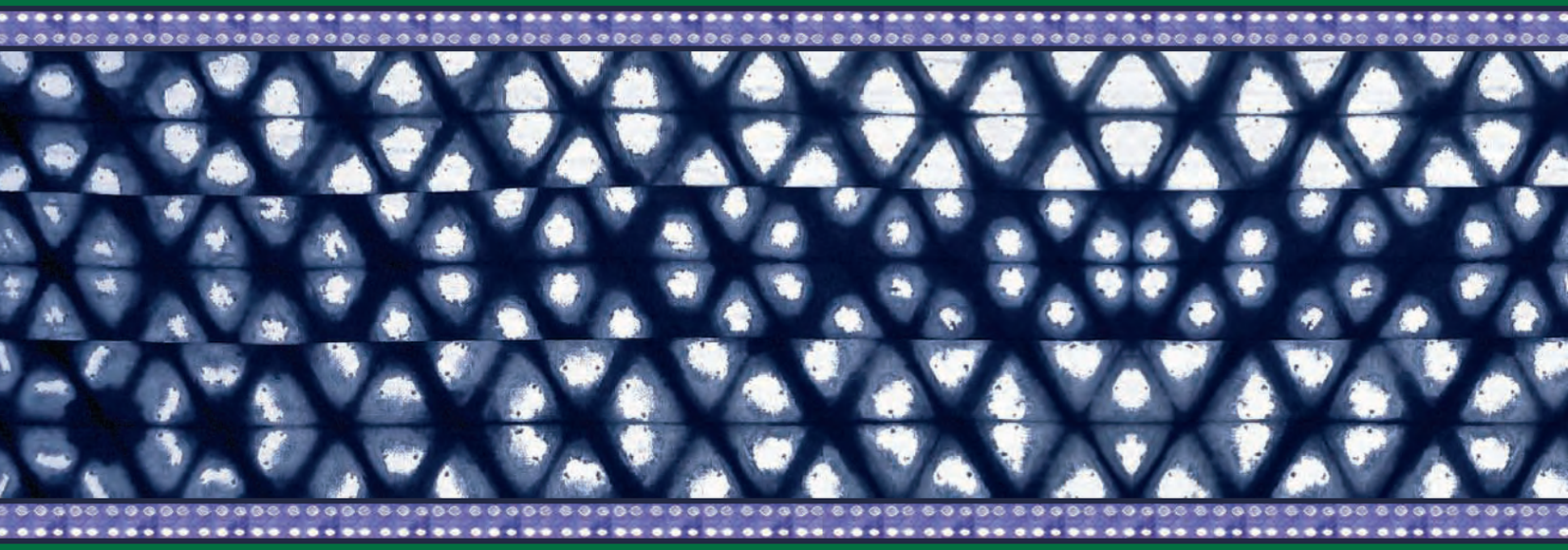
Nigeria



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Additional information about the 2008 NDHS may be obtained from the headquarters of the National Population Commission, Plot 2031, Olusegun Obasanjo Way, Zone 7 Wuse, PMB 0281, Abuja, Nigeria; Telephone: (234) 09 523-9173, Fax: (234) 09 523-1024.

Information about the DHS programme may be obtained from the MEASURE DHS Project, ICF Macro, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA; Telephone: 301-572-0200, Fax: 301-572-0999, E-mail: reports@macrointernational.com, Internet: http://www.measuredhs.com.

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PREFACE

The conduct of the 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2008 NDHS) is in furtherance of the National Population Commission's (NPC) responsibility of collecting, collating, analysing, and disseminating population census and survey data at all levels that contribute to policy formulation and coordination of population activities in the country.

I am delighted to present the final report for the 2008 NDHS. The survey is the latest in the periodic Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) series, which started in Nigeria at the national level in 1990. The 2008 NDHS is a national sample survey designed to provide up-to-date information on background characteristics of the respondents; fertility levels; nuptiality; sexual activity; fertility preferences; awareness and the use of family planning methods; breastfeeding practices; nutritional status of mothers and young children; early childhood mortality and maternal mortality; maternal and child health; and awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The target groups were women age 15-49 years and men age 15-59 years in randomly selected households across Nigeria. Information about children age 0-5 years was also collected, including weight and height.

While the survey is expanded in scope and sample size, the 2008 NDHS is a follow-up to the 1990, 1999, and 2003 NDHS surveys and provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators covered in the earlier surveys. The 2008 NDHS is the first DHS to include the collection of information on violence against women. In addition to presenting national estimates, the report provides estimates of key indicators for rural and urban areas in Nigeria, the six geo-political zones, and for the first time, the thirty-six states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The unprecedented success of the 2008 NDHS was made possible by the contributions from a number of organisations and individuals. I wish to acknowledge the support of the United States Agency for International Development in Nigeria (USAID/Nigeria) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) for funding the survey, and to Akintola Williams Deloitte for providing accounting and disbursement services that allowed for the timely and efficient transfer of project funds throughout all components of the survey. Similarly, I wish to acknowledge the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for funding the household listing exercise and additional field support. The support and collaboration witnessed by the 2008 NDHS from government, non-governmental, international development organisations, and other major stakeholders is hereby acknowledged. Special mention is given to the Federal Ministry of Health and its agencies, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for their support.

I would like to thank the NPC Federal Commissioners for their support during the implementation period for providing excellent leadership and advocacy support. The unflinching support and technical assistance provided by Dr. Wokoma D.C. Wokoma (Director-General), Dr. Emmanuel Enu Attah (Director, Planning and Research), and all other Directors are hereby acknowledged.

On behalf of the Commission, I gratefully acknowledge the tireless dedication of the core 2008 NDHS team for their outstanding and enthusiastic management of all the technical, administrative, and logistical phases of the survey. The survey could not have been conducted without the leadership of Mr. Sani Ali Gar (Project Director) and Mr. Inuwa Bakari Jalingo (Project Coordinator). Similarly, I wish to express appreciation to ICF Macro for its technical assistance in all stages of the survey. The commitment of the ICF Macro Country Manager, Ms. Adrienne Cox, is greatly appreciated. Ms. Sherrell Goggin and Mr. Noureddine Abderrahim (Data Processing Specialists) handled data processing of the 2008 NDHS with great expertise. I wish to commend the

efforts of Dr. Alfredo Aliaga (Sampling Specialist), who provided technical support during the sample selection exercise. Dr. Pav Govindasamy (Regional Coordinator) also deserves our deep appreciation for her contributions.

Special gratitude goes to the Supervisors, Editors, Interviewers, Quality Control Interviewers, Drivers, and the Data Processing team for their tireless efforts. Finally, a special gratitude goes to all the respondents for their cooperation, patience, and generosity in providing the required information throughout the survey. Without their cooperation, this survey would not have been a success.

Chief Samu'ila Danko Makama, CON
Chairman
National Population Commission

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 2008 Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) is a nationally representative survey of 33,385 women age 15-49 and 15,486 men age 15-59. The 2008 NDHS is the fourth comprehensive survey conducted in Nigeria as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme. The data are intended to furnish programme managers and policymakers with detailed information on levels and trends in fertility; nuptiality; sexual activity; fertility preferences; awareness and use of family planning methods; infants and young children feeding practices; nutritional status of mothers and young children; early childhood mortality and maternal mortality; maternal and child health; and awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Additionally, the 2008 NDHS collected information on malaria prevention and treatment, neglected tropical diseases, domestic violence, fistulae, and female genital cutting (FGC).

FERTILITY

The survey results show fertility in Nigeria has remained at a high level over the last 17 years from 5.9 births per woman in 1991 to 5.7 births in 2008. On average, rural women are having two children more than urban women (6.3 and 4.7 children, respectively). Fertility differentials by education and wealth are noticeable. Women who have no formal education and women in the lowest wealth quintile on average are having 7 children, while women with higher than a secondary education are having 3 children and women in the highest wealth quintile are having 4 children.

Unplanned pregnancies are common in Nigeria. Overall, 4 percent of births are unwanted, while 7 percent are mistimed (wanted later). If all unwanted births were prevented, women would have an average of 5.3 children, compared with the actual average of 5.7 children.

Marriage patterns are an important determinant of fertility levels in a population. The median age at first marriage in Nigeria among women age 25-49 is 18.3 years. Urban women marry four years later than rural women (21.1 and 16.9 years, respectively). The median age at first marriage varies substantially by level of education. For women age 25-49 with no education the median age at marriage is 15.5 years, compared with 22.0 years for women with more than secondary education. Men enter into first union at a later age than women; the median age at first marriage for men age 25-59 is more than 26 years of age.

The initiation of sexual activity before marriage is not uncommon in Nigeria. Among respondents age 25-49, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.7 years for women and 20.6 years for men.

Teenage pregnancy is high in Nigeria. Twenty-three percent of young women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, that is, they have given birth or are currently pregnant with their first child.

The 2008 NDHS shows that 33 percent of currently married women are married to men who are in a polygynous union. Older women, women in rural areas, women with less education, and women in the lowest wealth quintiles are more likely than other women to have co-wives. The prevalence of polygyny varies markedly across zones, with South East having the lowest level (13 percent) and North East having the highest (43 percent).

FAMILY PLANNING

In the 2008 NDHS, 72 percent of all women and 90 percent of all men know at least one contraceptive method. Male condoms, the pill, and injectables are the most widely known methods.

Twenty-nine percent of currently married women have used a family planning method at least once in their lifetime. Fifteen percent of currently married women are using any contraceptive method and 10 percent are using a modern method. The most commonly used methods among currently married women are injectables (3 percent), followed by male condoms and the pill (2 percent each).

Current use of contraception in Nigeria has increased from 6 percent in 1990 and 13 percent in 2003 to 15 percent in 2008. There has been a corresponding increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods, from 4 percent in 1990 and 8 percent in 2003 to 10 percent in 2008.

Private chemists are the chief provider of contraceptive methods in Nigeria. The distribution of sources of modern method supplies for current users shows that the majority of users (60 percent) obtain their contraceptive methods from the private sector. The participation of the public medical sector in family planning service delivery has decreased steadily during the past 18 years from 37 percent in 1990 to 23 percent in 2008.

Overall, 20 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning—15 percent for spacing and 5 percent for limiting. If all married women with an unmet need for family planning were to use a contraceptive method, the contraceptive prevalence rate for any method would increase from 15 to 35 percent.

Child Health

Data from the 2008 NDHS indicate that the infant mortality rate is 75 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 157 per 1,000 live births for the five-year period immediately preceding the survey. The neonatal mortality rate is 40 per 1,000 births. Thus, almost half of childhood deaths occurred during infancy, with one-quarter taking place during the first month of life.

Child mortality is consistently lower in urban areas than in rural areas. There is also variation in the mortality level across zones. The infant mortality and under-five mortality rates are highest in the North East, and lowest in the South West.

In Nigeria, children are considered fully vaccinated when they receive one dose of BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine. Overall, 23 percent of children 12-23 months have received all vaccinations at the time of the survey. Fifty percent of children have received the BCG vaccination, and 41 percent have been vaccinated against measles. The coverage of the first dose of DPT vaccine and polio 1 is 52 and 68 percent, respectively). However, only 35 percent of children have received the third dose of DPT vaccine, and 39 percent have received the third dose of polio vaccine. A comparison of the 2008 NDHS results with those of the earlier surveys shows there has been an increase in the overall vaccination coverage in Nigeria from 13 percent in 2003 to the current rate of 23 percent. However, the percentage of children with no vaccinations has not improved for the same period, 27 percent in 2003 and 29 percent in 2008.

Three percent of children under five years showed symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey. Treatment from a health facility or provider was sought for 45 percent of children with ARI symptoms. Twenty-three percent of children received antibiotics.

Sixteen percent of children under five were reported to have had fever, a major manifestation of malaria, within the two weeks prior to the survey. More than half of children (54 percent) were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment. A third of children with fever (33 percent) received anti-malarial drugs and 18 percent received antibiotics.

At the time of the survey, 10 percent of children under age five had diarrhoea at some time within the two weeks before the survey. For 42 percent of children, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or a health provider. More than a third of children (37 percent) were treated with some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids: 26 percent were treated with solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet; 8 percent were given recommended home fluids (RHF) prepared at home; and 9 percent were given increased fluids. Twenty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

Maternal Health

In Nigeria more than half of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a health professional (58 percent); 23 percent from a doctor, 30 percent from a nurse or midwife, and 5 percent from an auxiliary nurse or midwife. Thirty-six percent of mothers did not receive any antenatal care.

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus. Overall, 48 percent of last births in Nigeria were protected against neonatal tetanus.

More than one-third of births in the five years before the survey were delivered in a health facility (35 percent). Twenty percent of births occurred in public health facilities and 15 percent occurred in private health facilities. Almost two-thirds (62 percent) of births occurred at home. Nine percent of births were assisted by a doctor, 25 percent by a nurse or midwife, 5 percent by an auxiliary nurse or midwife, and 22 percent by a traditional birth attendant. Nineteen percent of births were assisted by a relative and 19 percent of births had no assistance at all. Two percent of births were delivered by a caesarean section.

Overall, 42 percent of mothers received a postnatal check-up for the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey, with 38 percent having the check-up within the critical 48 hours after delivery.

Results from the 2008 NDHS show that the estimated maternal mortality ratio during the seven-year period prior to the survey is 545 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Breastfeeding and Nutrition

Ninety-seven percent of Nigerian children under age five were breastfed at some point in their life. The median breastfeeding duration in Nigeria is long (18.1 months). On the other hand, the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding is only for half a month. A small proportion of babies (13 percent) are exclusively breastfed throughout the first six months of life. More than seven in ten (76 percent) children age 6-9 months receive complementary foods. Sixteen percent of babies less than six months of age are fed with a bottle with a nipple, and the proportion bottle-fed peaks at 17 percent among children in the age groups 2-3 months and 4-5 months.

Anthropometric measurements carried out at the time of the survey indicate that, overall, 41 percent of Nigerian children are stunted (short for their age), 14 percent are wasted (thin for their height), and 23 percent are underweight. The indices show that malnutrition in young children increases with age, starting with wasting, which peaks among children age 6-8 months, underweight peaks among children age 12-17 months, and stunting is highest among children age 18-23 months. Stunting affects half of children in this age group and almost one-third of children age 18-23 months are severely stunted.

Overall, 66 percent of women have a body mass index (BMI) in the normal range; 12 percent of women are classified as thin and 4 percent are severely thin. Twenty-two percent of women are classified as overweight or obese, with 6 percent in the latter category.

Malaria

Seventeen percent of all households interviewed during the survey had at least one mosquito net, while 8 percent had more than one. Sixteen percent of households had at least one net that had been treated at some time (ever-treated) with an insecticide. Eight percent of households had at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).

Mosquito net usage is low among young children and pregnant women, groups that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of malaria. Overall, 12 percent of children under five slept under a mosquito net the night before the survey. Twelve percent of children slept under an ever-treated net and 6 percent slept under an ITN. Among pregnant women, 12 percent slept under any mosquito net the night before the interview. Twelve percent slept under an ever-treated net and 5 percent slept under an ITN.

Among women who had their last birth in the two years before the survey, 18 percent took an anti-malarial drug during the pregnancy. Eleven percent of all pregnant women took at least one dose of a sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) drug such as Fansidar, Amalar, or Maloxine, while 7 percent reported taking two or more doses of an SP drug. Eight percent of the women who took an SP drug were given the drug during an antenatal care visit, a practice known as intermittent preventive treatment (IPT).

HIV/AIDS Knowledge And Behaviour

The majority of women (88 percent) and men (94 percent) age 15-49 have heard of HIV or AIDS. However, only 23 percent of women and 36 percent of men have what can be considered

comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention. Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that using condoms and having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention, that HIV and AIDS can be transmitted through supernatural means or through mosquito bites.

Fifty-two percent of women and 59 percent of men age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Twenty-eight percent of women and 39 percent of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy.

Given that most HIV cases in Nigeria occur as a result of heterosexual contact, information about the level of higher-risk sexual intercourse (i.e., sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner) in the past 12 months is important for planning HIV prevention programmes. The 2008 NDHS findings indicate that 1 percent of women and 10 percent of men had two or more sexual partners during the 12 months preceding the survey. Ten percent of women and 23 percent of men had higher-risk sexual intercourse in this period. Among these respondents, only 33 percent of women and 54 percent of men reported that they used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse with a higher-risk sexual partner.

Among the adult population age 15-49, 17 percent of women and 15 percent of men have been tested for HIV at some time. Seven percent of women and 7 of men received the results from their last HIV test that was taken in the past 12 months.

Domestic Violence

One eligible woman in each household was asked questions on domestic violence. In Nigeria, domestic violence occurs across all socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. Twenty-eight percent of all women reported experiencing physical violence since the age of 15, and 15 percent of women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among women who experienced violence since age 15, a total of 45 percent reported that their current husband or partner was the perpetrator and 7 percent reported that the perpetrator was a former husband or partner.

Overall, 7 percent of women reported that they had experienced sexual violence at some time in their lives. Forty-three percent of women reported that their first experience with sexual intercourse occurred when they were less than 20 years of age. Half of women reported that their current or former husband, partner, or boyfriend committed the act of sexual violence. It is important to highlight that among women who were younger than age 15 when they first experienced sexual violence, 28 percent reported that the perpetrator was a stranger, 12 percent reported that the person was a friend or acquaintance, 11 percent reported that the person was a relative, and 7 percent reported that the person was a family friend.

Thirty-four percent of Nigerian women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence. Eight percent of abused women did not seek help but did tell someone about the violence, and 45 percent of the women did not seek help from any source and did not tell anyone about the violence.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Twelve percent Nigerian children under age 18 in the households sampled in the 2008 NDHS were not living with a biological parent. Six percent of children under age 18 are orphaned, that is, one or both parents are dead.

Earlier NDHS surveys obtained information on orphanhood only for children under age 15. A comparison of the results from the 2003 and 2008 surveys for this age group indicates that there has been a slight decrease in orphanhood from 6.2 percent to 5.2 percent. The proportion of children who are not living with either parent decreased from 11 to 9 percent for children under age 15.

Overall, 5 percent of children under age 18 are considered vulnerable, i.e., they live in a household in which at least one adult was chronically ill for three months during the past 12 months, or they had a parent living in the household (or elsewhere) who had experienced chronic illness in the past year. Overall, 11 percent of children under age 18 are considered orphans and/or vulnerable.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Goal	Indicator	Value		
		Female	Male	Total
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1.8-Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age[1]	21.7	24.5	23.1
2. Achieve universal primary education	2.1-Net attendance ratio in primary school[2]	59.1	64.9	62.1
	2.2-Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5[3]	98.5	98.5	98.5
	2.3-Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds[4]	64.3	82.5	69.4
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	3.1-Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	na	na	83.9
4. Reduce child mortality	4.1-Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	166	175	157
	4.2-Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	81	93	75
	4.3-Percentage of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	41.4	41.5	41.4
5. Improve maternal health	5.1-Maternal mortality ratio (0-6 year period before survey)	na	na	545
	5.2-Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel[5]	39.3	38.6	38.9
	5.3-Contraceptive prevalence rate (any contraceptive method, currently married women and men age 15-49)	14.6	na	na
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	6.2-Condom use at last higher-risk sex: youth 15-24 years[6]	35.5	49.4	40.8
	6.3-Percentage of population 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS[7]	22.2	32.6	23.9
	6.4-Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	1.3	1.1	1.2
	6.7-Percentage of children under five sleeping under ITN	5.6	5.3	5.5
	6.8-Percentage of children under five with fever who are appropriately treated with anti-malarial drugs[8]	31.8	34.4	33.2
		Value		
		Urban	Rural	Total
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	7.8-Percentage of population using improved drinking water source, urban and rural (de jure population)[9]	79.7	43.8	55.8
	7.9-Percentage of population using improved sanitation facility, urban and rural (de jure population)[10]	37.5	28.1	31.2

na = Not applicable

[1] Proportion of children age 0-59 months who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards in weight-for-age

[2] 2008 NDHS data are based on reported attendance, not enrolment.

[3] The cohort of people enrolled in grade 1 who are expected to reach grade 5.

[4] Refers to respondents who attended secondary school or higher or who can read a whole sentence

[5] Among births in the past 5 years

[6] Higher-risk refers to sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; time frame is 12 months preceding the survey.

[7] A person is considered to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS when s/he knows that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative and faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knows that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common misconceptions about HIV, i.e., that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that a person can get HIV by eating from the same plate as someone who has HIV.

[8] Malaria treatment is measured as the percentage of children age 0-59 months who were ill with a fever in the two weeks preceding the interview and received an anti-malarial drug.

[9] Proportion whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well or spring, or rainwater collection.

[10] Improved sanitation technologies are: flush toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, traditional pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet.

NIGERIA

N
Niger
Chad
Benin
Cameroon
Gulf of Guinea
Sokoto
Zamfara
Kebbi
Katsina
Kano
Jigawa
Yobe
Borno
Kaduna
Bauchi
Gombe
Niger
Plateau
Adamawa
FCT
Kwara
Nasarawa
Taraba
Oyo
Osun
Ekiti
Kogi
Benue
Ondo
Ogun
Lagos
Edo
Enugu
Anambra
Ebonyi
Delta
Imo
Abia
Cross River
Akwa Ibom
Bayelsa
Rivers
0 100 200 400 Kilometers

INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND ECONOMY OF NIGERIA

1.1.1 History

Nigeria came into existence as a nation-state in 1914 through the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern protectorates. Prior to that time, there were various separate cultural, ethnic, and linguistic groups, such as the Oyo, Benin, Nupe, Jukun, Kanem-Bornu, and Hausa-Fulani empires. These peoples lived in kingdoms and emirates with traditional but sophisticated systems of government. There were also other relatively small but strong—and indeed resistant—ethnic groups (e.g., Igbo, Ibibio, and Tiv).

The British established a crown colony type of government after the amalgamation. The affairs of the colonial administration were conducted by the British until 1942, when a few Nigerians became involved in the administration of the country. In the early 1950s, Nigeria achieved partial self-government with a legislature in which the majority of the members were elected into an executive council of which most were Nigerians. Nigeria became fully independent in October 1960 as a federation of three regions (Northern, Western, and Eastern) under a constitution that provided for a parliamentary system of governance. The Lagos area became the Federal Capital Territory.

On October 1, 1963, Nigeria became a republic with different administrative structures, social groups, and distinct cultural traits. There are about 374 identifiable ethnic groups, with the Igbo, Hausa, and Yoruba as major groups.

Presently, Nigeria is made up of 36 states and a Federal Capital Territory (FCT), grouped into six geopolitical zones: North Central, North East, North West, South East, South South, and South West. There are also 774 constitutionally recognized local government areas (LGAs) in the country.

1.1.2 Geography

Nigeria is in the West African sub-region, lying between latitudes 4º16' and 13º53' north and longitudes 2º40' and 14º41' east. It is bordered by Niger in the north, Chad in the northeast, Cameroon in the east, and Benin in the west. To the south, Nigeria is bordered by approximately 850 kilometres of the Atlantic Ocean, stretching from Badagry in the west to the Rio del Rey in the east. With a total land area of 923,768 square kilometres, Nigeria is the fourteenth largest country in Africa.

Nigeria is diverse in climate and topography, encompassing uplands of 600 to 1,300 metres in the North Central and the east highlands, and lowlands of less than 20 metres in the coastal areas. The lowlands extend from the Sokoto plains to the Borno plains in the North, the coastal lowlands of Western Nigeria, and the Cross River basin in the east. The highland areas include the Jos Plateau and the Adamawa Highlands in the North, extending to the Obudu Plateau and Oban Hills in the South East. Other topographic features include the Niger-Benue Trough and Chad Basin.

Nigeria has a tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons associated with the movement of the two dominant winds—the rain-bearing south westerly winds and the cold, dry, and dusty north easterly winds commonly referred to as the Harmattan. The dry season occurs from October to March with a spell of cool, dry, and dusty Harmattan wind felt mostly in the north in December and January. The wet season occurs from April to September. The temperature in Nigeria oscillates between 25° and 40°C, and rainfall ranges from 2,650 millimetres in the southeast to less than 600 millimetres in some parts of the north, mainly on the fringes of the Sahara Desert. The vegetation that results from

these climatic differences consists of mangrove swamp forest in the Niger Delta and Sahel grassland in the north. Within a wide range of climatic, vegetation, and soil conditions, Nigeria possesses potential for growing a wide range of agricultural crops.

1.1.3 Economy

Agriculture has been the mainstay of Nigeria's economy. Before the discovery of oil, the country depended almost entirely on agricultural production for food and agro-industrial raw materials for foreign exchange earnings through the commodity trade. At the time of independence, over 75 percent of the country's labour force was engaged in agriculture, which also provided gainful employment and a satisfactory livelihood to over 90 percent of the population. Over the years, the dominant role of agriculture in the economy, especially in terms of the country's foreign exchange earnings, gave way to petroleum exports. The country's economic strength is derived largely from its oil and gas reserves, which make up 99 percent of export revenues, 78 percent of government revenues, and 38.8 percent of the GDP (2006). The contributions of other sectors to the GDP in 2006 were as follows: agriculture (32.5 percent), wholesale and retail (13.5 percent), industry, excluding petroleum (2.9 percent) and other sectors (1.5 percent). Since 1980, oil production has accounted for more than two-thirds of the GDP and more than 80 percent of the total government revenues (FRN, 2008).

Since the onset of the new democratic administration in 1999, economic policies have become more favourable to investment. Progress has been made toward establishing a market-based economy. Consequently, there has been an improvement in the performance of the domestic economy. Nigeria's GDP growth rate was estimated at 2.7 percent in 1999, 2.8 percent in 2000, and 3.8 percent in 2001. By 2006, the real GDP growth rate was estimated at 6.0 percent (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2002).

Before the advent of the civilian administration in 1999, Nigeria had a large public sector, comprising over 550 public enterprises in most sectors of the economy and dominating activities in the electric power, telecommunications, petroleum, and steel sectors. The public enterprise sector accounts for an estimated 50 percent of the total GDP, 57 percent of investments, and 33 percent of formal sector employment (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2002).

Like other emerging democracies, the civilian administration in Nigeria has recognised the importance of privatisation in the restructuring of its economy. A number of policies were put in place to liberalise, deregulate, and privatise key sectors of the economy such as electric power, telecommunications, and downstream petroleum sectors. In recent years, Nigeria privatised the only government-owned petrochemical company and sold its interest in eight oil service companies. While it may be too early to determine the impact of privatization and liberalisation on the Nigerian economy, it is believed that these economic policy reforms, combined with investments in human capital and physical infrastructure, as well as the establishment of macroeconomic stability and good governance, are essential to achieve a high rate of self-sustaining, long-term economic growth.

1.2 Population and Basic Demographic Indicators

Nigeria has, since the 19th century collected demographic statistics through censuses, vital registration systems and sample surveys. However, until the 1950s these were limited to certain parts of the country. Since then, there have been considerable improvements in the data collection process.

The first attempt at a population census in Nigeria was in 1866. Subsequent censuses before 1952, such as the 1911 and 1922 censuses, were restricted to specific sections of the country. The 1952-1953 enumeration was the first nationwide census. The first post-independence census, conducted in 1962, was cancelled because of alleged irregularities in its conduct. Another census, conducted in 1963, was officially accepted (Table 1.1). The Population Census of 1973 was not acceptable and was therefore cancelled. The next census took place in 1991. The 2006 Population and

Housing Census puts Nigeria's population at 140,431,790, with a national growth rate estimated at 3.2 percent per annum. With this population, Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa.

Nigeria's population is unevenly distributed across the country. Large areas in the Chad Basin, the middle Niger Valley, the grassland plains, among others, are sparsely populated. The average population density for the country in 2006 was estimated at 150 people per square kilometre. The most densely populated states are Lagos, Anambra, Imo, Abia, and Akwa Ibom. Most of the densely populated states are found in the South East, Kano state, with an average density of 442 persons per square kilometre, is the most densely populated state in the north.

Table 1.1 Basic demographic indicators

Demographic indicators from various sources, Nigeria 1963-2006

Indicators	Census 1963	NFS 1981-1982	Census 1991	NDHS 2003[1]	Census 2006
Population (millions)	55.7	84.7	88.9	u	140.4
Density (pop./sq.km)	60	92	96	u	150
Percent urban	19	23	36.3	u	u
Crude birth rate (CBR)	66	46	44.6	41.7	u
Crude death rate (CDR)	27	16	14	u	u
Total fertility rate (TFR)	u	6.3	5.9	5.7	u
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	u	85	93	100	u
Life expectancy at birth	36	48	53.2	u	u

u = Unknown (not available)
[1] Reported rates. See 2003 NDHS final report for information on data quality.
Sources: National Population Commission; Federal Office of Statistics

Numerous sample surveys have been conducted in an effort to generate reliable demographic data. These include the 1965-1966 Rural Demographic Sample Survey and the 1980 National Demographic Sample Survey (NDSS) conducted by the Federal Office of Statistics and the National Population Bureau, respectively. The 1981-1982 Nigeria Fertility Survey (NFS) was the first nationally representative survey on fertility, family planning, contraceptive use, and related topics. This was followed by the first Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) in 1990. In 1994, the first sentinel survey was conducted to serve as a baseline study to monitor the various projects designed to achieve the objectives of the National Population Policy. In 1999, another NDHS was conducted. This was followed by a sentinel survey conducted in 2000. Another sentinel survey was conducted in 2007 to further assess the implementation of the objectives of the population policy.

1.3 Population and Health Policies and Programmes

1.3.1 Population Policies and Programmes

In response to the pattern of the population growth rate and its adverse effect on national development, the Federal Government of Nigeria approved the National Policy on Population for Development on February 4, 1988. Over the years, emerging issues such as HIV/AIDS, poverty, gender inequality, among others, gained wider recognition. This necessitated a review of the 1988 National Population Policy, giving way to the National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development launched in February 2005 by the then President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo. The policy recognises that population factors, social and economic development, and environmental issues are irrevocably interconnected and are critical to the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria.

The overall goal of the National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development is to improve the quality of life and standard of living for the Nigerian population (NPC, 2004). This is to be achieved through the attainment of a number of specific goals that include:

- Achievement of sustainable economic growth, protection and preservation of the environment, poverty eradication, and provision of quality social services,
- Achievement of a balance between the rate of population growth, available resources, and social and economic development of the country,
- Progress towards a complete demographic transition to a reasonable growth in birth rates and a low death rate,
- Improvement in the reproductive health of all Nigerians at every stage of the life circle,
- Acceleration of a strong and immediate response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other related infectious diseases,
- Progress in achieving balance and integrated urban and rural development.

The National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development operates on the principle that achieving a higher quality of life for people today should not jeopardise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (NPC, 2004). To guide policy, programme planning, and implementation, the following targets were set:

- Reduce the national population growth rate to 2 percent or lower by 2015.
- Reduce the total fertility rate by at least 0.6 children every five years by encouraging child spacing through the use of family planning.
- Increase the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods by at least two percentage points per year through the use of family planning.
- Reduce the infant mortality rate to 35 per 1,000 live births by 2015.
- Reduce the child mortality rate to 45 per 1,000 live births by 2010.
- Reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 125 per 100,000 live births by 2010 and to 75 by 2015.
- Achieve sustainable universal basic education as soon as possible before 2015.
- Eliminate the gap between males and females in school enrolment at all levels and in vocational and technical education by 2015.
- Eliminate illiteracy by 2020.
- Achieve at least a 25 percent reduction in HIV/AIDS adult prevalence every five years.

1.3.2 Health Policies and Programmes

A national health policy targeted at achieving health for all Nigerians was promulgated in 1988. In view of emerging issues and the need to focus on realities and trends, a review of the policy became necessary. The new policy, referred to as the Revised National Health Policy, launched in September 2004, describes the goals, structure, strategy, and policy direction of the health care delivery system in Nigeria (NPC, 2004a). Roles and responsibilities of different tiers of government, including non-governmental organisations are outlined. The policy's long-term goal is to provide adequate access to primary, secondary, and tertiary health care services for the entire Nigerian population through a functional referral system.

