percent) than with the female (33 percent). Slightly larger proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas (62 percent). Strong differentials by geopolitical zones, states and socio-economic status are also observed. The older children in age bracket 24-59 months are more engaged (75 percent) in activities that promote learning and school readiness than their under-2 year counterparts (49 percent). Adult engagement was greater in the 3 southern zones (71-79 percent) than in the Northern zones (54-70 percent); the figure was 75 percent for children living in the richest households as opposed to those living in the poorest households (56 percent). Father's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of adults' engagement in such activities.

It is noteworthy that more educated mothers and fathers engaged more in learning and school readiness activities with children than those with less education on all the four indicators. State disparities in terms of adult activities with children aged 0-59 months for whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness are too wide; the range is from 21 percent in Yobe and 27 percent in Jigawa to over 80 percent in a number of states particularly Bayelsa where it is 92 percent. The results show that Borno has a higher (74 percent) than Yobe (21 percent), so also Kano (70 percent) and Jigawa (27 percent). A further analysis will be required to explain the observed differences.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores.

In Nigeria, 35 percent of children are living in households where at least 3 non-children's books are present (Table CD.2). However, only 14 percent of children aged 0-59 months have children's books. Both the median number of non-children's books and children's books are low, lower than 1. While virtually zero gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have more access to both types of books than those living in rural households. Fifty-one percent of under-five children living in urban areas live in households with more than 3 non-children's books, while the figure is 29 percent in rural households. The proportion of under-five children who have 3 or more children's books is 26 percent in urban areas, compared to nine percent in rural areas. The presence of both non-children's and children's books is positively associated with the child's age;

in the homes of 39 percent of children aged 24-59 months, there are 3 or more non-children's books, while the figure is 31 percent for children aged 0-23 months. Education and wealth status of the mother also count; the figure 19 percent in respect of mothers with no education rises to 56 percent in the case of mothers with secondary education or higher; similarly the figure increases from 12 percent in the poorest households to 62 percent in the richest households. Similar differentials exist in terms of children's books.

There are no gender differentials in proportions of children who have 3 or more playthings, or who play with homemade toys or who play with toys from the store. Urban-rural and children age differentials are observed; proportions of urban children having 3 or more toys or having homemade toys respectively to play with than their rural counterparts; but the differential is reversed in favour of the rural children in respect of 'toys from the store'. This rural-urban movement is also observed in mother's education, social economic status and child's age as the proportions of children having 3 or more toys and having homemade toys each increases from children whose mother's have no education to those of mothers with education, from children of the relatively poor households to those from the relatively rich and from children aged 0-23 months to those aged 24-59 months; the reversed is repeated in respect of proportions of children playing with toys from the store.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In Nigeria's MICS3, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the survey, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.3 shows that during the week preceding the survey, 35 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, 19 percent were left alone and on the whole 38 percent of children were left in inadequate care during the time. In all the 3 care indicators, only 1 percent separates the males from the females with the males suffering the higher level of abandonment to the care of non-parents. Greater proportion of the rural children than urban children were left to the care of other children (38 percent versus 29 percent) or left in inadequate care (40 percent versus 33 percent). Inadequate care was most prevalent among children whose mothers had primary education than among other children; but the difference is somehow bridged in respect of children left in nobody's care. Again all the three care indicators show that children aged 24-59 months were worse off than those aged 0-23 months; the older children have 50 percent more chance to be left under any inadequate care than their younger counterparts. Wealth of the household makes some difference; the two poorest quintiles, the third and fourth quintiles, and the richest quintile respectively form distinct social echelons. Twenty-seven percent of the children in the richest echelon are left in the care of other children, 36 percent of children of the middle echelon and 39 percent of the children of the two poorest classes have similar experience. In the case of children left under inadequate care, the corresponding figures are 32, 38 and 32 percent respectively; and in respect of children left alone, the figures are 14, 19 and 22 percent respectively.

X. EDUCATION

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

About one in three (32 percent) of children aged 36-59 months are currently attending pre-school at the time of the survey (Table ED.1). Urban-rural and zonal differentials are significant – the figure is as high as 57 percent in urban areas, compared to 21 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to pre-school is more prevalent in the South where it ranged from 47 percent in the South South to 54 percent in the South East and to 74 percent in the South West; these figures are higher than those in the North where pre-school attendance ranged from four percent in the North East to 26 percent in North Central. Education of the mothers is critical as it is only 10 percent of children of mothers with no education; the figure rises to 41 percent among those whose mothers have primary education and to 64 percent of the children of mothers with at least secondary education. Gender differential is negligible, but differentials by socioeconomic status are significant. Seventy percent of children living in richest households attend pre-school, while the figure drops to five percent in poor households. Proportion of children aged 36-47 months attending pre-school is 10 percent less than for children aged 48-59 months (28 percent versus 38 percent).

Table ED.1 also shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, an important indicator of school readiness. Overall, 83 percent of children who are currently aged 6 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. Gender differential is not significant but rural-urban disparity is strong, a higher figure of 91 percent in the urban areas declining to 78 percent in the rural areas. Regional differentials exist; first graders in the North East geopolitical zone have 41 percent pre-school attendance rate, the corresponding figure is 57 percent for North West. This is against over 80 percent rate in each of the other zones. Socioeconomic status and mother's education each appears to have a positive association with school readiness; the indicator is 55 percent among the poorest households, and increases to 95 percent among those children living in the richest households; and the figure 71 percent among children of mothers with no education rises to 93 percent in children of mothers with secondary education or higher.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

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.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI)

The indicators of school progression include the following:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school

- Net primary completion rate

In Nigeria, proportion of children of primary school entry age (age 6) attending grade 1 is generally low; it is 44 percent overall (Table ED.2). Sex differentials do not exist; 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 10 and 30 percent of children of primary school entry age in grade 1 with Taraba, Yobe, Bauchi and Borno states, all in the North East, reporting 5, 7, 8 and 11 percent respectively. The southern zones recorded relatively high figures ranging between 72 and 76 percent with Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Lagos and Enugu States having between 70 and 85 percent respectively. Children's participation in primary school is timelier in urban areas (59 percent) than in rural areas (39 percent). A positive association between mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children aged 6 years whose mothers have at least secondary school education, 69 percent were attending the first grade; this is against 30 percent of their counterparts by mothers with no education. In richest households, the proportion is around 69 percent, while it is just 20 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is the proportion of children of primary school age i.e. ages 6 to 11 years attending school whether primary or secondary. In Nigeria, just over 64 percent of children of primary school age are attending school including 66 percent of the males and 62 percent of the females (Table ED.3). A North-South and rural-urban trend is noticeable and there is a positive association between primary school NAR and education of mother and social economic status of the household. In the urban sector, 4 out of every 5 (81 percent) children of primary school age are in school as against less than 3 out of every 5 (58 percent) in the rural areas. Primary school net attendance ratio is 14 percent in the North East, 48 percent in the North West, 84 percent further South in the North Central, and over 95 percent in any of the Southern zones. Ninety-six percent of children of primary school age by mothers with at least secondary education are attending school as against 46 percent of such children whose mothers have no education and 91 percent for the same category of children having mothers with primary education. The primary school net attendance ratio for children in richest households is 92 percent; the figure declines quite systematically to 32 percent in the case of counterpart children in the poorest households. Trend of relative disparities in primary school NAR across socio-economic status of households, education of mother, rural-urban sectors, geopolitical zones and states is identical for both sexes; it is not gender-specific.

The secondary school net attendance ratio as indicated in Table ED.4 is 51 percent; there is no gender differential. In the urban sector about 2 out of every 3 (67 percent) children of secondary school age are in school as against more than 2 out of every 5 (43 percent) in the rural areas. Secondary school net attendance ratio is least in the North-East (eight percent), North West (30 percent), 59 percent in the North Central, 70 percent in the South East, 72 percent in the South South and South West (78 percent). Seventy-eight percent of children of secondary school age by mothers with at least secondary education are attending school as against 34 percent of the children whose mothers have no education and 64 percent in the case of same category of children with mothers having primary education. The secondary school net attendance ratio for children in richest households is 79 percent; the figure declines quite systematically to 17 percent in the case of their counterparts in the poorest households. Trend of the disparities in secondary school NAR across socio-economic status of households, education of mother, rural-urban sectors, and geopolitical zones/states is not consistent over sex, it is gender-specific.

The primary school attendance ratio of children of secondary school age is presented in Table ED.4W. Fourteen percent of the children of secondary school age are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school. The remaining 36 percent are not attending school at all; they are children out of school since we already indicated that 50 percent of them were attending secondary school. Proportion of children of secondary school age that are attending primary school is greater in the rural than in the urban areas (15 percent versus11

percent), greater among children of mothers with primary education (23 percent) than among children of mothers with no education (17 percent) or with at least secondary education (13 percent). About 17 percent of children of secondary school age in households in second and middle wealth quintiles respectively are attending primary school; this is against 14 percent of children of their counterparts in poorest or fourth quintile and against eight percent of such children in the richest households.

The implication of the figures in the two preceding paragraphs is as follows. Overall, 35 percent of children of secondary school age are not attending any school; the corresponding figures for different classes of children in this age group are 88, 55 and 18 percent of those in the North East, North West and North Central zones respectively, 69 and 51 percent respectively of such children in the poorest and second poorest socio-economic classes, and 49 percent of such children of mothers with no education. The figures are lowest for children in the South West (nine percent).

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach grades 5 and 6 respectively are presented in Tables ED.5 and ED.5a. In Nigeria, the final grade in government-owned primary school is grade 6; it is grade 5 in privately owned primary schools; but most primary schools are government-owned. Most (94 percent) of all children starting grade one will eventually reach grade six. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach grade six. The figure is consistently high (above 90 percent) except in North Eastern states of Borno (66 percent), Gombe (77 percent), Taraba (88 percent) and Yobe (71); the figure is lowest in the North Central state of Plateau (63 percent). Primary school drop-out rate is lower than 10 percent in all places apart from the afore-mentioned. Male-female, rural-urban and wealth quintile differentials are insignificant; only North-South disparity is visible.

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. Some gender differential exists; it is in favour of the male children (38 percent male versus 34 percent female). There is North-South movement from six percent in the North East to 41 percent in North Central, 50 percent in the South East to 62 percent in the South South geopolitical zone. Net primary school completion rate is positively correlated with education of the mother and socio-economic status 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.

A high percentage (93 percent) of the children that successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school; this figure includes 94 percent of the males and 91 percent of the females.

The ratio of proportion of girls to proportion of boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.7. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Gender parity index in respect of primary school net attendance ratio increases from rural areas (0.92) to urban areas (0.98), from Northern to Southern geopolitical zones, and as education of the mother or wealth status of the household increases. A GPI figure of 0.82 in the North West zone rises to 0.98 in the more southern North Central and to 0.99 in all the southern zones. Among children of mothers with no education, the index is 0.88, evidence that the girls are obviously disadvantaged; but the disadvantage almost disappears among children of mothers with primary education (0.99) and disappears among those of mothers with at least secondary education (1.01). The girls in the poorest households are the least privileged with lowest GPI figure of 0.80 that rises through the quintiles to 1.00 among children in the richest households. A striking feature of gender parity index in respect of primary school attendance ratio is that the figure is consistently less than

1 over the major divisions of the population of the children; the message is that the girls are on the aggregate the disadvantaged.

Table ED.7 also shows that, overall gender parity figure of 0.98 for secondary school is quite close to unity; indicating that little difference exists in the probabilities of secondary school attendance by girls and boys. But rural-urban differential exists and education of the mother and socio-economic status of the household matter; disparities are pronounced between geopolitical zones and highly more pronounced between states. In the urban area, the GPI is 1.01, an indication that the girls have but a slim edge over the boys; but in the rural areas, the boys have clear advantage over the girls when the GPI reduces to 0.94. Among children of mothers with education, secondary or higher, GPI is 1.01 putting neither of the sexes at any definite advantage over the other. Interestingly, among children of mothers with no education, the GPI is 1.07, the girls having explicit relative advantage over the boys. The GPI is lowest in the North West (0.68) and highest in the South South (1.03), but some North South differential exists in favour of the South.

Adult Literacy

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 MICS3 Nigeria, only a women's questionnaire was administered and the results are based only on females age 15-24; hence data are available on female youth literacy only. Literacy was assessed on the ability of women to read a short simple statement written on a card or on school attendance (women who had attended secondary or higher were assumed to be literate). 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 46 percent in the rural to 78 percent in the urban areas. It also increases from the North to the South, from the lowest figure of nine percent in the North East to 56 percent in North Central and to over 81 percent in any of the southern geopolitical zones. State disparities are very wide; northern states like Bauchi, Borno, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Jigawa each records less than 10 percent female youth literacy rate against southern states like Abia, Imo and Lagos each with over 90 percent rate. Female youth literacy rate is positively associated with education of head of household or social economic status of the household. But it is negatively correlated with the age of the young women. It is slightly over zero percent in household headed by persons with no education, 14 percent in those headed by persons with primary education and 100 percent when the household heads have at least secondary education. Young women in the poorest households are also only 14 percent literate as against 53 percent of them in middle wealth quintile and 89 percent of the young women in the richest households. Women aged 15-19 are more literate (62 percent) than women aged 20-24 years (51 percent).

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

The 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 World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of 23 percent of children under-five years in Nigeria have been registered (Table CP.1). There are variations in birth registration across sex of child, age of child, education of mother, wealth status of household, sectors(rural, urban), geopolitical zones and states. Likelihood of birth registration is slightly higher for the male child than for the female (24 percent versus 23 percent) percent) and very significantly higher for the child in the urban sector than the counterpart in the rural area (43 percent versus 15 percent). The chance of birth registration also appreciates as age of child increases and as education of mother and wealth status of the household improves. It is 20 percent among children under 1 year, about 23 percent for children between ages 12 and 35 months, and 25-26 percent among children aged 36 to 59 months.

Probability of birth registration increases from 13 percent for a child whose mother has no education to 43 percent for the child of mother with at least secondary education and from nine percent for children in the poorest homes to 51 percent for the children from the richest households. North-South differential exists but the the South West (45 percent) and South East (29 percent) recorded the highest birth registration rates, while the North West (11 percent) and the North Central (18 percent) had the lowest rates.

Main specific reasons cited for non-registration of child birth included ignorance of the benefits of birth registration (23 percent), unaffordable costs of birth registration (17 percent), and ignorance of where to do the registration (nine percent). Sheer ignorance and distance to point of registration are also reasons.

Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." The World Fit for Children document mentions nine strategies to combat child labour, while the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child was considered to be involved in child labour activities if they met the following criteria during the week preceding the survey:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

These definitions allow differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of

hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work.

Of all children aged 5-14 years, 29 percent are engaged in child labour according to the definition given above; this figure includes 21 percent working for family business and nine percent working outside the family unpaid. Sex of child and school participation are respectively unimportant, but rural-urban classification, states and geopolitical zoning, age of child, education of mother and wealth status of the household, are effective sources of variation in prevalence of child labour. The prevalence is 32 percent in the rural areas as against 21 percent in the urban; it is highest in the North Central (39 percent) and South South (38 percent) and lowest in the North West (27 percent) and South East and North East (26 percent each). Incidence of child labour is 34 percent among children aged 5-11 years as against 15 percent among those aged 12-14 years, 22 percent among children of mothers with at least secondary education as against 30 percent of children of mothers with no education or 33 percent of children of mothers with primary education; prevalence of child labour is 34 percent in the poorer households as against 17 percent in the richest.

In Nigeria, adulthood begins at age 18; hence doing 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week at ages 15 to17 years is considered as child labour. Accordingly, Table CP.2a presents the results of child labour in respect of children aged 5-17 years by the type of work. Child labour prevails at ages 15-17 years (19 percent) less than at ages 5-11 (34 percent) but higher than at ages 12-14 years (15 percent).

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers are the children attending school that were involved in child labour activities at the time of the survey. Thirty percent of the children within the age group 5-14 years attending school are also involved in child labour activities. Sixty-three percent of child labourers are also attending school.

Sector, state, zone, age of child, education of mother and wealth status of the household each makes a difference in prevalence of school participation among child labourers and of child labour among students; the variation is 20 percent in the urban sector; 36 percent of 5-11 year old students are child labourers as against only 14 percent of their 12-14 year old counterparts. Students aged 5-14 years who are children of mothers with secondary education or higher are only 23 percent likely to be child labourers as against 32 and 34 percent respectively among such students whose mothers have no education or have primary education respectively. The 5-14 year old students from the richest quintile have 18 percent probability doing child labour; the probability could be as high as 40 percent for his or her counterpart in the poorest quintile. The North Central and the South South respectively have highest prevalence of child labour among this category of students. Child labourers who are in richest quintiles, or of mothers with at least secondary education or are in the southern geopolitical zones have over 90 percent chance of also attending school; the chances decrease to 34 percent among such child labourers from poorest quintile, to 45 percent among those with mothers having no education and to 11 percent in the North East zone.

Events of child labour among students aged 5-17 years and prevalence of school attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years respectively retain the same pattern across different regimes of background characteristics as the case in the age bracket 5-14 years except that percentages were consistently lower by about one or two percent (Table CP.3a).

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women aged 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an

accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, 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 nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making power and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who marry at young ages are more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and are more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the younger members of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Further premature entry into motherhood puts the young mother at higher risk of VVF, a health condition which is most prevalent among under-aged mothers and is strongly associated with premature child bearing. The VVF is a social stigma that exposes the victim to certain likelihood of being abandoned and ostracized by the very system that facilitated her plight.

Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. The demand on this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance that may result from the age differential between husband and wife may lead to very low condom use among such couples.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before age 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. In Nigeria, 15 percent of women of reproductive age 15-49 married before age 15 while as many as 40 percent married before age 18; in fact, 25 percent of women aged 15 to 19 years married before age 15. Early marriage is almost the norm in the North West where one in every three (33 percent) women of reproductive age married before age 15, same one out of three (30 percent) married before age 18 and almost 3 out of every 5 (58 percent) of women aged 15-19 years married/in union; in the three southern geopolitical zones, less than 10 percent of women of reproductive age marry before age 15 and a reduced percentage of women aged 15-19 years marry before that age. The same high percentage (72 percent) of marriage before age 18 was observed in the North Central.

In the rural area, 19 percent of women of reproductive age 15-49 married before age 15 while 41 percent of those in age group 20-49 married before age 18; also 32 percent of women aged 15-19 years married/in union; corresponding figures for the urban sector are 8, 23 and nine percent respectively. The probability of early marriage diminishes as level of education or wealth status improves. The woman aged 15-49 years with no education has 26 percent chance of marriage before age 15 and 58 percent of thosed aged 20-49 married before age 18 while those aged 15-19 years have 68 percent probability of marriage/in union by age 15; these figures decline to 4, 16 and six percent respectively in respect of the woman with at least secondary education. The corresponding figures for women in the richest quintile (5, 18, 6 percent) compare well with those of women with secondary education while the corresponding results for women in the poorest quintile (25, 57, 56 percent respectively) also resemble figures for women with no education. Age of women has no obvious effect on chances of early marriage although the youngest women (aged 15-19 years) seem to have reduced likelihood of early marriage. This suggests that the younger generation may be witnessing some reduction in the phenomenon of early marriage.

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.6 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. Forty-five percent of currently married or in union women aged 15-19 years are at least 10 years younger than their spouses, 34 percent are 5-9 years younger while 18 percent are less than 5 years younger. Corresponding figures for their counterparts aged 20-24 are 15, 2, and four percent respectively. Age disparity between spouses is heavily in favour of the man and it would seem that the disparity is wider in the rural areas than in the urban, among the poorly educated than among the better educated and among the poorest than among the richest quintiles.

It appears that age of the woman is not immaterial as the trends of the figures across categories of background characteristics are not always consistent. State estimates are not reliable and are not indicated in the table in view of the paucity of cases (<25) available for determination of such estimates

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM/C is always traumatic with immediate complications including excruciating pain, shock, urine retention, ulceration of the genitals and injury to adjacent tissue. Other complications include septicaemia, infertility, obstructed labour, and even death. The procedure is geo-cultural practice and is often performed by traditional practitioners and midwives without anaesthesia, using customized cutting equipments that are in most cases not sterilized.

FGM/C is a fundamental violation of human rights. In the absence of any perceived medical necessity, it subjects girls and women to health risks and has life-threatening consequences. Among those rights violated are the rights to the highest attainable standard of health and to bodily integrity. Furthermore, it could be argued that girls (under 18) cannot be said to give informed consent to such a potentially damaging practice as FGM/C.

In Nigeria's MICS3, a series of 16 questions were asked to determine knowledge of FGM/C, prevalence of FGM/C, and details of the type of FGM/C performed. Table CP.7 presents the prevalence of FGM/C among women and the type and extent of the procedure as well as the woman's attitudes towards FGM/C. In Nigeria, 26 percent of women aged 15-49 years had, one form or another of FGM/C. Of this number, 37 percent had flesh removed, two percent were nicked, 11 percent were sewn closed while 50 percent could not determine the form of the mutilation. FGM/C is least prevalent in the North East where two percent of the women experienced the practice; it is higher in the South and particularly highest in the South East (53 percent) and in the South West (51percent). It is more prevalent in the urban areas than in the rural areas (37 percent versus 21 percent). State differentials in prevalence of FGM/C reflect the North-South disparity.

The prevalence of FGM/C is associated with age, education and wealth status. It is presented as a problem of the old, the educated and the rich. It is seven percent practised among the poorest quintiles, 40 percent in the fourth quintile and 36 percent among the richest quintile. It is done to 10 percent of women with no education but inflicted on over 37 percent of the educated; the prevalence figure of 20 percent among women aged 15-19 increases to 40 percent among women aged 45-49 years. A further analysis is required to provide an insight to the factors responsible for the practice. It is however certain that culture plays an important role. Cutting with flesh removed is the most identified method; more than half of the victim could not identify the definite form of the mutilation. Again the relative popularity of each method varies across categories of background characteristics.

Table CP.8 presents the prevalence and extent of FGM/C performed on daughters of the respondents. The declining popularity of female genital mutilation is reflected in the figure of percentage of daughters who had suffered the practice. Thirteen percent of the daughters had any form of cutting/mutilation. About two out of every three (63 percent) of the affected were sewn closed, 1 in every 10 had flesh removed while three percent of the method was indeterminate. The practice with respect to daughters remains a problem of the South particularly the South West, the rich, the educated and the old for same reasons as suggested above.

XII. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Knowledge of HIV 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 themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example, that HIV can be transmitted through sharing food or mosquito bites). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1.

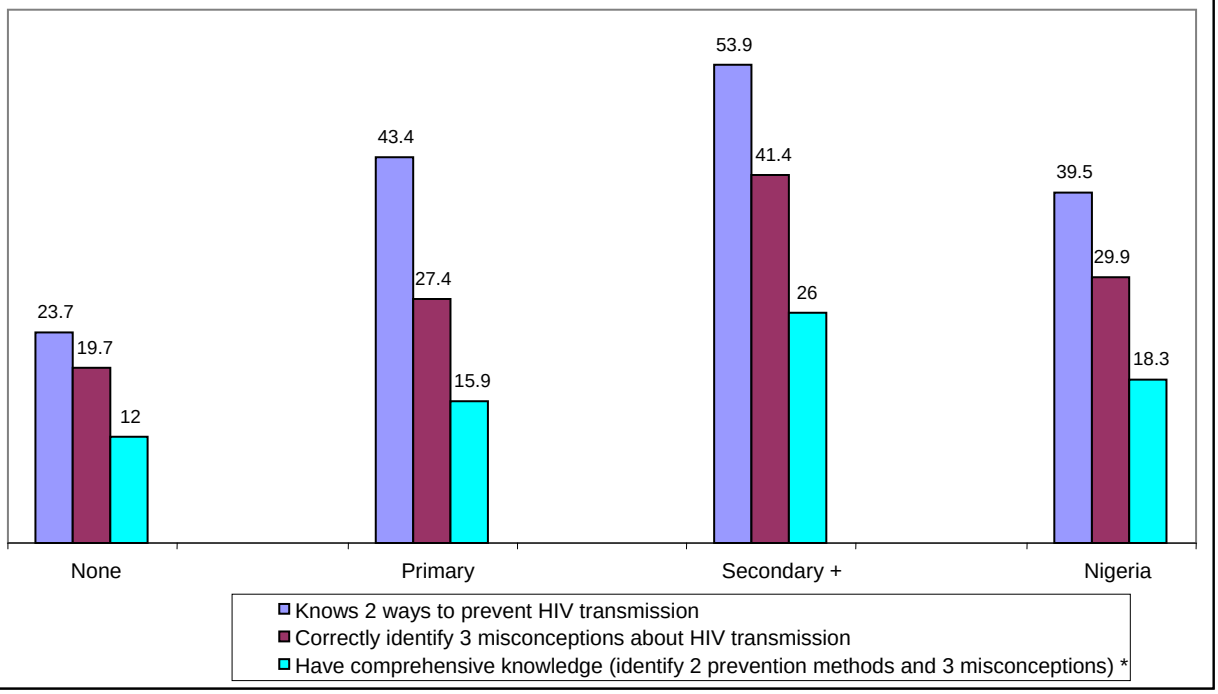
In Nigeria, more than three out of every 4 interviewed women (77 percent) have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is just over 1 in 4 (27 percent). Forty-six percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner, 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, i.e. 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 and in the richest quintile know all three ways of HIV/AIDS prevention as against 14 percent of the women in the lowest quintile. This pattern of relative differentials runs through data on knowledge of each of the three methods. Age of women is not an important factor.

Table HA.2 presents the percent of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Nigeria that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, and that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles. Fifty percent of the women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, same percentage know that the disease cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites while fifty-six percent believes that a healthy looking person could be an HIV-infected; thirty percent reject the two most common misconceptions and at the same time accept the fact about healthy looking person being an HIV infected. Also, 59 percent agree that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food and 72 percent know that HIV can

be transmitted by sharing needles. Probability that women rejects the 2 misconceptions and accept the dangers of sharing needles is associated with level of education, social economic status and urbanization. It increases from 25 percent in the rural areas to 40 percent in the urban sector, from 20 percent for a woman with no education to 41 percent for one with secondary or higher education and from 17 percent for a woman in the poorest wealth index quintile to 47 percent for the counterpart in richest quintile.

Table HA.3 summarizes information from Tables HA.1 and HA.2 and presents the percentage of women who know 2 ways of preventing HIV transmission and reject three common

Figure HA.1: Percent of women 15-19 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Nigeria, 2007



misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still low but there are differences by area of residence, state or geopolitical zones. Overall, 18 percent of women were found to have the comprehensive knowledge, the figure being considerably higher in urban (24 percent) than in the rural areas (15 percent). The percent of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's educational level (Figure HA.1) and wealth quintile. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission increases from 11 percent among women of reproductive age in the poorest quintile to 28 percent among their counterparts in the richest, from 18 percent of women aged 15-19 years to 21 percent among women aged 20-24 years. The comprehensive knowledge is less prevalent among the older women (aged 40 – 49).

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4.

Overall, 68 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. Forty eight, sixty, fifty-six percent respectively know that mother-to-child transmission (MCT) may occur during pregnancy, at delivery and through breast milk respectively. The percentage of women who know all three ways is 62 percent. Age is seemingly immaterial; but residence is relevant as the knowledge increases from the rural to urban sector and from the North to the South. Also, knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MCT) increases as level of education or wealth quintile of the woman increases. Only nine percent of women did not know of any specific way of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would ***not*** want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. Eighty-six percent of the women aged 15-49 years agree with at least one of the discriminatory statements and only 14 percent agree with none. Women in the urban areas would by a small margin of two percent be more ill-disposed to family members with HIV/AIDS scourge than their rural counterparts (20 versus 18 percent) and, paradoxically by the same margin (16 versus 13 percent) agree more with none of discriminatory statements. This contradiction also featured but less emphatically in trend of disposition to the issue of care of family members with HIV/AIDS across age and wealth status of women differentials in attitude to discriminatory statements about PLWAs. Extensive differentials exist among the states in all indicators of attitudes towards PLWAs.

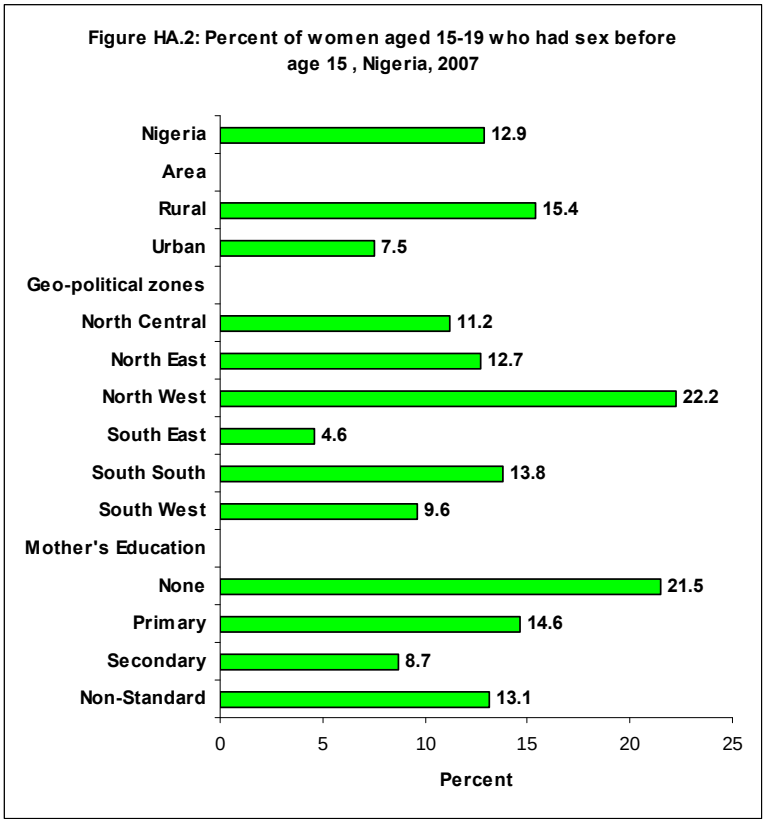
Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.6. Thirty-eight percent of women know where to be tested, while 13 percent have actually been tested. Of these, a large proportion has been told the result (82 percent). In Nigeria, women in urban areas are more likely than rural others to know where to do an HIV test (54 percent versus 31 percent), to be tested for HIV (22 percent versus eight percent) and to know result of the HIV test (87 percent versus 75 percent). A North–South trend with higher values in the South exists in each of the indicators but less visibly in percentage of women tested who have been told of the result of the test. All the three indicators of HIV test are each associated with age, level of education and wealth status of the women.

.Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. Thirty-seven percent of the women were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit, 21 percent were tested for HIV at the visit, while 17 percent received results of the HIV test. Each of the three indicators of HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care increases from the rural to the urban areas and from the North to the South; they are each positively associated with age, education and wealth quintile of the women; there is an exception to this at age 35-49 years where there is a consistent drop in size of the indicator.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

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. In most countries 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. A module of questions was administered to women 15-24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner, and failure to use a condom. The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women is presented in Table HA.8 and Figure HA.2.



Thirteen percent of women aged 15-19 had sex before age 15 while 47 percent of women aged 20-24 years had sex before age 18. One in every 3 women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with men that are at least 10 years older. There is a definite trend. Percentage of women in each category who had sex before the prescribed age decreases from the rural to the urban areas, from the North to the South, from women with no education to women with at least secondary education and from the poorest to the richest quintiles. These strands of unsafe sexual behaviour are therefore poverty induced, but all moderated somehow by educational attainment.

Table HA.9 shows rate of sexual activity among women aged 15-24 years and prevalence of high risk sex including sex with non-regular and non-marital, non-cohabiting partners. About 2 in every 5 women aged 15-24 years report having sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the survey; also 2 in five of those women report using a condom when they had sex with the high risk partner. Prevalence of sexual activity of women aged 15-24 years increases with age of women, decreases from the urban to the rural areas and from the South to the North and increases with level of education and wealth quintile of the women. However, prevalence of high risk sex expressed as percentage of women aged 15-24 who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner is higher in the urban (55 percent) than in the rural (34 percent) areas; it is also lower in the North (as low as five percent in the North West) than in the South (as high as 73 percent in the South East or South South). High risk sexual behaviour is negatively related to age of woman but positively associated with her level of education and wealth quintiles; the

prevalence decreases from 49 percent among women aged 15-24 years to 35 percent among others aged 20-24 but increases from 14 percent of women with no education to 68 percent of women with secondary education or higher and from 20 percent of women in the poorest quintile to 61 percent among women in the richest quintile.

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 before the survey (Table HA.9). Condom use is higher among women in the urban (53 percent) than in the rural (31 percent) areas and among the older aged 20-24 years (41 percent) than among the younger women aged 15-19 years (37 percent). Condom use during higher risk sex by women aged 15-24 is barely prevalent among the uneducated (seven percent), just prevalent among the poorest quintile (14 percent), more obvious among the women with primary education (34 percent), yet more pronounced among those with at least secondary education (47 percent) and highest (59 percent) among women in the the richest quintile.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

As the HIV epidemic progresses, more and more children are becoming orphaned and vulnerable because of AIDS. Children who are orphaned or in vulnerable households may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and vulnerable children and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

To monitor these variations, a measurable definition of orphaned and vulnerable children needed to be created. The UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group developed proxy definition of children who have been affected by adult morbidity and mortality. This should capture many of the children affected by AIDS in countries where a significant proportion of the adults are HIV infected. This definition classifies children as orphaned and vulnerable if they have experienced the death of either parent, if either parent is chronically ill, or if an adult (aged 18-59) in the household either died (after being chronically ill) or was chronically ill in the year prior to the survey.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, and father only is presented in Table HA.10. Overall, seven percent of children aged 0-17 years are living with neither parent. Out of the seven percent of children living with neither parent, both parents are still alive in five percent cases and one of the parents is alive in more than one percent cases. Hence, fosterhood rather than orphanhood seems the main reason for children living with neither parent. Half of the seven percent children living with their mothers only do so because their fathers are dead; the same goes for the two percent of the children living with fathers only. The probability that a child lives with both parents is higher in the rural (85 percent) than in the urban (79 percent) areas; generally, the probability decreases southwards from the North, and as age of the child or wealth quintile of the family increases. The likelihood that a child lives with neither parent increases from rural (six percent) to urban (10 percent) households and from North to South. The likelihood also increases as age of child increases and, paradoxically, as wealth quintile of the family improves.

Table HA.11 shows the percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 years. Five percent of children are vulnerable children, six percent are orphans and eleven percent are orphans and vulnerable. None of the three indicators of child disadvantage shows any male-female or urban-rural differentials but the probability of each disadvantage in children increases

from North to South and as age of child increases and, ironically again, as wealth quintile increases. Further analysis is required to explore linkage between prevalence of vulnerability and orphanhood due to AIDS and existence of HIV/AIDS in the geo-political zones.

One of the measures developed for the assessment of the status of orphaned and vulnerable children relative to their peers looks at the school attendance of children 10-14 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). If children whose parents have died do not have the same access to school as their peers, then families and schools are not ensuring that these children's rights are being met.

In Nigeria, one percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents (Table HA.12) and 61 per cent of these double orphans are currently attending school. Eighty-four percent of children aged 10-14 have both parents alive and are living with at least one such parent and 66 percent of such children are attending school. These figures give double orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio of 0.93 and suggest that double orphans are disadvantaged compared to the non-orphaned children in terms of school attendance. There is really no gender disparity in the ratio but rural-urban differential is very strong as the ratio is much lower in the urban (0.70) than in the rural (1.04) areas. School attendance rate for double orphans shows slight advantage in favour of double orphans in the rural areas but marked advantage in favour of non-orphans in the urban areas.

Proportion of children who are orphaned or vulnerable children due to AIDS (OVC) is 13 percent while 78 percent of the children so affected attend school; percentage of children who are not orphans or vulnerable due to AIDS (non-OVC) is 87 percent with school attendance rate of 67 percent. Thus OVC versus non-OVC school attendance ratio is 1.16. These figures have not indicated any disadvantage against OVC. It shows a community that is more concerned and attentive to the primary education needs of the orphans over and above the level given by living parents to their children.

The prevalence of malnutrition among orphans and vulnerable children under five years of age is presented in Table HA.14. Twenty-two percent of orphaned vulnerable under-five children are underweight, 32 percent of such children are stunted while 11 percent are wasted.Corresponding prevalence figures for the vulnerable under-five are 28 percent under-weight, 38 percent stunted and 10 percent wasted. One in four of orphaned or vulnerable under-five children in Nigeria is underweight; about 1 in 10 is wasted while 1 in 3 is stunted. The figures for the non-orphaned or non-vulnerable counterparts are the same; this scenario orphaned or vulnerable under-five children in Nigeria do not suffer any greater or lesser than their counterparts with no such disadvantage.

Research suggests that in some areas children who were orphaned are more likely to have worse sexual and reproductive health outcomes than other children. Table HA.15 presents information on the sexual behaviour of orphaned and vulnerable women age 15-17 years.

The Table shows that 10 percent of the girls aged 15-17 years had sex before age 15. This breaks down to 10 percent for the orphaned, 12 percent for the vulnerable, 11 percent for the combined orpaned or vulnerable, and 10 percent for the neither orphaned nor vulnerable. Apparently, the vulnerable girl aged 15-17 years has greater probability of premature sex experience than the orphaned or the neither orphaned nor vulnrerable counterparts. The ratio of prevalence of premature sexual behaviour among OVC and non-OVC women aged 15-17 years is 1.07; the difference, 0.07 percent, between OVC and non-OVC girls is minor.

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Appendix A: Sample Design

The major features of sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sample frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level for urban and rural areas, and for the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. Urban and rural areas in each of the 36 states were defined as the sampling domains.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Determination of sample size n generally uses the following formula that is based on the parameters of the distribution of a characteristic adopted as the design variable and on a number of other precision parameters. The size n is given as

$$n = \frac{[4r(1-r)(1.1)\,f\,]}{[(0.12r)^2\,pm]}$$

where

- *n* is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- *4* is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence
- *r* is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) of the indicator
- *1.1* is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent to allow about 10 percent non-response
- *f* is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)
- *0.12r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of *r* (relative sampling error of *r*)
- *p* is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based
- *m* is the average household size.

The state was the principal subnational component, the principal domain or reporting to which the sample size n was to apply. In the typical MICS sample survey design, determination of the sample size is based on the distribution characteristics of underweight prevalence in under-5 children as the design variable. Experiences at previous national surveys in Nigeria including NLSS 2005, CWIQ 2004, NDHS 1999 and 2003 MICS 1999 have put underweight prevalence at about 30percent; recommended design effect *deff* is valued as 2.00 and *p* (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population) has varied from highest figure of 16.6 percent by 1991 Census to 11.3 percent by CWIQ Survey 2006; a mean value of 13 percent is tenable; and *m* (average household size) has ranged from just below 5 to 5.6 also making figure 5.3 quite credible.

This calculation gives 1550 suggesting that the MICS3 sample should include 1550 households for each state and 57,350 households at the national level At the rate of 1.2 households per housing units, these figures translate to about 1300 housing units per state and roughly 48,000 housing units for the country. The average cluster (enumeration area (EA)) size in the Nigeria as at the time of MICS Nigeria 2007 was between 200 to 250 persons per rural EA and 400-650 persons per urban EA (NPopC, 1998) translating to about 40 – 50 households or 33 – 42 housing units per rural EA and 80-130 households or 66-108 housing units per urban EA. Sample size figure of 1550 households per state would have required x sample EAs and 1300/x sample housing units per EA. MICS Nigeria, 2007 was to be conducted as a module of a larger Survey infrastructure known as National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) Survey. This factor and reasons of Budget and other constraints compelled some rationalization of both the sample size and selection strategy to allow MICS Nigeria 2007 contained within the survey budget and within NISH infrastructure.

NISH and MICS Nigeria 2007

National Integrated Survey of Households Survey, (NISH) has come to be the main stay of all household-based surveys at the National Bureau of Statistics. The NISH, at a time is a five-year long programme of surveys. . NISH is a replicated, rotational, multi-stage, multi-phase, stratified systematic sample. At the best of times when fund was not limiting, NISH selects 200 EAs in each state of the Federation in a preliminary phase where main characteristics of the sample EAS in terms of household/housing unit composition, sampling costs, etc., are observed. The selection of the 200 sample EAs recognizes explicitly or implicitly the urban-rural balance of the population. At the second phase, a subsample of n EAs say 120 is drawn from the 200 preliminary sample EAs with probability proportional to size (number of households per EA) The subsample of 120 EAs are selected into a fixed number of replicates of equal size, say 12 replicates, 10 EAs per replicate. The five years are partitioned chronologically into annual and quarterly sub-periods during which a fixed number of the replicates say six are selected for each period in rotation so that there are overlaps over time.

Any survey that falls within any of the sub-periods uses the replicates slated for that period. At the time of MICS Nigeria 2007, three replicates each of 10 EAs were on the spot. So there were 30 EAs in 3 independent replicates for MICS3; but it was no longer possible for reasons of costs to do enumeration of the earlier 200 first phase sample EA. The 30 EAs were selected with equal probability. Also, the budget could not carry more than estimated 750 housing units or 900 households per state that is 27,750 housing units or 33,300households country wide. These numbers fall short of the theoretical optimum.

Against the foregoing background, the sample for the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators of the situation of children and women at the national level, for each of the 36 States of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja: States for urban and rural areas 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).

Household listing was conducted in each of the selected EAs to provide an adequate, up-to-date frame of housing units being 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.

All of 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 under-5 years. A total of 28,603 households including 20,825 and 7,778 in the rural and urban sectors respectively were sampled; total number of occupied sampled households was 28,431 including 20,735 rural and 7,696 urban households. 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 90.0 percent for the urban. Total figure of eligible women was 27,093 including 19,674 and 7,419 for rural and urban sectors respectively while 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 effective response rates respectively. Eligible children under-5 were 17,093 for the total, including 12,898 and 4,195 in the rural and urban areas respectively; and interviews were achieved in respect of 16,549 overall including, 12,494 rural and 4,055 urban respectively; again the corresponding effective response rates were 91.0, 91.4 and 90.0 percent respectively.

In the end, 30 EAs were selected into the sample as PSU from each state in spite of the huge differentials in state populations. The most potent argument in favour of this disproportionate allocation is that the state as the second tier of governance is the most critical to national development; there is also this political fact about equality of states.

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

Nigeria 1991 Population Census Enumeration area demarcation was used as the latest 2006 Nigeria Population Census enumeration area demarcation was yet to be perfected and was not available for use as at the time MICS3 sample design was being implemented. 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. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling domains by using systematic with equal probability of selection. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 36 states and FCT as the 37th. Urban--rural stratification was ex-post i.e. implicit and achieved to relect the urban-rural composition of the population through a serpentine arrangement of the EAs.

Listing Activities

Since the sample frame (the 1991 Population Census) was not up to date, household lists in all selected enumeration areas were updated prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed, who visited each enumeration area, and listed the occupied households. The listing exercise in each state had a team of 4 enumerators, 1 supervisor and 1 editor who had all been adequately trained in and on the job. There were co-ordinators each co-ordinating activities at each of the geopolitical zones, each comprising between 5 to 6 states. UNICEF staff as well as the MICS consultant also watched the exercise at each of the zones. The listing revealed a number of tendencies and problems about the EA demarcation, its obsoleteness, its imbalance and other inadequacies were too obvious. But some salvaging was done to make the listing up-to-date.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the State office of National Bureau of Statistics where selection of 25 housing units was done on systematic random basis from each enumeration area. The EAs had earlier been selected at the National Headquarters of the Bureau.

Equal number of housing units (25) was selected from each sample EA while all the households in the selected housing units were canvassed. State differentials in number of sample households per state are a direct effect of differences in household composition of housing units across states.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighted. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the size of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling domain:

$$W_h = 1 / f_h$$

The term *fh*, the sampling fraction at the *h-th* stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling domain:

$$f_h = P_{1h} * P_{2h} * P_{3h}$$

where P_{ih} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the *i-th* stage for the *h-th* sampling domain.

Since the estimated numbers of households per enumeration area prior to the first stage selection (selection of primary sampling units) and the updated number of households per enumeration area were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling domain and the probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component which has to be taken into account in the calculation of sample weights is the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Number of interviewed households / Number of occupied households listed

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling domain. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires / Eligible women (or under-5s)
Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the household listing in the Household Questionnaire in households where interviews were completed.

The unadjusted weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by multiplying the aforementioned unadjusted weights by the ratio of the number of completed households to the total unadjusted weighted number of households. A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's and under-5's questionnaires.

Sample weights are appendable to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman or under-5 with these sample weights. Weighted and unweighted counts in the, calculation of sampling errors of selected indicators are indicated in the summary of these errors in the tables in Appendix C. Table HH.3 on Household composition shows percent distribution of households by selected characteristics; Table HH.4 on Women's background characteristics shows percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, and Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics shows percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics. These tables among other things each have weighted and unweighted numbers of households, weighted and unweighted numbers of women aged 15-49 years and weighted and unweighted numbers of children aged 0-4 years

Appendix B: List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

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Project Consultant

Prof. T. A. Bamiduro

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3.	Mrs. P. M. Eweama	-	"
4.	Mr. I. A. Olarewaju	-	"
5.	Mr. R. O. Salawu	-	"
6.	Mr. S. A. Adeniran	-	"
7.	Mr. T. A. Adebisi	-	Trainer
8.	Mr. O. Adeoye	-	"
9.	Mr. A. L. Adetoyese	-	"
10.	Mrs F. Alesanmi	-	"
11.	Mrs. O. Awonuga	-	"
12.	Mr. R. F. Busari	-	"
13	Mrs. A. B. Ajadi	-	"
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15.	Mr. V. I. Oriokpa	-	"
16.	Mr. G. A. Iro	-	"
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18.	Mrs. P. Uhuegbu	-	"
19	Mr. A. A. Ashogbon	-	"
20.	Mr. J. O. Ogungbangbe	-	"
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22.	Mrs. B. O. Adeniji	-	"
23.	Mr. B. A. Kareem	-	"
24.	Mr. T. A. Oladokun	-	"
25	Mr. A. Adeyinka	-	"
26	Mrs. T. R. Adebiyi	-	"
27.	Mr. S. B. Adebayo	-	"
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29.	Mr. A. O. Ofunne	-	"
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OGUN STATE		
Olunlade S. A.	Male	State Officer
Babalola G.B	Male	Supervisor
Ogundairo O.O	Male	Supervisor
Akpan A.N	Female	Editor
Okafor V. O.	Female	Editor
Oniorisan M.O	Female	Enumerator
Ajayi B. A.	Female	Enumerator
Olaosebikan B.D	Female	Enumerator
Otunuga A. A.	Female	Enumerator
James C. T.	Female	Enumerator
Awodokun C.B	Female	Enumerator
Oluwole E.O	Female	Enumerator
Ore Moturayo	Female	Enumerator

ONDO STATE		
Omiyale A. O.	Male	State Officer
Eniserije C. K.	Male	Supervisor
Aladegbonmire G.	Male	Supervisor
Olowoyeye G. O.	Male	Editor
Dada A. S.	Male	Editor
Akingbade R.A (Mrs)	Female	Enumerator
Owolewa N.M (Miss)	Female	Enumerator
Aluko E.A	Female	Enumerator
Akinyeye O. A.	Female	Enumerator
Ogundairo. F. (Miss)	Female	Enumerator
Aladesaye C.I	Female	Enumerator
Ifabukunmi Y	Female	Enumerator
Olayinka A.T (Miss)	Female	Enumerator
OSUN STATE		
A.A Olubiyil	Female	State Officer
O. Adesanya	Female	Supervisor
T. A. Kareem	Male	Supervisor
L. Egbesakin	Male	Editor
K.O. Adejumo	Female	Editor
Idowu A Mrs.	Female	Enumerator
M. O. Yusuf	Female	Enumerator
S. T. Azeez	Female	Enumerator
Adewoyin M.	Female	Enumerator
F. A. Oladimeji	Female	Enumerator
F. Adewoye	Female	Enumerator
O. O.Olubiyi	Female	Enumerator
Fatonde T.	Female	Enumerator
OYO STATE		
Akande B. A.	Male	State Officer
Adepoju A. I.	Male	Supervisor
Babajide A.	Male	Supervisor
Moses R. O.	Male	Editor
Ariwoola S. G.	Male	Editor
Okafor M. N.	Female	Enumerator
Balogun Idowu Miss	Female	Enumerator
Badmus M. A. Mrs.	Female	Enumerator
Adekanye R	Female	Enumerator
Opeyemi Ajetomobi	Female	Enumerator
Oni O. A. Miss	Female	Enumerator
Oshidele S.	Female	Enumerator
Lawal Justina	Female	Enumerator

NORTH WEST ZONE		
Abaya P. S.	**M**	**Zonal Controller**
KADUNA STATE		
Halilu Musa	Male	State Officer
Mary Louis Ado	Female	Supervisor
Fias Raymond Benedict	Female	Supervisor
Cecilia Kwaghkor	Female	Editor
Patricia Gauji	Female	Editor
Talatu B. Rubu	Female	Enumerator
Alo Hemabadoon	Female	Enumerator
Bala Mary	Female	Enumerator
Tembe Rose	Female	Enumerator
Nanko N. Gambo	Female	Enumerator
Mary Saidu	Female	Enumerator
Nike Garba	Female	Enumerator
Deborah Amboson	Female	Enumerator
KANO STATE		
Omeiza J. A.	Male	State Officer
Tijjan Suleiman	Male	Supervisor
Nuhu Danliman	Male	Supervisor
Aishat Adamu	Female	Editor
Erina Emmanuel	Female	Editor
Aisha Adamu Mohd	Female	Enumerator
John Juliana	Female	Enumerator
Kudirat Adekale	Female	Enumerator
Ayock Beatrice	Female	Enumerator
Muhammad Fatimah	Female	Enumerator
Hasiya Haladu Umar	Female	Enumerator
Hajara A	Female	Enumerator
Fatima Gdamu.Gwangwarzo	Female	Enumerator
SOKOTO STATE		
Kazeem A.S.	Male	State Officer
Tambari Sheu	Male	Supervisor
Awosan Florence F.	Female	Supervisor
Yahaya Umar	Male	Editor
Amujo Bunmi	Female	Editor
Hannatu A. Momoh	Female	Enumerator

Theresa Jumma	Female	Enumerator
Jibrin Hannatu	Female	Enumerator
Ajibogun Blessing	Female	Enumerator
Amos Yemisi	Female	Enumerator
Idris Aishatu	Female	Enumerator
Ahmad Dada Manga	Female	Enumerator
Ibrahim Hafsatu	Female	Enumerator
JIGAWA STATE		
Musa Mohammed	Male	State Officer
Ibrahim Y. Abdullahi	Male	Supervisor
Osakwua Ruth	Female	Supervisor
Aminu Kudai	Male	Editor
Ahmad Amina Aliyu	Female	Editor
Halima Aliyu	Female	Enumerator
Aishatu Musa	Female	Enumerator
Mary Ajiji	Female	Enumerator
Dahiru Aishatu Musa	Female	Enumerator
Fatimah Isiaku	Female	Enumerator
Nwuani Musa	Female	Enumerator
Fatimah Mohammed	Female	Enumerator
Jamila Ginsau	Female	Enumerator
KEBBI STATE		
Wakili I. N. D.	Male	State Officer
Danladi Aliyu Dabai	Male	Supervisor
Mohammed Bello	Male	Editor
Naomi Sale Bello	Female	Enumerator
Hajara Aminu M	Female	Enumerator
Amina Rabo Fana	Female	Enumerator
Rebecca John Oda	Female	Enumerator
Sarah Menke	Female	Editor
Hauwa'u Umar	Female	Enumerator
Tabitha Mayaki	Female	Supervisor
Sabatu Habila	Female	Enumerator
Tani Ibrahim	Female	Enumerator
Amina Saad	Female	Enumerator

KATSINA STATE		
NnajI O.L.A.	Male	State Officer
Dahiru Abdullahi	Male	Supervisor
Abdulganiyu Iyabo	Female	Supervisor
Muktar Usman	Male	Editor
Daniel Ochigbo Hadiza M.	Female	Editor
Hauwa Mati	Female	Enumerator
James Josephine	Female	Enumerator
Ummah Abdullahi	Female	Enumerator
Suleman Ruquayya	Female	Enumerator
Aisha Sada	Female	Enumerator
Maryam IBRAHIM	Female	Enumerator
Zainab Sahalu	Female	Enumerator
Umar Mainasara	Female	Enumerator
ZAMFARA STATE		
Raji O.A.	Male	State Officer
Joyce Abraham	Female	Supervisor
Inuwa Garba	M	Supervisor
Rose Anokwuru	Female	Enumerator
Balkisu Salisu	Female	Enumerator
Halima Dan Musa	Female	Enumerator
Esther Beko	Female	Enumerator
Afsat Tanimu	Female	Enumerator
Hadiza Musa Muhammad	Female	Enumerator
Hussana Sanni	Female	Enumerator
Falmata Bello	Female	Enumerator
Rakiyat Ibrahim	Female	Enumerator
Serifat Yakubu	Female	Enumerator

SOUTH EAST ZONE		
Ibekwe G. C.	**Male**	**Zonal Controller**
ABIA		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Onwughalu, N. H.	Male	State Officer
Uduma K. K	Male	Supervisor
Ekpendu L.E	Male	Supervisor
Ogba C. A	Male	Editor
Kanu N.B	Female	Editor
Nnamba S. C	Female	Enumerator
Ndukwe I.	Female	Enumerator
Dike L. A	Female	Enumerator
Ezeh N. G	Female	Enumerator
Umeyoh R	Female	Enumerator
Lewachi E. N	Female	Enumerator
Okpara A.M	Female	Enumerator
Ezeh A. K	Female	Enumerator
ANAMBRA		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Unachukwu G.N.	Male	State Officer
Okechukwu G.N	Female	Supervisor
Okafor M.R (Mrs)	Female	Supervisor
Ejike H.N	Male	Editor
Anieke G.C	Male	Editor
Nwankwo, Edith O.	Female	Enumerator
Nkemneme I	Female	Enumerator
Uche B. Udo	Female	Enumerator
Amobi Angela	Female	Enumerator
Okongwu F.A	Female	Enumerator
Ukpaka J.C	Female	Enumerator
Okafor C.A	Female	Enumerator

Jean Mbadugha	Female	Enumerator
EBONYI STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Kanu-Achi, B. O	Female	State Officer
Agha, S.A	Male	Supervisor
Okoh, K.U (Mrs)	Female	Supervisor
Agnes Mathew	Female	Enumerator
Eluu A. U	Female	Enumerator
Onyekachi, D.N	Female	Enumerator
Emenike, Prisca	Female	Enumerator
Okoro Ijeome	Female	Enumerator
Ukpai, T. I.	Female	Enumerator
Nnanna U. Stella	Female	Enumerator
Nka, E. I.	Female	Enumerator
Kate Okoye	Female	Enumerator
Igwe, U. N	Female	Enumerator
ENUGU STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Edeh, C. S.	Male	State Officer
Uche Okady	Female	Supervisor
Umeh R.U.	Male	Supervisor
Nwora G.U.	Female	Editor
Ugo M.C.	Female	Editor
Akukwe, Joy	Female	Enumerator
Agbogu .J.	Female	Enumerator
Okoh S.C.	Female	Enumerator
Chilaka O	Female	Enumerator
Osum A.A	Female	Enumerator
Edeh J.A	Female	Enumerator
Emehelu Alice	Female	Enumerator
Nwankwor .M.A	Female	Enumerator

IMO STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Otisi, C. C	Male	State Officer
Nwankwo P.I	Male	Supervisor
Ugwo C.E	Male	Enumerator
Ugwo S.N..	Female	Editor
Osuji A.C	Female	Editor
Anyanwu J.C	Female	Enumerator
Ndukwe Durola M.S	Female	Enumerator
Nwokoroku P.C	Female	Enumerator
Emenalo E.C	Female	Enumerator
Eze, Cecilia	Female	Enumerator
Okochi E.N	Female	Enumerator
Umegboro V	Female	Enumerator
Opara C.C	Female	Enumerator

NORTH EAST ZONE		
Abaya P.S.	**M**	**Zonal Controller**
Adamawa State		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Lawal K.O.	Male	State Officer
Umaru Gongola	Male	Supervisor
Obial Blessing	Female	Supervisor
Baita Victoria	Female	Enumerator
Lydia Dulla	Female	Enumerator
Elisabeth Augustine	Female	Enumerator
Hyelachrdah YERIMA	Female	Enumerator
Elva B. Yaduma	Female	Enumerator
Jinkai Ishmael	Female	Enumerator
Mavis Namuya	Female	Enumerator
Esther Philemon	Female	Enumerator
Elisabeth John	Female	Enumerator
Lydia Bitrus	Female	Enumerator

BAUCHI STATE		
NAMES	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Saleh M. J.	Female	State Officer
Isty , A. Yusuf	Male	Supervisor
Abdul Salihu Isah	Male	Supervisor
Fatsuma Garba	Female	Enumerator
Esther .A.Gagara	Female	Enumerator
Dimgba Victoria	Female	Enumerator
Salismaya Rose	Female	Enumerator
Eucharia Ekaboh	Female	Enumerator
Grace. B. Yakubu	Female	Enumerator
Habiba Umar	Female	Enumerator
Fatima Burga Musa	Female	Enumerator
Hanato Bature	Female	Enumerator
Christiana Amos	Female	Enumerator
BORNO STATE		
Fayomi J. F.	Male	State Officer
Tarpaya Jadi	Male	Supervisor
Papka Magani	Female	Supervisor
Aisha Sherif	Female	Enumerator
Bintu Mohammed	Female	Enumerator
Rebecca Ishau	Female	Enumerator
Cecilia Peter	Female	Enumerator
Hassana Haruna	Female	Enumerator
Janet Samuel	Female	Enumerator
Hadiza Ibrahim	Female	Enumerator
Timi Nana Kumo	Female	Enumerator
Yagumsu Shehu Umar	Female	Enumerator
Fati Wakili	Female	Enumerator

GOMBE STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Mary Lawal	Female	State Officer
John Lawan Saleh	Male	Supervisor
Musa Mohammed	Male	Supervisor
Amina Umar Yuguda	Female	Enumerator
Rukaiyat Abdullhai	Female	Enumerator
Alheri Wabida	Female	Enumerator
Hadiza Yuguda	Female	Enumerator
Abigail Dangabar	Female	Enumerator
Mary Malum	Female	Enumerator
Dangoma Asabe	Female	Enumerator
Evelyn O. Bogunjoko	Female	Enumerator
Rebecca James	Female	Enumerator
Comfort Yakubu	Female	Enumerator
TARABA STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Amos Magbon	Male	State Officer
Obonogwu S.O	Male	Supervisor
Kiki Sylvester	Male	Supervisor
Charity I Jesse	Female	Editor
Ikoti Abishag	Female	Editor
Emilia Sarki	Female	Enumerator
Victoria Francis	Female	Enumerator
Gelechang Njiwah	Female	Enumerator
Dorothy E. Turktur	Female	Enumerator
Wanmi Hilda	Female	Enumerator
Kareemat M Barau	Female	Enumerator
Yisa Bilikisu	Female	Enumerator
Hadiza Shaakaa	Female	Enumerator

YOBE STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Yusuf M. D.	Male	State Officer
Ruth Musa	Female	Supervisor
Sule Ibrahim	Male	Supervisor
Monica Garba	Female	Enumerator
Hwere Gyang	Female	Enumerator
Habiba Suleiman	Female	Enumerator
Maryam Idriss	Female	Enumerator
Amina Ali	Female	Enumerator
Hauwa K. Amshi	Female	Enumerator
Bintu Mustapha	Female	Enumerator
Zainuab Garba	Female	Enumerator
Binta Sani Ahmed	Female	Enumerator
Esther Luka	Female	Enumerator

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE		
BENUE STATE		
Name	**GENDER**	**Designation**
Ameh G.E.	Male	State Officer
Yamekaa S.T.	Male	Supervisor
Jov . M. K	Male	Supervisor
Ejeh Z. S.	Male	Enumerator
Imoh Regina	Female	Enumerator
Adoyi Helen	Female	Enumerator
Ifeneh O. J. Christianah	Female	Enumerator
Ujah Felicia	Female	Enumerator
Janet Oshiyoma	Female	Enumerator
Rose Abutu	Female	Enumerator
Salamotu Idrisu	Female	Enumerator
Lydia Nyamikume	Female	Enumerator
Victoria Ikye	Female	Enumerator

FCT		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Nwokolo N. B.	Male	State Officer
Abdullahi M. M	Male	Supervisor
Kayode Adetunji	Male	Supervisor
Hawa Nana	Female	Enumerator
Nongo Theresa	Female	Enumerator
Betty Omodifo	Female	Enumerator
Christy Kanu	Female	Enumerator
Yemi Adeaga	Female	Enumerator
Bashirat Atanda	Female	Enumerator
Igwegbe Esther	Female	Enumerator
Kyauta D. Shem	Female	Enumerator
Eze Theresa	Female	Enumerator
Ekanem Ann. O	Female	Enumerator

KOGI STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Jubelo A.O.	Female	State Officer
Adejo I. A.	Male	Supervisor
Agbawn Mary	Female	Supervisor
Mamud Mopelola	Female	Enumerator
Agnes Abraham	Female	Enumerator
Ojone Stephen	Female	Enumerator
Omeiza Grace	Female	Enumerator
Mary Idris	Female	Enumerator
Saliu Mariam	Female	Enumerator
Araoye T	Female	Enumerator
Florence A.	Female	Enumerator
Serifat Abubakar	Female	Enumerator
Grace A. Shaibu	Female	Enumerator
KWARA STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Adeyemi L.O.	Male	State Officer

Kehinde Micheal	Male	Supervisor
Adetoro Simeon	Female	Supervisor
Adeyemo Mary (Mrs)	Female	Enumerator
Idowu Olubunmi	Female	Enumerator
Utman Simiat (Mrs)	Female	Enumerator
Williams Lola (Mrs)	Female	Enumerator
Adeyemi Grace	Female	Enumerator
Adeyemi J. O. (Mrs)	Female	Enumerator
Durotoye Funmi	Female	Enumerator
Olumola Victoria	Female	Enumerator
Fogabi Elizabeth	Female	Enumerator
Ojelabi Elizabeth B.	Female	Enumerator

NASSARAWA STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Odunwole M.A.	Male	State Officer
Tanze D.S	Male	Supervisor
Gyang D. D	Male	Supervisor
Gambo Lilly (Miss)	Female	Enumerator
Daniel Regina	Female	Enumerator
Esther Shade	Female	Enumerator
Julius Patricial	Female	Enumerator
Ruth Aamau Binna	Female	Enumerator
Esther Emmanuel	Female	Enumerator
Sani Fatima	Female	Enumerator
Gloria Nasiru	Female	Enumerator
Titus Celina	Female	Enumerator
Motunrayo Efunnowo	Female	Enumerator
NIGER STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Maigida I.Z.	Male	State Officer
Hassan Haruna	Male	Supervisor
Abrahim Ebhoaye	Male	Supervisor
Mosadomi B. Lola	Female	Enumerator
Talatu Salihu	Female	Enumerator

Usman Aishatu Teni	Female	Enumerator
Chuby Hadzat Jiya	Female	Enumerator
Hauwa J. Umar	Female	Enumerator
Elizabeth Adama	Female	Enumerator
Bitiyong Julius P	Female	Enumerator
Pauline Kasimi	Female	Enumerator
Jumai Saidu	Female	Enumerator
Bilikisu Haruna	Female	Enumerator

PLATEAU STATE		
NAME	**GENDER**	**DESIGNATION**
Omonije N.B.	Male	State Officer
Ester Botson	Female	Supervisor
Nandang Naomi	Female	Supervisor
Mrs Fadare	Female	Enumerator
Mrs Dafwang J. Y.	Female	Enumerator
Folake Olowonyo	Female	Enumerator
Miss Dupe Ajala	Female	Enumerator
Helen Majaun	Female	Enumerator
Lilian Gullen	Female	Enumerator
Maria Songden	Female	Enumerator
Miss Alalade Joy	Female	Enumerator
Mrs. James	Female	Enumerator
Musa Josephine	Female	Enumerator

Appendix C: Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($p + 2.se$ or $p - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 15 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 8 are based on household members, 13 are based on women, and 15 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.9 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Nigeria 2007

MICS Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS		
30	Household availability of insecticide treated nets	All households
41	Iodized salt consumption	All households
74	Child discipline	Children aged 2-14 years selected
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Children of secondary school age
59	Primary completion rate	Children of primary school completion age
71	Child labour	Children aged 5-14 years
75	Prevalence of orphans	Children aged under 18
76	Prevalence of vulnerable children	Children aged under 18
WOMEN		
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
20	Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
60	Adult literacy	Women aged 15-24 years
63	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	Women aged 15-49 years
67	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
83	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women aged 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
84	Age at first sex among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
UNDER-5s		
6	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
-	Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	Children under age 5
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks
-	Diarrhoea in last two weeks	Children under age 5
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
37	Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	Children under age 5
-	Fever in last two weeks	Children under age 5
39	Antimalarial treatment	Children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks
46	Support for learning	Children under age 5
62	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Country

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0465	0.0026	0.0553	3.9839	1.9960	26735	26735	0.041	0.052
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0398	0.0024	0.0613	4.1645	2.0407	26735	26735	0.035	0.045
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.7490	0.0076	0.0102	7.8564	2.8029	25485	25503	0.734	0.764
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.4919	0.0110	0.0224	12.9926	3.6045	124840	26735	0.470	0.514
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.4291	0.0088	0.0206	8.4893	2.9136	124840	26735	0.411	0.447
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.6211	0.0080	0.0130	6.4283	2.5354	21920	23370	0.605	0.637
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5062	0.0077	0.0152	3.8015	1.9497	15346	16094	0.491	0.522
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.3545	0.0098	0.0277	1.7077	1.3068	3807	4041	0.335	0.374
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.2893	0.0071	0.0247	9.8310	3.1354	37121	39548	0.275	0.304
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.2745	0.0068	0.0248	10.7209	3.2743	43398	46094	0.261	0.288
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0627	0.0020	0.0319	4.3075	2.0755	60096	63187	0.059	0.067
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0517	0.0024	0.0456	7.1791	2.6794	60096	63187	0.047	0.056
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.4434	0.0096	0.0217	2.3591	1.5359	6427	6307	0.424	0.463
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.6141	0.0107	0.0175	3.0708	1.7524	6427	6307	0.593	0.636
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.1468	0.0048	0.0325	3.2108	1.7919	17247	17654	0.137	0.156
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.5626	0.0092	0.0164	2.9191	1.7085	8518	8423	0.544	0.581
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.2595	0.0063	0.0242	5.0226	2.2411	24565	24565	0.247	0.272
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.3955	0.0070	0.0178	4.2295	2.0566	20350	20438	0.381	0.410
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1944	0.0063	0.0324	2.1324	1.4603	8518	8423	0.182	0.207
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.3915	0.0167	0.0427	2.1336	1.4607	1923	1820	0.358	0.425
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.1289	0.0075	0.0581	2.0625	1.4361	4215	4127	0.114	0.144
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1409	0.0042	0.0298	2.5823	1.6070	18977	17742	0.133	0.149
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.1261	0.0038	0.0305	3.2997	1.8165	24565	24565	0.118	0.134
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.4809	0.0065	0.0136	4.1980	2.0489	24565	24565	0.468	0.494
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2528	0.0065	0.0259	2.6106	1.6157	11797	11545	0.240	0.266
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.5147	0.0123	0.0239	1.8973	1.3774	3144	3137	0.490	0.539

Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.2936	0.0118	0.0402	2.1256	1.4579	3178	3171	0.270	0.317
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.2963	0.0109	0.0367	1.7684	1.3298	3120	3114	0.275	0.318
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.4403	0.0129	0.0292	2.0869	1.4446	3132	3111	0.415	0.466
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.1641	0.0092	0.0560	1.9437	1.3942	3165	3153	0.146	0.183
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0197	0.0016	0.0833	2.3100	1.5199	16549	16549	0.016	0.023
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.4638	0.0332	0.0716	1.5035	1.2262	327	340	0.397	0.530
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0962	0.0034	0.0353	2.1950	1.4816	16549	16549	0.089	0.103
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1727	0.0116	0.0670	1.6352	1.2788	1592	1745	0.150	0.196
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0350	0.0029	0.0828	4.1107	2.0275	16549	16549	0.022	0.041
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.1263	0.0041	0.0323	2.4940	1.5792	16549	16549	0.118	0.134
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.3595	0.0135	0.0376	1.7692	1.3301	2091	2227	0.332	0.387
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6454	0.0081	0.0125	4.6899	2.1656	16549	16549	0.629	0.662
Birth registration	CP.1	0.2329	0.0092	0.0393	7.7718	2.7878	16549	16549	0.215	0.251

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0603	0.0052	0.0866	3.4467	1.8565	8853	7166	0.050	0.071
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0533	0.0049	0.0925	3.4555	1.8589	8853	7166	0.043	0.063
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.7994	0.0118	0.0148	5.8309	2.4147	8173	6678	0.776	0.823
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.7593	0.0164	0.0216	10.5817	3.2529	38120	7166	0.726	0.792
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.7004	0.0155	0.0221	8.1684	2.8580	38120	7166	0.669	0.731
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.4847	0.0209	0.0430	1.5973	1.2639	1018	918	0.443	0.526
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.2096	0.0120	0.0571	7.8144	2.7954	10041	9025	0.186	0.234
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.2041	0.0114	0.0558	8.6376	2.9390	12066	10809	0.181	0.227
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.2096	0.0120	0.0571	7.8144	2.7954	10041	9025	0.186	0.234
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.2041	0.0114	0.0558	8.6376	2.9390	12066	10809	0.181	0.227

Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0651	0.0044	0.0678	4.8039	2.1918	17115	15004	0.056	0.074
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0518	0.0047	0.0908	6.7503	2.5981	17115	15004	0.042	0.061
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.7323	0.0156	0.0213	1.9594	1.3998	1982	1580	0.701	0.764
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8627	0.0119	0.0138	1.8973	1.3774	1982	1580	0.839	0.887
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.2653	0.0121	0.0454	3.1211	1.7667	5121	4188	0.241	0.289
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.7720	0.0130	0.0168	2.2570	1.5023	2905	2362	0.746	0.798
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.3623	0.0108	0.0298	3.3541	1.8314	8245	6637	0.341	0.384
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.2314	0.0101	0.0435	3.1527	1.7756	6873	5535	0.211	0.252
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2471	0.0129	0.0524	2.1272	1.4585	2905	2362	0.221	0.273
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.5247	0.0315	0.0600	2.3701	1.5395	739	598	0.462	0.588
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0729	0.0145	0.1986	3.4160	1.8482	1372	1102	0.044	0.102
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1580	0.0072	0.0455	2.1706	1.4733	7245	5583	0.144	0.172
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.2131	0.0092	0.0434	3.3835	1.8394	8245	6637	0.195	0.232
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.5380	0.0120	0.0223	3.8413	1.9599	8245	6637	0.514	0.562
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1901	0.0106	0.0560	2.3042	1.5180	4007	3133	0.169	0.211
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.7521	0.0190	0.0252	1.4673	1.2113	944	762	0.714	0.790
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.4011	0.0248	0.0619	1.9685	1.4030	950	767	0.351	0.451
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.5081	0.0219	0.0430	1.4445	1.2019	935	756	0.464	0.552
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.6881	0.0237	0.0345	1.9833	1.4083	941	758	0.641	0.736
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.3030	0.0238	0.0787	2.0517	1.4324	946	763	0.255	0.351
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0202	0.0034	0.1690	2.3930	1.5469	4999	4055	0.013	0.027
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.5917	0.0641	0.1083	1.4955	1.2229	101	89	0.464	0.720
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0735	0.0060	0.0818	2.1514	1.4668	4999	4055	0.062	0.086
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.2068	0.0292	0.1411	1.7640	1.3282	368	341	0.148	0.265
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0548	0.0076	0.1386	4.5160	2.1251	4999	4055	0.040	0.070
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.1147	0.0072	0.0629	2.0748	1.4404	4999	4055	0.100	0.129
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.5037	0.0306	0.0608	1.8585	1.3633	573	496	0.442	0.565
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6983	0.0150	0.0215	4.3189	2.0782	4999	4055	0.668	0.728
Birth registration	CP.1	0.4269	0.0196	0.0458	6.3378	2.5175	4999	4055	0.388	0.466

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0397	0.0028	0.0715	4.1454	2.0360	17882	19569	0.034	0.045
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0331	0.0027	0.0818	4.4811	2.1169	17882	19569	0.028	0.038
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.7253	0.0097	0.0133	8.8491	2.9747	17312	18825	0.706	0.745
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.3743	0.014	0.0374	16.3523	4.0438	86720	19569	0.346	0.402
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.3099	0.0106	0.0342	10.2798	3.2062	86720	19569	0.289	0.331
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.562	0.0101	0.0180	7.5648	2.7504	16139	18201	0.542	0.582
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.4323	0.0094	0.0218	4.2922	2.0718	10538	11817	0.413	0.451
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.307	0.0109	0.0354	1.7296	1.3151	2789	3123	0.285	0.329
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.3188	0.0087	0.0273	10.6095	3.2572	27080	30523	0.301	0.336
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.3016	0.0083	0.0275	11.5522	3.3989	31332	35285	0.285	0.318
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0617	0.0022	0.0352	3.9391	1.9847	42981	48183	0.057	0.066
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0517	0.0027	0.0526	7.2644	2.6953	42981	48183	0.046	0.057
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.3146	0.0105	0.0335	2.4289	1.5585	4445	4727	0.294	0.336
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.5033	0.0138	0.0275	3.6155	1.9014	4445	4727	0.476	0.531
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.0967	0.0041	0.0429	2.6511	1.6282	12126	13466	0.088	0.105
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.4542	0.0108	0.0238	2.8669	1.6932	5613	6061	0.433	0.476
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.2076	0.0076	0.0368	6.3653	2.5229	16320	17928	0.192	0.223
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.4791	0.0091	0.0190	4.9415	2.2230	13477	14903	0.461	0.497
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1672	0.0067	0.0403	1.9714	1.4041	5613	6061	0.154	0.181
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.3084	0.0177	0.0574	1.7944	1.3395	1184	1222	0.273	0.344
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.1559	0.0088	0.0563	1.7701	1.3304	2844	3025	0.138	0.173
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1304	0.0051	0.0392	2.8011	1.6737	11732	12159	0.120	0.141
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0822	0.0034	0.0410	2.6961	1.6420	16320	17928	0.075	0.089
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.4521	0.0077	0.0171211	4.33621	2.08235597	16320	17928	0.437	0.468
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2851	0.0082	0.0286	2.7468	1.65734	7790	8412	0.269	0.301
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.4128	0.0139	0.0337	1.8967	1.37720	2200	2375	0.385	0.441
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.2477	0.0127	0.0513	2.0859	1.44425	2228	2404	0.222	0.273
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.2056	0.0108	0.0524	1.6759	1.29456	2184	2358	0.184	0.227

Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3340	0.0135	0.0403	1.9152	1.38390	2191	2353	0.307	0.361
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.1049	0.0078	0.0740	1.5350	1.23894	2219	2390	0.089	0.120
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0195	0.0018	0.0938	2.1884	1.47932	11550	12494	0.016	0.023
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.4063	0.0405	0.0996	1.6965	1.30248	225	251	0.325	0.487
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1060	0.0041	0.0386	2.2049	1.48488	11550	12494	0.098	0.114
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1624	0.0123	0.0757	1.5577	1.24806	1224	1404	0.138	0.187
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0264	0.0025	0.0954	3.0759	1.75381	11550	12494	0.021	0.031
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.1314	0.0049	0.0376	2.6778	1.63640	11550	12494	0.121	0.141
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.3049	0.0144	0.0471	1.6859	1.29844	1517	1731	0.276	0.334
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6225	0.0095	0.0153	4.8354	2.19896	11550	12494	0.603	0.642
Birth registration	CP.1	0.1489	0.0096	0.0646	9.1362	3.02262	11550	12494	0.130	0.168

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: North Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0526	0.0042	0.0807	1.7727	1.3314	3104	4900	0.044	0.061
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0407	0.0038	0.0934	1.8131	1.3465	3104	4900	0.033	0.048
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.7567	0.0111	0.0146	3.2268	1.7963	3064	4836	0.735	0.779
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.4228	0.0245	0.0579	12.0143	3.4662	15853	4900	0.374	0.472
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.2956	0.0188	0.0636	8.3229	2.8849	15853	4900	0.258	0.333
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.8117	0.0118	0.0146	4.1912	2.0472	2954	4579	0.788	0.835
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5868	0.0157	0.0268	3.3094	1.8192	2066	3237	0.555	0.618
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.4029	0.0213	0.0529	1.5044	1.2266	525	798	0.360	0.446
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.3912	0.0130	0.0332	5.4292	2.3301	4965	7683	0.365	0.417
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.3524	0.0116	0.0330	5.3538	2.3138	5820	9051	0.329	0.376
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0645	0.0045	0.0699	4.1466	2.0363	7879	12293	0.056	0.074
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.1	0.0591	0.0065	0.1102	9.3837	3.0633	7879	12293	0.046	0.072

		1								
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.4587	0.0236	0.0514	2.7373	1.6545	834	1225	0.412	0.336
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.6993	0.0255	0.0365	3.7986	1.9490	834	1225	0.648	0.531
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.1214	0.0092	0.0757	2.6240	1.6199	2229	3314	0.103	0.105
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.5562	0.0250	0.0449	3.8595	1.9646	1035	1530	0.506	0.476
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.1402	0.0156	0.1111	9.2002	3.0332	3069	4569	0.109	0.223
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.4102	0.0130	0.0318	2.6930	1.6410	2575	3831	0.384	0.497
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1544	0.0134	0.0867	2.1003	1.4492	1035	1530	0.128	0.181
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.4098	0.0353	0.0861	1.3290	1.1528	182	259	0.339	0.344
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.1115	0.0159	0.1424	1.8749	1.3693	494	738	0.080	0.173
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.2258	0.0134	0.0594	3.7507	1.9367	2487	3650	0.199	0.141
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.1296	0.0067	0.0517	1.8188	1.3486	3069	4569	0.116	0.089
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.5352	0.0163	0.0305	4.9042	2.2145	3069	4569	0.502	0.468
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2103	0.0104	0.0496	1.6668	1.2910	1713	2543	0.189	0.231
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.6893	0.0277	0.0402	1.7673	1.3294	326	495	0.634	0.745
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.4679	0.0267	0.0570	1.4216	1.1923	327	499	0.415	0.521
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.3868	0.025	0.0647	1.2768	1.1300	317	485	0.337	0.437
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.6014	0.0299	0.0497	1.7684	1.3298	315	476	0.542	0.661
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.2893	0.0224	0.0774	1.2019	1.0963	324	494	0.245	0.334
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0306	0.0049	0.1609	2.4906	1.5781	2041	3048	0.021	0.040
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.4017	0.0827	0.2058	2.2750	1.5083	62	81	0.236	0.567
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0983	0.0072	0.0734	1.7897	1.3378	2041	3048	0.084	0.113
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1812	0.0230	0.1271	1.0006	1.0003	201	281	0.135	0.227
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0263	0.0043	0.1618	2.1586	1.4692	2041	3048	0.018	0.035
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.1026	0.0073	0.0712	1.7679	1.3296	2041	3048	0.088	0.117
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.4456	0.0353	0.0792	1.5407	1.2412	209	307	0.375	0.516
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6976	0.0160	0.0229	3.7001	1.9236	2041	3048	0.666	0.730
Birth registration	CP.1	0.1788	0.0128	0.0716	3.4022	1.8445	2041	3048	0.153	0.204

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North East

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0421	0.0072	0.1721	7.1394	2.6720	6391	5485	0.028	0.057
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0383	0.0069	0.1805	7.1116	2.6668	6391	5485	0.024	0.052
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.6635	0.0207	0.0312	10.4446	3.2318	6306	5433	0.622	0.705
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.4228	0.0205	0.0485	9.4511	3.0743	31358	5485	0.382	0.464
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.4976	0.0214	0.0431	10.0780	3.1746	31358	5485	0.455	0.540
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.3099	0.0165	0.0531	7.3792	2.7165	5691	5823	0.277	0.343
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.2956	0.0160	0.0542	4.4014	2.0979	3681	3569	0.264	0.328
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.2068	0.0198	0.0958	2.1569	1.4686	886	903	0.167	0.246
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.2386	0.0210	0.0879	24.3062	4.9301	9790	10045	0.197	0.280
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.2354	0.0207	0.0880	27.2862	5.2236	11282	11449	0.194	0.277
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0414	0.0038	0.0925	5.6070	2.3679	15389	15165	0.034	0.049
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0395	0.0044	0.1110	7.6893	2.7730	15389	15165	0.031	0.048
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.4769	0.0250	0.0524	2.4613	1.5688	1194	983	0.427	0.527
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.6120	0.0244	0.0399	2.4713	1.5720	1194	983	0.563	0.661
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.1403	0.0107	0.0760	3.9606	1.9901	4534	4203	0.119	0.162
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.3925	0.0253	0.0645	4.9704	2.2294	2077	1852	0.342	0.443
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.1225	0.0120	0.0976	7.4223	2.7244	6341	5583	0.099	0.146
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.3505	0.0192	0.0548	7.6774	2.7708	5365	4737	0.312	0.389
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1566	0.0147	0.0940	3.0365	1.7426	2077	1852	0.127	0.186
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.3420	0.0441	0.1289	3.3100	1.8193	524	384	0.254	0.430
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.1240	0.0216	0.1742	3.6284	1.9048	976	846	0.081	0.167
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1419	0.0102	0.0719	2.0724	1.4396	3731	2428	0.121	0.162
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.1244	0.0103	0.0824	5.3886	2.3213	6341	5583	0.104	0.145
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.3406	0.0139	0.0408	4.8073	2.1926	6341	5583	0.313	0.368

UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2431	0.0197	0.0811	4.2135	2.0527	2581	1994	0.204	0.282
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3901	0.0301	0.0772	2.5273	1.5898	755	664	0.330	0.450
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.2032	0.0248	0.1218	2.5197	1.5874	757	667	0.154	0.253
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.2440	0.0259	0.1063	2.4049	1.5508	749	661	0.192	0.296
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3706	0.0290	0.0782	2.3812	1.5431	750	662	0.313	0.429
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.1367	0.0245	0.1795	3.3860	1.8401	755	665	0.088	0.186
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0195	0.0039	0.1977	2.8162	1.6782	4070	3619	0.012	0.027
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.3795	0.0457	0.1205	0.6837	0.8268	79	78	0.288	0.471
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0975	0.0076	0.0774	2.3443	1.5311	4070	3619	0.082	0.113
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1644	0.0218	0.1325	1.5794	1.2567	397	458	0.121	0.208
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0304	0.0081	0.2647	7.9551	2.8205	4070	3619	0.014	0.047
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.0972	0.0093	0.0954	3.5440	1.8826	4070	3619	0.079	0.116
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.2936	0.0342	0.1167	2.1941	1.4813	396	389	0.225	0.362
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6044	0.0191	0.0315	5.4960	2.3444	4070	3619	0.566	0.642
Birth registration	CP.1	0.3249	0.0285	0.0879	13.4402	3.6661	4070	3619	0.268	0.382

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North West

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0398	0.0042	0.1044	2.4809	1.5751	5728	5486	0.031	0.048
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0305	0.0039	0.1284	2.8452	1.6868	5728	5486	0.023	0.038
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.6785	0.0173	0.0255	6.8414	2.6156	5478	5001	0.644	0.713
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.4252	0.0266	0.0626	15.9189	3.9899	31147	5486	0.372	0.478
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.3410	0.0162	0.0474	6.3754	2.5250	31147	5486	0.309	0.373
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.4672	0.0203	0.0433	10.0272	3.1666	6160	6086	0.427	0.508
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.3004	0.0214	0.0712	7.2563	2.6938	3505	3334	0.258	0.343
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.1755	0.0156	0.0887	1.6022	1.2658	991	958	0.144	0.207
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.2670	0.0117	0.0437	7.0079	2.6473	10260	10097	0.244	0.290

Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.2580	0.0110	0.0425	7.0844	2.6617	11555	11304	0.236	0.280
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0226	0.0033	0.1478	7.9312	2.8162	16265	15735	0.016	0.029
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0488	0.0051	0.1049	8.8859	2.9809	16265	15735	0.039	0.059
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.1169	0.0133	0.1140	3.2400	1.8000	1950	1884	0.090	0.144
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.3497	0.0228	0.0651	4.2879	2.0707	1950	1884	0.304	0.395
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.0456	0.0068	0.1489	5.6793	2.3831	5031	5360	0.032	0.059
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.2117	0.0226	0.1069	5.4919	2.3435	1807	1790	0.166	0.257
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.0284	0.0062	0.2193	8.1521	2.8552	5571	5810	0.016	0.041
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.7207	0.0132	0.0183	4.3086	2.0757	4731	4991	0.694	0.747
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2146	0.0131	0.0611	1.8278	1.3520	1807	1790	0.188	0.241
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.4370	0.0710	0.1624	1.1259	1.0611	66	56	0.295	0.579
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.2221	0.0196	0.0882	1.8179	1.3483	840	819	0.183	0.261
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1214	0.0106	0.0873	4.0230	2.0057	4170	3820	0.100	0.143
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0293	0.0034	0.1145	2.2963	1.5154	5571	5810	0.023	0.036
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.5026	0.0128	0.0255	3.8037	1.9503	5571	5810	0.477	0.528
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.4121	0.0145	0.0352	1.9839	1.4085	2466	2281	0.383	0.441
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.2111	0.0207	0.0979	2.3398	1.5296	958	914	0.170	0.252
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.1720	0.0198	0.1153	2.5560	1.5987	970	926	0.132	0.212
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.0773	0.0130	0.1678	2.1469	1.4652	960	912	0.051	0.103
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.1699	0.0209	0.1229	2.8020	1.6739	957	908	0.128	0.212
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.0317	0.0078	0.2453	1.8126	1.3463	968	922	0.016	0.047
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0165	0.0032	0.1929	2.7572	1.6605	4668	4420	0.010	0.023
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.5237	0.0766	0.1463	1.6956	1.3022	77	73	0.370	0.677
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1177	0.0076	0.0647	2.4712	1.5720	4668	4420	0.102	0.133
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1766	0.0239	0.1356	2.2232	1.4910	549	565	0.129	0.225
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0179	0.0032	0.1774	2.5375	1.5929	4668	4420	0.012	0.024
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.1223	0.0085	0.0692	2.9514	1.7180	4668	4420	0.105	0.139
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.3946	0.0297	0.0753	2.0887	1.4452	571	566	0.335	0.454
Support for learning	CD.1	0.5403	0.0186	0.0344	6.1341	2.4767	4668	4420	0.503	0.577
Birth registration	CP.1	0.1141	0.0118	0.1033	6.0660	2.4629	4668	4420	0.090	0.138

Table SE6: Sampling errors: North East

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0421	0.0072	0.1721	7.1394	2.6720	6391	5485	0.028	0.057
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0383	0.0069	0.1805	7.1116	2.6668	6391	5485	0.024	0.052
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.6635	0.0207	0.0312	10.4446	3.2318	6306	5433	0.622	0.705
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.4228	0.0205	0.0485	9.4511	3.0743	31358	5485	0.382	0.464
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.4976	0.0214	0.0431	10.0780	3.1746	31358	5485	0.455	0.540
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.3099	0.0165	0.0531	7.3792	2.7165	5691	5823	0.277	0.343
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.2956	0.0160	0.0542	4.4014	2.0979	3681	3569	0.264	0.328
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.2068	0.0198	0.0958	2.1569	1.4686	886	903	0.167	0.246
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.2386	0.0210	0.0879	24.3062	4.9301	9790	10045	0.197	0.280
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.2354	0.0207	0.0880	27.2862	5.2236	11282	11449	0.194	0.277
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0414	0.0038	0.0925	5.6070	2.3679	15389	15165	0.034	0.049
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0395	0.0044	0.1110	7.6893	2.7730	15389	15165	0.031	0.048
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.4769	0.0250	0.0524	2.4613	1.5688	1194	983	0.427	0.527
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.6120	0.0244	0.0399	2.4713	1.5720	1194	983	0.563	0.661
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.1403	0.0107	0.0760	3.9606	1.9901	4534	4203	0.119	0.162
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.3925	0.0253	0.0645	4.9704	2.2294	2077	1852	0.342	0.443
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.1225	0.0120	0.0976	7.4223	2.7244	6341	5583	0.099	0.146
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.3505	0.0192	0.0548	7.6774	2.7708	5365	4737	0.312	0.389
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1566	0.0147	0.0940	3.0365	1.7426	2077	1852	0.127	0.186
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.3420	0.0441	0.1289	3.3100	1.8193	524	384	0.254	0.430
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.1240	0.0216	0.1742	3.6284	1.9048	976	846	0.081	0.167
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1419	0.0102	0.0719	2.0724	1.4396	3731	2428	0.121	0.162
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.1244	0.0103	0.0824	5.3886	2.3213	6341	5583	0.104	0.145
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.3406	0.0139	0.0408	4.8073	2.1926	6341	5583	0.313	0.368

UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2431	0.0197	0.0811	4.2135	2.0527	2581	1994	0.204	0.282
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3901	0.0301	0.0772	2.5273	1.5898	755	664	0.330	0.450
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.2032	0.0248	0.1218	2.5197	1.5874	757	667	0.154	0.253
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.2440	0.0259	0.1063	2.4049	1.5508	749	661	0.192	0.296
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3706	0.0290	0.0782	2.3812	1.5431	750	662	0.313	0.429
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.1367	0.0245	0.1795	3.3860	1.8401	755	665	0.088	0.186
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0195	0.0039	0.1977	2.8162	1.6782	4070	3619	0.012	0.027
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.3795	0.0457	0.1205	0.6837	0.8268	79	78	0.288	0.471
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0975	0.0076	0.0774	2.3443	1.5311	4070	3619	0.082	0.113
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1644	0.0218	0.1325	1.5794	1.2567	397	458	0.121	0.208
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0304	0.0081	0.2647	7.9551	2.8205	4070	3619	0.014	0.047
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.0972	0.0093	0.0954	3.5440	1.8826	4070	3619	0.079	0.116
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.2936	0.0342	0.1167	2.1941	1.4813	396	389	0.225	0.362
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6044	0.0191	0.0315	5.4960	2.3444	4070	3619	0.566	0.642
Birth registration	CP.1	0.3249	0.0285	0.0879	13.4402	3.6661	4070	3619	0.268	0.382

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South East

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0525	0.0056	0.1069	2.1765	1.4753	2611	3440	0.041	0.064
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0413	0.0050	0.1216	2.1938	1.4811	2611	3440	0.031	0.051
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.8590	0.0111	0.0129	3.3160	1.8210	2470	3250	0.837	0.881
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.5410	0.0315	0.0582	13.7394	3.7067	11437	3440	0.478	0.604
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.5548	0.0197	0.0355	5.3917	2.3220	11437	3440	0.515	0.594
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9143	0.0084	0.0092	1.9575	1.3991	1623	2188	0.898	0.931
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.6956	0.0148	0.0212	2.2093	1.4864	1601	2150	0.666	0.725
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.4905	0.0244	0.0498	1.1234	1.0599	350	471	0.442	0.539
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.2569	0.0120	0.0467	2.8703	1.6942	2827	3808	0.233	0.281
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.2292	0.0111	0.0486	3.3111	1.8196	3505	4716	0.207	0.251

Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.1664	0.0080	0.0482	3.0111	1.7352	4809	6483	0.150	0.182
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0826	0.0070	0.0848	4.1937	2.0479	4809	6483	0.069	0.097
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.8519	0.0176	0.0207	1.6128	1.2699	557	655	0.817	0.887
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9049	0.0157	0.0174	1.8732	1.3687	557	655	0.873	0.936
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.1965	0.0122	0.0622	1.2793	1.1311	1145	1351	0.172	0.221
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8746	0.0147	0.0168	2.2413	1.4971	970	1146	0.845	0.904
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.5266	0.0190	0.0361	4.1335	2.0331	2411	2845	0.489	0.565
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1676	0.0089	0.0531	1.2595	1.1223	1884	2224	0.150	0.185
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2259	0.0154	0.0683	1.5569	1.2478	970	1146	0.195	0.257
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.4816	0.0299	0.0620	0.9646	0.9821	226	271	0.422	0.541
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0463	0.0088	0.1905	1.0917	1.0449	526	621	0.029	0.064
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1308	0.0072	0.0551	1.2267	1.1076	2300	2691	0.116	0.145
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.2564	0.0130	0.0508	2.5325	1.5914	2411	2845	0.230	0.282
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.5531	0.0156	0.0282	2.8000	1.6733	2411	2845	0.522	0.584
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1667	0.0108	0.0647	1.1590	1.0766	1065	1384	0.145	0.188
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8806	0.0209	0.0238	1.4134	1.1889	261	340	0.839	0.923
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3514	0.0303	0.0862	1.3635	1.1677	261	340	0.291	0.412
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.5169	0.0309	0.0597	1.2855	1.1338	260	338	0.455	0.579
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.6684	0.0308	0.0461	1.4425	1.2010	260	338	0.607	0.730
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.2041	0.0238	0.1165	1.1721	1.0826	260	338	0.157	0.252
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0122	0.0027	0.2233	1.0407	1.0201	1292	1684	0.007	0.018
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	24	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0769	0.0090	0.1168	1.9101	1.3821	1292	1684	0.059	0.095
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1920	0.0321	0.1673	0.9314	0.9651	99	141	0.128	0.256
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0544	0.0082	0.1512	2.2146	1.4882	1292	1684	0.038	0.071
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.1854	0.0112	0.0602	1.3895	1.1788	1292	1684	0.163	0.208
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.3064	0.0273	0.0892	1.1436	1.0694	240	326	0.252	0.361
Support for learning	CD.1	0.7067	0.0208	0.0295	3.5198	1.8761	1292	1684	0.665	0.748
Birth registration	CP.1	0.2862	0.0186	0.0649	2.8424	1.6860	1292	1684	0.249	0.323

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases:

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0772	0.0089	0.1157	4.5530	2.1338	4100	4069	0.059	0.095
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0719	0.0087	0.1205	4.5806	2.1402	4100	4069	0.055	0.089
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.8222	0.0135	0.0164	4.9519	2.2253	3963	3959	0.795	0.849
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.5438	0.0293	0.0538	14.0571	3.7493		4069	0.485	0.602
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.5434	0.0226	0.0416	8.3672	2.8926	17413	4069	0.498	0.589
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9251	0.0069	0.0074	1.8845	1.3728	17413	2758	0.911	0.939
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.7222	0.0135	0.0186	2.0835	1.4434	2658	2309	0.695	0.749
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.6175	0.0264	0.0428	1.6055	1.2671	2296	544	0.565	0.670
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.3803	0.0126	0.0330	3.1339	1.7703	529	4679	0.355	0.405
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.3502	0.0110	0.0314	3.0244	1.7391	4536	5694	0.328	0.372
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.1081	0.0060	0.0554	3.0165	1.7368	5545	8100	0.096	0.120
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.0691	0.0071	0.1031	6.3824	2.5263	7829	8100	0.055	0.083
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.5097	0.0222	0.0436	1.9068	1.3809	952	966	0.465	0.554
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.6912	0.0203	0.0294	1.8623	1.3647	952	966	0.651	0.732
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.2219	0.0137	0.0616	2.2212	1.4904	2092	2055	0.195	0.249
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8098	0.0162	0.0200	2.3547	1.5345	1472	1377	0.777	0.842
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.3949	0.0209	0.0528	6.5773	2.5646	3777	3611	0.353	0.437
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.3002	0.0117	0.0389	1.8690	1.3671	2996	2885	0.277	0.324
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2245	0.0160	0.0714	2.0341	1.4262	1472	1377	0.192	0.257
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.3603	0.0217	0.0604	1.3523	1.1629	680	660	0.317	0.404
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.1384	0.0145	0.1045	1.2719	1.1278	781	726	0.109	0.167
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1457	0.0088	0.0605	2.0430	1.4293	3437	3270	0.128	0.163
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.1713	0.0085	0.0496	1.8347	1.3545	3777	3611	0.154	0.188

Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.5408	0.0157	0.0291	3.5973	1.8967	3777	3611	0.509	0.572
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2001	0.0116	0.0580	1.7135	1.3090	1992	2040	0.177	0.223
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.7432	0.0241	0.0325	1.3932	1.1803	442	457	0.695	0.792
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.3952	0.0282	0.0713	1.5485	1.2444	452	467	0.339	0.452
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.3986	0.0270	0.0678	1.3849	1.1768	442	456	0.345	0.453
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.5894	0.0256	0.0435	1.2423	1.1146	446	459	0.538	0.641
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.2084	0.0205	0.0985	1.1855	1.0888	452	465	0.167	0.249
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0302	0.0045	0.1485	1.5983	1.2642	2263	2327	0.021	0.039
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.4757	0.0742	0.1559	1.5217	1.2336	68	70	0.327	0.624
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0915	0.0061	0.0671	1.0544	1.0269	2263	2327	0.079	0.104
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1600	0.0293	0.1834	1.3701	1.1705	207	215	0.101	0.219
Under-fives sleeping under insecticide treated nets	CH.11	0.0788	0.0114	0.1448	4.1703	2.0421	2263	2327	0.056	0.102
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.2032	0.0118	0.0583	2.0149	1.4195	2263	2327	0.180	0.227
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.3303	0.0257	0.0778	1.4609	1.2087	460	490	0.279	0.382
Support for learning	CD.1	0.7853	0.0115	0.0147	1.8365	1.3552	2263	2327	0.762	0.808
Birth registration	CP.1	0.2098	0.0157	0.0749	3.4654	1.8615	2263	2327	0.178	0.241

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: South West

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nigeria 2007

	Table	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	CH.10	0.0271	0.0036	0.1337	1.6730	1.2934	4801	3355	0.020	0.034
Household availability of ITNs	CH.10	0.0239	0.0032	0.1348	1.4898	1.2206	4801	3355	0.017	0.030
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	0.8300	0.0189	0.0228	7.6813	2.7715	4205	3024	0.792	0.868
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.71139	0.02779	0.03907	12.61670	3.55200	17632	3355	0.656	0.767
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.38873	0.02519	0.06480	8.95686	2.99280	17632	3355	0.338	0.439
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.92856	0.00893	0.00962	2.32682	1.52539	2833	1936	0.911	0.946

Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.74841	0.01392	0.01860	1.53713	1.23981	2197	1495	0.721	0.776
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.53674	0.02880	0.05365	1.22066	1.10483	526	367	0.479	0.594
Child labour 5 - 14	CP.2	0.26787	0.01482	0.05533	3.62400	1.90368	4742	3236	0.238	0.298
Child labour 5 - 17	CP.2A	0.25974	0.01405	0.05410	3.98408	1.99602	5690	3880	0.232	0.288
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.07678	0.00665	0.08661	3.37479	1.83706	7925	5411	0.063	0.090
Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11	0.03826	0.00520	0.13592	3.97643	1.99410	7925	5411	0.028	0.049
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.7556	0.0269	0.0356	2.3270	1.5255	940	594	0.702	0.809
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8394	0.0255	0.0304	2.8706	1.6943	940	594	0.788	0.890
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3186	0.0177	0.0555	1.9737	1.4049	2216	1371	0.283	0.354
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8457	0.0163	0.0192	1.4729	1.2136	1157	728	0.813	0.878
Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7	0.6622	0.0195	0.0295	3.6645	1.9143	3396	2147	0.623	0.701
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1738	0.0119	0.0687	1.7573	1.3256	2799	1770	0.150	0.198
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2020	0.0170	0.0840	1.2986	1.1396	1157	728	0.168	0.236
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.4750	0.0484	0.1018	1.7719	1.3311	245	190	0.378	0.572
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0807	0.0145	0.1792	1.0606	1.0298	598	377	0.052	0.110
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0966	0.0075	0.0778	1.2181	1.1037	2852	1883	0.082	0.112
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.1424	0.0121	0.0850	2.5761	1.6050	3396	2147	0.118	0.167
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.5405	0.0186	0.0344	2.9897	1.7291	3396	2147	0.503	0.578
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.2032	0.0131	0.0646	1.3865	1.1775	1981	1303	0.177	0.229
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8419	0.0306	0.0364	1.8747	1.3692	402	267	0.781	0.903
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.4595	0.0413	0.0900	1.8655	1.3658	412	272	0.377	0.542
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.5976	0.0379	0.0635	1.5620	1.2498	393	262	0.522	0.673
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.7735	0.0405	0.0524	2.5020	1.5818	405	268	0.692	0.855
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.3564	0.0363	0.1018	1.5383	1.2403	406	269	0.284	0.429
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0106	0.0033	0.3149	1.5358	1.2393	2215	1451	0.004	0.017
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	14	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0625	0.0091	0.1450	2.0339	1.4261	2215	1451	0.044	0.081
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.1734	0.0343	0.1977	0.6891	0.8301	139	85	0.105	0.242
Under-fives sleeping under	CH.11	0.0309	0.0053	0.1717	1.3629	1.1674	2215	1451	0.020	0.042

insecticide treated nets										
Fever in last two weeks	CH.12	0.0972	0.0090	0.0929	1.3460	1.1602	2215	1451	0.079	0.115
Antimalarial treatment	CH.12	0.4250	0.0418	0.0985	1.0606	1.0298	215	149	0.341	0.509
Support for learning	CD.1	0.7157	0.0173	0.0241	2.1262	1.4581	2215	1451	0.681	0.750
Birth registration	CP.1	0.3566	0.0223	0.0624	3.1318	1.7697	2215	1451	0.312	0.401

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases:

Appendix D: Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population
Single-year distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Nigeria, 2007

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,681	2.7	1,797	2.9
1	1,670	2.7	1,533	2.5
2	1,741	2.8	1,717	2.8
3	1,899	3.0	1,835	3.0
4	1,473	2.3	1,352	2.2
5	2,481	3.9	2,429	3.9
6	2,315	3.7	2,144	3.5
7	2,248	3.6	2,036	3.3
8	2,151	3.4	2,113	3.4
9	1,445	2.3	1,467	2.4
10	2,445	3.9	2,195	3.5
11	1,068	1.7	944	1.5
12	1,933	3.1	1,874	3.0
13	1,271	2.0	1,371	2.2
14	1,259	2.0	1,932	3.1
15	1,840	2.9	887	1.4
16	1,066	1.7	810	1.3
17	997	1.6	677	1.1
18	1,623	2.6	1,616	2.6
19	757	1.2	763	1.2
20	1,897	3.0	1,849	3.0
21	576	0.9	646	1.0
22	895	1.4	970	1.6
23	651	1.0	724	1.2
24	525	0.8	666	1.1
25	1,537	2.4	2,070	3.3
26	569	0.9	794	1.3
27	624	1.0	894	1.4
28	768	1.2	997	1.6
29	353	0.6	537	0.9
30	2,007	3.2	2,196	3.5
31	297	0.5	368	0.6
32	696	1.1	772	1.2
33	265	0.4	380	0.6
34	295	0.5	398	0.6
35	1,652	2.6	1,597	2.6
36	335	0.5	427	0.7
37	393	0.6	420	0.7
38	518	0.8	536	0.9
39	269	0.4	297	0.5
40	1,838	2.9	1,388	2.2
41	165	0.3	186	0.3
42	504	0.8	390	0.6
43	212	0.3	242	0.4
44	137	0.2	149	0.2
45	1,356	2.2	851	1.4
46	186	0.3	221	0.4
47	277	0.4	218	0.4
48	341	0.5	309	0.5
49	204	0.3	139	0.2
50	1,461	2.3	2,110	3.4
51	111	0.2	348	0.6
52	256	0.4	617	1.0
53	155	0.2	300	0.5
54	155	0.2	207	0.3
55	773	1.2	782	1.3
56	213	0.3	195	0.3
57	176	0.3	133	0.2
58	249	0.4	233	0.4
59	135	0.2	92	0.1
60	1,322	2.1	1,064	1.7
61	80	0.1	66	0.1
62	235	0.4	176	0.3
63	107	0.2	70	0.1
64	96	0.2	58	0.1
65	652	1.0	503	0.8
66	62	0.1	40	0.1
67	128	0.2	86	0.1
68	152	0.2	153	0.2
69	49	0.1	41	0.1
70	828	1.3	467	0.8
71	54	0.1	16	0.0
72	149	0.2	75	0.1
73	59	0.1	27	0.0
74	47	0.1	22	0.0
75	332	0.5	169	0.3
76	49	0.1	46	0.1
77	25	0.0	7	0.0
78	77	0.1	45	0.1
79	33	0.1	18	0.0
80+	754	1.2	442	0.7
DK/ Missing	270	0.4	160	0.3
Total	62,950	100.0	61,888	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women
Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Nigeria, 2007

		Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Number	Percent	
Age	10-14	8,315	.	.	.
	15-19	4,753	4,079	17.0	85.8
	20-24	4,855	4,190	17.5	86.3
	25-29	5,291	4,878	20.3	92.2
	30-34	4,115	3,915	16.3	95.1
	35-39	3,276	3,081	12.9	94.0
	40-44	2,355	2,219	9.3	94.2
	45-49	1,739	1,612	6.7	92.7
	50-54	3,581	.	.	.
15-49		26,385	23,974	100.0	90.9

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5s
Household population of children age 0-7, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Nigeria, 2007

		Household population of children age 0-7	Interviewed children age 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
		Number	Number	Percent	
Age	0	3,477	3,380	20.9	97.2
	1	3,203	3,104	19.2	96.9
	2	3,459	3,347	20.7	96.8
	3	3,734	3,625	22.4	97.1
	4	2,826	2,744	16.9	97.1
	5	4,911	.	.	.
	6	4,459	.	.	.
	7	4,284	.	.	.
0-4		16,699	16,200	100.0	97.0

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-5 children
Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Nigeria, 2007

		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age in months	0-2	416	5.0	416	5.1	832	5.0
	3-5	425	5.1	476	5.8	901	5.4
	6-8	416	5.0	422	5.2	838	5.1
	9-11	373	4.4	430	5.3	803	4.9
	12-14	738	8.8	668	8.2	1,406	8.5
	15-17	355	4.2	342	4.2	697	4.2
	18-20	281	3.4	268	3.3	549	3.3
	21-23	282	3.4	252	3.1	534	3.2
	24-26	843	10.0	838	10.3	1,681	10.2
	27-29	298	3.5	300	3.7	598	3.6
	30-32	273	3.2	283	3.5	555	3.4
	33-35	322	3.8	271	3.3	593	3.6
	36-38	893	10.6	857	10.5	1,750	10.6
	39-41	364	4.3	343	4.2	707	4.3
	42-44	339	4.0	332	4.1	671	4.1
	45-47	303	3.6	297	3.6	600	3.6
	48-50	786	9.4	673	8.3	1,459	8.8
	51-53	249	3.0	239	2.9	488	2.9
	54-56	235	2.8	236	2.9	470	2.8
	57-59	206	2.5	210	2.6	416	2.5
Total		8,396	100.0	8,153	100.0	16,549	100.0

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods
Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (Household questionnaire, weighted), Nigeria, 2007

Age in household questionnaire			
	Age and period ratios		Total
	Male	Female	
1	0.98	0.91	0.95
2	0.98	1.01	1.00
3	1.11	1.12	1.12
4	0.76	0.72	0.74
5	1.19	1.23	1.21
6	0.99	0.97	0.98
. 8	. 1.10	. 1.13	. 1.12
9	0.72	0.76	0.74
10	1.48	1.43	1.46
.	.	.	.
13	0.85	0.79	0.82
14	0.86	1.38	1.12
15	1.33	0.73	1.05
16	0.82	1.02	0.90
17	0.81	0.65	0.74
18	0.89	0.66	0.78
.	.	.	.
23	0.94	0.92	0.93
24	0.58	0.58	0.58
25	1.75	1.76	1.76
. 48	. 1.24	. 1.39	. 1.31
49	0.31	0.16	0.23
50	2.47	2.44	2.45

Age in women's questionnaire	
	Age and period ratios: Female

Age in years in women's questionnaire	
23 years	0.91
Months since last birth in women's questionnaire	
24 months	0.56
25 months	1.77
6-11 months	0.97
12-17 months	1.17
18-23 months	0.81
24-29 months	1.20
30-35	0.79

Table DQ.6: Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (Under-5 questionnaire, weighted), Nigeria, 2007

	Percent with missing information	Number
Month of birth under-5 only	15.2	16,549
Month and year of birth under-5	1.9	16,549
Weight	0.3	16,549
Height	0.4	16,549
Height or weight	0.5	16,549

Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire: Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted), Nigeria, 2007

Age	Mother in the household					Mother not in the household				Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Child (<15) interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Child (<15) interviewed		
0	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,477
1	97.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,203
2	95.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,459
3	93.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	5.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,734
4	91.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,826
Total	95.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,699

Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age
Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year, Nigeria, 2007

Age in years	Pre-schl/kindergatten	Primary						Secondary						Higher	Non-standard	Not attending school	Total	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				Percent	Number
5	22.7	8.3	5.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	60.2	100.0	4,911
6	20.4	14.2	15.5	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	42.6	100.0	4,459
7	10.6	10.0	21.6	10.5	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	40.5	100.0	4,284
8	4.2	5.8	18.4	17.2	9.1	3.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	37.7	100.0	4,264
9	3.0	4.0	14.2	19.4	15.6	7.2	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	30.2	100.0	2,912
10	1.5	2.1	7.7	13.4	14.0	11.2	8.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	36.1	100.0	4,641
11	0.9	1.8	5.0	8.8	14.7	15.9	16.2	3.6	4.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	25.7	100.0	2,012
12	0.8	1.0	3.2	5.3	9.3	12.9	16.8	6.3	6.2	3.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.0	30.9	100.0	3,807
13	0.3	0.6	2.0	3.0	4.7	9.2	16.2	9.3	10.5	6.7	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	30.1	100.0	2,641
14	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.3	2.5	4.2	12.5	6.9	11.1	10.6	9.3	5.1	1.8	0.2	1.0	30.7	100.0	3,190
15	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	8.7	5.9	10.0	11.6	10.1	7.4	3.4	0.2	1.1	34.4	100.0	2,727
16	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.8	5.2	5.4	9.0	11.0	12.8	13.2	8.4	0.9	0.7	28.9	100.0	1,875
17	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.2	3.1	5.3	9.2	11.0	12.8	15.9	1.4	0.8	33.9	100.0	1,674
18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.3	2.1	3.5	4.8	5.9	10.7	11.7	2.1	0.6	54.7	100.0	3,238
19	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	3.7	5.2	9.1	15.3	5.6	0.5	55.0	100.0	1,520
20	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.5	5.2	9.4	4.5	0.9	71.8	100.0	3,747
21	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.7	5.4	12.5	10.4	0.4	64.0	100.0	1,222
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.3	3.3	9.8	9.0	0.7	72.2	100.0	1,866
23	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.4	10.0	10.0	0.1	74.1	100.0	1,375

24	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.5	5.2	13.0	0.3	76.9	100.0	1,191
Total	5.0	3.6	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.1	5.2	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.7	1.7	1.0	44.5	100.0	57,556

Table DQ.9: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living
Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children by age of women (weighted), Nigeria, 2007

Age	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio of children ever born	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio of living children	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio of deceased children	Number of women
15-19	444	447	0.99	380	408	0.93	64	39	1.62	4,215
20-24	2,279	2,075	1.10	1,982	1,828	1.08	297	247	1.20	4,303
25-29	5,810	5,350	1.09	5,007	4,682	1.07	804	668	1.20	4,972
30-34	7,184	6,607	1.09	6,215	5,813	1.07	969	794	1.22	3,988
35-39	7,434	6,873	1.08	6,319	5,990	1.05	1,116	883	1.26	3,150
40-44	6,331	5,915	1.07	5,280	5,020	1.05	1,051	896	1.17	2,270
45-49	5,001	4,779	1.05	4,100	4,028	1.02	901	751	1.20	1,666
Total	34,485	32,047	1.08	29,283	27,769	1.05	5,202	4,278	1.22	24,565

Table DQ.10: Distribution of women by time since last birth
Distribution of women aged 15-49 years with at least one live birth (weighted), by months since last birth, Nigeria, 2007

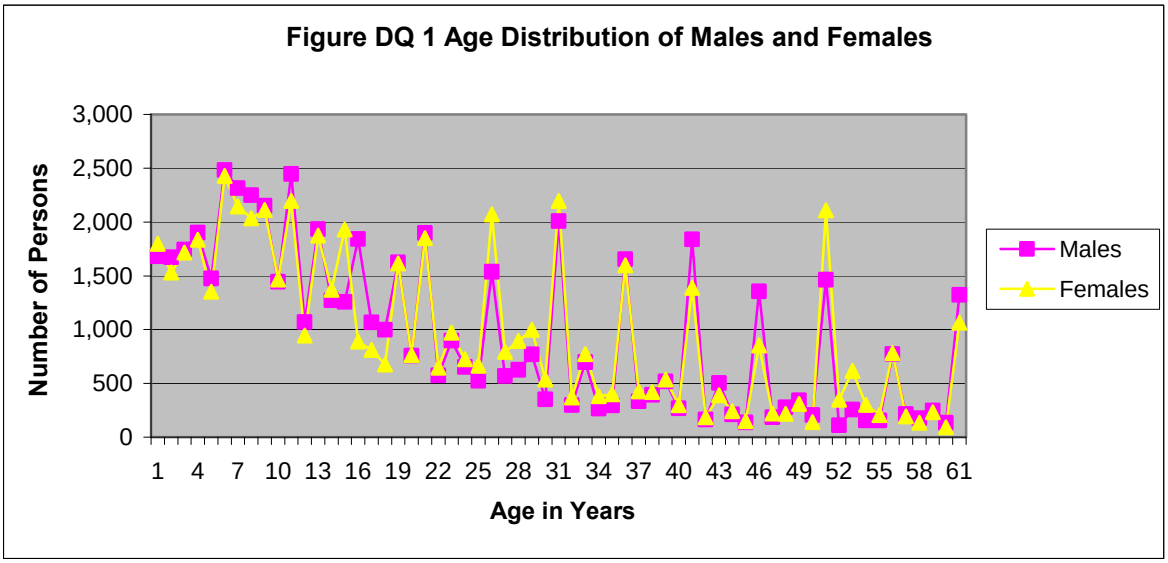
Months since last birth	Number	Percent		Months since last birth	Number	Percent
0	195	2.2		19	213	2.4
1	308	3.5		20	165	1.9
2	307	3.5		21	220	2.5
3	335	3.8		22	178	2.0
4	295	3.3		23	230	2.6
5	301	3.4		24	333	3.8
6	314	3.5		25	341	3.9
7	298	3.4		26	306	3.5
8	283	3.2		27	161	1.8
9	320	3.6		28	135	1.5
10	280	3.2		29	129	1.5
11	237	2.7		30	130	1.5
12	359	4.1		31	146	1.7
13	419	4.7		32	155	1.8
14	396	4.5		33	154	1.7
15	264	3.0		34	144	1.6
16	224	2.5		35	147	1.7
17	219	2.5		Total	8,858	100.0
18	214	2.4				

Appendix Da: NOTES ON DATA QUALITY

Quality assessment study of the data has confirmed a number of quality problems in MICS Nigeria 2007. In the following paragraphs we set out these problems offering the likely causes as well as some of the possible implications for data quality and accuracy of estimates of characteristics and indicators emanating from the data

Age Heaping

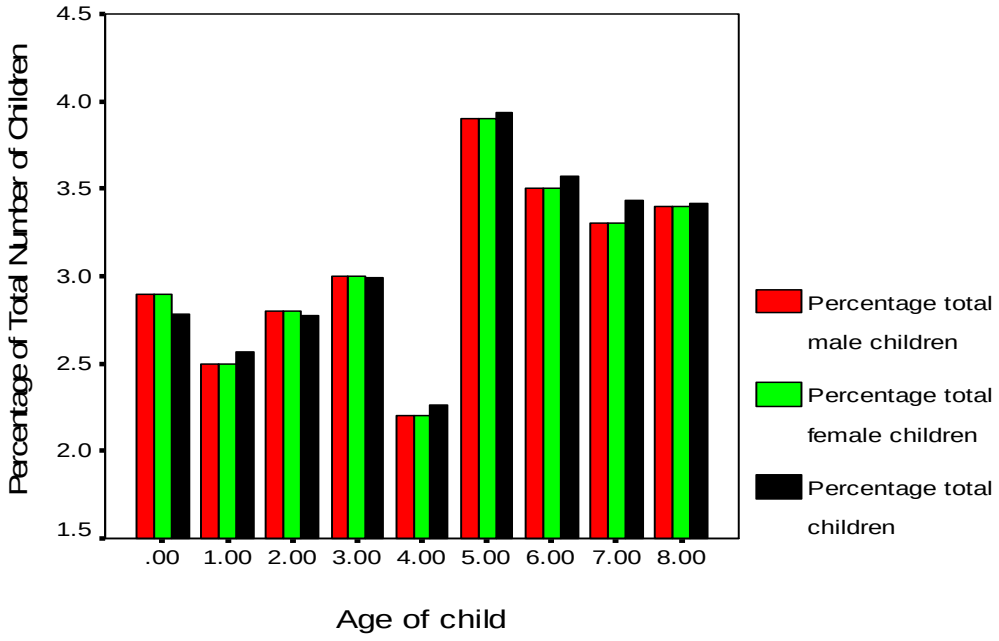
Large amount of heaping exists at ages with digits ending in 0 and 5 except at age 15.This exception is not genuine being yet evidence of some other quality problem (Table DQ.1 Table DQ.5 and, Figure DQ.1)). Illiteracy particularly un respect of women respondents, cultural bias for figures ending with 0 and 5, cultural practice that counts in 5s, poor book keeping habit, burden of length of questionnaire, and other reasons Age heaping is also evident in the male age data. This problem could lead to a false impression of the age structure resulting from some over-representation of persons of ages ending in digits 0 and 5. There could be bias in weighted estimate of any characteristic that depends on age structure e.g. mortality rate. Effect is less in respect of characteristics that depend on age grouping where the ages ending 0 or 5 are less important and where differentials in respect of the characteristics of interest about the heaps are trivial.



Out-Transfer of Ages of Women and Children

Large out-transfer of children from target group 0-4 year old (Table DQ.3, Figure DQ.2) and of women from the target group 15-49 year-old was evident; a proof is the unlikely pyramidal structure of age distribution; some children of genuine age 4 (or even lower) must 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 been recorded as 14 years old or younger; and some women truly aged 49 years or lower have had their ages recorded as 50 or higher (Figure DQ.3). Possible effects of the out-transfers could include a substantial 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. This means that children aged 4 years and women aged 15 and 49 years respectively may have been poorly reflected in the sample; it means that these children and women have been under-sampled, that is children aged 0-4 and women aged 15-24, 45-49 and 15-49 may have been quite severely under-represented.