The following principles and values underpin the Revised National Health Policy:

- Social justice, equity, and the ideals of freedom and opportunity affirmed in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria are a basic right.
- Health and access to quality and affordable health care is a human right.
- Equity in health care for all Nigerians will be pursued as a goal.
- Primary health care (PHC) shall remain the basic philosophy and strategy for national health development.
- Good quality health care shall be assured through cost-effective interventions that are targeted at priority health problems.
- A high level of efficiency and accountability shall be maintained in the development and management of the national health system.
- Effective partnership and collaboration between various health sectors shall be pursued while safeguarding the identity of each.

Because health is an integral part of overall development, inter-sectoral cooperation and collaboration between the different health-related ministries, development agencies and other relevant institutions shall be strengthened; and a gender-sensitive and responsive national health system shall be achieved by mainstreaming gender considerations in all health programmes.

The overall objective of the Revised National Health Policy is to strengthen the national health system such that it will be able to provide effective, efficient, quality, accessible and affordable health services that will improve the health status of Nigerians through the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main health policy targets are the following:

- Reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015,
- Reduce the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015,
- Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015,
- Reduce the burden of malaria and other major diseases by 2015.

The national health policy regards primary health care as the framework to achieve improved health for the population. Primary health care services include health education; adequate nutrition; safe water and sanitation; reproductive health, including family planning; immunisation against five major infectious diseases; the provision of essential drugs; and disease control. The policy document requires that a comprehensive health care system delivered through the primary health centres should include maternal and child health care, including family planning services.

The health sector is characterised by wide regional disparities in status, service delivery, and resource availability. More health services are located in the southern states than in the northern states. The current priorities in the health sector are in the area of childhood immunisation and HIV/AIDS prevention.

1.4 EDUCATION

Education in Nigeria has been through a series of policy changes over time. The overall responsibility establishing national policies and guidelines for uniform standards throughout all levels of education is vested in the Federal Ministry of Education. These policies and guidelines are protected by various statutory instruments such as the National Policy on Education, the Education Decree No. 16 of 1985 and the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Accordingly, the Federal Ministry of Education focuses on six spheres of education—Early Childhood Education,

Basic Education, Secondary Education, Tertiary Education, Adult and Non-formal Education, and Special Needs Education (Federal Ministry of Education, 2009).

The National Policy on Education provides every child the right to tuition-free primary education. This has resulted in an increase in the school enrolment and in the number of educational institutions, particularly in the public sector. The 6-3-3-4 system introduced in 1981 provides six years of primary education, followed by three years of junior secondary education, and three years of senior secondary education. The last segment of four years is for university or polytechnic education. Subsequently, the National Literacy Programme for Adults was launched, followed by the establishment of Nomadic Education to address the needs of children of migrant cattle herders and fishermen in the riverine areas. The Universal Basic Education (UBE) system, launched in October 1999, made it compulsory for every child to be educated free of tuition up to the junior secondary school level in an effort to meet Nigeria's manpower requirements for national development (Osuji, 2004).

1.5 Organisation and Objectives of the 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

The 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2008 NDHS) was implemented by the National Population Commission from June to October 2008 on a nationally representative sample of more than 36,000 households. All women age 15-49 in these households and all men age 15-59 in a sub-sample of half of the households were individually interviewed.

While significantly expanded in content, the 2008 NDHS is a follow-up to the 1990, 1999, and 2003 NDHS surveys and provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators covered in these earlier surveys. In addition, the 2008 NDHS includes the collection of information on violence against women. Although previous surveys collected data at the national and zonal levels, the 2008 NDHS is the first NDHS survey to collect data on basic demographic and health indicators at the state level.

The primary objectives of the 2008 NDHS project were to provide up-to-date information on fertility levels; nuptiality; sexual activity; fertility preferences; awareness and use of family planning methods; breastfeeding practices; nutritional status of mothers and young children; early childhood mortality and maternal mortality; maternal and child health; and awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

1.5.1 Sample Design

The sample for the 2008 NDHS was designed to provide population and health indicators at the national, zonal, and state levels. The sample design allowed for specific indicators, such as contraceptive use, to be calculated for each of the 6 zones and 37 states (36 states plus the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja). The sampling frame used for the 2008 NDHS was the 2006 Population and Housing Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria conducted in 2006, provided by the National Population Commission (NPC).

Administratively, Nigeria is divided into states. Each state is subdivided into local government areas (LGAs), and each LGA is divided into localities. In addition to these administrative units, during the 2006 Population Census, each locality was subdivided into convenient areas called census enumeration areas (EAs). The primary sampling unit (PSU), referred to as a cluster for the 2008 NDHS, is defined on the basis of EAs from the 2006 EA census frame. The 2008 NDHS sample was selected using a stratified two-stage cluster design consisting of 888 clusters, 286 in the urban and 602 in the rural areas[1]. A representative sample of 36,800 households was selected for the 2008

[1] The final survey sample included 886 instead of 888 clusters. During fieldwork, access was not obtained in one cluster due to flooding, and in another cluster due to inter-communal disturbances.

NDHS survey, with a minimum target of 950 completed interviews per state. In each state, the number of households was distributed proportionately among its urban and rural areas.

A complete listing of households and a mapping exercise were carried out for each cluster from April to May 2008, with the resulting lists of households serving as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. All private households were listed. The NPC listing enumerators were trained to use Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers to take the coordinates of the 2008 NDHS sample clusters.

In the second stage of selection, an average of 41 households was selected in each cluster, by equal probability systematic sampling. All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the households in the 2008 NDHS sample or visitors present in the households on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In a sub-sample of half of the households, all men age 15-59 who were either permanent residents of the households in the 2008 NDHS sample or visitors present in the households on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In addition, a sub-sample of one eligible woman in each household was randomly selected to be asked additional questions about domestic violence.

1.5.2 Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were used for the 2008 NDHS. They are the Household Questionnaire, the Women's Questionnaire, and the Men's Questionnaire. These questionnaires were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Nigeria at a series of meetings with various stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organisations, and international donors. In addition to English, the questionnaires were translated into three major Nigerian languages: Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors of selected households. Some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, survival status of the parents was determined. If a child in the household had a parent who was sick for more than three consecutive months in the 12 months preceding the survey or a parent who had died, additional questions related to support for orphans and vulnerable children were asked. Additionally, if an adult in the household was sick for more than three consecutive months in the 12 months preceding the survey or an adult in the household died, questions were asked related to support for sick people or people in households where a household member has died. The data on the age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire was used to identify women and men who were eligible for the individual interview. Additionally, the Household Questionnaire collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the house, ownership of various durable goods, and ownership and use of mosquito nets (to assess the coverage of malaria prevention programmes). The Household Questionnaire was also used to record height and weight measurements for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49.

The Women's Questionnaire was used to collect information on all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following main topics:

- Background characteristics (education, residential history, media exposure, etc.)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity

- Women's work and husband's background characteristics
- Women's and children's nutritional status
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Adult mortality including maternal mortality
- Women's status and health outcomes
- Fistulae
- Domestic violence
- Female genital cutting

The Men's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-59 in every second household in the 2008 NDHS sample. The Men's Questionnaire collected much of the same information found in the Women's Questionnaire, but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health or nutrition.

1.5.3 Pre-test Activities

The training for the pre-test took place March 3-12, 2008. Thirty-two interviewers (15 females and 17 males) were trained to administer the questionnaires and take anthropometric measurements. The pre-test training for the interviewers and supervisors consisted of a project overview and survey objectives, techniques of interviewing, field procedures, a detailed description of all sections of the household and individual questionnaires, and two days of field practice. The trainers/resource people included professionals from NPC and ICF Macro.

The pre-test was conducted in 6 states by 6 teams March 15-22, 2008. The teams were divided according to languages. There were 2 Hausa teams in the North East and North West zones, 2 English teams in the South South and North Central zones, 1 Yoruba team in the South West, and 1 Igbo team in the South East. The supervisors and editors were drawn from the NPC core technical team. The teams covered 6 zones (one state in each zone) and aimed at completing 25 urban and 25 rural households per state. At the end of fieldwork, a debriefing session was held March 24-25, 2008 in Kaduna with all staff involved in the pre-test, and the questionnaires were amended based on the pre-test findings.

1.5.4 Training of Field Staff

NPC recruited and trained 368 people for the fieldwork to serve as zonal coordinators, supervisors, field editors, female and male interviewers, reserve interviewers, and quality control interviewers. Training of field staff for the main survey was conducted during a three-week period in May-June 2008. The training course consisted of instruction regarding interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of items on the questionnaires, instruction and practice in weighing and measuring children, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the 2008 NDHS sample points. During this period, field editors, team supervisors, and quality control interviewers were provided with additional training in methods of field editing, data quality control procedures, and fieldwork coordination. Thirty-seven supervisors, 37 editors, 152 female interviewers, and 74 male interviewers were selected to make up 37 data collection teams for the 2008 NDHS. Thirty-seven people were selected to be quality control interviewers.

1.5.5 Fieldwork

Thirty-seven interviewing teams carried out data collection for the 2008 NDHS. Each team consisted of 1 supervisor (team leader), 1 field editor, 4 female interviewers, 2 male interviewers, and 2 drivers. Nineteen senior staff members from NPC, designated as zonal coordinators, coordinated

and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place over a four-month period from June to October 2008.

1.5.6 Data Processing

All questionnaires for the 2008 NDHS were returned to the NPC headquarters office in Abuja for data processing, which consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, and editing computer-identified errors. The data were processed by a team of 30 data entry operators, 3 data coders, 4 data entry supervisors, and 8 secondary editors. Data entry and editing were accomplished using the CSPro software. The processing of data was initiated in July 2008 and completed in February 2009.

1.6 RESPONSE RATES

The household and individual response rates for the 2008 NDHS are shown in Table 1.2. A total of 36,298 households were selected and of these 34,644 were occupied. Of the 34,644 households found, 34,070 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98 percent. There is no significant difference between rural and urban areas in terms of response rates.

In the interviewed households, a total of 34,596 women were identified to be eligible for the individual interview, and 97 percent of them were successfully interviewed. For men, 16,722 were identified as eligible in half the households, and 93 percent of them were successfully interviewed.

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Nigeria 2008

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	11,418	24,880	36,298
Households occupied	10,958	23,686	34,644
Households interviewed	10,724	23,346	34,070
Household response rate[1]	97.9	98.6	98.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	10,868	23,728	34,596
Number of eligible women interviewed	10,489	22,896	33,385
Eligible women response rate[2]	96.5	96.5	96.5
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	5,597	11,125	16,722
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,133	10,353	15,486
Eligible men response rate	91.7	93.1	92.6

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 2

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of some demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in the households sampled in the 2008 NDHS. For the purpose of the 2008 NDHS, a household was defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together and share common cooking and eating arrangements. The Household Questionnaire (see Appendix G) included a schedule for collecting basic demographic and socio-economic information (e.g., age, sex, educational attainment, and current school attendance) for all usual residents and visitors who slept in the household the night preceding the interview. This method of data collection allows the analysis of the results for either the de jure population (usual residents) or the de facto population (i.e., persons in the household at the time of the survey). The Household Questionnaire also obtained information on housing facilities, e.g., dwelling characteristics, source of water supply, and sanitation facilities and household possessions, and some neglected tropical diseases that affect the population of Nigeria.[1]

The information in this chapter is intended to facilitate interpretation of the key demographic, socio-economic, and health indices presented later in the report. It is also intended to assist in the assessment of the representativeness of the survey sample.

2.1 POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Age and sex are important demographic variables and are the primary basis of demographic classification. They are also important variables in the study of mortality, fertility, and nuptiality. The distribution of the de facto household population in the 2008 NDHS is shown in Table 2.1 by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence. About 50 percent of the population is female, and 50 percent is male. The sex ratio (the number of men per 100 women) is 99. The ratio in rural areas is lower than that of urban areas (97 compared with 101). The results show that the household population has a greater number of younger people than older people. Forty-five percent of the total population is under 15 years of age while 4 percent is 65 or older. The proportion of the population in each age group declines as age increases; the lowest age group (0-4) has the largest proportion of the population (17 percent), while the highest five-year age group (75-79) has the smallest proportion (less than 1 percent).

Figure 2.1 illustrates the age structure of the household population in a population pyramid. Another feature of population pyramids is their strength in illustrating whether a population is "young" or "old." The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Nigeria's population is young. This scenario is typical of countries with higher fertility rates.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

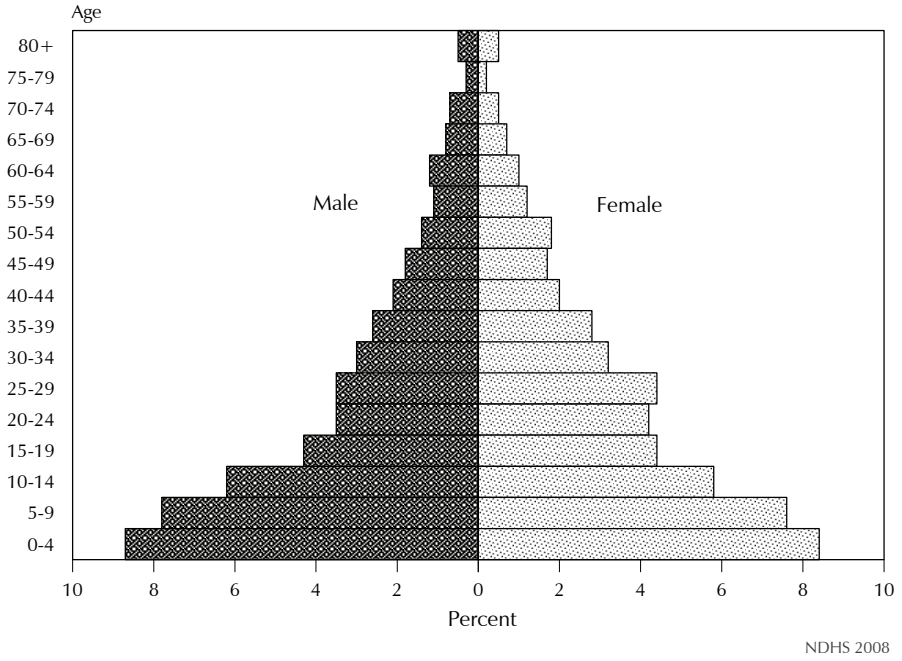
Table 2.1 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Nigeria 2008

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	15.9	15.7	15.8	18.2	17.2	17.7	17.5	16.7	17.1
5-9	13.7	13.8	13.7	16.7	15.7	16.2	15.7	15.1	15.4
10-14	11.4	11.2	11.3	12.9	11.8	12.3	12.4	11.6	12.0
15-19	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7
20-24	8.5	9.2	8.8	6.4	7.8	7.1	7.1	8.2	7.7
25-29	8.4	10.1	9.3	6.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	8.7	7.9
30-34	7.2	6.9	7.0	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.1
35-39	6.4	5.5	5.9	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.2
40-44	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
45-49	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6
50-54	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2
55-59	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3
60-64	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
65-69	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
70-74	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2
75-79	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
80 +	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	25,069	24,846	49,915	49,499	50,781	100,284	74,568	75,627	150,199

Note: Total includes 4 persons whose sex was not stated.

Figure 2.1 **Population Pyramid**



2.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information on key aspects of the household composition, including the sex of the household head and the size of the household, is presented in Table 2.2. These characteristics are important because they are associated with household welfare. Female-headed households are, for example, typically poorer than male-headed households. Economic resources are often more limited in larger households. Moreover, where the size of the household is large, crowding also can lead to health problems.

Table 2.2 shows that households in Nigeria are predominantly headed by men (81 percent) and less than one in five (19 percent) are headed by women. Female-headed households are more common in urban areas (21 percent) than in rural areas (19 percent). There has been a slight increase in the proportion of female-headed households from 17 percent in the 2003 NDHS to 19 percent in the 2008 NDHS.

The 2008 NDHS indicates that the average household size is 4.4 persons, compared with 5.0 persons in the 2003 NDHS. This shows a modest decline over the past five years. The table further shows that the average household size is slightly lower in urban areas (4.1 persons) and in rural areas (4.6 persons). The proportion of households with nine or more members is higher in rural areas (10 percent) than in urban areas (7 percent).

Table 2.2 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18, according to residence, Nigeria 2008

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	79.3	81.4	80.7
Female	20.7	18.6	19.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.2	0.3	0.3
1	20.2	16.4	17.8
2	12.4	12.8	12.6
3	14.1	13.2	13.5
4	14.2	12.8	13.3
5	12.4	12.1	12.2
6	9.4	9.7	9.6
7	6.7	7.6	7.3
8	3.9	5.0	4.6
9+	6.5	10.2	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	4.6	4.4
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18			
Foster children[1]	15.5	17.5	16.8
Double orphans	0.8	0.7	0.7
Single orphans	6.5	7.4	7.1
Foster and/or orphan children	18.7	21.3	20.4
Number of households	12,100	21,970	34,070

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

[1] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.2 provides information on the proportion of households with foster children (that is, children who live in households with neither biological parent present), double orphans (children with both parents dead), and single orphans (children with one parent dead). Overall, one in five households contain foster children or orphans. The proportion of households with foster children (17 percent) is higher than the proportion with double orphans (1 percent) or single orphans (7 percent). Rural areas have a higher proportion of households with foster children and orphans than urban areas (21 percent compared with 19 percent).

2.3 EDUCATION O THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and societal status an individual enjoys. Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment has a strong effect on health behaviours and attitudes. Results from the 2008 NDHS can be used to look at educational attainment among household members and school attendance, repetition, and drop-out rates among youth.

For the purposes of the analysis presented below, the official age for entry into the primary level is six years old. Formal education in Nigeria is based on a three-tier system: primary education

consisting of six years, junior secondary school consisting of three years, and senior secondary school consisting of three years. Upon completion of secondary school one may choose to further his or her education by either going to university or polytechnic or colleges of education for four to seven years, depending on the field of study, and obtain a degree or higher national diploma or certificate, or by attending a vocational or technical institute for a two- to three-year certificate or diploma course (Osuji, 2004).

2.3.1 Educational Attainment

Tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 show data on educational attainment for female and male household members age six and older. Results from both tables indicate that, overall, more females than males have never attended school (40 percent compared with 28 percent). Figure 2.2 shows the percentage of males and females who have never attended school by age group. The proportion who have never attended school is higher for females than for males in all age groups. More than two in ten males (21 percent) and about two in ten females (19 percent) have some primary education. The proportion of males completing the primary level of education is 12 percent, compared with 11 percent of women. Fifteen percent of men have completed the secondary level of education, compared with 10 percent of women. There are urban-rural differences in educational attainment. Twenty-two percent of males in urban areas and 11 percent in rural areas have completed the secondary level, compared with 18 percent of females in urban areas and 7 percent in rural areas. Forty-nine percent of females and 35 percent of males in rural areas have no education. In urban areas, 22 percent of females and 14 percent of males have no education.

With the exception of the youngest age group, some of whom will begin to attend school in the future, the proportion with no education increases with age. For example, the proportion of women who have never attended any formal schooling increases from 26 percent among those age 10-14 to 78 percent among those age 65 and above. For men, the proportion increases from 20 percent of those age 10-14 to 62 percent of those age 65 and older.

The proportion of the population that has attained any education varies among Nigeria's geopolitical regions. The North West and North East have the highest proportion of persons with no education—roughly seven in ten women and half of men—while the South South has the lowest percentage who have never been to school, 15 percent among females and 8 percent among males. South West has the highest proportion of females and males who completed more than a secondary education (10 percent and 13 percent, respectively). As expected, educational attainment is positively related to household wealth status. Females and males in the highest wealth quintiles are more likely to be educated than those in the lowest wealth quintiles.

Table 2.3.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household populations age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	43.9	52.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	9,292	0.0
10-14	25.8	45.3	7.7	19.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	8,775	3.1
15-19	24.1	7.5	8.9	46.4	11.1	1.3	0.7	100.0	6,587	7.0
20-24	29.8	3.9	11.4	16.6	27.0	10.5	0.8	100.0	6,235	8.0
25-29	33.1	4.8	15.8	11.0	21.7	12.6	1.1	100.0	6,567	5.7
30-34	37.3	5.4	16.8	9.2	17.8	12.1	1.5	100.0	4,733	5.4
35-39	37.2	6.5	20.3	8.6	15.6	10.6	1.2	100.0	3,899	5.3
40-44	46.0	5.8	17.2	7.4	12.6	9.6	1.3	100.0	3,071	3.2
45-49	54.9	7.0	16.5	4.3	8.1	7.9	1.1	100.0	2,616	0.0
50-54	62.1	7.8	15.0	2.4	5.0	4.3	3.4	100.0	2,700	0.0
55-59	64.1	9.9	15.4	1.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	100.0	1,876	0.0
60-64	69.5	8.3	10.2	1.7	2.9	2.3	5.2	100.0	1,574	0.0
65+	77.9	5.7	6.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	7.1	100.0	2,915	0.0
Residence										
Urban	22.0	19.2	11.3	17.2	17.5	11.4	1.5	100.0	20,294	5.7
Rural	48.9	18.7	10.6	10.8	6.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	40,585	0.0
Zone										
North Central	39.3	23.8	10.9	12.4	7.1	4.8	1.7	100.0	8,861	1.7
North East	65.5	15.9	5.9	6.5	2.8	1.3	2.1	100.0	7,743	0.0
North West	67.5	13.1	6.8	4.6	3.1	1.5	3.4	100.0	14,977	0.0
South East	20.8	23.2	13.8	17.4	15.9	7.6	1.4	100.0	7,936	5.4
South South	14.9	22.0	15.7	22.3	16.2	7.9	0.9	100.0	9,255	5.7
South West	21.5	19.2	13.5	17.6	17.4	9.9	0.8	100.0	12,107	5.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	74.4	12.3	6.1	3.8	0.9	0.1	2.4	100.0	11,724	0.0
Second	58.6	19.2	9.7	7.5	2.4	0.3	2.4	100.0	12,188	0.0
Middle	39.0	23.4	13.0	14.1	7.1	1.4	2.0	100.0	12,575	1.9
Fourth	20.9	21.6	15.1	19.1	16.0	5.8	1.4	100.0	12,238	5.4
Highest	8.0	17.6	10.1	19.8	24.1	19.4	1.0	100.0	12,155	9.2
Total	39.9	18.9	10.9	12.9	10.2	5.4	1.8	100.0	60,879	2.1

Note: Total includes 37 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

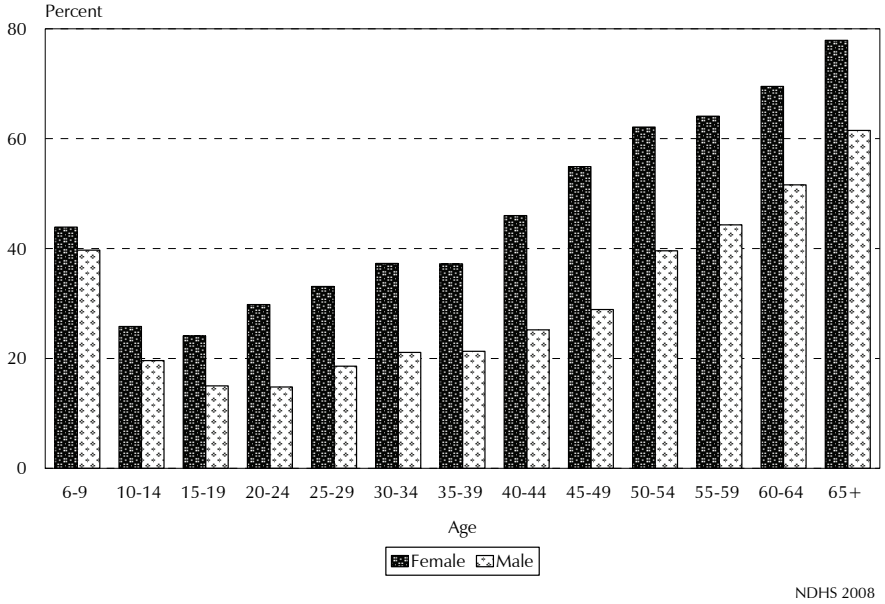
Table 2.3.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household populations age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	39.7	57.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	9,459	0.0
10-14	19.6	52.2	7.3	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	9,251	3.2
15-19	15.0	9.7	8.5	54.6	10.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	6,465	7.4
20-24	14.8	3.1	8.7	24.9	34.9	13.0	0.6	100.0	5,300	10.8
25-29	18.6	3.2	13.5	12.5	32.7	18.7	0.7	100.0	5,330	11.1
30-34	21.1	3.6	16.4	10.6	29.0	18.8	0.5	100.0	4,457	9.8
35-39	21.3	4.2	19.9	9.6	26.6	17.6	0.8	100.0	3,941	8.4
40-44	25.2	5.0	20.3	8.1	23.5	17.1	0.9	100.0	3,149	6.0
45-49	28.9	4.4	20.7	7.6	19.2	18.2	1.0	100.0	2,724	5.8
50-54	39.6	6.1	23.6	3.8	12.1	13.7	1.1	100.0	2,173	5.2
55-59	44.3	7.0	23.4	3.8	9.0	11.4	1.3	100.0	1,605	3.6
60-64	51.6	6.9	21.0	3.1	7.7	6.6	3.0	100.0	1,851	0.0
65+	61.5	7.6	16.4	2.0	4.8	4.0	3.7	100.0	3,567	0.0
Residence										
Urban	13.8	19.3	11.0	17.2	22.2	15.3	1.2	100.0	20,418	7.4
Rural	35.0	21.9	12.3	14.1	10.5	5.0	1.3	100.0	38,918	2.8
Zone										
North Central	25.3	24.5	10.4	17.2	12.6	8.8	1.2	100.0	8,746	4.9
North East	53.1	19.8	6.3	9.7	6.0	3.9	1.2	100.0	7,667	0.0
North West	48.8	18.4	9.4	9.1	6.6	5.5	2.3	100.0	14,590	0.0
South East	11.1	24.0	19.5	19.2	16.4	9.0	0.8	100.0	6,758	5.7
South South	7.5	22.2	14.2	21.9	22.0	11.4	0.7	100.0	9,367	7.3
South West	12.8	19.8	13.2	16.8	24.0	12.7	0.7	100.0	12,208	6.9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	62.4	16.7	8.8	7.1	2.9	0.5	1.5	100.0	11,458	0.0
Second	41.6	23.5	12.4	12.3	6.9	1.7	1.6	100.0	11,088	1.0
Middle	23.0	26.9	14.2	18.1	12.2	4.4	1.3	100.0	11,786	4.9
Fourth	11.2	21.9	14.4	19.9	21.2	10.3	1.0	100.0	12,393	6.3
Highest	4.4	16.3	9.4	17.4	27.5	24.1	0.9	100.0	12,611	11.1
Total	27.7	21.0	11.8	15.1	14.5	8.6	1.2	100.0	59,336	5.1

Note: Total includes 68 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Figure 2.2 **Percent Distribution of Household Population with No Education by Sex**



2.3.2 School Attendance Rates

Table 2.4 shows primary school and secondary school net and gross attendance ratios (NAR and GAR) for the 2007/2008 school year by household residence and zones. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (6-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age (13-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent. The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, of any age, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, of any age, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent. Youth are considered to be attending school currently if they attended formal academic school at any point during the given school year.

The gender parity index (GPI) assesses sex-related differences in school attendance rates and is calculated by dividing the GAR for females by the GAR for males. A GPI less than one indicates a gender disparity in favour of males (i.e., a higher proportion of males than females attends that level of schooling). A GPI greater than one indicates a gender disparity in favour of females. A GPI of one indicates parity or equality between the rates of participation for males and females.

Table 2.4 shows the NARs and GARs for the de facto household population by sex, level of schooling, and GPI, according to background characteristics. Results show that the overall NAR for primary schools is 62, while the GAR is 84. Analysis by urban and rural residence shows that the NAR is much higher in urban areas (74 percent) than in rural areas (57 percent). The GAR is also higher in urban areas than in rural areas (98 and 79 percent, respectively). There is a slight difference in the NAR between males and females at the primary school level (65 and 59 percent, respectively). Males also show a higher GAR at the primary school level (89 percent) than females (80 percent).

There is significant variation at the zonal level; the primary NAR and GAR are highest in the South East (83 and 110 percent, respectively). North West has the lowest NAR and GAR, with 43 and 59 percent, respectively. According to wealth status, the NAR is 79 percent for the fourth quintile and 33 percent for the lowest quintile. The same trend applies to the GAR at the primary level (105 percent for the fourth quintile and 48 percent for the lowest quintile, respectively).

Table 2.4 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	75.9	72.2	74.1	0.95	99.5	95.5	97.5	0.96
Rural	60.3	53.5	57.0	0.89	84.4	72.7	78.7	0.86
Zone								
North Central	71.7	69.2	70.5	0.97	104.4	97.8	101.2	0.94
North East	46.8	40.3	43.7	0.86	66.4	55.8	61.3	0.84
North West	49.8	37.1	43.4	0.75	68.4	49.2	58.7	0.72
South East	82.4	83.2	82.8	1.01	109.5	110.7	110.1	1.01
South South	80.1	80.1	80.1	1.00	109.1	105.6	107.4	0.97
South West	77.8	75.2	76.6	0.97	101.0	98.9	99.9	0.98
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.1	29.0	33.2	0.78	54.7	41.2	48.2	0.75
Second	59.1	49.3	54.2	0.83	84.8	68.3	76.5	0.81
Middle	76.2	70.5	73.5	0.93	105.0	95.7	100.5	0.91
Fourth	80.5	78.2	79.4	0.97	106.3	102.8	104.6	0.97
Highest	78.4	76.7	77.5	0.98	100.4	99.1	99.8	0.99
Total	64.9	59.1	62.1	0.91	88.9	79.5	84.3	0.89
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	66.2	62.5	64.3	0.94	99.2	88.0	93.5	0.89
Rural	44.7	38.0	41.4	0.85	70.4	54.6	62.6	0.77
Zone								
North Central	50.1	41.6	46.0	0.83	84.9	62.2	73.9	0.73
North East	29.4	22.1	25.7	0.75	47.2	30.3	38.6	0.64
North West	33.8	19.3	26.7	0.57	54.6	28.7	42.0	0.52
South East	68.7	68.7	68.7	1.00	98.0	91.5	94.6	0.93
South South	66.7	65.5	66.1	0.98	100.6	93.6	97.2	0.93
South West	68.5	68.9	68.7	1.01	101.7	98.6	100.1	0.97
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.1	10.6	15.0	0.56	32.2	16.4	24.5	0.51
Second	37.4	27.3	32.3	0.73	61.7	38.3	49.9	0.62
Middle	56.7	50.8	53.8	0.90	90.4	70.3	80.4	0.78
Fourth	66.9	63.9	65.4	0.96	102.0	91.3	96.8	0.89
Highest	75.3	73.0	74.1	0.97	108.2	104.7	106.4	0.97
Total	51.8	46.4	49.1	0.89	80.0	65.9	73.0	0.82

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (1-6 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age (1-6 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of over-age and under-age students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males.

The NAR at the secondary school level is 49 percent, while the GAR is 73 percent. This is an indication that fewer people attend secondary school than primary school. Both ratios are much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The NAR and GAR at the secondary school level for males and females follow a similar pattern as the primary school level with males recording a higher proportion in both cases (52 versus 46 for the NAR and 80 versus 66 for the GAR). South East and South west have the highest NAR (69 percent each) for the secondary school level while North East has the lowest (26 percent). South West also has the highest GAR (100 percent) while North East has the lowest GAR (39 percent). The NAR and GAR are highest in the highest (wealthiest quintile) (74 and 106 percent, respectively) and lowest in the lowest (poorest) wealth quintile (15 and 25 percent, respectively).