Figure DQ.2 Percentage Distribution by Age of Child (0-8 years) by Sex



Estimates of group characteristics of the children under 5 and of women in each of the affected age groups stand adequate and credible as long as sample size posed no serious precision problem. But combined estimates derived from weighted estimation would have problem of bias particularly if there are differences across ages and age groups.

Lower Response Rates Among Younger Women.

Differential response rates are noted across age group, lower among the younger women aged 15-24 years (Table DQ.2) (Figure DQ.4); this translates in to differential representation and data accuracy across the age groups. The likely effect includes a distortion of the weights and a bias in estimates. But response rate ranged from 86 to 95 percent; bottom 86 percent seems quite adequate though quite less than MICS3 suggested bottom figure of 90 percent The fear is that some bias in favour of the older women may result particularly in combined estimates across ages; inevitably, this could detract from the accuracy of results particularly if the non-respondents coincide with a sub-group with characteristics that are distinct from the rest of the population.

Figure DQ.3. Relative Percentage Distribution by Age (0-60) and Sex

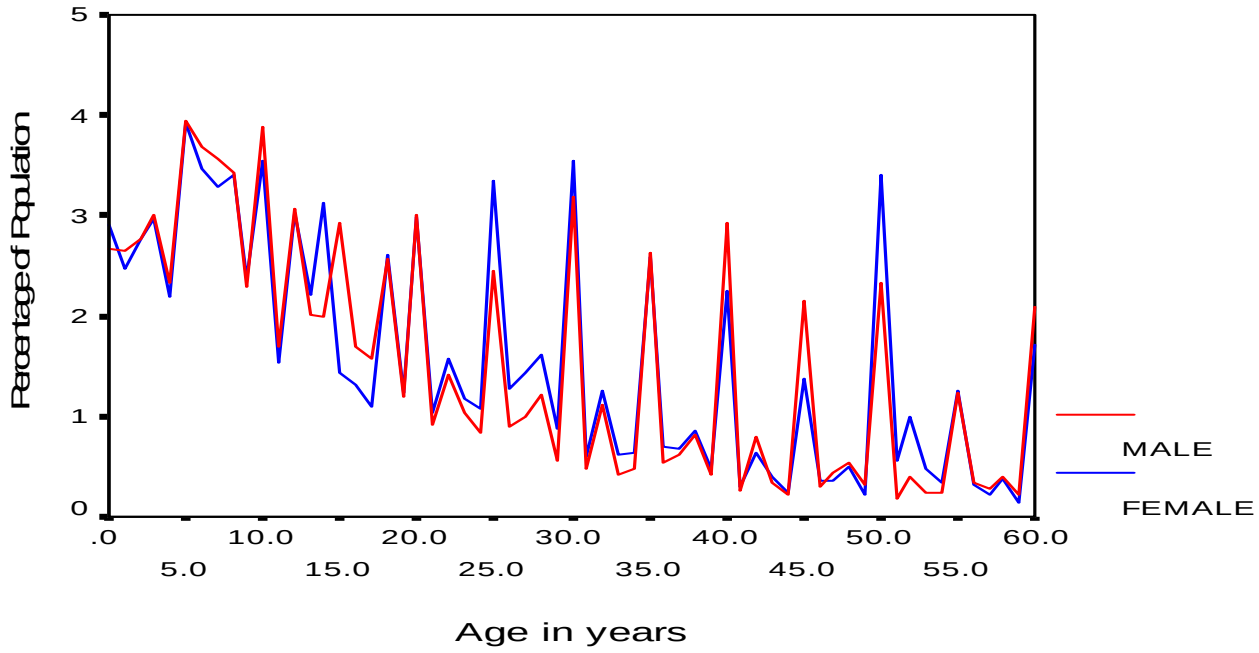
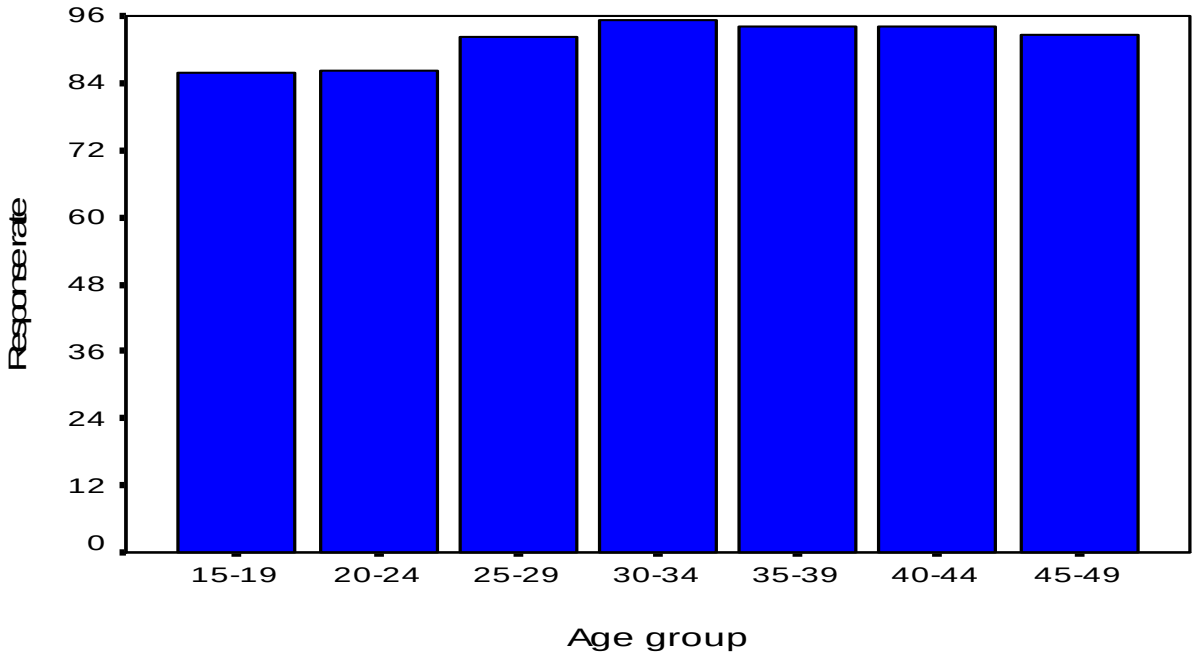


Figure DQ.4
MICS3 Women Response Rates



Incomplete information on dates, month, year of birth and marriage

Age data featured disproportionately large amount of 'missing' and 'don't know' in data on dates of marriages of women and births of children and adults. This is a problem of the poor or the uneducated or the rural person the poor; it is a problem aggravated by characteristic inadequate birth registration and poor record keeping habits. The cost could be a substantial reduction in effective sample size impacting adversely on the accuracy of estimates of child outcomes that require an accurate recollection of dates of birth of the child and of landmarks in child history e.g. weaning, breastfeeding food supplementation, vaccination, pre-school development. Good recollection of dates of events is also a vital requirement for quality of results on mortality rates.

Large Over-Age Children in Pre-School and Primary Schools

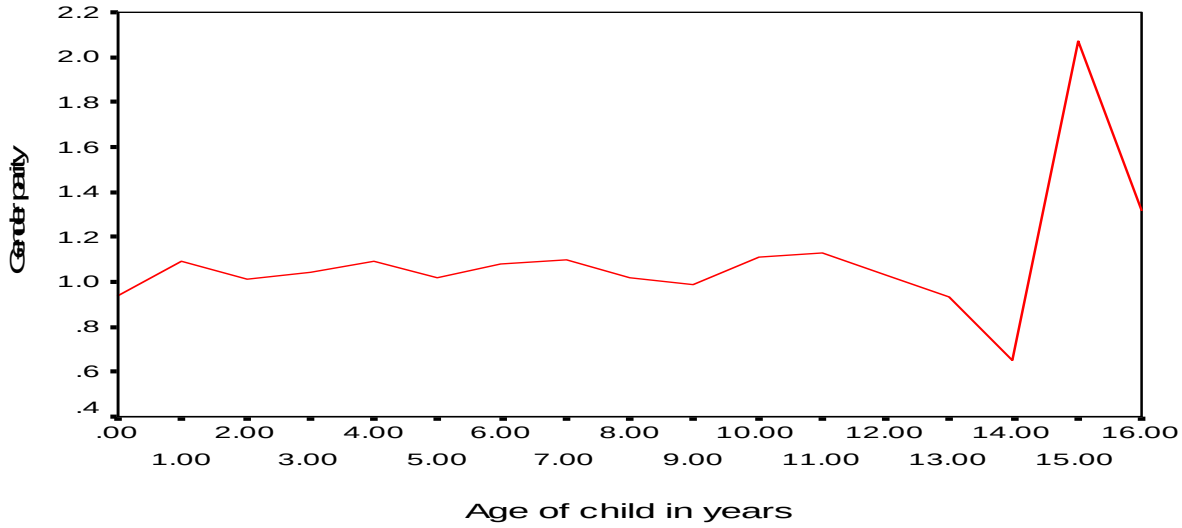
There are large numbers of household members' age 8+ attending pre-school, similar unexpected numbers of household members at quite unexpected ages are attending other levels of schools including the primary. If these are confirmed as errors, then they probably suggest incorrect trend and a misrepresentation of pre-school development and primary school attendance; it means an under-estimation of primary school attendance ratio and a general loss of accuracy in the results

On the other hand, it is evident that there is a strong diagonal feature if we take the ages in groups e.g. 5-7, 6-8, etc; this suggests there could be some late starts in primary school enrolment, a feature that splits over into the higher grades of the primary school and beyond.

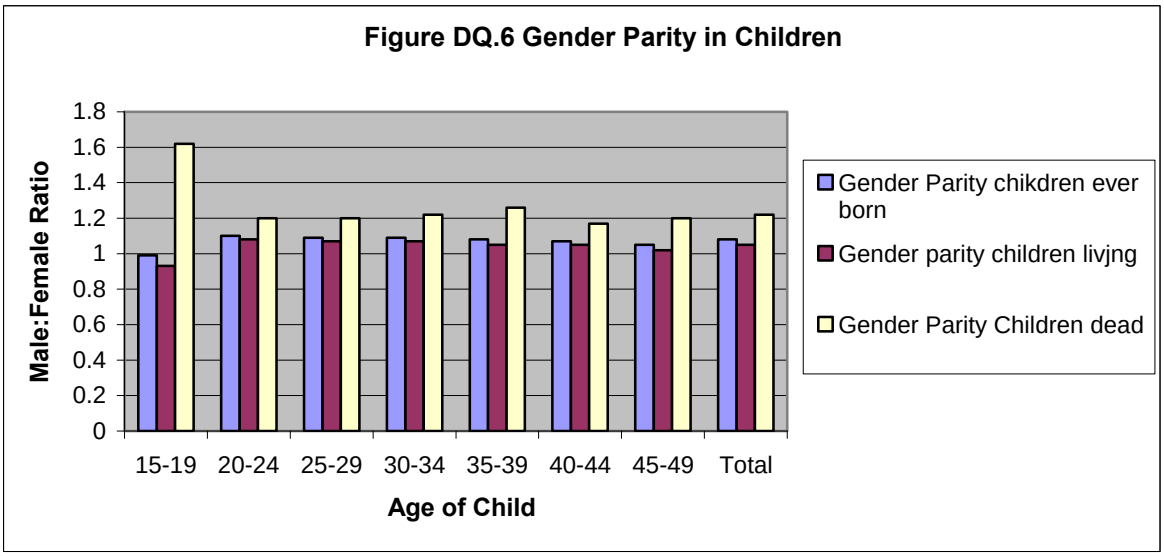
Large Male-Female Ratio

Sex ratios at birth are consistently above the expected 1.05-1.06 level (Tables DQ.1 & DQ.9 and Figures DQ.4-DQ.5). This usually indicates that some female children are not declared. This criticism suggests possible under-sampling of the female and in its wake an under-representation of the female children; it would also suggest a tilt to male sex domination beyond the norm.

Figure DQ.5. Distribution of Male: Female Ratio by Age

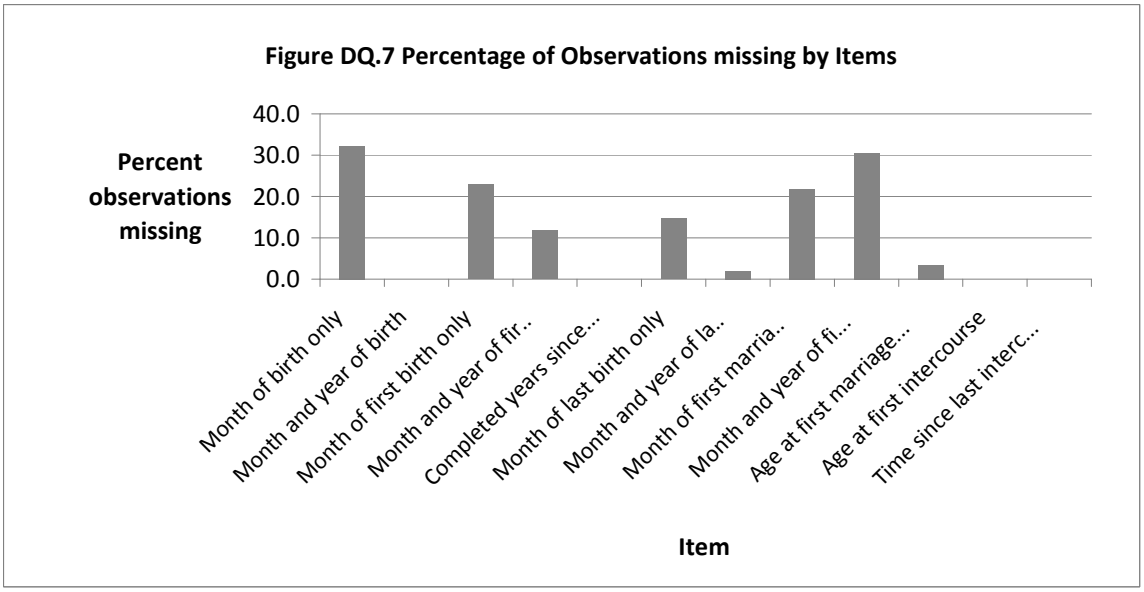


Under-declaration of female children necessarily distorts sex ratio figure and gender balance; an under-sampling of the girl-children reduces the sample size and the precision of estimate of girl-child outcomes. It could also affect estimates of sex differentials.



Large Exclusion o Children in the Calculation of Anthropometrical Child Outcomes

A large number of children are excluded from the tabulations on malnourishment, because of missing data (Table DQ.5) Some 29 percent of all children under 5 are excluded from the analysis. This figure includes 11 percent who were excluded because the weight and/or height measurements were out of range, and 17 percent for who date of birth was incomplete; the exclusions were 17% due to missing date or year of birth and other causes. The missing cases could as well be children of the most poorly educated mothers or children in the poorest wealth index quintiles. Hence malnutrition could be more prevalent and more intense among them. In effect, the true state of malnutrition in the country could be more serious than depicted by the data.



Heaping of height and weight measurements

Considerable heaping of height and weight measurements around decimal point 0 and 0.5 most especially around 0 has been observed. Apparently figures ending 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 were rounded down to next whole number below. Figures ending 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.8 were rounded up to the whole number above while figures ending 0.5 were left alone because canvassers would not know whether to round up or down (Figures 8a 8b). The errors here could mutually cancel

out; the mean and the standard deviation may not be significantly distorted, and the bias minimal. But if the individual measurement is considered against an interval to decide the level of malnourishment of the individual child, then the effect of the difference of magnitude 0.1 to 0.4 arising from rounding up or down of the individual measurement may be more than trivial The extent of distortions associated with the tabulated results would depend on the extent to which differences of 0.1 to 0.4 in measurements of individual weight and height respectively influence the placement of an individual on the weight for age (underweight), height for age (stunting) and weight for height (wasting) scales respectively. Weights are measured in kg and height in cm; it is unlikely that differences of magnitude 0.1 – 0.4 cm in height and 0.1-0.4 kg in weight would make any significant difference in these placements.

Low Child Mortality Rates

Estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates by MICS Nigeria 2007 are low.. Some inconsistency, incomparability and incompatibility with previous survey results is suspected. Criticism that the figures are under-estimates, if well-founded means that child deaths have been under reported, or age structures of the children and of the ,others have been misreported or that the calculating method is sensitive to such misreporting.

Figure DQ.8a Infant Mortality Rates: Recent National Surveys Nigeria

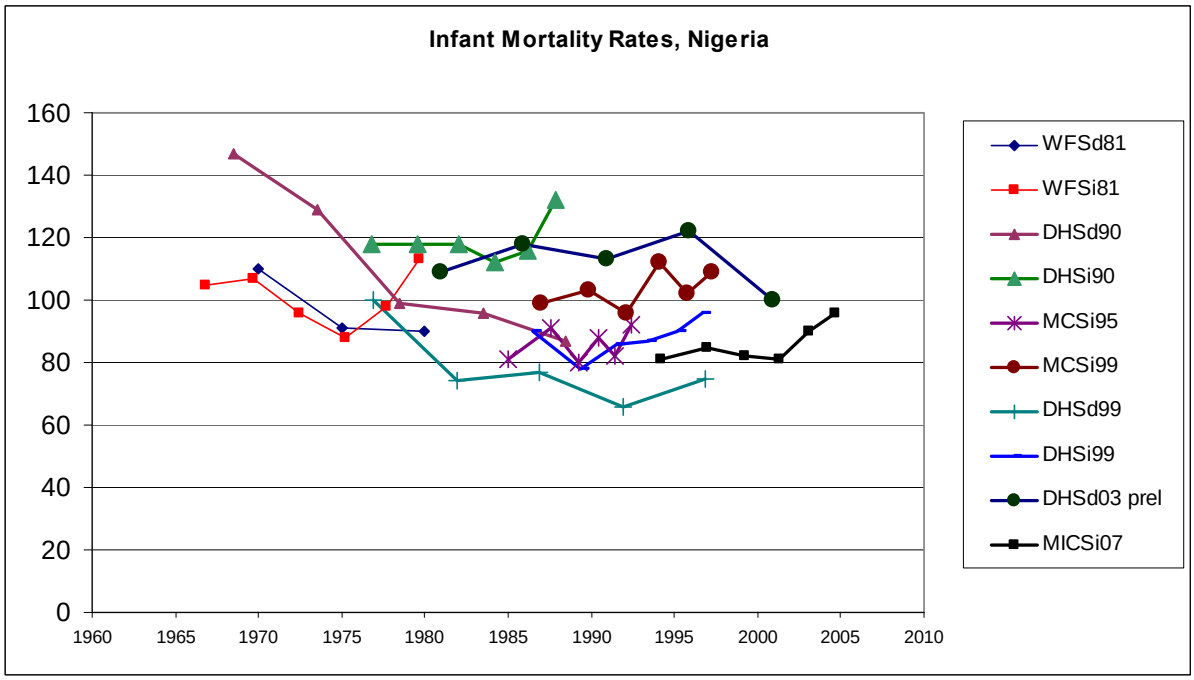


Figure DQ.8b. Under-5 Mortality rates: Recent National Surveys Nigeria

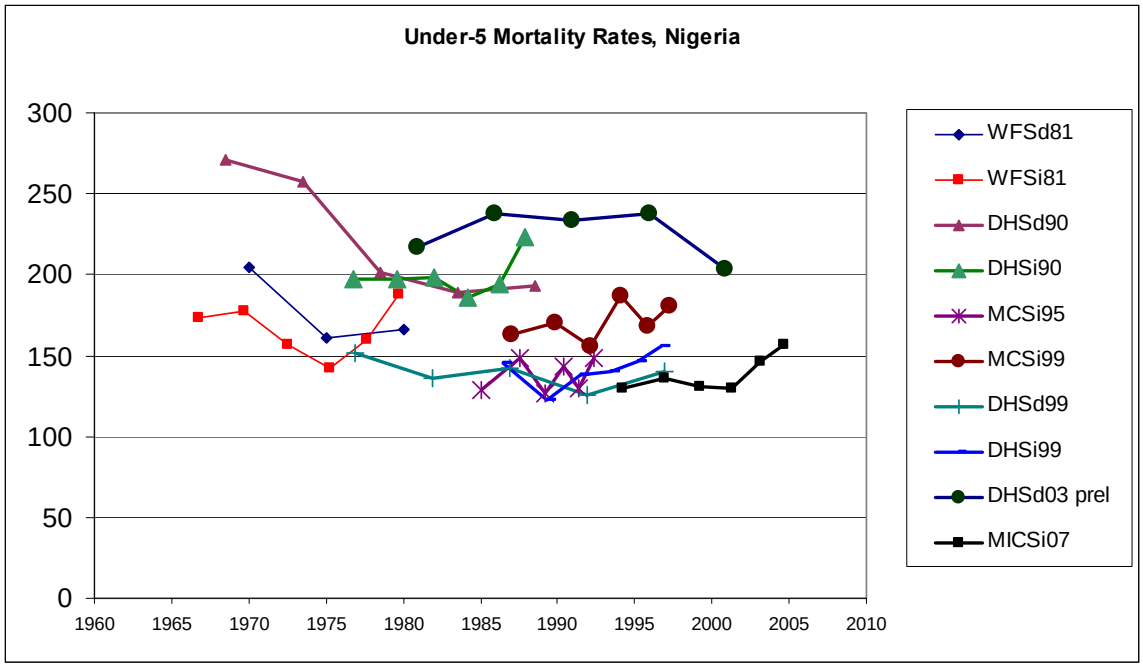


Figure DQ .9a. Heaping in Weight Measurement

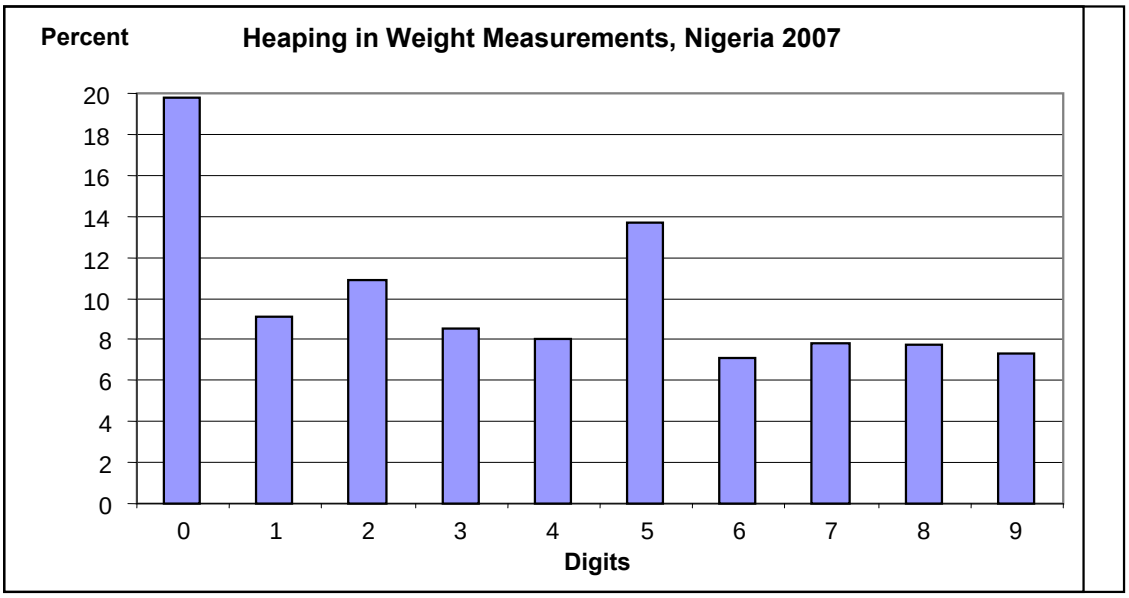
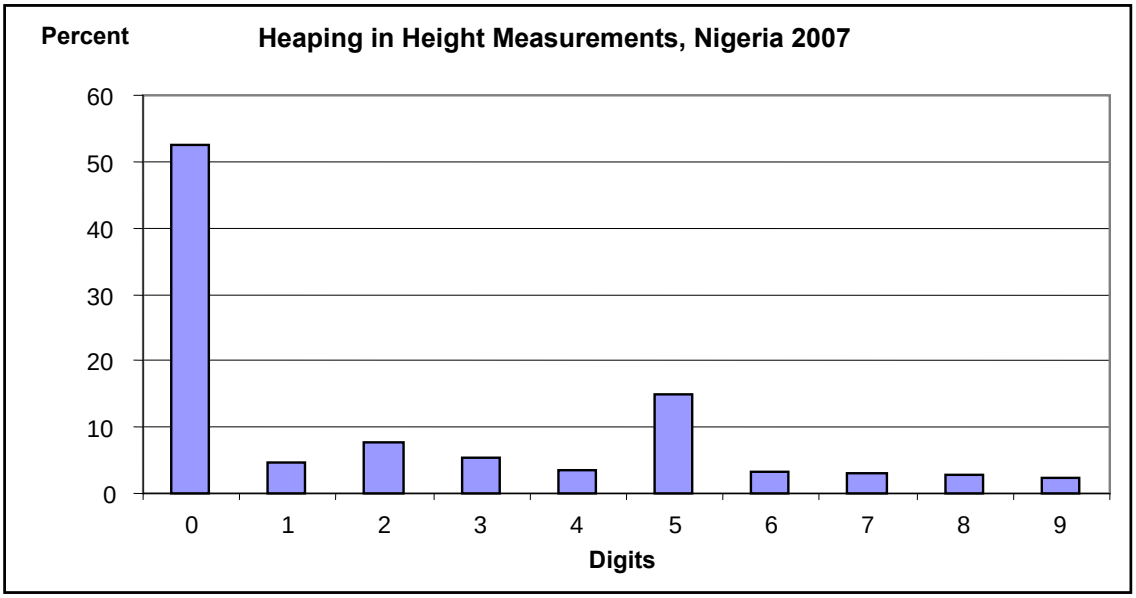


Figure DQ .9b. Heaping in Height Measurement



TABULATIONS

Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews
Numbers of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Nigeria, 2007

		Sampled households	Occupied households	Interviewed households	Household response rate	Eligible women	Interviewed women	Women response rate	Women's overall response rate	Eligible children under 5	Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	Child response rate	Children's overall response rate
Area:	Rural	20,825	20,735	19,569	94.4	19, 674	17,928	91.1	86.0	12,898	12,494	96.9	91.4
Sector	Urban	7,778	7,696	7,166	93.1	7,419	6,637	89.5	83.3	4,195	4,055	96.7	90.0
	North central	5,145	5,130	4,900	95.5	5,301	4,569	86.2	82.3	3,242	3,048	94.0	89.8
Geopolitical zones	North east	5171	5163	4867	94.3	5231	4985	95.3	89.8	3365	3277	97.4	91.8
	North west	5,600	5,581	5,486	98.3	5,844	5,810	99.4	97.7	4,431	4,420	99.8	98.1
	South east	3,770	3,743	3,440	91.9	3,461	2,845	82.2	75.5	1,767	1,684	95.3	87.6
	South south	4,486	4,438	4,069	91.7	4,103	3,611	88.0	80.7	2,406	2,327	96.7	88.7
	South west	4431	4376	3973	90.8	3153	2745	87.1	79.0	1882	1793	95.3	86.5
	Abia	786	783	729	93.1	642	580	90.3	84.1	340	332	97.6	90.9
	Adamawa	852	851	842	98.9	891	875	98.2	97.2	411	411	100.0	98.9
	Akwa-Ibom	738	729	695	95.3	733	632	86.2	82.2	487	470	96.5	92.0
State	Anambra	698	691	601	87.0	754	447	59.3	51.6	347	311	89.6	78.0
	Bauchi	968	967	936	96.8	1,075	1,062	98.8	95.6	789	787	99.7	96.5
	Bayelsa	815	802	675	84.2	709	595	83.9	70.6	510	487	95.5	80.4
	Benue	750	750	713	95.1	804	657	81.7	77.7	526	487	92.6	88.0
	Borno	987	981	844	86.0	814	762	93.6	80.5	473	457	96.6	83.1
	Cross-River	742	733	666	90.9	711	658	92.5	84.1	369	360	97.6	88.6
	Delta	744	736	683	92.8	587	541	92.2	85.5	333	329	98.8	91.7
	Ebonyi	739	734	701	95.5	789	681	86.3	82.4	469	449	95.7	91.4
	Edo	746	743	724	97.4	710	660	93.0	90.6	391	382	97.7	95.2
	Ekiti	746	743	688	92.6	467	428	91.6	84.9	276	271	98.2	90.9
	Enugu	720	715	672	94.0	708	623	88.0	82.7	341	332	97.4	91.5
	Gombe	732	732	665	90.8	677	626	92.5	84.0	434	400	92.2	83.7
	Imo	827	820	737	89.9	568	514	90.5	81.3	270	260	96.3	86.5
	Jigawa	823	811	786	96.9	917	915	99.8	96.7	821	819	99.8	96.7
	Kaduna	749	747	737	98.7	866	855	98.7	97.4	681	679	99.7	98.4
	Kano	745	745	739	99.2	682	674	98.8	98.0	598	596	99.7	98.9
	Katsina	752	752	752	100.0	776	776	100.0	100.0	546	546	100.0	100.0
	Kebbi	841	837	793	94.7	826	816	98.8	93.6	509	505	99.2	94.0
	Kogi	735	733	693	94.5	593	529	89.2	84.3	326	312	95.7	90.5
	Kwara	746	740	716	96.8	505	474	93.9	90.8	330	320	97.0	93.8
	Lagos	745	714	618	86.6	652	598	91.7	79.4	351	342	97.4	84.3
	Nasarawa	714	711	669	94.1	904	616	68.1	64.1	544	466	85.7	80.6
	Niger	742	740	723	97.7	942	866	91.9	89.8	608	585	96.2	94.0
	Ogun	749	734	662	90.2	398	373	93.7	84.5	299	283	94.6	85.4
	Ondo	734	734	717	97.7	628	529	84.2	82.3	348	329	94.5	92.4
	Osun	716	712	577	81.0	461	359	77.9	63.1	250	230	92.0	74.6
	Oyo	741	739	711	96.2	547	458	83.7	80.6	358	338	94.4	90.8
	Plataeu	719	719	682	94.9	745	705	94.6	89.8	463	449	97.0	92.0
	Rivers	701	695	626	90.1	653	525	80.4	72.4	316	299	94.6	85.2
	Sokoto	754	753	751	99.7	756	756	100.0	99.7	447	447	100.0	99.7
	Taraba	751	751	706	94.0	867	799	92.2	86.6	525	506	96.4	90.6
	Yobe	881	881	874	99.2	907	861	94.9	94.2	733	716	97.7	96.9
	Zamfara	936	936	928	99.1	1,021	1,018	99.7	98.9	829	828	99.9	99.0
	Abuja FCT	739	737	704	95.5	808	722	89.4	85.4	445	429	96.4	92.1
Total		**28,603**	**28,431**	**26,735**	**94.0**	**27,093**	**24,565**	**90.7**	**85.3**	**17,093**	**16,549**	**96.8**	**91.0**

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex
Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, Nigeria, 2007

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Age	0-4	8,465	13.4	8,234	13.3	16,699	13.4
	5-9	10,641	16.9	10,190	16.5	20,831	16.7
	10-14	7,976	12.7	8,315	13.4	16,291	13.0
	15-19	6,282	10.0	4,752	7.7	11,035	8.8
	20-24	4,545	7.2	4,855	7.8	9,400	7.5
	25-29	3,850	6.1	5,291	8.6	9,143	7.3
	30-34	3,561	5.7	4,115	6.6	7,676	6.1
	35-39	3,167	5.0	3,276	5.3	6,443	5.2
	40-44	2,856	4.5	2,355	3.8	5,211	4.2
	45-49	2,364	3.8	1,739	2.8	4,103	3.3
	50-54	2,138	3.4	3,581	5.8	5,719	4.6
	55-59	1,546	2.5	1,434	2.3	2,981	2.4
	60-64	1,840	2.9	1,433	2.3	3,273	2.6
	65-69	1,042	1.7	823	1.3	1,865	1.5
	70+	2,407	3.8	1,334	2.2	3,741	3.0
	Missing/DK	270	0.4	160	0.3	430	0.3
Dependency age groups	<15	27,082	43.0	26,738	43.2	53,820	43.1
	15-64	32,150	51.1	32,833	53.1	64,983	52.1
	65+	3,449	5.5	2,157	3.5	5,606	4.5
	Missing/DK	270	0.4	160	0.3	430	0.3
Age	Children aged 0-17	30,986	49.2	29,111	47.0	60,097	48.1
	Adults 18+ Missing/DK	31,964	50.8	32,777	53.0	64,743	51.9
Total		**62,950**	**100.0**	**61,888**	**100.0**	**124,840**	**100.0**

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases
Unweighted case with missing information about sex not shown

Table HH.3: Household composition
Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Nigeria, 2007

		Weighted percent	Number of households weighted	Number of households unweighted
Sex of household head	Male	84.1	22,477	22,725
	Female	15.9	4,256	4,007
	Missing/DK	(*)	0	1
State	Abia	1.8	485	729
	Adamawa	2.1	561	842
	Akwa-Ibom	2.6	699	695
	Anambra	1.7	452	601
	Bauchi	3.7	1,002	936
	Bayelsa	0.6	152	675
	Benue	3.0	799	713
	Borno	3.8	1,006	844
	Cross-River	2.7	716	666
	Delta	4.2	1,120	683
	Ebonyi	1.5	408	701
	Edo	2.4	654	724
	Ekiti	1.3	348	688
	Enugu	2.1	567	672
	Gombe	1.7	462	665
	Imo	2.6	698	737
	Jigawa	2.2	586	786
	Kaduna	5.0	1,328	737
	Kano	7.1	1,899	739
	Katsina	2.3	613	752
	Kebbi	1.5	398	793
	Kogi	1.7	452	693
	Kwara	1.9	511	716
	Lagos	8.9	2,386	618
	Nasarawa	1.2	323	669
	Niger	1.7	444	723
	Ogun	2.9	779	662
	Ondo	2.7	724	717
	Osun	5.0	1,330	577
	Oyo	6.1	1,620	711
	Plataeu	1.8	477	682
	Rivers	2.8	760	626
	Sokoto	2.2	585	751
	Taraba	1.9	512	706
	Yobe	1.7	462	874
	Zamfara	1.2	320	928
	Abuja FCT	0.4	98	704
Area: Sector	Rural	66.9	17,882	19,569
	Urban	33.1	8,853	7,166
Geopolitical zones	North central	11.6	3,104	4,900
	North east	15.0	4005	4867
	North west	21.4	5,728	5,486
	South east	9.8	2,611	3,440
	South south	15.3	4,100	4,069
	South west	26.9	7187	3973
Number of household members	1	13.2	3,537	3,312
	2-3	25.9	6,913	6,619
	4-5	27.3	7,301	7,190
	6-7	18.9	5,062	5,288
	8-9	9.1	2,430	2,614
	10+	5.6	1,492	1,712
At least one child aged < 18 years		72.6	26,735	26,735
At least one child aged < 5 years		43.0	26,735	26,735
At least one woman aged 15-49 years		72.1	26,735	26,735
Total		**100.0**	**26,735**	**26,735**

(*) Unweighted Observation less than 25

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, Nigeria, 2007

		Weighted percent	Number of women weighted	Number of women unweighted
State	Abia	1.6	397	580
	Adamawa	2.2	552	875
	Akwa-Ibom	2.8	686	632
	Anambra	2.2	528	447
	Bauchi	4.4	1,072	1,062
	Bayelsa	0.6	148	595
	Benue	3.4	839	657
	Borno	3.7	904	762
	Cross-River	2.9	711	658
	Delta	3.6	896	541
	Ebonyi	1.7	428	681
	Edo	2.4	597	660
	Ekiti	0.9	220	428
	Enugu	2.3	556	623
	Gombe	1.8	438	626
	Imo	2.0	501	514
	Jigawa	2.6	636	915
	Kaduna	5.9	1,452	855
	Kano	6.6	1,632	674
	Katsina	2.4	589	776
	Kebbi	1.6	386	816
	Kogi	1.5	360	529
	Kwara	1.4	335	474
	Lagos	9.5	2,344	598
	Nasarawa	1.7	406	616
	Niger	2.2	539	866
	Ogun	1.8	436	373
	Ondo	2.4	590	529
	Osun	4.0	989	359
	Oyo	4.7	1,161	458
	Plataeu	2.0	485	705
	Rivers	3.0	739	525
	Sokoto	2.2	548	756
	Taraba	2.4	585	799
	Yobe	1.8	447	861
	Zamfara	1.3	328	1,018
	Abuja FCT	0.4	105	722
Area: Sector	Rural	67.2	16,511	18,147
	Urban	32.8	8,054	6,418
Geopolitical zones	North central	12.8	3,069	4,569
	North east	16.3	3,997	4,985
	North west	22.7	5,571	5,810
	South east	9.8	2,411	2,845
	South south	15.4	3,777	3,611
	South west	23.4	5740	2745
Age	15-19	17.2	4,215	4,127
	20-24	17.5	4,303	4,296
	25-29	20.2	4,972	4,951
	30-34	16.2	3,988	3,943
	35-39	12.8	3,150	3,158
	40-44	9.2	2,270	2,420
	45-49	6.8	1,666	1,670
Marital/Union status	Currently married/in union	70.2	17,247	17,654
	Formerly married/in union	3.9	950	903
	Never married/in union	25.9	6,368	6,008
Motherhood status	Ever gave birth	66.7	16,396	16,472
	Never gave birth	33.3	8,169	8,093
Education	None	40.1	9,843	11,348
	Primary	18.7	4,603	4,342
	Secondary +	39.7	9,761	8,298
	Non-standard curriculum	1.4	352	570
	Missing/DK	(*)	6	7
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	18.1	4,438	5,288
	Second	18.6	4,563	5,310
	Middle	18.9	4,639	4,718
	Fourth	20.8	5,117	4,656
	Richest	23.6	5,807	4,593
Total		**100.0**	**24,565**	**24,565**

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics
Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, Nigeria, 2007

		Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children weighted	Number of under-5 children unweighted
Sex	Male	50.7	8,396	8,420
	Female	49.3	8,153	8,129
State	Abia	1.4	224	332
	Adamawa	1.6	271	411
	Akwa-Ibom	2.9	485	470
	Anambra	1.6	259	311
	Bauchi	5.1	837	787
	Bayelsa	0.7	113	487
	Benue	3.5	584	487
	Borno	3.4	559	457
	Cross-River	2.4	393	360
	Delta	3.3	541	329
	Ebonyi	1.6	271	449
	Edo	2.1	350	382
	Ekiti	0.8	138	271
	Enugu	1.7	285	332
	Gombe	1.8	299	400
	Imo	1.5	254	260
	Jigawa	3.7	606	819
	Kaduna	7.3	1,216	679
	Kano	9.2	1,523	596
	Katsina	2.7	441	546
	Kebbi	1.5	253	505
	Kogi	1.3	210	312
	Kwara	1.4	233	320
	Lagos	8.1	1,343	342
	Nasarawa	1.6	260	466
	Niger	2.2	370	585
	Ogun	2.1	349	283
	Ondo	2.1	348	329
	Osun	3.5	571	230
	Oyo	4.9	809	338
	Plataeu	1.9	321	449
	Rivers	2.3	380	299
	Sokoto	2.1	345	447
	Taraba	2.3	377	506
	Yobe	2.3	384	716
	Zamfara	1.7	283	828
	Abuja FCT	0.4	61	429
Area: Sector	Rural	69.8	11,550	12,494
	Urban	30.2	4,999	4,055
Geopolitical zones	North central	12.3	2,041	3,048
	North east	16.5	2727	3277
	North west	28.2	4,668	4,420
	South east	7.8	1,292	1,684
	South south	13.7	2,263	2,327
	South west	21.5	3558	1793
Age	< 6 months	10.5	1,733	1,729
	6-11 months	9.9	1,642	1,605
	12-23 months	19.3	3,187	3,183
	24-35 months	20.7	3,427	3,450
	36-47 months	22.5	3,727	3,737
	48-59 months	17.1	2,833	2,845
Mother's education	None	46.7	7,726	8,399
	Primary	23.2	3,834	3,661
	Secondary+	28.4	4,696	4,025
	Non-standard	1.8	291	461
	Missing/DK	(*)	(3)	(3)
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	19.4	3,214	3,659
	Second	20.5	3,389	3,893
	Middle	19.9	3,293	3,273
	Fourth	20.2	3,339	3,069
	Richest	20.0	3,315	2,655
Total		**100.0**	**16,549**	**16,549**

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CM.1: Child mortality
Infant and under-five mortality rates by background and demographic characteristics [BASED ON NORTH], Nigeria, 2007

		Infant Mortality Rate*	Under-five Mortality Rate**
Sex	Male	92	144
	Female	79	131
Geopolitical zone	North central	74	117
	North east	96	157
	North west	101	166
	South east	88	142
	South south	71	111
	South west	64	99
Area	Rural	94	152
	Urban	62	96
Mother's education	None	94	153
	Primary	84	134
	Secondary+	63	97
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	100	165
	Second	100	164
	Middle	92	149
	Fourth	73	114
	Richest	54	81
Total	**Total**	**86**	**138**

* MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14
** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment
Percentage of children 0-59 months who are severely or moderately malnourished, Nigeria, 2007

		Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height			Number of children aged 0-59 months
		% below -2 SD*	% below -3 SD	% below - 2 SD**	% below - 3 SD	% below -2 SD***	% below - 3 SD	% above +2 SD	
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
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	30.6	13.3	39.4	23.8	13.6	5.3	22.0	1497
	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	18.6	3.7	25.6	12.5	8.2	1.7	5.3	3064
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;
(*) based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.2: Intitial breastfeeding
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
State	Abia	38.1	80.6	92
	Adamawa	37.5	70.0	76
	Akwa-Ibom	40.7	68.3	205
	Anambra	36.2	58.6	137
	Bauchi	5.1	70.3	139
	Bayelsa	38.8	69.2	53
	Benue	51.0	75.5	250
	Borno	37.1	65.6	179
	Cross-River	34.0	71.8	169
	Delta	28.7	61.2	214
	Ebonyi	16.6	72.4	102
	Edo	40.3	83.0	144
	Ekiti	27.9	78.7	63
	Enugu	31.8	76.7	115
	Gombe	22.2	51.9	110
	Imo	42.5	76.1	110
	Jigawa	8.3	46.0	252
	Kaduna	16.9	57.7	522
	Kano	25.2	74.5	673
	Katsina	34.4	71.8	159
	Kebbi	16.0	40.4	118
	Kogi	35.8	64.2	84
	Kwara	22.8	80.3	90
	Lagos	24.4	80.2	513
	Nasarawa	41.6	74.8	133
	Niger	41.8	73.4	114
	Ogun	12.4	59.5	141
	Ondo	5.8	79.3	135
	Osun	56.6	91.6	229
	Oyo	24.5	77.6	373
	Plataeu	44.8	75.8	134
	Rivers	26.1	66.4	167
	Sokoto	60.2	89.5	131
	Taraba	45.0	76.3	96
	Yobe	13.6	37.7	80
	Zamfara	54.1	80.4	95
	Abuja FCT	66.3	91.5	29
Area: Sector	Rural	30.5	69.0	4,486
	Urban	28.5	74.4	1,941
Geopolitical zones	North central	43.2	75.1	834
	North east	26.5	63.0	680
	North west	24.8	65.3	1,950
	South east	33.2	72.0	557
	South south	34.1	69.3	952
	South west	26.8	79.1	1,454
Months since last birth	< 6 months	27.9	69.1	1,756
	6-11 months	30.6	72.8	1,769
	12-23 months	30.7	70.2	2,902
Education	None	27.7	67.1	2,604
	Primary	32.5	72.8	1,588
	Secondary +	30.8	74.1	2,130
	Non-standard curriculum	27.5	55.1	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(1)
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	32.4	64.8	1,094
	Second	29.3	68.6	1,314
	Middle	26.7	70.5	1,276
	Fourth	31.4	74.2	1,365
	Richest	30.1	73.7	1,378
Total		**29.9**	**70.6**	**6,427**

* MICS indicator 45 (*) less than 25 unweighted 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 breastmilk 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
State	Abia	(*)	16	(*)	24	(*)	15	(*)	11	(*)	19
	Adamawa	(7.9)	25	(6.0)	33	(*)	15	(75.9)	36	(*)	6
	Akwa-Ibom	(4.0)	26	(4.5)	45	(87.5)	33	(70.0)	41	(17.2)	30
	Anambra	(*)	18	(6.5)	26	(*)	22	(*)	20	(*)	13
	Bauchi	2.7	80	3.3	96	(14.6)	44	55.1	104	(*)	12
	Bayelsa	(*)	6	(*)	10	(*)	12	(*)	11	(*)	6
	Benue	21.4	50	23.1	78	(66.7)	47	(81.1)	44	(33.3)	25
	Borno	2.8	44	2.3	54	(23.1)	32	65.8	89	(*)	6
	Cross-River	(13.0)	25	(11.1)	39	(54.8)	34	(70.4)	29	(8.3)	26
	Delta	(5.0)	33	9.7	51	(31.6)	31	(76.2)	35	(27.8)	30
	Ebonyi	(*)	16	(9.8)	25	(*)	11	(71.7)	28	(*)	14
	Edo	(6.7)	28	(11.9)	39	(45.2)	28	(70.4)	25	(*)	19
	Ekiti	(*)	5	(*)	10	(*)	13	(*)	12	(*)	10
	Enugu	(*)	21	(0.0)	32	(*)	20	(*)	20	(*)	18
	Gombe	(*)	23	(6.3)	36	(*)	22	(79.5)	29	(*)	13
	Imo	(*)	14	(14.3)	27	(*)	16	(*)	12	(*)	18
	Jigawa	2.8	53	2.9	78	(11.5)	38	90.9	81	(*)	11
	Kaduna	21.6	91	13.6	145	33.3	107	91.9	133	(48.0)	45
	Kano	3.8	135	2.4	212	21.7	118	90.4	240	(57.1)	36
	Katsina	(5.1)	32	(4.3)	37	(*)	16	93.9	80	(*)	4
	Kebbi	(5.6)	27	(4.7)	32	(*)	11	87.3	55	(*)	5
	Kogi	(*)	20	(43.2)	25	(*)	18	(*)	16	(*)	8
	Kwara	(*)	12	(*)	20	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	6
	Lagos	31.3	63	20.0	98	78.3	90	57.7	102	16.7	94
	Nasarawa	*	15	(40.4)	26	(*)	20	(*)	21	(*)	12
	Niger	(*)	13	(*)	24	34.4	20	(84.8)	29	(*)	10
	Ogun	(*)	16	(23.1)	32	(50.0)	27	(80.0)	31	(33.3)	26
	Ondo	(*)	18	(14.3)	30	(35.7)	30	(*)	21	(*)	16
	Osun	(*)	20	(12.5)	40	(27.8)	45	(93.3)	37	(9.1)	27
	Oyo	17.4	55	14.3	84	52.2	55	83.3	57	(33.3)	29
	Plataeu	(*)	16	(57.4)	34	(50.0)	31	(*)	21	(*)	16
	Rivers	(29.2)	31	(21.2)	42	(*)	23	(45.8)	31	(*)	18
	Sokoto	(21.4)	32	(16.7)	42	(*)	12	(89.1)	42	(*)	11
	Taraba	(11.4)	26	(8.7)	34	(31.6)	28	(79.1)	32	(*)	15
	Yobe	(0.0)	25	(1.3)	41	(*)	24	56.1	53	(*)	17
	Zamfara	(*)	19	(4.0)	26	(*)	15	(83.7)	42	(*)	5
	Abuja FCT	(*)	5	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	4
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	4.4	223	4.1	293	20.5	164	64.5	343	50.5	68
	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	25.0	177	17.1	293	54.0	260	73.8	260	22.4	202
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	(*)	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

( ) 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.3w: Infant feeding patterns by age
Percent distribution of children aged under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group, Nigeria, 2007

		Infant feeding pattern						Total	Number of children
		Exclusively breastfed	Breastfed and plain water only	Breastfed and non-milk liquids	Breastfed and other milk/ formula	Breastfed and complementary foods	Weaned (not breastfed)		
Age	0-1	19.9	38.9	14.2	12.6	4.5	9.9	100.0	488
	2-3	9.7	40.8	12.0	24.2	6.1	7.1	100.0	666
	4-5	6.9	25.8	18.6	21.3	20.1	7.2	100.0	579
	6-7	1.9	17.0	17.5	19.2	36.6	7.8	100.0	569
	8-9	1.4	12.9	15.6	14.2	45.1	10.8	100.0	574
	10-11	0.8	12.9	13.7	11.5	50.6	10.5	100.0	498
	12-13	1.2	5.1	10.1	6.3	58.8	18.6	100.0	886
	14-15	0.6	5.0	7.1	7.4	53.7	26.2	100.0	808
	16-17	0.0	2.0	4.0	3.1	42.0	48.9	100.0	409
	18-19	0.0	2.2	3.1	2.7	34.9	57.1	100.0	406
	20-21	0.3	1.3	2.4	2.2	27.0	66.8	100.0	339
	22-23	0.0	0.5	3.0	1.4	22.8	72.2	100.0	339
	24-25	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	13.4	83.6	100.0	1,071
	26-27	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.1	89.8	100.0	851
	28-29	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	8.5	90.1	100.0	357
	30-31	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	7.2	91.4	100.0	373
	32-33	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	7.6	91.4	100.0	381
	34-35	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	4.3	94.8	100.0	395
Total		**2.5**	**9.7**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**26.6**	**46.3**	**100.0**	**9,989**

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants
Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Nigeria, 2007

		0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex	Male	11.0	31.4	23.3	27.6	19.0	1,630
	Female	12.2	31.4	21.2	26.3	19.1	1,744
	Abia	2.9	50.0	56.3	52.9	27.5	47
State	Adamawa	6.0	21.4	5.6	12.5	8.5	54
	Akwa-Ibom	4.5	81.5	25.0	57.4	31.9	94
	Anambra	6.5	55.6	6.3	32.4	20.0	54
	Bauchi	3.3	18.2	5.6	13.7	7.1	150
	Bayelsa	14.0	38.1	41.9	39.7	30.2	27
	Benue	23.1	51.7	46.2	49.1	35.0	144
	Borno	2.3	11.8	6.7	9.4	5.3	93
	Cross-River	11.1	45.8	44.4	45.2	29.5	85
	Delta	9.7	28.6	33.3	31.6	21.7	113
	Ebonyi	9.8	68.8	40.0	51.2	30.5	49
	Edo	11.9	38.1	26.3	32.5	22.0	75
	Ekiti	20.0	15.8	38.9	27.0	24.6	29
	Enugu	0.0	60.0	41.7	53.1	24.6	59
	Gombe	6.3	16.7	13.6	15.2	10.6	70
	Imo	14.3	42.9	29.4	35.5	25.4	58
	Jigawa	2.9	11.1	25.0	15.9	8.0	129
	Kaduna	13.6	21.3	7.4	16.2	14.8	278
	Kano	2.4	20.7	19.4	20.0	10.1	378
	Katsina	4.3	23.5	0.0	16.7	8.6	57
	Kebbi	4.7	22.2	0.0	12.1	7.2	49
	Kogi	43.2	23.8	27.3	25.0	34.8	47
	Kwara	14.3	12.5	20.8	17.5	16.2	50
	Lagos	20.0	40.0	30.0	34.3	28.3	236
	Nasarawa	40.4	55.6	26.9	41.5	41.0	56
	Niger	7.9	16.0	26.9	21.6	15.7	56
	Ogun	23.1	20.0	26.1	23.7	23.4	79
	Ondo	14.3	14.3	30.4	24.3	20.0	69
	Osun	12.5	38.5	0.0	23.8	18.9	92
	Oyo	14.3	46.2	7.1	19.5	17.1	182
	Plataeu	57.4	41.2	42.3	41.7	48.6	76
	Rivers	21.2	33.3	25.0	29.6	25.0	76
	Sokoto	16.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	16.0	58
	Taraba	8.7	20.0	8.3	14.8	12.0	75
	Yobe	1.3	10.8	0.0	7.1	3.8	71
	Zamfara	4.0	9.4	0.0	4.8	4.3	47
	Abuja FCT	38.9	27.3	29.2	28.3	34.0	14

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants (Cont'd)

Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Nigeria, 2007

		0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Area: Sector	Rural	10.5	31.0	22.9	27.3	18.3	2,363
	Urban	14.8	32.3	20.8	26.1	20.8	1,011
Geopolitical zones	North central	30.9	37.5	34.2	35.9	33.5	443
	North east	4.1	16.3	7.1	12.4	7.7	513
	North west	6.7	19.0	14.2	16.9	11.0	995
	South east	6.5	55.0	33.5	44.4	25.5	267
	South south	11.6	46.9	32.2	39.7	26.2	471
	South west	17.1	34.9	20.6	26.6	22.5	686
Mother's education	None	7.9	22.1	18.0	20.2	13.4	1,453
	Primary	12.2	41.3	26.0	33.5	23.2	780
	Secondary	17.7	36.3	24.4	30.2	24.3	1,088
	Non-standard curriculum	3.2	21.7	0.0	12.2	6.5	54
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	9.0	26.1	18.4	22.8	15.3	641
	Second	11.3	30.8	21.8	26.3	18.5	710
	Middle	10.2	31.4	17.9	25.3	16.7	674
	Fourth	10.9	31.1	28.3	29.6	20.7	677
	Richest	17.7	37.5	21.9	29.3	24.0	672
Total		**11.7**	**31.4**	**22.2**	**26.9**	**19.1**	**3,374**

* MICS indicator 18; ** MICS indicator 19

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
	Plataeu	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
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	94.5	4,005	4.8	36	59.2	100.0	3,978
	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	84.2	7,187	7.4	11.2	81.4	100.0	6,533
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 NU.6: Children's vitamin A supplementation
Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they received a high dose Vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of children who received Vitamin A:					Total	
		Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when	Not sure if received	Never received Vitamin A	Total	Number of children aged 6-59 months
Sex	Male	37.7	3.6	7.1	3.0	48.7	100.0	7,555
	Female	35.5	3.7	8.6	3.2	49.0	100.0	7,261
State	Abia	57.2	8.4	9.1	4.7	20.5	100.0	200
	Adamawa	21.9	8.6	2.5	1.7	65.4	100.0	238
	Akwa-Ibom	81.7	1.2	3.3	3.1	10.8	100.0	440
	Anambra	51.1	2.9	13.9	4.3	27.9	100.0	233
	Bauchi	6.3	2.0	1.0	0.1	90.5	100.0	742
	Bayelsa	35.1	2.7	14.6	7.4	40.1	100.0	103
	Benue	62.8	4.5	4.3	1.4	27.0	100.0	506
	Borno	20.8	2.9	4.6	1.2	70.5	100.0	505
	Cross-River	34.0	3.1	7.7	3.4	51.9	100.0	354
	Delta	33.2	4.7	7.4	4.0	50.7	100.0	490
	Ebonyi	69.1	4.7	2.7	1.0	22.5	100.0	246
	Edo	58.2	5.6	20.0	3.5	12.6	100.0	312
	Ekiti	55.4	6.8	6.8	17.1	13.9	100.0	128
	Enugu	41.4	2.0	18.3	1.0	37.3	100.0	253
	Gombe	26.4	2.3	7.4	2.0	61.9	100.0	263
	Imo	56.5	3.0	6.5	3.0	31.0	100.0	226
	Jigawa	16.5	2.0	1.0	0.4	80.1	100.0	528
	Kaduna	28.8	2.2	3.8	1.5	63.7	100.0	1,071
	Kano	13.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	83.4	100.0	1,311
	Katsina	9.8	2.0	6.2	3.6	78.4	100.0	404
	Kebbi	23.4	3.4	6.1	2.7	64.4	100.0	221
	Kogi	56.4	1.5	9.5	3.6	29.1	100.0	186
	Kwara	64.7	3.8	7.2	4.5	19.9	100.0	213
	Lagos	59.0	8.8	23.3	1.6	7.3	100.0	1,245
	Nasarawa	61.8	4.1	9.3	1.7	23.2	100.0	234
	Niger	62.3	4.8	6.9	1.1	24.9	100.0	346
	Ogun	41.2	1.6	14.8	4.3	38.1	100.0	317
	Ondo	48.5	3.0	6.6	2.7	39.2	100.0	318
	Osun	48.6	3.7	18.7	5.1	23.8	100.0	531
	Oyo	43.6	1.7	5.6	5.6	43.6	100.0	725
	Plataeu	35.1	13.2	10.0	11.2	30.6	100.0	287
	Rivers	27.1	7.9	15.0	11.3	38.7	100.0	338
	Sokoto	9.9	0.8	1.8	0.3	87.3	100.0	303
	Taraba	21.5	1.7	8.0	9.3	59.3	100.0	343
	Yobe	17.7	2.5	2.0	1.7	76.1	100.0	343
	Zamfara	8.0	0.9	2.4	5.0	83.7	100.0	258
	Abuja FCT	54.4	3.7	12.5	8.8	20.5	100.0	54
Area: Sector	Rural	32.3	2.6	5.2	3.1	56.7	100.0	10,291
	Urban	46.4	5.9	13.8	2.9	31.0	100.0	4,525
Geopolitical zones	North central	57.5	5.4	7.4	3.7	25.9	100.0	1,826
	North east	16.8	2.9	3.7	2.2	74.4	100.0	2,434
	North west	17.5	1.7	2.5	1.7	76.6	100.0	4,096
	South east	54.9	4.1	10.2	2.7	28.1	100.0	1,159
	South south	46.7	4.2	10.1	5.0	33.9	100.0	2,037
	South west	51.0	5.1	15.5	4.0	24.4	100.0	3,264
Age	6-11 months	38.4	2.3	3.0	1.7	54.6	100.0	1,642
	12-23 months	38.9	3.5	7.0	1.9	48.7	100.0	3,187
	24-35 months	34.9	4.7	8.6	3.4	48.4	100.0	3,427
	36-47 months	35.9	2.8	8.6	3.3	49.4	100.0	3,727
	48-59 months	36.1	4.3	9.6	4.5	45.5	100.0	2,833
Mother's education	None	22.4	1.9	4.2	2.8	68.7	100.0	6,918
	Primary	47.8	3.0	9.9	3.3	35.9	100.0	3,454
	Secondary	52.2	7.1	12.4	3.1	25.3	100.0	4,185
	Non-standard curriculum	16.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	71.9	100.0	257
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	17.3	2.1	3.3	2.5	74.8	100.0	2,866
	Second	26.9	2.1	4.7	3.5	62.8	100.0	3,018
	Middle	35.4	2.8	6.1	3.4	52.4	100.0	2,907
	Fourth	47.8	3.6	11.0	3.4	34.2	100.0	3,015
	Richest	54.8	7.5	14.0	2.5	21.2	100.0	3,010
Total		**36.6**	**3.6**	**7.8**	**3.1**	**48.8**	**100.0**	**14,816**

* MICS indicator 42 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.7: Post-partum mother's Vitamin A supplementation
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 last years preceding the survey whether they received a high dose Vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old, Nigeria, 2007