2.3.3 Grade Repetition and Drop-out Rates

Repetition rates and drop-out rates shown in Table 2.5 describe the flow of pupils through the educational system in Nigeria at the primary level. The repetition rates indicate the percentage of pupils who attended a particular grade during the 2006/2007 school year who again attended that same class during the following school year. The drop-out rates show the percentage of pupils in a grade during the 2006/2007 school year who no longer attended school the following school year.

Table 2.5 shows that, overall, repetition in Nigeria is highest at grade six (5 percent). There are no significant differences in repetition rates between rural and urban areas at the sixth grade level. However, by sex, repetition rates are higher among males (6 percent) than among females (4 percent). Zonal differentials indicate that repetition rates are generally higher in North Central for primary school grades 1-6.

The patterns for drop-out rates are similar to those for repetition rates. Drop-out rates are highest in the sixth grade (12 percent) and lowest in the second grade (less than 1 percent). Drop-out rates at grade 6 are higher among females (13 percent) than among males (10 percent). There is great variation by residence and zone. For example, rural children are twice as likely as urban children to drop out of school at grade 6. The drop-out rate in grade 6 is highest in the North East (18 percent) and lowest in the South West (5 percent). The table also shows that drop-out rates at grade 6 are highest among respondents in the lowest wealth quintile (25 percent) and lowest among children in the highest wealth quintile (5 percent).

Figure 2.3 shows the age-specific attendance rates for the male and female *de facto* population age 5-24. The figure shows that there are no marked differences in the attendance rates between males and females age 5 to 15; however, after age 15 attendance rates for males are much higher than those for females.

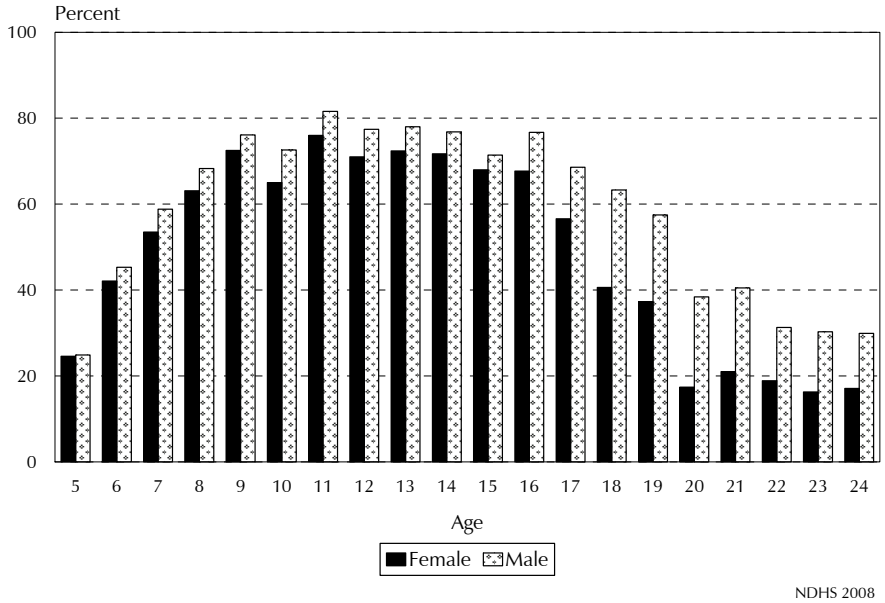
Table 2.5 Grade repetition and drop-out rates

Repetition and drop-out rates for the de facto household population age 5-24 who attended primary school in the previous school year by school grade, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	School grade					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
REPETITION RATE[1]						
Sex						
Male	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	5.6
Female	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.5
Residence						
Urban	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.8	4.4
Rural	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	4.7
Zone						
North Central	4.0	3.4	4.7	2.4	2.2	11.1
North East	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	5.5
North West	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.0
South East	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.8	2.4
South South	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.4
South West	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	5.2
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	4.1
Second	2.7	2.9	2.7	1.3	1.2	4.9
Middle	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	5.4
Fourth	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.3
Highest	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.4	5.2
Total	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	4.6
DROP-OUT RATE[2]						
Sex						
Male	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	10.3
Female	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	12.9
Residence						
Urban	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	7.5
Rural	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	14.1
Zone						
North Central	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	15.0
North East	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	17.9
North West	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	17.2
South East	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	9.9
South South	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	12.7
South West	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.7
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	24.8
Second	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	19.5
Middle	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	11.2
Fourth	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.3
Highest	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	5.0
Total	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	11.6

[1] The repetition rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are repeating that grade in the current school year.
[2] The drop-out rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are not attending school.

Figure 2.3 **Age-Specific Attendance Rates of the De Facto Population Age 5 to 24 by Sex**



2.4 HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENT

The physical characteristics of household dwellings are important indicators of the socio-economic and health status of households. The 2008 NDHS asked a number of questions about the household environment, including the following: source of drinking water; type of sanitation facility; type of flooring, walls, and roof; and number of rooms in the dwelling. The results are presented both for households and for the de jure population.

2.4.1 Drinking Water

Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the Millennium Development Goals that Nigeria and other nations worldwide have adopted. Table 2.6 includes a number of indicators that are useful in monitoring household access to improved drinking water. The source of drinking water is an indicator of whether it is suitable for drinking. Sources that are likely to provide water suitable for drinking are identified as improved sources in Table 2.6; they include, piped source within the dwelling or plot, public tap, tube well or borehole, and protected well or spring. Lack of ready access to water may limit the quantity of suitable drinking water that is available to a household, even if the water is obtained from an improved source. Water that must be fetched from a source that is not immediately accessible to the household may be contaminated during transport or storage. Another factor in considering the accessibility of water sources is that the burden of fetching water often falls disproportionately on female members of the household. Finally, home water treatment can be effective in improving the quality of household drinking water.

Table 2.6 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source, time to collect, and person who usually collects drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Nigeria 2008

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**75.1**	**45.3**	**55.9**	**75.4**	**43.6**	**54.2**
Piped water into dwelling/ yard/plot	7.2	1.4	3.4	7.9	1.5	3.6
Public tap/standpipe	12.7	4.1	7.2	12.2	3.6	6.5
Tube well or borehole	38.2	22.4	28.0	37.8	21.0	26.6
Protected dug well	14.5	13.2	13.6	14.9	13.7	14.1
Protected spring	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rainwater	1.9	3.6	3.0	1.9	3.1	2.7
Non-improved source	**14.6**	**53.4**	**39.6**	**16.9**	**55.5**	**42.6**
Unprotected dug well	6.1	21.7	16.2	7.6	24.5	18.9
Unprotected spring	1.1	4.7	3.4	1.1	4.8	3.6
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2.8	1.0	1.7	3.3	1.0	1.8
Surface water	4.6	26.0	18.4	4.8	25.2	18.4
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/washing[1]	6.0	0.4	2.4	4.4	0.3	1.6
Bottled water, non-improved source for cooking/washing	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3
Other sources	3.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using any improved source of drinking water	**81.1**	**45.6**	**58.2**	**79.7**	**43.8**	**55.8**
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	30.0	21.5	24.5	31.4	23.0	25.8
Less than 30 minutes	52.9	50.4	51.3	50.3	48.0	48.8
30 minutes or longer	14.6	26.8	22.5	15.3	27.8	23.7
Don't know/missing	2.6	1.2	1.7	3.0	1.2	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who usually collects drinking water						
Adult female 15+	23.6	26.7	25.6	20.8	24.5	23.3
Adult male 15+	18.6	22.3	21.0	14.0	17.1	16.1
Female child under age 15	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.5	4.9
Male child under age 15	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2
Adult woman with child	3.9	6.4	5.5	5.0	8.1	7.1
Other	4.2	1.9	2.7	4.3	1.6	2.5
Water on premises	32.6	24.6	27.4	35.3	27.4	30.0
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	91.2	89.9	90.4	89.5	87.6	88.2
Water treatment prior to drinking[2]						
Boiled	6.6	2.4	3.9	6.2	2.2	3.6
Bleach/chlorine	3.9	1.6	2.4	4.0	1.7	2.5
Strained through cloth	2.2	4.5	3.7	2.6	5.3	4.4
Ceramic, sand or other filter	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0
Solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alum	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.8
Other	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.7
No treatment	82.7	85.8	84.7	82.1	85.3	84.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[3]	**12.9**	**8.9**	**10.3**	**13.2**	**9.6**	**10.8**
Number	12,100	21,970	34,070	50,147	100,442	150,589

[1] Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or non-improved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.
[2] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[3] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

The table shows that only 56 percent of the households have access to improved sources of water. Households in urban areas are more likely to have access to improved sources of water than those in rural areas (75 percent compared with 45 percent). About two-fifths of households draw their water from an unimproved source. Thirty percent of urban households have water on their premises, compared with about one in five households (22 percent) in rural areas. Overall, 23 percent of the households take 30 or more minutes to obtain water: 15 percent of households in urban areas compared with 27 percent of households in the rural areas.

Adult females collect drinking water more often than adult males (26 and 21 percent, respectively). Results also show that both male and female children below age 15 are involved in collecting drinking water. Most households (85 percent) do not treat their water; about 10 percent of households use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water. Alum, boiling, straining through cloth, and bleach or chlorine are the most common methods used by households for water treatment.

2.4.2 Household Sanitation Facilities

Ensuring adequate sanitation facilities is another of the Millennium Development Goals that Nigeria shares with other countries. A household is classified as having an improved toilet if the toilet is used only by members of one household (i.e., it is not shared with other households) and if the facility used by the household separates the waste from human contact (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2004).

Table 2.7 shows that almost three in ten households in Nigeria (27 percent) use an improved toilet facility (31 percent in urban areas and 25 percent in rural areas), while seven in ten households (73 percent) use non-improved facilities (69 percent in urban areas and 75 percent in rural areas). Among households with improved toilet facilities, flush toilets (to pipe sewer system, to septic tank, or to pit latrine) are mainly found in urban areas and are used by 18 percent of households (4 percent in rural areas).

Table 2.7 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Nigeria 2008

	Households			Population		
Type of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility						
Total	31.4	24.6	27.0	37.5	28.1	31.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	5.3	1.0	2.5	5.9	1.0	2.6
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	10.9	2.3	5.3	11.1	1.9	5.0
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.6	1.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	9.0	14.4	12.5	11.6	17.2	15.3
Pit latrine with slab	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.8	7.2	7.1
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-improved facility						
Total	68.6	75.4	73.0	62.5	71.9	68.8
Any facility shared with other households	44.2	15.7	25.8	38.8	13.0	21.6
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	7.8	14.2	11.9	9.2	15.7	13.5
Bucket	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4
No facility/bush/field	13.6	42.2	32.1	11.8	40.2	30.8
Other	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Missing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,100	21,970	34,070	50,147	100,442	150,589

Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines are more common in the rural areas (14 percent) than in urban areas (9 percent). Overall, 13 percent of households use VIP latrines. Six percent of households use a pit latrine with a slab (6 percent rural and 5 percent urban). Among households with a non-improved toilet facility, 26 percent use facilities that are shared with other households (44 percent urban and 16 percent rural). Less than 1 percent use a flush toilet (not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine). Overall, 32 percent of households in Nigeria have no toilet facilities. This problem is more common in rural areas (42 percent) than in urban areas (14 percent).

2.4.3 Housing Characteristics

Table 2.8 presents information on a number of household dwelling characteristics, the proportion of households using various types of fuel for cooking. These characteristics reflect the household's socio-economic situation. They also may influence environmental conditions—for example, in the case of the use of biomass fuels, exposure to indoor pollution—that have a direct bearing on household members' health and welfare. The proportion of households with electricity in Nigeria is 50 percent. There are more households with electricity in urban areas (85 percent) than in rural areas (31 percent).

Cement is the most common material used for floors, with 42 percent of households having floors made of cement (49 percent urban and 39 percent rural). In rural areas, 46 percent of households have floors made out of earth/sand, compared with 9 percent in urban areas. About 43 percent of the households in Nigeria live in housing units with only one bedroom, while about three in ten households (29 percent) live in housing units with three or more bedrooms.

About 40 percent of households cook inside the house, while about one-quarter (25 percent) cook outdoors. The percentage of households that cook in their dwelling is higher in urban areas (43 percent) than in rural areas (38 percent). Wood is the most common fuel used for cooking, reported by 66 percent of households. Wood is more commonly used in rural areas (83 percent) than in urban areas (37 percent). Twenty-six percent of all households use kerosene for cooking. More households in the urban areas (52 percent) use kerosene for cooking than those in rural areas (11 percent).

The percentage of households using solid fuel is high (70 percent), including 86 percent of households in rural areas and 42 percent of households in urban areas. Among the households that reported use of solid fuel for cooking, the majority (94 percent) were using an open fire/stove without a chimney or hood—92 percent of urban households and 95 percent of rural households.

Table 2.8 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percentage using solid fuel for cooking; and among those using solid fuels, percent distribution by type of fire/stove, according to residence, Nigeria 2008

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	84.8	31.4	50.3	84.3	29.7	47.9
No	15.0	68.3	49.4	15.5	70.0	51.8
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	8.7	45.5	32.4	10.5	48.6	35.9
Dung	0.4	2.3	1.6	0.4	2.5	1.8
Wood/planks	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5
Palm/bamboo	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5
Parquet or polished wood	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ceramic tiles	3.1	0.7	1.5	3.4	0.6	1.5
Cement	48.7	38.5	42.1	50.9	37.5	42.0
Carpet	38.0	11.1	20.6	33.7	8.7	17.0
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	51.6	38.8	43.3	35.9	23.3	27.5
Two	24.0	28.8	27.1	27.8	29.9	29.2
Three or more	23.9	32.1	29.2	35.9	46.6	43.0
Missing	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	43.3	37.7	39.7	46.1	41.2	42.8
In a separate building	29.5	34.1	32.4	31.2	35.2	33.9
Outdoors	23.8	25.1	24.7	21.1	22.4	21.9
Other	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Missing	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
LPG/natural gas/biogas	3.0	0.4	1.3	2.6	0.3	1.1
Kerosene	51.6	11.3	25.6	44.1	7.3	19.5
Coal/lignite	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Charcoal	4.1	1.8	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.6
Wood	36.6	82.5	66.2	45.8	88.3	74.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Agricultural crop	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No food cooked in household	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	42.1	85.6	70.1	51.7	91.5	78.3
Number of households	12,100	21,970	34,070	50,147	100,442	150,589
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuel						
Closed stove with chimney	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
Open fire/stove with chimney	3.0	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.3
Open fire/stove with hood	3.6	2.4	2.7	4.3	2.8	3.2
Open fire/stove without chimney or hood	92.0	95.0	94.3	91.3	94.4	93.7
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population using solid fuel	5,092	18,803	23,894	25,933	91,943	117,875

[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood/straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung
LPG = Liquid petroleum gas

2.5 HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of a household's socio-economic status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. For instance, having access to a radio or a television exposes household members to innovative ideas; a refrigerator prolongs food storage; and a means of transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area.

Table 2.9 shows the presence of selected consumer goods by residence; 74 percent of households own a radio (84 percent in urban areas and 69 percent in rural areas), and 39 percent own a television (69 percent in urban areas and 23 percent in rural areas). A mobile telephone is owned by 50 percent of households (76 percent in urban areas and 35 percent in rural areas), while 16 percent of households own a refrigerator.

Table 2.9 also shows the proportion of households owning various means of transport. Twenty-three percent of the households own a bicycle (11 percent in urban areas and 29 percent in rural areas), while only 8 percent own a car, and 24 percent own a motorcycle. Only 3 percent own a canoe (1 percent urban and 4 percent rural), and 3 percent own an animal-drawn cart (1 percent urban and 4 percent rural). Less than 1 percent owns a boat with a motor. Among the means of transport listed , the bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, canoe, and animal drawn cart are more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 2.9 Household durable goods

Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Nigeria 2008

	Households			Population		
Possession	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects						
Radio	83.5	69.4	74.4	85.5	72.6	76.9
Television	69.0	22.9	39.3	71.7	23.1	39.3
Mobile telephone	76.1	35.1	49.7	77.5	35.1	49.2
Non-mobile telephone	3.7	0.7	1.8	4.1	0.8	1.9
Refrigerator	32.4	6.7	15.9	36.0	6.9	16.6
Means of transport						
Canoe	1.0	3.8	2.8	1.1	3.7	2.8
Bicycle	11.3	29.3	22.9	15.8	35.2	28.7
Animal drawn cart	0.9	3.7	2.7	1.5	5.3	4.0
Motorcycle/scooter	23.5	24.9	24.4	29.5	30.0	29.8
Car/truck	14.9	4.5	8.2	18.2	5.2	9.5
Boat with a motor	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ownership of agricultural land	33.0	76.7	61.2	38.9	83.0	68.3
Ownership of farm animals[1]	29.0	62.9	50.8	36.1	72.5	60.4
Ownership of bank/savings account[2]	52.7	16.6	29.4	53.0	16.1	28.4
Number	12,100	21,970	34,070	50,147	100,442	150,589

[1] Includes livestock and poultry.
[2] At least one household member has an account.

Agricultural land is owned by 61 percent of households (77 percent in rural areas and 33 percent in urban areas,), whereas farm animals are owned by 51 percent of households (63 percent in rural areas and 29 percent in urban areas).

2.6 WEALTH INDEX

The wealth index is used throughout the report as a background characteristic. It serves as a proxy for measuring the long-term standard of living. It is based on data from the household's ownership of consumer goods; dwelling characteristics; type of drinking water source; toilet facilities; and other characteristics that are related to a household's socio-economic status. To construct the index, each of these assets was assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal

component analysis, and the resulting asset scores were standardised in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one (Gwatkin et al., 2000). Each household was then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into quintiles from one (lowest) to five (highest). A single asset index was developed on the basis of data from the entire country sample and this index is used in all the tabulations presented.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile according to residence and region. The distributions indicate the degree to which wealth is evenly (or unevenly) distributed geographically. The table shows that urban areas have higher proportions of people in the fourth and highest quintiles (30 and 47 percent, respectively) compared with rural areas (15 and 7 percent, respectively). On the other hand, rural areas have higher proportions of the population in the lowest and second quintiles (29 and 27 percent, respectively) than urban areas (3 and 5 percent, respectively).

Table 2.10 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the jure population by wealth quintiles, according to residence and region, Nigeria 2008

Residence/zone	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Residence							
Urban	2.5	5.4	15.3	29.9	46.9	100.0	50,147
Rural	28.7	27.3	22.3	15.1	6.6	100.0	100,442
Zone							
North Central	20.6	23.2	25.3	17.1	13.8	100.0	21,971
North East	47.4	22.7	16.4	10.3	3.2	100.0	20,353
North West	31.9	30.9	17.2	12.5	7.6	100.0	38,913
South East	4.6	9.9	28.1	31.6	25.8	100.0	17,430
South South	6.7	14.4	22.9	30.1	26.0	100.0	22,329
South West	4.2	11.6	15.3	24.3	44.6	100.0	29,594
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	150,589

Considering these findings, it is not surprising that the three southern zones, which are more urbanised, have greater proportions of their populations in the higher wealth quintiles than the northern zones. Forty-five percent of the population in South West is concentrated in the highest wealth quintile. The percentage of the population in the highest wealth quintile is 26 percent in South South and South East. By contrast the proportion of the population in the highest wealth quintile in North East is only 3 percent. Eight percent of the population in North West and 14 percent of the population in North Central are in the highest wealth quintile. On the other hand, the proportion of the population in the lowest wealth quintile in North East is 47 percent, followed by 32 percent in North West and 21 percent in North Central. The proportion of the population in the lowest wealth quintile in South South, South East and South West zones is 6 percent, 5 percent, and 4 percent, respectively.

2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration is the formal inscription of the facts of a birth into an official log kept at the registrar's office. A birth certificate is issued at the time of registration or later as proof of the registration of the birth. Birth registration is basic to ensuring a child's legal status and, thus, basic rights and services (UNICEF, 2006; United Nations General Assembly, 2002). Over time, various forms of registrations of births and deaths have been implemented across Nigeria from the colonial period onward. The most recent being the "Births, Deaths, ETC (Compulsory) Registration" Decree (now Act) No. 69 of 1992 which went into effect 1st December 1992. The law gave the sole authority to register these events nationwide to the National Population Commission. The provisions were further reinforced by section 24 of the Third schedule of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Table 2.11 shows the percentage of children less than five years of age whose births were officially registered and the percentage who had a birth certificate seen at the time of the survey. Thirty percent of children under five were reported to have had their births registered and, of those, 38 percent had a birth certificate. More births are registered in urban areas (49 percent) than in rural areas (22 percent). At the zonal level, South East zone has the highest proportion of births being registered (54 percent) while North East zone has the lowest (14 percent). Children in wealthier households are more likely to be registered than those in poorer households; 62 percent of children in households in the highest wealth quintile are registered compared with 9 percent in households in the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under five years of age whose births are registered, and among children whose births are registered, percentage with a birth certificate seen, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	All children under age five		Children under age five whose births were registered	
Background characteristic	Percentage registered	Number of children	Percentage with birth certificate seen	Number of children
Age				
<2	28.8	10,434	39.9	3,010
2-4	30.8	15,292	36.1	4,717
Sex				
Male	29.6	13,067	38.3	3,867
Female	30.5	12,660	36.9	3,860
Residence				
Urban	48.8	7,949	45.1	3,878
Rural	21.7	17,777	30.0	3,850
Zone				
North Central	26.6	3,609	41.6	960
North East	13.9	4,141	47.3	575
North West	22.3	7,764	28.6	1,730
South East	54.4	2,468	28.0	1,342
South South	29.9	3,354	35.5	1,005
South West	48.2	4,391	47.7	2,116
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.9	5,794	20.1	513
Second	17.6	5,773	26.6	1,017
Middle	26.8	4,938	31.9	1,321
Fourth	44.0	4,670	38.3	2,056
Highest	61.9	4,552	46.9	2,820
Total	30.0	25,726	37.6	7,727

Table 2.12 shows the percent distribution of de jure children less than five years of age who are registered, according to the authority with which the birth is registered. Thirty-six percent of the children were registered at private clinics or hospitals, 36 percent were registered at the National Population Commission (NPC), and 17 percent were registered at the Local Government Area (LGA). The proportion of births registered with the NPC is higher in urban than rural areas (39 percent, compared with 33 percent). The same pattern is seen for births registered at private hospitals and clinics. In contrast, the proportion of births registered at the LGA is higher in rural (18 percent) than urban areas (14 percent).

The North West zone has the highest percentage of births registered with the NPC (49 percent) and the LGA (30 percent), while the South East zone has the lowest percentage (19 and 8 percent, respectively). Birth registration at private clinics or hospitals was highest in the South East zone (63 percent) and lowest at the North West zone (17 percent).

Birth registration at the LGA was highest for children in households in the lowest wealth quintile (36 percent) and lowest for children in the highest wealth quintile (12 percent). On the other hand, children in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles were more likely to be registered with the NPC or private hospitals or clinics than those in the lower wealth quintiles.

Table 2.12 Birth registration of children under age five by authority

Among de jure children under five years of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities, percent distribution of children by the authority with which the birth is registered, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Authority where birth is registered						Number of children
	National Population Commission	Local Government Administration	Private clinic/ hospital	Other	Missing	Total registered	
Age							
<2	36.8	15.7	36.7	9.2	1.7	100.0	3,010
2-4	35.4	17.7	36.2	9.2	1.6	100.0	4,717
Sex							
Male	36.7	16.7	35.2	9.6	1.8	100.0	3,867
Female	35.1	17.1	37.5	8.7	1.5	100.0	3,860
Residence							
Urban	38.8	14.1	37.7	8.2	1.1	100.0	3,878
Rural	33.0	19.7	35.0	10.2	2.2	100.0	3,850
Zone							
North Central	30.5	15.7	42.7	9.5	1.4	100.0	960
North East	39.7	20.4	26.6	7.3	5.9	100.0	575
North West	48.6	30.0	17.3	2.0	2.2	100.0	1,730
South East	19.0	7.9	63.4	9.4	0.4	100.0	1,342
South South	31.0	8.5	46.0	12.9	1.7	100.0	1,005
South West	40.1	15.5	29.9	13.5	0.9	100.0	2,116
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29.3	36.3	20.7	9.3	4.4	100.0	513
Second	33.9	27.9	25.7	8.8	3.9	100.0	1,017
Middle	34.0	16.2	38.3	10.3	1.2	100.0	1,321
Fourth	35.1	13.5	41.5	8.5	1.4	100.0	2,056
Highest	39.3	12.2	38.4	9.3	0.7	100.0	2,820
Total	35.9	16.9	36.4	9.2	1.6	100.0	7,727

2.8 NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDS)

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are a group of communicable diseases of public health importance that cause severe pain, irreversible disability and even disfigurement. These diseases predominantly occur among populations that have little or no access to good housing, safe water supply and sanitation, formal health systems and other modern amenities. The 2008 NDHS included questions about four of these diseases—dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease - GWD), onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis (bilharziasis), and lymphatic filariasis (LF) (elephantiasis).

More than 32 million Nigerians in 32 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) are estimated to be at risk for onchoceriasis. Nigeria accounts for 40 percent of the 40 million people infected with onchoceriasis worldwide. LF is endemic in 28 states and the FCT out of the 32 states so far mapped with an estimated 80-100 million Nigerians needing treatment. Nigeria is third in the world's burden for LF. The mean national prevalence for infections with schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis ranges from 13 percent to 100 percent across the country. Seventy-three cases of GWD were reported in Nigeria in 2007. In 2008, there were 38 cases of GWD reported in five villages in Nigeria, a significant drop from over the 653,000 cases reported when the first case search was conducted in 1987/88 (Nigeria Guinea Worm Eradication Programme, 2007).

Together, the NTDs constitute a tremendous disease burden in Nigeria, but can be treated collectively through large-scale integrated programmes that use safe and effective drugs and/or management and containment methods. Safe and cost-effective interventions for the prevention and control of these diseases are available. As a result, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) was initiated in

Nigeria in 1991 for these diseases. Ivermectin is used for onchocerciasis, and the current initiative uses Community Directed Treatment with Ivermectin (CDTI or ComDT).[2] Ivermectin and albendazole are used for lymphatic filariasis, and praziquantel and albendazole are used for schistosomiasis and soil- transmitted helminthiasis. The national control programmes have also initiated Triple Drug Administration for co-endemic diseases (schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis).

There are no vaccines or medications effective in preventing or treating GWD. Current eradication efforts for GWD are aimed at improving routine and active GWD surveillance with nationwide and local case searches and promotion of activities and practices that will ensure the zero GWD case status is maintained in Nigeria for a minimum of three consecutive years. All suspected cases are reported to health facilities and health workers, and investigated within 24 hours. Other eradication strategies taken include creating adequate public awareness to promote enhanced early case detection and reporting, provision of adequate safe water sources in the previously endemic villages and villages at risk, containment of cases, treatment of unsafe water sources with the chemical larvicide Abate (temephos), and distribution of water filters (cloth and pipe) to endemic communities.

In the 2008 NDHS, information was collected for each household member on whether they had taken a drug for river blindness, elephantiasis, or bilharziasis, and whether they had seen a worm emerging from a skin lesion (blister or boil) in the 12 months preceding the survey. In addition, information was collected for children age 5-17 years on whether they had blood in their urine (haematuria) in the 30 days prior to the survey. The results are shown in Table 2.13.

According to the 2008 NDHS, 4 percent of the household population received drugs for river blindness, 1 percent each received drugs for elephantiasis, and nilharziasis. Drug consumption for these diseases was almost equal among males and females but was more common in rural than urban areas. The Northern zones (North Central, North East, and North West) generally recorded higher percentages of the household population receiving drugs for these three diseases in the 12 months prior to the survey compared with the Southern zones. About one percent of children age 5-17 were reported to have had blood in their urine in the 30 days prior to the survey. The prevalence was higher in males (2 percent) than females (1 percent) and was more common in the Northern zones than in the Southern zones. Generally, people in the lower wealth quintiles were more likely to have received the drugs or to have had blood in their urine than those in the higher wealth quintiles.

Less than 1 percent of the household populations were reported to have had a worm emerging from a skin lesion (blister or boil) in the 12 months prior to the survey. It is important to note that this figure represents information provided by household respondents, and not confirmed cases. Equal proportions of males and females were reported to have experienced worms emerging from skin lesions; however, this occurrence was more common in rural areas than urban areas. Generally, a higher proportion of the population in the Northern zones was reported to have seen a worm emerging from a skin lesion, with the highest proportion observed in the North Central (2 percent). As with the other NTDs, sighting the emergence of a worm from a blister decreases as wealth quintile increases.

[2] CDTI is a programme for prevention and treatment of onchocerciasis and LF based on the concept of Community Directed Interventions. For more information, see Boatin, 2008.

Table 2.13 Neglected tropical diseases reported in households

Percentage of de jure women, men, and children who reported taking drugs for onchoceriasis, lymphatic filariasis, and schistosomiasis, and the percentage who saw a worm emerging from a skin lesion (blister or boil) in the 12 months prior to the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Mass drug administration for onchoceriasis, lymphatic filariasis, and schistosomiasis			Guinea worm disease		Schistosomiasis in children ages 5-17	
	Percentage who took any drug for onchoceriasis (river blindness)[1]	Percentage who took any drug for lymphatic filariasis (elephantitis)[2]	Percentage who took any drug for schistosomiasis (bilharazia)[3]	Percentage who saw a worm emerging from a skin lesion (blister or boil) in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage of children age 5-17 who had blood in their urine in the past 30 days	Number of children
Age							
0-4	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	25,726	na	na
5-9	4.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	23,118	1.0	23,118
10-14	4.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	18,042	1.5	18,042
15-19	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	13,047	na	na
15-17	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	7,901	1.4	7,901
18-19	4.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	5,146	na	na
20-24	3.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	11,481	na	na
25-29	3.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	11,940	na	na
30-34	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	9,208	na	na
35-39	4.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	7,905	na	na
40-44	4.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	6,272	na	na
45-49	4.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	5,402	na	na
50-54	4.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	4,895	na	na
55-59	4.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	3,488	na	na
60+	5.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	9,927	na	na
Don't know/missing	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137	na	na
Sex							
Male	4.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	74,953	1.7	25,005
Female	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	75,635	0.8	24,056
Residence							
Urban	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	50,147	1.0	15,257
Rural	4.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	100,442	1.4	33,805
Zone							
North Central	9.3	4.0	2.3	1.8	21,971	2.1	7,670
North East	8.0	1.5	1.3	0.4	20,353	3.3	7,266
North West	3.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	38,913	1.2	13,610
South East	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	17,430	0.4	5,061
South South	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	22,329	0.2	6,705
South West	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	29,594	0.2	8,751
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	30,113	2.6	10,473
Second	5.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	30,120	1.6	10,408
Middle	5.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	30,127	0.9	10,116
Fourth	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	30,122	0.7	9,345
Highest	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	30,106	0.3	8,720
Total	3.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	150,589	1.3	49,062

na = Not applicable
[1] River blindness is a disease that causes itchy skin, lumps in the skin, and blindness.
[2] Elephantitis is a disease that causes swelling in the arms and legs.
[3] Bilharazia is a disease that causes blood in the urine.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a demographic and socio-economic profile of individual female and male respondents. This information is essential for interpretation of the findings presented later in the report and provides an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The chapter begins by describing basic background characteristics, including age, marital status, residence, education, religion, ethnicity, and economic status of respondents' households. The chapter also includes more detailed information on education, employment, and indictors of women's status. Information on health insurance coverage and knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis is presented, and findings on the use of tobacco are provided as a lifestyle measure.[1]

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics. The proportions of women and men decline with increasing age. More than two-thirds (69 percent) of all women are currently married, and an additional 2 percent are in informal unions (living together). One-quarter of women age 15-49 have never been married, while 2 percent of women are divorced or separated, and 2 percent are widowed. Fifty-one percent of men are currently married or in informal unions (living together), 47 percent have never been married and 2 percent are divorced, separated, or widowed.