		Received Vitamin A supplement*	Not sure if received Vitamin A	Number of women aged 15-49 years
State	Abia	59.0	0.7	92
	Adamawa	42.5	5.0	76
	Akwa-Ibom	37.6	3.7	205
	Anambra	45.7	7.8	137
	Bauchi	14.5	2.9	139
	Bayelsa	25.7	1.9	53
	Benue	39.3	2.6	250
	Borno	22.5	0.7	179
	Cross-River	31.4	1.3	169
	Delta	32.6	5.4	214
	Ebonyi	25.2	3.7	102
	Edo	49.7	10.1	144
	Ekiti	50.8	16.4	63
	Enugu	35.7	3.1	115
	Gombe	17.7	0.6	110
	Imo	49.6	12.4	110
	Jigawa	9.9	0.3	252
	Kaduna	26.1	1.3	522
	Kano	10.4	0.4	673
	Katsina	8.1	4.3	159
	Kebbi	28.8	0.4	118
	Kogi	47.2	3.3	84
	Kwara	63.0	1.6	90
	Lagos	72.5	0.8	513
	Nasarawa	38.1	4.0	133
	Niger	43.5	3.8	114
	Ogun	36.4	7.4	141
	Ondo	46.3	3.3	135
	Osun	50.6	2.4	229
	Oyo	23.1	8.8	373
	Plataeu	51.5	5.2	134
	Rivers	35.3	12.6	167
	Sokoto	6.6	3.3	131
	Taraba	29.8	0.0	96
	Yobe	17.5	1.3	80
	Zamfara	5.1	7.1	95
	Abuja FCT	56.8	5.5	29
Area: Sector	Rural	25.6	3.0	4486
	Urban	50.4	4.6	1941
Geopolitical zones	North central	45.6	3.4	834
	North east	22.8	1.6	680
	North west	15.0	1.5	1950
	South east	42.8	5.8	557
	South south	36.1	6.1	952
	South west	49.5	4.7	1454
Education	None	16.9	2	2604
	Primary	36.4	4.9	1588
	Secondary +	51.3	4.3	2130
	Non-standard curriculum	15.2	4.4	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	13.0	2.0	1094
	Second	20.8	2.7	1314
	Middle	26.7	3.9	1276
	Fourth	40.6	5.3	1365
	Richest	59.4	3.4	1378
Total		**33.1**	**3.5**	**6,427**

* MICS indicator 43 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.8 : Low birth weight infants
Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of live births below 2500 grams *	Percent of live births weighed at birth **	Number of live births
State	Abia	12.2	32.1	92
	Adamawa	16.6	10	76
	Akwa-Ibom	11.8	10.1	205
	Anambra	14	42.2	137
	Bauchi	19.5	7.2	139
	Bayelsa	13.1	6.5	53
	Benue	11.5	28.6	250
	Borno	17.3	11.3	179
	Cross-River	11.7	19.9	169
	Delta	12.2	32.6	214
	Ebonyi	15.9	14.1	102
	Edo	10.6	20.1	144
	Ekiti	10.2	58.2	63
	Enugu	11.4	31.8	115
	Gombe	14.9	7	110
	Imo	12.2	36.3	110
	Jigawa	14.9	0.6	252
	Kaduna	14.6	11.4	522
	Kano	15.7	1.8	673
	Katsina	15.2	3.3	159
	Kebbi	18.5	1.2	118
	Kogi	12.4	29.3	84
	Kwara	11.9	50.4	90
	Lagos	14	72.5	513
	Nasarawa	10.2	21.3	133
	Niger	11	38.6	114
	Ogun	11.7	69.4	141
	Ondo	11.9	38	135
	Osun	11.7	50.6	229
	Oyo	12.4	32.7	373
	Plataeu	13	17	134
	Rivers	11	15.1	167
	Sokoto	13.5	3.3	131
	Taraba	12.9	8.4	96
	Yobe	24.4	2.6	80
	Zamfara	13.9	1.4	95
	Abuja FCT	(13.2)	(45.7)	29
Area: Sector	Rural	14.2	13.3	4486
	Urban	12.4	49	1941
Geopolitical zones	North central	11.7	29.9	834
	North east	17.5	8.2	680
	North west	15.2	4.4	1950
	South east	13.2	32	557
	South south	11.6	19.1	952
	South west	12.6	54.7	1454
Education	None	15.6	7.2	2604
	Primary	12.6	23.1	1588
	Secondary +	12.1	46.5	2130
	Non-standard curriculum	15.8	2.4	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	16.1	5.1	1094
	Second	14.8	9	1314
	Middle	13.8	11.8	1276
	Fourth	12.5	29.2	1365
	Richest	11.8	59.8	1378
Total		**13.7**	**24.1**	**6,427**

* MICS Indicator 9; ** MICS Indicator 10 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

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

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 **	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 ***	Measles ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 12-23 months
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 26
*** MICS Indicator 27
**** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15
***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.1c Vaccinations in first year of life (continued)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Nigeria, 2007

	HepB1	HepB2	HepB3*	Yellow Fever**	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Vaccination card	16.3	15.1	13.8	11.8	3,187
Mother's report	21.9	16.4	10.1	24.5	3,187
Either	38.2	31.5	23.9	36.3	3,187
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	36.2	29.3	22.0	30.4	3,187

* MICS Indicator 29
** MICS Indicator 30

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	Number 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
	Plataeu	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	Number 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	9.6	9.4	6.2	2.8	6.0	20.5	15.7	8.9	7.8	1.0	78.3	0.5	495
	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	88.1	85.3	74.2	61.9	78.5	82.2	65.9	44.3	83.2	36.3	7.9	26.9	675
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**

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

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

		HepB1	HepB2	HepB3	Measles	Yellow Fever	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Sex	Male	39.4	31.4	22.8	43.9	35.1	17.9	1,656
	Female	36.9	31.5	25.1	44.2	37.7	18.5	1,530
State	Abia	86.5	73.0	48.6	64.9	54.8	41.3	51
	Adamawa	6.1	4.9	3.7	9.6	7.4	2.4	55
	Akwa-Ibom	63.7	54.9	40.7	53.1	39.8	37.3	105
	Anambra	54.9	47.1	35.3	60.8	43.1	25.5	42
	Bauchi	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	137
	Bayelsa	47.5	36.3	25.0	52.7	43.0	26.5	23
	Benue	45.3	40.0	26.7	61.5	55.3	15.2	95
	Borno	5.7	4.5	3.4	12.1	8.8	0.0	113
	Cross-River	60.9	53.1	35.9	75.0	62.7	46.1	83
	Delta	50.0	50.0	32.8	56.7	44.1	35.5	102
	Ebonyi	63.6	49.4	28.6	58.6	32.5	40.4	54
	Edo	74.2	65.2	48.5	69.3	56.8	40.8	70
	Ekiti	96.3	90.7	68.5	94.5	92.7	49.1	28
	Enugu	58.2	47.8	38.8	75.4	48.5	24.6	59
	Gombe	12.9	5.7	2.9	15.7	11.4	1.4	54
	Imo	69.1	52.7	36.4	71.9	55.6	29.8	56
	Jigawa	3.5	0.6	0.6	7.6	4.7	2.3	129
	Kaduna	20.7	10.0	7.9	34.0	17.5	16.2	254
	Kano	5.0	1.7	1.7	9.0	6.7	3.3	312
	Katsina	11.7	2.9	1.0	22.6	21.6	1.8	91
	Kebbi	3.2	0.8	0.0	9.5	7.9	3.0	67
	Kogi	79.1	72.1	62.8	87.8	86.8	39.2	34
	Kwara	(63.0)	(60.9)	(50.0)	(71.7)	(68.2)	(34.7)	36
	Lagos	92.3	78.5	64.6	92.4	86.4	22.4	263
	Nasarawa	45.2	41.1	26.0	38.0	37.7	20.7	46
	Niger	51.9	37.7	27.3	55.6	39.5	23.2	52
	Ogun	53.8	48.1	46.2	72.9	68.5	22.0	73
	Ondo	83.3	81.2	56.3	90.2	87.8	43.4	56
	Osun	(84.2)	(76.3)	(60.5)	(84.6)	(79.5)	(41.0)	97
	Oyo	46.4	35.7	28.6	67.2	58.3	18.2	158
	Plataeu	61.6	54.8	38.4	54.7	50.7	29.5	56
	Rivers	37.3	27.5	25.5	43.9	29.6	28.1	73
	Sokoto	1.2	1.2	0.0	17.3	16.0	2.5	62
	Taraba	5.4	1.4	0.0	8.1	4.1	0.0	56
	Yobe	4.1	0.7	0.7	4.7	4.0	0.7	81
	Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.2	0.0	55
	Abuja FCT	80.0	72.9	51.4	80.3	76.1	36.1	12
Area: Sector	Rural	28.0	22.3	15.2	33.4	25.9	14.1	2,237
	Urban	62.4	53.1	44.5	68.8	60.6	27.8	950
Geopolitical zones	North central	55.5	48.8	35.5	60.1	54.1	25.0	330
	North east	4.8	2.7	1.8	7.8	5.4	0.5	495
	North west	8.9	3.7	2.8	17.0	10.9	6.1	970
	South east	66.6	54.0	37.8	66.8	47.1	32.4	262
	South south	56.6	49.7	36.0	58.9	46.3	37.0	455
	South west	76.8	66.6	53.9	83.2	77.7	26.9	675
Mother's education	None	13.3	9.7	6.1	19.0	14.8	5.5	1,491
	Primary	51.7	43.3	33.6	57.7	48.6	23.6	752
	Secondary	71.8	60.9	47.9	75.8	63.6	36.0	883
	Non-standard curriculum	6.5	2.2	1.2	25.3	15.5	4.2	59
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	12.8	10.5	6.9	17.7	14.0	6.0	612
	Second	19.9	14.2	9.0	25.5	20.8	10.2	658
	Middle	25.8	19.6	14.4	33.6	22.8	14.6	628
	Fourth	56.2	49.4	38.3	61.9	53.1	28.9	638
	Richest	75.3	62.8	50.1	79.6	69.6	30.6	650
Total		**38.2**	**31.5**	**23.9**	**44.0**	**36.3**	**18.2**	**3,187**

(*) Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases
() Unweighted Observation less than 50 cases

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection
Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months protected against neonatal tetanus, Nigeria, 2007

		Received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	Received at least 3 doses, the last within 5 years	Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years	Received at least 5 doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus *	Number of mothers
State	Abia	87.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	92
	Adamawa	45.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	76
	Akwa-Ibom	49.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.9	205
	Anambra	83.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	137
	Bauchi	23.9	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	28.3	139
	Bayelsa	42.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	44.9	53
	Benue	50.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	250
	Borno	35.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	179
	Cross-River	59.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	169
	Delta	63.6	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	67.4	214
	Ebonyi	65.6	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	69.9	102
	Edo	70.4	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	74.8	144
	Ekiti	73.8	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	78.7	63
	Enugu	69.0	10.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	79.8	115
	Gombe	27.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	110
	Imo	88.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	110
	Jigawa	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.5	252
	Kaduna	40.4	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	44.6	522
	Kano	17.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	673
	Katsina	11.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	159
	Kebbi	9.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	118
	Kogi	66.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.9	84
	Kwara	65.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	90
	Lagos	77.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	513
	Nasarawa	49.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	133
	Niger	39.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	114
	Ogun	73.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.9	141
	Ondo	64.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2	135
	Osun	60.2	7.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	68.7	229
	Oyo	55.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	373
	Plataeu	45.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	134
	Rivers	67.2	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	69.7	167
	Sokoto	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	131
	Taraba	28.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	96
	Yobe	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	80
	Zamfara	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	95
	Abuja FCT	56.3	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	61.3	29
Geopolitical zones	North central	51.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2	834
	North east	29.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.0	680
	North west	21.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.5	1,950
	South east	78.9	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	83.5	557
	South south	60.3	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	63.2	952
	South west	67.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	72.6	1454
Area:Sector	Rural	38.5	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	41.5	4,486
	Urban	67.4	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	72.4	1,941
Age	15-19	28.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	463
	20-24	43.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	46.3	1,247
	25-29	51.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	54.2	1,940
	30-34	53.4	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	57.3	1,468
	35-39	49.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	53.3	817
	40-44	38.8	2.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	42.7	360
	45-49	38.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	132
Education	None	23.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	2,604
	Primary	54.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	58.0	1,588
	Secondary +	72.3	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	77.1	2,130
	Non-standard curriculum	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	18.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.3	1,094
	Second	30.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	1,314
	Middle	42.3	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	46.1	1,276
	Fourth	62.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	65.7	1,365
	Richest	76.0	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	81.5	1,378
Total		**47.2**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**50.8**	**6,427**

* MICS Indicator 32 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Nigeria, 2007

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment	ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	10.2	8,396	19.3	11.5	5.5	69.3	30.7	856
	Female	9.0	8,153	18.4	11.7	6.8	70.4	29.6	736
State	Abia	8.1	224	(22.2)	(18.5)	(3.7)	(63.0)	(37.0)	18
	Adamawa	4.9	271	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
	Akwa-Ibom	15.5	485	0.0	13.7	0.0	86.3	13.7	75
	Anambra	9.0	259	(32.1)	(32.1)	(21.4)	(42.9)	(57.1)	23
	Bauchi	5.0	837	(2.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(92.3)	(7.7)	41
	Bayelsa	8.2	113	(22.5)	(20.0)	(17.5)	(62.5)	(37.5)	9
	Benue	11.5	584	17.9	12.5	1.8	73.2	26.8	67
	Borno	12.0	559	7.3	7.3	3.6	87.3	12.7	67
	Cross-River	10.3	393	(2.7)	(18.9)	(8.1)	(75.7)	24.3	40
	Delta	6.4	541	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
	Ebonyi	14.7	271	25.8	24.2	13.6	59.1	40.9	40
	Edo	6.3	350	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
	Ekiti	6.6	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
	Enugu	3.9	285	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
	Gombe	19.8	299	3.8	2.5	2.5	93.7	6.3	59
	Imo	2.7	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
	Jigawa	19.3	606	18.4	4.4	2.5	74.7	25.3	117
	Kaduna	11.6	1,216	24.1	7.6	5.1	65.8	34.2	141
	Kano	9.1	1,523	35.2	5.6	14.8	48.1	51.9	138
	Katsina	5.7	441	(48.4)	(19.4)	(19.4)	(45.2)	(54.8)	25
	Kebbi	17.2	253	21.8	11.5	9.2	66.7	33.3	44
	Kogi	7.1	210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
	Kwara	4.7	233	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
	Lagos	4.1	1,343	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
	Nasarawa	15.2	260	16.9	7.0	9.9	74.6	25.4	40
	Niger	11.3	370	59.1	21.2	9.1	30.3	69.7	42
	Ogun	4.6	349	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
	Ondo	4.0	348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
	Osun	7.0	571	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
	Oyo	7.4	809	(4.0)	(8.0)	(4.0)	(84.0)	(16.0)	60
	Plataeu	7.3	321	(12.1)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(57.6)	(42.4)	24
	Rivers	6.7	380	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
	Sokoto	16.1	345	0.0	18.1	1.4	80.6	19.4	56
	Taraba	24.9	377	1.6	4.8	3.2	92.9	7.1	94
	Yobe	17.5	384	8.8	4.8	3.2	89.6	10.4	67
	Zamfara	10.1	283	27.4	15.5	7.1	60.7	39.3	29
	Abuja FCT	4.2	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Area:Sector	Rural	10.6	11,550	15.2	11.0	5.6	73.3	26.7	1,224
	Urban	7.4	4,999	31.1	13.5	7.7	58.0	42.0	368
Geopolitical zones	North central	9.8	2,041	29.3	16.6	5.3	58.9	41.1	201
	North east	12.5	2727	5.7	5.3	3.4	90.1	9.9	342
	North west	11.8	4,668	24.3	8.7	7.7	63.6	36.4	549
	South east	7.7	1,292	27.2	23.5	13.8	55.3	44.7	99
	South south	9.1	2,263	14.1	15.5	6.2	72.7	27.3	207
	South west	5.4	3558	16.8	15.5	3.2	67.1	32.9	193
Age	< 6 months	6.4	1,733	16.5	9.2	7.9	72.3	27.7	110
	6-11 months	13.1	1,642	31.4	15.1	6.6	55.3	44.7	216
	12-23 months	14.0	3,187	18.7	13.6	6.1	68.6	31.4	446
	24-35 months	10.9	3,427	16.5	9.3	5.4	73.4	26.6	374
	36-47 months	7.2	3,727	16.8	10.2	6.7	72.8	27.2	269
	48-59 months	6.2	2,833	13.6	10.8	5.2	76.8	23.2	177
Mother's education	None	10.7	7,726	17.4	10.1	7.0	72.1	27.9	823
	Primary	10.9	3,834	14.5	15.0	4.5	70.8	29.2	416
	Secondary	6.8	4,696	29.4	11.8	5.7	60.9	39.1	320
	Non-standard curriculum	11.1	291	9.1	5.1	9.4	86.5	13.5	32
	Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	11.9	3,214	9.4	8.4	3.0	82.5	17.5	382
	Second	11.0	3,389	14.1	10.6	5.8	76.4	23.6	371
	Middle	10.6	3,293	16.2	11.3	8.0	68.3	31.7	350
	Fourth	8.3	3,339	26.5	15.3	6.4	60.3	39.7	279
	Richest	6.3	3,315	38.9	15.0	8.9	50.1	49.9	210
Total		**9.6**	**16,549**	**18.9**	**11.6**	**6.1**	**69.8**	**30.2**	**1,592**

* MICS Indicator 33 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Nigeria, 2007

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who drank more	Children with diarrhoea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhoea who ate somewhat less, same or more	Children with diarrhoea who ate much less or none	Home management of diarrhoea *	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding **	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	10.2	8,396	14.0	34.1	44.0	55.4	7.7	15.8	856
	Female	9.0	8,153	13.5	31.6	47.6	51.3	7.8	19.0	736
State	Abia	8.1	224	(25.9)	(25.9)	(51.9)	(40.7)	(18.5)	(25.9)	18
	Adamawa	4.9	271	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
	Akwa-Ibom	15.5	485	31.5	24.7	52.1	47.9	24.7	27.4	75
	Anambra	9.0	259	(3.6)	(32.1)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(14.3)	23
	Bauchi	5.0	837	(12.8)	(23.1)	(59.0)	(41.0)	(5.1)	(7.7)	41
	Bayelsa	8.2	113	(5.0)	(22.5)	(35.0)	(62.5)	(2.5)	(12.5)	9
	Benue	11.5	584	8.9	46.4	44.6	53.6	7.1	17.9	67
	Borno	12.0	559	7.3	21.8	67.3	32.7	3.6	7.3	67
	Cross-River	10.3	393	(2.7)	(43.2)	(29.7)	(70.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
	Delta	6.4	541	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
	Ebonyi	14.7	271	1.5	43.9	45.5	54.5	0.0	21.2	40
	Edo	6.3	350	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
	Ekiti	6.6	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
	Enugu	3.9	285	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
	Gombe	19.8	299	8.9	22.8	40.5	57.0	5.1	7.6	59
	Imo	2.7	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
	Jigawa	19.3	606	17.7	39.2	27.8	72.2	7.0	15.8	117
	Kaduna	11.6	1,216	17.7	21.5	44.3	55.7	10.1	21.5	141
	Kano	9.1	1,523	11.1	55.6	40.7	59.3	1.9	22.2	138
	Katsina	5.7	441	(0.0)	(35.5)	(22.6)	(67.7)	(0.0)	(3.2)	25
	Kebbi	17.2	253	18.4	50.6	28.7	71.3	4.6	6.9	44
	Kogi	7.1	210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
	Kwara	4.7	233	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
	Lagos	4.1	1,343	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
	Nasarawa	15.2	260	2.8	32.4	52.1	47.9	0.0	8.5	40
	Niger	11.3	370	10.6	33.3	31.8	66.7	7.6	18.2	42
	Ogun	4.6	349	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
	Ondo	4.0	348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
	Osun	7.0	571	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
	Oyo	7.4	809	(4.0)	(24.0)	(48.0)	(52.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	60
	Plataeu	7.3	321	(0.0)	(36.4)	(60.6)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(15.2)	24
	Rivers	6.7	380	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
	Sokoto	16.1	345	13.9	34.7	37.5	62.5	9.7	9.7	56
	Taraba	24.9	377	40.5	34.1	61.1	38.1	29.4	30.2	94
	Yobe	17.5	384	4.0	35.2	48.8	51.2	4.0	8.0	67
	Zamfara	10.1	283	11.9	9.5	61.9	38.1	7.1	28.6	29
	Abuja FCT	4.2	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Area: Sector	Rural	10.6	11,550	14.4	34.7	44.9	54.0	7.8	16.2	1,224
	Urban	7.4	4,999	11.9	27.2	48.1	51.9	7.6	20.7	368
Geopolitical zones	North central	9.8	2,041	6.9	38.0	47.1	52.0	4.4	18.1	201
	North east	12.5	2727	16.8	28.8	55.1	44.3	11.4	14.5	342
	North west	11.8	4,668	14.6	37.5	37.9	61.6	6.3	17.7	549
	South east	7.7	1,292	6.2	35.4	45.7	52.1	3.4	19.2	99
	South south	9.1	2,263	18.2	32.5	42.4	56.3	11.3	16.0	207
	South west	5.4	3558	12.5	21.3	52.8	45.9	7.2	20.5	193
Age	0-11 months	9.7	3,374	12.7	32.8	44.4	54.7	4.8	16.8	326
	12-23 months	14.0	3,187	17.1	34.9	40.9	58.1	8.6	16.9	446
	24-35 months	10.9	3,427	12.9	32.2	47.1	51.6	9.6	17.7	374
	36-47 months	7.2	3,727	10.7	31.5	51.6	47.8	7.1	17.7	269
	48-59 months	6.2	2,833	14.2	32.1	47.7	51.9	8.2	17.4	177
Mother's education	None	10.7	7,726	14.3	37.1	42.6	56.7	7.5	15.4	823
	Primary	10.9	3,834	15.2	30.5	46.4	51.9	8.4	16.8	416
	Secondary	6.8	4,696	10.7	25.3	53.3	46.2	7.7	23.8	320
	Non-standard curriculum	11.1	291	11.3	34.9	38.1	61.9	5.7	7.8	32
	Missing/DK	(*)	3	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	11.9	3,214	15.3	39.6	44.9	53.8	9.5	13.6	382
	Second	11.0	3,389	10.3	34.1	41.3	58.3	6.5	14.2	371
	Middle	10.6	3,293	16.9	30.8	47.8	51.7	8.3	19.5	350
	Fourth	8.3	3,339	10.7	33.9	50.3	47.9	6.7	17.6	279
	Richest	6.3	3,315	16.2	21.2	44.9	54.8	7.2	25.3	210
Total		**9.6**	**16,549**	**13.8**	**33.0**	**45.6**	**53.5**	**7.7**	**17.3**	**1,592**

* MICS indicator 34; ** MICS indicator 35 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Nigeria, 2007

		Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Village health worker	Mobile/outreach clinic	Other public	Private hospital clinic	Private physician	Pharmacy	Mobile clinic	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Shop	Traditional practitioner	Patent medicine stores	Other	Any appropriate provider *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia
Sex	Male	2.1	8,396	14.7	9.7	1.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	10.8	1.1	6.8	0.0	1.1	1.8	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	41.5	173
	Female	1.9	8,153	15.3	4.9	0.4	3.5	0.0	1.1	9.3	2.4	5.0	2.0	1.6	4.5	9.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	40.5	154
Area:	Rural	2.0	11,550	12.5	7.5	0.5	5.3	0.3	0.6	9.2	1.6	4.0	0.3	1.9	0.8	9.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	38.6	225
Sector	Urban	2.0	4,999	20.4	7.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	12.1	1.9	10.3	2.4	0.0	8.1	8.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	46.5	101
Geopolitical zones	North central	3.1	2,041	20.1	7.4	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.0	15.0	5.9	5.0	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	62
	North east	2.5	2727	15.6	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.3	3.6	1.1	5.4	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	68
	North west	1.6	4,668	18.6	7.1	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	77
	South east	1.2	1,292	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
	South south	3.0	2,263	7.5	12.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.4	4.8	21.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	33.2	68
	South west	1.0	3558	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Age	0-11 months	1.9	3,374	18.3	7.9	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	63
	12-23 months	1.9	3,187	8.9	7.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.7	4.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.7	3.0	5.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	62
	24-35 months	1.9	3,427	8.2	6.7	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.0	6.1	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	6.6	8.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	33.7	64
	36-47 months	2.2	3,727	19.9	9.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	1.6	6.5	0.8	0.0	2.6	11.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	43.5	82
	48-59 months	2.0	2,833	18.3	4.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	5.4	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	56
Mother's education	None	1.7	7,726	15.7	5.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.9	3.1	0.5	4.0	0.9	0.6	4.1	4.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	30.2	134
	Primary	2.4	3,834	12.7	7.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.2	15.8	3.9	4.1	1.3	3.1	3.6	10.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	50.3	91
	Secondary	2.0	4,696	14.5	8.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	15.1	1.3	9.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	13.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	45.8	96
	Non-standard curriculum	1.8	291	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
	Missing/DK	(*)	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.9	3,214	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	10.0	5.0	6.5	0.0	2.0	0.8	5.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	24.8	60
	Second	1.9	3,389	15.8	9.5	1.9	3.6	0.0	1.0	9.0	0.9	5.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	5.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	64
	Middle	2.0	3,293	12.2	8.7	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.9	10.7	1.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.6	9.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	42.0	67
	Fourth	1.8	3,339	12.0	14.9	1.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	14.7	2.1	3.9	5.5	12.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	41.5	60
	Richest	2.3	3,315	26.3	3.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.4	16.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	10.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	54.0	77
Total		**2.0**	**16,549**	**15.0**	**7.4**	**0.7**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**10.1**	**1.7**	**5.9**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**8.7**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**41.0**	**327**

* MICS indicator 23 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

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
Area: Sector	Rural	40.6	225
	Urban	59.2	101
Geopolitical zones	North central	40.2	62
	North east	32.9	68
	North west	52.4	77
	South east	(*)	16
	South south	47.6	68
	South west	(60.2)	35
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 (*) Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of mother/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	
		Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
State	Abia	11.4	71.1	74.7	37.7	44.6	36.1	13.9	43.1	23.5	224
	Adamawa	32.4	50.4	68.4	31.4	40.9	21.7	40.9	24.1	20.7	271
	Akwa-Ibom	22.1	35.7	82.6	44.0	42.8	22.1	8.3	21.9	27.2	485
	Anambra	23.8	66.9	79.4	53.1	52.7	40.8	11.3	16.4	43.4	259
	Bauchi	28.0	28.3	56.8	17.7	25.5	10.7	22.2	35.7	11.7	837
	Bayelsa	19.9	49.7	62.2	19.7	32.4	23.4	10.9	17.2	16.0	113
	Benue	26.5	42.5	86.4	32.6	42.9	42.7	12.1	32.6	24.2	584
	Borno	28.4	66.3	68.3	30.4	33.3	28.4	22.5	16.8	19.7	559
	Cross-River	20.3	35.0	86.9	39.4	56.7	57.5	13.1	5.0	32.2	393
	Delta	8.5	41.0	58.1	21.3	32.2	28.9	10.6	25.5	14.0	541
	Ebonyi	37.2	84.6	84.6	72.4	81.3	76.6	56.3	5.3	64.8	271
	Edo	12.3	46.3	58.4	36.6	47.6	27.2	17.8	12.3	25.7	350
	Ekiti	21.8	50.2	77.9	22.5	29.9	10.7	11.1	12.9	9.6	138
	Enugu	18.4	41.9	69.9	27.1	26.2	25.3	8.1	35.8	16.0	285
	Gombe	9.0	56.0	68.0	9.3	12.3	18.3	6.8	12.8	7.3	299
	Imo	41.2	59.6	86.9	65	63.1	52.3	46.9	17.3	57.3	254
	Jigawa	52.3	45.2	82.2	74.2	75.6	52.5	41.3	23.9	62.9	606
	Kaduna	18.7	37.7	82.5	15.6	36.1	24.7	11.2	30.0	11.3	1,216
	Kano	28.0	52.3	78.2	35.6	36.1	35.1	32.2	6.0	25.2	1,523
	Katsina	29.1	82.2	42.3	39.2	42.5	17.2	10.8	6.8	28.2	441
	Kebbi	21.2	53.3	60.0	40.0	43.4	23.4	29.5	11.1	28.5	253
	Kogi	19.9	36.9	64.1	29.8	27.2	33.3	13.5	5.4	17.9	210
	Kwara	15.0	18.4	76.9	20.0	28.8	20.0	9.4	30.6	14.4	233
	Lagos	8.5	33.3	82.2	33	38.6	29.2	1.2	18.7	29.8	1,343
	Nasarawa	28.8	44.6	71.2	36.1	34.5	33.5	32.4	44.6	24.0	260
	Niger	32.0	30.4	94.7	37.6	48.9	41.4	30.4	7.5	22.6	370
	Ogun	16.3	34.3	87.6	26.5	38.9	34.3	7.8	14.8	17.7	349
	Ondo	31.3	38.9	73.9	27.1	35	31	17.3	25.8	17.6	348
	Osun	7.4	4.8	78.3	9.1	30.4	5.2	5.7	37.8	3.5	571
	Oyo	24.6	29.6	87.6	18.3	24.3	24.6	6.5	29.0	12.1	809
	Plataeu	32.3	26.7	75.3	43.2	52.8	33.9	16.7	8.0	26.5	321
	Rivers	19.1	72.6	66.2	30.4	39.8	40.1	10.7	2.3	23.1	380
	Sokoto	36.2	49.4	79.9	68.0	75.8	30.6	55.9	2.2	55.7	345
	Taraba	23.3	4.2	82.8	7.3	10.5	8.3	38.1	33.8	2.6	377
	Yobe	14.4	27.0	49.4	6.0	9.8	4.1	6.0	34.1	2.9	384
	Zamfara	15.7	50.6	60.3	73.6	85.1	38.8	25.1	7.7	67.0	283
	Abuja FCT	22.4	37.3	78.1	22.1	30.1	26.8	9.6	10.5	16.3	61
Area:Sector	Rural	24.3	44.3	72.8	33.6	40.6	29.3	20.4	19	24.8	11,550
	Urban	19.5	37.2	79.8	29.0	37.1	29.7	14.4	23.8	21.9	4,999
Geopolitical	North central	26.6	34.6	80.6	33.6	40.9	35.9	18.5	22.0	22.2	2,041

zones	North east	23.9	37.8	64.1	17.6	22.9	15.0	22.4	27.7	11.2	2,727
	North west	28.3	50.2	74.5	40.7	48.1	32.2	27.1	14.8	31.7	4,668
	South east	26.7	64.4	79.1	51.1	53.5	46.3	27.5	23.2	41.1	1,292
	South south	16.4	45.4	70	33.2	42.4	33.8	11.7	14.8	23.4	2,263
	South west	15.5	29.2	82.3	24.2	33.4	24.3	5.7	24.2	18.4	3,558
Mother's education	None	25.2	43.5	69.8	31.7	38.2	26.3	22.9	18.8	23.1	7,726
	Primary	21.1	41.3	78.5	32.8	40.5	33.1	15.7	20.8	23.8	3,834
	Secondary	19.9	39.9	80.4	31.8	40.0	31.2	13.2	23.1	24.5	4,696
	Non-standard curriculum	31	53.8	77.6	47.7	56.6	34.3	28.8	17.1	38.7	291
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	28.0	42.1	67.4	32.2	37.8	26.1	24.4	19.8	24.1	3,214
	Second	26.5	45.9	69.9	33.0	39.5	27.4	21.8	19.9	24.3	3,389
	Middle	23.3	45.0	74.6	31.9	39.8	31.2	19.5	20.4	23.0	3,293
	Fourth	18.1	39.0	80.2	31.4	39.4	30.1	14.4	20.1	22.4	3,339
	Richest	18.4	38.7	82.4	32.8	41.0	32.3	13.0	22.2	25.8	3,315
Total		**22.9**	**42.2**	**74.9**	**32.3**	**39.5**	**29.4**	**18.6**	**20.5**	**23.9**	**16,549**

* Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use
Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households used solid fuels for cooking, Nigeria, 2007

		Type of fuel using for cooking														
		Electricity	Liquid propane gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/shrubs/grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other	Total	Solid fuels for cooking *	Number of households
State	Abia	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.3	0.0	76.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	77.1	485
	Adamawa	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	96.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.4	561
	Akwa-Ibom	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	699
	Anambra	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	25.1	0.0	0.2	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	73.9	452
	Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	1,002
	Bayelsa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.4	0.6	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	53.6	152
	Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.7	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.0	799
	Borno	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	2.6	79.0	0.2	8.4	0.0	5.7	100.0	90.4	1,006
	Cross-River	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	23.3	0.3	0.9	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.9	716
	Delta	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.7	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	53.6	1,120
	Ebonyi	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	17.0	0.1	1.3	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.5	408
	Edo	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.3	79.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	79.6	654
	Ekiti	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	2.0	67.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	69.9	348
	Enugu	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.3	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	80.4	567
	Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	81.5	2.4	2.9	0.2	10.5	100.0	87.4	462
	Imo	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	85.5	698
	Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	76.0	12.3	1.9	5.0	2.0	100.0	95.3	586
	Kaduna	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.9	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	87.8	1,328
	Kano	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.4	80.8	5.1	0.0	5.3	1.1	100.0	91.6	1,899
	Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	84.2	7.3	1.5	4.8	0.4	100.0	98.0	613
	Kebbi	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	95.3	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	398
	Kogi	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.1	2.0	77.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	79.8	452
	Kwara	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.5	0.4	13.7	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	82.3	511
	Lagos	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.9	84.6	0.3	1.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	2,386
	Nasarawa	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	323
	Niger	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.3	0.4	4.7	78.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	84.1	444
	Ogun	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	1.7	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.2	779
	Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.6	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.5	724
	Osun	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.3	7.1	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	64.0	1,330
	Oyo	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	35.3	0.1	13.9	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	64.0	1,620
	Plataeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.1	1.9	83.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	477
	Rivers	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	41.7	0.0	0.2	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	56.2	760
	Sokoto	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.6	88.8	2.7	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	585
	Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	95.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	95.9	512
	Yobe	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	92.2	0.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	100.0	96.6	462
	Zamfara	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	72.8	19.6	0.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	320
	Abuja FCT	3.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	33.0	0.3	2.7	57.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	60.4	98

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use (Cont'd)
Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households used solid fuels for cooking, Nigeria, 2007

		Type of fuel using for cooking												Total	Solid fuels for cooking *	Number of households
		Electricity	Liquid propane gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/shrubs/grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other			
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
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	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.8	90.4	0.4	2.6	0.3	3.2	100.0	94.7	4005
	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	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	50.8	0.2	5.2	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	46.5	7187
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
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36
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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire
Percent of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:				Total	Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
		Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood	Other stove		
State	Abia	0.4	16.2	83.5	0.0	100.0	374
	Adamawa	0.0	2.6	97.4	0.0	100.0	546
	Akwa-Ibom	0.0	1.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	620
	Anambra	0.0	7.9	92.1	0.0	100.0	334
	Bauchi	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	996
	Bayelsa	0.0	3.6	96.1	0.3	100.0	81
	Benue	0.0	1.8	98.1	0.1	100.0	759
	Borno	0.0	7.5	92.4	0.1	100.0	910
	Cross-River	0.0	0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0	536
	Delta	0.0	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0	600
	Ebonyi	0.3	1.0	98.6	0.0	100.0	337
	Edo	0.0	1.9	97.9	0.2	100.0	521
	Ekiti	0.2	5.2	94.6	0.0	100.0	243
	Enugu	0.2	1.9	98.0	0.0	100.0	456
	Gombe	0.5	0.9	98.5	0.2	100.0	403
	Imo	0.0	5.1	94.9	0.0	100.0	597
	Jigawa	0.0	0.8	99.2	0.0	100.0	558
	Kaduna	0.2	2.0	97.8	0.0	100.0	1,166
	Kano	0.0	14.5	85.5	0.0	100.0	1,740
	Katsina	0.1	13.3	86.4	0.1	100.0	601
	Kebbi	0.5	1.9	97.6	0.0	100.0	394
	Kogi	0.2	1.3	98.6	0.0	100.0	360
	Kwara	0.0	4.1	95.6	0.3	100.0	420
	Lagos	3.6	50.0	46.4	0.0	100.0	216
	Nasarawa	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0	306
	Niger	0.2	5.6	94.2	0.0	100.0	373
	Ogun	0.3	45.7	54.1	0.0	100.0	461
	Ondo	0.0	10.8	89.2	0.0	100.0	532
	Osun	0.0	2.7	97.0	0.3	100.0	851
	Oyo	0.4	0.4	99.1	0.0	100.0	1,037
	Plataeu	0.2	14.0	85.4	0.5	100.0	425
	Rivers	0.3	1.1	98.6	0.0	100.0	428
	Sokoto	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0	562
	Taraba	0.0	0.7	99.3	0.0	100.0	491
	Yobe	0.4	3.8	95.7	0.1	100.0	446
	Zamfara	0.2	2.5	97.3	0.0	100.0	314
	Abuja FCT	0.5	1.4	98.1	0.0	100.0	59
Area: Sector	Rural	0.1	6.2	93.7	0.0	100.0	16,390
	Urban	0.4	6.3	93.2	0.1	100.0	3,664
Geopolitical	North central	0.0	0.8	12.6	0.0	13.5	2,704

zones	North east	0.0	0.6	18.2	0.0	18.9	3792
	North west	0.0	1.9	24.7	0.0	26.6	5,335
	South east	0.0	0.6	9.8	0.0	10.5	2,097
	South south	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.0	13.9	2,786
	South west	0.1	2.1	14.5	0.0	16.7	3340
Education of household head	None	0.1	6.4	93.4	0.0	100.0	11,050
	Primary	0.1	5.8	94.0	0.1	100.0	4,198
	Secondary +	0.3	6.6	92.9	0.1	100.0	4,198
	Non-standard curriculum	0.1	2.5	97.5	0.0	100.0	598
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	10
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.1	5.6	94.3	0.0	100.0	5,181
	Second	0.0	5.4	94.5	0.1	100.0	4,878
	Middle	0.1	5.7	94.2	0.0	100.0	4,944
	Fourth	0.3	7.9	91.7	0.1	100.0	3,825
	Richest	0.9	8.7	90.2	0.2	100.0	1,224
Total		**0.1**	**6.2**	**93.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**20,054**

* Unweighted Observation less than 25 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	0.8	0.6	4,005
	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	5.1	4.7	7,187
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
Total		**4.7**	**4.0**	**26,735**

* MICS Indicator 36 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.11: Children sleeping under bednets
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide treated net during the previous night, Nigeria, 2007

		Slept under a bednet *	Sleep 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	Number of children aged 0-59 months
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
State	Abia	4.2	3.0	0.9	0.3	1.5	94.3	224
	Adamawa	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.5	271
	Akwa-Ibom	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	485
	Anambra	8.7	6.8	0.6	1.3	0.3	91.0	259
	Bauchi	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.7	837
	Bayelsa	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	96.5	113
	Benue	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.4	584
	Borno	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	98.5	559
	Cross-River	23.6	20.6	1.4	1.7	0.8	75.6	393
	Delta	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.7	541
	Ebonyi	5.1	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	94.4	271
	Edo	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.8	350
	Ekiti	10.3	10.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	89.3	138
	Enugu	10.8	8.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	88.6	285
	Gombe	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	97.5	299
	Imo	4.6	3.8	0.8	0.0	3.1	92.3	254
	Jigawa	5.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	94.4	606
	Kaduna	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	96.6	1,216
	Kano	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	1,523
	Katsina	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.0	96.7	441
	Kebbi	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	97.2	253
	Kogi	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	97.4	210
	Kwara	7.2	5.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	92.8	233
	Lagos	8.2	7.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	91.8	1,343
	Nasarawa	13.9	8.2	4.9	0.9	0.9	85.2	260
	Niger	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	3.2	95.2	370
	Ogun	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	94.7	349
	Ondo	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	98.2	348
	Osun	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	93.0	571
	Oyo	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.5	96.2	809
	Plataeu	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.9	97.6	321
	Rivers	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	94.3	380
	Sokoto	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	97.3	345
	Taraba	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	9.5	88.7	377
	Yobe	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	98.3	384
	Zamfara	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	96.7	283
	Abuja FCT	11.2	10.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	88.3	61
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
Geopolitical zones	North central	3.8	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.9	95.2	2,041
	North east	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.5	97.4	2727
	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	5.2	4.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	93.8	3558
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 0-59 months of age who were ill with fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, Nigeria, 2007

		Children with a fever in th last two weeks who were treated with:																
				Anti-malarias:							Other medications					Any appropriate anti-malarial drug within 24 hours of onset of symptoms*	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
		Had a fever in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Anti-malarials: Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine	Anti-malarials: Armodiaquine	Anti-malarials: Chloroquine	Anti-malarials: Quinine	Anti-malarials: Artemisnin based combinations	Anti-malarials: Other Anti-malarial	Any appropriate anti-malarial drug	Other medications: Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophan	Other medications: Aspirin	Other medications: Ibuprofen	Other medications : Other	Don't know		
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
State	Abia	15.7	224	7.7	30.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	13.5	59.6	46.2	0.0	0.0	13.5	3.8	38.5	35
	Adamawa	3.6	271	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
	Akwa-Ibom	35.1	485	4.8	30.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	4.8	43.0	81.2	2.4	0.0	10.9	4.8	27.9	170
	Anambra	19.0	259	1.7	28.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	11.9	37.3	66.1	6.8	0.0	10.2	20.3	18.6	49
	Bauchi	7.6	837	0.0	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	50.0	0.0	3.3	16.7	0.0	15.0	64
	Bayelsa	23.0	113	1.8	48.2	1.8	8.9	0.9	3.6	59.8	69.6	2.7	0.9	16.1	10.7	37.5	26
	Benue	10.7	584	5.8	36.5	9.6	17.3	1.9	0.0	55.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8	36.5	62
	Borno	8.1	559	(8.1)	(32.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(37.8)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(24.3)	45
	Cross-River	20.8	393	0.0	29.3	1.3	0.0	2.7	8.0	38.7	53.3	4.0	0.0	17.3	10.7	28.0	82
	Delta	14.9	541	(16.3)	(46.9)	(2.0)	(14.3)	(4.1)	(8.2)	(71.4)	(59.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(44.9)	(4.1)	(40.8)	81
	Ebonyi	29.0	271	5.4	23.1	2.3	5.4	3.1	5.4	36.9	62.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.9	21.5	78
	Edo	8.9	350	(0.0)	(44.1)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(26.5)	(5.9)	(70.6)	(35.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(47.1)	31
	Ekiti	14.0	138	(10.5)	(42.1)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(7.9)	(65.8)	(55.3)	(7.9)	(2.6)	(18.4)	(2.6)	(42.1)	19
	Enugu	15.4	285	2.0	25.5	3.9	5.9	0.0	23.5	58.8	60.8	0.0	0.0	31.4	5.9	37.3	44
	Gombe	17.3	299	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	36.2	49.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.8	20.3	52
	Imo	13.1	254	(2.9)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(2.9)	(17.6)	(67.6)	(47.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(5.9)	(52.9)	33
	Jigawa	15.1	606	22.6	46.8	1.6	0.8	2.4	4.8	67.7	45.2	0.8	0.0	9.7	1.6	42.7	92
	Kaduna	13.7	1,216	10.8	38.7	1.1	2.2	0.0	7.5	49.5	68.8	2.2	0.0	9.7	3.2	39.8	167
	Kano	9.4	1,523	8.9	53.6	3.6	1.8	5.4	5.4	60.7	55.4	10.7	0.0	16.1	1.8	42.9	143
	Katsina	12.1	441	15.2	24.2	3.0	7.6	0.0	6.1	47.0	40.9	3.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	33.3	53
	Kebbi	19.6	253	16.2	19.2	4.0	1.0	1.0	7.1	40.4	38.4	1.0	0.0	9.1	11.1	26.3	50
	Kogi	9.6	210	(0.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(33.3)	(43.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(26.7)	(16.7)	20
	Kwara	9.7	233	(22.6)	(38.7)	(3.2)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(67.7)	(71.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(9.7)	(54.8)	23
	Lagos	7.9	1,343	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(70.4)	(70.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(3.7)	(70.4)	106
	Nasarawa	15.7	260	6.8	57.5	6.8	1.4	6.8	15.1	75.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.1	54.8	41
	Niger	9.9	370	27.6	62.1	12.1	3.4	3.4	6.9	86.2	77.6	10.3	1.7	6.9	0.0	63.8	37
	Ogun	7.4	349	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
	Ondo	10.9	348	(0.0)	(33.3)	(5.6)	(19.4)	(5.6)	(16.7)	(72.2)	(72.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(5.6)	(63.9)	38
	Osun	12.6	571	(0.0)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(62.1)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(44.8)	72
	Oyo	7.4	809	(0.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(8.0)	(40.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	(8.0)	(24.0)	60
	Plataeu	6.9	321	(3.2)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(9.7)	(51.6)	(35.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(9.7)	(32.3)	22
	Rivers	18.4	380	3.6	21.8	1.8	10.9	3.6	12.7	45.5	63.6	1.8	0.0	14.5	7.3	34.5	70
	Sokoto	11.9	345	9.4	69.8	5.7	0.0	1.9	3.8	75.5	56.6	3.8	0.0	3.8	1.9	50.9	41
	Taraba	20.9	377	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	13.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	15.1	7.5	6.6	79
	Yobe	10.5	384	2.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	44.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	9.3	6.7	40
	Zamfara	9.1	283	1.3	30.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	32.0	26.7	0.0	4.0	4.0	5.3	26.7	26
	Abuja FCT	7.5	61	(6.2)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(59.4)	(46.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(40.6)	5

Table CH.12: Treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs (Cont'd)
Percentage of children 0-59 months of age 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							Any appropriate anti-malarial drug within 24 hours of onset of symptoms*	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
		Had a fever in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Anti-malarials: Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine	Anti-malarials: Armodiaquine	Anti-malarials: Chloroquine	Anti-malarials: Quinine	Anti-malarials: Artemisnin based combinations	Anti-malarials: Other Anti-malarial	Any appropriate anti-malarial drug	Other medications: Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminoph	Other medications: Aspirin	Other medications: Ibuprofen	Other medications : Other	Don't know			
Area:	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
Sector	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
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	10.6	2727	1.9	29.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	31.0	38.2	0.0	0.7	17.7	4.6		14.3	290
	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	9.0	3558	1.8	35.8	1.7	9.8	2.8	20.7	62.1	66.3	2.0	0.2	29.3	3.5		51.7	321
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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CH.13: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in two years preceding the survey who received intermittent preventive therapy (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy ,Nigeria, 2007

		Medecine to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine only one time	Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine two or more times *	Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine but number of times unknown	Chloroquine	Other medicines	Don't know medicine	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
State	Abia	29.9	6.7	7.5	0.0	5.2	3.7	3.0	92
	Adamawa	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
	Akwa-Ibom	22.8	0.5	5.3	0.0	9.0	0.5	3.2	205
	Anambra	30.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	7.8	3.4	8.6	137
	Bauchi	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	139
	Bayelsa	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	53
	Benue	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	250
	Borno	6.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	179
	Cross-River	20.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.4	1.3	5.8	169
	Delta	22.5	5.4	10.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.3	214
	Ebonyi	27.6	3.7	10.4	0.6	5.5	1.2	3.1	102
	Edo	20.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.8	2.5	3.1	144
	Ekiti	30.3	0.8	3.3	0.0	12.3	1.6	6.6	63
	Enugu	34.9	0.8	2.3	0.0	10.9	3.1	12.4	115
	Gombe	5.1	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	110
	Imo	60.2	3.5	15.0	0.0	7.1	2.7	18.6	110
	Jigawa	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	252
	Kaduna	9.1	1.0	4.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	522
	Kano	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	673
	Katsina	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	159
	Kebbi	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	118
	Kogi	25.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	5.7	84
	Kwara	18.1	0.8	2.4	0.0	5.5	3.9	2.4	90
	Lagos	35.1	0.8	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.8	13.0	513
	Nasarawa	16.8	1.5	8.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.5	133
	Niger	12.0	3.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	114
	Ogun	12.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.7	3.3	141
	Ondo	14.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.3	3.3	1.7	135
	Osun	20.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.8	1.2	7.2	229
	Oyo	15.0	1.4	2.7	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.4	373
	Plataeu	35.1	5.2	7.2	0.0	4.1	1.5	5.2	134
	Rivers	23.5	2.5	1.7	0.0	5.9	1.7	5.0	167
	Sokoto	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	131
	Taraba	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	96
	Yobe	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	80
	Zamfara	4.4	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	95
	Abuja FCT	33.2	1.5	6.0	0.0	9.5	1.0	7.5	29
Area: Sector	Rural	10.6	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.6	0.7	2.5	4,486
	Urban	26.3	2.0	4.7	0.1	4.2	2.3	6.0	1,941
Geopolitical zones	North central	17.1	1.6	4.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	2.8	834
	North east	4.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	680
	North west	3.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1,950
	South east	36.6	3.3	7.2	0.1	7.4	2.9	9.4	557
	South south	21.1	1.8	4.2	0.0	5.6	1.2	3.7	952
	South west	23.4	0.7	2.5	0.2	3.9	2.3	7.3	1,454
Education	None	4.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	2,604
	Primary	14.4	1.4	2.3	0.0	2.6	1.1	3.8	1,588
	Secondary +	30.6	2.0	5.7	0.1	6.3	2.5	7.2	2,130
	Non-standard curriculum	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	1,094
	Second	7.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.2	1,314
	Middle	9.8	0.7	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.9	2.4	1,276
	Fourth	18.1	1.8	3.6	0.0	4.1	0.9	3.6	1,365
	Richest	34.9	2.1	6.3	0.2	5.7	3.4	9.1	1,378
Total		**15.4**	**1.1**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**1.2**	**3.6**	**6,427**

* MICS Indicator 40 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.15: Source and cost of supplies for antimalarials
Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with fever who took antimalarials in the two weeks preceding the survey by source of antimalarials, percentage of children for whom antimalarials were obtained for free, and median cost of antimalarials for those paying for antimalarials, Nigeria, 2007

		Source of antimalarials			Total	Number of children with fever in prior 2 weeks who were treated with antimalarials	Percentage Free		Median cost for those not free	
		Public*	Private	Other			Private	Public	Public**	Private**
Sex	Male	33.0	38.1	28.8	100.0	579	12.6	2.7	330.0	280.0
	Female	30.3	39.6	30.1	100.0	507	12.6	3.8	300.0	300.0
State	Abia	(25.8)	(38.7)	(35.5)	(100.0)	21	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1,048.2)	(208.1)
	Adamawa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Akwa-Ibom	21.1	4.2	74.6	100.0	73	0.0	0.0	650.0	500.0
	Anambra	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Bauchi	(51.6)	(48.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33	(0.0)	(0.0)	(500.0)	(400.0)
	Bayelsa	29.9	7.5	62.7	100.0	16	15.0	0.0	832.3	1,193.8
	Benue	(31.0)	(58.6)	(10.3)	(100.0)	35	(0.0)	(0.0)	(275.0)	(590.0)
	Borno	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	.	(*)	.	(*)
	Cross-River	(31.0)	(37.9)	(31.0)	(100.0)	32	(11.1)	(0.0)	(675.0)	(230.0)
	Delta	(25.7)	(17.1)	(57.1)	(100.0)	58	(22.2)	(0.0)	(600.0)	(415.0)
	Ebonyi	(14.6)	(56.3)	(29.2)	(100.0)	29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(750.0)	(480.2)
	Edo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Ekiti	(24.0)	(40.0)	(36.0)	(100.0)	13	(33.3)	(0.0)	(975.0)	(643.6)
	Enugu	(26.7)	(46.7)	(26.7)	(100.0)	26	(0.0)	(7.1)	(300.0)	(789.4)
	Gombe	(32.0)	(24.0)	(44.0)	(100.0)	19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(158.5)	(1,084.9)
	Imo	26.1	56.5	17.4	100.0	22	0.0	7.7	755.8	600.6
	Jigawa	36.9	35.7	27.4	100.0	62	3.2	0.0	250.0	250.0
	Kaduna	(30.4)	(58.7)	(10.9)	(100.0)	82	(7.1)	(0.0)	(325.0)	(300.0)
	Kano	(50.0)	(35.3)	(14.7)	(100.0)	87	(0.0)	(25.0)	(220.0)	(180.0)
	Katsina	(54.8)	(25.8)	(19.4)	(100.0)	25	(47.1)	(12.5)	(132.4)	(200.0)
	Kebbi	(35.0)	(47.5)	(17.5)	(100.0)	20	(14.3)	(0.0)	(69.9)	(259.9)
	Kogi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Kwara	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Lagos	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Nasarawa	20.0	61.8	18.2	100.0	31	0.0	8.8	469.8	307.9
	Niger	58.0	12.0	30.0	100.0	32	3.4	0.0	259.2	243.9
	Ogun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Ondo	(26.9)	(42.3)	(30.8)	(100.0)	28	(28.6)	(0.0)	(425.0)	(500.0)
	Osun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Oyo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	.	(*)	.	(*)
	Plataeu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Rivers	(32.0)	(60.0)	(8.0)	(100.0)	32	(12.5)	(0.0)	(325.0)	(275.0)
	Sokoto	(32.5)	(47.5)	(20.0)	(100.0)	31	(38.5)	(0.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)
	Taraba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Yobe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	.	(*)	.	(*)
	Zamfara	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Abuja FCT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Area: Sector	Rural	32.1	36.0	31.9	100.0	726	9.0	4.1	300.0	300.0
	Urban	31.2	44.4	24.5	100.0	361	20.1	1.9	465.9	266.8
Geopolitical zones	North central	39.7	40.6	19.7	100.0	133	2.8	6.3	300.0	358.3
	North east	33.6	44.0	22.5	100.0	90	0.0	0.0	438.9	399.3
	North west	40.5	42.3	17.2	100.0	316	11.9	6.3	229.7	250.0
	South east	21.3	49.3	29.3	100.0	116	0.0	3.2	313.0	500.0
	South south	26.5	24.2	49.3	100.0	232	11.8	0.0	600.0	291.7
	South west	24.2	40.5	35.3	100.0	200	40.4	0.0	520.0	350.0
Mother's education	None	35.1	38.6	26.3	100.0	386	9.5	2.3	250.0	258.4
	Primary	32.5	27.7	39.7	100.0	297	10.5	2.9	320.0	250.0
	Secondary	27.8	47.7	24.5	100.0	386	18.5	4.3	505.1	350.0
	Non-standard curriculum	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	29.2	35.1	35.7	100.0	119	15.0	1.9	200.0	350.0
	Second	30.8	37.3	31.9	100.0	205	9.9	1.3	200.0	206.2
	Middle	35.8	35.3	28.9	100.0	224	5.0	3.4	300.0	350.0
	Fourth	34.5	35.4	30.1	100.0	271	14.7	6.8	422.4	284.0
	Richest	27.5	48.0	24.5	100.0	267	19.3	2.1	520.0	301.2
Total		**31.8**	**38.8**	**29.4**	**100.0**	**1,086**	**12.6**	**3.2**	**300.0**	**300.0**

* MICS indicator 96; ** MICS indicator 97 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.16: Source and cost of supplies for antibiotics
Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of antibotics for treatment of pneumonia, percentage of children aged 0-59 with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey for whom antibiotics were obtained for free, and median cost of antibiotics for those paying for the antibiotics, by type of source of antibiotics, Nigeria, 2007

		Antibiotic			Total		Percentage Free		Median cost for those not free	
		Public*	Private	Others			Public*	Private	Public**	Private
Sex	Male	26.1	44.4	29.5	100.0	85	19.3	0.0	300.0	300.0
	Female	30.1	27.8	42.2	100.0	72	2.8	0.0	646.2	587.0
Area: Sector	Rural	32.3	31.9	35.8	100.0	95	4.5	0.0	310.7	393.1
	Urban	21.3	44.1	34.6	100.0	62	26.7	0.0	1,000.0	265.5
Geopolitical zones	North central	(4.9)	(5.8)	(5.7)	(16.4)	26	(0.0)	(0.0)	(590.9)	(617.7)
	North east	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	955.1	299.1
	North west	(9.1)	(10.7)	(6.3)	(26.1)	41	(5.4)	(0.0)	(300.0)	(146.4)
	South east	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	South south	(7.8)	(5.0)	(9.8)	(22.7)	36	(0.0)	(0.0)	(602.5)	(322.3)
	South west	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	650.0	209.3
Mother's education	None	37.0	23.0	40.0	100.0	48	4.4	0.0	427.6	196.8
	Primary	22.0	31.9	46.1	100.0	51	5.4	0.0	639.6	340.5
	Secondary	24.0	55.4	20.7	100.0	55	26.6	0.0	320.9	360.4
	Non-standard curriculum	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	.	(*)	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	.	(*)
	Second	(30.5)	(32.9)	(36.5)	(100.0)	23	(0.0)	(0.0)	(341.8)	(500.0)
	Middle	(34.7)	(7.7)	(57.6)	(100.0)	30	(4.9)	(0.0)	(350.0)	(428.7)
	Fourth	(30.5)	(31.3)	(38.2)	(100.0)	33	(24.9)	(0.0)	(609.5)	(335.4)
	Richest	(28.6)	(49.9)	(21.4)	(100.0)	53	(3.4)	(0.0)	(879.0)	(264.6)
Total		**27.9**	**36.7**	**35.3**	**100.0**	**157**	**11.1**	**0.0**	**461.7**	**305.7**

* MICS indicator 96; *** MICS indicator 97 **Median cost for those not free-for both public and private
(*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CH.17: Source and cost of supplies for oral rehydration salts
Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of oral rehydration salts for treatment of diarrhoea, percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey for whom oral rehydration salts were obtained for free, and median cost of oral rehydration salts for those paying for the oral rehydration salts, by type of source of oral rehydration salts, Nigeria, 2007

		Oral rehydration salts			Total		Percentage Free		Median cost for those not free	
		Public*	Private	Others			Public	Private	Public**	Private**
Sex	Male	30.7	29.6	39.6	100.0	165	9.5	1.8	62.5	81.9
	Female	35.5	25.9	38.6	100.0	135	14.6	0.7	113.8	50.0
Area: Sector	Rural	37.2	27.0	35.8	100.0	186	8.9	0.7	80.0	50.0
	Urban	25.8	29.5	44.7	100.0	114	19.3	2.2	112.0	100.0
Geopolitical zones	North central	41.5	20.4	38.0	100.0	59	2.3	7.3	100.0	262.9
	North east	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	341.0	322.3
	North west	29.3	32.9	37.7	100.0	134	5.1	0.0	50.0	40.0
	South east	(25.5)	(23.2)	(51.3)	(100.0)	27	(45.9)	(0.0)	(121.0)	(114.1)
	South south	(39.3)	(26.0)	(34.7)	(100.0)	29	(8.0)	(3.1)	(162.5)	(50.0)
	South west	(25.1)	(32.9)	(42.1)	(100.0)	32	(48.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(500.0)
Mother's education	None	33.5	29.0	37.5	100.0	143	9.3	0.0	67.6	50.0
	Primary	35.7	24.2	40.1	100.0	61	9.8	0.0	102.4	102.1
	Secondary	29.5	29.6	40.9	100.0	94	19.0	4.0	82.9	100.0
	Non-standard curriculum	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	.	(*)	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(32.6)	(25.2)	(42.1)	(100.0)	36	(19.6)	(0.0)	(163.1)	(83.8)
	Second	37.9	29.6	32.6	100.0	52	10.1	1.5	94.9	32.6
	Middle	39.2	16.7	44.2	100.0	57	7.1	0.0	100.0	300.0
	Fourth	31.2	33.3	35.5	100.0	74	5.5	0.6	84.5	50.0
	Richest	26.9	31.2	41.9	100.0	82	21.3	2.9	71.5	86.6
Total		**32.9**	**27.9**	**39.2**	**100.0**	**301**	**12.0**	**1.3**	**80.0**	**50.0**

* MICS indicator 96; ** MICS indicator 97
(*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted 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