The majority of women and men live in rural areas (64 percent of women and 62 percent of men). For both women and men, half live in the northern zones (North Central, North East, and North West) and half live in the southern zones (South East, South South, and South West). The majority of respondents have had some education; however, 36 percent of women and 19 percent of men have never attended school. One-fifth of both women and men have attained primary education only, while 45 percent of women and 61 percent of men have attended secondary school or higher. Table 3.1 shows that about 45 percent of all respondents are Muslim; 54 percent of respondents are Christian (12 percent Catholic); and 1 percent of respondents are Traditionalist.

The ethnic composition of the sample indicates that Hausa (22 percent), Yoruba (18 percent), and Igbo (16 percent) are the major ethnic groups in Nigeria. Other ethnic groups constitute about 44 percent of the total sample, underscoring the multiplicity of ethnic groups in Nigeria.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.4	6,493	6,591	18.3	2,532	2,571
20-24	18.4	6,133	6,103	17.2	2,378	2,399
25-29	18.9	6,309	6,303	17.8	2,459	2,446
30-34	13.9	4,634	4,557	14.9	2,058	2,051
35-39	11.7	3,912	3,883	13.0	1,794	1,773
40-44	9.1	3,032	3,043	10.2	1,413	1,417
45-49	8.6	2,872	2,905	8.5	1,174	1,181
Marital status						
Never married	25.2	8,397	8,021	47.4	6,548	6,418
Married	69.1	23,062	23,479	49.0	6,765	6,922
Living together	1.5	516	475	1.8	253	264
Divorced/separated	1.9	651	646	1.3	184	176
Widowed	2.3	759	763	0.4	54	55
Missing	0.0	1	1	0.0	3	3
Residence						
Urban	35.7	11,934	10,489	37.8	5,215	4,643
Rural	64.3	21,451	22,896	62.2	8,593	9,195
Zone						
North Central	14.2	4,748	6,366	15.0	2,065	2,773
North East	12.8	4,262	6,217	11.9	1,645	2,444
North West	24.0	8,022	7,297	23.4	3,237	2,930
South East	12.3	4,091	3,667	10.5	1,448	1,237
South South	16.4	5,473	4,813	17.7	2,437	2,167
South West	20.3	6,789	5,025	21.6	2,977	2,287
Religion						
Catholic	11.5	3,848	3,583	11.6	1,597	1,490
Other Christian	42.1	14,060	13,588	42.1	5,806	5,694
Islam	44.4	14,826	15,449	44.7	6,173	6,406
Traditionalist	1.3	429	535	1.0	138	150
Other	0.2	53	53	0.4	60	61
Missing	0.5	171	177	0.2	34	37
Ethnicity						
Ekoi	1.7	555	583	1.5	205	208
Fulani	6.1	2,020	2,460	5.4	744	949
Hausa	22.3	7,431	7,086	22.5	3,107	2,956
Ibibio	2.5	819	693	2.5	340	290
Igala	1.4	476	529	1.7	230	256
Igbo	15.9	5,295	4,583	14.5	1,999	1,692
Ijaw/Izon	3.5	1,169	1,184	4.5	621	615
Kanuri/Beriberi	2.0	674	836	1.7	241	307
Tiv	2.4	801	896	2.6	362	397
Yoruba	17.7	5,924	4,861	18.5	2,555	2,168
Others	24.2	8,083	9,522	24.5	3,381	3,974
Missing	0.4	139	152	0.2	24	26
Education						
No education	35.8	11,942	13,242	18.8	2,597	2,907
Primary	19.7	6,566	6,591	20.0	2,761	2,769
Secondary	35.7	11,904	10,905	46.9	6,470	6,287
More than secondary	8.9	2,974	2,647	14.3	1,979	1,875
Total 15-49	100.0	33,385	33,385	100.0	13,808	13,838
50-59	na	na	na	na	1,678	1,648
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	15,486	15,486

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.2.1 provides an overview of the relationship between women's level of education and other background characteristics. The results show that younger women are more likely than older women to have some education. For example, more than twice as many women age 45-49 as women age 15-24 reported that they have no education (59 versus 27 percent, respectively). Women's level of education varies by residence; women in rural areas are far less likely to be educated than their urban counterparts. For example, 47 percent of rural women have not attended school, compared with just 17 percent of their urban counterparts. Overall, the median years of school completed for women age 15-49 is 6 years.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling: No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
Age									
15-24	27.3	5.3	9.3	31.8	20.4	5.8	100.0	7.5	12,626
15-19	24.7	6.4	8.2	45.6	13.9	1.2	100.0	7.4	6,493
20-24	30.0	4.1	10.5	17.2	27.4	10.8	100.0	8.0	6,133
25-29	34.1	5.3	14.6	12.5	21.1	12.4	100.0	5.7	6,309
30-34	37.6	6.7	15.9	9.8	17.8	12.2	100.0	5.4	4,634
35-39	38.3	7.2	19.4	10.1	14.4	10.6	100.0	5.2	3,912
40-44	46.3	7.2	17.1	8.6	11.7	9.1	100.0	3.0	3,032
45-49	59.1	7.6	14.8	4.9	6.8	6.8	100.0	a	2,872
Residence									
Urban	16.5	4.0	12.8	20.9	28.3	17.5	100.0	10.1	11,934
Rural	46.5	7.3	14.0	16.6	11.5	4.1	100.0	3.1	21,451
Zone									
North Central	35.5	8.3	16.8	18.5	12.9	8.0	100.0	5.4	4,748
North East	68.1	6.9	8.5	9.3	5.0	2.2	100.0	a	4,262
North West	74.2	3.8	8.1	6.1	5.3	2.5	100.0	a	8,022
South East	6.3	8.1	15.3	28.8	28.6	13.0	100.0	9.6	4,091
South South	6.0	7.6	17.7	30.4	26.1	12.2	100.0	8.7	5,473
South West	12.0	4.3	16.7	21.3	29.6	16.2	100.0	10.0	6,789
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	75.9	6.9	8.8	6.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	a	6,194
Second	59.5	9.0	14.1	12.1	4.7	0.7	100.0	a	6,234
Middle	34.8	8.8	17.5	23.1	13.2	2.6	100.0	5.4	6,341
Fourth	14.4	5.1	17.9	26.6	26.4	9.6	100.0	8.4	6,938
Highest	4.2	1.7	9.9	20.7	36.2	27.3	100.0	11.4	7,678
Total	35.8	6.1	13.6	18.1	17.5	8.9	100.0	5.6	33,385

a = Omitted because more than 50 percent of women had no formal schooling
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

The urban-rural difference is more pronounced at the level of secondary school or higher. For example, the percentage of women in urban areas who have completed secondary school or gone on to the post-secondary level is almost three times that of their rural counterparts (46 and 16 percent, respectively).

In Table 3.2.2, the relationship between men's level of education and other background characteristics also shows that men in urban areas have higher levels of educational attainment than their rural counterparts. Only 8 percent of urban males compared with 26 percent of their rural counterparts have no formal education. While 57 percent of urban males have completed secondary or higher education, only 29 percent of their rural counterparts have done so. Overall, the median years of school completed for men age 15-49 is 9 years.

The level of educational attainment varies by zone, but it is higher for both women and men in the southern zones compared with the northern zones. Educational attainment also increases as household economic status increases. For example, 76 percent of the women in the poorest households have no formal education compared with just 4 percent of women in the most advantaged households. Almost two-thirds of women in the highest wealth quintile have completed secondary or higher education, compared with 2 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile. A similar pattern is observed for men.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling: No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of men
Age									
15-24	13.3	5.3	8.8	39.8	25.8	7.0	100.0	8.9	4,910
15-19	13.0	7.2	9.4	54.9	14.5	1.0	100.0	8.0	2,532
20-24	13.7	3.1	8.2	23.7	37.9	13.3	100.0	11.0	2,378
25-29	17.8	3.3	13.9	13.9	30.7	20.3	100.0	11.0	2,459
30-34	20.3	4.3	17.9	12.3	26.1	19.1	100.0	8.8	2,058
35-39	21.6	4.9	21.8	11.0	23.8	16.9	100.0	7.1	1,794
40-44	25.2	6.3	21.3	7.6	22.7	16.9	100.0	5.9	1,413
45-49	29.2	5.7	21.8	7.7	18.3	17.3	100.0	5.7	1,174
Residence									
Urban	7.5	2.9	11.3	21.0	33.8	23.4	100.0	11.2	5,215
Rural	25.7	6.1	17.4	21.5	20.5	8.8	100.0	6.1	8,593
Zone									
North Central	15.4	5.4	15.0	26.6	23.4	14.3	100.0	8.8	2,065
North East	45.0	8.2	11.1	16.9	11.3	7.5	100.0	3.4	1,645
North West	40.7	4.3	17.4	13.9	13.6	10.0	100.0	5.3	3,237
South East	0.9	6.0	23.0	25.9	30.1	14.1	100.0	9.5	1,448
South South	2.3	4.1	13.4	29.1	34.5	16.5	100.0	11.0	2,437
South West	5.2	3.3	12.5	19.6	38.3	21.2	100.0	11.2	2,977
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	55.2	8.3	16.0	13.4	6.0	1.3	100.0	a	2,275
Second	32.5	7.8	20.5	20.7	15.1	3.3	100.0	5.5	2,332
Middle	15.6	6.2	18.6	27.5	23.5	8.6	100.0	8.0	2,570
Fourth	4.2	3.2	15.7	27.2	34.4	15.3	100.0	11.0	3,163
Highest	1.4	1.2	7.9	17.0	38.8	33.7	100.0	11.6	3,468
Total 15-49	18.8	4.9	15.1	21.3	25.5	14.3	100.0	8.7	13,808
50-59	41.3	8.6	23.1	4.7	9.3	13.1	100.0	5.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	21.2	5.3	16.0	19.5	23.8	14.2	100.0	8.2	15,486

a = Omitted because more than 50 percent of men had no formal schooling
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

3.3 LITERACY

The literacy status of respondents in the 2008 NDHS was determined by assessing their ability to read all or part of a simple sentence in any of the major language groups of Nigeria. The ability to read is crucial for exploring social and economic opportunities during a person's lifetime. For programme planners, literacy statistics are critical for determining the best ways to get health and other messages to women and men in different subgroups. The literacy test was administered only to

respondents who had less than a secondary education because those with some secondary education or higher were assumed to be literate.

Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 show the percent distribution of women and men by level of schooling attended, level of literacy, and percentage literate according to background characteristics. More than half (54 percent) of women are literate. The level of literacy is much higher for younger women than older women, ranging from a high of 67 percent for women age 15-19 to a low of 32 percent for women age 45-49. Urban women are nearly twice as likely to be literate as rural women (77 and 41 percent, respectively). Literacy levels also vary widely by zone, with the northern zones lagging behind the southern zones.

The patterns of men's literacy are similar to those of women. However, the disparity between women and men according to household economic status is marked; in the poorest households 40 percent of men are literate compared with 13 percent of women

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

		No schooling or primary school								
Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Age										
15-19	60.7	2.1	4.6	31.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	67.3	6,493
20-24	55.3	1.6	4.2	38.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	61.1	6,133
25-29	46.0	2.2	6.4	44.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	54.7	6,309
30-34	39.8	2.8	7.2	49.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	49.9	4,634
35-39	35.1	3.8	8.7	51.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	47.7	3,912
40-44	29.4	4.3	8.2	57.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	41.9	3,032
45-49	18.5	4.9	8.3	66.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	31.7	2,872
Residence										
Urban	66.7	3.4	6.5	22.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	76.6	11,934
Rural	32.3	2.4	6.3	58.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	40.9	21,451
Zone										
North Central	39.3	2.1	6.3	51.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	47.6	4,748
North East	16.5	1.7	4.6	76.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	22.8	4,262
North West	14.0	2.5	4.6	78.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	21.1	8,022
South East	70.3	3.3	7.7	17.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	81.3	4,091
South South	68.6	2.1	7.0	21.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	77.8	5,473
South West	67.1	4.5	8.1	18.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	79.8	6,789
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.4	0.9	3.4	86.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	12.7	6,194
Second	17.4	2.0	6.5	73.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	25.8	6,234
Middle	38.9	3.4	8.2	48.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	50.5	6,341
Fourth	62.6	4.5	8.8	23.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	75.9	6,938
Highest	84.2	2.8	4.9	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	92.0	7,678
Total	44.6	2.8	6.4	45.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	53.7	33,385

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Age										
15-19	70.4	4.3	7.0	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	81.7	2,532
20-24	74.9	2.7	5.7	15.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	83.3	2,378
25-29	65.0	4.8	8.6	20.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.3	2,459
30-34	57.5	6.3	11.5	23.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	75.3	2,058
35-39	51.7	7.9	12.1	27.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	71.7	1,794
40-44	47.2	9.3	13.3	28.6	1.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	69.9	1,413
45-49	43.3	10.9	14.7	30.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	68.9	1,174
Residence										
Urban	78.3	5.2	7.3	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	90.9	5,215
Rural	50.8	6.4	11.1	30.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	68.3	8,593
Zone										
North Central	64.3	4.5	6.8	23.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	75.6	2,065
North East	35.7	7.4	10.7	45.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	53.8	1,645
North West	37.6	8.3	14.7	36.9	1.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	60.6	3,237
South East	70.0	10.7	12.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	93.7	1,448
South South	80.2	3.0	6.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	89.3	2,437
South West	79.0	3.6	6.9	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	89.6	2,977
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.6	6.3	13.3	59.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	40.2	2,275
Second	39.2	7.5	14.1	37.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	60.7	2,332
Middle	59.6	6.4	12.0	19.8	1.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	78.1	2,570
Fourth	76.9	5.9	8.7	7.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.5	3,163
Highest	89.5	4.3	3.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.3	3,468
Total 15-49	61.2	5.9	9.7	22.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	76.8	13,808
50-59	27.0	14.5	13.1	42.6	0.9	0.3	1.5	100.0	54.6	1,678
Total men 15-59	57.5	6.9	10.0	24.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	74.4	15,486

[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

3.4 ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

Information on the respondents' exposure to common print and electronic media was collected in the 2008 NDHS. Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listen to the radio, or watch television. This information is important because it provides an indication of the extent to which Nigerians are regularly exposed to mass media that are often used to convey messages on family planning and other health topics.

Data on exposure to mass media for both women and men age 15-49 are presented in Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2. About one in ten women read a newspaper weekly compared with three in ten men. While half of male respondents watch television at least once a week, only about two-fifths of women do so. Women and men living in urban areas are much more likely to be exposed to mass media. The proportion of non-exposure to any media at least once a week increases with age for both women and men. The findings show that women are less likely than men to have had no exposure to any form of media at least once a week (39 versus 14 percent, respectively). Urban respondents are more likely than rural respondents to be exposed to all three types of media. By zone, exposure to all three types of media is highest for respondents in the southern zones compared with those in the northern zones. Higher levels of educational attainment are associated with increased exposure to mass media.

Similarly, wealth status is positively related to exposure to mass media. For instance, 71 percent of women in the lowest quintile have no weekly exposure to any media source, while only 8 percent of those in the highest quintile have no exposure. For men, 38 percent in the lowest wealth quintile have no weekly exposure to any media source, compared with 2 percent of men in the highest wealth quintiles.

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	11.9	43.5	53.5	9.0	36.2	6,493
20-24	15.0	43.5	55.4	11.9	35.8	6,133
30-34	12.0	39.6	54.5	9.9	38.5	4,634
35-39	10.8	37.7	53.5	8.8	39.4	3,912
40-44	9.1	33.0	52.5	7.7	42.1	3,032
45-49	6.9	27.2	47.2	5.3	47.6	2,872
Residence						
Urban	21.8	68.8	68.5	18.5	18.9	11,934
Rural	6.3	23.3	45.5	4.3	49.4	21,451
Zone						
North Central	9.9	32.1	47.5	8.2	47.0	4,748
North East	3.1	14.4	35.0	1.9	61.4	4,262
North West	3.8	17.8	47.9	2.7	49.9	8,022
South East	17.9	44.5	53.8	12.8	34.0	4,091
South South	19.6	58.3	53.6	15.5	30.1	5,473
South West	18.2	68.3	76.6	15.9	13.9	6,789
Education						
No education	0.2	9.6	36.0	0.1	61.9	11,942
Primary	3.1	32.7	50.4	1.8	41.6	6,566
Secondary	18.3	62.5	65.8	14.1	21.2	11,904
More than secondary	52.0	83.5	83.4	44.8	6.5	2,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.4	2.9	27.4	0.1	71.4	6,194
Second	2.0	7.6	39.5	0.8	58.0	6,234
Middle	6.1	23.8	50.7	3.1	43.2	6,341
Fourth	14.5	63.1	66.6	11.1	21.0	6,938
Highest	31.3	86.9	77.3	27.5	7.9	7,678
Total	11.8	39.6	53.7	9.4	38.5	33,385

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	20.7	52.0	74.1	15.9	18.4	2,532
20-24	32.8	58.5	82.5	26.4	11.8	2,378
25-29	33.8	55.1	83.1	27.6	12.2	2,459
30-34	33.4	52.9	83.2	27.4	13.3	2,058
35-39	30.3	48.0	82.6	24.1	13.5	1,794
40-44	29.0	45.9	82.9	24.1	14.6	1,413
45-49	29.3	43.9	82.2	23.9	15.9	1,174
Residence						
Urban	47.5	77.6	87.7	40.9	5.8	5,215
Rural	19.1	36.4	77.2	13.9	19.2	8,593
Zone						
North Central	26.2	44.3	79.2	18.7	15.8	2,065
North East	13.4	23.0	61.8	8.0	34.1	1,645
North West	16.4	31.5	80.0	12.2	17.4	3,237
South East	39.7	65.5	88.5	34.1	7.5	1,448
South South	36.0	71.1	80.9	30.2	10.7	2,437
South West	46.3	73.3	91.2	39.8	4.4	2,977
Education						
No education	0.9	11.5	61.2	0.4	37.3	2,597
Primary	10.2	38.1	77.9	7.2	18.0	2,761
Secondary	35.8	64.4	86.4	28.0	7.2	6,470
More than secondary	75.7	83.8	94.9	66.1	1.0	1,979
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.3	10.7	60.3	2.3	38.0	2,275
Second	10.5	19.9	75.1	5.4	22.3	2,332
Middle	20.2	38.7	82.2	13.1	13.2	2,570
Fourth	36.7	72.5	87.8	29.3	5.5	3,163
Highest	59.9	91.7	92.2	54.3	1.6	3,468
Total 15-49	29.8	52.0	81.2	24.1	14.1	13,808
50-59	24.1	37.0	77.3	19.8	20.8	1,678
Total men 15-59	29.2	50.4	80.8	23.6	14.9	15,486

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employment is one source of empowerment for women, given that they exercise control over their own income. It is difficult to measure employment status because some work, especially work on family farms, in family businesses, or in the informal sector, is often not perceived as employment by women and men themselves, and hence not reported as such. The 2008 NDHS asked women and men detailed questions about their employment status in order to ensure complete coverage of employment in any sector, formal or informal. Women and men who reported that they were currently working and those who reported that they worked at sometime during the 12 months preceding the survey are considered to have been employed. Additional information was collected on the type of work women and men were doing, whether they worked continuously throughout the year or not, for whom they worked, and the form in which they received their earnings.

Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 show the percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics. Fifty-nine percent of women are currently employed. Four percent reported that they worked at some point during the past 12 months but were not working at the time of the survey. Thirty-seven percent did not work at all in the 12 months preceding the survey. Eighty percent of men are currently employed. Two percent of men reported that they worked during the past 12 months but were not working at the time of the survey. Eighteen percent of men did not work at all in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	26.1	2.2	71.6	0.1	100.0	6,493
20-24	48.3	3.4	48.1	0.2	100.0	6,133
25-29	65.0	3.4	31.5	0.1	100.0	6,309
30-34	73.1	4.0	22.7	0.2	100.0	4,634
35-39	77.6	3.4	18.8	0.2	100.0	3,912
40-44	77.2	4.2	18.4	0.2	100.0	3,032
45-49	77.4	5.8	16.7	0.1	100.0	2,872
Marital status						
Never married	33.8	1.7	64.5	0.1	100.0	8,397
Married or living together	66.9	4.2	28.7	0.2	100.0	23,578
Divorced/separated/widowed	80.5	3.7	15.6	0.1	100.0	1,409
Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Number of living children						
0	37.1	2.2	60.5	0.1	100.0	10,392
1-2	62.3	3.7	34.0	0.1	100.0	8,352
3-4	71.8	3.9	24.1	0.2	100.0	7,591
5+	74.2	4.9	20.6	0.3	100.0	7,049
Residence						
Urban	59.7	2.4	37.7	0.2	100.0	11,934
Rural	58.8	4.2	36.8	0.2	100.0	21,451
Zone						
North Central	62.8	3.2	33.9	0.2	100.0	4,748
North East	57.1	4.1	38.6	0.2	100.0	4,262
North West	46.0	7.2	46.6	0.2	100.0	8,022
South East	58.7	1.0	40.0	0.3	100.0	4,091
South South	63.9	2.4	33.5	0.2	100.0	5,473
South West	69.9	1.4	28.7	0.0	100.0	6,789
Education						
No education	56.8	5.4	37.5	0.3	100.0	11,942
Primary	73.1	3.4	23.3	0.2	100.0	6,566
Secondary	52.9	2.2	44.8	0.1	100.0	11,904
More than secondary	62.5	1.9	35.6	0.0	100.0	2,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	55.8	5.0	39.0	0.2	100.0	6,194
Second	59.6	5.9	34.3	0.2	100.0	6,234
Middle	59.2	3.4	37.2	0.2	100.0	6,341
Fourth	59.3	2.2	38.3	0.2	100.0	6,938
Highest	61.2	1.8	36.9	0.1	100.0	7,678
Total	59.1	3.5	37.2	0.2	100.0	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status who is not shown separately.
[1] Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 also show that current employment increases with age for both women and men. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (81 percent) are most likely to be employed, followed by those who are married or living together (67 percent), while never-married women are the least likely to be employed (34 percent). Men who are currently married or living together are most likely to be employed (98 percent), followed by those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (96 percent). Sixty percent of never-married men are currently employed.

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
Age						
15-19	44.8	3.7	51.6	0.0	100.0	2,532
20-24	65.4	2.9	31.6	0.0	100.0	2,378
25-29	85.7	2.1	12.1	0.1	100.0	2,459
30-34	94.9	1.2	3.8	0.1	100.0	2,058
35-39	98.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,794
40-44	98.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,413
45-49	98.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,174
Marital status						
Never married	60.3	3.1	36.6	0.0	100.0	6,548
Married or living together	97.9	0.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	7,018
Divorced/separated/widowed	95.9	2.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	238
Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Number of living children						
0	64.2	2.8	32.9	0.0	100.0	7,272
1-2	96.5	1.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,505
3-4	98.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,043
5+	98.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,989
Residence						
Urban	75.4	2.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	5,215
Rural	82.8	1.9	15.3	0.0	100.0	8,593
Zone						
North Central	84.9	2.6	12.5	0.0	100.0	2,065
North East	90.8	1.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	1,645
North West	86.4	1.7	11.8	0.1	100.0	3,237
South East	72.9	1.1	26.0	0.0	100.0	1,448
South South	69.4	3.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	2,437
South West	75.9	1.0	23.1	0.0	100.0	2,977
Education						
No education	97.3	0.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,597
Primary	90.9	1.3	7.7	0.1	100.0	2,761
Secondary	70.1	2.5	27.4	0.0	100.0	6,470
More than secondary	74.6	2.4	23.0	0.1	100.0	1,979
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.7	1.3	4.9	0.1	100.0	2,275
Second	87.3	1.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	2,332
Middle	77.7	2.4	19.9	0.0	100.0	2,570
Fourth	72.4	2.1	25.5	0.0	100.0	3,163
Highest	74.9	1.8	23.2	0.1	100.0	3,468
Total 15-49	80.0	1.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	13,808
50-59	96.6	1.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	81.8	1.8	16.3	0.1	100.0	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status who are not shown separately.
[1] Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

There is no significant difference by urban-rural residence in the proportion of women currently employed (60 and 59 percent, respectively). However, the percentage of men currently employed is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (83 and 75 percent, respectively). Levels of employment vary by zone; for example, among women, current employment ranges from a low of 46 percent in the North West to a high of 70 percent in the South West. Among men, employment is lowest in the South South (69 percent) and highest in the North East (91 percent).

3.6 OCCUPATION

Respondents who reported being currently employed or who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked what type of work they normally do. Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2 show the distribution of women and men by occupation according to background characteristics.

Table 3.6.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	1.8	2.0	46.5	17.3	1.3	30.3	0.8	100.0	1,839
20-24	4.3	2.7	49.9	18.3	1.1	22.9	0.8	100.0	3,172
25-29	6.2	2.5	51.9	17.3	0.4	20.8	0.7	100.0	4,315
30-34	8.8	1.8	54.8	12.9	0.2	20.7	0.7	100.0	3,573
35-39	7.9	1.6	54.4	11.7	0.2	23.6	0.7	100.0	3,166
40-44	8.1	1.7	53.3	8.9	0.2	27.5	0.4	100.0	2,469
45-49	7.1	0.6	52.0	8.6	0.1	30.7	0.9	100.0	2,387
Marital status									
Never married	10.4	6.2	47.6	14.1	1.9	19.1	0.7	100.0	2,975
Married or living together	5.9	1.2	53.1	14.2	0.2	24.7	0.7	100.0	16,758
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.0	1.6	50.3	8.4	0.1	32.1	0.4	100.0	1,187
Missing	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Number of living children									
0	9.8	4.9	47.4	16.2	1.5	19.4	0.8	100.0	4,089
1-2	7.2	1.9	51.7	16.0	0.3	22.1	0.7	100.0	5,508
3-4	6.3	1.1	54.1	13.4	0.2	24.2	0.7	100.0	5,749
5+	3.9	0.6	54.2	10.5	0.1	30.0	0.7	100.0	5,574
Residence									
Urban	12.1	4.3	61.1	14.5	0.7	6.5	0.8	100.0	7,411
Rural	3.6	0.6	47.3	13.5	0.3	34.0	0.6	100.0	13,511
Zone									
North Central	5.7	1.3	37.4	7.5	0.4	47.2	0.5	100.0	3,132
North East	1.8	0.6	42.9	16.6	0.4	36.6	1.1	100.0	2,608
North West	2.6	0.2	62.1	25.4	0.3	8.7	0.7	100.0	4,268
South East	10.3	2.2	51.8	8.9	0.7	25.5	0.5	100.0	2,444
South South	7.0	2.8	49.8	9.3	0.6	29.9	0.6	100.0	3,628
South West	11.0	3.7	60.0	12.2	0.4	11.7	0.9	100.0	4,841
Education									
No education	0.5	0.0	51.9	16.7	0.3	29.8	0.8	100.0	7,426
Primary	0.6	0.2	51.3	13.6	0.2	33.7	0.5	100.0	5,026
Secondary	5.3	3.8	58.7	13.8	0.6	17.2	0.6	100.0	6,554
More than secondary	50.2	7.5	33.4	3.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	100.0	1,916
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	0.0	41.3	13.0	0.2	44.6	0.8	100.0	3,765
Second	0.7	0.0	45.6	15.4	0.3	37.4	0.6	100.0	4,081
Middle	3.0	0.7	50.2	12.8	0.3	32.2	0.8	100.0	3,970
Fourth	8.6	2.2	60.7	15.1	0.5	12.4	0.6	100.0	4,269
Highest	17.7	5.8	60.3	13.0	0.9	1.5	0.8	100.0	4,836
Total	6.6	1.9	52.2	13.9	0.5	24.3	0.7	100.0	20,921

Among occupational categories, sales and services and agriculture are the most common for both women and men. Among women, the sales and services sector employs half (52 percent) of employed women and the agriculture sector employs 24 percent of women. Another 14 percent of women are engaged in skilled manual jobs. Table 3.6.2 shows that the highest proportion of men work in agriculture (40 percent), followed by sales and services (27 percent).

Table 3.6.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	1.7	0.7	14.9	18.6	13.2	50.1	0.7	100.0	1,227
20-24	5.3	1.9	23.2	22.8	6.9	39.0	0.9	100.0	1,626
25-29	7.9	1.9	31.7	20.5	2.3	35.1	0.7	100.0	2,160
30-34	9.3	1.7	32.9	18.8	0.7	35.7	0.8	100.0	1,978
35-39	11.4	1.9	29.6	16.9	0.1	39.4	0.7	100.0	1,772
40-44	12.6	1.5	25.8	16.9	0.2	42.3	0.6	100.0	1,397
45-49	15.1	2.2	24.7	16.0	0.0	41.4	0.6	100.0	1,158
Marital status									
Never married	7.6	2.1	25.9	22.8	7.7	33.1	0.9	100.0	4,150
Married or living together	9.8	1.5	27.9	16.6	0.3	43.2	0.7	100.0	6,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.1	1.6	26.5	15.8	0.8	47.1	0.0	100.0	233
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	3
Number of living children									
0	7.5	2.0	26.4	21.8	6.6	34.9	0.9	100.0	4,874
1-2	10.7	2.0	30.8	17.3	0.4	38.1	0.7	100.0	2,447
3-4	9.5	1.2	27.6	19.3	0.2	41.4	0.7	100.0	2,023
5+	10.0	1.3	23.8	13.2	0.1	51.2	0.4	100.0	1,974
Residence									
Urban	14.2	2.9	40.6	27.5	3.1	11.0	0.8	100.0	4,041
Rural	6.1	1.0	19.6	14.1	3.0	55.5	0.7	100.0	7,277
Zone									
North Central	8.1	1.3	15.9	11.8	7.3	55.0	0.6	100.0	1,806
North East	3.8	0.9	20.1	8.7	3.7	61.9	0.8	100.0	1,520
North West	6.3	1.4	23.2	11.7	3.3	53.3	0.7	100.0	2,852
South East	10.2	2.0	37.7	29.9	1.4	18.0	0.8	100.0	1,072
South South	10.9	2.3	35.8	28.1	1.2	21.2	0.5	100.0	1,778
South West	14.3	2.3	33.6	27.8	1.0	20.0	0.9	100.0	2,290
Education									
No education	1.0	0.7	16.3	7.5	0.6	73.3	0.7	100.0	2,548
Primary	2.2	0.6	26.0	21.3	1.5	47.8	0.7	100.0	2,547
Secondary	6.3	1.9	32.9	26.2	4.9	26.9	0.7	100.0	4,700
More than secondary	41.8	4.6	29.3	11.2	3.7	8.6	0.8	100.0	1,522
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.0	0.4	10.2	5.7	2.6	79.4	0.7	100.0	2,161
Second	3.1	0.4	13.8	10.5	2.8	68.4	1.0	100.0	2,080
Middle	6.0	1.3	25.9	18.1	4.0	44.3	0.4	100.0	2,059
Fourth	11.9	2.0	37.9	28.1	3.6	15.7	0.7	100.0	2,356
Highest	19.7	3.8	42.7	28.5	2.2	2.4	0.8	100.0	2,661
Total 15-49	9.0	1.7	27.1	18.9	3.0	39.6	0.7	100.0	11,317
50-59	11.1	1.8	24.8	13.0	0.5	48.3	0.5	100.0	1,638
Total men 15-59	9.2	1.7	26.8	18.1	2.7	40.7	0.7	100.0	12,955

Regardless of marital status, urban-rural residence, or number of living children, sales and services and agriculture are the most common occupations among both women and men. However, respondents with more than a secondary education (among both women and men) are more likely to be engaged in professional/technical/managerial jobs than in other occupations: 50 percent for women and 42 percent for men.

There is considerable variation by zone; for example, men in the northern zones are more likely to be in agriculture compared with those in the southern zones. Generally, women in the southern zones are more likely to be in professional/technical/managerial occupations than their northern counterparts. Engaging in professional/technical/managerial occupations is positively related to household economic status; for example, in households in the lowest wealth quintile 1 percent or less of women and men are engaged in professional/technical/managerial occupations, compared with 18 and 20 percent, respectively, in households in the highest wealth quintile.

3.7 EARNINGS, EMPLOYERS, AND CONTINUITY OF EMPLOYMENT

Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 show the distribution of women and men by type of earnings, type of employer, and the continuity of employment. Table 3.7.1 presents information separately on women engaged in agricultural work or non-agricultural work. The two sectors influence the type of earnings women receive, the type of employer, and the continuity of employment. Forty-six percent of women employed in agricultural work are not paid. Almost two-thirds of women in this sector are self-employed (63 percent) and 56 percent work seasonally. Among women employed in the non-agricultural sector, 83 percent earn cash only, 75 percent are self-employed, and 82 percent work all year.

Table 3.7.1 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or non-agricultura), Nigeria 2008

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Missing	Total
Type of earnings				
Cash only	23.4	82.8	71.0	68.3
Cash and in-kind	24.6	6.2	8.2	10.7
In-kind only	6.4	1.0	1.4	2.3
Not paid	45.5	9.6	10.1	18.3
Missing	0.1	0.4	9.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer				
Employed by family member	33.6	9.0	8.6	15.0
Employed by non-family member	3.5	15.5	16.4	12.6
Self-employed	62.9	75.2	66.7	72.2
Missing	0.1	0.3	8.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment				
All year	40.9	82.0	68.7	71.9
Seasonal	56.0	13.7	16.2	24.0
Occasional	2.8	3.9	4.6	3.6
Missing	0.3	0.5	10.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 12 months	5,081	15,692	149	20,921

Note: Total includes women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.7.2 shows that 58 percent of men employed in agricultural work are not paid. Sixty-five percent of men in agricultural work are self-employed and 53 percent work seasonally. Among men employed in the non-agricultural sector, 78 percent are paid in cash only, 55 percent are self-employed, and 85 percent work all year.

Table 3.7.2 Type of employment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or non-agricultural), Nigeria 2008

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Missing	Total
Type of earnings				
Cash only	20.8	77.8	49.2	54.4
Cash and in-kind	15.5	9.3	10.2	11.8
In-kind only	5.9	1.2	2.4	3.1
Not paid	57.7	11.6	27.8	30.5
Missing	0.1	0.1	10.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer				
Employed by family member	30.6	8.0	15.9	17.3
Employed by non-family member	3.9	37.0	28.1	23.4
Self-employed	65.4	54.9	46.7	59.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment				
All year	43.3	84.9	59.0	67.8
Seasonal	53.4	10.0	27.9	27.8
Occasional	2.7	4.9	2.3	4.0
Missing	0.6	0.3	10.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men employed during the past 12 months	5,274	7,591	90	12,955

Note: Total includes men with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

3.8 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance improves access to health care, thus promoting good health. Reasonable access to health care encourages individuals to seek health maintenance services more regularly than they otherwise would, thereby preventing potentially serious illnesses. Additionally, health insurance protects individuals from financial hardship that may result from large or unexpected medical bills. In Nigeria, health insurance can be obtained from private organisations or from government agencies.

Nigeria's National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established by Decree Number 35 of 1999. The scheme, identified as a tool for achieving health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), currently enrols only persons who are employees in the formal employment sector. However, as the scheme is mandated to offer universal coverage to all Nigerians by 2015, there are plans to extend health insurance schemes to the informal sector in the future.

Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 present information about specific types of insurance coverage for women and men by background characteristics. The tables show that the majority of women and men have no health insurance coverage (98 and 97 percent, respectively). Among all categories of insurance, employer-based insurance is used most commonly. However, only 2 percent of men and 1 percent of women are covered by this type of insurance. Women and men in urban areas (4 and 5 percent, respectively) and those in the highest wealth quintile (6 and 8 percent, respectively) are the most likely to have health insurance coverage. Level of education is also strongly associated with health care coverage.

Table 3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by type of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organization/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	No health insurance	Number of women
Age						
15-19	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.0	6,493
20-24	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	98.8	6,133
25-29	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	98.0	6,309
30-34	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	97.9	4,634
35-39	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	97.3	3,912
40-44	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	97.1	3,032
45-49	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	98.7	2,872
Residence						
Urban	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	96.4	11,934
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.2	21,451
Zone						
North Central	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	97.4	4,748
North East	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.5	4,262
North West	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.3	8,022
South East	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.3	4,091
South South	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	96.6	5,473
South West	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	97.3	6,789
Education						
No education	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	11,942
Primary	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.3	6,566
Secondary	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	98.0	11,904
More than secondary	8.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	89.8	2,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	6,194
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	6,234
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.5	6,341
Fourth	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	98.6	6,938
Highest	4.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	94.0	7,678
Total	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	98.2	33,385

Table 3.8.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by type of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organization/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	No health insurance	Number of men
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.1	2,532
20-24	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	98.2	2,378
25-29	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	97.2	2,459
30-34	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	96.8	2,058
35-39	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	95.4	1,794
40-44	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	95.4	1,413
45-49	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.8	96.2	1,174
Residence						
Urban	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	95.0	5,215
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	98.5	8,593
Zone						
North Central	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	97.2	2,065
North East	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1,645
North West	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	97.9	3,237
South East	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	97.6	1,448
South South	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	95.2	2,437
South West	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	96.7	2,977
Education						
No education	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	2,597
Primary	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.3	2,761
Secondary	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	97.7	6,470
More than secondary	7.9	0.7	1.1	1.5	89.0	1,979
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	2,275
Second	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.6	2,332
Middle	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	98.8	2,570
Fourth	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	97.2	3,163
Highest	5.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	92.5	3,468
Total 15-49	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	97.2	13,808
50-59	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	96.7	1,678
Total men 15-59	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	97.1	15,486

3.9 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS

During the 2008 NDHS, respondents were asked if they had ever heard of tuberculosis (TB), a major public health concern worldwide. Women and men were also asked about how TB is spread, whether the disease is curable and through what methods, and several other TB-related questions. Additionally, respondents were asked whether or not they would want other people to know if a family member had TB.

Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 present information on knowledge and attitudes concerning TB for women and men age 15-49, by background characteristics. Although knowledge of TB is high among both women and men, it is substantially higher among men (84 percent) than women (71 percent). Among all respondents who report having heard of TB, 59 percent of women and 72 percent of men reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing. Knowledge of TB transmission increases with level of education and wealth quintile among both women and men.

Among women and men who have heard of TB, 72 percent of women and 87 percent of men believe that it can be cured. Women are more likely than men to want to conceal the fact that a family member has TB (21 and 18 percent, respectively).

Table 3.9.1 Knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Among all women		Among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women
Age						
15-19	59.2	6,493	57.7	69.2	24.3	3,846
20-24	69.9	6,133	58.3	72.2	22.6	4,287
25-29	73.3	6,309	59.1	73.1	20.6	4,622
30-34	74.8	4,634	60.1	73.6	19.2	3,465
35-39	76.1	3,912	58.4	72.9	18.6	2,975
40-44	76.5	3,032	61.0	73.5	18.9	2,319
45-49	76.3	2,872	57.7	69.1	16.4	2,191
Residence						
Urban	82.0	11,934	65.8	77.5	22.2	9,786
Rural	64.9	21,451	53.9	68.1	19.4	13,919
Zone						
North Central	58.9	4,748	67.2	76.2	22.4	2,798
North East	67.9	4,262	49.5	59.5	19.1	2,895
North West	63.4	8,022	44.8	64.5	20.3	5,089
South East	93.0	4,091	55.5	81.9	20.2	3,805
South South	73.3	5,473	70.5	77.2	22.6	4,014
South West	75.2	6,789	66.9	72.8	19.4	5,104
Education						
No education	56.8	11,942	45.6	58.8	20.0	6,777
Primary	71.6	6,566	55.8	70.7	19.0	4,700
Secondary	79.0	11,904	63.9	77.5	21.6	9,404
More than secondary	95.0	2,974	78.8	87.6	21.0	2,824
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	55.9	6,194	44.6	58.8	22.9	3,460
Second	60.6	6,234	49.7	63.9	20.6	3,775
Middle	70.0	6,341	56.0	71.0	17.5	4,436
Fourth	78.5	6,938	63.1	76.7	18.4	5,445
Highest	85.8	7,678	70.0	80.4	23.2	6,589
Total	71.0	33,385	58.8	72.0	20.6	23,705

Table 3.9.2 Knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Among all men		Among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men
Age						
15-19	65.7	2,532	70.5	84.8	23.9	1,664
20-24	82.2	2,378	72.3	86.8	20.9	1,956
25-29	86.7	2,459	71.3	86.9	17.5	2,131
30-34	89.0	2,058	72.2	87.9	16.3	1,831
35-39	89.7	1,794	73.6	89.0	14.3	1,609
40-44	90.8	1,413	70.8	87.0	12.7	1,283
45-49	91.8	1,174	71.8	85.2	13.8	1,078
Residence						
Urban	90.2	5,215	77.7	89.7	17.7	4,702
Rural	79.7	8,593	67.7	84.9	17.4	6,850
Zone						
North Central	80.2	2,065	80.3	88.5	11.1	1,656
North East	77.9	1,645	78.7	83.5	28.3	1,282
North West	81.6	3,237	62.7	83.6	26.3	2,642
South East	88.1	1,448	71.6	87.7	20.5	1,275
South South	82.7	2,437	63.0	88.6	12.0	2,017
South West	90.0	2,977	79.0	88.9	10.2	2,681
Education						
No education	73.1	2,597	58.6	76.1	24.0	1,898
Primary	79.9	2,761	67.1	84.7	18.5	2,207
Secondary	85.2	6,470	72.7	88.9	16.3	5,513
More than secondary	97.8	1,979	87.7	94.0	13.4	1,935
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.4	2,275	60.4	77.5	21.8	1,692
Second	79.8	2,332	66.1	82.7	21.1	1,862
Middle	81.7	2,570	71.3	87.9	16.6	2,099
Fourth	85.5	3,163	75.4	89.3	16.4	2,705
Highest	92.1	3,468	78.5	91.5	14.6	3,194
Total 15-49	83.7	13,808	71.8	86.9	17.5	11,552
50-59	91.9	1,678	68.8	85.0	10.1	1,542
Total men 15-59	84.6	15,486	71.5	86.6	16.6	13,094

3.10 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco is used in various ways. It is dried and rolled into cigarettes and cigars for smoking, shredded and inserted into pipes (also for smoking), and finely pulverised for inhalation as *snuff*. Smoking has been shown to have significant adverse health effects including increased risk of respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses, both for the individual smoker and for other people exposed to second-hand or "environmental" tobacco smoke (WHO, 2002). Information on women's and men's use of tobacco was collected during the 2008 NDHS. Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2 show the percentage of women and men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes, a pipe, or use other forms of tobacco. Additionally, Table 3.10.2 shows the percent distribution of male cigarette smokers age 15-49 by the number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours, according to background characteristics.

The majority of women (99 percent) and men (89 percent) reported that they do not use tobacco. Less than 1 percent of women reported using tobacco. Among men age 15-49, 14 percent reported use of tobacco products, with those smoking cigarettes constituting 9 percent. Cigarette smoking among men is highest in age group 30-34 (13 percent). By level of education, tobacco use is highest among men with a primary education (22 percent).

Table 3.10.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products, by background characteristics and maternity status, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco	Number of women	Number of cigarette smokers
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.7	6,493	1
20-24	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.6	6,133	5
25-29	0.2	0.0	0.2	99.5	6,309	15
30-34	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.5	4,634	7
35-39	0.3	0.1	0.7	98.9	3,912	11
40-44	0.5	0.2	1.0	98.3	3,032	15
45-49	0.3	0.2	1.8	97.7	2,872	10
Residence						
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.2	99.5	11,934	20
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.6	99.1	21,451	44
Zone						
North Central	0.6	0.3	1.3	98.0	4,748	27
North East	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.6	4,262	6
North West	0.2	0.0	0.3	99.5	8,022	12
South East	0.2	0.0	1.2	98.5	4,091	7
South South	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.5	5,473	8
South West	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.7	6,789	4
Education						
No education	0.2	0.1	1.0	98.6	11,942	27
Primary	0.3	0.1	0.5	99.1	6,566	17
Secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	11,904	13
More than secondary	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.6	2,974	8
Maternity status						
Pregnant	0.1	0.0	0.5	99.3	3,494	4
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	0.1	0.1	0.3	99.4	8,702	12
Neither	0.2	0.1	0.5	99.1	21,189	48
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.3	0.2	1.0	98.5	6,194	18
Second	0.2	0.1	0.8	98.9	6,234	9
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.5	99.3	6,341	12
Fourth	0.2	0.0	0.3	99.5	6,938	16
Highest	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.8	7,678	9
Total	0.2	0.1	0.5	99.2	33,385	64

Table 3.10.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in past 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco	Number of men	Number of cigarettes in the past 24 hours: 0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of cigarette smokers
Age													
15-19	1.4	0.1	0.8	98.0	2,532	(0.0)	(46.8)	(34.2)	(4.7)	(3.9)	(10.5)	100.0	36
20-24	6.0	0.5	2.5	92.8	2,378	4.3	29.5	39.6	10.5	14.7	1.4	100.0	142
25-29	12.0	0.9	3.2	86.3	2,459	3.8	25.7	40.1	10.5	16.2	3.7	100.0	294
30-34	12.6	0.9	4.0	85.0	2,058	1.9	23.2	40.7	17.2	15.8	1.2	100.0	260
35-39	11.0	0.5	4.8	85.7	1,794	5.7	23.1	40.9	12.9	15.8	1.7	100.0	197
40-44	12.4	2.0	7.4	81.7	1,413	2.2	19.8	35.2	18.2	23.0	1.6	100.0	175
45-49	10.4	0.7	8.5	82.5	1,174	0.0	23.5	43.2	13.1	17.7	2.4	100.0	122
Residence													
Urban	8.5	0.7	3.1	89.4	5,215	4.2	21.0	41.6	13.0	17.6	2.6	100.0	444
Rural	9.1	0.7	4.3	87.9	8,593	2.4	26.9	38.7	13.8	16.1	2.2	100.0	783
Zone													
North Central	9.6	0.9	8.0	84.4	2,065	1.0	23.8	40.1	13.7	16.7	4.7	100.0	199
North East	6.1	1.3	3.5	91.2	1,645	1.1	22.5	40.4	10.4	22.8	2.8	100.0	101
North West	6.3	1.5	1.2	93.4	3,237	2.0	13.3	34.8	14.9	34.0	1.0	100.0	204
South East	12.4	0.1	9.2	80.3	1,448	4.6	32.4	40.1	10.4	9.8	2.7	100.0	179
South South	12.1	0.3	3.2	86.2	2,437	6.8	32.1	39.3	11.7	9.1	1.0	100.0	296
South West	8.4	0.2	1.9	90.4	2,977	0.8	21.6	43.4	17.7	13.9	2.7	100.0	249
Education													
No education	7.9	1.0	4.0	89.4	2,597	2.4	19.2	35.1	16.0	25.3	2.0	100.0	206
Primary	13.0	1.3	7.5	81.5	2,761	1.7	22.7	45.0	13.9	14.6	2.2	100.0	360
Secondary	8.0	0.4	2.8	90.3	6,470	3.2	29.5	39.8	11.6	13.0	2.9	100.0	518
More than secondary	7.3	0.6	2.1	91.2	1,979	7.0	20.5	33.0	15.7	22.6	1.1	100.0	144
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	9.0	0.8	5.3	87.2	2,275	1.7	21.5	43.3	11.5	21.5	0.5	100.0	205
Second	9.1	1.2	4.7	87.6	2,332	2.5	24.4	40.0	15.8	12.3	5.0	100.0	211
Middle	9.4	0.6	4.6	87.2	2,570	1.8	29.9	35.8	13.6	17.0	1.9	100.0	241
Fourth	9.5	0.8	3.2	88.8	3,163	4.0	24.8	42.9	10.5	15.6	2.2	100.0	300
Highest	7.8	0.4	2.3	90.6	3,468	4.6	22.8	36.7	16.3	17.3	2.2	100.0	270
Total 15-49	8.9	0.7	3.9	88.5	13,808	3.1	24.8	39.7	13.5	16.7	2.3	100.0	1,227
50-59	9.5	0.5	9.5	82.3	1,678	0.9	17.6	46.7	10.8	21.9	2.2	100.0	160
Total men 15-59	9.0	0.7	4.5	87.8	15,486	2.8	23.9	40.5	13.2	17.3	2.3	100.0	1,387

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-29 unweighted cases.

FERTILITY LEVELS, TRENDS, AND DIFFERENTIALS 4

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at a number of fertility indicators including levels, patterns, and trends in both current and cumulative fertility; the length of birth intervals; and the age at which women begin childbearing. Information on current and cumulative fertility is essential to monitoring population growth. The data on birth intervals are important because short intervals are associated with higher childhood mortality. The age at which childbearing begins can also have a major impact on the health and wellbeing of both the mother and the child.

Data on childbearing patterns were collected in the 2008 NDHS in several ways. First, each woman was asked a series of questions on the number of sons and daughters currently living with her, the number living elsewhere, and the number who were born alive and later died. Next, a complete history of all of the woman's births was obtained, including the name, sex, month and year of birth, age, and survival status for each of the births. For living children, a question was asked about whether the child was living in the household or away. For dead children, the age at death was recorded. Finally, information was collected on whether female respondents were pregnant at the time of the survey.[1]

4.2 CURRENT FERTILITY

The level of current fertility is one of the most important topics in this report because of its direct relevance to population policies and programmes. Measures of current fertility presented in this chapter include age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), the total fertility rate (TFR), the general fertility rate (GFR), and the crude birth rate (CBR). The rates are generally presented for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey, determined from the date of interview and a child's birth date. A three-year period is chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, to reduce sampling error, and to avoid problems of the displacement of births.

Age-specific fertility rates show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for the ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey and classifying them by the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period. The TFR refers to the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The GFR represents the number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age. The CBR is the number of live births per 1,000 population. The latter two measures are based on the birth history data for the three-year period before the survey and the age-sex distribution of the household population.

Current fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey are presented in Table 4.1 for the country as a whole and by urban-rural residence. The 2008 NDHS results indicate that the TFR is 5.7 births per woman. This means that, on average, a Nigerian woman will give birth to 5.7 children by the end of her childbearing years. The current TFR of 5.7 is the same as that reported for the 2003 NDHS. Fertility peaks in age group 25-29 with 265 births per 1,000 women and declines thereafter

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 4.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rate, the general fertility rate and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Nigeria 2008

Age group	Residence Urban	Residence Rural	Total
15-19	70	148	121
20-24	177	254	225
25-29	245	277	265
30-34	223	252	241
35-39	130	177	161
40-44	60	101	87
45-49	36	48	44
TFR (15-49)	4.7	6.3	5.7
GFR	162	212	194
CBR	36.8	42.5	40.6

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR = Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR = General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

The general fertility rate is 194, which means that there were 194 births for every 1,000 women during the three-year period preceding the survey. Table 4.1 shows that the crude birth rate was 40.6 per 1,000 population for the same period.

Rural areas have a much higher TFR than urban areas (6.3 compared with 4.7) and there are large urban-rural differences in ASFRs for all age groups. The largest variations are in age groups 15-19 and 20-24; in these groups the rates for rural women exceed those for urban women by 78 and 77 births per thousand women, respectively. Figure 4.1 shows age-specific fertility rates by urban-rural residence.

Figure 4.1 **Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Urban-Rural Residence**

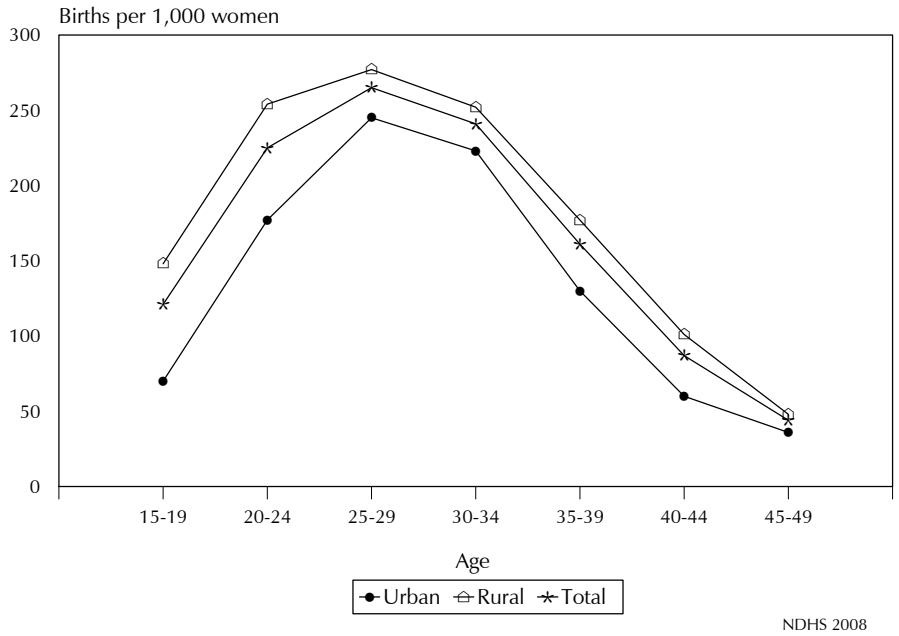
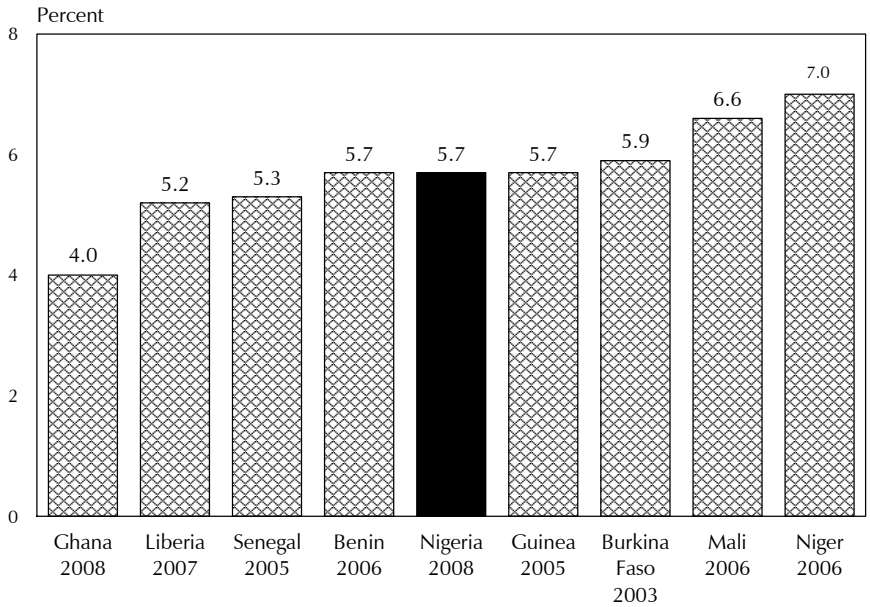


Figure 4.2 shows the fertility levels of selected countries in West Africa. Nigeria's fertility rate falls roughly in the middle of this group of countries whose TFRs range from 4.0 in Ghana to 7.0 in Niger.

Figure 4.2 **Total Fertility Rates of Selected West African Countries**



Source: MEASURE DHS Stat Compiler

4.3 FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS

Table 4.2 presents several fertility indicators (the TFR, the percentage of women who are currently pregnant, and the mean number of births among women age 40-49), by background characteristics. These indicators provide a basis for inferring long-term trends in fertility by comparing the TFR with the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 (CEB). The latter indicator summarises the fertility behaviour of older women who are nearing the end of their reproductive period. It serves as an indicator of average completed fertility for women who began childbearing in the three decades preceding the survey. If fertility is stable over time in a population, the TFR and the mean number of children ever born for women age 40-49 will be similar. If fertility levels have been falling, the TFR will be lower than the mean number of children ever born. The mean number of children ever born in Nigeria to women age 40-49 is 6.5. This is about one child more than the current TFR, suggesting that fertility has decreased over the past few decades. Some caution should be taken when assessing trends in fertility from comparison of the TFR and mean number of children ever born because older women may understate their total childbearing experience.

Table 4.2 shows the variations in the TFR by residence, zone, education, and wealth quintile. Figure 4.3 shows the variations in TFR by zone. The more urbanised zones, South East (4.8), South South (4.7), and South West (4.5), have lower fertility rates than the three northern zones, which are mostly rural. The highest TFR is seen in North West (7.3), followed by North East (7.2). The TFR decreases with increasing level of education. Women with more than secondary education have a TFR of 2.9, compared with women with no education who have a TFR of 7.3. Women in the highest wealth quintile have an average of three children fewer than women in the lowest quintile (4.0 and 7.1 births per woman, respectively).

Table 4.2 shows that 11 percent of interviewed women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey. The percentage of women who are currently pregnant provides another measure of current fertility, although it is recognised that the survey may not capture all pregnancies because some women may not know they are pregnant or may be reluctant to report early-stage pregnancies.

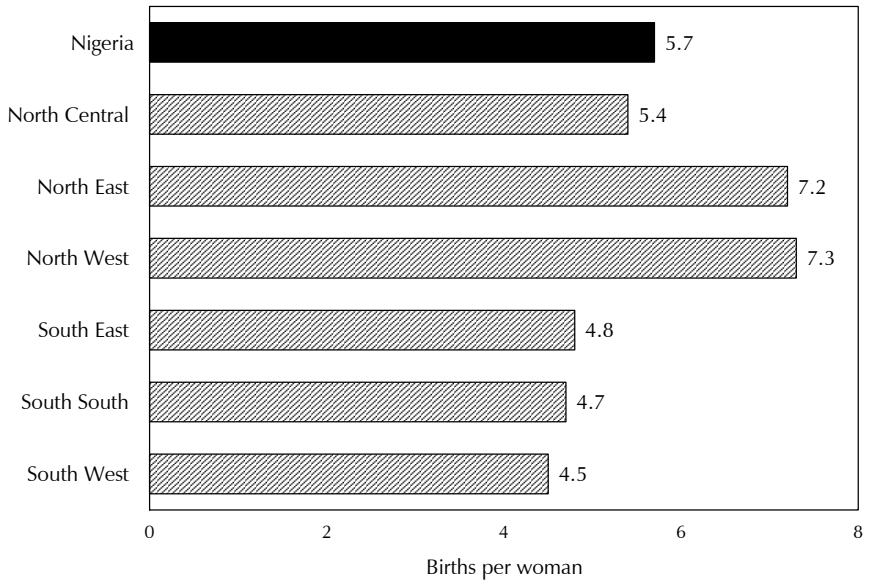
Table 4.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	4.7	9.0	5.7
Rural	6.3	11.3	6.9
Zone			
North Central	5.4	10.4	6.4
North East	7.2	12.6	7.5
North West	7.3	13.5	7.7
South East	4.8	8.8	5.8
South South	4.7	8.5	6.2
South West	4.5	8.2	5.0
Education			
No education	7.3	12.6	7.3
Primary	6.5	11.6	6.6
Secondary	4.7	8.3	5.1
More than secondary	2.9	8.4	4.1
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.1	13.3	7.3
Second	7.0	11.5	7.3
Middle	5.9	10.5	6.7
Fourth	5.0	8.7	6.3
Highest	4.0	8.8	4.8
Total	5.7	10.5	6.5

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Figure 4.3 **Fertility Differentials by Zone**



NDHS 2008

4.4 FERTILITY TRENDS

Table 4.3 uses information from the retrospective birth histories obtained from the 2008 NDHS respondents to examine trends in age-specific fertility rates for successive five-year periods before the survey. To calculate these rates, births are classified according to the period of time in which the birth occurred and the mother's age at the time of the birth. Because birth histories were not collected for women age 50 and older, the rates for older age groups become progressively more truncated for periods more distant from the survey date. For example, rates cannot be calculated for women age 45-49 for the period 5-9 years or more preceding the survey because women in that age group would have been 50 years or older at the time of the survey.

Table 4.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Nigeria 2008

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	123	140	140	144
20-24	231	249	254	256
25-29	269	287	297	288
30-34	243	265	266	[289]
35-39	163	196	[216]	-
40-44	91	[130]	-	-
45-49	[45]	-	-	-

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

The results in Table 4.3 show that fertility decreased steadily in all age groups over the 20 years preceding the survey. Another way to examine fertility trends is to compare current estimates with earlier surveys and censuses. Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3 show estimates of ASFRs from the 1991 Census, the 2003 NDHS, and the 2008 NDHS.

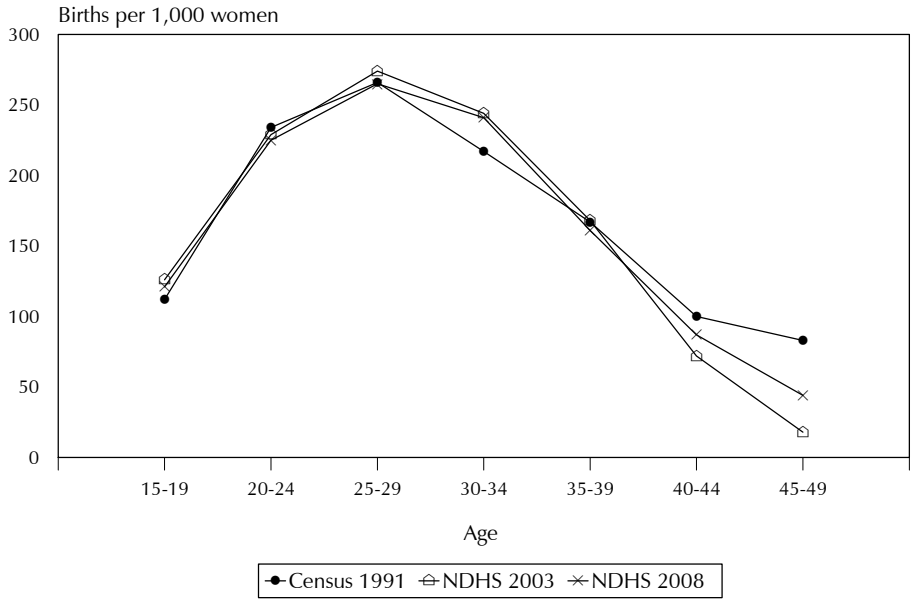
Table 4.4 .Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates, various sources

Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates from the 1991 Census, 2003 NDHS, and 2008 NDHS

Age group	Census 1991	NDHS 2003	NDHS 2008
15-19	112	126	121
20-24	234	229	225
25-29	266	274	265
30-34	217	244	241
35-39	167	168	161
40-44	100	72	87
45-49	83	18	44
TFR 15-49	5.9	5.7	5.7

Note: The ASFRs for the 1991 Census were adjusted using Trussell Variant (see NPC, 1998).
Sources: 1991: NPC, 1998; 2003: NPC, 2003

Figure 4.4 **Trends in Age-Specific Fertility Rates, 1991-2008**



4.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of all women and currently married women by the number of children ever born, according to five-year age groups. The table also shows the mean number of children ever born and the mean number of living children. Information on the number of children ever born reflects the accumulation of births over a woman's entire reproductive period (parity) and therefore has limited reference to current fertility levels, particularly when the country has experienced a decline in fertility. However, as an indicator, the number of children ever born to all women is useful for observing how average family size varies across age groups, and for observing the level of primary infertility. Comparison of the mean number of children ever born to all women and the mean number of living children shows the cumulative effects of mortality during the childbearing period.