		Main source of drinking water																	
		Improved sources								Unimproved sources							Total	Improved source of drinking water	Number of household members
		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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	0.0	1.5	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	79.5	6,099
	Plataeu	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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

		Main source of drinking water																	
		Improved sources								Unimproved sources									
		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	Total	Improved source of drinking water *	Number of household members
Area:	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	100.0	37.4	86,720
Sector	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	100.0	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	100.0	42.2	15,853
	North east	1.4	0.4	1.5	15.0	8.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	41.2	4.4	4.3	2.5	19.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	27.3	21,806
	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	54.1	17,413
	South west	2.4	3.9	18.1	26.2	20.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	4.1	0.4	2.9	0.2	14.2	0.2	5.5	100.0	72.7	27,183
Education of household head	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	0.1	100.0	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	0.6	100.0	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	0.5	100.0	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	2.6	100.0	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	6.3	100.0	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	100.0	49.1	124,840

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EN.2: Household water treatment
Percentage distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household and percentage of household members that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Nigeria, 2007

		Water treatment method used in the household									All drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method *	Number of household members	Improved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Unimproved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
		None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know						
State	Abia	90.7	5.7	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	7.7	1,887	8.8	1,199	5.9	688
	Adamawa	96.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	3,044	1.5	579	1.1	2,464
	Akwa-Ibom	95.4	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	3.0	3,433	3.7	1,830	2.2	1,602
	Anambra	93.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	5.4	2,316	6.5	1,330	4.0	986
	Bauchi	97.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	5,840	1.0	2,055	0.8	3,785
	Bayelsa	69.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.3	26.4	0.0	5.0	682	1.8	250	6.8	432
	Benue	70.5	1.1	5.7	16.4	5.7	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	12.1	4,447	16.0	1,074	10.8	3,373
	Borno	94.0	0.8	0.9	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	4,856	4.7	1,456	1.7	3,400
	Cross-River	88.6	3.9	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	8.0	3,138	11.8	970	6.3	2,167
	Delta	92.1	4.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.2	6.0	3,961	6.4	2,599	5.2	1,362
	Ebonyi	79.0	2.5	2.5	10.6	4.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	9.0	2,086	7.0	1,068	11.2	1,018
	Edo	93.8	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.0	2,936	6.2	1,782	3.2	1,154
	Ekiti	68.4	6.0	3.2	2.5	1.5	0.0	5.1	14.8	0.3	10.5	1,171	13.0	789	5.4	382
	Enugu	88.4	4.3	0.3	3.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.7	2,551	4.5	964	9.6	1,587
	Gombe	94.8	1.7	0.8	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.0	2,468	8.3	450	1.8	2,018
	Imo	90.4	8.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.2	2,597	11.1	1,626	6.1	971
	Jigawa	89.0	1.2	0.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3,373	2.2	1,889	0.7	1,484
	Kaduna	78.8	2.7	2.6	7.1	4.9	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	10.1	7,770	15.6	3,796	4.9	3,974
	Kano	92.1	1.2	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.0	5.3	9,722	5.0	3,868	5.5	5,854
	Katsina	92.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	3,398	1.0	1,456	0.3	1,942
	Kebbi	93.5	0.5	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	2.2	2,152	2.7	429	2.1	1,722
	Kogi	79.9	5.8	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.1	17.6	2,016	13.5	730	19.9	1,286
	Kwara	66.6	6.9	17.8	4.2	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.6	0.1	26.1	1,999	19.7	1,418	41.5	582
	Lagos	79.5	16.7	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	19.1	9,552	23.9	7,220	4.3	2,332
	Nasarawa	87.7	2.1	3.1	4.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.0	5.3	1,978	4.9	885	5.7	1,093
	Niger	93.9	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	4.2	2,427	4.8	1,484	3.3	943
	Ogun	90.5	1.0	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.1	5.8	2,476	3.9	1,829	11.3	647
	Ondo	83.7	2.4	4.5	1.8	0.9	0.0	4.0	3.6	0.0	7.6	2,948	8.8	1,685	5.9	1,262
	Osun	75.2	4.7	12.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.8	5.2	0.0	18.3	4,938	16.0	3,389	23.2	1,549
	Oyo	73.0	4.2	9.1	2.5	1.4	0.0	6.4	3.6	0.9	14.6	6,099	17.4	4,850	3.8	1,249
	Plataeu	91.5	3.5	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	2,513	13.3	786	3.5	1,728
	Rivers	92.6	5.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	5.8	3,263	7.2	1,991	3.7	1,272
	Sokoto	96.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2,966	2.0	869	0.4	2,097
	Taraba	92.2	2.0	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	5.0	2,928	5.8	592	4.8	2,336
	Yobe	95.6	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,670	1.0	825	0.9	1,845
	Zamfara	96.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.2	1,767	2.2	937	0.0	829
	Abuja FCT	85.7	8.0	4.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	13.0	473	11.3	318	16.4	155

Table EN.2: Household water treatment (Cont'd)
Percentage distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household and percentage of household members that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Nigeria, 2007

		Water treatment method used in the household														
		None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	All drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method *	Number of household members	Improved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Unimproved drinking water sources: Approprate water treatment method	Number of household members
Area:	Rural	89.6	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	5.3	86,720	6.0	32,399	4.9	54,321
Sector	Urban	81.3	8.2	4.1	2.3	1.6	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.2	13.4	38,120	15.4	28,867	7.0	9,252
Geopolitical zones	North central	80.7	3.3	6.6	5.9	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	11.6	15,853	12.0	6,694	11.4	9,159
	North east	95.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.1	21806	3.0	5957	1.8	15,849
	North west	89.2	1.3	1.9	3.5	1.4	0.1	2.5	0.4	0.0	4.7	31,147	6.7	13,243	3.2	17,904
	South east	88.5	5.3	0.8	2.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	7.8	11,437	7.9	6,187	7.8	5,250
	South south	91.6	3.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.1	5.5	17,413	6.4	9,422	4.5	7,990
	South west	78.3	8.3	6.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.7	3.1	0.2	15.1	27183	17.4	19762	9.1	7,422
Education of household head	None	91.6	1.4	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.1	4.2	57,747	5.2	21,223	3.6	36,525
	Primary	86.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	1.2	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	8.0	26,463	8.8	13,987	7.1	12,475
	Secondary +	80.2	8.1	4.1	3.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.8	0.1	13.7	36,743	16.4	24,184	8.6	12,560
	Non-standard curriculum	91.4	1.2	1.0	4.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	3,672	4.0	1,704	1.9	1,969
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	199	(*)	167	(*)	32
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.0	0.3	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.1	24,967	2.7	3,478	3.2	21,488
	Second	89.9	0.6	2.5	2.8	0.9	0.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	4.1	24,963	3.6	7,855	4.3	17,108
	Middle	87.7	1.7	3.1	3.3	0.9	0.1	2.2	1.4	0.1	5.7	24,972	5.8	12,654	5.7	12,318
	Fourth	85.4	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.8	0.2	9.0	24,970	9.6	17,191	7.7	7,779
	Richest	79.3	11.5	4.5	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.2	17.0	24,967	18.1	20,088	12.6	4,880
Total		87.1	3.8	3.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.1	7.8	124,840	10.4	61,266	5.2	63,573

* MICS indicator 13 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EN.3: Time to source of water
Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Nigeria, 2007

		Time to source of drinking water									
		Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	DK	Missing	Total	Mean time to source of drinking water (excluding those on premises)	Number of households
State	Abia	1.8	27.0	36.9	25.0	9.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	26.2	485
	Adamawa	9.3	12.0	18.5	46.1	12.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	38.6	561
	Akwa-Ibom	1.2	16.4	28.2	43.0	11.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	30.6	699
	Anambra	11.6	29.1	25.8	20.5	10.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	26.4	452
	Bauchi	11.0	9.6	31.0	42.0	6.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	35.7	1,002
	Bayelsa	10.8	46.9	25.1	13.5	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	16.8	152
	Benue	9.1	11.6	9.4	21.2	48.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	64.6	799
	Borno	32.5	6.0	16.2	22.2	17.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	48.5	1,006
	Cross-River	5.0	9.2	18.9	40.4	25.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	43.1	716
	Delta	16.5	49.3	17.7	13.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	17.4	1,120
	Ebonyi	13.7	5.6	11.6	27.5	41.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	56.2	408
	Edo	23.8	18.9	27.1	27.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	25.1	654
	Ekiti	9.2	22.1	20.6	26.9	21.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	35.3	348
	Enugu	18.6	12.4	13.8	28.3	25.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	47.3	567
	Gombe	13.1	12.9	25.0	29.8	17.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	36.2	462
	Imo	13.2	17.8	18.6	36.0	13.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	31.6	698
	Jigawa	14.4	28.2	27.6	27.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	22.4	586
	Kaduna	55.6	22.1	11.4	6.1	2.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	18.3	1,328
	Kano	9.1	51.2	20.2	10.0	6.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	18.4	1,899
	Katsina	16.5	20.2	21.9	21.1	13.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	38.0	613
	Kebbi	37.3	35.3	16.3	5.5	3.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	16.5	398
	Kogi	12.3	28.0	20.5	14.4	20.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	32.4	452
	Kwara	23.2	32.8	11.6	15.9	15.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	30.5	511
	Lagos	23.9	55.4	11.9	6.2	1.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	11.7	2,386
	Nasarawa	13.3	19.3	22.0	36.4	8.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	29.1	323
	Niger	29.9	10.4	30.2	26.3	1.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	24.0	444
	Ogun	11.6	46.7	14.8	17.8	8.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	21.6	779
	Ondo	8.4	20.9	17.9	25.0	27.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	56.6	724
	Osun	7.5	42.8	25.6	17.0	3.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	18.8	1,330
	Oyo	19.3	34.6	20.1	16.5	8.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	25.9	1,620
	Plataeu	20.4	20.7	20.4	19.8	17.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	41.4	477
	Rivers	11.5	34.0	23.0	16.1	6.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	23.4	760
	Sokoto	18.9	31.3	35.6	10.8	2.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	17.9	585
	Taraba	12.7	7.2	12.7	41.9	24.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	48.9	512
	Yobe	3.9	14.4	15.5	40.4	17.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	46.5	462
	Zamfara	21.4	23.6	27.4	13.1	10.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	26.7	320
	Abuja FCT	26.0	24.3	9.8	25.6	6.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	26.6	98
Area: Sector	Rural	12.1	25.9	22.0	24.5	13.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	32.7	17,882
	Urban	27.3	34.3	15.4	14.3	6.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	22.7	8,853
Geopolitical zones	North central	17.6	19.9	17.4	21.6	21.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	41.2	3,104
	North east	15.8	9.7	20.7	36.0	14.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	41.8	4,005
	North west	24.9	34.1	20.8	12.0	5.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	21.4	5,728
	South east	12.1	18.4	21.1	28.2	18.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	36.5	2,611

Education of household head	South south	11.9	28.9	22.5	25.7	8.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	27.0	4,100
	South west	16.2	42.3	17.6	14.7	7.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	23.6	7,187
	None	14.5	26.0	21.4	23.2	12.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	32.1	11,939
	Primary	13.5	29.5	19.7	22.9	13.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	30.7	5,407
	Secondary +	22.5	32.3	17.6	17.1	8.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	26.0	8,682
	Non-standard curriculum	21.1	21.9	22.0	23.9	8.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	28.6	669
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	7.1	22.7	24.4	26.3	17.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	38.0	5,230
	Second	12.4	24.8	20.6	26.0	14.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	34.9	5,015
	Middle	17.2	26.6	20.0	22.2	12.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	5,268
	Fourth	17.9	31.4	19.2	19.9	8.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	25.3	5,704
	Richest	29.9	37.1	15.2	11.9	4.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	19.2	5,518
Total		**17.1**	**28.7**	**19.8**	**21.1**	**11.2**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**29.9**	**26,735**

* Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table EN.4: Person collecting water
Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting water used in the household, Nigeria, 2007

		Person collecting drinking water						
		Adult woman	Adult man	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Total	Number of households
State	Abia	43.7	26.8	16.6	12.3	0.6	100.0	476
	Adamawa	40.2	40.2	14.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	509
	Akwa-Ibom	41.0	27.5	16.3	15.1	0.0	100.0	691
	Anambra	46.0	32.4	10.2	10.5	0.9	100.0	400
	Bauchi	15.1	62.4	7.8	14.6	0.0	100.0	892
	Bayelsa	55.2	23.1	11.3	10.0	0.2	100.0	135
	Benue	75.6	13.4	7.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	726
	Borno	43.9	41.9	6.8	6.7	0.7	100.0	680
	Cross-River	41.1	31.8	15.2	12.0	0.0	100.0	680
	Delta	53.3	31.8	9.1	5.4	0.4	100.0	935
	Ebonyi	65.8	21.0	7.9	5.0	0.3	100.0	352
	Edo	61.0	24.5	9.8	4.5	0.2	100.0	498
	Ekiti	60.0	18.2	14.1	7.5	0.2	100.0	316
	Enugu	59.2	29.4	6.8	4.2	0.4	100.0	461
	Gombe	23.4	42.4	19.7	14.4	0.2	100.0	401
	Imo	41.7	25.9	15.8	16.1	0.5	100.0	606
	Jigawa	10.5	69.1	4.5	13.5	2.4	100.0	501
	Kaduna	44.0	33.9	11.9	9.8	0.3	100.0	589
	Kano	10.3	72.6	6.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	1,727

	Katsina	15.8	60.7	6.2	15.1	2.2	100.0	512
	Kebbi	73.2	15.7	7.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	249
	Kogi	63.8	18.1	14.5	3.3	0.3	100.0	396
	Kwara	66.5	16.2	9.8	7.3	0.2	100.0	392
	Lagos	66.2	24.1	6.8	2.6	0.2	100.0	1,807
	Nasarawa	78.6	10.2	7.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	279
	Niger	74.2	10.8	11.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	311
	Ogun	52.5	19.5	14.9	12.0	1.2	100.0	688
	Ondo	67.6	19.0	7.8	4.9	0.8	100.0	663
	Osun	60.5	16.5	15.5	6.9	0.6	100.0	1,231
	Oyo	61.1	21.6	10.6	5.6	1.0	100.0	1,308
	Plataeu	67.0	19.3	8.5	2.8	2.4	100.0	380
	Rivers	43.1	34.8	13.2	8.7	0.2	100.0	673
	Sokoto	9.5	70.0	5.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	474
	Taraba	48.2	40.1	9.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	447
	Yobe	26.3	57.2	6.1	8.7	1.7	100.0	444
	Zamfara	7.5	66.0	3.7	21.8	1.0	100.0	251
	Abuja FCT	61.8	29.2	4.4	3.8	0.8	100.0	73
Area: Sector	Rural	44.1	36.3	10.3	8.9	0.4	100.0	15,726
	Urban	52.5	29.9	9.9	6.7	0.9	100.0	6,429
Geopolitical zones	North central	70.9	15.2	9.5	3.7	0.6	100.0	2,558
	North east	31.5	48.9	9.9	9.2	0.4	100.0	3,372
	North west	19.0	61.5	6.9	12.0	0.7	100.0	4,304
	South east	50.1	27.2	12.0	10.2	0.5	100.0	2,296
	South south	47.9	30.2	12.6	9.2	0.2	100.0	3,611
	South west	62.2	20.6	10.8	5.7	0.6	100.0	6,014
Education of household head	None	40.7	38.8	10.3	9.7	0.6	100.0	10,207
	Primary	52.1	26.9	12.0	8.7	0.2	100.0	4,675
	Secondary +	53.6	31.4	8.8	5.6	0.6	100.0	6,721
	Non-standard curriculum	21.3	58.9	7.5	11.1	1.1	100.0	528
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	40.0	43.3	8.1	8.3	0.3	100.0	4,861
	Second	42.7	39.5	8.7	8.7	0.4	100.0	4,393
	Middle	48.6	29.2	12.1	9.4	0.8	100.0	4,362
	Fourth	49.9	28.5	12.1	8.9	0.6	100.0	4,680
	Richest	52.9	30.9	9.9	5.7	0.5	100.0	3,858
Total		**46.6**	**34.5**	**10.2**	**8.3**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**22,155**

* Unweighted Obervation less than 25

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

		Type of toilet facility used by household															
		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 where	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other	Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal *	Number of household members
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
	Plataeu	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

		Type of toilet facility used by household															
		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 where	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other	Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal *	Number of household members
Area:	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
Sector	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	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	12.7	29.6	15,853
	North east	1.0	0.4	6.1	0.5	26.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	42.8	0.0	0.2	22.0	0.4	100.0	34.4	21,806
	North west	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	24.9	34.1	31,147
	South east	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.1	9.2	55.5	11,437
	South south	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.8	13.9	54.3	17,413
	South west	7.8	13.5	11.3	0.7	21.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	40.1	1.1	100.0	55.0	27183
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**

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31 * Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces
Percent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Nigeria, 2007

		What was done to dispose of the stools										
		Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Total	Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely *	Number of children aged 0-2 years
State	Abia	3.8	68.6	7.1	10.0	8.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	100.0	72.4	142
	Adamawa	0.4	59.7	10.3	22.1	6.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	60.1	167
	Akwa-Ibom	4.5	59.4	4.2	13.9	8.7	0.3	6.3	2.8	100.0	63.9	297
	Anambra	1.7	72.1	3.4	7.3	3.9	1.1	7.8	2.8	100.0	73.7	149
	Bauchi	0.2	95.5	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	100.0	95.8	477
	Bayelsa	0.3	8.8	16.2	18.5	2.6	6.2	37.0	10.4	100.0	9.1	72
	Benue	0.3	23.9	11.4	30.3	7.1	1.3	21.5	4.0	100.0	24.2	356
	Borno	0.4	72.7	6.4	10.1	4.5	4.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	73.0	327
	Cross-River	2.9	35.2	5.7	42.4	0.0	11.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	38.1	229
	Delta	0.5	47.8	8.6	20.4	2.7	2.7	14.5	2.7	100.0	48.4	306
	Ebonyi	2.7	24.5	6.1	13.0	0.8	25.7	21.1	6.1	100.0	27.2	157
	Edo	0.9	43.6	8.4	35.6	2.2	0.0	6.7	2.7	100.0	44.4	206
	Ekiti	2.3	26.6	6.8	49.7	0.0	9.0	3.4	2.3	100.0	28.8	90
	Enugu	0.0	30.8	6.7	10.1	0.5	10.6	34.6	6.7	100.0	30.8	179
	Gombe	0.0	51.6	10.5	29.0	0.8	2.0	3.6	2.4	100.0	51.4	186
	Imo	6.3	68.6	3.1	11.3	1.9	0.0	2.5	6.3	100.0	74.8	155
	Jigawa	0.2	57.4	18.6	7.9	1.0	0.8	11.0	3.1	100.0	57.6	382
	Kaduna	0.7	78.1	5.1	13.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	78.8	768
	Kano	0.0	92.2	3.1	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	92.2	981
	Katsina	2.2	50.3	18.3	11.5	9.0	1.3	2.2	5.1	100.0	52.6	252
	Kebbi	0.9	35.3	7.6	43.8	6.7	4.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	36.2	165
	Kogi	0.0	19.8	2.3	69.8	0.6	2.9	1.7	2.9	100.0	19.8	116
	Kwara	1.1	33.5	10.1	25.7	3.9	1.7	13.4	10.6	100.0	34.6	131
	Lagos	1.0	86.7	3.3	3.3	1.0	0.0	1.9	2.9	100.0	87.6	825
	Nasarawa	1.3	26.5	4.6	39.1	3.6	3.0	12.9	8.9	100.0	27.8	169
	Niger	2.2	47.5	10.8	12.7	3.5	3.2	16.2	3.8	100.0	49.7	199
	Ogun	0.5	65.0	0.5	19.7	1.1	1.6	5.5	6.0	100.0	65.6	225
	Ondo	1.1	34.8	10.3	33.2	1.1	2.7	14.1	2.7	100.0	35.9	195
	Osun	0.0	32.8	0.0	55.0	0.8	0.8	7.6	3.1	100.0	32.8	325
	Oyo	2.4	26.1	7.6	44.5	0.5	8.1	7.1	3.8	100.0	28.4	505
	Plataeu	0.0	14.3	15.7	38.9	5.1	21.2	1.7	3.1	100.0	14.3	209
	Rivers	2.1	41.5	12.8	22.3	12.2	0.0	5.9	3.2	100.0	43.6	239
	Sokoto	0.0	70.9	8.0	15.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	0.8	100.0	70.9	194
	Taraba	0.3	56.7	16.0	10.1	2.9	4.9	4.9	4.2	100.0	57.0	229
	Yobe	2.0	64.2	4.0	14.6	7.3	4.9	2.4	0.7	100.0	66.2	243
	Zamfara	4.1	77.0	7.2	4.3	0.4	0.0	4.7	2.3	100.0	81.1	166

	Abuja FCT	1.1	46.4	11.6	27.7	2.6	6.4	1.9	2.2	100.0	47.6	38
Area:Sector	Rural	1.0	52.1	8.1	21.1	3.4	3.7	7.4	3.2	100.0	53.1	7,018
	Urban	1.6	73.3	4.6	13.7	0.9	1.2	2.5	2.3	100.0	74.9	3,032
Geopolitical zones	North central	0.8	27.8	10.1	33.3	4.6	5.6	12.7	5.1	100.0	28.6	1,218
	North east	0.5	72.1	6.7	11.6	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.6	100.0	72.6	1,627
	North west	0.7	74.7	7.8	10.0	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.9	100.0	75.4	2,908
	South east	2.8	51.7	5.3	10.4	2.9	7.9	14.2	4.8	100.0	54.5	782
	South south	2.1	44.4	8.3	25.3	5.2	3.0	8.7	3.1	100.0	46.5	1,350
	South west	1.2	55.0	4.3	27.0	0.8	2.8	5.5	3.4	100.0	56.2	2,165
Mother's education	None	0.6	62.5	7.4	16.0	3.2	3.0	5.0	2.3	100.0	63.0	4,603
	Primary	1.7	44.3	7.9	26.5	2.5	4.1	8.4	4.6	100.0	45.9	2,299
	Secondary	1.6	62.8	5.6	17.8	2.1	2.0	5.6	2.5	100.0	64.3	2,960
	Non-standard curriculum	1.5	70.1	9.1	10.3	0.9	1.6	3.0	3.5	100.0	71.6	186
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.2	48.2	10.7	20.2	4.8	4.6	8.2	3.1	100.0	48.3	1,912
	Second	0.9	52.2	7.3	21.8	3.4	4.5	6.8	3.2	100.0	53.1	2,051
	Middle	0.9	55.2	6.6	20.5	2.5	3.3	7.5	3.5	100.0	56.1	1,986
	Fourth	1.4	57.8	5.9	22.4	2.2	2.0	5.4	2.9	100.0	59.2	2,044
	Richest	2.3	78.3	4.9	9.4	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.0	100.0	80.6	2,056
Total		**1.1**	**58.5**	**7.0**	**18.8**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**5.9**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**59.6**	**10,050**

* MICS indicator 14 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

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	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
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	27.3	34.4	9.9	21,806
	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	72.7	55.0	46.0	27,183
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

(*) less than 25 unweighted 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 inunion) 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 inunion) 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:	Rural	90.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	100.0	5.6	4.1	9.8	12,253
Sector	Urban	73.2	0.5	0.1	4.8	2.0	5.7	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.2	100.0	17.7	9.0	26.8	4,995
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	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.4	0.7	2.0	3,123
	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	64.8	0.6	0.1	6.3	3.2	6.8	1.0	4.7	0.0	0.3	3.1	2.9	4.2	1.9	100.0	23.1	12.2	35.2	3,627
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 curriculum	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	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	1.8	1.3	3.1	3,688
	Second	92.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	3.6	3.4	7.1	3,624
	Middle	89.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	100.0	6.0	4.2	10.2	3,162
	Fourth	79.0	0.5	0.1	4.4	0.8	4.8	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	3.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	13.8	7.2	21.0	3,217
	Richest	67.3	0.3	0.1	5.2	2.9	6.8	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.3	3.0	3.9	3.2	1.5	100.0	20.9	11.7	32.7	3,556
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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.2: Unmet need for contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Nigeria, 2007

		Current use of contraception *	Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied***	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
			For spacing	For limiting	Total **			
State	Abia	34.3	10.0	9.3	19.3	192	64.0	103
	Adamawa	1.2	10.7	5.8	16.5	372	6.7	66
	Akwa-Ibom	32.3	13.2	12.9	26.1	370	55.3	216
	Anambra	27.7	13.2	10.5	23.6	260	54.0	134
	Bauchi	1.0	14.3	6.8	21.1	784	4.7	174
	Bayelsa	14.6	16.3	6.4	22.7	101	39.1	38
	Benue	7.6	24.9	8.9	33.8	589	18.3	244
	Borno	1.9	11.9	5.6	17.5	827	9.6	160
	Cross-River	17.1	17.4	14.5	31.9	379	34.9	186
	Delta	26.4	12.1	6.8	18.9	533	58.2	242
	Ebonyi	6.5	20.2	12.7	32.9	202	16.5	80
	Edo	17.7	8.1	14.5	22.6	337	44.0	136
	Ekiti	42.5	9.8	5.5	15.4	131	73.5	76
	Enugu	20.3	16.6	15.9	32.6	269	38.4	142
	Gombe	4.7	29.9	6.9	36.9	383	11.4	159
	Imo	8.8	8.8	11.4	20.2	222	30.3	64
	Jigawa	1.7	17.2	5.8	23.0	602	7.0	149
	Kaduna	15.2	10.2	4.7	14.9	1,164	50.5	350
	Kano	0.6	11.0	4.0	14.9	1,525	4.1	237
	Katsina	1.1	6.3	9.6	15.9	545	6.6	93
	Kebbi	3.4	11.2	3.2	14.4	364	19.0	65
	Kogi	8.7	15.3	13.8	29.0	227	23.0	86
	Kwara	21.4	13.2	9.4	22.6	225	48.6	99
	Lagos	40.6	3.6	4.4	8.1	1,411	83.4	686
	Nasarawa	10.1	19.9	8.5	28.4	318	26.3	123
	Niger	11.7	18.5	6.8	25.4	463	31.5	172
	Ogun	36.4	12.5	6.8	19.3	309	65.3	172
	Ondo	27.9	10.5	7.5	18.0	340	60.7	156
	Osun	26.3	6.0	4.1	10.1	598	72.2	218
	Oyo	34.1	8.8	7.3	16.0	839	68.1	421
	Plataeu	17.4	15.6	12.9	28.5	336	37.9	154
	Rivers	17.4	15.5	14.0	29.5	371	37.1	174
	Sokoto	1.4	14.5	3.4	17.9	515	7.3	99
	Taraba	2.3	19.6	8.1	27.7	407	7.8	122
	Yobe	2.4	14.3	4.6	18.9	351	11.1	75
	Zamfara	2.2	8.0	1.8	9.8	316	18.6	38
	Abuja FCT	18.8	10.5	12.0	22.5	70	45.5	29
Area: Sector	Rural	9.8	13.8	7.3	21.1	12,253	31.7	3,775
	Urban	26.8	9.6	6.9	16.5	4,995	61.9	2,159
Geopolitical zones	North central	12.1	18.8	9.7	28.5	2,229	29.9	906
	North east	2.0	15.8	6.3	22.1	3123	8.5	756
	North west	4.6	11.2	4.7	15.9	5,031	22.3	1,031
	South east	19.6	13.8	12.1	26.0	1,145	43.1	522
	South south	22.2	13.4	11.8	25.2	2,092	46.8	992
	South west	35.2	6.8	5.6	12.4	3,627	74.0	1,728
Age	15-19	4.2	16.5	0.9	17.4	1,034	19.4	224
	20-24	8.0	18.7	1.6	20.3	2,397	28.4	679
	25-29	14.3	16.8	2.4	19.2	4,008	42.7	1,340
	30-34	17.5	13.9	5.8	19.7	3,557	47.1	1,326
	35-39	19.6	8.6	10.5	19.2	2,850	50.6	1,106
	40-44	15.8	5.4	16.2	21.6	1,998	42.3	749
	45-49	15.9	1.8	18.7	20.5	1,404	43.7	511
Education	None	4.5	12.7	6.8	19.5	8,643	18.7	2,079
	Primary	20.4	12.5	9.0	21.5	3,563	48.8	1,493
	Secondary +	29.8	12.1	6.4	18.5	4,712	61.7	2,275
	Non-standard curriculum	3.1	15.8	7.9	23.7	326	11.6	87
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.1	14.0	6.5	20.5	3,688	13.0	871
	Second	7.1	13.4	6.0	19.4	3,624	26.7	959
	Middle	10.2	12.9	8.3	21.2	3,162	32.6	994
	Fourth	21.0	13.2	8.0	21.1	3,217	49.9	1,356
	Richest	32.7	9.4	7.3	16.7	3,556	66.2	1,755
Total		14.7	12.6	7.2	19.7	17,247	42.7	5,934

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C;
** MICS indicator 98;
*** MICS indicator 99
(*) based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.3: Antenatal care provider
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Nigeria, 2007

		Person providing antenatal care										
		Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ missing	No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel *	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
State	Abia	37.3	59.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	97.8	92
	Adamawa	7.5	32.5	1.7	0.0	7.5	5.0	0.0	45.8	100.0	41.7	76
	Akwa-Ibom	10.1	47.6	1.6	28.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	59.3	205
	Anambra	31.0	58.6	3.4	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.7	100.0	93.1	137
	Bauchi	4.3	42.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.0	48.6	100.0	46.4	139
	Bayelsa	16.8	19.2	0.5	18.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0	36.4	53
	Benue	16.8	53.6	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.5	100.0	71.9	250
	Borno	9.9	33.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	53.6	100.0	43.7	179
	Cross-River	16.0	44.9	0.6	12.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	24.4	100.0	61.5	169
	Delta	26.4	51.2	1.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.3	100.0	79.1	214
	Ebonyi	31.9	41.7	6.1	6.1	1.2	0.6	2.5	9.8	100.0	79.8	102
	Edo	27.0	59.1	2.5	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	88.7	144
	Ekiti	35.2	54.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.1	1.6	100.0	91.0	63
	Enugu	34.1	47.3	2.3	10.9	2.3	0.0	0.8	2.3	100.0	83.7	115
	Gombe	1.9	17.7	0.0	0.0	19.0	1.3	0.0	60.1	100.0	19.6	110
	Imo	48.7	42.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	110
	Jigawa	1.7	24.8	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	69.7	100.0	28.4	252
	Kaduna	10.4	47.9	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	38.4	100.0	58.3	522
	Kano	2.5	29.1	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	100.0	34.9	673
	Katsina	2.4	10.0	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	83.3	100.0	14.8	159
	Kebbi	4.0	18.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	75.2	100.0	22.4	118
	Kogi	34.1	35.0	0.0	2.4	13.8	0.8	0.0	13.8	100.0	69.1	84
	Kwara	51.2	36.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.9	100.0	89.0	90
	Lagos	64.1	28.2	1.5	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	93.9	513
	Nasarawa	34.7	28.2	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	30.7	100.0	63.9	133
	Niger	17.4	35.9	2.7	0.5	3.8	1.1	3.8	34.8	100.0	56.0	114
	Ogun	43.0	40.5	1.7	7.4	5.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	85.1	141
	Ondo	24.0	60.3	0.8	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	8.3	100.0	85.1	135
	Osun	36.1	48.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.4	2.4	9.6	100.0	84.3	229
	Oyo	23.1	55.1	3.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	2.7	12.2	100.0	81.6	373
	Plataeu	26.8	41.8	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.5	0.0	26.3	100.0	69.1	134
	Rivers	23.5	41.2	5.0	11.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	100.0	69.7	167
	Sokoto	6.6	3.9	0.0	5.5	3.3	2.8	0.0	77.9	100.0	10.5	131
	Taraba	13.0	19.1	1.5	0.0	8.4	3.1	0.0	55.0	100.0	33.6	96
	Yobe	3.9	21.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	72.1	100.0	25.3	80
	Zamfara	3.4	4.7	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	87.8	100.0	8.1	95
	Abuja FCT	45.7	35.7	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.1	100.0	82.9	29
Area: Sector	Rural	12.9	35.7	2.1	4.5	2.7	0.6	0.4	41.0	100.0	50.8	4,486
	Urban	41.3	43.8	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	10.2	100.0	86.1	1,941
Geopolitical zones	North central	27.8	40.8	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.6	0.8	24.6	100.0	69.9	834
	North east	6.9	29.2	0.4	0.2	6.3	1.5	0.3	55.1	100.0	36.5	680
	North west	4.9	28.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	62.5	100.0	35.0	1,950
	South east	36.4	50.0	4.1	4.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	3.3	100.0	90.5	557
	South south	20.1	46.9	2.1	14.3	2.1	0.0	0.2	14.3	100.0	69.1	952
	South west	42.2	43.6	1.7	3.3	1.3	0.6	1.4	5.9	100.0	87.5	1,454
Age	15-19	11.2	30.7	1.8	3.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	49.9	100.0	43.6	463
	20-24	16.2	39.3	2.5	4.6	2.3	0.8	0.4	33.9	100.0	58.1	1,247
	25-29	24.6	38.9	1.4	3.6	2.1	0.4	1.0	28.1	100.0	64.9	1,940
	30-34	26.7	38.7	1.8	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.3	27.9	100.0	67.2	1,468
	35-39	20.0	41.1	1.8	4.2	3.2	0.5	0.6	28.6	100.0	62.9	817
	40-44	20.2	32.5	0.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	40.7	100.0	53.0	360
	45-49	18.1	34.1	1.6	3.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	39.7	100.0	53.8	132
Education	None	7.8	25.0	1.7	1.8	2.9	0.8	0.4	59.7	100.0	34.5	2,604
	Primary	19.0	49.6	2.4	7.3	2.4	0.4	0.6	18.3	100.0	70.9	1,588
	Secondary +	40.6	46.6	1.3	3.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	6.2	100.0	88.4	2,130
	Non-standard curriculum	12.6	23.0	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	58.7	100.0	37.8	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	5.3	16.7	1.9	3.8	2.7	0.9	0.3	68.4	100.0	23.9	1,094
	Second	9.1	30.9	1.6	4.3	3.7	0.5	0.5	49.3	100.0	41.7	1,314
	Middle	12.4	43.6	2.6	4.2	2.8	0.6	0.5	33.3	100.0	58.6	1,276
	Fourth	25.3	54.1	1.9	4.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	11.9	100.0	81.3	1,365
	Richest	50.8	41.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	4.0	100.0	93.0	1,378
Total		**21.5**	**38.2**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**31.7**	**100.0**	**61.4**	**6,427**

* MICS indicator 20 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.4: Antenatal Care
Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy*	Percent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
			Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Weight measured	
State	Abia	98.5	87.3	94.0	72.4	79.1	92
	Adamawa	54.2	28.3	44.2	27.5	46.7	76
	Akwa-Ibom	89.4	43.9	57.7	41.8	53.4	205
	Anambra	98.3	81.0	82.8	77.6	73.3	137
	Bauchi	51.4	26.1	43.5	28.3	44.9	139
	Bayelsa	58.4	25.7	37.4	23.4	33.2	53
	Benue	73.5	56.1	61.2	56.6	63.8	250
	Borno	46.4	33.1	41.7	41.7	43.0	179
	Cross-River	75.6	51.9	57.1	51.9	60.3	169
	Delta	90.7	58.9	68.2	54.3	68.2	214
	Ebonyi	90.2	60.1	68.7	45.4	60.7	102
	Edo	93.7	67.9	79.9	56.0	79.9	144
	Ekiti	98.4	73.0	92.6	63.9	89.3	63
	Enugu	97.7	78.3	79.8	67.4	79.1	115
	Gombe	39.9	19.6	33.5	20.3	34.8	110
	Imo	98.2	81.4	88.5	76.1	84.1	110
	Jigawa	30.3	18.7	25.3	17.4	27.3	252
	Kaduna	61.6	38.8	59.3	43.6	58.0	522
	Kano	35.3	21.2	29.1	25.2	29.9	673
	Katsina	16.7	9.1	12.0	11.5	13.9	159
	Kebbi	24.8	16.0	16.8	12.8	18.8	118
	Kogi	86.2	65.9	78.0	65.9	74.0	84
	Kwara	92.1	70.1	89.0	74.8	82.7	90
	Lagos	99.2	77.1	95.4	84.7	94.7	513
	Nasarawa	69.3	50.5	62.9	51.5	58.9	133
	Niger	65.2	42.9	57.6	49.5	59.2	114
	Ogun	98.3	67.8	91.7	71.1	89.3	141
	Ondo	91.7	80.2	86.8	74.4	84.3	135
	Osun	90.4	73.5	88.0	73.5	85.5	229
	Oyo	87.8	70.1	79.6	61.2	76.9	373
	Plataeu	73.7	52.1	61.9	55.2	68.6	134
	Rivers	86.6	49.6	58.8	53.8	56.3	167
	Sokoto	22.1	9.9	12.7	9.4	11.0	131
	Taraba	45.0	25.2	35.1	28.2	31.3	96
	Yobe	27.9	18.8	23.4	20.1	22.7	80
	Zamfara	12.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	95
	Abuja FCT	85.9	72.9	83.4	79.4	81.4	29
Area: Sector	Rural	59.0	36.8	47.5	36.5	46.9	4,486
	Urban	89.8	74.3	85.6	75.6	83.6	1,941
Geopolitical zones	North central	75.4	55.8	66.5	58.3	66.8	834
	North east	44.9	26.2	37.9	29.5	38.5	680
	North west	37.5	22.9	32.4	25.3	32.7	1,950
	South east	96.7	77.7	82.6	68.4	75.3	557
	South south	85.7	52.3	62.4	49.6	61.3	952
	South west	94.1	73.9	88.9	73.8	86.9	1,454
Age	15-19	50.1	29.7	40.4	32.5	40.3	463
	20-24	66.1	41.7	53.1	43.1	52.3	1,247
	25-29	71.9	51.6	62.8	52.7	61.6	1,940
	30-34	72.1	55.0	65.7	53.9	64.6	1,468
	35-39	71.4	51.4	62.0	49.2	60.6	817
	40-44	59.3	42.9	51.9	41.4	49.6	360
	45-49	60.3	41.3	50.8	41.5	51.8	132
Education	None	40.3	24.4	33.8	25.9	33.5	2,604
	Primary	81.7	54.6	66.3	52.8	65.5	1,588
	Secondary +	93.8	73.6	85.5	73.8	83.5	2,130
	Non-standard curriculum	41.3	23.1	35.7	20.0	32.2	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	31.6	17.9	23.4	17.9	23.3	1,094
	Second	50.7	28.1	39.3	29.0	38.8	1,314
	Middle	66.7	42.4	54.2	41.2	54.5	1,276
	Fourth	88.1	63.5	77.9	63.4	76.0	1,365
	Richest	96.0	81.5	91.7	82.6	89.0	1,378
Total		**68.3**	**48.2**	**59.0**	**48.3**	**57.9**	**6,427**

MICS indicator 44 (*) based on less than 25 unweighted 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											
		Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ friend	Other/missing	No attendant	Total	Any skilled personnel *	Delivered in health facility **	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
State	Abia	15.7	76.9	2.2	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	94.8	88.1	92
	Adamawa	2.5	22.5	0.8	21.7	5.8	38.3	0.8	7.5	100.0	25.8	25.0	76
	Akwa-Ibom	5.8	21.2	0.0	65.6	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	100.0	27.0	31.2	205
	Anambra	16.4	71.6	3.4	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	100.0	91.4	81.9	137
	Bauchi	0.0	15.2	0.0	18.1	2.2	53.6	4.3	6.5	100.0	15.2	13.8	139
	Bayelsa	3.7	15.9	0.5	66.4	1.4	8.9	0.9	2.3	100.0	20.1	17.8	53
	Benue	10.7	39.8	1.0	13.8	0.5	28.1	1.0	5.1	100.0	51.5	45.9	250
	Borno	6.0	21.2	1.3	29.8	0.0	31.8	3.3	6.6	100.0	28.5	24.5	179
	Cross-River	7.1	26.9	0.6	26.9	1.3	27.6	2.6	7.1	100.0	34.6	37.8	169
	Delta	14.7	55.0	3.1	22.5	0.0	1.6	0.8	2.3	100.0	72.9	68.2	214
	Ebonyi	20.9	31.9	6.7	16.0	0.0	15.3	1.2	8.0	100.0	59.5	44.2	102
	Edo	12.6	59.7	3.8	15.1	0.0	1.9	2.5	4.4	100.0	76.1	73.6	144
	Ekiti	13.1	63.1	4.1	4.1	0.8	3.3	9.8	1.6	100.0	80.3	73.8	63
	Enugu	19.4	58.1	3.9	12.4	2.3	3.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	81.4	72.1	115
	Gombe	0.0	11.4	0.0	13.9	3.2	65.2	0.0	6.3	100.0	11.4	12.7	110
	Imo	14.2	69.0	14.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	97.3	86.7	110
	Jigawa	0.6	6.1	0.0	71.3	0.3	18.7	0.3	2.8	100.0	6.6	6.3	252
	Kaduna	2.0	21.8	1.0	13.0	3.9	34.9	3.3	20.2	100.0	24.8	17.3	522
	Kano	0.0	7.6	0.4	30.6	0.7	31.7	0.7	28.4	100.0	7.9	6.5	673
	Katsina	1.4	4.3	0.0	23.0	0.5	34.4	0.0	36.4	100.0	5.7	6.7	159
	Kebbi	0.4	8.8	0.8	9.6	2.0	46.8	3.2	28.4	100.0	10.0	8.0	118
	Kogi	5.7	48.0	0.0	4.9	6.5	30.1	2.4	2.4	100.0	53.7	52.8	84
	Kwara	17.3	49.6	0.8	3.9	0.0	19.7	6.3	2.4	100.0	67.7	60.6	90
	Lagos	52.7	32.8	1.5	11.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	87.0	81.7	513
	Nasarawa	16.8	16.3	0.5	15.8	1.5	42.1	0.5	6.4	100.0	33.7	31.7	133
	Niger	8.2	34.8	2.2	6.5	2.2	37.0	1.6	7.6	100.0	45.1	41.8	114
	Ogun	24.8	49.6	1.7	14.0	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.7	100.0	76.0	75.2	141
	Ondo	10.7	43.0	6.6	7.4	5.0	17.4	7.4	2.5	100.0	60.3	58.7	135
	Osun	24.1	55.4	2.4	2.4	1.2	7.2	6.0	1.2	100.0	81.9	77.1	229
	Oyo	15.0	57.8	3.4	2.0	0.7	6.8	6.1	8.2	100.0	76.2	62.6	373
	Plataeu	7.7	15.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	58.2	2.1	10.8	100.0	24.7	21.6	134
	Rivers	10.9	41.2	5.0	26.1	6.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	100.0	57.1	59.7	167
	Sokoto	1.1	3.3	0.0	53.6	1.1	34.8	0.0	6.1	100.0	4.4	4.4	131
	Taraba	2.3	9.9	0.8	5.3	4.6	48.1	3.8	25.2	100.0	13.0	13.0	96
	Yobe	0.0	7.1	0.0	42.2	0.0	38.3	0.6	11.7	100.0	7.1	3.9	80
	Zamfara	1.0	1.4	0.0	25.7	0.7	32.1	0.3	38.9	100.0	2.4	2.0	95
	Abuja FCT	33.2	27.1	3.0	9.0	0.5	22.1	3.0	2.0	100.0	63.3	58.3	29
Area:Sector	Rural	5.8	24.2	1.9	25.4	1.9	26.9	1.7	12.3	100.0	31.8	29.4	4,486
	Urban	25.8	45.9	1.7	7.8	0.6	9.9	3.4	4.9	100.0	73.3	66.2	1,941
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	2.2	15.3	0.5	21.9	2.3	45.5	2.5	9.9	100.0	18.0	16.4	680
	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	0.8	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	30.2	46.7	2.7	7.2	1.1	5.1	4.0	3.0	100.0	79.6	73.0	1,454
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	9.0	1.0	31.0	1.3	36.6	1.4	17.7	100.0	11.9	10.2	1,094
	Second	3.5	16.1	1.4	27.2	1.9	34.7	1.3	14.1	100.0	20.9	18.9	1,314
	Middle	5.5	26.4	2.3	22.8	3.3	24.6	2.7	12.5	100.0	34.1	31.6	1,276
	Fourth	12.5	46.1	3.0	14.9	0.6	12.8	3.5	6.6	100.0	61.5	55.9	1,365
	Richest	32.8	50.7	1.3	7.3	0.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	100.0	84.8	78.3	1,378
Total		**11.8**	**30.7**	**1.8**	**20.1**	**1.5**	**21.7**	**2.2**	**10.1**	**100.0**	**44.3**	**40.5**	**6,427**

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17 ** MICS indicator 5 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.1: Family support for learning
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months					Number of children aged 0-59 months
		For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness *	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness **	Mean number of activities the father engage in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	
Sex	Male	64.8	4.0	35.9	0.8	10.0	8,396
	Female	64.2	4.0	33.3	0.7	10.6	8,153
State	Abia	79.5	4.7	38.3	1.1	23.2	224
	Adamawa	46.5	3.2	38.9	0.9	1.5	271
	Akwa-Ibom	81.9	4.7	46.6	1.3	32.1	485
	Anambra	71.4	4.5	24.4	0.5	21.5	259
	Bauchi	52.1	3.3	32.7	0.7	0.8	837
	Bayelsa	91.6	4.8	39.8	1.1	26.9	113
	Benue	83.4	4.8	55.4	1.3	11.5	584
	Borno	73.5	4.0	53.2	1.2	3.3	559
	Cross-River	80.0	4.5	28.9	0.7	23.1	393
	Delta	84.8	4.8	35.6	0.9	26.7	541
	Ebonyi	82.4	4.7	14.7	0.3	18.0	271
	Edo	64.4	4.2	56.3	1.7	25.4	350
	Ekiti	81.9	4.7	51.7	1.3	20.7	138
	Enugu	59.3	4.0	27.7	0.7	12.0	285
	Gombe	51.2	3.4	21.2	0.3	2.3	299
	Imo	62.3	3.9	23.1	0.5	22.7	254
	Jigawa	26.9	2.5	8.3	0.1	4.8	606
	Kaduna	52.3	3.0	22.1	0.4	2.1	1,216
	Kano	70.3	4.1	36.4	0.5	1.5	1,523
	Katsina	44.9	3.4	26.9	0.3	2.2	441
	Kebbi	42.8	3.1	34.9	0.5	0.2	253
	Kogi	60.3	3.9	48.7	1.1	18.3	210
	Kwara	73.4	4.4	33.1	0.5	19.1	233
	Lagos	74.3	4.6	47.1	1.0	9.6	1,343
	Nasarawa	63.5	4.0	41.6	1.5	5.6	260
	Niger	57.3	3.8	43.8	0.7	1.7	370
	Ogun	76.3	4.4	61.1	1.5	15.2	349
	Ondo	64.1	3.9	40.4	1.1	21.0	348
	Osun	64.8	4.3	26.5	0.4	23.5	571
	Oyo	75.7	4.3	33.1	0.7	13.9	809
	Plataeu	69.3	4.1	31.0	0.5	6.0	321
	Rivers	72.9	4.5	33.4	1.0	19.7	380
	Sokoto	53.5	3.5	27.1	0.4	1.3	345
	Taraba	68.0	3.9	25.5	0.4	3.2	377
	Yobe	20.8	2.0	7.3	0.1	2.0	384
	Zamfara	57.1	3.8	35.0	0.6	1.4	283
	Abuja FCT	63.2	4.0	28.7	0.5	3.5	61
Area:Sector	Rural	62.3	3.8	32.6	0.7	10.0	11,550
	Urban	69.8	4.3	39.4	0.9	11.2	4,999
Geopolitical zones	North central	69.8	4.2	43.7	1.0	9.4	2,041
	North east	53.6	3.4	31.7	.6	2.0	2,727
	North west	54.0	3.4	27.3	0.4	2.1	4,668
	South east	70.7	4.3	25.2	0.6	19.2	1,292
	South south	78.5	4.6	39.8	1.1	25.9	2,263
	South west	72.6	4.4	41.5	.9	14.9	3,558
Age	0-23 months	48.5	3.3	29.9	0.6	9.3	6,561
	24-59 months	75.1	4.4	37.8	0.8	11.0	9,988
Mother's education	None	55.5	3.5	30.1	0.6	6.3	
	Primary	70.3	4.2	34.7	0.8	15.6	3,834
	Secondary	75.8	4.5	42.3	1.0	13.2	4,696
	Non-standard	46.2	3.3	31.9	0.7	2.3	291
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Father's education	None	54.0	3.4	29.8	0.5	0.0	5,745
	Primary	65.5	4.0	35.8	0.8	0.0	3,137
	Secondary +	74.3	4.4	47.1	1.1	0.0	5,430
	Non-standard	49.6	3.4	24.2	0.5	0.0	519
	Father not in	71.6	4.3	12.0	0.2	100.0	1,708
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	55.5	3.5	30.2	0.6	5.6	3,214
	Second	59.3	3.6	30.2	0.6	9.2	3,389
	Middle	62.7	3.9	31.1	0.7	12.9	3,293
	Fourth	69.5	4.2	35.4	0.8	14.8	3,339
	Richest	75.4	4.6	46.3	1.1	8.9	3,315
Total		64.5	4.0	34.6	0.7	10.3	16,549

* MICS indicator 46; ** MICS indicator 47 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.2: Learning materials
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials, Nigeria, 2007

		3 or more non-children's books *	Median number of non-children's books	3 or more childr en's book s **	Median number of children' s books	Child plays with:					3 or more types of playthi ngs ***	Number of children aged 0-59 months
						No playthin gs mention ed	Hous ehold object s	Objects and materials found outside the home	Home made toys	Toys that came from a store		
Sex	Male	35.4	0	14.6	0	32.9	42.5	32.6	19.9	20.5	11.4	8,396
	Female	35.4	0	13.7	0	33.3	38.8	32.3	21.0	21.7	11.0	8,153
State	Abia	63.9	5	20.5	0	21.4	34.3	20.5	34.3	20.8	8.1	224
	Adamawa	3.4	0	1.7	0	14.1	38.9	38.2	7.1	38.0	9.0	271
	Akwa-Ibom	76.2	8	20.6	0	28.7	60.2	53.6	31.7	12.1	19.8	485
	Anambra	51.4	3	20.6	0	27.7	15.8	23.2	21.2	24.1	0.6	259
	Bauchi	3.6	0	3.2	0	43.2	42.6	25.5	1.7	29.1	8.8	837
	Bayelsa	77.4	10	16.0	0	32.4	41.1	32.2	32.9	18.9	11.5	113
	Benue	41.9	0	8.6	0	61.6	69.8	40.9	11.7	18.5	34.3	584
	Borno	5.0	0	2.2	0	40.9	55.4	28.0	5.7	19.5	9.2	559
	Cross-River	20.3	0	14.7	0	21.1	30.8	25.8	23.9	22.5	1.9	393
	Delta	49.8	2	24.0	0	38.3	40.7	28.9	46.5	20.1	19.5	541
	Ebonyi	32.7	0	12.5	0	17.1	26.3	30.7	16.0	14.0	0.2	271
	Edo	40.3	0	31.4	0	61.3	50.8	45.3	24.6	10.5	27.5	350
	Ekiti	31.0	0	10.0	0	42.4	56.8	37.3	54.6	11.1	30.6	138
	Enugu	67.8	10	25.6	0	34.9	38.6	23.2	23.5	20.5	5.7	285
	Gombe	27.5	0	6.8	0	41.0	35.2	10.3	2.8	35.0	3.0	299
	Imo	25.4	0	21.2	0	30.8	35.0	25.0	23.8	22.7	8.8	254
	Jigawa	23.9	0	3.2	0	7.2	11.1	31.5	7.4	45.7	0.2	606
	Kaduna	43.9	0	12.4	0	28.7	24.4	35.1	10.9	25.3	2.7	1,216
	Kano	31.0	0	8.7	0	33.6	49.7	39.8	3.9	22.0	9.7	1,523
	Katsina	8.2	0	2.7	0	34.8	41.6	23.3	3.1	26.6	3.7	441
	Kebbi	4.6	0	1.0	0	24.2	23.6	33.5	10.1	41.8	8.1	253
	Kogi	39.7	0	23.7	0	26.6	48.4	23.7	20.5	15.4	6.7	210
	Kwara	43.7	2	23.8	0	32.5	41.2	33.1	24.1	14.7	7.2	233
	Lagos	67.3	6	39.2	1	17.3	30.7	50.0	57.9	7.9	15.2	1,343
	Nasarawa	25.1	0	8.4	0	33.7	42.5	30.3	10.9	20.4	11.4	260
	Niger	12.5	0	10.3	0	35.9	65.0	33.0	27.5	13.3	17.3	370
	Ogun	44.5	2	13.8	0	43.1	51.9	32.2	40.3	13.8	20.5	349
	Ondo	46.8	2	9.1	0	60.2	56.5	28.0	28.9	11.9	19.5	348
	Osun	35.2	0	20.9	0	30.4	34.8	38.3	39.6	7.4	13.9	571
	Oyo	44.7	1	17.2	0	45.9	51.2	24.9	39.6	13.9	23.7	809
	Plataeu	20.9	0	13.4	0	28.1	38.1	8.0	1.3	24.9	0.0	321
	Rivers	60.2	5	26.1	0	44.1	36.5	45.5	24.7	11.4	14.4	380
	Sokoto	4.0	0	2.0	0	41.8	25.3	30.4	1.8	25.3	7.8	345
	Taraba	27.3	1	3.8	0	21.7	56.7	16.4	7.5	23.5	5.1	377
	Yobe	18.3	0	2.5	0	13.0	29.9	16.1	3.4	45.0	0.3	384
	Zamfara	20.5	0	2.2	0	41.5	32.4	22.3	4.3	29.0	2.9	283
	Abuja FCT	47.3	2	23.5	0	39.9	61.5	34.5	24.7	11.2	8.9	61
Area: Sector	Rural	28.7	0	8.9	0	34.4	43.6	30.6	11.2	23.6	9.5	11,550
	Urban	50.8	3	26.4	0	30.1	34.0	37.0	41.8	15.1	15.0	4,999
Geopolitical zones	North central	31.3	0	13.4	0	40.5	54.7	30.1	15.6	17.8	16.2	2,041
	North east	11.8	0	3.2	0	32.4	44.2	23.0	4.2	30.1	6.5	2,727
	North west	27.2	0	7.1	0	29.6	33.1	33.8	6.3	28.1	5.4	4,668
	South east	48.2	2	20.1	0	26.6	30.0	24.6	23.4	20.3	4.6	1,292
	South south	52.0	3	22.8	0	37.5	44.0	39.2	31.7	15.8	16.5	2,263
	South west	51.3	3	24.7	0	33.6	41.6	38.0	46.1	10.3	18.5	3,558
Age	0-23 months	30.6	0	8.6	0	27.0	23.3	24.0	20.5	37.9	7.6	6,561
	24-59 months	38.5	0	17.8	0	37.1	52.1	38.1	20.4	10.0	13.6	9,988
Mother's education	None	19.4	0	5.1	0	34.7	43.3	27.5	6.5	26.6	7.8	7,726
	Primary	43.1	1	15.5	0	34.6	44.7	35.3	20.9	17.8	12.9	3,834
	Secondary	55.8	4	28.6	0	29.5	33.2	38.6	44.0	14.2	15.8	4,696
	Non-standard curriculum	30.6	0	4.1	0	29.8	39.2	29.8	6.0	27.3	5.6	291
	Missing/DK	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	12.3	0	2.0	0	32.6	41.8	22.7	2.8	31.6	6.2	3,214
	Second	23.6	0	4.6	0	35.5	44.1	27.7	6.4	26.3	8.5	3,389
	Middle	33.0	0	8.6	0	36.7	46.6	33.8	10.7	20.2	10.6	3,293
	Fourth	45.3	2	20.1	0	33.7	40.4	37.1	27.5	16.1	12.7	3,339
	Richest	62.3	5	35.3	1	27.0	30.4	40.9	54.6	11.3	17.8	3,315
Total		**35.4**	**0**	**14.2**	**0**	**33.1**	**40.7**	**32.5**	**20.5**	**21.0**	**11.2**	**16,549**

* MICS indicator 49; ** MICS indicator 48; *** MICS indicator 50 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.3: Children left alone or with other children
Percentage of children age 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, Nigeria, 2007

		Left in the care children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week *	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Male	35.4	19.3	38.1	8,396
	Female	34.4	18.1	37.0	8,153
State	Abia	47.0	23.8	47.6	224
	Adamawa	48.2	37.7	50.9	271
	Akwa-Ibom	60.0	12.3	60.0	485
	Anambra	51.4	16.4	53.7	259
	Bauchi	44.9	36.7	49.3	837
	Bayelsa	42.9	21.4	47.0	113
	Benue	49.9	22.6	50.5	584
	Borno	31.1	17.1	32.2	559
	Cross-River	53.6	34.4	56.4	393
	Delta	39.5	12.2	41.9	541
	Ebonyi	64.6	51.9	66.1	271
	Edo	32.2	14.7	33.8	350
	Ekiti	33.2	10.0	34.3	138
	Enugu	48.2	4.2	50.3	285
	Gombe	37.0	16.3	38.0	299
	Imo	46.9	13.1	48.5	254
	Jigawa	40.7	24.7	43.7	606
	Kaduna	25.2	21.4	30.3	1,216
	Kano	9.4	4.7	10.9	1,523
	Katsina	25.1	16.8	28.8	441
	Kebbi	17.0	7.7	18.2	253
	Kogi	24.0	9.3	26.3	210
	Kwara	44.1	18.1	45.6	233
	Lagos	20.5	12.6	27.2	1,343
	Nasarawa	44.8	28.5	46.6	260
	Niger	18.6	9.6	20.3	370
	Ogun	34.6	14.8	36.7	349
	Ondo	40.1	8.5	41.6	348
	Osun	45.2	23.0	47.0	571
	Oyo	31.4	22.5	36.7	809
	Plataeu	34.7	27.4	37.0	321
	Rivers	27.4	18.1	29.8	380
	Sokoto	35.1	6.3	35.6	345
	Taraba	72.7	24.1	73.5	377
	Yobe	44.0	36.5	44.7	384
	Zamfara	25.0	15.3	25.8	283
	Abuja FCT	29.8	20.0	31.7	61
Area: Sector	Rural	37.5	19.3	39.5	11,550
	Urban	29.0	17.2	33.1	4,999
Geopolitical zones	North central	37.3	19.8	38.8	2,041
	North east	45.2	28.8	47.4	2,727
	North west	22.3	13.7	25.0	4,668
	South east	51.8	21.8	53.5	1,292
	South south	43.4	17.9	45.3	2,263
	South west	30.7	16.2	35.2	3,558
Age	0-23	23.8	11.9	25.7	6,561
	24-59	42.2	23.2	45.4	9,988
Mother's education	None	33.3	19.5	35.2	7,726
	Primary	41.3	20.8	44.6	3,834
	Secondary	33.0	15.8	36.3	4,696
	Non-standard curriculum	27.2	15.5	28.5	291
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	38.5	22.1	40.6	3,214
	Second	38.9	21.7	40.7	3,389
	Middle	35.5	18.6	37.8	3,293
	Fourth	34.5	17.2	37.4	3,339
	Richest	27.3	13.9	31.5	3,315
Total		**34.9**	**18.7**	**37.6**	**16,549**