More than three-fourths of women age 15-19 (82 percent) have never given birth (Table 4.5). However, this proportion declines to 9 percent for women age 30-34 and 5 percent or less among women age 35 and older, indicating that childbearing among Nigerian women is nearly universal. On average, Nigerian women nearing the end of their reproductive years have attained a parity of about seven (6.9) children.

The same pattern is seen for currently married women, except that the mean number of children ever born is higher (4.0 children) compared with all women (3.1 children). The difference in the mean number of children ever born between all women and currently married women can be attributed to a substantial proportion of young and unmarried women in the former category who exhibit lower fertility.

The percentage of women in their forties who have never had children is an indicator of the level of primary infertility—that is, the proportion of women who are unable to bear children at all. Voluntary childlessness is rare in Nigeria; therefore, it is likely that married women with no births are unable to have children. The 2008 NDHS results suggest that primary infertility is low, with 3 percent of all women unable to have children. It should be noted, however, that this estimate of primary infertility does not include women who have had one or more births, but who are unable to have more children (secondary infertility).

Table 4.5 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Nigeria 2008

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	82.0	13.4	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,493	0.23	0.21
20-24	43.1	20.5	19.0	11.1	4.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,133	1.19	1.01
25-29	19.9	13.7	16.7	18.8	15.3	9.4	4.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,309	2.51	2.14
30-34	8.5	7.5	12.1	15.4	15.7	15.3	11.8	7.2	4.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	4,634	3.95	3.26
35-39	4.8	3.7	7.0	10.2	13.7	14.7	13.4	11.1	10.2	5.9	5.3	100.0	3,912	5.26	4.26
40-44	3.4	2.7	5.1	7.6	10.6	13.2	12.3	11.9	10.7	8.3	14.2	100.0	3,032	6.17	4.90
45-49	2.6	2.8	2.9	5.7	8.6	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.1	9.4	21.4	100.0	2,872	6.86	5.22
Total	29.9	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.2	8.0	6.1	4.7	3.8	2.5	3.9	100.0	33,385	3.05	2.48
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	45.7	38.9	12.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,863	0.72	0.63
20-24	13.0	28.5	30.0	18.2	7.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,659	1.88	1.59
25-29	6.8	14.3	19.3	22.5	18.3	11.4	4.9	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,112	2.98	2.54
30-34	4.0	6.9	12.2	16.0	16.8	16.3	12.9	7.8	4.4	1.9	0.9	100.0	4,173	4.21	3.48
35-39	3.0	3.1	6.5	10.2	13.8	15.3	13.9	11.5	10.9	6.2	5.6	100.0	3,575	5.45	4.41
40-44	2.4	2.4	4.7	6.9	10.5	13.4	12.4	12.3	11.1	8.6	15.3	100.0	2,711	6.35	5.02
45-49	2.1	2.3	2.8	5.8	8.2	11.1	11.7	11.6	12.2	9.0	23.3	100.0	2,484	7.02	5.31
Total	8.8	12.8	13.8	13.7	12.3	10.7	8.2	6.2	5.1	3.2	5.2	100.0	23,578	4.04	3.27

4.6 BIRTH INTERVALS

A birth interval is defined as the period of time between two successive live births. Information about birth intervals is important in understanding health status of young children. Research has shown that short birth intervals (<24 months) are associated with poor health outcomes, especially during infancy. Children born too soon after a previous birth, especially if the interval between the births is less than two years, have an increased risk of sickness and death at an early age. Longer birth intervals (more than two years), on the other hand, contribute to improved health status for both the mother and child.

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of second- and higher-order births in the five years preceding the survey by the number of months since the previous birth, according to background characteristics. The median number of months since the last birth is also shown.

Table 4.6 shows that 8 percent of births are less than 18 months apart and 24 percent have an interval of less than two years. Two in five births (38 percent) are born 24-35 months after the previous birth, and 20 percent are born 36-47 months after the previous birth. The median birth interval is 31.4 months, roughly the same as the median birth interval in the 2003 NDHS (31.2 months). Thirty-eight percent of all non-first births occur at least 36 months after the previous birth.

The median number of months since the preceding birth increases markedly with age, from 26.6 months among mothers age 15-19 to 37.8 months among mothers age 40-49. The median birth interval does not vary much by birth order or sex of the preceding birth. However, there are notable variations in the median birth interval according to survival of the preceding birth and zone.

The median birth interval is higher (32.4 months) if the preceding birth's survival status is living rather than dead (26.4 months). Variation by zone shows that the median birth interval ranges from 27.7 months among women in South East to 34.7 months among women in South West. There is little variation in the median birth interval by educational attainment or wealth quintile.

Table 4.6 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	17.1	22.0	45.6	12.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	347	26.6
20-29	8.7	18.5	42.4	19.1	6.6	4.7	100.0	9,770	29.3
30-39	7.2	14.7	36.6	21.2	9.4	10.9	100.0	9,674	32.9
40-49	5.1	11.4	29.7	21.8	11.5	20.5	100.0	2,902	37.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.0	15.8	38.6	20.0	8.3	9.4	100.0	11,570	31.3
Female	7.5	16.3	38.1	20.5	8.5	9.2	100.0	11,124	31.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.3	15.0	39.7	21.5	8.8	9.7	100.0	19,004	32.4
Dead	20.4	21.1	31.6	13.8	6.1	7.0	100.0	3,690	26.4
Birth order									
2-3	7.8	17.2	39.7	19.3	7.4	8.6	100.0	9,295	30.5
4-6	7.3	15.1	38.1	20.9	9.0	9.7	100.0	8,699	32.2
7+	8.6	15.5	36.0	21.0	9.1	9.8	100.0	4,701	31.8
Residence									
Urban	7.5	16.2	38.6	19.3	8.3	10.0	100.0	6,516	31.2
Rural	7.8	16.0	38.2	20.6	8.4	9.0	100.0	16,178	31.4
Zone									
North Central	5.5	14.2	36.9	22.4	9.4	11.6	100.0	3,096	33.5
North East	8.0	17.1	39.6	20.9	7.8	6.6	100.0	3,863	30.5
North West	8.0	16.6	39.5	20.4	8.1	7.4	100.0	7,363	30.8
South East	12.3	22.2	36.9	15.5	5.7	7.6	100.0	2,122	27.7
South South	9.0	16.3	37.9	17.8	8.3	10.7	100.0	2,845	30.4
South West	5.1	11.2	37.0	22.3	10.4	14.0	100.0	3,406	34.7
Education									
No education	7.5	16.5	39.0	20.6	8.1	8.3	100.0	11,149	31.2
Primary	7.4	15.0	38.4	21.0	8.5	9.6	100.0	5,558	31.8
Secondary	8.7	16.1	37.1	18.8	9.1	10.1	100.0	4,993	31.0
More than secondary	8.4	16.2	36.7	18.5	6.6	13.8	100.0	995	32.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.5	15.8	38.5	21.6	8.4	8.1	100.0	5,424	31.5
Second	7.8	16.7	39.1	20.6	7.3	8.5	100.0	5,379	31.0
Middle	7.8	15.7	38.5	19.8	8.7	9.5	100.0	4,475	31.4
Fourth	7.7	15.3	38.3	20.2	9.0	9.5	100.0	3,882	31.8
Highest	8.1	16.4	36.9	18.1	8.7	11.7	100.0	3,534	31.1
Total	7.8	16.0	38.3	20.2	8.4	9.3	100.0	22,694	31.4

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

4.7 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and welfare of the mother and child. In some societies, the delay of first births as a result of an increase in the age at marriage has contributed to a decrease in fertility. Table 4.7 shows the percentage of women who have given birth by specific ages, according to age at the time of the survey. Overall, the median age at first birth for women age 25-49 in Nigeria is 20.4 years. The median age at first birth has increased from 19.8 years for women age 45-49 to 20.9 years for women age 25-29.

In Nigeria, 9 percent of women age 25-49 have given birth by age 15, and 47 percent have become mothers by age 20. Comparing the proportions of women who have given birth by age 15 across age groups provides another way to view trends in age at first birth over time. Whereas 3 percent of women age 15-19 gave birth by age 15, the corresponding proportion for women age 45-49 is 9 percent. This reduction in the percentage of women giving birth early supports the findings that age at first childbirth has been increasing slowly.

Table 4.7 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	3.0	na	na	na	na	82.0	6,493	a
20-24	6.5	27.7	42.9	na	na	43.1	6,133	a
25-29	6.9	28.5	44.1	57.6	72.0	19.9	6,309	20.9
30-34	8.3	31.5	46.3	60.1	74.8	8.5	4,634	20.5
35-39	8.9	31.5	46.5	61.4	76.6	4.8	3,912	20.4
40-44	11.2	35.5	50.3	65.1	79.6	3.4	3,032	20.0
45-49	8.9	34.1	51.5	65.6	79.8	2.6	2,872	19.8
20-49	8.0	30.7	46.1	na	na	17.3	26,892	a
25-49	8.5	31.5	47.0	61.0	75.7	9.7	20,759	20.4

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.8 shows the median age at first birth across age cohorts for key sub-groups of women. The measures are presented for women age 25-49 to ensure that half of the women have already had a birth. Urban women age 25-49 have a higher median age at first birth (22.3 years) than their rural counterparts (19.5 years). A comparison of the zones shows that the median age at first birth for women age 25-49 ranges from 18.2 years in North East and 18.3 years in North West to 23.6 years in South East.

The median age at first birth increases with level of education. Women with no education have their first birth at a median age of 18.3 years, while women who have attended secondary education have a median age at first birth of 22.8 years, a difference of almost five years. There is also a positive correlation between age at first birth and wealth quintile. As the socioeconomic status of households increases, so does the median age at first birth (from 18.5 to 24.1 years).

Table 4.8 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 (25-49) years, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	a	23.5	22.8	21.8	21.0	20.8	a	22.3
Rural	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.8	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.5
Zone								
North Central	a	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.3	19.7	a	20.0
North East	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.3	18.1	18.8	18.2	18.2
North West	18.1	18.3	18.0	18.7	17.9	18.8	18.3	18.3
South East	a	a	24.9	23.2	22.2	21.0	a	23.6
South South	a	23.3	22.3	20.5	19.3	19.3	a	21.4
South West	a	23.5	22.9	22.7	22.3	21.3	a	22.7
Education								
No education	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.8	18.3	18.9	18.2	18.3
Primary	18.9	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.5	19.7
Secondary	a	23.2	23.0	22.3	21.8	22.2	a	22.8
More than secondary	a	a	28.1	26.7	25.1	23.8	a	a
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.2	18.4	18.1	18.6	18.6	18.9	18.4	18.5
Second	18.3	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.0	19.3	18.7	18.8
Middle	a	19.8	19.5	19.7	19.7	20.0	19.9	19.7
Fourth	a	22.1	21.6	21.0	19.5	19.6	a	21.1
Highest	a	a	24.8	23.6	22.4	21.4	a	24.1
Total	a	20.9	20.5	20.4	20.0	19.8	a	20.4

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

4.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. Additional childbearing during the teenage years frequently has adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, because women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to curtail their education. Table 4.9 shows the percentage of women age 15-19 who are mothers or who are pregnant with their first child.

Overall, 23 percent of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 18 percent have had a child and 5 percent are pregnant with their first child. A larger proportion of teenagers in rural areas (29 percent) have begun childbearing compared with teenagers in urban areas (12 percent). A comparison of the geopolitical zones shows that North West has the largest proportion (45 percent) of teenagers who have started childbearing, while South East (8 percent) and South West (9 percent) have the lowest proportions. The percentage of teenagers who have started childbearing decreases with increasing level of education. Teenagers with no education are more than twice as likely to start childbearing early as those with primary education (55 and 27 percent, respectively), and only 3 percent of teenagers with more than secondary education have begun childbearing. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely to have started childbearing as those in the middle wealth quintile (46 and 21 percent, respectively) and almost 10 times as likely as those in the highest wealth quintile.

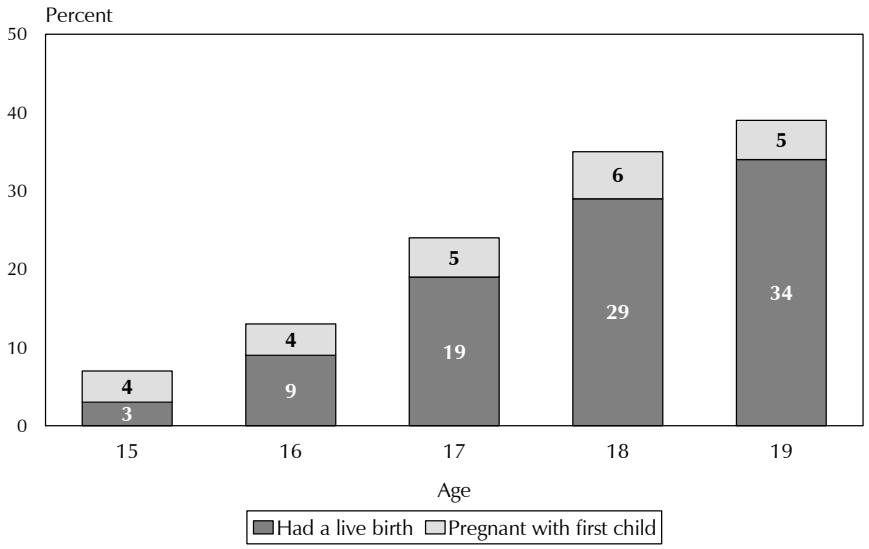
The 2008 NDHS findings on teenage pregnancy and motherhood by age are shown in Figure 4.4. The rates for teen motherhood increase steadily from age 15 to 19, with especially large increases between the ages of 16 and 17 and between the ages of 17 and 18.

Table 4.9 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who: Have had a live birth	Percentage who: Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15	2.8	3.5	6.3	1,555
16	8.9	4.1	13.0	1,211
17	18.9	5.3	24.2	1,130
18	29.4	6.3	35.7	1,595
19	33.6	4.7	38.4	1,002
Residence				
Urban	8.9	3.1	12.0	2,268
Rural	22.9	5.8	28.7	4,225
Zone				
North Central	17.1	5.1	22.2	959
North East	31.1	8.3	39.3	856
North West	34.7	9.9	44.6	1,379
South East	6.3	1.8	8.1	852
South South	10.4	1.5	11.9	1,127
South West	6.9	1.9	8.8	1,321
Education				
No education	44.0	11.2	55.3	1,604
Primary	21.0	5.5	26.5	950
Secondary	6.8	2.1	8.9	3,864
More than secondary	2.7	0.0	2.7	76
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.7	10.1	45.8	1,140
Second	26.3	6.3	32.5	1,207
Middle	16.2	4.5	20.7	1,344
Fourth	13.0	2.7	15.8	1,411
Highest	3.1	1.7	4.9	1,390
Total	18.0	4.8	22.9	6,493

Figure 4.5 **Percentage of Teenagers Who Have Begun Childbearing and Who Are Pregnant With Their First Child, by Age**



NDHS 2008

FAMILY PLANNING 5

Family planning refers to a conscious effort by a couple to limit or space the number of children they want to have through the use of contraceptive methods. This chapter presents results from the 2008 NDHS on a number of aspects of contraception including knowledge of specific contraceptive methods, attitudes and behaviour regarding contraceptive use, ever use and current use, sources of contraceptive methods, and cost of methods. The focus in this chapter is on women who are sexually active because these women have the greatest risk of exposure to pregnancy and the need for regulating their fertility. However, the results of interviews with men are presented alongside those with women because men play an equally important role in the realisation of reproductive health and family planning decisions and behaviour. Comparisons are also made, where feasible, with findings from previous surveys to evaluate changes in the contraceptive measures over time in Nigeria.[1]

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Information on knowledge and use of family planning methods was obtained from female and male respondents by asking them to mention ways or methods by which a couple can delay or avoid pregnancy. If the respondent failed to mention a particular method spontaneously, the interviewer described the method and asked whether the respondent had heard of it. For each method known, respondents were asked if they had ever used the method. Respondents who reported ever use of family planning were asked whether they or their partners were using a method at the time of the survey.

Contraceptive methods are classified as modern or traditional methods. Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, the pill, intra-uterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Methods such as rhythm (periodic abstinence) and withdrawal are grouped as traditional methods. Provision was also made in the questionnaire to record any other methods mentioned by the respondent, including folk methods.

Table 5.1 shows that knowledge of any contraceptive method is widespread in Nigeria, with 72 percent of all women and 90 percent of all men knowing at least one method of contraception. Modern methods are more widely known than traditional methods; 71 percent of all women know of a modern method while only 36 percent know a traditional method. Among modern methods for women, the male condom is the most commonly known method (58 percent). Foam/jelly and the diaphragm are the least known modern methods, 6 percent for both. Sexually active unmarried women are more likely to know of a contraceptive method than currently married women (95 percent compared with 68 percent, respectively).

Among traditional methods, withdrawal and rhythm are the most commonly known among all women (25 percent). Overall, women know a mean of 3.5 contraceptive methods. Like women, a larger proportion of all men (90 percent) know a modern method than a traditional method (58 percent). Similar to women, the most commonly known modern method among all men is the male condom (86 percent). Withdrawal is the most commonly known traditional method (50 percent). It is worth noting that knowledge of implants is similar for both men and women (10 and 11 percent, respectively). Overall, men know a mean of 4.8 contraceptive methods.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Nigeria 2008

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women[1]	Sexually active unmarried woman	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	72.1	68.4	95.3	89.8	89.7	98.6
Any modern method	70.8	67.0	94.4	89.1	88.8	98.4
Female sterilisation	23.9	25.0	27.3	36.5	40.7	40.5
Male sterilisation	7.9	8.0	10.5	20.5	21.5	27.4
Pill	51.8	53.9	65.9	57.0	62.1	67.0
IUD	24.9	27.2	30.9	18.1	21.4	21.0
Injectables	50.9	54.0	62.2	55.4	61.8	60.8
Implants	10.1	10.8	11.9	10.7	12.5	13.9
Male condom	58.0	50.9	92.2	86.2	84.8	97.9
Female condom	14.7	13.0	27.7	25.9	26.6	38.3
Diaphragm	6.0	6.2	7.7	11.0	12.5	12.6
Foam/jelly	6.1	5.9	11.0	14.0	15.2	17.5
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	20.6	23.4	19.4	19.5	25.3	21.9
Emergency contraception	15.4	14.1	37.7	25.5	26.9	39.1
Any traditional method	36.3	35.0	65.3	58.4	64.7	76.6
Rhythm	24.5	22.9	45.3	40.8	46.0	54.2
Withdrawal	25.0	24.0	52.2	49.9	55.3	71.2
Folk method	10.7	11.3	21.1	9.2	12.1	9.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	3.5	3.5	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.9
Number of respondents	33,385	23,578	1,607	13,808	7,018	1,297
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59	na	na	na	4.8	5.2	5.9
Number of respondents	na	na	na	15,486	8,618	1,311

na = Not applicable
[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 5.2 shows knowledge of contraceptive methods among women and men by background characteristics. Variations in contraceptive knowledge by background characteristics are greater for women than men. Younger women age 15-19 and women living in the North West are least likely to know of a contraceptive method (43 and 45 percent, respectively). Similarly, knowledge of contraceptive methods is lowest among women with no education and those in the lowest wealth quintile (45 and 41 percent, respectively). For men, knowledge of any contraceptive method shows only small differences by age group, but the differentials are greater by place of residence, zone, educational level, and wealth quintile.

Table 5.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	42.7	41.6	1,863	(59.9)	(59.9)	23
20-24	62.8	61.6	3,659	82.2	80.5	354
25-29	73.1	71.8	5,112	88.2	87.3	1,076
30-34	73.9	72.3	4,173	91.9	91.2	1,504
35-39	74.2	73.1	3,575	91.3	90.3	1,618
40-44	71.8	69.9	2,711	90.3	89.3	1,316
45-49	65.4	63.2	2,484	88.6	87.5	1,127
Residence						
Urban	87.9	87.1	7,375	97.1	96.9	2,309
Rural	59.6	57.8	16,203	86.2	84.8	4,709
Zone						
North Central	64.3	63.2	3,320	90.6	89.5	1,040
North East	58.6	57.2	3,585	81.2	80.1	1,002
North West	45.1	43.1	7,189	82.3	80.8	1,951
South East	85.5	84.3	2,139	91.9	91.1	607
South South	89.9	88.2	2,978	97.6	97.4	989
South West	95.0	94.4	4,366	98.9	98.4	1,430
Education						
No education	45.1	42.8	11,120	74.1	71.5	1,917
Primary	81.7	80.7	5,143	91.6	90.9	1,806
Secondary	93.6	93.1	5,621	97.7	97.5	2,323
More than secondary	98.2	98.0	1,693	98.2	98.1	973
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	40.9	38.7	5,408	74.0	71.4	1,512
Second	52.7	50.6	5,052	86.2	84.7	1,378
Middle	73.2	72.0	4,311	93.4	92.8	1,244
Fourth	87.6	86.6	4,216	96.9	96.9	1,284
Highest	96.2	95.7	4,590	99.2	99.2	1,600
Total 15-49	68.4	67.0	23,578	89.7	88.8	7,018
50-59	na	na	na	84.1	81.8	1,599
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	88.7	87.5	8,618

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam or jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

5.2 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Ever use of contraception provides a measure of the cumulative experience of a population with family planning. Ever use of family planning methods in the 2008 NDHS thus refers to use of a method at any time, with no distinction between past and current use. The 2008 NDHS collected data on the level of ever use of family planning methods from respondents. All women interviewed in the 2008 NDHS who said that they had heard of a method of family planning were asked whether they had ever used that method. Men were only asked about ever use of male sterilisation, male condom, LAM, the rhythm method, and withdrawal. Table 5.3.1 shows the percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women who have ever used specific methods of family planning, by age. Table 5.3.2 presents comparable information for men.

Table 5.3.1 Ever use of contraception: Women

Percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Nigeria 2008

			Modern method													Traditional method			
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	Foam/jelly	LAM	Emergency contraception	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																			
15-19	10.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	6,493
20-24	30.2	25.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.4	2.2	0.1	18.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.6	3.8	14.1	7.3	8.2	3.4	6,133
25-29	34.6	29.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.7	5.2	0.1	16.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.2	3.9	16.6	9.1	9.0	3.7	6,309
30-34	36.3	30.0	0.2	0.0	7.1	1.8	8.1	0.1	13.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.3	3.6	18.4	10.7	11.3	3.0	4,634
35-39	36.4	30.3	0.5	0.0	8.7	3.4	9.9	0.3	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.8	2.5	17.4	9.9	10.5	2.6	3,912
40-44	32.9	26.8	1.0	0.0	8.0	4.3	9.7	0.2	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.8	1.6	14.1	7.9	6.7	2.9	3,032
45-49	25.9	21.5	1.2	0.0	6.2	4.3	6.9	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.7	9.7	5.8	4.2	2.0	2,872
Total	28.6	24.0	0.3	0.0	5.5	1.6	5.2	0.1	12.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.0	2.8	13.3	7.3	7.4	2.8	33,385
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
15-19	6.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	1,863
20-24	22.9	18.6	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.5	2.6	0.1	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	2.1	10.5	5.2	5.8	2.6	3,659
25-29	31.0	25.3	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.8	5.8	0.1	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.3	2.7	14.3	7.8	8.0	3.1	5,112
30-34	35.3	28.9	0.2	0.0	6.9	1.9	8.4	0.1	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.6	2.9	17.6	10.3	10.5	2.7	4,173
35-39	35.7	29.7	0.5	0.0	8.5	3.4	10.1	0.3	9.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	2.0	16.8	9.3	10.1	2.3	3,575
40-44	32.7	26.4	1.0	0.0	8.0	4.4	9.8	0.2	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.7	1.6	14.0	7.9	6.5	3.0	2,711
45-49	25.0	20.9	1.3	0.0	6.1	4.8	7.0	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.7	9.1	5.4	4.0	1.8	2,484
Total	28.9	23.7	0.4	0.0	6.2	2.1	6.6	0.1	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.4	2.1	13.1	7.3	7.3	2.5	23,578
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																			
15-19	64.5	55.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.3	2.6	0.0	46.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	30.9	13.2	17.6	14.2	448
20-24	79.6	72.2	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.5	4.1	0.3	63.6	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.6	15.4	43.3	24.1	27.8	12.1	586
25-29	79.4	73.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	1.2	4.3	0.0	62.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.8	19.9	43.5	22.9	23.8	14.1	334
30-34	77.7	72.8	0.9	0.0	16.6	2.7	6.8	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.1	25.0	43.8	23.4	32.9	13.3	102
35-39	66.7	60.8	0.0	0.0	22.3	7.5	14.8	0.0	41.9	1.1	0.0	2.6	4.2	12.1	38.3	19.0	24.9	14.5	73
40-44	(63.2)	(54.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(2.0)	(30.9)	(15.7)	(20.0)	(2.4)	47
45-49	35.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Total	73.7	66.5	0.1	0.0	11.5	1.4	4.8	0.1	55.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.8	15.5	39.0	20.0	23.9	13.0	1,607

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figures is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Overall, 29 percent of all women reported ever using a method of contraception at some time; 24 percent used a modern method and 13 percent used a traditional method. The male condom (12 percent), is the most commonly used modern method, followed by the pill (6 percent), injectables (5 percent), and LAM (5 percent). Implants, female condom, diaphragm, and foam/jelly are the least used modern methods with less than one percent of women having ever used any of these methods. Among traditional methods, withdrawal and the rhythm method are the most commonly used by women (7 percent each), while folk methods are the least used (3 percent). Ever use of a modern contraceptive method is 11 percent for women age 15-19. Ever use increases sharply with increasing age to reach a peak of 36 percent among women age 30-39, and then decreases to 26 percent at age 45-49.

Contraceptive use differs slightly among married women and sexually active unmarried women. Twenty-nine percent of currently married women have used a method of contraception at some time; 24 percent used a modern method, while 13 percent used a traditional method. Among sexually active unmarried women, three-quarters have used a method of contraception at some time, with two-thirds using a modern method, and two-fifths using a traditional method.

Table 5.3.2 shows that 41 percent of all men age 15-49 reported having used a method of contraception at some time; 33 percent used a modern method and 27 percent used a traditional method. The male condom is the most commonly used method (33 percent), while less than 1 percent of men have used male sterilisation. For the traditional methods, withdrawal (21 percent) is more common than the rhythm method (15 percent). The male condom is reported as the most commonly used method among currently married men (32 percent). Similarly, male condoms are the most common method ever used by sexually active unmarried men (80 percent). Ever use of any contraceptive method is 11 percent for men age 15-19. Ever use among all men increases sharply with age, peaks at 52 percent among men age 30-34, and then decreases to 42 percent at age 45-49.

Table 5.3.2 Ever use of contraception: Men

Percentage of all men, currently married men, and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Nigeria 2008

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Male sterilisation	Modern method: Male condom	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Traditional method: Withdrawal	Traditional method: Folk method	Number of men
ALL MEN									
15-19	11.4	9.4	0.3	9.3	5.1	1.7	4.1	0.0	2,532
20-24	40.1	36.6	0.7	36.2	20.5	10.0	17.1	0.5	2,378
25-29	51.0	44.6	0.6	44.3	33.4	16.8	27.4	1.0	2,459
30-34	52.3	44.5	0.7	44.1	37.6	21.8	29.6	1.0	2,058
35-39	50.6	38.3	0.6	37.9	37.7	22.2	29.0	1.8	1,794
40-44	45.5	33.1	0.9	32.5	33.6	19.9	24.9	1.6	1,413
45-49	41.7	26.6	1.3	25.7	33.0	19.7	23.8	2.0	1,174
Total 15-49	40.7	33.2	0.7	32.8	27.2	14.9	21.3	1.0	13,808
50-59	36.3	19.1	0.7	18.7	30.5	19.0	20.4	2.8	1,678
Total men 15-59	40.2	31.7	0.7	31.3	27.5	15.3	21.2	1.2	15,486
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN									
15-19	(7.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
20-24	33.4	26.9	0.3	26.5	20.6	9.8	15.0	0.4	354
25-29	42.5	32.0	0.6	31.5	30.8	16.2	23.1	1.6	1,076
30-34	45.1	35.9	1.0	35.3	33.3	19.2	25.6	0.6	1,504
35-39	49.4	36.2	0.5	35.8	37.7	22.3	28.8	1.6	1,618
40-44	45.3	32.3	0.7	31.8	33.9	20.2	25.1	1.6	1,316
45-49	42.0	26.3	1.3	25.4	33.3	19.9	24.1	2.0	1,127
Total 15-49	44.5	32.6	0.8	32.0	33.3	19.2	25.0	1.4	7,018
50-59	36.1	18.7	0.7	18.3	30.4	18.9	20.4	2.9	1,599
Total men 15-59	42.9	30.0	0.8	29.5	32.8	19.2	24.2	1.7	8,618
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED MEN[1]									
15-19	65.2	58.6	1.5	58.3	32.0	10.8	30.2	0.0	159
20-24	83.4	79.6	1.7	79.1	49.6	23.8	45.2	0.7	371
25-29	88.4	86.5	0.8	86.3	60.7	31.5	54.0	1.0	453
30-34	89.3	87.1	0.0	87.1	64.9	39.1	57.2	2.1	230
35-39	(79.7)	(77.4)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(55.8)	(29.5)	(52.5)	(10.4)	55
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total 15-49	83.7	80.6	1.2	80.3	54.5	28.0	48.9	1.5	1,297
50-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Total men 15-59	83.3	80.0	1.2	79.7	54.1	27.8	48.4	1.5	1,311

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Men who had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

5.3 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

This section presents information on the prevalence of current contraceptive use among women age 15- 49. The level of current use is a measure of actual contraceptive practice at the time of the survey. It is also the most widely used and valuable measure of the success of family planning programmes. Furthermore, it can be used to estimate the reduction in fertility attributable to contraception. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is usually defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception. This section focuses on the levels and differentials in current use of contraception in Nigeria.

Table 5.4 shows the percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women who are currently using specific family planning methods by age. The overall contraceptive prevalence among all women in Nigeria is 15 percent. The use of any family planning method increases with age from 7 percent among women age 15-19 to 20 percent among women age 35-39, and then declines to 10 percent for women age 45-49. Most women currently using contraception use a modern method (11 percent), while 5 percent are using traditional methods. The male condom is the most commonly used modern method (5 percent), followed by the injectables and pills (2 percent for each), while the IUD, and female sterilisation are the least used modern methods (less than one percent each). Among the traditional methods, the rhythm method and withdrawal are the most commonly used (2 percent each).

The most commonly used modern method among currently married women is injectables (3 percent), followed by the male condom (2 percent), while the rhythm method is the most commonly used traditional method (2 percent). Among sexually active unmarried women, the most commonly used modern method is the male condom (35 percent), followed by the pill (4 percent), while the rhythm method and folk methods are the most widely used traditional methods (7 percent each).

As expected, the use of modern family planning methods is higher for sexually active unmarried women than for currently married women (61 percent versus 15 percent). The most notable difference among these two groups of women is that 35 percent of sexually active unmarried women use male condoms, compared with 2 percent of married women.

The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods has increased from 6 percent in 1990 to 13 percent in 2003, and to 15 percent in 2008.

5.4 Differentials in Contraceptive Use by Background Characteristics

Table 5.5 presents information on current use of contraception among married women by background characteristics. Current use of contraception varies with residence, zone, education, number of living children, and wealth quintile. Contraceptive use among women in urban areas is three times that of women in rural areas (26 and 9 percent, respectively). The South West zone has the highest proportion of women currently using a family planning method (32 percent), followed by South South zone (26 percent). The lowest proportion of married women using a family planning method is in the North West (3 percent). In general, women do not begin to use contraception until they have had at least one child. Contraceptive use increases with educational attainment. Thirty-seven percent of women who have been educated above the secondary level use a contraceptive method compared with 4 percent of women who are uneducated. By wealth quintile, women in the lowest quintile are least likely to use a contraceptive method (3 percent), and women in the highest quintile are most likely to use a contraceptive method (35 percent).

Table 5.4 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Nigeria 2008

			Modern method								Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	LAM		Rhythm	With-drawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																	
15-19	6.9	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	93.1	100.0	6,493
20-24	17.6	12.8	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	8.9	0.1	1.0	4.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	82.4	100.0	6,133
25-29	18.1	12.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.9	5.9	2.2	2.3	1.4	81.9	100.0	6,309
30-34	19.3	12.8	0.2	2.0	0.8	3.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.9	6.4	2.7	2.8	0.9	80.7	100.0	4,634
35-39	19.7	13.3	0.5	2.5	1.5	3.8	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.6	6.4	2.9	2.6	0.9	80.3	100.0	3,912
40-44	18.0	11.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	4.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	7.0	3.8	1.8	1.4	82.0	100.0	3,032
45-49	9.7	7.0	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	90.3	100.0	2,872
Total	15.4	10.5	0.3	1.6	0.7	2.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.1	4.9	2.1	1.8	1.1	84.6	100.0	33,385
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	97.0	100.0	1,863
20-24	10.1	7.1	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.6	3.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	89.9	100.0	3,659
25-29	14.6	9.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	3.2	0.1	2.2	5.1	1.8	2.3	1.0	85.4	100.0	5,112
30-34	18.5	12.2	0.2	2.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.2	6.4	2.6	3.0	0.8	81.5	100.0	4,173
35-39	19.9	13.4	0.5	2.5	1.7	4.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.7	6.6	3.1	2.8	0.8	80.1	100.0	3,575
40-44	19.0	11.5	1.0	1.8	2.3	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	7.4	4.0	1.9	1.6	81.0	100.0	2,711
45-49	10.6	7.7	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	89.4	100.0	2,484
Total	14.6	9.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	4.9	2.1	2.0	0.9	85.4	100.0	23,578
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																	
15-19	56.1	36.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	19.2	5.0	5.9	8.3	43.9	100.0	448
20-24	68.2	50.2	0.0	5.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	42.3	0.7	0.0	17.9	7.9	3.8	6.2	31.8	100.0	586
25-29	65.1	43.5	0.0	4.3	0.6	1.6	0.0	36.6	0.0	0.4	21.6	8.8	4.6	8.2	34.9	100.0	334
30-34	61.0	42.3	0.9	5.8	0.4	3.3	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.0	18.7	9.8	2.0	6.9	39.0	100.0	102
35-39	(44.2)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(1.1)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(4.5)	(2.7)	(5.4)	(55.8)	100.0	73
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	47
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Total	61.0	42.4	0.1	4.4	0.5	1.9	0.1	35.1	0.2	0.1	18.6	7.2	4.4	7.1	39.0	100.0	1,607

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 5.5 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Residence																	
Urban	25.9	16.7	0.4	3.3	2.2	3.7	0.1	4.8	0.1	2.2	9.1	3.6	4.0	1.5	74.1	100.0	7,375
Rural	9.4	6.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.3	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	90.6	100.0	16,203
Zone																	
North Central	13.0	10.5	1.2	1.4	0.8	3.9	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	87.0	100.0	3,320
North East	4.0	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	96.0	100.0	3,585
North West	2.8	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	97.2	100.0	7,189
South East	23.4	11.8	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.3	4.6	0.0	1.4	11.6	5.8	5.5	0.2	76.6	100.0	2,139
South South	26.2	15.5	0.6	2.6	0.7	4.2	0.1	4.4	0.1	2.9	10.7	5.3	3.5	1.9	73.8	100.0	2,978
South West	31.7	21.0	0.2	4.0	3.1	4.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.0	10.7	3.5	4.8	2.3	68.3	100.0	4,366
Education																	
No education	3.6	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	96.4	100.0	11,120
Primary	17.2	12.0	0.5	2.2	1.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.2	5.2	2.0	2.0	1.2	82.8	100.0	5,143
Secondary	27.4	17.4	0.4	3.1	1.6	4.4	0.1	5.5	0.0	2.3	9.9	4.2	4.3	1.5	72.6	100.0	5,621
More than secondary	36.6	23.5	1.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	0.0	8.3	0.3	1.2	13.0	7.1	5.2	0.7	63.4	100.0	1,693
Number of living children																	
0	3.3	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	96.7	100.0	2,402
1-2	13.0	8.3	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.5	4.7	1.6	2.2	0.8	87.0	100.0	7,414
3-4	18.8	12.5	0.4	2.3	1.6	3.6	0.1	2.4	0.0	2.1	6.3	2.7	2.5	1.1	81.2	100.0	7,181
5+	15.9	11.0	0.9	1.8	1.4	3.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.6	4.9	2.4	1.7	0.8	84.1	100.0	6,581
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	3.2	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	96.8	100.0	5,408
Second	5.2	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	94.8	100.0	5,052
Middle	11.4	7.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	3.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	88.6	100.0	4,311
Fourth	21.3	14.1	0.5	2.4	1.4	4.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.9	7.3	3.0	3.0	1.3	78.7	100.0	4,216
Highest	35.0	22.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	4.9	0.1	6.9	0.1	2.5	12.7	5.6	5.5	1.6	65.0	100.0	4,590
Total	14.6	9.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	4.9	2.1	2.0	0.9	85.4	100.0	23,578

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

5.5 TRENDS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Table 5.6 and Figure 5.1 present trends in current use of specific contraceptive methods among currently married women between 1990 and 2008. Over the 18-year period, contraceptive prevalence increased from 6 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2008. Use of modern methods increased from 4 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2008. The largest increase was in the use of injectables, from 1 percent in 1990 to 3 percent in 2008. Condom use increased from less than 1 percent in 1990 to 2 percent in 2008.

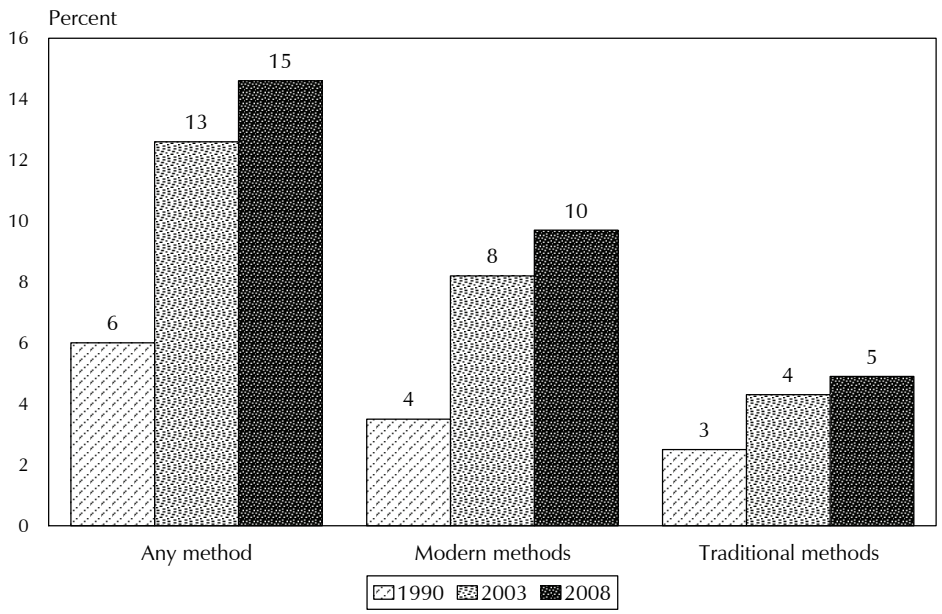
Table 5.6 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys, Nigeria 1990, 2003, and 2008

Method	1990 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS
Any method	6.0	12.6	14.6
Any modern method	3.5	8.2	9.7
Female sterilisation	0.3	0.2	0.4
Pill	1.2	1.8	1.7
IUD	0.8	0.7	1.0
Injectables	0.7	2.0	2.6
Male condom	0.4	1.9	2.4
LAM	u	1.4	1.6
Any traditional method	2.5	4.3	4.9
Rhythm	2.1	2.1	2.1
Withdrawal	2.0	1.3	2.0
Folk method	0.6	1.0	0.9
Not currently using	94.0	87.4	85.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,880	5,336	23,578

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
u = Unknown (not available)

Figure 5.1 **Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence, NDHS 1990-2008**



5.6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT FIRST USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Couples use family planning methods either to limit family size or to delay the next birth. Couples using family planning as a means to control family size (i.e., to stop having children) adopt contraception when they have already had the number of children they want. When contraception is used to space births, couples may start to use family planning earlier, with the intention of delaying a pregnancy. This may be done before a couple has had their desired number of children.

Women interviewed in the 2008 NDHS were asked how many children they had at the time they first used a method of family planning. Table 5.7 shows the percent distribution of women by number of living children at the time of first use of contraception, according to current age. While 71 percent of women have never used contraception, 12 percent of women reported using contraception before they began childbearing. Women age 20-24 with no children have the highest level of contraceptive use (21 percent). Seventeen percent of women reported using a method of contraception the first time when they had at least one living child.

Table 5.7 Number of children at first use of contraception

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by number of living children at the time of first use of contraception, according to current age, Nigeria 2008

Current age	Never used	Number of living children at time of first use of contraception						Total	Number of women
		0	1	2	3	4+	Missing		
15-19	89.5	9.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,493
20-24	69.8	21.4	5.8	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	6,133
25-29	65.4	16.2	9.6	4.3	2.3	1.9	0.3	100.0	6,309
30-34	63.7	11.1	9.8	5.4	4.0	5.9	0.2	100.0	4,634
35-39	63.6	6.9	8.6	4.9	3.9	11.5	0.5	100.0	3,912
40-44	67.1	4.7	6.6	4.0	3.3	13.9	0.3	100.0	3,032
45-49	74.1	3.8	4.8	2.8	2.9	11.3	0.3	100.0	2,872
Total	71.4	11.8	6.5	3.1	2.1	4.8	0.3	100.0	33,385

5.7 BRANDS OF PILLS, CONDOMS, AND INJECTABLES USED

Women who were currently using oral contraceptives, injectables, and condoms were asked for the brand name of the pills and condoms they last used. Information on women's use of social marketing brand contraceptives is useful for monitoring the success of social marketing programmes.

Table 5.8 shows the percent distribution of women using pills and injectables by social marketing brand, according to background characteristics. Among pill users, the brands most commonly used are Confidence (38 percent) and Duofem (27 percent). Among women using injectables, Depo Provera (63 percent) and Noristerat (21 percent) are the most commonly used brands.

Table 5.8 Use of social marketing brand pills and injectables: women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 using the pill and using injectables by social marketing brand used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Brand of pill								Number of women using the pill	Brand/type of injectables					Number of women using injectables
	Duofem	Microbynon	Lofemenal	Neogynon	Confidence	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total		Noristerat (2 months)	Norigynon (2 months)	Depo provera (3 months)	Missing	Total	
Age															
15-19	(24.8)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(7.4)	(44.7)	(12.0)	(9.9)	100.0	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
20-24	20.7	1.9	1.8	3.1	46.1	13.9	12.4	100.0	108	(30.9)	(20.2)	(46.7)	(2.2)	100.0	44
25-29	31.7	4.2	3.7	3.2	33.4	9.8	14.0	100.0	110	30.0	14.9	49.1	6.0	100.0	118
30-34	36.2	4.4	5.3	4.2	35.7	9.1	5.2	100.0	95	21.6	17.3	55.5	5.5	100.0	162
35-39	23.3	4.0	4.5	3.1	37.2	13.4	14.4	100.0	97	21.4	6.1	67.8	4.6	100.0	150
40-44	(19.2)	(2.5)	(10.0)	(3.2)	(43.2)	(12.5)	(9.5)	100.0	52	12.7	6.8	79.4	1.1	100.0	123
45-49	(32.1)	(12.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(24.5)	(0.0)	19.4	100.0	27	(8.8)	(6.5)	(78.1)	(6.5)	100.0	44
Residence															
Urban	28.7	4.1	5.4	3.2	33.8	15.2	9.5	100.0	310	29.3	8.9	58.6	3.2	100.0	291
Rural	24.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	45.1	5.1	14.9	100.0	210	14.7	14.1	65.8	5.4	100.0	363
Zone															
North Central	34.4	5.0	12.0	10.4	26.8	3.2	8.1	100.0	63	32.8	14.3	49.9	3.0	100.0	141
North East	(30.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(49.9)	(0.0)	(10.7)	100.0	24	32.8	9.5	55.7	2.0	100.0	37
North West	(27.3)	(9.1)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(36.1)	(3.6)	(16.1)	100.0	46	26.8	13.0	54.9	5.4	100.0	80
South East	(32.9)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(15.0)	(12.6)	(29.6)	100.0	44	(10.3)	(11.4)	(64.3)	(14.1)	100.0	44
South South	20.9	2.6	4.7	2.1	45.2	14.6	9.9	100.0	132	19.1	16.5	58.0	6.4	100.0	144
South West	27.1	3.2	2.2	2.7	41.6	13.8	9.4	100.0	211	12.8	6.9	78.2	2.1	100.0	207
Education															
No education	25.0	3.5	9.5	1.3	34.5	5.2	21.0	100.0	47	14.5	9.1	69.2	7.3	100.0	80
Primary	33.0	3.2	1.9	0.0	42.2	7.3	12.4	100.0	122	16.5	11.8	66.7	5.0	100.0	210
Secondary	21.4	3.5	3.7	5.0	39.9	14.6	12.0	100.0	263	23.2	13.2	59.3	4.3	100.0	271
More than secondary	36.9	5.3	8.8	4.6	30.6	8.8	5.0	100.0	88	32.0	10.1	56.8	1.0	100.0	92
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	(26.9)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(42.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)	100.0	27	(18.0)	(15.2)	(60.6)	(6.3)	100.0	31
Second	(32.8)	(4.2)	(3.8)	(2.4)	(34.2)	(7.5)	(15.1)	100.0	40	9.6	12.9	72.0	5.5	100.0	77
Middle	28.4	3.7	3.6	5.7	40.7	1.5	16.3	100.0	73	17.4	16.9	56.2	9.5	100.0	127
Fourth	22.6	1.3	4.3	2.3	43.3	12.7	13.5	100.0	148	19.6	10.1	67.4	2.8	100.0	184
Highest	28.5	5.6	5.7	4.0	34.8	15.0	6.5	100.0	233	28.7	9.5	59.3	2.5	100.0	235
Total	27.1	3.7	4.7	3.4	38.4	11.1	11.7	100.0	520	21.2	11.8	62.6	4.4	100.0	653

Note: Table excludes pill and injectables users who do not know the brand name. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Women who reported that they currently use condoms (male or female) for contraception were asked which brand of condoms they use. Table 5.9.1 shows the percent distribution for women condom users age 15-49 by social marketing brand of condoms used, according to background characteristics. The most common brand of condom used is the Gold Circle male condom (73 percent). Eight percent of women use Rough Rider and 4 percent of women use Durex. Thirteen percent of women do not know the brand of condom they use.

Table 5.9 1 Use of social marketing brand condoms: women

Percent distribution of women condom users age 15-49 by social marketing brand used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Brand of condom						Total	Number of women using condoms
	Gold circle	Durex	Rough Rider	Twin Lotus	Other	Don't know/ missing		
Age								
15-19	75.2	3.4	7.9	0.5	0.0	13.1	100.0	244
20-24	70.6	5.5	9.6	0.3	1.6	12.5	100.0	546
25-29	74.8	4.9	6.7	0.5	0.5	12.5	100.0	395
30-34	71.9	2.9	12.6	0.0	1.0	11.6	100.0	196
35-39	78.4	3.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	126
40-44	(74.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	100.0	40
45-49	(72.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(20.6)	100.0	34
Residence								
Urban	75.1	5.0	8.6	0.3	1.0	10.0	100.0	947
Rural	70.7	3.3	7.5	0.4	0.5	17.6	100.0	634
Zone								
North Central	73.3	4.1	8.5	2.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	163
North East	(90.4)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	21
North West	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
South East	61.6	4.9	7.7	0.0	1.9	23.9	100.0	252
South South	69.0	3.0	12.0	0.4	0.0	15.6	100.0	537
South West	81.4	4.9	5.3	0.0	1.3	7.1	100.0	590
Education								
No education	(61.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(7.3)	(28.6)	100.0	27
Primary	81.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	158
Secondary	73.5	4.0	7.1	0.4	0.7	14.3	100.0	940
More than secondary	71.0	5.6	13.5	0.2	0.9	8.8	100.0	457
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(71.3)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.5)	100.0	30
Second	76.2	1.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0	92
Middle	74.5	2.8	5.3	0.9	0.5	16.0	100.0	212
Fourth	73.4	4.6	6.4	0.5	0.1	14.9	100.0	485
Highest	72.7	5.1	10.4	0.1	1.4	10.2	100.0	762
Total	73.3	4.3	8.2	0.3	0.8	13.0	100.0	1,581

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Men age 15-49 who reported that they had had sex within the 12 months preceding the survey and used a condom the last time they had sex were asked which brand of condoms they used. Table 5.9.2 shows the percent distribution of these men by social marketing brand used, according to background characteristics. As reported for women, the majority of men use Gold Circle male condoms (81 percent), while 9 percent use Rough Rider. Five percent of men do not know the brand of condom used.

Table 5.9.2 Use of social marketing brand condoms: men

Percent distribution of men condom users age 15-49 by social marketing brand used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Brand of condom						Total	Number of men using condoms
	Gold circle	Durex	Rough Rider	Twin Lotus	Other	Don't know/ missing		
Age								
15-19	89.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.3	4.1	100.0	142
20-24	81.7	1.8	9.9	0.2	2.9	3.5	100.0	519
25-29	81.6	0.7	9.4	0.1	2.8	5.4	100.0	579
30-34	78.6	2.3	8.4	0.0	4.9	5.7	100.0	327
35-39	74.9	3.7	9.8	0.4	5.8	5.3	100.0	199
40-44	74.3	2.2	9.8	0.0	1.0	12.7	100.0	89
45-49	(79.5)	(2.5)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	100.0	53
Residence								
Urban	80.5	1.4	10.2	0.1	4.2	3.6	100.0	1,100
Rural	80.8	2.0	7.4	0.1	2.2	7.5	100.0	808
Zone								
North Central	81.1	2.3	5.7	0.6	2.3	8.1	100.0	237
North East	83.5	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	100.0	57
North West	75.8	1.8	3.5	0.0	1.9	17.0	100.0	64
South East	77.3	4.0	10.9	0.0	5.3	2.4	100.0	262
South South	73.9	1.3	13.5	0.2	3.6	7.5	100.0	484
South West	85.8	0.9	7.4	0.0	3.3	2.6	100.0	803
Education								
No education	(62.3)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.5)	100.0	39
Primary	80.3	3.5	4.7	0.0	0.9	10.6	100.0	191
Secondary	82.6	1.1	9.3	0.1	2.6	4.2	100.0	1,112
More than secondary	78.0	2.2	10.3	0.2	5.9	3.5	100.0	566
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	76.0	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	20.9	100.0	67
Second	84.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	139
Middle	85.2	1.2	6.5	0.3	2.5	4.4	100.0	254
Fourth	82.0	2.5	7.0	0.3	2.3	5.8	100.0	558
Highest	78.1	1.6	11.9	0.0	5.1	3.3	100.0	889
Total	80.6	1.7	9.0	0.1	3.4	5.2	100.0	1,907

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

5.8 KNOWLEDGE OF THE FERTILE PERIOD

An elementary knowledge of reproductive physiology provides a useful background for the successful practice of coitus-associated methods such as withdrawal and condoms. Such knowledge is particularly critical in the use of the rhythm method. The 2008 NDHS included a question designed to obtain information on the respondent's understanding of when a woman is most likely to become pregnant during her menstrual cycle. Respondents were asked, "*From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to get pregnant if she has sexual relations?*" If the reply was "yes," the respondent was further asked whether that time was just before a woman's period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods. Table 5.10 shows the results for women who use the rhythm method and those who do not use it.

Among all women, only 19 percent correctly reported when the fertile period occurs, i.e., a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods. Users of natural family planning methods are more knowledgeable about the fertile period than non-users; 39 percent of users of the rhythm method correctly identified the middle of the cycle as the fertile time, compared with 19 percent of non-users of the method.

Table 5.10 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Nigeria 2008

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Non-users of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	5.9	6.5	6.5
During her menstrual period	0.7	2.4	2.4
Right after her menstrual period has ended	42.0	36.9	37.0
Halfway between two menstrual periods	39.3	18.5	18.9
Other	0.1	0.3	0.3
No specific time	3.8	12.9	12.7
Don't know	8.0	22.1	21.8
Missing	0.1	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	688	32,697	33,385

5.9 TIMING OF STERILISATION

Women who reported that they use female sterilisation as a contraceptive method were asked additional questions about how old they were when the procedure was performed. The results in Table 5.11 indicate that one-third of women had the sterilisation procedure when they were in their early thirties; however, 16 percent were age 25-29 at the time of sterilisation. The median age at the time of sterilisation is 33.2 years.

Table 5.11 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Nigeria 2008

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	5.3	6.0	15.6	39.3	12.0	21.8	100.0	18	35.5
2-3	0.0	18.1	17.3	29.5	35.2	0.0	100.0	20	33.4
4-5	0.0	0.0	48.7	30.0	21.3	0.0	100.0	16	33.7
6-7	16.3	5.4	42.1	24.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	17	34.1
8-9	0.0	13.9	33.9	18.6	33.6	0.0	100.0	6	32.1
10+	2.2	43.8	40.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20	a
Total	4.4	15.6	32.3	26.6	17.1	4.0	100.0	97	33.2

a = Not calculated due to censoring

[1] Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

5.10 SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

Information on where women obtain their contraceptive methods is useful for family planning programme managers and implementers for logistic planning. In the 2008 NDHS, women who reported using a modern contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked where they obtained the method the last time they acquired it. Interviewers were instructed to note the full name of the source or facility, because some women may not know exactly in which category the source falls (e.g., government or private, health centre, or clinic). Supervisors and field editors were trained to verify that the name and source type were consistent, asking informants in the clusters for the names of local family planning outlets, if necessary. This practice was designed to improve the accuracy of source reporting.

Table 5.12 and Figure 5.2 show that for users of modern contraceptive methods, the private medical sector is the most common source (60 percent). Less than one-quarter (23 percent) of current users of modern methods obtain their method from the public sector—mostly public government hospitals (12 percent). Other sources are used by 13 percent of users of modern methods.

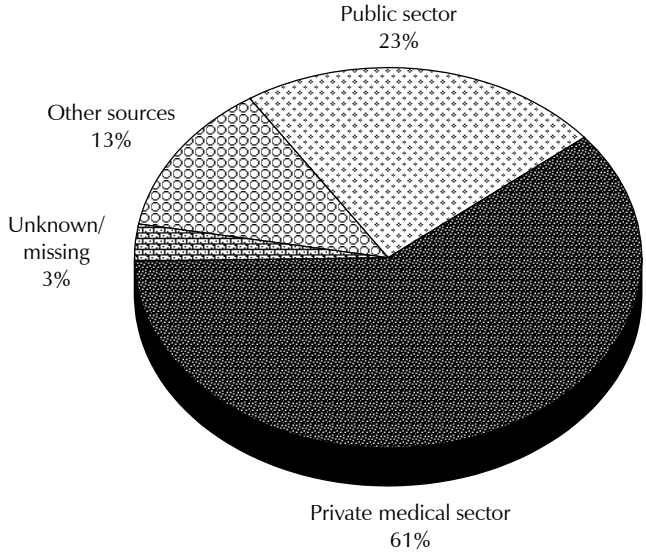
Table 5.12 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Nigeria 2008

Source	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**46.6**	**18.8**	**65.9**	**54.0**	**4.0**	**23.3**
Public government hospital	41.3	9.0	37.4	25.5	0.9	11.7
Public government health centre	5.3	5.1	14.3	21.0	1.6	7.3
Public family planning clinic	0.0	3.3	13.1	5.8	0.8	3.2
Public mobile clinic	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3
Public fieldworker	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
Other public	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Private medical sector	**52.4**	**73.6**	**32.7**	**41.5**	**68.9**	**60.4**
Private hospital/clinic	48.5	5.0	27.1	19.5	0.8	9.1
Private pharmacy	0.0	16.6	0.5	4.2	11.7	9.7
Private chemist/ PMS store	0.0	49.9	0.8	11.0	55.1	38.6
Private doctor	0.9	0.9	4.0	3.4	0.2	1.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2
Private fieldworker	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.5
NGO	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5
Other private	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4
Other source	**0.0**	**5.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**22.8**	**13.0**
Other source shop	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	3.9	2.5
Other source church	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other source friend/relative	0.0	3.6	0.8	1.2	18.8	10.5
Other	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	2.8	2.0
Missing	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	97	520	244	653	1,581	3,126

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). The total number of women includes 27 unweighted cases that are not shown in the table (1 diaphragm, 3 foam/jelly, 10 female condom, and 13 implants).

Figure 5.2 **Source of Family Planning Methods among Current Users of Modern Methods**



NDHS 2008

5.11 COST OF CONTRACEPTION

In the 2008 NDHS, women using modern methods of contraception were asked how much they paid in total the last time they obtained their method. Table 5.12 shows the percentage of women who obtained their method for free, those who paid for their method, and the median cost by source of method.

The findings on costs of contraception are presented in Table 5.13 according to source. Among respondents who use modern contraceptive methods, 7 percent got their method for free and 28 percent did not recall how much they paid for their method. For respondents who reported the cost of their method, the median cost of all methods together was 119 Naira. One in ten women who obtain modern methods from the public sector receive them for free. The median cost for women who paid for their method from the public sector is 246 Naira. Six percent of women who obtain methods from the private medical sector or other sources get them for free. The median cost for women who got methods from the private sector or other sources is 57 Naira.

Table 5.13 Cost of modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of current users of modern contraceptive method age 15-49 who did not pay for the method, who do not know the cost of the method, and the median cost of the method, by current method, source of method, and cost of method, Nigeria 2008

Source of method/cost	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Total
Public sector								
Percentage free	8.7	6.9	13.9	3.8	38.9	29.6	100.0	9.7
Do not know cost	27.8	11.2	7.6	2.8	0.0	41.5	0.0	9.8
Median cost [in Naira][1]	9,992.0	69.0	493.0	243.0	393.0	39.0	na	246
Number of women	45	98	161	353	7	63	2	730
Private medical sector/other								
Percentage free	2.1	4.3	8.3	4.5	23.7	6.5	23.2	5.9
Do not know cost	13.0	9.0	9.2	4.5	39.1	48.3	45.1	33.7
Median cost [in Naira][1]	9,997.0	72.0	694.0	297.0	792.0	24.0	392.0	57
Number of women	52	422	83	300	7	1,518	12	2,397
Total								
Percentage free	5.2	4.8	12.0	4.2	31.2	7.4	34.4	6.8
Do not know cost	19.9	9.4	8.1	3.6	19.9	48.0	38.5	28.1
Median cost [in Naira][1]	9,996.0	72.0	496.0	292.0	396.0	24.0	392.0	119
Number of women	97	520	244	653	14	1,581	14	3,126

Note: Table excludes users of lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Costs are based on the last time current users obtained method. Costs include consultation costs, if any. For condom, costs are per package; for pills, per cycle. For sterilisation, data are based on women who received the operation in the 5 years before the survey. Total includes 3 foam/jelly users and 1 diaphragm user who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Median cost is based on women who reported a cost.

5.12 INFORMED CHOICE

Women currently using a modern method of contraception were asked whether they were informed about side effects or problems they might have with the method, what to do if they experienced side effects, and other methods they could use. This is a measure of the quality of family planning service provision. Table 5.14 shows the results by method type and source of the method.

Fifty-nine percent of contraceptive users were informed of the side effects of the method they use, 54 percent were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 65 percent were informed of other available methods of contraception. Seventy-two percent of women who obtained their current family planning method from public sector facilities were informed about side effects or method-related problems and 68 percent were told what to do if they experienced side effects. In contrast, only half of women who obtained their method from the private medical sector were informed of method-related problems and how to deal with them should they occur.

Table 5.14 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and source; and among sterilised women, the percentage who were informed that the method is permanent, by initial source of method, Nigeria 2008

	Among women who started last episode of use of modern method within the past five years:			
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilisation[1]	(61.9)	(54.2)	(64.1)	47
Pill	46.9	40.2	54.6	477
IUD	82.1	80.9	86.2	165
Injectables	60.8	56.5	68.8	589
Implants	*	*	*	9
Other	*	*	*	16
Initial source of method[2]				
Public sector	72.1	67.9	80.0	543
Government hospital	74.6	72.1	79.7	262
Government health centre	69.2	64.1	82.3	184
Family planning clinic	80.5	74.8	82.7	74
Mobile clinic	*	*	*	11
Fieldworker	*	*	*	11
Private medical sector	50.6	45.2	57.3	563
Private doctor	70.9	64.4	72.8	226
Private hospital or clinic	38.9	38.3	45.9	91
Pharmacy	36.0	29.8	47.3	246
Other private sector	42.4	33.1	56.2	55
Shop	*	*	*	16
Church	*	*	*	0
Friends relatives	(49.4)	(36.0)	(64.3)	38
Other	*	*	*	16
Total	58.6	53.7	65.3	1,303

Note: Table includes users of the following modern methods: female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, and other (foam/jelly, diaphragm, female condom). Modern methods not included in the table are the male condom, male sterilisation, and LAM. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women who were sterilised in the five years preceding the survey
[2] Source at start of current episode of use

5.13 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

An important indicator of the changing demand for family planning is the extent to which non-users plan to use contraceptive methods in the future. Currently married women who were not using a contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked about their intention to use family planning in the future. Table 5.15 shows that 21 percent of currently married non-users intend to use a method of contraception in the future, 23 percent are unsure of their intentions, and 55 percent have no intention of using any method in the future.

The proportion of women who intend to use a contraceptive method varies with the number of living children they have. For instance, the proportion of currently married women who intend to use contraception is 15 percent for women with no children, 25 percent for women with two children, and 23 percent for women with three children.

Table 5.15 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Nigeria 2008

Intention	Number of living children[1] 0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	14.5	22.5	25.0	23.2	19.1	20.9
Unsure	27.9	26.1	24.6	23.7	19.9	22.9
Does not intend to use	57.3	50.7	49.2	52.0	60.2	55.3
Missing	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,571	3,281	3,344	3,241	8,702	20,139

[1] Includes current pregnancy

5.14 Reasons for Not Intending to Use Contraception in the Future

Table 5.16 shows the main reasons currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method do not intend to use one in the future. The results show that 39 percent of women do not intend to use a method in the future because of opposition to use of contraception. This opposition could be from the respondent or other people. The second largest category of reasons why women do not intend to use a method of contraception is fertility-related reasons (29 percent); the third category is women who are not intending to use a method for method-related reasons (16 percent).