* MICS indicator 51 (*) Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table ED.1: Early childhood education
Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
Sex	Male	31.8	3,374	82.8	578
	Female	32.4	3,186	83.0	492
State	Abia	71.8	84	(85.7)	23
	Adamawa	3.8	104	(*)	1
	Akwa-Ibom	38.9	191	(65.0)	40
	Anambra	66.4	114	(*)	17
	Bauchi	2.6	362	(*)	4
	Bayelsa	37.1	43	(61.4)	10
	Benue	21.9	230	(96.3)	30
	Borno	6.8	235	(*)	11
	Cross-River	50.7	166	(100.0)	32
	Delta	45.9	240	(79.3)	48
	Ebonyi	30.1	116	(94.7)	22
	Edo	51.9	145	92.6	49
	Ekiti	68.8	49	(93.1)	15
	Enugu	55.1	109	(90.0)	34
	Gombe	6.5	114	(*)	5
	Imo	50.0	99	(92.9)	27
	Jigawa	4.3	224	(53.1)	24
	Kaduna	10.8	448	(66.0)	85
	Kano	2.8	542	(*)	33
	Katsina	1.7	189	(20.0)	20
	Kebbi	0.6	89	(*)	3
	Kogi	29.8	95	(78.4)	24
	Kwara	58.2	103	(77.8)	26
	Lagos	83.8	534	(100.0)	147
	Nasarawa	26.8	92	(86.1)	17
	Niger	16.6	171	(90.9)	20
	Ogun	64.0	123	(88.6)	52
	Ondo	57.8	156	(89.4)	47
	Osun	81.8	246	(*)	48
	Oyo	63.6	309	(90.6)	73
	Plataeu	9.5	113	(78.8)	23
	Rivers	50.0	143	(100.0)	39
	Sokoto	2.0	151	(*)	5
	Taraba	1.5	150	(*)	2
	Yobe	1.5	142	(*)	2
	Zamfara	8.2	117	(*)	6
	Abuja FCT	48.2	23	(71.4)	6
Area: Sector	Rural	21.0	4,568	77.5	645
	Urban	57.3	1,992	91.0	425
Geopolitical zones	North central	25.8	828	84.4	147
	North east	3.7	1,107	(40.5)	25
	North west	5.1	1,760	56.6	176
	South east	53.7	523	92.0	122
	South south	46.5	928	85.6	218
	South west	74.0	1,416	92.7	382
Age of child	36-47 months	27.8	3,727	.	0
	48-59 months	37.7	2,833	.	0
	6 years	.	0	82.9	1,070
Mother's education	None	10.4	3,138	71.4	344
	Primary	41.2	1,552	83.4	333
	Secondary +	64.1	1,765	93.1	386
	Non-standard curriculum	5.2	105	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	5.3	1,309	54.9	81
	Second	13.2	1,349	71.4	185
	Middle	23.6	1,313	78.5	229
	Fourth	50.1	1,311	88.9	261
	Richest	69.6	1,278	95.0	313
Total		**32.1**	**6,560**	**82.9**	**1,070**

* MICS Indicator 52; ** MICS Indicator 53 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) 25-49 unweighted 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
State	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
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	9.5	926
	North west	30.4	1,296
	South east	76.0	282
	South south	73.1	457
	South west	71.6	771
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
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	14.8	2,323	12.5	2,156	13.7	4,479
	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	97.8	2,058	97.0	1,987	97.4	4,045
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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher 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	78.4	126	80.2	124	79.3	251
	Adamawa	9.4	227	12.1	165	10.5	392
	Akwa-Ibom	69.3	242	69.8	216	69.5	458
	Anambra	72.5	151	70.7	162	71.6	312
	Bauchi	6.4	387	2.4	309	4.6	696
	Bayelsa	78.1	41	69.8	36	74.2	77
	Benue	59.1	326	52.9	288	56.2	614
	Borno	10.6	292	5.5	238	8.3	531
	Cross-River	69.3	214	72.6	212	71.0	426
	Delta	70.6	223	79.6	257	75.4	480
	Ebonyi	55.1	144	56.7	179	56.0	323
	Edo	71.3	217	67.8	191	69.6	408
	Ekiti	86.2	73	83.1	63	84.8	136
	Enugu	69.6	175	71.0	203	70.3	378
	Gombe	16.3	170	15.6	147	16.0	317
	Imo	70.2	169	77.0	169	73.6	337
	Jigawa	31.2	162	14.2	147	23.1	309
	Kaduna	50.2	564	47.1	474	48.8	1,038
	Kano	36.4	529	17.5	470	27.5	1,000
	Katsina	24.4	214	7.6	182	16.7	395
	Kebbi	21.8	147	19.4	93	20.9	240
	Kogi	74.6	136	72.5	119	73.7	255
	Kwara	69.2	143	71.5	103	70.1	246
	Lagos	86.7	494	84.1	533	85.3	1,027
	Nasarawa	58.7	138	54.9	119	57.0	257
	Niger	64.1	142	47.9	132	56.3	274
	Ogun	72.2	148	78.6	121	75.1	269
	Ondo	77.7	195	74.5	194	76.1	389
	Osun	79.2	332	75.0	341	77.1	673
	Oyo	71.5	376	69.7	353	70.6	729
	Plataeu	48.3	188	43.7	166	46.2	355
	Rivers	74.2	226	75.8	221	75.0	447
	Sokoto	20.9	182	7.0	144	14.8	326
	Taraba	8.5	221	3.6	163	6.4	384
	Yobe	7.9	195	5.3	140	6.8	335
	Zamfara	22.2	112	13.4	85	18.4	197
	Abuja FCT	73.4	34	60.8	32	67.3	65
Area: Sector	Rural	44.6	5,619	41.7	4,919	43.3	10,538
	Urban	66.6	2,436	67.4	2,372	67.0	4,808
Age at beginning of school year	12	37.1	1,271	36.6	1,371	36.8	2,641
	13	49.3	1,259	47.5	1,932	48.2	3,190
	14	47.2	1,840	59.8	887	51.3	2,727
	15	58.8	1,066	67.2	810	62.4	1,875
	16	55.3	997	66.7	676	59.9	1,674
	17	61.2	1,623	43.7	1,616	52.5	3,238
Geopolitical zones	North central	61.5	1,107	55.6	958	58.7	2,066
	North east	9.3	1,492	6.6	1,162	8.1	2,654
	North west	35.3	1,910	23.8	1,595	30.1	3,505
	South east	69.0	764	70.4	837	69.8	1,601
	South south	71.2	1,163	73.4	1,133	72.3	2,296
	South west	79.2	1,619	77.4	1,605	78.3	3,223
Mother's education	None	33.2	3,670	35.5	2,965	34.2	6,635
	Primary	64.4	1,389	64.0	1,271	64.2	2,660
	Secondary +	77.8	1,273	78.9	1,336	78.4	2,608
	Non-standard curriculum	34.7	99	23.3	103	28.9	202
	Missing/DK	(*)	2	.	0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	19.8	1,545	14.1	1,231	17.3	2,775
	Second	35.1	1,631	28.2	1,349	32.0	2,980
	Middle	51.9	1,705	50.8	1,513	51.4	3,217
	Fourth	69.9	1,637	67.3	1,650	68.6	3,286
	Richest	79.6	1,539	78.7	1,549	79.1	3,087
Total		**51.3**	**8,055**	**50.1**	**7,291**	**50.7**	**15,346**

* MICS indicator 56 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4w: Secondary school age children attending primary school
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Nigeria, 2007

		Male		Female		Total	
		Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
State	Abia	16.3	126	12.3	124	14.3	251
	Adamawa	3.2	227	4.0	165	3.6	392
	Akwa-Ibom	9.5	242	8.4	216	9.0	458
	Anambra	15.5	151	16.7	162	16.1	312
	Bauchi	1.7	387	1.7	309	1.7	696
	Bayelsa	14.2	41	9.9	36	12.2	77
	Benue	28.9	326	29.6	288	29.2	614
	Borno	5.7	292	5.5	238	5.6	531
	Cross-River	18.1	214	13.2	212	15.7	426
	Delta	19.9	223	10.2	257	14.7	480
	Ebonyi	37.7	144	32.2	179	34.7	323
	Edo	15.4	217	15.6	191	15.5	408
	Ekiti	9.0	73	11.3	63	10.0	136
	Enugu	21.3	175	17.0	203	19.0	378
	Gombe	11.4	170	6.2	147	9.0	317
	Imo	15.2	169	7.3	169	11.2	337
	Jigawa	7.8	162	8.6	147	8.2	309
	Kaduna	23.6	564	23.2	474	23.4	1,038
	Kano	17.5	529	13.7	470	15.7	1,000
	Katsina	14.1	214	7.2	182	10.9	395
	Kebbi	11.9	147	8.1	93	10.4	240
	Kogi	16.3	136	17.0	119	16.6	255
	Kwara	17.9	143	15.3	103	16.8	246
	Lagos	7.0	494	5.8	533	6.4	1,027
	Nasarawa	26.2	138	22.4	119	24.4	257
	Niger	10.0	142	9.8	132	9.9	274
	Ogun	15.9	148	7.8	121	12.2	269
	Ondo	15.0	195	19.8	194	17.4	389
	Osun	13.9	332	17.6	341	15.8	673
	Oyo	18.8	376	21.3	353	20.0	729
	Plataeu	30.5	188	30.7	166	30.6	355
	Rivers	14.5	226	9.9	221	12.2	447
	Sokoto	13.2	182	5.4	144	9.8	326
	Taraba	4.9	221	3.1	163	4.2	384
	Yobe	1.6	195	2.3	140	1.9	335
	Zamfara	7.4	112	0.8	85	4.6	197
	Abuja FCT	16.2	34	21.6	32	18.8	65
Area: Sector	Rural	16.1	5,619	14.6	4,919	15.4	10,538
	Urban	11.7	2,436	10.7	2,372	11.2	4,808
Age at beginning of school year	12	33.5	1,271	30.3	1,371	31.8	2,641
	13	23.4	1,259	17.8	1,932	20.0	3,190
	14	14.2	1,840	10.8	887	13.1	2,727
	15	8.8	1,066	6.5	810	7.8	1,875
	16	6.1	997	3.2	676	4.9	1,674
	17	3.2	1,623	2.6	1,616	2.9	3,238
Geopolitical zones	North central	23.0	1,107	22.8	958	22.9	2,066
	North east	4.3	1,492	3.6	1,162	4.0	2,654
	North west	16.7	1,910	13.5	1,595	15.2	3,505
	South east	21.0	764	17.6	837	19.2	1,601
	South south	15.3	1,163	11.3	1,133	13.3	2,296
	South west	13.0	1,619	13.8	1,605	13.4	3,223
Mother's education	None	16.7	3,670	16.2	2,965	16.5	6,635
	Primary	24.2	1,389	20.8	1,271	22.6	2,660
	Secondary +	13.5	1,273	12.3	1,336	12.9	2,608
	Non-standard curriculum	17.4	99	18.6	103	18.0	202
	Missing/DK	*	2	.	0	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	13.9	1,545	14.3	1,231	14.1	2,775
	Second	18.2	1,631	16.3	1,349	17.3	2,980
	Middle	18.0	1,705	14.8	1,513	16.5	3,217
	Fourth	15.0	1,637	13.7	1,650	14.3	3,286
	Richest	8.1	1,539	8.2	1,549	8.1	3,087
Total		**14.7**	**8,055**	**13.3**	**7,291**	**14.1**	**15,346**

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year * Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table ED.5: Children reaching grade 6
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 6, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent attending 6th grade who were in 5th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 6 of those who enter 1st grade *
Sex	Male	98.9	98.8	99.2	99.1	98.2	94.2
	Female	98.9	99.1	98.5	98.7	98.3	93.8
State	Abia	98.9	100.0	98.8	97.5	98.2	93.6
	Adamawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Akwa-Ibom	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.7	98.8	96.8
	Anambra	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	98.5	95.8
	Bauchi	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	90.0
	Bayelsa	99.2	99.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.1
	Benue	99.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.0
	Borno	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	87.5	65.6
	Cross-River	100.0	99.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	97.9
	Delta	100.0	97.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	95.8
	Ebonyi	99.3	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.2	97.7
	Edo	97.3	99.1	96.3	100.0	100.0	92.9
	Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Enugu	100.0	97.9	97.8	100.0	100.0	95.7
	Gombe	89.3	100.0	93.9	100.0	91.9	77.1
	Imo	98.1	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4
	Jigawa	99.2	100.0	100.0	95.2	98.0	92.6
	Kaduna	97.9	96.2	98.3	99.2	99.0	91.0
	Kano	99.1	98.9	98.6	98.5	93.1	88.6
	Katsina	98.2	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	94.0
	Kebbi	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	95.2
	Kogi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.4
	Kwara	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.7	95.4
	Nasarawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2
	Niger	98.8	100.0	98.3	100.0	97.0	94.3
	Ogun	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Ondo	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
	Osun	98.8	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6
	Oyo	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7	100.0	97.4
	Plataeu	92.0	92.4	94.1	90.7	86.2	62.5
	Rivers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	96.5
	Sokoto	97.6	100.0	97.4	100.0	96.8	92.0
	Taraba	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0
	Yobe	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	70.8
	Zamfara	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4
	Abuja FCT	100.0	99.3	97.8	98.9	97.2	93.4
Area: Sector	Rural	98.8	98.9	98.8	99.2	98.1	93.9
	Urban	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.3	98.4	94.2
Geopolitical zones	North central	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.2	96.9	91.5
	North east	95.6	98.6	98.4	96.0	94.9	84.5
	North west	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.7	97.0	91.0
	South east	99.4	99.2	98.6	99.5	99.3	96.1
	South south	99.5	98.9	98.8	99.7	99.1	96.1
	South west	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.0	99.3	97.4
Mother's education	None	98.4	98.9	98.6	99.1	97.6	92.8
	Primary	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.5	98.8	96.1
	Secondary +	99.7	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.6	96.8
	Non-standard curriculum	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.1	99.2	98.1	98.6	97.7	91.9
	Second	98.6	98.6	98.4	99.0	96.1	91.0
	Middle	98.8	98.3	98.7	99.3	98.9	94.2
	Fourth	99.2	99.4	99.1	98.3	98.5	94.7
	Richest	99.6	99.3	99.6	99.2	99.4	97.1
Total		**98.9**	**99.0**	**98.9**	**98.9**	**98.2**	**94.0**

* MICS Indicator 57 ; MDG Indicator 7

Table ED.5a: Children reaching grade 5
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade *
Sex	Male	98.9	98.8	99.2	99.1	96.0
	Female	98.9	99.1	98.5	98.7	95.4
State	Abia	98.9	100.0	98.8	97.5	95.3
	Adamawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Akwa-Ibom	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.7	98.0
	Anambra	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	97.2
	Bauchi	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0
	Bayelsa	99.2	99.0	100.0	98.9	97.1
	Benue	99.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.0
	Borno	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
	Cross-River	100.0	99.0	98.8	100.0	97.9
	Delta	100.0	97.4	98.3	100.0	95.8
	Ebonyi	99.3	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.5
	Edo	97.3	99.1	96.3	100.0	92.9
	Ekiti	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Enugu	100.0	97.9	97.8	100.0	95.7
	Gombe	89.3	100.0	93.9	100.0	83.9
	Imo	98.1	98.3	100.0	100.0	96.4
	Jigawa	99.2	100.0	100.0	95.2	94.5
	Kaduna	97.9	96.2	98.3	99.2	91.9
	Kano	99.1	98.9	98.6	98.5	95.2
	Katsina	98.2	100.0	95.7	100.0	94.0
	Kebbi	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8
	Kogi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Kwara	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Lagos	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.6
	Nasarawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Niger	98.8	100.0	98.3	100.0	97.2
	Ogun	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Ondo	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.0
	Osun	98.8	98.8	100.0	100.0	97.6
	Oyo	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7	97.4
	Plataeu	92.0	92.4	94.1	90.7	72.6
	Rivers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Sokoto	97.6	100.0	97.4	100.0	95.0
	Taraba	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0
	Yobe	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	85.0
	Zamfara	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4
	Abuja FCT	100.0	99.3	97.8	98.9	96.0
Area: Sector	Rural	98.8	98.9	98.8	99.2	95.7
	Urban	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.3	95.7
Geopolitical zones	North central	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.2	94.4
	North east	95.6	98.6	98.4	96.0	89.0
	North west	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.7	93.8
	South east	99.4	99.2	98.6	99.5	96.7
	South south	99.5	98.9	98.8	99.7	96.9
	South west	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.0	98.0
Mother's education	None	98.4	98.9	98.6	99.1	95.1
	Primary	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.5	97.3
	Secondary +	99.7	99.3	99.1	99.0	97.2
	Non-standard curriculum	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.1	99.2	98.1	98.6	94.0
	Second	98.6	98.6	98.4	99.0	94.7
	Middle	98.8	98.3	98.7	99.3	95.3
	Fourth	99.2	99.4	99.1	98.3	96.1
	Richest	99.6	99.3	99.6	99.2	97.7
Total		**98.9**	**99.0**	**98.9**	**98.9**	**95.7**

* MICS Indicator 57 ; MDG Indicator 7

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
State	Abia	59.7	48	95.1	54
	Adamawa	1.3	105	(*)	11
	Akwa-Ibom	68.4	115	86.4	104
	Anambra	51.8	62	94.6	70
	Bauchi	5.7	186	(*)	7
	Bayelsa	61.1	21	96.9	14
	Benue	37.1	160	91.1	89
	Borno	10.4	137	(*)	15
	Cross-River	63.2	114	100.0	93
	Delta	63.6	108	95.5	108
	Ebonyi	33.6	78	83.2	66
	Edo	48.3	79	93.1	79
	Ekiti	67.2	31	100.0	34
	Enugu	44.7	87	93.3	63
	Gombe	13.8	81	(*)	12
	Imo	64.6	75	98.4	59
	Jigawa	24.8	102	(76.9)	29
	Kaduna	21.9	247	87.8	133
	Kano	15.3	303	(*)	57
	Katsina	14.3	120	(64.0)	20
	Kebbi	16.1	72	71.4	4
	Kogi	54.5	72	97.4	126
	Kwara	43.5	61	(85.4)	34
	Lagos	70.6	197	98.4	247
	Nasarawa	43.8	62	87.0	37
	Niger	54.4	63	93.0	35
	Ogun	50.0	66	91.8	86
	Ondo	57.1	113	100.0	54
	Osun	57.7	164	98.4	145
	Oyo	52.2	153	(92.5)	91
	Plataeu	23.7	94	89.7	81
	Rivers	63.2	92	94.3	85
	Sokoto	12.6	93	(*)	5
	Taraba	3.6	101	(*)	4
	Yobe	4.0	80	82.4	9
	Zamfara	15.9	54	(94.7)	13
	Abuja FCT	51.1	13	90.9	11
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	6.4	689	82.7	59
	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	59.7	723	97.0	658
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	(*)	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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Unweighted Observation less than 50cases
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

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*
State	Abia	98.5	98.9	1.00	80.2	78.4	1.02
	Adamawa	13.8	11.4	1.22	12.1	9.4	1.29
	Akwa-Ibom	94.9	96.2	0.99	69.8	69.3	1.01
	Anambra	97.0	96.6	1.00	70.7	72.5	0.98
	Bauchi	7.1	11.6	0.61	2.4	6.4	0.38
	Bayelsa	95.9	97.1	0.99	69.8	78.1	0.89
	Benue	86.2	86.5	1.00	52.9	59.1	0.90
	Borno	18.2	19.0	0.96	5.5	10.6	0.52
	Cross-River	97.6	98.9	0.99	72.6	69.3	1.05
	Delta	95.7	96.3	0.99	79.6	70.6	1.13
	Ebonyi	88.4	93.4	0.95	56.7	55.1	1.03
	Edo	94.2	94.1	1.00	67.8	71.3	0.95
	Ekiti	98.8	99.4	0.99	83.1	86.2	0.96
	Enugu	97.2	96.7	1.01	71.0	69.6	1.02
	Gombe	23.6	32.9	0.72	15.6	16.3	0.96
	Imo	98.1	95.8	1.02	77.0	70.2	1.10
	Jigawa	44.6	50.5	0.88	14.2	31.2	0.46
	Kaduna	72.4	76.2	0.95	47.1	50.2	0.94
	Kano	40.6	54.4	0.75	17.5	36.4	0.48
	Katsina	35.7	48.4	0.74	7.6	24.4	0.31
	Kebbi	18.2	31.8	0.57	19.4	21.8	0.89
	Kogi	93.1	95.7	0.97	72.5	74.6	0.97
	Kwara	91.3	96.0	0.95	71.5	69.2	1.03
	Lagos	96.8	98.1	0.99	84.1	86.7	0.97
	Nasarawa	79.4	82.1	0.97	54.9	58.7	0.93
	Niger	69.1	74.9	0.92	47.9	64.1	0.75
	Ogun	95.8	98.8	0.97	78.6	72.2	1.09
	Ondo	98.8	98.9	1.00	74.5	77.7	0.96
	Osun	100.0	98.9	1.01	75.0	79.2	0.95
	Oyo	94.1	95.2	0.99	69.7	71.5	0.97
	Plataeu	76.8	73.7	1.04	43.7	48.3	0.90
	Rivers	96.8	95.0	1.02	75.8	74.2	1.02
	Sokoto	22.6	26.9	0.84	7.0	20.9	0.34
	Taraba	6.9	8.6	0.80	3.6	8.5	0.42
	Yobe	8.0	9.3	0.87	5.3	7.9	0.67
	Zamfara	18.3	31.7	0.58	13.4	22.2	0.60
	Abuja FCT	90.6	90.6	1.00	60.8	73.4	0.83
Geopolitical zones	North central	82.8	84.5	0.98	55.6	61.5	0.90
	North east	12.5	14.8	0.84	6.6	9.3	0.71
	North west	43.5	52.8	0.82	23.8	35.3	0.68
	South east	95.7	96.2	0.99	70.4	69.0	1.02
	South south	95.8	96.3	0.99	73.4	71.2	1.03
	South west	97.0	97.8	0.99	77.4	79.2	0.98
Area: Sector	Rural	55.8	60.7	0.92	41.7	44.6	0.94
	Urban	80.4	81.8	0.98	67.4	66.6	1.01
Mother's education	None	42.4	48.4	0.88	35.5	33.2	1.07
	Primary	90.0	91.3	0.99	64.0	64.4	0.99
	Secondary +	96.1	95.2	1.01	78.9	77.8	1.01
	Non-standard curriculum	42.1	40.9	1.03	23.3	34.7	0.67
	Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	.	.	31.4	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	28.5	35.6	0.80	14.1	19.8	0.71
	Second	48.0	53.5	0.90	28.2	35.1	0.80
	Middle	68.2	73.5	0.93	50.8	51.9	0.98
	Fourth	87.7	89.6	0.98	67.3	69.9	0.96
	Richest	92.6	92.2	1.00	78.7	79.6	0.99
Total		62.4	66.2	0.94	50.1	51.3	0.98

* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.8: Adult 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
Area: Sector	Rural	45.6	1.3	5,692
	Urban	77.7	0.6	2,826
Geopolitical zones	North central	55.6	0.9	1,035
	North east	8.7	0.4	1,312
	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	87.4	0.3	1,922
Education	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	14.2	1.0	1,316
	Second	28.2	2.9	1,504
	Middle	53.3	0.9	1,751
	Fourth	75.1	0.9	1,887
	Richest	88.9	0.1	2,060
Total		**56.3**	**1.1**	**8,518**

* MICS Indicator 60; MDG Indicator 8 (*) less than 25 unweighted 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	7.3	0.8	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
	Plataeu	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
Geopolitical zones	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	19.3	3.5	2,727	1.6	27.1	16.4	21.6	12.5	15.2	2.5	3.0	100.0	2,107
	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	44.6	3.1	3558	3.1	5.3	16.1	29.8	12.7	12.1	16.9	4.0	100.0	1862
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 curriculum	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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.2: Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Nigeria, 2007

		Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour *	Number of children aged 5-14 years
		Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex	Male	1.7	9.1	2.0	20.9	29.3	18,617
	Female	1.1	8.9	2.4	20.2	28.6	18,504
State	Abia	1.0	3.2	0.0	24.5	27.3	463
	Adamawa	0.9	14.7	1.6	1.9	18.2	1,107
	Akwa-Ibom	1.2	24.2	3.0	40.4	49.8	1,005
	Anambra	0.1	5.0	5.1	15.0	21.0	516
	Bauchi	0.1	19.0	0.4	2.3	21.4	2,092
	Bayelsa	2.3	5.3	1.0	27.7	32.6	183
	Benue	3.4	4.7	0.4	45.9	48.7	1,471
	Borno	1.4	9.5	0.8	12.9	23.5	1,706
	Cross-River	1.0	9.7	0.6	41.9	47.3	852
	Delta	0.5	8.5	4.8	19.0	27.7	925
	Ebonyi	1.3	3.3	1.0	14.4	18.7	585
	Edo	0.4	4.1	2.3	32.6	36.6	755
	Ekiti	5.7	14.2	1.3	30.1	41.4	268
	Enugu	1.1	8.3	0.5	17.6	25.7	679
	Gombe	1.0	37.9	0.5	26.1	47.4	908
	Imo	0.8	9.2	5.7	30.0	35.5	585
	Jigawa	2.0	3.1	1.6	19.5	24.3	1,106
	Kaduna	2.3	1.2	2.5	20.1	24.8	2,533
	Kano	1.3	6.2	1.3	18.0	24.5	3,068
	Katsina	2.0	8.7	0.8	21.5	27.2	1,156
	Kebbi	2.3	11.7	1.3	17.2	27.2	799
	Kogi	0.7	1.8	6.0	41.1	46.6	615
	Kwara	0.8	9.1	1.0	22.8	29.9	547
	Lagos	0.6	0.6	5.1	10.1	15.6	2,035
	Nasarawa	5.5	12.9	2.8	37.6	43.6	614
	Niger	1.0	5.5	2.1	30.7	35.8	781
	Ogun	1.1	4.6	4.8	16.8	24.0	666
	Ondo	0.5	4.7	0.8	19.6	22.5	863
	Osun	1.2	4.3	3.3	18.9	23.2	1,332
	Oyo	0.3	11.9	4.7	20.2	30.8	1,614
	Plataeu	1.6	12.5	0.7	15.8	24.4	803
	Rivers	1.5	1.9	5.5	22.6	28.1	816
	Sokoto	2.8	5.2	3.4	27.6	35.3	1,009
	Taraba	0.7	17.3	1.1	7.1	23.9	996
	Yobe	0.7	20.9	0.9	11.5	31.8	947
	Zamfara	2.6	6.8	2.1	30.7	34.3	588
	Abuja FCT	1.1	2.3	2.2	20.7	24.4	135
Area: Sector	Rural	1.6	9.7	1.8	23.8	31.9	27,081
	Urban	0.8	7.0	3.4	11.8	21.0	10,041
Geopolitical zones	North central	2.3	7.2	1.8	33.8	39.1	4,965
	North east	0.8	18.5	0.8	9.1	26.0	7,756
	North west	2.0	5.3	1.8	20.7	26.7	10,260
	South east	0.9	6.0	2.4	20.2	25.7	2,828
	South south	1.0	10.2	3.2	31.3	38.0	4,536
	South west	0.9	5.5	3.9	16.9	23.4	6,777
Age	5-11 years	1.7	11.0	1.8	25.0	33.7	27,483
	12-14 years	0.5	3.1	3.3	8.1	15.3	9,639
School participation	Yes	1.3	6.6	2.7	23.7	29.7	22,778
	No	1.4	12.8	1.5	15.7	27.7	14,343
Mother's education	None	1.6	10.7	1.8	20.2	30.0	21,493
	Primary	1.5	8.4	2.8	25.8	33.0	7,618
	Secondary +	0.7	5.1	2.8	16.7	22.3	7,333
	Non-standard curriculum	1.3	3.3	2.8	17.0	20.5	674
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.8	14.1	1.3	22.5	34.3	8,270
	Second	1.8	11.4	1.8	23.4	33.5	8,192
	Middle	1.5	7.3	2.1	22.5	29.1	7,729
	Fourth	1.0	6.4	3.0	20.7	27.1	6,856
	Richest	0.4	3.9	3.3	11.4	17.2	6,075
Total		**1.4**	**9.0**	**2.2**	**20.6**	**28.9**	**37,122**

* MICS Indicator 71 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.2a: Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Nigeria, 2007

		Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour	Number of children aged 5-17 years
		Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex	Male	1.7	8.1	2.3	19.0	27.4	22,521
	Female	1.1	8.2	2.9	19.0	27.5	20,878
State	Abia	1.2	2.6	0.1	20.5	23.8	564
	Adamawa	0.8	14.3	1.5	1.7	17.5	1,251
	Akwa-Ibom	1.2	20.3	3.5	36.1	45.2	1,217
	Anambra	0.2	4.3	5.0	12.7	18.7	659
	Bauchi	0.2	19.1	0.5	2.1	21.4	2,357
	Bayelsa	2.1	4.6	1.3	25.3	30.3	216
	Benue	3.1	4.3	0.7	40.1	43.3	1,715
	Borno	1.3	10.1	0.8	12.3	23.4	1,897
	Cross-River	1.0	8.6	0.6	38.2	43.6	1,037
	Delta	0.4	7.2	6.4	18.5	27.5	1,133
	Ebonyi	1.6	2.9	1.9	12.4	18.3	718
	Edo	0.3	3.5	1.8	26.8	30.9	936
	Ekiti	5.0	11.8	1.2	26.1	36.4	325
	Enugu	1.1	6.9	0.7	15.7	23.1	839
	Gombe	0.9	34.2	0.5	24.0	43.6	1,029
	Imo	0.9	7.5	5.1	25.0	30.3	725
	Jigawa	2.5	2.8	2.4	20.1	25.8	1,220
	Kaduna	2.5	1.1	2.7	19.2	24.3	2,951
	Kano	1.4	5.6	1.4	17.0	23.4	3,423
	Katsina	1.8	7.9	0.8	19.4	24.8	1,293
	Kebbi	2.0	10.7	1.3	15.6	25.3	886
	Kogi	1.0	1.7	8.1	38.3	45.7	717
	Kwara	0.7	7.6	1.1	19.3	25.6	655
	Lagos	0.9	0.6	6.8	10.0	17.1	2,506
	Nasarawa	4.7	10.9	2.6	32.2	37.8	730
	Niger	1.0	5.2	3.0	28.0	33.6	889
	Ogun	1.1	4.3	6.4	15.1	23.9	773
	Ondo	1.0	3.9	1.0	18.9	22.7	1,038
	Osun	1.3	3.6	3.5	18.2	23.1	1,646
	Oyo	0.2	10.2	5.0	18.9	29.3	1,908
	Plataeu	1.4	10.6	0.9	13.6	21.2	949
	Rivers	1.7	1.6	6.4	21.3	27.2	1,006
	Sokoto	3.2	4.9	3.2	27.2	35.0	1,129
	Taraba	0.7	16.7	1.1	6.6	23.0	1,160
	Yobe	0.8	20.2	1.1	11.5	31.6	1,083
	Zamfara	2.5	6.2	2.3	28.2	31.9	653
	Abuja FCT	1.2	1.9	2.9	17.9	22.1	165
Area: Sector	Rural	1.6	8.9	2.1	22.1	30.2	31,332
	Urban	1.0	6.3	4.0	11.0	20.4	12,066
Geopolitical zones	North central	2.1	6.3	2.3	29.8	35.2	5,820
	North east	0.7	18.0	0.9	8.6	25.4	8,777
	North west	2.1	4.8	2.0	19.7	25.8	11,555
	South east	1.0	5.0	2.6	17.1	22.9	3,505
	South south	1.0	8.6	3.7	28.2	35.0	5,545
	South west	1.0	4.6	4.7	16.0	23.3	8,196
Age	5-11 years	1.7	11.0	1.8	25.0	33.7	27,483
	12-14 years	0.5	3.1	3.3	8.1	15.3	9,639
	15-17 years	1.5	3.1	4.9	9.5	18.7	6,277
School participation	Yes	1.4	5.7	3.1	21.5	27.8	26,997
	No	1.4	12.2	1.7	14.8	26.9	16,401
Mother's education	None	1.6	9.9	2.1	18.7	28.7	24,877
	Primary	1.6	7.2	3.3	23.6	30.8	9,040
	Secondary +	0.7	4.4	3.3	15.3	21.2	8,700
	Non-standard curriculum	1.4	3.1	3.2	15.9	20.0	776
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.8	13.4	1.4	21.4	33.2	9,313
	Second	1.8	10.7	2.2	21.9	32.1	9,355
	Middle	1.5	6.5	2.4	20.6	27.5	9,079
	Fourth	1.1	5.5	3.3	18.8	25.2	8,253
	Richest	0.6	3.3	4.0	10.6	16.8	7,398
Total		**1.4**	**8.1**	**2.6**	**19.0**	**27.4**	**43,398**

(*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of children in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children aged 5-14	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school *	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour **	Number of students aged 5-14
Sex	Male	29.3	63.0	18,617	65.1	5,452	30.2	11,735
	Female	28.6	59.7	18,504	60.8	5,286	29.1	11,043
State	Abia	27.3	96.3	463	96.8	126	27.4	446
	Adamawa	18.2	10.7	1,107	7.6	202	12.9	119
	Akwa-Ibom	49.8	90.8	1,005	92.8	501	50.9	913
	Anambra	21.0	96.4	516	96.5	108	21.1	497
	Bauchi	21.4	7.3	2,092	4.3	447	12.7	152
	Bayelsa	32.6	92.8	183	94.0	60	33.1	170
	Benue	48.7	80.6	1,471	83.6	716	50.5	1,186
	Borno	23.5	18.1	1,706	14.9	401	19.3	309
	Cross-River	47.3	96.0	852	97.1	403	47.8	818
	Delta	27.7	93.3	925	92.9	256	27.6	862
	Ebonyi	18.7	84.2	585	76.1	110	16.9	492
	Edo	36.6	90.2	755	92.5	277	37.6	681
	Ekiti	41.4	97.0	268	96.3	111	41.1	260
	Enugu	25.7	93.8	679	90.8	175	24.9	637
	Gombe	47.4	22.2	908	19.0	430	40.5	202
	Imo	35.5	91.7	585	93.6	207	36.2	536
	Jigawa	24.3	45.2	1,106	50.7	269	27.3	500
	Kaduna	24.8	69.0	2,533	71.6	629	25.8	1,747
	Kano	24.5	41.3	3,068	33.6	750	19.9	1,267
	Katsina	27.2	34.1	1,156	37.0	315	29.6	394
	Kebbi	27.2	22.8	799	21.9	218	26.2	182
	Kogi	46.6	89.8	615	92.7	287	48.1	552
	Kwara	29.9	89.8	547	92.1	163	30.7	491
	Lagos	15.6	96.8	2,035	96.3	317	15.5	1,969
	Nasarawa	43.6	74.8	614	75.9	268	44.2	459
	Niger	35.8	67.7	781	59.6	279	31.5	529
	Ogun	24.0	94.0	666	98.5	160	25.2	626
	Ondo	22.5	96.3	863	95.8	194	22.4	831
	Osun	23.2	97.1	1,332	99.3	309	23.7	1,293
	Oyo	30.8	91.9	1,614	92.2	497	30.9	1,484
	Plataeu	24.4	67.9	803	66.8	196	24.0	545
	Rivers	28.1	94.5	816	95.2	230	28.3	771
	Sokoto	35.3	27.6	1,009	30.6	357	39.1	279
	Taraba	23.9	7.2	996	10.3	238	34.3	72
	Yobe	31.8	8.8	947	7.7	301	28.0	83
	Zamfara	34.3	52.1	588	37.3	202	24.5	307
	Abuja FCT	24.4	88.4	135	83.1	33	22.9	119
Area: Sector	Rural	31.9	55.1	27,081	60.0	8,634	34.8	14,915
	Urban	21.0	78.3	10,041	74.9	2,104	20.0	7,864
Geopolitical zones	North central	39.1	78.2	4,965	79.4	1,942	39.7	3,882
	North east	26.0	12.1	7,756	11.1	2,019	23.9	936
	North west	26.7	45.6	10,260	43.3	2,739	25.4	4,676
	South east	25.7	92.2	2,828	91.3	726	25.4	2,608
	South south	38.0	92.9	4,536	94.1	1,725	38.5	4,214
	South west	23.4	95.4	6,777	95.8	1,587	23.5	6,462
Age	5-11 years	33.7	58.6	27,483	62.6	9,269	36.1	16,097
	12-14 years	15.3	69.3	9,639	65.0	1,470	14.3	6,681
Mother's education	None	30.0	41.9	21,493	45.1	6,454	32.3	9,012
	Primary	33.0	85.5	7,618	88.2	2,512	34.0	6,511
	Secondary +	22.3	92.9	7,333	94.5	1,634	22.7	6,814
	Non-standard curriculum	20.5	65.4	674	65.4	138	20.5	441
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	34.3	29.4	8,270	34.0	2,837	39.7	2,429
	Second	33.5	47.7	8,192	52.7	2,747	37.0	3,909
	Middle	29.1	66.3	7,729	75.6	2,252	33.2	5,125
	Fourth	27.1	84.8	6,856	90.2	1,860	28.9	5,812
	Richest	17.2	90.6	6,075	93.0	1,042	17.6	5,503
Total		**28.9**	**61.4**	**37,122**	**63.0**	**10,739**	**29.7**	**22,778**

* MICS Indicator 72 ** MICS Indicator 73 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3a: Labourer students and student labourers
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of children in child labour *	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children aged 5-17	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school *	Number of child labourers aged 5-17	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour **	Number of students aged 5-17
Sex	Male	27.4	63.3	22,521	64.1	6,161	27.7	14,249
	Female	27.5	61.1	20,878	61.6	5,751	27.8	12,748
State	Abia	23.8	95.5	564	97.0	134	24.2	539
	Adamawa	17.5	11.1	1,251	7.0	219	11.0	139
	Akwa-Ibom	45.2	88.2	1,217	90.1	550	46.2	1,073
	Anambra	18.7	94.1	659	95.1	123	18.9	620
	Bauchi	21.4	7.0	2,357	4.0	505	12.3	166
	Bayelsa	30.3	90.9	216	93.2	66	31.1	196
	Benue	43.3	81.8	1,715	83.4	743	44.2	1,402
	Borno	23.4	17.5	1,897	14.2	445	19.0	333
	Cross-River	43.6	93.5	1,037	94.8	452	44.2	969
	Delta	27.5	92.0	1,133	91.1	312	27.2	1,043
	Ebonyi	18.3	85.0	718	79.2	132	17.1	611
	Edo	30.9	88.5	936	90.9	289	31.7	829
	Ekiti	36.4	95.8	325	95.3	118	36.2	312
	Enugu	23.1	92.4	839	89.6	194	22.4	774
	Gombe	43.6	22.7	1,029	18.3	449	35.1	233
	Imo	30.3	90.1	725	93.5	220	31.5	653
	Jigawa	25.8	45.9	1,220	51.2	314	28.7	560
	Kaduna	24.3	69.9	2,951	72.9	717	25.3	2,063
	Kano	23.4	42.2	3,423	33.7	802	18.7	1,444
	Katsina	24.8	33.8	1,293	36.5	321	26.9	437
	Kebbi	25.3	23.3	886	22.0	224	23.8	207
	Kogi	45.7	89.5	717	92.4	328	47.2	642
	Kwara	25.6	89.1	655	91.5	168	26.3	584
	Lagos	17.1	95.4	2,506	94.6	429	17.0	2,390
	Nasarawa	37.8	75.9	730	76.2	276	37.9	553
	Niger	33.6	67.2	889	58.8	298	29.4	597
	Ogun	23.9	91.9	773	94.3	185	24.5	711
	Ondo	22.7	95.3	1,038	93.2	236	22.2	990
	Osun	23.1	96.4	1,646	97.6	380	23.4	1,586
	Oyo	29.3	91.9	1,908	92.2	558	29.4	1,753
	Plataeu	21.2	69.0	949	67.4	201	20.7	655
	Rivers	27.2	92.1	1,006	92.0	273	27.1	927
	Sokoto	35.0	28.9	1,129	30.8	395	37.2	326
	Taraba	23.0	8.1	1,160	10.6	267	30.2	94
	Yobe	31.6	8.9	1,083	7.3	342	25.7	97
	Zamfara	31.9	52.8	653	37.2	209	22.5	345
	Abuja FCT	22.1	88.0	165	80.2	37	20.1	146
Area: Sector	Rural	30.2	56.1	31,332	60.0	9,448	32.3	17,563
	Urban	20.4	78.2	12,066	74.1	2,463	19.3	9,434
Geopolitical zones	North central	35.2	78.7	5,820	79.3	2,051	35.5	4,578
	North east	25.4	12.1	8,777	10.5	2,227	22.0	1,061
	North west	25.8	46.6	11,555	44.2	2,982	24.5	5,382
	South east	22.9	91.2	3,505	91.1	803	22.9	3,196
	South south	35.0	90.8	5,545	91.8	1,942	35.4	5,038
	South west	23.3	94.4	8,196	94.3	1,907	23.2	7,741
Age	5-11 years	33.7	58.6	27,483	62.6	9,269	36.1	16,097
	12-14 years	15.3	69.3	9,639	65.0	1,470	14.3	6,681
	15-17 years	18.7	67.2	6,277	62.5	1,173	17.4	4,219
Mother's education	None	28.7	43.3	24,877	45.2	7,129	29.9	10,760
	Primary	30.8	85.2	9,040	87.8	2,785	31.8	7,706
	Secondary +	21.2	92.2	8,700	93.7	1,841	21.5	8,022
	Non-standard curriculum	20.0	65.5	776	64.4	155	19.6	508
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	33.2	29.9	9,313	33.8	3,089	37.5	2,788
	Second	32.1	48.5	9,355	52.6	3,006	34.9	4,533
	Middle	27.5	67.0	9,079	74.9	2,493	30.7	6,084
	Fourth	25.2	84.4	8,253	89.6	2,080	26.8	6,967
	Richest	16.8	89.5	7,398	91.3	1,243	17.1	6,625
Total		**27.4**	**62.2**	**43,398**	**62.9**	**11,911**	**27.8**	**26,997**

* MICS Indicator 72 ** MICS Indicator 73

Table CP.5: Early marriage
Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 in marriage or union before their 18th birthday, 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 years married/in union ***	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Number of women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
State	Abia	4.0	397	11.5	328	4.0	69	192
	Adamawa	8.9	552	30.6	471	31.8	81	372
	Akwa-Ibom	8.7	686	27.1	536	10.9	150	370
	Anambra	6.3	528	18.5	415	6.3	113	260
	Bauchi	19.8	1,072	45.2	920	61.3	151	784
	Bayelsa	15.6	148	47.6	125	30.5	24	101
	Benue	10.2	839	48.9	700	22.9	139	589
	Borno	33.2	904	58.4	798	64.0	106	827
	Cross-River	10.2	711	32.5	572	5.4	139	379
	Delta	8.3	896	29.6	716	10.1	181	533
	Ebonyi	4.8	428	16.1	324	2.4	104	202
	Edo	6.5	597	30.8	470	5.0	128	337
	Ekiti	5.1	220	18.1	182	0.0	38	131
	Enugu	7.2	556	22.5	425	4.1	131	269
	Gombe	31.3	438	68.1	361	63.3	76	383
	Imo	6.2	501	13.6	393	2.7	108	222
	Jigawa	36.7	636	84.3	557	74.6	79	602
	Kaduna	23.3	1,452	60.5	1,182	27.0	270	1,164
	Kano	44.1	1,632	82.1	1,392	69.7	240	1,525
	Katsina	39.0	589	72.5	503	72.6	86	545
	Kebbi	19.0	386	62.9	350	61.3	35	364
	Kogi	6.6	360	30.6	300	9.1	60	227
	Kwara	4.0	335	21.5	276	3.6	59	225
	Lagos	2.0	2,344	12.0	1,952	3.0	392	1,411
	Nasarawa	15.4	406	50.0	341	19.4	65	318
	Niger	15.1	539	44.2	470	45.0	69	463
	Ogun	5.1	436	21.5	375	5.8	61	309
	Ondo	3.8	590	16.9	468	3.7	122	340
	Osun	1.9	989	11.7	774	3.8	215	598
	Oyo	9.4	1,161	20.3	999	12.5	162	839
	Plataeu	13.2	485	38.1	401	7.4	84	336
	Rivers	7.6	739	26.3	578	6.1	160	371
	Sokoto	23.4	548	59.0	465	76.5	83	515
	Taraba	9.1	585	33.3	483	42.4	102	407
	Yobe	23.7	447	56.0	379	65.4	67	351
	Zamfara	39.8	328	79.2	281	83.3	46	316
	Abuja FCT	12.2	105	36.2	87	14.3	18	70
Area: Sector	Rural	18.8	16,511	47.7	13,634	31.7	2,877	12,253
	Urban	8.0	8,054	23.0	6,716	9.0	1,338	4,995
Geopolitical zones	North central	11.2	3,069	41.0	2,575	18.6	494	2,229
	North east	21.5	3,997	48.2	3,413	55.1	584	3,123
	North west	33.3	5,571	72.1	4,731	57.8	840	5,031
	South east	5.8	2,411	16.8	1,884	3.9	526	1,145
	South south	8.6	3,777	30.0	2,996	8.4	781	2,092
	South west	4.0	5,740	15.2	4,750	4.9	989	3,627
Age	15-19	7.3	4,215	.	0	24.5	4,215	1,034
	20-24	14.8	4,303	34.3	4,303	.	0	2,397
	25-29	17.0	4,972	39.0	4,972	.	0	4,008
	30-34	17.9	3,988	42.2	3,988	.	0	3,557
	35-39	17.5	3,150	41.6	3,150	.	0	2,850
	40-44	18.4	2,270	43.9	2,270	.	0	1,998
	45-49	16.7	1,666	38.7	1,666	.	0	1,404
Education	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	25.3	4,438	56.6	3,828	55.5	610	3,688
	Second	22.3	4,563	54.7	3,824	37.7	739	3,624
	Middle	17.0	4,639	45.5	3,729	25.9	910	3,162
	Fourth	10.0	5,117	29.8	4,134	12.2	983	3,217
	Richest	5.3	5,807	17.8	4,834	6.3	973	3,556
Total		15.3	24,565	39.5	20,350	24.5	4,215	17,247

* MICS Indicator 67 ** MICS Indicator 68 *** MICS Indicator 70 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.6: Spousal age difference
Percent distribution of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 and 20-24 according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 whose husband or partner is:							Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 whose husband or partner is:						
		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older *	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married/in union	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older *	Husband/partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/in union
State	Abia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(48.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(8.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)	17
	Adamawa	(0.0)	(19.5)	(31.7)	(43.9)	(4.9)	(100.0)	26	41.9	1.1	7.5	20.4	29.0	100.0	59
	Akwa-Ibom	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	36.1	5.6	2.8	22.2	33.3	100.0	39
	Anambra	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
	Bauchi	0.0	28.3	44.6	27.2	0.0	100.0	93	43.6	0.9	2.6	23.1	29.9	100.0	118
	Bayelsa	(0.0)	(27.6)	(44.8)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	7	32.8	5.2	1.7	24.1	36.2	100.0	14
	Benue	(0.0)	(36.0)	(16.0)	(48.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32	47.4	6.6	2.6	14.5	28.9	100.0	97
	Borno	0.0	21.1	38.6	35.1	5.3	100.0	68	38.2	4.4	6.6	11.0	39.7	100.0	161
	Cross-River	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(13.5)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(37.8)	(37.8)	(100.0)	40
	Delta	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(32.6)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(41.9)	(100.0)	71
	Ebonyi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
	Edo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(27.3)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(36.4)	(100.0)	30
	Ekiti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.9)	(53.8)	(100.0)	13
	Enugu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
	Gombe	0.0	18.8	42.0	39.1	0.0	100.0	48	43.1	1.0	2.9	14.7	38.2	100.0	71
	Imo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
	Jigawa	0.0	21.2	31.8	47.1	0.0	100.0	59	67.9	0.7	0.7	2.9	27.7	100.0	95
	Kaduna	(0.0)	(16.3)	(27.9)	(53.5)	(2.3)	(100.0)	73	56.8	0.9	0.9	11.7	29.7	100.0	189
	Kano	0.0	7.2	26.1	66.7	0.0	100.0	167	80.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	18.4	100.0	303
	Katsina	1.2	11.0	25.6	62.2	0.0	100.0	62	64.3	0.8	1.6	6.2	27.1	100.0	98
	Kebbi	(0.0)	(17.4)	(39.1)	(30.4)	(13.0)	(100.0)	22	46.4	10.4	0.8	8.0	34.4	100.0	59
	Kogi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(32.4)	(16.2)	(2.7)	(8.1)	(40.5)	(100.0)	25
	Kwara	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(29.6)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(100.0)	19
	Lagos	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78
	Nasarawa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	30.7	9.1	2.3	19.3	38.6	100.0	58
	Niger	0.0	30.0	40.0	28.0	2.0	100.0	31	43.5	0.8	0.0	16.1	39.5	100.0	77
	Ogun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
	Ondo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(17.1)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(48.6)	(28.6)	(100.0)	39
	Osun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	63
	Oyo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(26.8)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(34.1)	(29.3)	(100.0)	104
	Plataeu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	36.1	4.9	0.0	19.7	39.3	100.0	42
	Rivers	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(21.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(51.5)	(100.0)	46
	Sokoto	0.0	10.2	33.0	56.8	0.0	100.0	64	68.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	29.7	100.0	73
	Taraba	0.0	22.0	47.5	27.1	3.4	100.0	43	36.5	10.4	7.3	20.8	25.0	100.0	70
	Yobe	0.0	17.6	31.8	45.9	4.7	100.0	44	47.3	7.6	3.8	21.4	19.8	100.0	68
	Zamfara	0.0	19.2	34.2	40.8	5.8	100.0	39	65.8	3.8	0.0	5.7	24.7	100.0	51
	Abuja FCT	0.0	11.1	27.8	61.1	0.0	100.0	3	48.3	1.7	5.0	10.0	35.0	100.0	9

Table CP.6: Spousal age difference (Cont'd)
Percent distribution of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 and 20-24 according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/in union
		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older *	Husband/ partner's age unknown			5-9 years older	10+ years older *	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Younger	0-4 years older		
Area:Sector	Rural	0.2	18.3	33.4	44.9	3.3	100.0	913	1.4	14.0	31.9	48.7	4.1	100.0	1,811
	Urban	0.9	14.3	39.6	42.4	2.8	100.0	121	2.6	19.4	35.5	39.4	3.1	100.0	585
Geopolitical zones	North central	0.7	30.3	29.4	35.2	4.3	100.0	92	1.7	16.9	35.8	39.9	5.7	100.0	327
	North east	0.0	22.3	40.5	34.5	2.6	100.0	322	5.1	17.7	31.9	41.3	4.0	100.0	548
	North west	0.2	12.6	29.1	56.8	1.4	100.0	486	0.5	4.9	25.3	67.7	1.6	100.0	868
	South east	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	0.8	15.7	41.3	38.8	3.4	100.0	88
	South south	1.7	11.8	38.4	35.1	13.0	100.0	65	0.6	25.2	40.7	27.1	6.5	100.0	241
	South west	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	0.0	30.1	42.9	21.2	5.9	100.0	325
Education	None	0.1	19.6	33.8	44.4	2.1	100.0	739	2.4	11.5	27.3	55.7	3.2	100.0	1,306
	Primary	0.0	13.1	32.5	48.2	6.2	100.0	132	0.9	14.2	37.2	42.8	4.9	100.0	431
	Secondary +	1.3	14.1	36.5	41.3	6.8	100.0	138	0.9	25.3	42.0	27.3	4.5	100.0	604
	Non-standard curriculum	(0.0)	(9.6)	(37.9)	(49.8)	(2.6)	(100.0)	24	0.0	5.6	27.0	65.2	2.2	100.0	54
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.0	18.5	36.6	42.0	2.9	100.0	339	2.2	13.5	32.8	47.8	3.8	100.0	555
	Second	0.3	20.9	35.6	39.9	3.3	100.0	279	2.0	11.9	30.7	51.7	3.7	100.0	569
	Middle	0.3	20.8	31.3	46.1	1.6	100.0	236	2.7	16.6	28.3	48.0	4.4	100.0	494
	Fourth	0.9	6.0	26.2	62.0	4.9	100.0	120	0.7	16.5	34.1	44.5	4.2	100.0	426
	Richest	0.0	12.2	39.9	39.9	8.0	100.0	61	0.2	20.1	40.7	36.1	2.9	100.0	353
Total		**0.2**	**17.9**	**34.1**	**44.6**	**3.2**	**100.0**	**1,034**	**1.7**	**15.3**	**32.8**	**46.4**	**3.8**	**100.0**	**2,397**

* MICS Indicator 69 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) Unweighted Observation less than 50 cases

Table CP.7: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have had any form of the female genital mutilation (FGM/C), the percentage who had different type of FGM/C, the percentage who have had extreme from of FGM (infibulation), the percent distribution of attitudes towards wether the practice of FGM/C should continued, Nigeria, 2007

				Percentage of women with FGM/C who:							Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM/C should:					
		Had any form of FGM/C *	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not determined	Total	Had an extreme form of FGM/C **	Number of women with FGM/C	Continue ***	Be discontinued	Depends on situation	Don't know	Total	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C
State	Abia	45.9	397	31.6	1.1	13.9	53.4	100.0	11.7	182	10.1	65.6	4.4	20.0	100.0	364
	Adamawa	0.3	552	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	4.0	73.7	11.1	11.1	100.0	61
	Akwa-Ibom	24.7	686	71.8	0.6	12.8	14.7	100.0	10.9	169	9.0	81.8	3.5	5.7	100.0	519
	Anambra	33.6	528	13.3	0.7	10.0	76.0	100.0	9.3	177	11.4	64.9	6.4	17.3	100.0	408
	Bauchi	0.1	1,072	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	2.5	53.7	22.0	21.7	100.0	322
	Bayelsa	43.4	148	50.0	22.5	18.2	9.3	100.0	13.2	64	13.0	76.6	5.0	5.3	100.0	139
	Benue	10.2	839	52.2	9.0	28.4	10.4	100.0	26.9	86	19.9	63.0	0.4	16.7	100.0	310
	Borno	7.5	904	36.8	0.0	31.6	31.6	100.0	29.8	68	10.3	65.2	12.1	12.5	100.0	529
	Cross-River	45.0	711	57.8	7.4	13.2	21.6	100.0	11.8	320	15.5	73.2	2.6	8.6	100.0	649
	Delta	46.6	896	61.5	0.4	4.0	34.1	100.0	2.8	417	26.9	60.6	6.1	6.4	100.0	765
	Ebonyi	64.5	428	46.2	2.1	18.9	32.8	100.0	18.7	276	10.3	82.8	1.7	5.2	100.0	394
	Edo	47.1	597	23.8	4.2	1.9	70.1	100.0	0.3	281	30.1	38.8	18.4	12.8	100.0	530
	Ekiti	83.2	220	13.2	1.1	11.0	74.7	100.0	10.4	183	48.8	28.5	14.3	8.5	100.0	212
	Enugu	52.2	556	41.5	0.6	24.3	33.5	100.0	24.0	290	17.3	68.0	0.5	14.2	100.0	490
	Gombe	0.5	438	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(2.1)	(87.5)	(4.2)	(6.3)	(100.0)	33
	Imo	68.7	501	17.8	0.0	20.4	61.8	100.0	19.3	344	25.2	57.7	2.0	15.0	100.0	477
	Jigawa	0.7	636	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4.5	70.8	14.6	10.1	100.0	57
	Kaduna	9.2	1,452	62.0	13.9	17.7	6.3	100.0	15.2	134	17.8	65.7	13.0	3.4	100.0	584
	Kano	0.4	1,632	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(0.0)	(97.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(100.0)	94
	Katsina	0.8	589	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	1.1	48.1	19.3	31.6	100.0	140
	Kebbi	0.9	386	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	9.8	57.1	13.4	19.6	100.0	51
	Kogi	3.8	360	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	9.4	73.9	0.7	15.9	100.0	91
	Kwara	64.6	335	34.0	1.3	9.5	55.2	100.0	9.5	217	29.4	50.3	7.6	12.7	100.0	276
	Lagos	29.8	2,344	37.6	0.0	15.2	47.2	100.0	14.6	698	12.6	68.8	12.1	6.5	100.0	2,120
	Nasarawa	15.9	406	72.4	2.0	11.2	14.3	100.0	11.2	65	18.2	67.9	6.6	7.2	100.0	223
	Niger	5.5	539	(43.8)	(12.5)	(2.1)	(41.7)	(100.0)	(2.1)	30	2.3	80.2	8.2	9.3	100.0	217
	Ogun	18.5	436	20.3	0.0	18.8	60.9	100.0	17.4	81	6.8	81.5	6.8	4.9	100.0	352
	Ondo	62.2	590	15.8	0.3	10.0	73.9	100.0	9.1	367	39.5	30.7	20.4	9.5	100.0	539
	Osun	78.0	989	36.8	1.1	2.9	59.3	100.0	2.9	772	39.6	48.5	6.2	5.7	100.0	920
	Oyo	72.9	1,161	25.1	0.6	2.7	71.6	100.0	2.4	846	38.4	39.9	10.0	11.7	100.0	1,024
	Plataeu	1.8	485	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	2.1	74.8	6.3	16.8	100.0	95
	Rivers	32.4	739	64.1	1.8	5.9	28.2	100.0	4.1	239	16.5	68.3	4.6	10.6	100.0	571
	Sokoto	0.5	548	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	0.0	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	143
	Taraba	0.9	585	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	7.0	80.2	5.8	7.0	100.0	59
	Yobe	0.3	447	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	4.4	65.2	14.9	15.5	100.0	90
	Zamfara	0.5	328	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	1.8	79.4	3.0	15.8	100.0	52
	Abuja FCT	10.7	105	44.2	3.9	6.5	45.5	100.0	5.2	11	6.7	76.3	11.4	5.6	100.0	64

Table CP.7: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (Cont'd)
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have had any form of the female genital mutilation (FGM/C), the percentage who had different type of FGM/C, the percentage who have had extreme from of FGM (infibulation), the percent distribution of attitudes towards wether the practice of FGM/C should continued, Nigeria, 2007

		Had any form of FGM/C *	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with FGM/C who:				Total	Had an extreme form of FGM/C **	Number of women with FGM/C	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM/C should:				Total	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C
				Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not determined				Continue***	Be discontinued	Depends on situation	Don't know		
Area:	Rural	20.7	16,511	40.2	2.4	12.4	44.9	100.0	11.4	3,421	19.0	61.2	8.5	11.3	100.0	7,688
Sector	Urban	36.7	8,054	33.6	1.4	8.6	56.5	100.0	7.9	2,954	19.7	63.4	8.8	8.1	100.0	6,276
Geopolitical zones	North central	14.0	3,069	44.5	3.7	13.4	38.5	100.0	12.9	430	15.9	66.4	5.4	12.3	100.0	1,276
	North east	2.0	3,997	33.9	0.9	30.9	34.3	100.0	28.2	79	6.7	63.8	14.6	14.9	100.0	1,094
	North west	2.8	5,571	54.3	14.1	16.1	15.4	100.0	14.0	158	10.1	71.0	10.8	8.1	100.0	1,121
	South east	52.7	2,411	30.8	0.8	18.6	49.8	100.0	17.7	1,270	15.4	67.4	2.9	14.3	100.0	2,132
	South south	39.5	3,777	54.7	3.8	7.5	34.0	100.0	5.8	1,492	19.7	65.1	6.7	8.5	100.0	3,173
	South west	51.3	5,740	29.1	0.6	7.6	62.8	100.0	7.2	2,946	26.3	54.8	11.2	7.7	100.0	5,167
Age	15-19	19.6	4,215	33.0	1.7	11.1	54.2	100.0	10.3	826	21.1	58.1	5.8	15.0	100.0	2,139
	20-24	22.0	4,303	33.4	2.8	12.1	51.7	100.0	10.2	944	19.6	61.7	8.0	10.8	100.0	2,335
	25-29	24.6	4,972	38.3	2.1	8.5	51.1	100.0	8.1	1,226	19.3	64.1	8.5	8.1	100.0	2,815
	30-34	26.7	3,988	38.4	2.4	9.0	50.2	100.0	8.2	1,066	17.5	65.9	8.2	8.4	100.0	2,345
	35-39	29.7	3,150	37.9	1.5	11.1	49.5	100.0	10.3	934	17.3	63.7	10.6	8.4	100.0	1,890
	40-44	31.2	2,270	40.9	1.5	12.7	45.0	100.0	12.1	707	19.2	60.6	10.4	9.8	100.0	1,344
	45-49	40.3	1,666	38.5	1.1	11.6	48.8	100.0	10.8	671	22.8	57.7	11.0	8.4	100.0	1,096
Education	None	9.5	9,843	42.1	2.5	13.3	42.1	100.0	12.5	937	14.9	60.8	11.6	12.7	100.0	2,925
	Primary	38.2	4,603	42.8	2.4	10.9	43.9	100.0	10.1	1,761	23.3	59.3	8.0	9.5	100.0	3,178
	Secondary +	37.4	9,761	32.8	1.6	9.7	55.8	100.0	8.8	3,649	19.4	64.0	7.7	9.0	100.0	7,745
	Non-standard curriculum	8.1	352	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	20.3	54.6	13.7	11.4	100.0	114
	Missing/DK	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
FGM/C experience	No FGM/C	0.0	18,190	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0	4.4	75.1	8.8	11.7	100.0	7,628
	Had FGM/C	100.0	6,375	37.1	1.9	10.6	50.3	100.0	9.8	6,375	37.6	46.3	8.4	7.7	100.0	6,335
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	7.3	4,438	46.6	5.4	13.6	34.3	100.0	12.5	323	12.4	59.4	12.1	16.1	100.0	1,148
	Second	16.7	4,563	47.2	1.9	12.6	38.3	100.0	12.0	761	19.8	58.3	8.9	13.0	100.0	1,720
	Middle	25.1	4,639	39.4	1.5	10.6	48.5	100.0	10.1	1,167	22.1	60.3	7.8	9.8	100.0	2,438
	Fourth	40.2	5,117	33.6	1.8	10.5	54.1	100.0	9.6	2,057	24.3	57.2	8.7	9.8	100.0	3,788
	Richest	35.6	5,807	34.3	1.8	9.6	54.4	100.0	8.5	2,067	15.6	68.9	8.0	7.4	100.0	4,871
Total		**26.0**	**24,565**	**37.1**	**1.9**	**10.6**	**50.3**	**100.0**	**9.8**	**6,375**	**19.3**	**62.2**	**8.6**	**9.9**	**100.0**	**13,964**

* MICS Indicator 63 ** MICS Indicator 64 *** MICS Indicator 66 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CP.8: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among daughters
Percentage of women with at least one living daughter who has had female genital mutilation (FGM/C) and the percentage by type of FGM/C of the daughters, Nigeria, 2007

		Daughter had any form of FGM/C *	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women whose daughters:				Total	Daughter had an extreme form of FGM/C	Number of women aged 15-49 years with at least one living daughter who had FGM/C
				Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not determined	Had flesh removed	Were nicked			
State	Abia	13.6	176	82.9	0.0	14.3	2.9	100.0	11.4	24
	Adamawa	0.3	200	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
	Akwa-Ibom	6.2	387	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
	Anambra	20.7	234	(22.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(65.9)	(100.0)	(9.8)	48
	Bauchi	0.0	438	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
	Bayelsa	7.4	94	(42.9)	(42.9)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(100.0)	(7.1)	7
	Benue	5.5	513	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
	Borno	3.5	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
	Cross-River	14.8	358	(63.3)	(12.2)	(18.4)	(6.1)	(100.0)	(18.4)	53
	Delta	17.6	460	(69.4)	(6.1)	(2.0)	(22.4)	(100.0)	(2.0)	81
	Ebonyi	22.6	172	51.6	4.8	27.4	16.1	100.0	27.4	39
	Edo	26.9	306	48.4	3.3	6.6	41.8	100.0	5.5	82
	Ekiti	60.1	117	40.9	0.7	17.5	40.9	100.0	17.5	70
	Enugu	22.8	246	76.2	0.0	19.0	4.8	100.0	17.5	56
	Gombe	0.0	232	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
	Imo	35.9	193	29.6	1.4	22.5	46.5	100.0	21.1	69
	Jigawa	0.6	439	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
	Kaduna	7.1	938	(79.5)	(15.4)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.1)	66
	Kano	0.0	1,106	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
	Katsina	0.0	402	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
	Kebbi	0.2	267	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
	Kogi	0.7	203	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
	Kwara	41.5	193	69.9	4.4	2.7	23.0	100.0	2.7	80
	Lagos	15.5	1,035	(61.0)	(0.0)	(22.0)	(17.1)	(100.0)	(22.0)	161
	Nasarawa	5.1	257	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
	Niger	2.0	341	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
	Ogun	4.3	272	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
	Ondo	46.3	299	44.4	1.6	13.7	40.3	100.0	12.9	138
	Osun	56.5	513	74.3	1.9	7.6	16.2	100.0	7.6	289
	Oyo	45.6	661	71.4	1.7	4.2	22.7	100.0	4.2	302
	Plataeu	0.7	284	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
	Rivers	19.0	349	(70.2)	(6.4)	(10.6)	(12.8)	(100.0)	(10.6)	66
	Sokoto	0.0	355	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
	Taraba	0.0	231	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
	Yobe	0.3	165	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
	Zamfara	0.1	218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
	Abuja FCT	3.3	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Area:Sector	Rural	10.3	9,250	61.3	3.4	12.8	22.5	100.0	12.2	951
	Urban	20.4	3,874	65.1	3.4	8.3	23.1	100.0	8.3	790
Geopolitical zones	North central	7.2	1,849	72.4	7.9	4.2	15.6	100.0	4.2	133
	North east	0.9	1675	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
	North west	1.9	3,726	(78.4)	(15.6)	(5.5)	(0.5)	(100.0)	(5.5)	70
	South east	23.2	1,022	48.1	1.2	19.6	31.1	100.0	18.0	237
	South south	16.0	1,955	62.3	6.8	9.8	21.0	100.0	9.6	313
	South west	33.6	2,897	64.0	1.4	10.4	24.2	100.0	10.3	972
Age	15-19	7.1	340	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
	20-24	6.2	1,340	62.2	2.8	12.6	22.5	100.0	12.6	82
	25-29	8.3	2,800	66.0	3.7	6.9	23.4	100.0	5.9	233
	30-34	11.9	2,836	65.5	4.6	9.7	20.2	100.0	9.7	337
	35-39	14.8	2,505	60.8	2.9	10.0	26.2	100.0	9.5	372
	40-44	18.9	1,892	62.8	3.2	12.4	21.6	100.0	12.2	357
	45-49	23.8	1,411	63.0	2.7	11.4	22.9	100.0	11.1	336
Education	None	6.7	6,044	67.9	4.8	13.6	13.7	100.0	13.6	407
	Primary	20.8	3,139	61.4	3.8	9.8	25.0	100.0	9.3	652
	Secondary +	18.1	3,698	61.4	2.2	9.9	26.5	100.0	9.5	668
	Non-standard curriculum	5.6	242	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
	Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.6	2,498	59.9	10.0	14.5	15.6	100.0	14.5	91
	Second	9.1	2,652	68.5	1.8	17.9	11.7	100.0	17.9	243
	Middle	12.4	2,547	59.9	3.2	12.2	24.7	100.0	11.6	316
	Fourth	23.2	2,695	64.8	2.7	7.9	24.6	100.0	7.7	626
	Richest	17.1	2,732	60.6	4.0	9.3	26.1	100.0	8.7	466
Total		**13.3**	**13,124**	**63.0**	**3.4**	**10.8**	**22.8**	**100.0**	**10.5**	**1,741**

* MICS Indicator 65 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted 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 sex partner				
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
Area: Sector	Rural	72.0	58.7	38.0	42.7	24.0	64.9	35.1	16,511
	Urban	88.1	72.2	55.8	53.1	34.4	81.0	19.0	8,054
Geopolitical zones	North central	81.0	65.1	42.5	46.1	25.0	73.4	26.6	3,069
	North east	37.7	26.2	16.9	19.7	10.3	30.9	69.1	3,997
	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	88.5	71.0	56.0	47.3	31.5	79.4	20.6	5,740
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	42.0	23.5	27.9	14.0	46.1	53.9	4,438
	Second	65.0	52.5	33.0	37.9	20.8	58.5	41.5	4,563
	Middle	78.4	65.5	43.2	47.9	26.6	72.3	27.7	4,639
	Fourth	88.8	72.7	52.3	53.0	32.1	81.3	18.7	5,117
	Richest	94.7	77.4	61.1	59.2	39.4	86.4	13.6	5,807
Total		**77.3**	**63.1**	**43.9**	**46.1**	**27.4**	**70.2**	**29.8**	**24,565**

* Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent who know that:						
		HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected	Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	Number of women
State	Abia	54.1	67.4	73.3	33.8	75.3	91.9	397
	Adamawa	26.7	26.5	29.1	21.5	30.4	34.5	552
	Akwa-Ibom	26.9	47.9	87.2	17.4	73.9	94.8	686
	Anambra	57.9	72.0	74.3	40.0	87.5	90.8	528
	Bauchi	15.5	17.9	12.6	6.3	19.4	31.2	1,072
	Bayelsa	39.3	44.7	56.3	20.5	49.4	73.9	148
	Benue	41.1	42.2	67.3	19.0	64.7	85.8	839
	Borno	18.2	25.9	25.6	11.5	29.7	34.9	904
	Cross-River	44.4	46.8	77.5	30.9	68.8	86.9	711
	Delta	55.5	55.3	64.1	33.6	65.8	80.4	896
	Ebonyi	51.1	61.7	49.6	28.2	66.8	77.1	428
	Edo	54.7	53.5	58.9	32.3	64.4	75.8	597
	Ekiti	62.4	58.9	70.1	35.5	72.0	76.2	220
	Enugu	59.6	65.3	72.6	45.9	76.6	90.5	556
	Gombe	35.5	31.8	27.2	21.9	35.0	37.1	438
	Imo	57.8	77.4	79.6	46.7	82.9	93.6	501
	Jigawa	55.5	53.4	39.1	33.1	54.1	59.8	636
	Kaduna	66.0	63.7	64.7	35.1	77.0	90.2	1,452
	Kano	66.6	71.4	58.9	45.1	67.8	81.0	1,632
	Katsina	27.7	34.8	22.9	10.2	29.4	48.5	589
	Kebbi	35.8	34.4	25.0	10.3	39.6	53.7	386
	Kogi	51.2	41.0	42.2	19.3	56.1	73.2	360
	Kwara	50.8	35.2	55.1	18.1	50.0	77.2	335
	Lagos	70.1	74.6	81.9	51.8	80.4	90.8	2,344
	Nasarawa	29.5	42.2	60.1	21.9	54.9	72.9	406
	Niger	48.4	54.0	49.0	41.3	54.4	58.3	539
	Ogun	76.4	70.8	76.4	52.5	70.0	86.3	436
	Ondo	58.8	41.8	72.4	26.1	64.7	87.9	590
	Osun	67.4	34.5	59.9	24.2	52.6	75.2	989
	Oyo	59.8	40.0	51.1	27.1	49.3	71.4	1,161
	Plataeu	37.4	63.1	59.3	22.1	68.4	70.5	485
	Rivers	53.3	52.0	71.0	34.7	62.5	84.6	739
	Sokoto	51.6	51.3	49.3	41.0	51.1	56.7	548
	Taraba	17.1	14.9	13.3	5.1	21.7	25.7	585
	Yobe	17.8	15.6	8.7	4.4	19.0	18.7	447
	Zamfara	37.2	36.9	29.0	20.1	38.4	42.3	328
	Abuja FCT	51.2	63.7	72.4	38.5	78.7	82.7	105
Area:Sector	Rural	43.8	44.6	48.3	24.8	52.5	65.6	16,511
	Urban	61.6	61.6	70.8	40.2	70.8	83.6	8,054
Geopolitical zones	North central	42.9	47.4	57.7	24.4	60.0	74.3	3,069
	North east	20.4	21.7	19.1	10.9	25.2	30.9	3,997
	North west	55.7	56.9	49.3	33.1	59.2	71.0	5,571
	South east	56.4	69.0	70.4	39.6	78.3	89.1	2,411
	South south	47.0	51.0	71.1	29.6	66.3	84.1	3,777
	South west	66.6	56.4	70.0	38.9	66.6	83.0	5,740
Age	15-19	50.6	51.8	56.0	30.1	60.9	72.9	4,215
	20-24	51.2	51.9	58.6	30.6	61.9	74.4	4,303
	25-29	51.7	50.6	56.0	31.6	58.6	70.9	4,972
	30-34	49.9	51.4	56.4	31.5	57.3	70.6	3,988
	35-39	49.3	49.7	56.3	29.5	58.2	71.3	3,150
	40-44	43.2	45.5	49.1	24.1	53.1	67.7	2,270
	45-49	45.7	44.6	52.8	26.6	54.0	69.3	1,666
Education	None	35.2	36.1	34.0	19.7	39.3	50.5	9,843
	Primary	49.6	50.0	60.5	27.4	61.3	79.2	4,603
	Secondary +	64.3	64.6	75.9	41.4	76.8	89.5	9,761
	Non-standard curriculum	45.9	44.8	42.1	23.8	51.2	57.5	352
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	30.3	32.5	30.3	16.8	35.0	45.2	4,438
	Second	39.1	39.9	39.0	20.1	45.5	58.5	4,563
	Middle	46.9	48.1	53.6	25.9	58.4	73.2	4,639
	Fourth	58.2	54.1	67.6	33.9	66.3	82.5	5,117
	Richest	67.3	69.9	79.5	47.2	79.8	90.7	5,807
Total		**49.6**	**50.2**	**55.7**	**29.9**	**58.5**	**71.5**	**24,565**

* 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

		Knows 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
State	Abia	47.6	33.8	21.7	397
	Adamawa	20.2	21.5	12.6	552
	Akwa-Ibom	62.0	17.4	14.6	686
	Anambra	34.7	40.0	15.0	528
	Bauchi	9.5	6.3	2.1	1,072
	Bayelsa	40.5	20.5	11.4	148
	Benue	35.8	19.0	10.5	839
	Borno	15.5	11.5	5.5	904
	Cross-River	71.9	30.9	26.0	711
	Delta	39.6	33.6	18.5	896
	Ebonyi	29.7	28.2	11.7	428
	Edo	34.8	32.3	16.8	597
	Ekiti	61.4	35.5	23.8	220
	Enugu	42.7	45.9	29.1	556
	Gombe	28.6	21.9	19.5	438
	Imo	64.4	46.7	34.6	501
	Jigawa	21.9	33.1	13.3	636
	Kaduna	55.2	35.1	22.1	1,452
	Kano	41.8	45.1	29.7	1,632
	Katsina	14.2	10.2	3.9	589
	Kebbi	27.6	10.3	6.6	386
	Kogi	41.0	19.3	11.9	360
	Kwara	37.1	18.1	11.0	335
	Lagos	54.8	51.8	28.6	2,344
	Nasarawa	37.5	21.9	9.9	406
	Niger	36.7	41.3	28.5	539
	Ogun	67.6	52.5	42.6	436
	Ondo	59.4	26.1	20.2	590
	Osun	36.8	24.2	13.4	989
	Oyo	37.1	27.1	15.3	1,161
	Plataeu	37.9	22.1	9.9	485
	Rivers	51.6	34.7	26.5	739
	Sokoto	40.9	41.0	32.0	548
	Taraba	11.3	5.1	1.8	585
	Yobe	5.9	4.4	1.9	447
	Zamfara	21.7	20.1	13.7	328
	Abuja FCT	52.4	38.5	28.4	105
Area: Sector	Rural	34.6	24.8	15.3	16,511
	Urban	49.6	40.2	24.4	8,054
Geopolitical zones	North central	37.8	24.4	14.3	3,069
	North east	14.3	10.9	6.1	3,997
	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	49.8	38.9	23.3	5,740
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	21.5	16.8	10.6	4,438
	Second	29.8	20.1	12.3	4,563
	Middle	39.3	25.9	16.1	4,639
	Fourth	46.8	33.9	20.9	5,117
	Richest	54.6	47.2	28.4	5,807
Total		**39.5**	**29.9**	**18.3**	**24,565**

* MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b (*) Unweighted Observation less 25 cases

Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nigeria, 2007

		Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Did not know any specific way	Number of women
			At delivery	Through breastmilk	All three ways *	During pregnancy		
State	Abia	86.7	80.9	66.2	79.7	60.0	9.3	397
	Adamawa	33.3	32.2	32.0	32.5	31.4	3.0	552
	Akwa-Ibom	95.1	90.5	77.7	93.4	75.5	3.8	686
	Anambra	77.9	55.9	66.7	64.0	41.8	20.6	528
	Bauchi	27.8	19.1	15.3	25.4	12.3	8.4	1,072
	Bayelsa	69.7	62.5	45.7	61.2	38.3	15.6	148
	Benue	85.5	80.2	65.9	84.2	64.8	9.1	839
	Borno	32.3	23.9	27.8	26.8	21.1	6.0	904
	Cross-River	87.4	80.1	63.7	79.8	58.2	4.9	711
	Delta	75.4	64.7	50.6	66.9	43.6	9.6	896
	Ebonyi	69.2	53.9	53.2	62.3	42.6	16.7	428
	Edo	78.3	69.7	60.8	75.5	56.7	9.7	597
	Ekiti	91.8	84.6	80.8	79.7	67.8	4.2	220
	Enugu	80.9	74.3	70.9	74.6	63.4	17.7	556
	Gombe	37.5	29.1	34.2	36.7	28.3	21.9	438
	Imo	91.4	88.3	73.2	82.5	67.7	4.9	501
	Jigawa	58.8	45.1	39.9	58.0	33.6	2.8	636
	Kaduna	87.7	75.9	66.1	84.7	61.1	5.4	1,452
	Kano	74.6	69.0	65.9	71.7	63.5	9.6	1,632
	Katsina	45.9	42.0	29.4	39.2	26.5	11.7	589
	Kebbi	49.0	40.8	37.9	45.6	35.2	8.5	386
	Kogi	67.7	63.7	61.1	65.8	58.6	14.7	360
	Kwara	73.0	66.0	59.9	63.5	51.5	9.3	335
	Lagos	90.8	78.4	81.3	75.1	59.9	4.2	2,344
	Nasarawa	71.6	65.4	61.2	69.5	57.8	5.5	406
	Niger	51.0	34.8	43.2	44.6	28.4	8.8	539
	Ogun	79.1	66.2	61.4	64.3	49.6	13.7	436
	Ondo	82.8	78.6	75.2	78.8	72.0	8.1	590
	Osun	72.4	62.7	62.1	65.5	52.4	9.7	989
	Oyo	70.5	63.5	54.1	56.8	45.4	5.9	1,161
	Plataeu	73.0	68.2	59.0	67.9	54.2	7.7	485
	Rivers	65.7	60.2	53.7	55.0	44.0	27.4	739
	Sokoto	56.7	54.4	53.4	56.0	51.3	0.9	548
	Taraba	25.2	22.4	19.0	21.0	16.3	6.9	585
	Yobe	17.8	16.7	10.8	12.1	9.2	10.0	447
	Zamfara	40.6	33.7	35.1	35.4	27.6	12.5	328
	Abuja FCT	79.8	66.3	74.5	74.9	61.4	8.9	105
Area: Sector	Rural	62.1	55.7	50.0	57.5	45.3	9.9	16,511
	Urban	81.3	69.6	66.8	70.9	53.9	6.7	8,054
Geopolitical zones	North central	72.0	64.4	59.3	68.0	53.5	9.0	3,069
	North east	29.1	23.3	22.6	25.8	18.9	8.5	3,997
	North west	67.7	59.7	54.1	64.6	50.3	7.2	5,571
	South east	81.3	70.7	66.5	72.6	55.3	14.1	2,411
	South south	79.6	72.1	60.0	72.9	54.1	11.4	3,777
	South west	81.9	72.0	70.3	69.5	56.4	6.6	5,740
Age	15-19	66.0	57.8	52.0	60.1	45.5	12.5	4,215
	20-24	70.9	62.0	56.2	63.9	48.4	8.7	4,303
	25-29	69.3	61.0	57.5	62.8	49.5	7.5	4,972
	30-34	69.0	60.7	57.5	62.1	49.0	7.2	3,988
	35-39	69.4	61.6	57.5	62.4	49.8	7.7	3,150
	40-44	65.3	57.7	52.1	59.1	45.5	8.7	2,270
	45-49	66.5	59.7	53.3	61.3	47.4	9.9	1,666
Education	None	47.6	41.7	37.8	44.2	34.3	9.0	9,843
	Primary	75.2	67.0	60.4	68.2	53.1	10.7	4,603
	Secondary +	86.6	76.1	71.5	77.2	59.9	7.9	9,761
	Non-standard curriculum	58.6	51.0	47.0	51.7	40.8	5.4	352
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	42.3	37.8	33.3	39.9	30.9	10.2	4,438
	Second	55.1	48.3	43.6	52.0	40.2	9.9	4,563
	Middle	68.8	62.0	55.4	63.8	50.6	9.5	4,639
	Fourth	80.2	71.4	64.6	72.0	56.0	8.6	5,117
	Richest	88.2	75.5	74.0	76.1	58.5	6.6	5,807
Total		**68.4**	**60.2**	**55.5**	**61.9**	**48.1**	**8.8**	**24,565**

* MICS Indicator 89 (*) Unweighted Observation less than 25 cases

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
		Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
State	Abia	11.7	59.1	42.7	51.7	88.3	11.7	382
	Adamawa	6.0	70.0	23.0	56.8	87.1	12.9	200
	Akwa-Ibom	23.8	37.6	54.7	66.9	89.4	10.6	678
	Anambra	13.9	48.2	47.7	65.7	89.3	10.7	520
	Bauchi	18.8	22.1	48.2	62.8	77.6	22.4	388
	Bayelsa	25.6	37.2	52.8	72.8	90.7	9.3	127
	Benue	7.9	36.0	38.1	62.4	79.4	20.6	794
	Borno	16.1	56.8	43.8	59.6	91.8	8.2	346
	Cross-River	15.0	43.2	36.4	51.2	81.2	18.8	656
	Delta	25.9	32.2	47.0	63.3	79.3	20.7	762
	Ebonyi	29.7	42.4	41.0	43.6	80.3	19.7	368
	Edo	23.9	44.1	48.7	65.9	87.1	12.9	526
	Ekiti	17.0	49.1	38.0	67.4	87.8	12.2	211
	Enugu	7.7	55.2	37.1	57.2	86.0	14.0	548
	Gombe	9.9	48.1	27.2	30.6	69.6	30.4	260
	Imo	15.8	49.7	35.8	64.2	89.3	10.7	483
	Jigawa	8.5	75.5	41.8	59.9	94.5	5.5	392
	Kaduna	7.7	39.9	33.7	59.5	81.5	18.5	1,352
	Kano	15.1	72.5	24.8	32.9	89.6	10.4	1,375
	Katsina	16.1	52.3	60.2	67.6	85.9	14.1	339
	Kebbi	12.6	77.8	42.4	51.6	96.2	3.8	222
	Kogi	25.5	36.0	48.4	70.0	85.3	14.7	296
	Kwara	16.9	47.4	55.6	70.8	91.3	8.7	276
	Lagos	21.3	48.4	42.3	52.5	87.1	12.9	2,226
	Nasarawa	13.7	46.5	44.2	40.6	78.9	21.1	313
	Niger	2.5	34.9	23.9	16.0	53.3	46.7	322
	Ogun	9.2	51.2	32.7	58.1	85.3	14.7	404
	Ondo	36.4	37.6	59.9	70.1	92.3	7.7	537
	Osun	30.5	40.0	46.1	59.3	89.2	10.8	813
	Oyo	46.3	46.9	57.1	71.1	93.1	6.9	887
	Plataeu	3.7	64.3	19.5	33.6	82.4	17.6	392
	Rivers	25.4	51.5	53.6	64.0	90.0	10.0	688
	Sokoto	5.7	95.6	26.8	33.5	97.9	2.1	316
	Taraba	15.6	53.1	46.5	55.5	91.8	8.2	187
	Yobe	38.9	38.5	56.9	81.6	93.7	6.3	124
	Zamfara	18.3	62.8	31.1	28.5	83.1	16.9	174
	Abuja FCT	4.2	27.0	20.6	33.0	51.4	48.6	93
Area:Sector	Rural	17.5	49.6	42.8	57.4	86.9	13.1	11,885
	Urban	20.2	47.6	39.3	53.0	84.2	15.8	7,092
Geopolitical zones	North central	10.2	42.6	36.6	49.8	77.4	22.6	2,487
	North east	16.2	46.2	40.7	56.3	83.8	16.2	1,505
	North west	11.5	62.2	33.5	47.8	87.9	12.1	4,170
	South east	15.0	51.1	40.8	57.5	86.9	13.1	2,300
	South south	23.0	41.2	48.3	62.6	85.4	14.6	3,437
	South west	27.6	45.9	46.4	59.8	88.9	11.1	5,078
Age	15-19	19.8	50.8	40.5	58.2	87.5	12.5	3,310
	20-24	17.5	51.8	38.0	52.8	86.2	13.8	3,423
	25-29	18.8	48.8	41.2	54.1	84.7	15.3	3,821
	30-34	19.5	48.6	43.3	56.3	86.1	13.9	3,040
	35-39	16.8	47.1	41.7	54.5	84.4	15.6	2,430
	40-44	15.7	46.8	45.9	59.0	86.8	13.2	1,681
	45-49	21.5	42.6	44.1	59.5	85.9	14.1	1,272
Education	None	16.5	52.3	41.9	55.1	87.0	13.0	5,571
	Primary	21.9	43.3	47.3	62.4	86.7	13.3	3,956
	Secondary +	18.2	49.1	38.9	53.3	84.8	15.2	9,221
	Non-standard curriculum	18.6	51.2	35.8	55.8	90.2	9.8	225
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	16.2	55.1	40.3	53.3	87.2	12.8	2,330
	Second	18.2	51.0	42.7	58.2	87.4	12.6	2,968
	Middle	17.9	46.7	42.9	59.0	86.5	13.5	3,635
	Fourth	22.2	45.9	46.3	59.8	87.0	13.0	4,543
	Richest	17.0	48.9	36.4	50.2	83.3	16.7	5,501
Total		**18.5**	**48.9**	**41.5**	**55.8**	**85.9**	**14.1**	**18,977**

* MICS Indicator 86 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, Nigeria, 2007

		Know a place to get tested *	Have been tested **	Number of women	If tested, have been told result	Number of women who have been tested for HIV
State	Abia	60.7	24.1	397	83.6	96
	Adamawa	12.9	1.7	552	(*)	9
	Akwa-Ibom	53.0	17.7	686	64.3	122
	Anambra	55.9	25.7	528	84.3	136
	Bauchi	17.8	2.8	1,072	(40.0)	30
	Bayelsa	20.0	6.2	148	(67.6)	9
	Benue	49.0	12.3	839	85.2	103
	Borno	16.7	3.4	904	(84.6)	31
	Cross-River	57.1	20.8	711	89.1	148
	Delta	40.9	16.1	896	72.4	144
	Ebonyi	38.2	13.8	428	84.0	59
	Edo	58.0	20.3	597	69.4	121
	Ekiti	54.7	25.9	220	65.8	57
	Enugu	61.0	27.3	556	83.5	152
	Gombe	19.0	6.7	438	(85.7)	29
	Imo	65.2	35.0	501	85.0	175
	Jigawa	13.4	1.5	636	(*)	10
	Kaduna	46.9	7.1	1,452	86.9	104
	Kano	25.1	0.4	1,632	(*)	7
	Katsina	13.8	2.3	589	(*)	14
	Kebbi	11.5	2.7	386	(*)	10
	Kogi	38.9	14.2	360	66.7	51
	Kwara	39.2	11.8	335	66.1	40
	Lagos	61.4	28.4	2,344	91.8	666
	Nasarawa	32.5	11.5	406	59.2	47
	Niger	34.8	6.2	539	81.5	34
	Ogun	41.3	7.8	436	89.7	34
	Ondo	46.9	16.6	590	77.3	98
	Osun	31.8	13.4	989	83.3	132
	Oyo	33.2	14.0	1,161	92.2	162
	Plataeu	54.8	17.6	485	83.1	85
	Rivers	51.2	13.9	739	72.6	103
	Sokoto	24.5	2.5	548	(*)	14
	Taraba	16.9	2.9	585	(*)	17
	Yobe	6.9	1.3	447	(*)	6
	Zamfara	13.7	1.4	328	(*)	5
	Abuja FCT	71.5	36.3	105	91.2	38
Area:Sector	Rural	30.9	8.2	16,511	74.7	1,362
	Urban	53.6	21.6	8,054	87.4	1,736
Geopolitical zones	North central	43.7	13.0	3,069	77.7	398
	North east	15.6	3.1	3,997	72.9	122
	North west	26.6	2.9	5,571	75.1	163
	South east	56.7	25.6	2,411	84.2	618
	South south	50.1	17.1	3,777	74.1	647
	South west	47.3	20.0	5,740	88.3	1,150
Age	15-19	34.2	4.7	4,215	72.0	196
	20-24	40.9	11.6	4,303	76.4	501
	25-29	40.7	16.7	4,972	87.6	828
	30-34	41.3	18.5	3,988	84.0	739
	35-39	38.9	14.5	3,150	80.8	456
	40-44	33.2	10.3	2,270	77.6	233
	45-49	34.0	8.8	1,666	79.8	146
Education	None	17.9	3.2	9,843	67.0	310
	Primary	39.5	12.0	4,603	75.5	551
	Secondary +	59.0	22.8	9,761	85.4	2,227
	Non-standard curriculum	21.0	2.2	352	(*)	8
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	14.7	2.7	4,438	57.0	121
	Second	22.6	4.5	4,563	70.0	207
	Middle	34.4	7.6	4,639	75.2	353
	Fourth	45.9	14.7	5,117	78.3	753
	Richest	65.2	28.7	5,807	88.1	1,665
Total		**38.3**	**12.6**	**24,565**	**81.8**	**3,098**

* MICS Indicator 87 ** MICS Indicator 88 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.7: HIV testing and counseling coverage during antenatal care
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who were offered HIV testing and counseling with their antenatal care, Nigeria, 2007

		Percent of women who:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey
		Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit *	Were tested for HIV at ANC visit	Received results of HIV test at ANC visit **	
State	Abia	97.8	70.9	47.0	42.5	92
	Adamawa	41.7	36.7	7.5	6.7	76
	Akwa-Ibom	59.3	47.1	27.5	15.9	205
	Anambra	93.1	59.5	41.4	35.3	137
	Bauchi	46.4	31.2	5.8	2.2	139
	Bayelsa	36.4	20.6	5.1	2.8	53
	Benue	71.9	15.8	14.8	11.7	250
	Borno	43.7	36.4	9.3	8.6	179
	Cross-River	61.5	33.3	28.2	25.0	169
	Delta	79.1	41.9	26.4	14.0	214
	Ebonyi	79.8	42.3	25.8	21.5	102
	Edo	88.7	49.1	27.0	19.5	144
	Ekiti	91.0	77.9	44.3	24.6	63
	Enugu	83.7	61.2	41.9	35.7	115
	Gombe	19.6	13.9	10.1	8.9	110
	Imo	98.2	68.1	65.5	59.3	110
	Jigawa	28.4	9.1	1.4	1.1	252
	Kaduna	58.3	36.8	10.4	9.1	522
	Kano	34.9	18.7	0.7	0.7	673
	Katsina	14.8	9.1	2.9	2.4	159
	Kebbi	22.4	6.0	2.4	0.8	118
	Kogi	69.1	35.8	31.7	19.5	84
	Kwara	89.0	42.5	21.3	10.2	90
	Lagos	93.9	65.6	56.5	51.1	513
	Nasarawa	63.9	23.8	20.3	11.4	133
	Niger	56.0	28.8	14.7	11.4	114
	Ogun	85.1	52.1	11.6	9.9	141
	Ondo	85.1	62.8	33.1	24.0	135
	Osun	84.3	47.0	24.1	19.3	229
	Oyo	81.6	44.9	21.8	20.4	373
	Plataeu	69.1	49.5	37.6	30.9	134
	Rivers	69.7	46.2	21.8	12.6	167
	Sokoto	10.5	7.2	2.2	2.2	131
	Taraba	33.6	20.6	6.1	4.6	96
	Yobe	25.3	9.7	4.5	3.2	80
	Zamfara	8.1	5.4	2.7	2.0	95
	Abuja FCT	82.9	64.3	53.3	44.2	29
Area:Sector	Rural	50.8	27.0	12.8	9.4	4,486
	Urban	86.1	59.6	38.5	32.9	1,941
Geopolitical zones	North central	69.9	30.8	23.0	16.5	834
	North east	36.5	26.4	7.5	5.9	680
	North west	35.0	19.3	3.9	3.3	1,950
	South east	90.5	60.3	44.3	38.8	557
	South south	69.1	42.1	25.1	16.3	952
	South west	87.5	56.3	35.4	30.6	1,454
Age	15-19	43.6	18.3	10.6	7.4	463
	20-24	58.1	31.9	13.9	10.1	1,247
	25-29	64.9	40.0	23.1	19.9	1,940
	30-34	67.2	43.1	28.2	22.5	1,468
	35-49	59.3	36.6	17.9	13.8	1,309
Education	None	34.5	16.8	5.0	3.3	2,604
	Primary	70.9	38.9	18.8	14.0	1,588
	Secondary +	88.4	60.8	41.7	35.0	2,130
	Non-standard curriculum	37.8	17.9	4.1	3.8	104
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	23.9	10.8	4.8	2.8	1,094
	Second	41.7	20.2	7.8	5.8	1,314
	Middle	58.6	30.5	11.9	8.9	1,276
	Fourth	81.3	48.4	22.7	17.0	1,365
	Richest	93.0	68.0	50.9	43.9	1,378
Total		**61.4**	**36.9**	**20.5**	**16.5**	**6,427**

* MICS Indicator 90 ** MICS Indicator 91 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection
Percentage of young women aged 15-19 years who had sex before age 15, percentage of young women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18 and percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older, Nigeria, 2007

		Percentage of women aged 15-19 who had sex before age 15 *	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18	Number of women aged 20-24 years	Percentage who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a man 10 or more years older **	Number of women who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
State	Abia	5.9	69	16.1	81	26.2	58
	Adamawa	3.9	81	38.8	101	32.8	83
	Akwa-Ibom	24.6	150	59.5	120	17.0	191
	Anambra	4.2	113	19.7	90	20.8	63
	Bauchi	14.0	151	58.1	169	34.2	201
	Bayelsa	18.9	24	77.0	25	23.4	38
	Benue	10.1	139	47.6	161	32.2	190
	Borno	13.5	106	48.4	186	36.2	223
	Cross-River	17.1	139	58.3	130	10.9	188
	Delta	6.4	181	38.7	154	24.5	169
	Ebonyi	4.2	104	16.7	72	14.8	55
	Edo	11.3	128	37.1	105	9.9	147
	Ekiti	17.6	38	43.2	38	8.8	41
	Enugu	4.8	131	20.6	112	24.4	70
	Gombe	21.1	76	58.8	83	36.8	120
	Imo	4.5	108	11.0	89	15.4	63
	Jigawa	21.9	79	81.8	103	56.6	157
	Kaduna	11.3	270	63.0	248	47.2	306
	Kano	33.3	240	80.8	315	73.8	472
	Katsina	31.0	86	77.5	105	61.8	157
	Kebbi	10.7	35	65.4	64	42.2	79
	Kogi	4.5	60	47.2	61	17.9	57
	Kwara	7.1	59	25.0	48	24.5	38
	Lagos	12.0	392	21.1	372	12.9	364
	Nasarawa	14.3	65	55.5	78	23.8	86
	Niger	15.3	69	46.5	98	35.3	106
	Ogun	5.8	61	34.0	55	22.5	47
	Ondo	10.1	122	39.6	102	5.8	115
	Osun	2.6	215	25.4	163	(11.1)	124
	Oyo	12.5	162	28.8	203	19.4	157
	Plataeu	13.9	84	40.7	78	25.3	68
	Rivers	10.5	160	45.9	156	15.3	203
	Sokoto	17.4	83	72.1	80	62.4	137
	Taraba	7.2	102	47.9	103	30.0	103
	Yobe	17.7	67	59.5	87	41.7	97
	Zamfara	29.9	46	81.5	52	55.3	89
	Abuja FCT	14.3	18	45.8	17	36.8	18
Area: Sector	Rural	15.4	2,877	56.0	2,815	36.8	3,565
	Urban	7.5	1,338	29.0	1,488	23.8	1,312
Geopolitical zones	North central	11.2	494	45.4	541	28.9	563
	North east	12.7	584	51.7	729	35.3	826
	North west	22.2	840	74.3	967	60.6	1,396
	South east	4.6	526	17.1	443	20.4	308
	South south	13.8	781	48.8	690	15.9	936
	South west	9.6	989	27.2	932	13.2	848
Age	15-19	12.9	4,215	.	0	30.1	1,713
	20-24	.	0	46.6	4,303	35.0	3,164
Education	None	21.5	1,081	66.9	1,504	49.9	2,007
	Primary	14.6	624	58.1	607	35.1	741
	Secondary +	8.7	2,470	28.2	2,126	15.4	2,048
	Non-standard curriculum	13.1	38	78.0	62	59.9	77
	Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	20.1	610	63.0	706	41.7	944
	Second	17.4	739	63.2	765	39.8	998
	Middle	13.7	910	52.5	841	35.5	1,027
	Fourth	8.9	983	41.1	904	27.8	982
	Richest	8.3	973	24.4	1,087	21.1	926
Total		**12.9**	**4,215**	**46.6**	**4,303**	**33.3**	**4,877**

* MICS Indicator 84 ** MICS Indicator 92 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases ( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.9: Condom use at last high-risk sex
Percentage of young women aged 15-24 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 the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24	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
State	Abia	43.8	38.4	2.3	150	66.7	58	50.0	38
	Adamawa	46.4	45.3	0.0	182	43.5	83	3.5	36
	Akwa-Ibom	76.3	70.7	10.8	270	74.4	191	38.9	142
	Anambra	37.8	30.8	1.7	203	67.9	63	(36.1)	43
	Bauchi	63.1	62.8	0.6	320	34.2	201	2.9	69
	Bayelsa	81.5	79.0	7.2	49	63.6	38	19.4	24
	Benue	73.6	63.4	2.6	300	36.9	190	40.0	70
	Borno	76.8	76.4	0.4	292	22.9	223	(*)	51
	Cross-River	74.7	69.9	5.2	269	82.8	188	34.0	156
	Delta	59.4	50.5	3.0	335	59.8	169	37.7	101
	Ebonyi	37.9	31.4	2.9	176	83.0	55	46.6	46
	Edo	65.0	63.0	3.9	233	75.3	147	44.3	110
	Ekiti	64.9	54.1	4.1	76	71.3	41	59.6	29
	Enugu	37.4	28.6	1.5	244	71.8	70	62.5	50
	Gombe	75.9	75.0	2.6	159	22.2	120	(*)	27
	Imo	34.2	32.2	2.0	197	76.9	63	44.0	49
	Jigawa	87.8	86.3	0.4	182	0.9	157	50.0	1
	Kaduna	62.3	59.0	3.0	518	17.2	306	(51.6)	53
	Kano	86.0	85.2	0.0	554	0.5	472	(*)	2
	Katsina	84.1	82.5	0.8	191	1.9	157	(*)	3
	Kebbi	80.6	78.7	1.9	100	0.6	79	(*)	0
	Kogi	53.1	47.5	3.4	120	53.6	57	(48.9)	31
	Kwara	45.4	34.9	2.6	108	58.5	38	54.8	22
	Lagos	55.4	47.7	3.1	764	75.3	364	58.6	274
	Nasarawa	66.8	59.9	0.5	143	23.8	86	(25.8)	20
	Niger	69.0	63.4	1.9	167	7.6	106	(*)	8
	Ogun	41.4	40.4	0.0	116	45.0	47	(*)	21
	Ondo	58.0	51.5	0.5	223	69.9	115	33.3	80
	Osun	42.3	32.8	2.2	378	57.8	124	(53.8)	72
	Oyo	52.1	43.1	0.7	365	27.4	157	(*)	43
	Plataeu	48.1	42.1	1.7	162	34.3	68	(29.4)	23
	Rivers	68.9	64.0	8.9	317	72.2	203	30.8	146
	Sokoto	83.6	83.6	0.9	164	1.1	137	(*)	1
	Taraba	51.6	50.2	2.9	204	37.9	103	7.5	39
	Yobe	62.8	62.8	0.7	155	29.4	97	3.6	29
	Zamfara	90.8	89.9	0.0	99	5.5	89	(*)	5
	Abuja FCT	54.9	50.8	2.0	36	40.0	18	58.0	7
Area: Sector	Rural	66.9	62.6	2.1	5,692	33.6	3,565	30.9	1,198
	Urban	52.2	46.4	3.1	2,826	55.3	1,312	52.8	725
Geopolitical zones	North central	62.0	54.3	2.1	1,035	32.3	563	41.0	182
	North east	63.5	62.9	1.1	1,312	30.2	826	7.4	250
	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	52.0	44.2	2.0	1,922	61.3	848	53.3	520
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	.	0
	Missing/DK	80.7	61.4	11.4	6	42.4	4	0.0	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	74.1	71.8	1.5	1,316	19.8	944	13.9	187
	Second	70.4	66.3	1.8	1,504	28.1	998	22.5	281
	Middle	63.7	58.7	2.4	1,751	38.2	1,027	32.1	393
	Fourth	57.6	52.0	2.5	1,887	50.6	982	41.0	496
	Richest	50.9	44.9	3.5	2,060	61.1	926	59.1	566
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 (*) less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.10: Children's living arrangments and orphanhood
Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangments, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Nigeria, 2007

				Living with neither parent			Living with mother only		Living with father only			Total	Not living with a biological parent *	One or both parents dead **	Number of children
		Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Impossible to determine				
Sex	Male	84.0	0.4	0.6	4.9	0.6	3.6	3.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	100.0	6.6	6.1	30,986
	Female	82.5	0.5	0.8	6.0	1.0	3.9	3.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	8.2	6.5	29,111
State	Abia	65.1	1.9	2.1	9.8	0.8	6.7	9.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	14.6	16.8	790
	Adamawa	94.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	2.3	4.3	1,524
	Akwa-Ibom	63.8	0.9	2.1	8.8	1.1	12.0	7.7	1.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	12.8	13.6	1,707
	Anambra	71.9	0.8	1.1	7.8	1.8	5.7	9.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	11.4	12.8	920
	Bauchi	96.8	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	2.0	1.3	3,202
	Bayelsa	65.4	1.1	1.2	5.4	1.6	17.4	3.3	1.6	2.0	1.0	100.0	9.2	9.4	331
	Benue	79.6	0.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	3.6	6.1	2.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	5.5	10.6	2,305
	Borno	93.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	2.9	4.7	2,461
	Cross-River	71.7	0.8	1.0	7.1	1.3	8.9	5.0	2.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	10.3	9.7	1,434
	Delta	66.2	1.1	0.7	9.2	0.7	15.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	11.6	7.0	1,679
	Ebonyi	73.0	0.6	1.5	5.4	1.4	4.3	10.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	100.0	8.9	16.7	992
	Edo	66.6	1.0	1.6	7.4	0.9	11.7	6.0	2.5	1.8	0.6	100.0	10.9	11.3	1,290
	Ekiti	70.7	1.2	1.1	10.9	1.4	6.7	3.3	2.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	14.6	9.5	465
	Enugu	73.4	1.3	1.6	6.4	1.4	2.8	8.9	0.6	3.2	0.3	100.0	10.8	16.5	1,126
	Gombe	93.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	2.5	4.2	1,330
	Imo	63.3	2.3	1.4	9.5	2.9	5.4	10.3	1.4	3.2	0.4	100.0	16.0	20.2	981
	Jigawa	91.5	0.4	0.1	4.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	2.1	1,831
	Kaduna	94.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.3	2.4	4,178
	Kano	94.7	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	2.5	2.8	4,960
	Katsina	93.9	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.6	1.8	1,739
	Kebbi	95.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.3	2.2	1,142
	Kogi	77.1	0.1	0.9	6.2	0.6	9.0	3.4	1.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	7.8	6.1	929
	Kwara	69.4	0.3	1.3	17.5	0.6	5.2	2.5	2.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	19.7	5.4	891
	Lagos	78.5	0.4	0.7	8.3	0.2	5.5	3.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	100.0	9.6	5.7	3,861
	Nasarawa	88.8	0.5	0.5	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	5.8	5.4	992
	Niger	95.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	2.7	2.7	1,262
	Ogun	72.8	0.5	0.9	11.6	1.3	8.8	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	14.3	5.3	1,125
	Ondo	65.4	0.9	2.0	12.5	0.3	10.6	5.7	1.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	15.8	9.7	1,390
	Osun	65.5	0.7	2.0	16.0	1.0	7.9	4.8	1.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	19.7	9.0	2,222
	Oyo	76.7	0.4	0.5	12.1	1.0	3.7	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	14.0	6.2	2,724
	Plataeu	86.6	0.3	0.4	4.5	0.7	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	5.8	4.9	1,273
	Rivers	69.2	1.0	2.2	7.6	0.9	6.9	7.0	2.4	1.9	1.0	100.0	11.6	13.0	1,390
	Sokoto	97.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.3	1.2	1,477
	Taraba	92.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	2.1	6.0	1,541
	Yobe	94.7	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	3.6	3.2	1,471
	Zamfara	96.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	1.9	1.5	939
	Abuja FCT	88.1	0.6	0.3	4.0	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	5.5	4.6	227

Table HA.10: Children's living arrangments and orphanhood (Cont'd)
Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangments, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Nigeria, 2007

		Living with neither parent					Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent *	One or both parents dead **	Number of children
		Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Area:	Rural	84.8	0.4	0.6	4.4	0.9	3.3	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	6.3	6.2	42,982
Sector	Urban	79.4	0.6	0.8	7.9	0.6	4.9	3.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	10.0	6.5	17,115
Geopolitical zones	North central	83.2	0.3	0.6	5.3	0.8	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	7	6.5	7,879
	North east	94.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	2.5	3.6	11,529
	North west	94.5	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	2.9	2.3	16,265
	South east	69.6	1.4	1.5	7.6	1.7	4.8	9.7	1.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	12.2	16.6	4,809
	South south	67.3	1.0	1.5	8.0	1.0	11.5	5.6	2.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	11.4	10.8	7,829
	South west	73.2	0.6	1.1	11.5	0.7	6.5	3.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	13.9	7.0	11,786
Age	0-4 years	88.8	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.3	5.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	3.5	2.7	16,699
	5-9 years	85.1	0.4	0.6	5.5	0.6	3.0	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	7.2	5.1	20,831
	10-14 years	79.5	0.6	1.0	7.2	1.1	3.1	4.2	1.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	9.9	8.7	16,291
	15-17 years	72.4	0.9	1.5	7.5	2.0	4.3	6.7	1.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	11.8	13.5	6,277
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	90.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.9	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	4.2	4.6	12,544
	Second	87.0	0.3	0.5	4.0	0.6	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	5.4	4.9	12,769
	Middle	80.8	0.5	0.9	5.8	1.1	4.2	4.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	100.0	8.2	7.8	12,399
	Fourth	76.6	0.6	0.9	7.6	1.0	6.2	4.2	1.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	10.1	8.0	11,637
	Richest	81.0	0.7	0.9	7.5	0.4	4.2	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	9.5	6.2	10,749
Total		**83.3**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**7.4**	**6.3**	**60,097**

* MICS Indicator 78 ** MICS Indicator 75

Table HA.11: Prevalence of orphanhood and vulnerability among children
Percentage of children aged 0-17 years who are orphaned or vulnerable due to AIDS, Nigeria, 2007

		Chronically ill parent	Adult death in household	Chronically ill adult in household	Vulnerable children *	One or both parents dead **	Orphans and vulnerable children	Number of children aged 0-17 years
Sex	Male	0.5	1.1	3.9	5.2	6.1	10.5	30,986
	Female	0.6	1.0	3.9	5.1	6.5	10.8	29,111
State	Abia	1.3	1.8	6.0	8.8	16.8	23.1	790
	Adamawa	0.2	0.6	3.0	3.7	4.3	7.6	1,524
	Akwa-Ibom	1.3	1.8	7.5	10.0	13.6	21.2	1,707
	Anambra	0.3	1.9	12.3	13.2	12.8	23.3	920
	Bauchi	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	3.0	3,202
	Bayelsa	1.4	1.6	2.9	5.8	9.4	14.1	331
	Benue	0.5	4.1	7.1	10.3	10.6	18.0	2,305
	Borno	0.2	0.3	2.1	2.6	4.7	7.0	2,461
	Cross-River	0.4	3.1	7.5	10.8	9.7	19.5	1,434
	Delta	1.0	0.7	2.8	4.1	7.0	10.4	1,679
	Ebonyi	1.5	1.6	5.7	8.0	16.7	22.2	992
	Edo	0.6	3.0	2.1	5.3	11.3	14.5	1,290
	Ekiti	1.0	0.8	6.9	8.3	9.5	17.0	465
	Enugu	0.6	1.6	2.7	4.8	16.5	20.2	1,126
	Gombe	0.1	0.3	3.2	3.5	4.2	6.9	1,330
	Imo	4.0	0.7	3.0	7.4	20.2	26.6	981
	Jigawa	0.4	1.4	3.1	4.6	2.1	6.2	1,831
	Kaduna	0.6	1.6	8.3	9.6	2.4	11.6	4,178
	Kano	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	4.0	4,960
	Katsina	0.0	0.3	2.4	2.8	1.8	4.2	1,739
	Kebbi	0.1	1.0	4.7	5.5	2.2	7.5	1,142
	Kogi	1.0	0.6	2.2	3.6	6.1	9.5	929
	Kwara	0.6	1.4	1.8	3.8	5.4	8.7	891
	Lagos	0.3	0.9	2.8	3.7	5.7	8.7	3,861
	Nasarawa	0.0	1.6	6.2	7.4	5.4	11.8	992
	Niger	0.2	0.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	5.7	1,262
	Ogun	0.4	0.0	2.2	2.6	5.3	7.9	1,125
	Ondo	1.2	0.7	4.1	5.9	9.7	14.4	1,390
	Osun	0.8	1.1	1.9	3.6	9.0	11.7	2,222
	Oyo	0.8	0.3	1.8	2.7	6.2	8.5	2,724
	Plataeu	0.3	0.8	2.0	3.0	4.9	7.6	1,273
	Rivers	0.0	2.5	1.8	4.3	13.0	15.1	1,390
	Sokoto	0.2	0.5	5.9	6.5	1.2	7.3	1,477
	Taraba	0.3	0.1	7.8	8.1	6.0	13.3	1,541
	Yobe	0.6	0.1	7.2	7.9	3.2	10.5	1,471
	Zamfara	0.1	0.5	2.8	3.3	1.5	4.8	939
	Abuja FCT	0.1	0.3	2.9	3.4	4.6	7.7	227
Area: Sector	Rural	0.5	1.1	3.9	5.2	6.2	10.5	42,982
	Urban	0.6	0.9	3.9	5.2	6.5	10.9	17,115
Geopolitical zones	North central	0.4	1.8	4.2	5.9	6.5	11.2	7,879
	North east	0.3	0.2	3.6	4.0	3.6	7.2	11,529
	North west	0.3	0.9	4.1	4.9	2.3	6.8	16,265
	South east	1.5	1.5	5.8	8.3	16.6	23.0	4,809
	South south	0.7	2.1	4.4	6.9	10.8	16.1	7,829
	South west	0.7	0.7	2.6	3.8	7.0	10.2	11,786
Age	0-4 years	0.4	0.8	3.7	4.7	2.7	7.0	16,699
	5-9 years	0.5	1.0	3.8	4.9	5.1	9.3	20,831
	10-14 years	0.6	1.2	4.1	5.6	8.7	13.2	16,291
	15-17 years	0.8	1.4	4.3	6.0	13.5	18.0	6,277
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.3	0.6	4.1	4.8	4.6	8.8	12,544
	Second	0.3	1.4	3.9	5.1	4.9	9.2	12,769
	Middle	0.6	1.3	3.3	4.9	7.8	11.9	12,399
	Fourth	0.9	1.0	4.9	6.4	8.0	13.3	11,637
	Richest	0.5	0.9	3.4	4.6	6.2	10.0	10,749
Total		**0.5**	**1.0**	**3.9**	**5.2**	**6.3**	**10.6**	**60,097**

* MICS Indicator 76 ** MICS Indicator 75

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 due to AIDS	School attendance of children who are orphaned or vulnerable due to AIDS	Percent of children who are not orphans or vulnerable due to AIDS	School attendance of children who are not orphans or vulnerable due to AIDS	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	0.98	13.3	80.5	86.7	69.8	1.15	7,976
	Female	1.2	56.4	83.1	62.6	0.90	13.1	75.3	86.9	64.2	1.17	8,315
State	Abia	0.8	66.7	65.3	98.7	0.68	28.4	95.2	71.6	98.9	0.96	243
	Adamawa	1.2	25.0	93.0	14.9	1.68	8.3	7.1	91.7	15.1	0.47	448
	Akwa-Ibom	1.6	71.4	73.6	93.1	0.77	25.6	83.5	74.4	93.4	0.89	452
	Anambra	2.3	87.5	71.7	97.6	0.90	28.3	93.9	71.7	97.2	0.97	260
	Bauchi	0.1	0.0	96.7	9.3	0.00	3.4	11.1	96.6	9.2	1.21	854
	Bayelsa	2.2	100.0	78.4	97.2	1.03	17.3	93.7	82.7	97.1	0.97	83
	Benue	1.4	87.5	81.9	91.2	0.96	21.9	91.2	78.1	90.8	1.00	639
	Borno	1.1	16.7	92.5	25.2	0.66	8.6	20.0	91.4	24.5	0.82	624
	Cross-River	2.4	88.9	77.2	98.6	0.90	24.7	96.8	75.3	98.6	0.98	405
	Delta	0.4	100.0	76.7	98.5	1.02	13.7	88.9	86.3	98.7	0.90	430
	Ebonyi	1.1	83.3	69.4	93.4	0.89	28.7	93.4	71.3	94.1	0.99	307
	Edo	1.2	100.0	74.1	92.9	1.08	20.0	97.5	80.0	92.2	1.06	362
	Ekiti	1.5	100.0	74.1	98.5	1.02	19.4	100.0	80.6	97.6	1.02	133
	Enugu	1.7	100.0	69.6	98.2	1.02	24.0	89.7	76.0	97.7	0.92	341
	Gombe	0.8	50.0	94.7	27.0	1.85	6.9	48.6	93.1	27.0	1.80	353
	Imo	4.0	76.9	62.3	96.0	0.80	30.9	86.0	69.1	96.4	0.89	307
	Jigawa	0.0	.	92.5	53.1	.	6.4	67.6	93.6	50.8	1.33	429
	Kaduna	0.8	40.0	94.1	78.0	0.51	12.6	84.8	87.4	77.6	1.09	1,130
	Kano	1.0	0.0	94.0	50.9	0.00	6.0	48.3	94.0	50.0	0.97	1,236
	Katsina	1.1	14.3	93.6	38.9	0.37	4.6	32.1	95.4	37.9	0.85	500
	Kebbi	1.1	14.3	94.3	31.3	0.46	9.9	23.4	90.1	31.3	0.75	324
	Kogi	1.1	60.0	83.5	95.5	0.63	12.2	89.1	87.8	95.2	0.94	293
	Kwara	0.6	50.0	72.1	92.3	0.54	11.1	92.1	88.9	93.1	0.99	243
	Lagos	0.4	100.0	74.6	98.9	1.01	13.1	100.0	86.9	97.1	1.03	911
	Nasarawa	1.1	100.0	88.9	84.9	1.18	14.8	86.7	85.2	84.9	1.02	270
	Niger	1.6	75.0	92.7	76.7	0.98	5.9	69.0	94.1	76.6	0.90	301
	Ogun	2.6	100.0	74.0	97.0	1.03	13.2	88.9	86.8	97.5	0.91	321
	Ondo	0.2	100.0	73.0	98.3	1.02	17.7	98.6	82.3	98.5	1.00	411
	Osun	0.7	100.0	69.1	98.5	1.02	9.1	100.0	90.9	98.8	1.01	657
	Oyo	1.3	75.0	77.1	95.5	0.79	9.9	93.5	90.1	95.8	0.98	716
	Plataeu	0.9	60.0	85.7	76.5	0.78	10.2	80.4	89.8	76.4	1.05	383
	Rivers	1.5	100.0	71.7	96.3	1.04	20.5	89.9	79.5	96.6	0.93	408
	Sokoto	0.8	25.0	95.7	36.2	0.69	9.1	31.9	90.9	36.0	0.89	403
	Taraba	1.5	0.0	91.5	7.8	0.00	14.1	8.4	85.9	8.3	1.02	427
	Yobe	1.4	0.0	94.2	10.0	0.00	11.7	9.4	88.3	10.1	0.93	386
	Zamfara	0.4	66.7	95.7	55.9	1.19	6.7	51.1	93.3	56.1	0.91	242
	Abuja FCT	0.9	50.0	85.5	90.3	0.55	10.1	86.4	89.9	90.8	0.95	61

Table HA.12: School attendance of orphaned and vulnerable children (Cont'd)
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 due to AIDS	School attendance of children who are orphaned or vulnerable due to AIDS	Percent of children who are not orphans or vulnerable due to AIDS	School attendance of children who are not orphans or vulnerable due to AIDS	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	0.98	13.3	80.5	86.7	69.8	1.15	7,976
	Female	1.2	56.4	83.1	62.6	0.90	13.1	75.3	86.9	64.2	1.17	8,315
Area:	Rural	1.2	62.7	86.0	60.0	1.04	12.8	75.7	87.2	60.9	1.24	11,640
Sector	Urban	0.9	56.2	78.7	80.8	0.70	14.2	82.5	85.8	82.4	1.00	4,651
Geopolitical zones	North central	1.2	76.3	84.2	86.2	0.89	14.0	87.7	86.0	86.2	1.02	2,189
	North east	0.9	13.9	94.1	15.2	0.92	8.1	15.1	91.9	15.2	1.00	3,091
	North west	0.8	18.1	94.1	54.3	0.33	8.3	59.7	91.7	53.2	1.12	4,263
	South east	2.0	83.7	67.7	96.7	0.87	27.9	91.3	72.1	96.8	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	0.9	92.1	73.7	97.7	0.94	12.4	97.4	87.6	97.4	1.00	3,149
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.3	32.1	90.5	35.0	0.92	10.9	49.2	89.1	35.2	1.40	3,378
	Second	0.7	39.8	88.3	52.7	0.76	11.1	68.6	88.9	53.4	1.28	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	89.2	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	**1.00**	**1.1**	**61.1**	**83.9**	**65.6**	**0.93**	**13.2**	**77.8**	**86.8**	**66.9**	**1.16**	**16,291**

* MICS Indicator 77; MDG Indicator 20

Appendix F: MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

S/N	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years	
2	Infant mortality rate	Infant mortality rate Probability of dying by exact age 1 year	
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5	Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
9	Low-birth weight infants	Low-birth weight infants Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
10	Infants weighed at birth	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members in households surveyed
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13	Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated	Total number of household members in households surveyed
14	Disposal of child's faeces	Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children under age three surveyed
15	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16	Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17	Timely complementary feeding Rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18	Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19	Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday surveyed	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20	Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of chidren aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
26	Polio immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed

27	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
28	Measles immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
29	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months immunized against hepatitis before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
31	Fully immunized children	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG and measles vaccines before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
32	Neonatal tetanus protection	Number of mothers with live births in the previous year that were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to giving birth	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 24 months preceding the survey
33	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34	Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
44	Content of antenatal care	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45	Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
46	Support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
47	Father's support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
48	Support for learning: children's books	Number of households with three or more children's books	Total number of households surveyed
49	Support for learning: non-children's books	Number of households with three or more non-children's books	Total number of households surveyed
50	Support for learning: materials	for play Number of households with three or more materials intended for play	Total number of households surveyed
51	Non-adult care	Number of children aged 0-59 months left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the	Total number of children aged 0-59 months past week surveyed
52	Pre-school attendance	Number of children aged 36-59 months that attend some form of early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53	School readiness	Number of children in first grade that attended some form of pre-school the previous year	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54	Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary-school entry age surveyed
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary-school age surveyed
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed

57	Children reaching grade five	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually reach grade five	
58	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59	Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
60	Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed surveyed
61	Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62	Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
67	Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Number of women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 and the exact age of 18, by age groups	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
68	Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
69	Spousal age difference	Number of women married/in union aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse	Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
71	Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72	Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
73	Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
74	Child discipline	Number of children aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent aggression, (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe physical punishment	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed
75	Prevalence of orphans	Number of children under age 18 with at least one dead parent	Total number of children under age 18 surveyed
76	Prevalence of vulnerable children	Number of children under age 18 that have a chronically ill parent, that live in a household where an adult aged 18- 59 years has died in the past year, or that live in a household where an adult aged 18-59 years has been chronically ill in the past year	Total number of children under age 18 surveyed
77	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	Proportion of double orphans (both mother and father dead) aged 10-14 years attending school	Proportion of children aged 10-14 years, both of whose parents are alive, that are living with atleast one parent and are attending school
78	Children's living arrangements	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years surveyed
81	External support to children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS	Number of orphaned and vulnerable children under age 18 whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child	Number of orphaned and vulnerable children under age 18 surveyed
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed

86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of women expressing acceptance on all four questions about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
87	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Number of women that state knowledge of a place to be tested	Total number of women surveyed
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Number of women that report being tested for HIV	Total number of women surveyed
89	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission	Total number of women surveyed
90	Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV/AIDS during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
91	Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received the results of an HIV test during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
96	Source of supplies	Number of children (or households) for whom supplies were obtained from public providers, presented separately for each type of supply: insecticide-treated mosquito nets, oral rehydration salts, antibiotics and antimalarials	Total number of children (or households) for whom supplies were obtained
97	Cost of supplies	Median cost of supplies obtained, presented separately for each type of supply and whether sourced from public or private providers: insecticide-treated mosquito nets, oral rehydration salts, antibiotics and antimalarials.	Total number of children (or households) for whom supplies were obtained
100	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Number of women that consider that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women surveyed
101	Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

WE ARE FROM (***National Bureau of Statistics, NIGERIA***). WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL **BE FOR A SHORT PERIOD**. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD. MAY I START NOW? ***If permission is given, begin the interview.***

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL — HH

HH1. EA Name_____
Cluster Number ___ ___ ___ ___

HH2. Household number: ___ ___ ___

HH3. Interviewer's name and number:
Name_____ ___ ___

HH4. Supervisor's name and number:
Name_____ ___ ___

HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

HH6. Area ..... Sector
Rural 1
Urban 2

HH7. State Name:_____
State Code: | | |

HH 8. Name of head of household:
_____

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH9. Result of HH interview:
Completed 1
Not at home 2
Refused 3
HH not found/destroyed.....4
Partially Completed……5
Other (*specify*) _____ 6

HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire:
Name:_____
Line No: ___ ___

HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___

HH12. No. of women eligible for interview: ___ ___

HH13. No. of women questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH14. No. of children under age 5: ___ ___

HH15. No. of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

Interviewer/supervisor notes: ***Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.***

HH16. Data entry clerk: ___ ___

HH16A. Time interview start: ___ : ___ Time interview end: ____ : ___

HH16B. Editor's Name_____ Editor's Number ___ ___

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). *If yes, complete listing.*

Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there is not enough room on this page. Tick here if continuation sheet used

	Eligible for:				
	WOMEN'S INTERVIEW	CHILD LABOUR MODULE	UNDER-5 INTERVIEW	*If **age 18-59 years***	*For children **age 0-17 years** ask HL9-HL12A*

HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? **1 MALE 2 FEM.**	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? ***Record in completed years*** 98=DK*	HL6. ***Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49***	HL7. *For each child **age 5-17**:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? ***Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker***	HL8. *For each child **under 5**:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? ***Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker***	HL8A. HAS (*name*) BEEN VERY SICK FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES **2 NO⇨ HL11** **8 DK⇨ HL11**	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? ***If yes ⇨11Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'***	HL10A. *If mother does not live in household* HAS (*name's*) MOTHER BEEN VERY SICK FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES **2 NO↘ NEXT LINE** **8 DK↘ NEXT LINE**	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? **IF YES ⇨ next line** ***Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'***	HL12A. *If father does not live in household:* HAS (*name's*) FATHER BEEN VERY SICK FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N DK	FATHER	Y N DK
01		0 1	1 2	___	01	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
02		___	1 2	___	02	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
03		___	1 2	___	03	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
04		___	1 2	___	04	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
05		___	1 2	___	05	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
06		___	1 2	___	06	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
07		___	1 2	___	07	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
08		___	1 2	___	08	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
09		___	1 2	___	09	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
10		___	1 2	___	10	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
11		___	1 2	___	11	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
12		___	1 2	___	12	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8

HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? **1 MALE 2 FEM.**	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? ***Record in completed years*** 98=DK*	HL6. ***Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49***	HL7. *For each child **age 5-17**:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? ***Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker***	HL8. *For each child **under 5**:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? ***Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker***	HL8A. HAS *(name)* BEEN VERY SICK FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES **2 NO⇨ HL11** **8 DK⇨ HL11**	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (NAME) S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? ***If yes ⇨11Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'***	HL10A. *If mother does not live in household* HAS *(name's)* MOTHER BEEN VERY SICK FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES **2 NO↘ NEXT LINE** **8 DK↘ NEXT LINE**	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (NAME) S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? **IF YES ⇨ next line** ***Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'***	HL12A. *If father does not live in household:* HAS *(name's)* FATHER BEEN VERY SICK FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N DK	FATHER	Y N DK
13		___	1 2	___	13	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
14		___	1 2	___	14	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8
15		___	1 2	___	15	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 8

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? ***If yes, insert child's name and complete form***.
Then, complete the totals below.

	Women 15-49	**Children 5-17**	**Under-5s**	Very Sick (=1)	Mothers Dead (=2)		Mothers Very Sick (=1)	Fathers Dead (=2)		Fathers Very Sick (=1)
Totals	___ ___	___	___	___	___		___ ___	___		___

** See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").*

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:*
01 = Head
02 = Wife or Husband
03 = Son or Daughter
04 = Son or Daughter In-Law
05 = Grandchild
06 = Parent
07 = Parent-In-Law
08 = Brother or Sister
09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law
10 = Uncle/Aunt
11 = Niece/Nephew By Blood
12 = Niece/Nephew By Marriage
13 = Other Relative
14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild
15 = Not Related
98 = Don't Know

EDUCATION MODULE

For household members age 5 and above					*For household members age 5-24 years*							
ED *Line no.*	ED1A. *Name*	ED2. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL ? **1 YES ⇨ ED3** **2 NO ↘ NEXT LINE**	ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? LEVEL: GRADE 0 PRE-SCHOOL 01-03 1 PRIMARY 04-09 2 SECONDARY 10-15 3 HIGHER 16-18 6 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION 19 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK ***If less than 1 grade, enter 00.***		ED4. DURING THE *(2006-2007)* SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? **1 YES** **2 NO ⇨ ED7**	ED5. SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, HOW MANY DAYS DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL ? *Insert number of days in space below.*	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? LEVEL: GRADE 0 PRE-SCHOOL 01-03 1 PRIMARY 04-09 2 SECONDARY 10-15 3 HIGHER 16-18 6 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION 19 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK		ED7. DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (*2005-2006*)? 1 YES **2 NO ↘ NEXT LINE** **8 DK ↘ NEXT LINE**	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND? LEVEL: GRADE 0 PRE-SCHOOL 01-03 1 PRIMARY 04-09 2 SECONDARY 10-15 3 HIGHER 16-18 6 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION 19 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK	
LINE		YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/CLASS	YES NO	DAYS	LEVEL	GRADE/CLA	Y N DK	LEVEL	GRADE
01		1 **2** **⇨NEXT LINE**	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
02		1 **2** **⇨NEXT LINE**	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
03		1 **2** **⇨NEXT LINE**	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
04		1 **2** **⇨NEXT LINE**	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
05		1 **2** **⇨NEXT LINE**	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
06		1 **2**	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___

		⇨NEXT LINE									
07		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
08		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
09		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
10		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
11		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
12		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
13		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
14		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___
15		1 **2** ⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8	___ ___

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into yard or plot.....12 Public tap/standpipe .....13 Tubewell/borehole .....21 Dug well Protected well .....31 Unprotected well.....32 Water from spring Protected spring .....41 Unprotected spring .....42 Rainwater collection .....51 Tanker-truck .....61 Cart with small tank/drum.....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) .....81 **Bottled water.....91** Other (*specify*)_____96	**11⇨WS5** **12⇨WS5** **⇨WS3** **96⇨WS3**
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into yard or plot.....12 Public tap/standpipe .....13 Tubewell/borehole .....21 Dug well Protected well .....31 Unprotected well.....32 Water from spring Protected spring .....41 Unprotected spring .....42 Rainwater collection .....51 Tanker-truck .....61 Cart with small tank/drum.....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) .....81 Other (*specify*)_____96	**11⇨WS5** **12⇨WS5**
WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	No. of minutes .....__ __ __ Water on premises .....995 DK.....998	**995⇨WS5**

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? ***Probe:*** IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? ***Circle code that best describes this person.***	Adult woman.....1 Adult man.....2 Female child (under 15).....3 Male child (under 15).....4 DK.....8	
WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	**2⇨WS7** **8⇨WS7**
WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK? ANYTHING ELSE? ***Record all items mentioned.***	Boil..... A Add bleach/chlorine..... B Strain it through a cloth..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D Solar disinfection..... E Let it stand and settle..... F Other (*specify*)_____ X DK..... Z	
WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? ***If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:*** WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? ***If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.***	Flush / pour flush Flush to piped sewer system.....11 Flush to septic tank.....12 Flush to pit (latrine).....13 Flush to somewhere else.....14 Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK where.....15 Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP).....21 Pit latrine with slab.....22 Pit latrine without slab / open pit.....23 Composting toilet.....31 Bucket.....41 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine.....51 No facilities or bush or field.....95 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	**95⇨ NEXT MODULE**
WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Yes.....1 No.....2	**2⇨ NEXT MODULE**
WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	No. of households (if less than 10)..... 0 ___ Ten or more households.....10 DK.....98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Christianity.....1 Islam.....2 Traditional.....3 Other religion (*specify*) _____ 6 No religion.....7	
HC1B. MOTHER TONGUE OF HEAD	Language …… __ __ __	
HC1C. ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD	Ethnic Group ……__ __ __	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	No. of rooms.....__ __	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor: *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth/sand.....11 Dung.....12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks.....21 Palm/bamboo.....22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood.....31 Vinyl or asphalt strips.....32 Ceramic tiles.....33 Cement.....34 Carpet.....35 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof.....11 Thatch/palm leaf.....12 Sod.....13 Rudimentary Roofing Rustic mat.....21 Palm/bamboo.....22 Wood planks.....23 Plastic sheeting……24 Finished roofing Iron Sheets/Zinc.....31 Wood.....32 Calamine/cement fiber.....33 Ceramic tiles.....34 Cement.....35 Roofing shingles.....36 Other (*specify*)_____96	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC5. Main material of the walls. *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls ....11 Cane/palm/trunks ....12 Dirt ....13 Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud....21 Stone with mud....22 Uncovered adobe ....23 Plywood ....24 Carton....25 Reused wood....26 Finished walls Cement ....31 Stone with lime/cement ....32 Bricks....33 Cement blocks....34 Covered adobe ....35 Wood planks/shingles....36 Other (*specify*)_____96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ....01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) ....02 Natural gas ....03 Biogas....04 Kerosene ....05 Coal / Lignite....06 Charcoal ....07 Wood ....08 Straw/shrubs/grass....09 Animal dung....10 Agricultural crop residue....11 Other (*specify*)_____96	**01⇨HC8** **02⇨HC8** **03⇨HC8** **04⇨HC8**
HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE, A CLOSED STOVE, GAS COOKER AND ELECTRIC COOKER? ***Probe for type***.	Open fire....1 Open stove ....2 Closed stove....3 Other (*specify*) _____6	 **3⇨HC8** **6⇨HC8**
HC7A. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?	Yes....1 No 2	
HC8. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR	In the house....1 In a separate building 2	

OUTDOORS?	Outdoors.....3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

HC9. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:

		Yes	No	
Electricity	Electricity	1	2	
Radio	Radio	1	2	
Television	Television	1	2	
VCR\VCD	VCR\VCD	1	2	
DVD	DVD	1	2	
Mobile Telephone	Mobile Telephone	1	2	
Land Line Telephone	Land line Telephone	1	2	
Sewing Machine	Sewing Machine	1	2	
Refrigerator	Refrigerator	1	2	
Water Pump	Water Pump	1	2	
Clock	Clock	1	2	
Generator	Generator	1	2	
Computer	Computer	1	2	
Fan	Fan	1	2	
Air Conditioner	Air Conditioner	1	2	
Blender\Mixer\food processor	Blender\ Mixer\ Food Processor	1	2	
water heater	Water Heater	1	2	

HC10. DOES ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OWN:

		Yes	No	
Watch	Watch	1	2	
Bicycle	Bicycle	1	2	
Motorcycle/Scooter	Motorcycle/Scooter	1	2	
Animal drawn-cart	Animal drawn-cart	1	2	
Car/Truck	Car/Truck	1	2	
Engine Boat with motor	Engine Boat with motor	1	2	

ITN MODULE		TN
TN1. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY INSECTICIDE TREATED MOSQUITO NETS THAT CAN BE USED WHILE SLEEPING?	Yes.....1 No 2	 **2⇨NEXT MODULE**
TN2. HOW MANY INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE? ***If 7 or more nets, record '7'.***	Number of nets.....___	
TN3. IS THE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET, ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TYPE? ***Read each type, show picture card, and circle codes for Yes or No for each type. If possible, observe the net to verify type.*** LONG-LASTING TREATED NETS: RE-TREATABLE NETS: OTHER NETS:	Y N DK Long-lasting treated nets: ..... 1 2 8 Re-treatable nets: .....1 2 8 Other nets …… 1 2 8:	
TN4. ***Check TN3 for type of net(s). Go through the above list in order until one box is checked and follow instructions:*** ***1. ☐ Long-lasting Treated Net mentioned? ⇨ Go to Next Module*** ***2. ☐ Re-treatable Treated Net mentioned? ⇨ Go to TN6*** ***3. ☐ Other Insecticide Treated Net mentioned? ⇨ Continue with TN5***		
TN5. WHEN YOU GOT THE (MOST RECENT) INSECTICIDE TREATED NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK/not sure.....8	
TN6. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE (MOST RECENT) INSECTICIDE TREATED NET OBTAINED? ***If less than 1 month ago, record '00'.*** ***If answer is "12 months" or "1 year", probe to determine if net was obtained exactly 12 months ago or earlier or later.***	Months ago.....__ __ More than 24 months ago .....95 Not sure 98	
TN7. SINCE YOU GOT THE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET(S) HAS IT (HAVE ANY OF THESE NETS) EVER BEEN SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL/REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨NEXT MODULE** **8⇨NEXT MODULE**
TN8. HOW LONG AGO WAS THE MOST RECENT SOAKING/DIPPING DONE? ***If less than 1 month, record '00'.*** ***If answer is "12 months" or "1 year", probe to determine if net was treated exactly 12 months ago or earlier or later.***	Months ago.....__ __ More than 24 months ago .....95 Not sure 98	

CHILDREN ORPHANED & MADE VULNERABLE BY HIV/AIDS — OV

OV1. ***Check HL5: any children 0-17?***

☐ ***Yes ⇨ Continue to OV2***

☐ ***No ⇨ Next Module***

OV2. I WOULD LIKE YOU TO THINK BACK OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS. HAS ANY USUAL MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DIED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	**2⇨OV5**
OV3. (OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS) WERE ANY OF THESE PEOPLE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 59?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	**2⇨OV5**
OV4. (OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 59) WERE ANY OF THESE PEOPLE SERIOUSLY ILL FOR 3 OF THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE HE/SHE DIED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	**1⇨OV8**

OV5. ***Return to the Household Listing and check the following:***

1. Check totals for HL9 and HL11.
- ☐ ***At least one mother or father dead. ⇨ Go to OV8***
- ☐ ***No mother or father dead***

2. Check totals for HL8A.
- ☐ ***At least one adult aged 18-59 very sick 3 of last 12 months ⇨ Go to OV8***
- ☐ ***No adult aged 18-59 very sick 3 of last 12 months***

3. Check totals forHL10A and HL12A.
- ☐ ***At least one mother or father ill 3 of last 12 months ⇨ Go to OV8***
- ☐ ***No mother or father ill 3 of last 12 months ⇨ Go to Next Module***

OV8. ***List all children aged 0-17 below. Record names, line numbers and ages of all children, beginning with the first child and continue in order in which listed in the household listing module. Use a continuation sheet if there are more than 4 children age 0-17 in the household. Ask all questions for one child before moving to the next child.***

	1ST CHILD	2ND CHILD	3RD CHILD	4TH CHILD
Name (from HL2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Line number (from HL1)	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
Age (from HL5)	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___

OV9. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT ANY FORMAL, ORGANIZED HELP OR SUPPORT THAT YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAY HAVE RECEIVED FOR (*name*) AND FOR WHICH YOU DID NOT HAVE TO PAY. BY FORMAL ORGANIZED SUPPORT I MEAN HELP PROVIDED BY SOMEONE WORKING FOR A PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM COULD BE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE, RELIGIOUS, CHARITY, OR COMMUNITY-BASED. REMEMBER THIS SHOULD BE SUPPORT FOR WHICH YOU DID NOT PAY.

YES……..1 NO……..2

IF NO GO TO THE NEXT MODULE

OV10. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE SUPPORT YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED FOR (*name*). IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED ANY MEDICAL SUPPORT FOR (*name*), SUCH AS MEDICAL CARE, SUPPLIES OR MEDICINE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8
OV11. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED ANY EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR (*name*), SUCH AS COMPANIONSHIP, COUNSELING FROM A TRAINED COUSELOR, OR SPIRITUAL SUPPORT, WHICH YOU RECEIVED AT HOME?	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV13** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV13** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV13** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV13** DK.....8
OV12. DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY OF THIS SUPPORT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8
OV13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED ANY MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR (*name*), SUCH AS CLOTHING, FOOD OR FINANCIAL SUPPORT?	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨**OV15** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨**OV15** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨**OV15** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨**OV15** DK.....8
OV14. DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY OF THIS SUPPORT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8
OV15. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED ANY SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR (*name*), SUCH AS HELP IN HOUSEHOLD WORK, TRAINING FOR A CAREGIVER, OR LEGAL SERVICES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV17** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV17** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV17** DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 ⇨ **OV17** DK.....8
OV16. DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY OF THIS SUPPORT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8
OV17. ***Check OV8 for age of child:***	☐ *Age 0-4* ***⇨ next child*** ☐ *Age 5-17* ***⇨ OV18***	☐ *Age 0-4* ***⇨ next child*** ☐ *Age 5-17* ***⇨ OV18***	☐ *Age 0-4* ***⇨ next child*** ☐ *Age 5-17* ***⇨ OV18***	☐ *Age 0-4* ***⇨ next child*** ☐ *Age 5-17* ***⇨ OV18***
OV18. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED ANY SUPPORT FOR (*name's*) SCHOOLING, SUCH AS ALLOWANCE, FREE ADMISSION, BOOKS OR SUPPLIES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8

CHILD LABOUR MODULE

To be administered to MOTHER/CARETAKER OF EACH CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD AGE 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS. For household members below AGE 5 OR ABOVE AGE 17 LEAVE ROWS BLANK.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1. *Line no.*	CL2. *Name*	CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? ***If yes*:** FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 **NO ⇨TO CL5**	CL4. *If yes:* SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? ***If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.*** ***Record response then ⇨ CL.6***	CL5. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? ***If yes***: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? **1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO**	CL6. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, COLLECTING FIREWOOD, CLEANING, FETCHING WATER, OR CARING FOR CHILDREN? 1 YES **2 NO ⇨ TO CL8**	CL7. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?	CL8. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY OTHER FAMILY WORK (ON THE FARM OR IN A BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?) 1 YES **2 NO ⇘ NEXT LINE**	CL9. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK?
LINE NO.	NAME	YES PAID / UNPAID / NO	NO OF HOURS	YES PAID / UNPAID / NO	YES / NO	NO. HOURS	YES / NO	NO. HOURS
01		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
02		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
03		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
04		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
05		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
06		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
07		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
08		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
09		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
10		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
11		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
12		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
13		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
14		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____
15		1 2 3	____ ____	1 2 3	1 2	____ ____	1 2	____ ____

MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

Administer to each adult household member. Copy name and line number of each adult ***(age 15 or over)*** *in the household. If one of these adults is not at home, another adult may respond for him/her. Indicate this by placing a '1' in MM3, and insert line number of proxy respondent in MM4. For household members below age 15, leave rows blank*

MM1. Line no.	MM2. Name	MM3. IS THIS A PROXY REPORT? **1 YES ⇨MM4** **2 NO ⇨MM5**	MM4. Line no. of proxy respondent **(from household listing HL1)**	MM5. HOW MANY SISTERS (BORN TO THE SAME MOTHER) HAVE YOU EVER HAD? 98= DON'T KNOW **IF 00 GO TO THE NEXT LINE**	MM6. HOW MANY OF THESE SISTERS EVER REACHED AGE 15? 98= DON'T KNOW **IF 00 GO TO THE NEXT LINE**	MM7. HOW MANY OF THESE SISTERS (WHO ARE AT LEAST 15 YEARS OLD) ARE ALIVE NOW? 98= DON'T KNOW	MM8. HOW MANY OF THESE SISTERS WHO REACHED AGE 15 OR MORE HAVE DIED? 98= DON'T KNOW **IF 00 GO TO THE NEXT LINE**	MM9. HOW MANY OF THESE DEAD SISTERS DIED WHILE PREGNANT, OR DURING CHILDBIRTH, OR DURING THE SIX WEEKS AFTER THE END OF PREGNANCY? 98= DON'T KNOW
LINE	NAME	Y N	LINE					
01		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
02		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
03		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
04		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
05		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
06		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
07		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
08		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
09		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
10		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
11		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
12		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
13		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
14		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
15		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __

SALT IODIZATION MODULE		SI
SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I SEE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK THE MAIN MEAL EATEN BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD LAST NIGHT? ***Once you have examined the salt, Circle number that corresponds to test outcome.***	Not iodized 0 PPM .....1 Less than 15 PPM .....2 15 PPM or more .....3 No salt in home.....6 Salt not tested.....7	

SI2. ***Does any eligible woman age 15-49 reside in the household?***
Check household listing, column HL6.You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.

☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN, and administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.***

☐ ***No. ⇨ Continue.***

SI3. ***Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?***
Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.

☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE, and administer the questionnaire to caretaker of the first eligible child.***

☐ ***No. ⇨ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation.***
Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page.

INDIVIDUAL WOMEN QUESTIONNAIRE

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM

This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing in the HH Questionnaire).Fill one form for each eligible woman Fill the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below. Fill in your name, number and the date.

WM1. EA Name : _____ Cluster Number ___ ___ ___ ___	WM2. Household number: ___ ___ ___
WM3. Woman's Name: _____ _____	WM4. Woman's Line Number: ___ ___
WM5.Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interviewed ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___
WM7. Result of women's interview	Completed .....1 Not at home .....2 Refused .....3 Incapacitated .....4 Partly completed.....5 Other (*specify*) 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

WE ARE FROM (**NBS**). WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL **BE FOR A SHORT PERIOD**. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND **ALL WOMEN AGED 15 – 49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD**. MAY I START NOW?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the woman does not agree to continue, thank her, complete WM7, and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth: Month .....__ __ DK month .....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age **(in completed years)**.....__ __	

WOMEN'S INFORMATION **PANEL**		WM
WM10. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 **2⇨WM14**
WM11 WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	LEVEL Pre School……0 Primary ..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher ..... 3 Non-Formal Education ..... 6 DK……8	
WM12 WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? **(ENTER THE GRADE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED USING THE FOOT NOTE)**	Grade ——	
WM13 ***Check WM11:*** ☐ ***Secondary or higher. ⇨ Go to Next Module*** ☐ ***Primary or non-standard curriculum. ⇨ Continue with WM14***		
WM14 NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. ***Write out any of the sample sentences to respondent either in English or local language. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe****:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME? ***Example sentences for literacy test:*** **1. The child is reading a book.** **2. The rains came late this year.** **3. Parents must care for their children.** **4. Farming is hard work.**	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 know sentence in required language4 *(specify language)* Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired 5	

Foot Note: ***Grades for Codes in WM 12***:

Pre-School		**Primary**		**Secondary**			**Higher**	
Kindergarten	- 01	Primary 1 -	04	JSS 1	-	10	NCE/AL/OND	- 16
Nursery 1	- 02	Primary 2 -	05	JSS 2	-	11	B.Sc./HND	-17
Nursery 2	- 03	Primary 3 -	06	JSS 3	-	12	Post Graduate	- 18
		Primary 4 -	07	SS 1	-	13		
		Primary 5 -	08	SS 2	-	14		
		Primary 6 -	09	SS 3	-	15		

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		**CM**
This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49. ***All questions refer only to LIVE births.***		
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH? ***If "No" probe by asking:*** I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨ MARRIAGE / UNION MODULE**
CM2A. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. ***Skip to CM3 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM2B.***	**Date of first birth** Day .....__ __ DK day.....98 Month..... __ __ DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	**⇨CM3**
CM2B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth.....__ __	
CM3. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨CM5**
CM4. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons at home .....__ __ Daughters at home.....__ __	
CM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨CM7**

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		CM
NOT LIVE WITH YOU?		
CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons elsewhere .....__ __ Daughters elsewhere.....__ __	
CM7. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨CM9**

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		CM
CM8. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?	Boys dead.....__ __ Girls dead .....__ __	
CM9. **Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8**. **(i.e. Sum = CM4 + CM6 + CM8)**	**Sum**.....__ __	

CM10. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HEARD YOU RIGHT, **YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*total number*) BIRTHS** DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Go to CM11***

☐ ***No. ⇨ Check responses and make corrections before proceeding to CM11***

CM11. OF THESE (*total number*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? **If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day**.	Date of last birth Day/Month/Year..... __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	
CM12. ***Check CM11: Did the woman's last birth occur within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview in 2007)?*** ***If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*** ☐ ***No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to Marriage/ Union Module.*** ☐ ***Yes, live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Continue with CM13*** ***Name of child_____***		
CM13. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU WANT NO (MORE) CHILDREN AT ALL?	Then .....1 Later .....2 No more.....3	

TETANUS TOXOID (TT) MODULE		**TT**
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.		
TT1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? ***If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.***	Yes (card seen) .....1 Yes (card not seen) .....2 No .....3 DK.....8	
TT2. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH YOUR LAST CHILD, DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION TO PREVENT HIM OR HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS FITS AFTER BIRTH (AN ANTI-TETANUS	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**2⇨TT5** **8⇨TT5**

SHOT, AN INJECTION AT THE TOP OF THE ARM OR SHOULDER)?		
TT3. ***If yes**:* HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?	No. of times .....__ __ DK.....98	**98⇨TT5**
TT4. *How many TT doses during last pregnancy were reported in TT3?* ☐ ***At least two TT injections during last pregnancy. ⇨ Go to Next Module*** ☐ ***Fewer than two TT injections during last pregnancy. ⇨ Continue with TT5***		
TT5. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**2⇨NEXT MODULE** **8⇨NEXT MODULE**
TT6. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE IT?	No. of times .....__ __	
TT7. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE THAT LAST PREGNANCY? ***Skip to next module only if year of injection is given. Otherwise, continue with TT8.***	Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	**⇨NEXT MODULE**
TT8. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE THAT LAST PREGNANCY?	Years ago .....__ __	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE		**MN**
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview ***Check child mortality module CM12 and record name of last-born child here*** _____. ***Use this child's name*** *in the following questions, where indicated.*		
MN1. IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS AFTER YOUR LAST BIRTH [THE BIRTH OF *name*], DID YOU RECEIVE A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE THIS? ***Show 200,000 IU capsule or dispenser.***	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? ***If yes***: WHOM DID YOU SEE? ANYONE ELSE? ***Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.***	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse/midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife/MCH Aide ..... C Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Community health worker ..... G Relative/friend ..... H Other (*specify*) X No one ..... Y	**Y⇨MN7**
MN2A. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?	Number of times_____ DK 8	
MN2B. HOW MANY MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU AT YOUR FIRST ANTENATAL CARE VISIT FOR THIS PREGNANCY	Months _____ DK 8	
MN3. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE? MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED? MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Yes No Weight ..... 1 2 Blood pressure ..... 1 2 Urine sample ..... 1 2 Blood sample 1 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE		MN
MN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?		
MN4. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN5. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	**2⇨MN7** **8⇨MN7**
MN6. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN6A. DURING THIS PREGNANCY, DID YOU TAKE ANY MEDICINE IN ORDER TO PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING MALARIA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	**2⇨MN7** **8⇨MN7**
MN6B. WHICH MEDICINES DID YOU TAKE TO PREVENT MALARIA? ***Circle all medicines taken. If type of medicine is not determined, show typical anti-malarial to respondent.***	Anti-malarial: Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Amodiaquine ..... C Quinine ..... D Artemisinin-based combinations ..... E Other anti-malarial (*specify*) H Other medications: Analgesics/Pain Relievers ..... P Other (*specify*) X DK ..... Z	
MN6c. ***Check MN6B for medicine taken:*** ☐ ***Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine taken.⇨ Continue with MN6D*** ☐ ***Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine not taken.⇨ Go to MN7***		
MN6D. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU TAKE **SULPHADOXINE PYREMETHAMINE** DURING THIS PREGNANCY TO PREVENT MALARIA?	Number of times ..... __ __	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE		MN
MN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*)? ANYONE ELSE? ***Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.***	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse/midwife ..... B Auxiliary midwife/ MCH Aide..... C Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Community health worker ..... G Relative/friend ..... H Other (*specify*) X No one ..... Y	
MN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? ***If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.*** ***Name of Place***_____ ***Address***_____	Home Your home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic/health center ..... 22 Other public (*specify*) 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) 36 Other (*specify*) 96	
MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average ..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average ..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN10. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	**2⇨MN12** **8⇨MN12**
MN11. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card..... 1 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN12. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	**2⇨ NEXT MODULE**

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE		MN
MN13. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately..... 000 Hours ..... 1 __ __ *or* Days..... 2 __ __ Don't know/remember..... 998	
MN13A. AFTER (NAME) WAS BORN DID ANY HEALTH PROFESSIONAL CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	YES……1 NO ……2 DK …… 8	
MN13B. HOW MANY DAYS OR WEEKS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF (NAME) DID THE FIRST CHECK-UP MADE	Days after delivery ____ ____ Weeks after delivery ____ ____ DK……98	

MARRIAGE/UNION MODULE		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married .....1 Yes, living with a man.....2 No, not in union 3	 **3⇨MA3**
MA2. HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years.....__ __ DK.....98	**⇨MA5** **98⇨MA5**
MA3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN?	Yes, formerly married .....1 Yes, formerly lived with a man .....2 No 3	 **3⇨NEXT MODULE**
MA4. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed.....1 Divorced .....2 Separated.....3	
MA5. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once .....1 More than once.....2	
MA6. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF	Month.....__ __	

MARRIED?	DK month.....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	
MA7. *Check MA6:* ☐ ***Both month and year of marriage/union known? ⇨ Go to Next Module*** ☐ ***Either month or year of marriage/union not known? ⇨ Continue with MA8***		
MA8. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years.....__ __	

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED	**CP**	
This module is to be administered to all ***women age 15 through 49***		
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING/CHILD SPACING – AND YOUR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant 1 No 2 Unsure or DK 8	 **2⇨CP2** **8⇨CP2**
CP1A. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU NOT WANT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Then 1 Later 2 Not want more children 3	**1⇨CP4B** **2⇨CP4B** **3⇨CP4B**
CP2. SOME PEOPLE USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2	 2⇨**CP4A**
CP3. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING? ***Do not prompt.*** ***If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.***	Female sterilization A Male sterilization B Pill C IUD D Injections E Implants F Male Condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam/jelly J Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM) K Periodic abstinence L Withdrawal M	

	Other (*specify*) X	
CP4A. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child 1 No more/none 2 Says she cannot get pregnant 3 Undecided/don't know 8	**2⇨CP4D** **3⇨NEXT MODULE** **8⇨CP4D**
CP4B. ***If currently pregnant:*** NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child 1 No more/none 2 Undecided/don't know 8	**2⇨CP4D**
CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED		**CP**
CP4C. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?	Months 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ Soon/now 993 Says she cannot get pregnant 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 Don't know 998	**994⇨NEXT MODULE**
CP4D. **Check CP1:** ☐ ***Currently pregnant? ⇨ Go to Next Module*** ☐ ***NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT OR UNSURE? ⇨ CONTINUE WITH CP4E***		
CP4E. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	**1⇨NEXT MODULE** **8⇨NEXT MODULE**
CP4F. STATE THE **MAIN** REASON	Currently using family planning……1 Primary Infertility……..2 Secondary Infertility……3 Premature Menopause……4 Cosmetic purpose/Looks……...5 Social ……...6 Economic ……7 Other (*specify*) 8	

FEMALE GENITAL mutilation/CUTTING MODULE		FG
THIS MODULE IS TO BE ADMINISTERED TO ALL WOMEN AGE 15 THROUGH 49		
FG1. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION?	Yes.....1 No 2	**1⇨FG3**
FG2. IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, THERE IS A PRACTICE IN WHICH A GIRL MAY HAVE PART OF HER GENITALS CUT. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT THIS PRACTICE?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨NEXT MODULE**
FG3. HAVE YOU YOURSELF EVER BEEN CIRCUMCISED?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨FG8**
FG4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO YOU AT THIS TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**1⇨FG7**
FG5. WAS THE GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
FG6. WAS THE GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED (OR 'SEALED')?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
FG7. WHO CIRCUMCISED YOU?	Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' .....11 Traditional birth attendant.....12 Other traditional (*specify*) _____16 Health professional Doctor .....21 Nurse/midwife .....22 Other health professional (*specify*) _____26 DK.....98	

FG8. *The following questions apply only to women who have at least one living daughter. Check CM4 and CM6, Child Mortality Module: Woman has living daughter?*

☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Continue with FG9***

☐ ***No. ⇨ Go to FG16***

FG9. HAVE ANY OF YOUR DAUGHTERS BEEN CIRCUMCISED? IF YES, HOW MANY?	Number of daughters circumcised: .....__ __ No daughters circumcised.....00	**00⇨FG16**
FG10. TO WHICH OF YOUR DAUGHTERS DID THIS HAPPEN MOST RECENTLY? ***Record the daughter's name***.	Name of daughter: _____	
FG11. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO (*name*) AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	**1⇨FG13**
FG12. WAS THE GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
FG13. WAS THE GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED (OR 'SEALED')?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
FG14. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) WHEN THIS OCCURRED? ***If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate***.	Daughter's age at circumcision.....__ __ DK 98	
FG15. WHO DID THE CIRCUMCISION?	Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' .....11 Traditional birth attendant.....12 Other traditional (*specify*) _____ 16 Health professional Doctor.....21 Nurse/midwife .....22 Other health professional (*specify*)_____ 26 DK.....98	
FG16. DO YOU THINK THIS PRACTICE SHOULD BE CONTINUED OR SHOULD IT BE DISCONTINUED?	Continued .....1 Discontinued.....2 Depends .....3 DK.....8	

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA
This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49		
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE VIRUS HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨ NEXT MODULE**
HA2. CAN PEOPLE PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING ONE SEX PARTNER WHO IS NOT INFECTED AND ALSO HAS NO OTHER PARTNERS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY NOT HAVING SEX AT ALL?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA7. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA7A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY GETTING INJECTIONS WITH A NEEDLE THAT WAS ALREADY USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA
This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49		
HA8. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

HIV/AIDS MODULE					HA
HA9. CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY?		Yes	No	DK	
HA9A. DURING PREGNANCY?	During pregnancy	1	2	8	
HA9B. DURING DELIVERY?	During delivery.....	1	2	8	
HA9C. BY BREASTFEEDING?	By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8	
HA10. IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK/not sure/depends.....8				
HA11. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK/not sure/depends.....8				
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK/not sure/depends.....8				
HA13. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK/not sure/depends.....8				

HA14. ***Check MN5: Tested for HIV during antenatal care?*** ☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Go to HA18A*** ☐ ***No. ⇨ Continue with HA15***		
HA15. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV, THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨HA18**
HA16. I DO NOT WANT YOU TO TELL ME THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, BUT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD THE RESULTS?	Yes.....1 No 2	
HA17. DID YOU, YOURSELF, ASK FOR THE TEST, WAS IT OFFERED TO YOU AND YOU ACCEPTED, OR WAS IT REQUIRED?	Asked for the test.....1 Offered and accepted.....2 Required 3	**1⇨NEXT MODULE** **2⇨NEXT MODULE** **3⇨NEXT MODULE**
HA18. AT THIS TIME, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET SUCH A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE HIV?	Yes.....1 No 2	**1⇨NEXT MODULE** **2⇨NEXT MODULE**
HA18A. ***If tested for HIV during antenatal care:*** OTHER THAN AT THE ANTENATAL CLINIC, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No 2	

Follow instructions in your Interviewer's Manual.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR MODULE	SB	
CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY.		
SB0. ***Check WM11: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*** ☐ ***Age 25-49. ⇨ END THIS INTERVIEW*** ☐ ***Age 15-24. ⇨ Continue with SB1***		
SB1. NOW I NEED TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME FAMILY LIFE ISSUES.	Never had intercourse .....00 Age in years.....__ __	**00⇨END INTERVIEW**

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR MODULE		SB
THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (IF EVER)?	First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	
SB2. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? ***Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.***	Days ago .....1 __ __ Weeks ago.....2 __ __ Months ago.....3 __ __ Years ago .....4 __ __	**4⇨END INTERVIEW**
SB3. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes.....1 No 2	
SB4. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE MAN WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? ***If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:*** WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? ***If 'yes', circle 1 .If 'no', circle 2.***	Spouse / cohabiting partner .....1 Man is boyfriend / fiancé .....2 Other friend.....3 Casual acquaintance.....4 Other (*specify*)_____6	**1⇨SB6**
SB5. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? ***If response is DK, probe:*** ABOUT THE AGE OF THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner .....__ __ DK.....98	
SB6. HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨END INTERVIEW**
SB7. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER MAN, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes.....1 No 2	
SB8. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS MAN? ***If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:*** WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? ***If 'yes', circle 1. If 'no', circle 2.***	Spouse / cohabiting partner .....1 Man is boyfriend /fiancé .....2 Other friend.....3 Casual acquaintance.....4 Other (*specify*)_____6	**1⇨SB10**

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR MODULE		SB
SB9. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? ***If response is DK, probe**:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner .....__ __ DK.....98	
SB10. OTHER THAN THESE TWO MEN, HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No 2	**2⇨ END INTERVIEW**
SB11. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT MEN HAVE YOU HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	No. of partners.....__ __	

UNDER FIVE CHILDREN QUESTIONNAIRE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL — UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to ALL MOTHERS OR CARETAKERS (see household listing, column HL8) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see household listing, column HL5). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child. Fill in the cluster and household number, and names and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below from household information panel and household listing Insert your own name and number, and the date.

UF1. EA Name:_____ Cluster Number ___ ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household Number: ___ ___ ___
UF3. Child's Name: _____	UF4. Child's Line Number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: ___ ___
UF7 Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 **(Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)**	Completed..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated..... 5 Other (specify) _____ 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS) ABUJA. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE A SHORT PERIOD. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. MAY I START NOW?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

UF10 NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW. NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT (name). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? ***Probe:*** WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY? **If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.**	Date of birth: Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ Year..... __ __ __ __	
UF11. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER		

LAST **BIRTHDAY**? **Record age in completed YEARS**.	Age in completed **years**..... __ __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE		**BR**
BR1. DOES *(name)* HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT? ***(Check, ff Birth Certificate is from National Population Commission (NPopC), then circle "1", else circle "3")***	Yes, seen ***(NPopC Card)***.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No .....3 DK.....8	 **1⇨BR5**
BR2. HAS (*name's*) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**1⇨BR5** **8⇨BR4**
BR3. WHY IS (*name's*) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED?	Costs too much.....1 Must travel too far.....2 Did not know it should be registered .....3 Does not consider it important.....4 Does not know where to register.....5 Does not know benefit of registration.....6 Other (*specify*) 7 DK.....8	
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No 2	
BR5. ***Check age of child in UF13: Child is 3 to 4 years old?*** ☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Continue with BR6*** ☐ ***No. ⇨ Go to BR8***		
BR6. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	 Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨BR8** **8⇨BR8**
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ATTEND?	No. of hours.....__ __	

(You can estimate from the number of hours the child spent per day in school as supplied by the respondent)		

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE						**BR**
BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*): ***If yes, ask:*** WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD - THE MOTHER, THE CHILD'S FATHER OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING THE CARETAKER/RESPONDENT)? ***Circle all that apply.***						
	Activity	**Mother**	**Father**	**Other**	**No one**	
BR8A. READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Books	A	B	X	Y	
BR8B. TELL STORIES TO (*name*)?	Stories	A	B	X	Y	
BR8C. SING SONGS WITH (*name*)?	Songs	A	B	X	Y	
BR8D. TAKE (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Take outside	A	B	X	Y	
BR8E. PLAY WITH (*name*)?	Play with	A	B	X	Y	
BR8F. SPEND TIME WITH (*name*) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	Spend time with	A	B	X	Y	

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		CE
Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker		
CE1. HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? PLEASE INCLUDE SCHOOL BOOKS, BUT NOT OTHER BOOKS MEANT FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS PICTURE BOOKS ***If 'none' enter 00***	Number of non-children's books.....0 __ Ten or more non-children's books 10	
CE2 HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)? ***if 'none' enter 00***	Number of children's books.....0 __ Ten or more books 10	
CE3. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. WHAT DOES (*name*) PLAY WITH? DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS, PLATES, CUPS OR POTS? OBJECTS AND MATERIALS FOUND OUTSIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, OR LEAVES? HOME MADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS AND OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME? TOYS THAT CAME FROM A STORE? ***If the respondent says "YES" to any of the prompted categories, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response*** ***Circle Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.***	Household objects (bowls, plates, cups, pots) ..... A Objects and materials found outside the living quarters (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves) ..... B Home made toys (dolls, cars and other toys made at home) C Toys that came from a store ..... D No playthings mentioned..... Y	

CE4. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN WITH OTHERS. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*) HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD)? **IF 'NONE' ENTER 00**	Number of times .....__ __	
CE5. IN THE PAST WEEK, HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT ALONE? ***If 'none' enter 00***	Number of times .....__ __	

VITAMIN A MODULE		**VA**
VA1. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A VITAMIN A CAPSULE (SUPPLEMENT) LIKE THIS ONE? ***Show capsule or dispenser for different doses:*** **---100,000 IU for those 6-11 months old,** **---200,000 IU for those 12-59 months old.**	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**2⇨NEXT MODULE** **8⇨NEXT MODULE**
VA2. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID (*name*) TAKE THE LAST DOSE?	Months ago.....__ __ DK.....98	
VA3. WHERE DID (*name*) GET THIS LAST DOSE?	On routine visit to health facility .....1 Sick child visit to health facility .....2 National Immunization Day campaign.....3 Other (*specify*) 6 DK.....8	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		**BF**
BF1. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨BF3** **8⇨BF3**
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
BF3. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: **Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.** BF3A. VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR MEDICINE? BF3B. PLAIN WATER? BF3C. SWEETENED, FLAVOURED WATER OR FRUIT JUICE OR TEA OR INFUSION? BF3D. ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS)/SALT SUGAR SOLUTION (SSS)? BF3E. INFANT FORMULA? BF3F. TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH MILK? BF3G. ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? BF3H. SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	Y N DK A. Vitamin supplements.....1 2 8 B. Plain water .....1 2 8 C. Sweetened water or juice .....1 2 8 D. ORS/SSS .....1 2 8 E. Infant formula .....1 2 8 F. Milk .....1 2 8 G. Other liquids.....1 2 8 H. Solid or semi-solid food 1 2 8	

BF4. **Check BF3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?**

☐ **Yes. ⇨ Continue with BF6**

☐ **No or DK. ⇨ Go to Next Module**

BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS? **If 7 or more times, record '7'**.	No. of times .....___ Don't know.....8	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		**CA**
CA1. HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (*day of the week*) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST? **Diarrhoea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.**	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨CA5** **8⇨CA5**
CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (*name*) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: **Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item**. CA2A. A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED **ORS *packet solution?*** CA2B. GOVERNMENT-RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE SALT SUGAR SOLUTION (SSS) FLUID? CA2C. A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	Yes No DK A. Fluid from **ORS** packet.....1 2 8 B. Recommended homemade **SSS** ..1 2 8 C. Pre-packaged **ORS** fluid 1 2 8	
CA3. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK WATER MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?	None .....1 Much less .....2 Somewhat less .....3 About the same .....4 More.....5 DK.....8	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
CA4. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL? **If "less", probe**: MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?	None .....1 Much less .....2 Somewhat less .....3 About the same .....4 More.....5 DK.....8	
CA4a. *Check CA2A: ORS packet used?* ☐ ***Yes.⇨ Continue with CA4B*** ☐ **No.⇨ Go to CA5**		

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE *(local name for ORS packet from CA2A)?* ***(If more than one source , circle the last source)***	Public sector Govt. hospital 11 Govt. health centre 12 Govt. health post 13 Village health worker 14 Mobile/outreach clinic 15 Other public (*specify*) 16 Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic 21 Private physician 22 Private pharmacy 23 Mobile clinic 24 _____ Other private medical (*specify*) 26 Other source Patent medicine stores…….30 Relative or friend 31 Shop 32 Traditional practitioner 33 Other (*specify*) 96 DK 98	
CA4C. HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY FOR THE *(Local name for ORS packet from CA2A)?*	Naira ₦__ __ __ __ Free 9996 DK 9998	
CA5. HAS (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (day of the week) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?	Yes…….1 No ...……..2 DK……..8	 **2⇨CA12** **8⇨CA12**

CA6. WHEN (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULT BREATHING?	Yes……1 No ……..2 DK……..8	 **2⇨CA12** **8⇨CA12**
CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest.....1 Blocked nose .....2 Both .....3 Other (*specify*) 6 DK.....8	 **2⇨CA12** **6⇨CA12**
CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		**CA**
CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨CA10** **8⇨CA10**
CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE? ANYWHERE ELSE? **Circle all providers mentioned.** **But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.** **If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code**. Name of place(1)_____ Address(1) _____ Name of place(2) _____ *Address(2)* _____	Public sources Govt. hospital..... A Govt. health centre/post ..... B Govt. MCH post ..... C Village health worker ..... D Govt. Mobile/outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) H Private sources Private hospital/clinic .....I Private physician .....J Pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic .....L Other private medical (*specify*) O Other source Relative or friend ..... P Shop .....Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Patent medicine stores…… . S Other (*specify*) X	
CA10. WAS (*name*) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨CA12** **8⇨CA12**

CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? (Circle all medicines given).	Antibiotic ..... A Analgesics/Pain Relievers ..... P Other (*specify*) X DK ..... Z	
CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		**CA**
CA11A. CHECK CA11: ANTIBIOTIC WAS GIVEN? (CODE 'A' CIRCLED) ☐ ***YES. ⇨ CONTINUE WITH CA11B*** ☐ ***NO. ⇨ GO TO CA12***		
CA11B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ANTIBIOTIC?	Public sector Govt. hospital 11 Govt. health centre 12 Govt. health post 13 Village health worker 14 Mobile/outreach clinic 15 Other public (*specify*) 16 Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic 21 Private physician 22 Private pharmacy 23 Mobile clinic 24 Other private Medical (*specify*) 26 Other source Patent medicine stores…….30 Relative or friend 31 Shop 32 Traditional practitioner 33 Other (*specify*) 96 DK 98	
CA11C. HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY FOR THE ANTIBIOTIC?	Naira ₦__ __ __ __ Free 9996 DK 9998	
***CA12.* Check UF13: Child aged under 3?** ☐ **Yes. ⇨ Continue with CA13** ☐ **No. ⇨ Go to CA14**		

CA13. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet/latrine .....01 Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine.....02 Put/rinsed into drain or ditch.....03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) .....04 Buried .....05 Left in the open.....06 Other (*specify*) 96 DK.....98	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		**CA**
Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each caretaker. CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? **Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms. Circle all symptoms mentioned,** **But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.**	Child not able to drink or breastfeed ..... A Child becomes sicker ..... B Child develops a fever..... C Child has fast breathing..... D Child has difficult breathing ..... E Child has blood in stool ..... F Child is drinking poorly .....G Other (*specify*) X Other (*specify*) Y Other (*specify*) Z	

MALARIA MODULE FOR UNDER-FIVES		ML
ML1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (*day of the week*) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST, HAS (*name*) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨ML10** **8⇨ML10**
ML2. WAS (*name*) SEEN AT A HEALTH FACILITY DURING THIS ILLNESS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨ML6** **8⇨ML6**
ML3. DID (*name*) TAKE A MEDICINE FOR FEVER OR MALARIA THAT WAS PROVIDED OR PRESCRIBED AT THE HEALTH FACILITY?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨ML5** **8⇨ML5**
ML4. WHAT MEDICINE DID (*name*) TAKE THAT WAS PROVIDED OR PRESCRIBED AT THE HEALTH FACILITY? ***Circle all medicines mentioned.***	Anti-malarial: Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Amodiaquine..... C Quinine ..... D Artemisinin-based combinations ..... E Other anti-malarial (*specify*) H Other medications: Analgesics/Pain Relievers..... P Other (*specify*) X DK.....Z	
ML5. WAS (*name*) GIVEN MEDICINE FOR THE FEVER OR MALARIA BEFORE BEING TAKEN TO THE HEALTH FACILITY?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**1⇨ML7** **2⇨ML8** **8⇨ML8**
ML6. WAS (*name*) GIVEN MEDICINE FOR FEVER OR MALARIA DURING THIS ILLNESS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨ML8** **8⇨ML8**
ML7. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? ***Circle all medicines given. Ask to see the medication if type is not known. If type of medication is still not determined, show typical anti-malarial to respondent.***	Anti-malarial: Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Amodiaquine..... C Quinine ..... D Artemisinin-based combinations ..... E Other anti-malarial ***(specify)*** H Other medications:	

	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen ... P Aspirin ..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other (*specify*) X DK ..... Z	

MALARIA MODULE FOR UNDER-FIVES **ML**

ML8. ***Check ML4 and ML7: Was Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)?***

☐ ***Yes. ⇨ Continue with ML9***

☐ ***No. ⇨ Go to ML10***

ML9. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (*name*) FIRST TAKE **(*name of anti-malarial from ML4 or ML7*)?** ***If multiple anti-malarial mentioned in ML4 or ML7, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.*** ***Record the code for the day on which the first anti-malarial was given.***	Same day ..... 0 Next day ..... 1 2 days after the fever ..... 2 3 days after the fever ..... 3 4 or more days after the fever ..... 4 DK 8	
ML9A. WHERE DID YOU GET THE **(*name of anti-malarial from ML4 or ML7*)?** ***If more than one anti-malarial is mentioned in ML4 or ML7, refer to the first anti-malarial given for the fever (the anti-malarial given on the day recorded in ML9).***	Public sector Govt. hospital 11 Govt. health centre 12 Govt. health post 13 Village health worker 14 Mobile/outreach clinic 15 Other public (*specify*) 16 Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic 21 Private physician 22 Private pharmacy 23 Mobile clinic 24 _____ Other private medical (*specify*) 26 Other source Relative or friend 31 Shop 32 Traditional practitioner 33 Other (*specify*) 96 DK 98	
ML9B. HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY FOR THE **(*name of anti-malarial from ML4 or ML7*)?** ***Refer to the same anti-malarial as in ML9A***	Naira (₦) …….__ __ __ __ Free 9996	

above	DK 9998	
ML10. DID (*name*) SLEEP UNDER AN INSECTICIDE TREATED MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**2⇨NEXT MODULE** **8⇨NEXT MODULE**
MALARIA MODULE FOR UNDER-FIVES		**ML**
ML11. HOW LONG AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD OBTAIN THE INSECTICIDE TREATED NET? ***If less than 1 month, record '00'.*** ***If answer is "12 months" or "1 year", probe to determine if net was treated exactly 12 months ago or earlier or later.***	Months ago.....__ __ More than 24 months ago .....95 Not sure 98	
ML12. WHAT TYPE OF INSECTICIDE TREATED MOSQUITO NET IS THIS? ***If the respondent does not know the type of the net, show pictorials, or if possible, observe the net.*** *LONG LASTING TREATED NETS*: *RE-TREATABLE NETS*: *OTHERS* ***(specify)***	Long lasting treated net: …….. 11 Re-treatable net: …….. 21 OTHER (*specify)* ..... 36 DK.....98	11⇨NEXT **MODULE** **21⇨ML14**
ML13. WHEN YOU GOT THAT NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK/not sure.....8	
ML14. SINCE YOU GOT THE MOSQUITO NET, WAS IT EVER SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL/REPEL MOSQUITOES OR BUGS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	**2⇨ NEXT MODULE** **8⇨ NEXT MODULE**
ML15. HOW LONG AGO, WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED? ***If less than 1 month, record '00'.*** ***If answer is "12 months" or "1 year", probe***	Months ago.....__ __ More than 24 months ago .....95 DK.....98	

to determine if net was treated exactly 12 months ago or earlier or later.		

IMMUNIZATION MODULE — IM

If an immunization/Child health card is available, copy the dates in IM2-IM8 for each type of immunization or vitamin A dose recorded on the card. IM10-IM18 are for recording vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM10-IM18 will only be asked when a card is not available.

IM1. IS THERE IMMUNIZATION/CHILD HEALTH CARD FOR (*name*)?		Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No 3	 **2⇨IM10** **3⇨IM10**

(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. **(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.**		**Date of Immunization**								
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**				
IM2. BCG	BCG									
IM3A. POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0									
IM3B. POLIO 1	OPV1									
IM3C. POLIO 2	OPV2									
IM3D. POLIO 3	OPV3									
IM4A. DPT1	DPT1									
IM4B. DPT2	DPT2									
IM4C. DPT3	DPT3									
IM5A. HEPB1	HEPB1									
IM5B. HEPB2	HEPB2									
IM5C. HEPB3	HEPB3									
IM6. MEASLES	MEASLES									
IM7. YELLOW FEVER	YF									
IM8A. VITAMIN A (1)	VITA1									
IM8B. VITAMIN A (2)	VITA2									

IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS AND VITAMIN A CAPSULES SHOWN ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? **Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions**	Yes.....1 ***(Probe for type of vaccinations obtained which was not written on card and write '66' in the corresponding day column on IM2 to IM8B.)*** No 2	**1⇨IM19** **2⇨IM19**

IMMUNIZATION MODULE		IM
BCG, OPV 0-3, DPT 1-3, Hepatitis B 1-3, Measles, Yellow Fever vaccine(s), or Vitamin A supplements.	DK.....8	**8⇨IM19**
IM10. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨IM19** **8⇨IM19**
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
IM12. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨IM15** **8⇨IM15**
IM13. HOW OLD WAS HE/SHE WHEN THE FIRST DOSE WAS GIVEN – JUST AFTER BIRTH (WITHIN TWO WEEKS) OR LATER?	Just after birth **(within two weeks)**.....1 Later 2	
IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE DROPS?	No. of times .....__ __	
IM15. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "DPT VACCINATION INJECTIONS" – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND DIPHTHERIA? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨IM16A** **8⇨IM16A**
IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?	No. of times .....__ __	
IM16A HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "HEPATITIS B INJECTIONS"?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 **2⇨IM17** **8⇨IM17**
IM16B HOW MANY TIMES?	No. of times .....__ __	

IM17. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "MEASLES VACCINATION INJECTIONS"– THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF **9** MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
IM18. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "**YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION INJECTIONS**" – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF **9** MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING YELLOW FEVER? (**SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS MEASLES**)	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (*name*) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS AND/OR VITAMIN A OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS AND INDICATE THE TYPE OF IMMUNIZATION/VITAMIN A RECEIVED:	**Campaign A** Y N DK Participation.....1 2 8 **Type of immunization received** Polio.....1 2 8 Measles .....1 2 8 Vitamin A 1 2 8	**2⇨IM19B** **8⇨IM19B**
IM19A CAMPAIGN A. ***(NID JANUARY 2007)*** Participation **Type of immunization received** Polio Measles Vitamin A	**Campaign B** Participation.....1 2 8 **Type of immunization received** Polio.....1 2 8 Measles .....1 2 8 Vitamin A 1 2 8	**2⇨IM19C** **8⇨IM19C**
IM19B **Campaign B** ***(NID NOVEMBER 2006)*** Participation **Type of immunization received** Polio Measles Vitamin A	**Campaign C** Participation.....1 2 8 **Type of immunization received** Polio.....1 2 8 Measles .....1 2 8 Vitamin A 1 2 8	**2⇨IM20** **8⇨IM20**
IM19C **Campaign C** ***(NID SEPTEMBER 2006)*** Participation **Type of immunization received**		

IMMUNIZATION MODULE		IM
Polio Measles Vitamin A		

M20.
Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker? Check household listing, column HL8.

☐ ***Yes. ⇨ End the current questionnaire and then***
Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.

☐ ***No. ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.***

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE		AN
After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.		
AN1. Child's weight.	Kilograms (kg) .....__ __ . __	
AN2. Child's length or height. **Check age of child in UF13**: ☐ **Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down).** ☐ **Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).**	Length (cm) Lying down.....1 __ __ __ . __ Height (cm) Standing up .....2 __ __ __ . __	
AN3. Measurer's identification code.	Measurer code.....__ __	
AN4. Result of measurement.	Measured.....1 Not present.....2 Refused 3	

	Other (*specify*) 6	

AN5. **Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?**

☐ **Yes. ⇨ Record measurements for next child in his/her questionnaire.**

☐ **No. ⇨ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.**

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

NIGERIA
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2007