Table 5.16 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using contraception and who do not intend to use a method in the future by main reason for not intending to use, Nigeria 2008

Reason	Percent distribution
Fertility-related reasons	**28.6**
Infrequent sex/no sex	2.7
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	4.0
Subfecund/infecund	5.4
Wants as many children as possible	16.5
Opposition to use	**39.4**
Respondent opposed	20.8
Husband/partner opposed	9.8
Others opposed	0.9
Religious prohibition	7.9
Lack of knowledge	**9.1**
Knows no method	8.1
Knows no source	1.0
Method-related reasons	**15.5**
Health concerns	2.7
Fear of side effects	8.1
Lack of access/too far	0.2
Costs too much	0.2
Inconvenient to use	0.6
Interferes with body's normal process	3.7
Other	4.7
Don't know	2.6
Missing	0.4
Total	100.0
Number of women	11,132

5.15 PREFERRED METHOD FOR FUTURE USE

Demand for specific methods can be assessed by asking non-users which method they intend to use in the future. Table 5.17 presents information on method preferences for married women who are not currently using contraception, but say they intend to use in the future. Currently married women most commonly prefer to use injectables in the future (32 percent), followed by the pill (14 percent), and male condoms (8 percent).

The order of preferred methods for currently married women has not changed substantially since the 2003 NDHS, except for the recent preference for male condom use over periodic abstinence. The proportion of non-users preferring the pill has decreased from 23 percent in 2003, to 14 percent in 2008. On the other hand, the proportion of non-users who prefer to use injectables has increased from 28 percent in 2003 to 32 percent in 2008.

Table 5.17 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method but who intend to use in the future by preferred method, Nigeria 2008

Method	Percent distribution
Female sterilisation	2.5
Male sterilisation	0.0
Pill	14.2
IUD	4.2
Injectables	32.1
Implants	0.9
Condom	8.2
Female condom	0.3
Diaphragm	0.0
Foam/jelly	0.1
Lactation amenorrhoea	0.4
Periodic abstinence	3.8
Withdrawal	2.6
Other	5.0
Unsure	25.5
Missing	0.2
Total	100.0
Number of women	4,216

5.16 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES IN THE MEDIA

The media can be a major source of family planning messages. Information on the level of public exposure to a particular type of media allows policymakers to use the most effective media for various target groups in the population. To assess the effectiveness of such media on the dissemination of family planning information, all respondents in the 2008 NDHS were asked whether they had heard or seen family planning messages on the radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the few months before the survey.

Table 5.18 and Figure 5.3 show that radio is the most frequent source of family planning messages for both women (40 percent) and men (59 percent) age 15-49 years. One-quarter of women and one-third of men reported seeing a family planning message on television in the past few months. Newspapers and magazines are the least common source of family planning messages for both women and men (9 and 21 percent, respectively). More than half of women (57 percent) and less than four in ten men (36 percent) were not exposed to any family planning messages through radio, television, newspapers, or magazines.

Exposure to family planning messages is more common among men than women and is more common in urban areas than rural areas. Among the zones, women in South West and men in South East have the highest exposure to family planning messages through any media. The more education a respondent has, the greater the likelihood that he or she has been exposed to family planning messages through each of the three types of mass media. Media exposure also increases with increasing wealth quintile for both women and men.

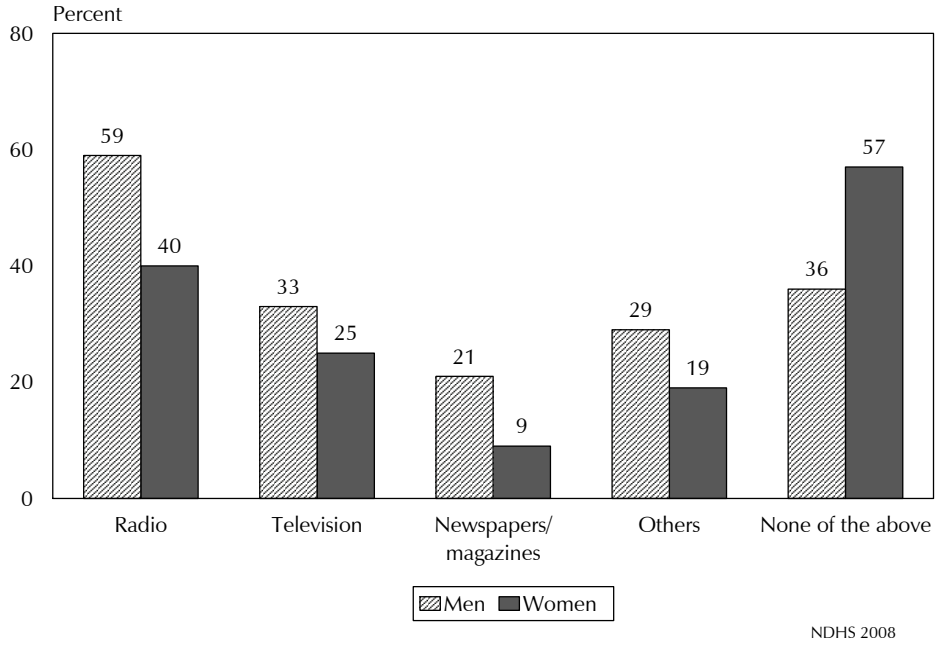
Table 5.18 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio or television or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women						Men					
Background characteristic	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ magazine	Other	None of these media sources	Number	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ magazine	Other	None of these media sources	Number
Age												
15-19	28.1	17.4	5.3	11.3	67.3	6,493	40.4	21.6	9.4	19.3	53.8	2,532
20-24	39.8	25.7	10.9	18.8	55.6	6,133	56.0	32.8	21.1	29.5	37.0	2,378
25-29	43.7	28.2	11.1	21.9	51.8	6,309	62.1	36.9	25.2	31.8	33.1	2,459
30-34	45.4	28.0	10.8	22.9	50.5	4,634	65.9	36.6	23.0	31.9	29.1	2,058
35-39	43.9	28.3	10.6	22.8	51.8	3,912	65.8	35.1	24.7	31.6	30.3	1,794
40-44	42.7	24.9	9.6	19.2	54.7	3,032	65.9	35.3	23.6	29.2	30.4	1,413
45-49	36.3	19.1	6.2	13.9	61.7	2,872	65.3	33.4	22.1	28.6	31.6	1,174
Residence												
Urban	54.4	44.1	17.5	32.8	38.4	11,934	66.8	50.9	32.1	36.5	25.7	5,215
Rural	31.2	13.7	4.7	10.7	66.5	21,451	53.9	21.6	13.9	23.7	42.6	8,593
Zone												
North Central	19.0	13.4	6.1	10.1	77.6	4,748	54.8	31.4	21.9	32.9	39.7	2,065
North East	15.4	6.4	2.6	11.1	81.4	4,262	44.7	12.6	9.4	23.9	51.3	1,645
North West	29.7	6.5	3.0	7.5	69.3	8,022	53.8	13.8	11.7	20.0	43.7	3,237
South East	54.8	35.3	15.5	19.1	42.4	4,091	70.8	49.5	27.2	31.3	25.6	1,448
South South	44.1	34.5	12.4	21.6	48.6	5,473	62.7	46.1	27.8	36.0	30.1	2,437
South West	67.5	50.6	16.9	39.5	25.7	6,789	65.7	46.0	27.1	30.1	27.3	2,977
Education												
No education	20.8	3.2	0.5	5.1	78.1	11,942	37.3	3.5	1.1	8.7	61.2	2,597
Primary	36.6	19.1	3.0	13.3	60.2	6,566	53.8	19.4	6.6	19.8	42.7	2,761
Secondary	50.7	37.9	13.0	25.6	42.7	11,904	62.6	39.3	23.4	33.0	30.9	6,470
More than secondary	76.2	68.5	43.2	56.3	16.1	2,974	81.2	67.8	58.0	52.3	11.6	1,979
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	14.1	1.5	0.4	3.4	84.8	6,194	36.8	5.0	3.7	12.0	60.8	2,275
Second	23.5	3.4	1.1	6.2	75.0	6,234	52.1	10.9	7.7	20.2	45.4	2,332
Middle	35.6	12.9	3.9	11.8	61.8	6,341	57.1	22.2	14.0	27.5	38.6	2,570
Fourth	51.9	35.1	11.1	22.0	43.3	6,938	67.2	43.9	25.0	33.5	27.7	3,163
Highest	65.0	60.4	25.9	43.3	26.0	7,678	71.2	63.0	41.9	41.3	19.9	3,468
Total 15-49	39.5	24.5	9.3	18.6	56.5	33,385	58.8	32.7	20.8	28.6	36.2	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	60.0	29.2	20.0	23.4	38.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	58.9	32.3	20.7	28.0	36.4	15,486

na = Not applicable

Figure 5.3 **Percentage of Men and Women Exposed to Family Planning Messages**



5.16.1 Exposure to Specific Family Planning Messages

In the 2008 NDHS, women were asked if they had listened to specific radio programmes or watched specific programmes on television within the past six months. Table 5.19 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw specific radio or television programmes, by background characteristics. Overall, 17 percent of women heard or saw "Well-spaced children are every parent's joy," 16 percent heard or saw "Unspaced children makes the going tough," and 14 percent heard or saw "We *dey kampe* with female condom." Most of these family planning messages were heard or seen more often in the South West, South East and South South zones.

Table 5.19 Exposure to specific family planning messages

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past few months, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Family planning message heard or seen						Total
	As for me and my partner we "dey kampe" with female condom	Unspaced children makes the going tough. For the love of your family, go for child spacing today	Well-spaced children are every parent's joy	It's not too late to prevent unwanted pregnancy	Why is your wife looking so good	Other programme	
Age							
15-19	9.8	10.5	11.3	9.2	7.2	3.6	6,493
20-24	15.1	14.8	17.2	12.7	10.7	4.2	6,133
25-29	16.5	17.4	20.5	14.1	12.6	4.4	6,309
30-34	16.4	19.4	21.3	14.5	11.5	4.9	4,634
35-39	14.3	19.3	18.9	13.0	12.3	4.9	3,912
40-44	13.1	16.5	19.2	11.8	10.6	5.6	3,032
45-49	11.0	13.6	14.8	9.4	7.6	4.8	2,872
Residence							
Urban	20.2	25.1	25.9	18.1	15.5	4.9	11,934
Rural	10.4	10.4	12.7	8.9	7.6	4.2	21,451
Zone							
North Central	8.8	8.8	9.1	5.8	5.5	1.2	4,748
North East	5.1	5.5	8.1	3.8	5.2	3.2	4,262
North West	4.1	8.3	10.9	3.8	5.4	7.0	8,022
South East	22.3	23.8	27.5	14.8	7.3	1.6	4,091
South South	22.9	19.3	22.8	23.6	17.0	2.4	5,473
South West	22.1	27.8	26.5	21.1	19.5	8.0	6,789
Education							
No education	3.1	5.5	6.5	3.0	4.0	5.6	11,942
Primary	11.3	11.8	15.2	9.7	8.1	4.0	6,566
Secondary	20.0	21.1	23.8	18.3	14.7	3.7	11,904
More than secondary	38.3	43.2	40.9	30.2	24.0	4.2	2,974
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	2.6	3.3	4.2	2.3	2.6	3.9	6,194
Second	5.7	6.6	7.9	4.3	4.9	5.3	6,234
Middle	11.6	11.2	14.7	9.9	7.7	3.8	6,341
Fourth	19.1	21.1	25.1	16.6	12.9	3.8	6,938
Highest	26.7	31.8	31.2	24.4	21.2	5.5	7,678
Total 15-49	13.9	15.7	17.4	12.2	10.4	4.5	33,385

5.16.2 Exposure to Family Planning Information through Peer Groups, School, or Community Leaders

Other sources of respondent exposure to information on family planning collected in the 2008 NDHS include messages from peer groups, schools, and community leaders. Table 5.20 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who were exposed to family planning messages through peer groups, schools, or community leaders. Three in ten women age 15-49 received information about family planning from peer groups, compared with 10 percent and 3 percent of women who received information from schools and community leaders, respectively. Women in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to receive information on family planning messages from any of the three sources. Women with more than secondary education and those in the highest wealth quintiles are most likely to be exposed to family planning messages through peer groups, schools and community leaders than those with lower educational attainment and those in the other groups.

Table 5.20 Exposure to family planning messages through peer groups, school, or community leaders

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were exposed to family planning messages in the past few months through peer groups, school, or community leaders, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Peer group discussions	School	Community leaders	Total
Age				
15-19	22.6	18.7	1.8	6,493
20-24	31.7	15.4	2.2	6,133
25-29	33.5	9.2	3.2	6,309
30-34	32.6	5.7	3.5	4,634
35-39	32.1	4.7	3.4	3,912
40-44	30.4	4.7	4.7	3,032
45-49	24.0	3.6	3.6	2,872
Residence				
Urban	37.8	15.9	4.0	11,934
Rural	25.1	7.1	2.4	21,451
Zone				
North Central	25.0	8.6	1.5	4,748
North East	25.8	4.4	2.1	4,262
North West	21.7	4.3	2.0	8,022
South East	35.4	17.2	6.0	4,091
South South	37.6	15.6	3.0	5,473
South West	34.9	13.7	3.9	6,789
Education				
No education	17.2	0.8	1.1	11,942
Primary	28.6	2.4	2.9	6,566
Secondary	36.7	17.8	3.5	11,904
More than secondary	54.0	35.7	8.6	2,974
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.3	1.6	1.0	6,194
Second	20.4	4.0	1.4	6,234
Middle	27.6	8.5	2.8	6,341
Fourth	35.7	13.8	4.4	6,938
Highest	43.4	20.6	4.8	7,678
Total 15-49	29.7	10.3	3.0	33,385

5.17 CONTACT OF NON-USERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

In the 2008 NDHS, women who were not using any family planning method were asked whether they had been visited by a health worker who talked with them about family planning in the 12 months preceding the survey. This information is especially useful for determining whether family planning outreach programmes are reaching non-users. Non-users were also asked if they had visited a health facility in the past 12 months for any reason other than family planning, and if so, whether any health worker at the facility had spoken to them about family planning. These questions help to assess the level of so-called “missed opportunities” to inform women about contraception.

The results shown in Table 5.21 indicate that 4 percent of non-users reported discussing family planning when a fieldworker visited them. Six percent of non-users reported that they had visited a health facility and discussed family planning, while 13 percent of the non-users visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning. Staff at health facilities are more likely to discuss family planning with women age 20-39 than with younger women age 15-19 or older women age 44-49 years. Overall, the majority of non-users (92 percent) did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Table 5.21 Contact of non-users with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor at a health facility, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with fieldworker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	1.8	1.5	7.1	97.1	6,046
20-24	3.1	5.0	15.1	93.3	5,056
25-29	5.3	9.3	17.7	88.0	5,168
30-34	4.9	9.5	16.0	88.1	3,741
35-39	5.1	6.9	13.5	90.0	3,142
40-44	4.9	4.8	12.1	92.1	2,487
45-49	2.3	2.2	9.6	96.2	2,594
Residence					
Urban	5.9	8.6	17.7	88.0	9,083
Rural	2.8	4.1	10.8	94.2	19,151
Zone					
North Central	3.6	5.6	12.9	92.3	4,151
North East	1.8	3.0	14.1	96.1	4,090
North West	1.9	1.6	11.0	97.0	7,802
South East	7.8	3.5	13.0	90.9	3,366
South South	3.2	7.9	13.7	90.6	3,914
South West	6.3	13.4	14.9	83.7	4,912
Education					
No education	1.4	1.8	9.8	97.2	11,521
Primary	4.8	6.8	15.5	90.5	5,557
Secondary	5.5	8.2	13.5	88.7	9,265
More than secondary	7.1	12.1	23.5	84.7	1,891
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.1	1.8	8.6	97.6	5,964
Second	1.6	2.9	10.3	96.1	5,848
Middle	3.9	4.8	12.7	92.7	5,583
Fourth	5.6	8.0	15.0	88.7	5,470
Highest	7.2	10.9	19.3	85.2	5,367
Total	3.8	5.6	13.0	92.2	28,234

The proportion of women who were visited by a fieldworker is twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas (6 versus 3 percent, respectively). Similarly, women in urban areas are more than twice as likely as women in rural areas to visit a health facility and discuss family planning (9 versus 4 percent, respectively). The proportion of non-users who visited a health facility and discussed family planning is highest in South West (13 percent) and lowest in North West (2 percent). Women with higher levels of education and those in higher wealth quintiles are more likely to visit a health facility and discuss family planning with a provider than women with less education and those in lower wealth quintiles.

5.18 HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN'S CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The 2008 NDHS asked married women whether their husband or partner knew that they were using a method of family planning. Table 5.22 shows that 84 percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method reported that their husband or partner knows about their use of contraception, 7 percent reported that their husband or partner does not know, and 9 percent reported that they were unsure whether their husband or partner knows about their use of contraception. Women with the highest educational attainment (91 percent) and women in the highest wealth quintile (88 percent) are most likely to share information about their method choice with their husband or partner.

Table 5.22 Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a contraceptive method by whether their husband/partner knows about their use, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Knows[1]	Does not know	Unsure whether knows/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age					
15-19	83.2	6.9	10.0	100.0	56
20-24	84.8	6.7	8.5	100.0	370
25-29	83.6	7.5	8.9	100.0	749
30-34	85.8	7.5	6.7	100.0	774
35-39	82.8	6.4	10.8	100.0	713
40-44	84.5	5.7	9.8	100.0	514
45-49	83.6	6.3	10.0	100.0	263
Residence					
Urban	85.9	6.4	7.8	100.0	1,908
Rural	82.1	7.4	10.5	100.0	1,531
Zone					
North Central	80.8	5.5	13.8	100.0	433
North East	75.4	6.6	18.0	100.0	145
North West	61.8	9.3	29.0	100.0	198
South East	90.7	3.0	6.3	100.0	500
South South	84.1	7.5	8.4	100.0	781
South West	87.1	7.9	5.0	100.0	1,383
Education					
No education	73.5	10.7	15.8	100.0	398
Primary	82.1	8.1	9.8	100.0	883
Secondary	85.4	7.0	7.6	100.0	1,539
More than secondary	91.1	2.2	6.7	100.0	619
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	71.6	11.7	16.7	100.0	174
Second	78.2	11.6	10.2	100.0	265
Middle	79.4	7.1	13.5	100.0	493
Fourth	84.6	7.7	7.7	100.0	899
Highest	87.8	4.9	7.3	100.0	1,608
Total	84.2	6.8	9.0	100.0	3,439

[1] Includes women who reported use of male sterilisation, male condoms, and withdrawal

OTHER PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY 6

This chapter focuses on the principal factors other than contraception that affect a woman's risk of becoming pregnant; they are referred to as other proximate determinants of fertility. Marriage is among the most important of these proximate determinants. Besides marriage, this chapter also explores several other factors that influence fertility, including polygyny, onset and frequency of sexual activity, postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence from sexual activity, and the onset of menopause. Postpartum amenorrhoea and postpartum abstinence determine the length of time a woman is protected from the risk of becoming pregnant after childbirth, affecting birth intervals and thus fertility levels. Menopause is important because it marks the end of a woman's period of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.[1]

6.1 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Marriage is a primary indication of women's regular exposure to the risk of pregnancy and therefore is important for understanding fertility estimates. Populations in which age at first marriage is low tend to have early childbearing and high fertility rates. However, because a union is not a prerequisite to childbearing, some women have children before entering a formal union.

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of women and men by marital status at the time of the survey. In this context, the term "married" refers to legal or formal unions, while "living together" refers to informal unions in which a man and a woman live together, even if a formal civil, religious or traditional ceremony has not been contracted. Widowed, divorced, and separated women make up the remainder of the "ever-married" or "ever-in-union" category. In later tables and text, the term "currently married" refers to both formal and informal unions.

Table 6.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Nigeria 2008

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
				WOMEN					
15-19	70.6	27.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	28.7	6,493
20-24	38.4	57.1	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	59.7	6,133
25-29	16.2	78.8	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	81.0	6,309
30-34	5.8	88.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	100.0	90.1	4,634
35-39	2.6	90.4	1.0	0.9	1.9	3.2	100.0	91.4	3,912
40-44	1.4	88.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	6.5	100.0	89.4	3,032
45-49	0.8	85.6	0.8	1.2	1.8	9.7	100.0	86.5	2,872
Total	25.2	69.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.3	100.0	70.6	33,385
				MEN					
15-19	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,532
20-24	84.4	13.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.9	2,378
25-29	54.3	42.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	43.8	2,459
30-34	24.5	69.9	3.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	73.1	2,058
35-39	7.8	88.1	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	90.2	1,794
40-44	2.8	90.0	3.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	100.0	93.1	1,413
45-49	1.4	93.0	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	96.0	1,174
Total 15-49	47.4	49.0	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	50.8	13,808
50-59	0.5	92.2	3.2	0.8	1.2	2.2	100.0	95.3	1,678
Total 15-59	42.3	53.7	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	55.6	15,486

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 6.1 shows that 75 percent of women age 15-49 have been married at some time (ever-married women). Sixty-nine percent are currently married, 2 percent are living together, 2 percent are either divorced or separated, and 2 percent are widowed. The proportion of women who are married increases rapidly from 28 percent of women age 15-19 to 57 percent of women age 20-24 and 79 percent among women age 25-29. By age 30-34, 94 percent of Nigerian women are currently or formerly in union. The percentage of women who are widowed also increases with age, from less than 1 percent for women age 15-29 to 10 percent of women age 45-49.

The proportion of men age 15-49 who have never married is higher than that for women (47 percent compared with 25 percent). This is a reflection of men's later age at marriage. About half (49 percent) of men are married, 2 percent are living together with a woman, 1 percent are divorced or separated, and less than 1 percent are widowers.

6.2 POLYGYNY

Having more than one wife at the same time, polygyny, has implications for the frequency of sexual intercourse, and thus, may have an effect on fertility. In the 2008 NDHS, polygyny was measured by asking all currently married female respondents whether their husband or partner had other wives (co-wives), and if so, how many. Married men were asked whether they had one or more wives or partners with whom they were living. Table 6.2.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by number of co-wives. The percent distribution of currently married men by number of wives is shown in Table 6.2.2.

Table 6.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Missing		
Age						
15-19	73.4	22.2	3.8	0.6	100.0	1,863
20-24	73.4	21.7	4.0	0.9	100.0	3,659
25-29	71.7	23.0	4.7	0.6	100.0	5,112
30-34	66.7	26.2	6.5	0.5	100.0	4,173
35-39	62.9	28.4	8.0	0.7	100.0	3,575
40-44	58.4	30.1	10.8	0.7	100.0	2,711
45-49	55.7	31.0	12.7	0.7	100.0	2,484
Residence						
Urban	77.1	17.4	4.7	0.8	100.0	7,375
Rural	61.9	29.6	7.9	0.6	100.0	16,203
Zone						
North Central	62.3	26.5	10.8	0.4	100.0	3,320
North East	56.5	33.9	9.3	0.3	100.0	3,585
North West	57.4	35.0	6.9	0.8	100.0	7,189
South East	86.2	9.1	3.5	1.2	100.0	2,139
South South	81.9	13.6	3.2	1.3	100.0	2,978
South West	73.5	20.0	6.1	0.4	100.0	4,366
Education						
No education	53.6	36.5	9.3	0.6	100.0	11,120
Primary	68.2	24.1	6.9	0.8	100.0	5,143
Secondary	84.0	11.8	3.5	0.7	100.0	5,621
More than secondary	90.1	7.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	1,693
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	61.1	32.9	5.5	0.6	100.0	5,408
Second	55.8	33.8	9.6	0.7	100.0	5,052
Middle	62.2	27.8	9.3	0.7	100.0	4,311
Fourth	71.4	21.2	6.7	0.7	100.0	4,216
Highest	84.9	10.9	3.4	0.7	100.0	4,590
Total	66.7	25.8	6.9	0.7	100.0	23,578

Table 6.2.1 shows that 33 percent of married women in Nigeria are in polygynous unions. Twenty-six percent of women reported they have one co-wife, while 7 percent have two or more co-wives. The level of polygyny increases with age, from 26 percent among women age 15-19 to 44 percent among women age 45-49. A higher proportion of rural women are in polygynous unions (38 percent) than their urban counterparts (22 percent). There are marked zonal differences in the level of polygyny, with the practice being more common in the northern zones: 43 percent in North East, 42 percent in North West, and 37 percent in North Central. Polygyny decreases with level of education. Nearly half of women with no education (46 percent) are in polygynous unions, compared with 9 percent of women with more than secondary education. Women in the lower wealth quintiles are more likely to have polygynous marriages than those in the higher wealth quintiles.

Sixteen percent of married men age 15-49 reported having two or more wives (Table 6.2.2). Older men, those in rural areas, those in the northern zones, those with lower levels of education, and those in the lowest two wealth quintiles are more likely to have two or more wives than are other men.

Table 6.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Number of wives			Total	Number of men
	1	2+	Missing		
Age					
15-19	(96.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	23
20-24	96.8	2.7	0.6	100.0	354
25-29	93.2	6.4	0.5	100.0	1,076
30-34	88.3	11.5	0.2	100.0	1,504
35-39	83.3	16.4	0.3	100.0	1,618
40-44	75.0	24.3	0.7	100.0	1,316
45-49	74.0	25.5	0.5	100.0	1,127
Residence					
Urban	90.6	9.0	0.4	100.0	2,309
Rural	80.1	19.5	0.5	100.0	4,709
Zone					
North Central	81.3	18.2	0.5	100.0	1,040
North East	77.2	22.5	0.3	100.0	1,002
North West	76.4	23.3	0.4	100.0	1,951
South East	92.9	6.8	0.3	100.0	607
South South	90.3	8.6	1.1	100.0	989
South West	90.8	9.0	0.2	100.0	1,430
Education					
No education	75.2	24.3	0.5	100.0	1,917
Primary	82.9	16.8	0.3	100.0	1,806
Secondary	88.5	11.1	0.4	100.0	2,323
More than secondary	89.3	10.1	0.7	100.0	973
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.0	20.6	0.3	100.0	1,512
Second	75.9	23.7	0.5	100.0	1,378
Middle	81.5	18.3	0.3	100.0	1,244
Fourth	87.0	12.4	0.7	100.0	1,284
Highest	93.2	6.3	0.5	100.0	1,600
Total 15-49	83.5	16.0	0.5	100.0	7,018
50-59	68.9	30.3	0.8	100.0	1,599
Total 15-59	80.8	18.7	0.5	100.0	8,618

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

6.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Marriage is generally associated with fertility because it is correlated with exposure to the risk of pregnancy. The duration of exposure to the risk of pregnancy depends primarily on the age at which women first marry. Women who marry earlier, on average, are more likely to have their first child earlier and give birth to more children overall, contributing to higher fertility rates. Table 6.3 shows the percentage of women and men who have married by specific ages, and the median age at first marriage by current age.

The results show that almost half (46 percent) of women age 20-49 were married by age 18, and 58 percent were married by age 20. The proportion of women getting married by age 15 decreases from 30 percent among women currently age 45-49 to 12 percent among those age 15-19, while the median age at first marriage increases from 17.3 years among women age 45-49 to 19.8 years among women age 20-24. These two findings provide evidence of an increase in age at marriage in Nigeria over the past generation. A comparison with results from the 2003 NDHS survey indicates that the median age at first marriage among women age 20-24 has increased from 19.1 to 19.8 years.

The lower panel of Table 6.3 shows the distribution of age at first marriage among men. Men marry considerably later than women. About one in four women age 25-49 (24 percent) were married by age 15 compared with less than 1 percent of men. Only 13 percent of men age 25-49 had married by age 20, compared with 60 percent of women. By age 25, only 39 percent of men were married.

Table 6.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage first married by exact age					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	12.4	na	na	na	na	70.6	6,493	a
20-24	16.4	39.4	51.4	na	na	38.4	6,133	19.8
25-29	18.8	42.3	53.5	64.2	76.5	16.2	6,309	19.3
30-34	23.3	47.7	58.7	68.3	78.7	5.8	4,634	18.4
35-39	22.8	49.0	60.6	70.9	82.1	2.6	3,912	18.2
40-44	28.2	52.8	64.3	74.7	84.9	1.4	3,032	17.5
45-49	29.9	55.4	68.8	78.5	87.0	0.8	2,872	17.3
20-49	21.9	46.1	57.8	na	na	14.2	26,892	18.6
25-49	23.5	48.1	59.7	69.9	80.7	7.0	20,759	18.3
				MEN				
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	99.0	2,532	a
20-24	0.1	3.0	7.8	na	na	84.4	2,378	a
25-29	0.1	4.3	10.0	18.9	34.8	54.3	2,459	a
30-34	0.1	4.8	11.9	21.0	38.6	24.5	2,058	26.9
35-39	0.0	6.4	14.1	23.3	40.5	7.8	1,794	26.5
40-44	0.2	6.8	16.2	27.3	44.5	2.8	1,413	25.9
45-49	0.1	5.1	12.7	22.9	39.8	1.4	1,174	26.5
20-49	0.1	4.9	11.6	na	na	35.8	11,276	a
25-49	0.1	5.4	12.6	22.2	39.0	22.8	8,898	a
20-59	0.1	5.1	12.0	na	na	31.3	12,954	a
25-59	0.1	5.5	12.9	22.6	39.7	19.3	10,576	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

6.4 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

The median age at first marriage by current age and background characteristics is shown for women in Table 6.4.1 and for men in Table 6.4.2. The results show considerable variation in age at first marriage by background characteristics. For women age 25-49, those who reside in urban areas marry roughly four years later than their counterparts in rural areas (21.1 years compared with 16.9 years). By zone, the median age at first marriage ranges from 15.2 years in North West to 22.8 years in South East. The median age at first marriage increases from 15.5 years among women with no education to 22.0 years among women with secondary education. By wealth quintile, median age at first marriage increases from 15.4 to 23.1 years.

Table 6.4.1 Median age at first marriage: Women

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	a	22.6	21.8	20.6	20.0	19.3	a	21.1
Rural	18.0	17.5	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.2	17.2	16.9
Zone								
North Central	a	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.1	17.8	18.7	18.3
North East	15.9	15.9	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.6
North West	15.7	15.6	15.1	15.3	14.8	14.6	15.3	15.2
South East	a	24.5	24.4	22.3	21.5	19.6	a	22.8
South South	a	22.8	22.2	20.0	18.7	18.3	a	20.9
South West	a	22.8	22.1	21.6	21.0	20.4	a	21.8
Education								
No education	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5
Primary	17.6	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.6	18.1	18.3
Secondary	a	22.5	22.2	21.4	21.1	21.1	a	22.0
More than secondary	a	a	26.8	25.5	24.3	24.0	a	a
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.4
Second	16.4	16.1	15.8	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.0	15.9
Middle	19.0	18.3	17.5	18.1	17.7	17.9	18.2	17.9
Fourth	a	21.2	20.4	19.7	18.2	18.3	a	19.9
Highest	a	24.1	24.1	22.5	21.8	20.4	a	23.1
Total	19.8	19.3	18.4	18.2	17.5	17.3	18.6	18.3

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first husband/partner
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Because of the tendency for men to marry at older ages, the median age at first marriage cannot be calculated for men age 25-49 for most background characteristics; instead, it is calculated for men age 25-59. However, an examination of differentials among men in the five-year age groups shows similar patterns to those observed for women. It is interesting to note that the differentials in age at first marriage among men, by level of education and wealth quintile, are smaller than those observed for women.

Table 6.4.2 Median age at first marriage: Men

Median age at first marriage among men age 25-59 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Current age						Men age 25-59
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	
Residence							
Urban	a	a	29.4	29.2	29.1	27.5	a
Rural	a	25.1	24.9	24.4	25.5	25.4	a
Zone							
North Central	a	25.1	25.0	25.7	26.0	25.0	a
North East	23.9	23.7	24.0	22.8	24.0	23.7	23.7
North West	a	24.2	24.8	22.4	23.5	24.2	24.3
South South	a	29.9	28.0	29.2	27.8	26.0	a
South West	a	a	28.5	28.5	28.5	27.7	a
Education							
No education	23.1	23.2	24.7	22.2	23.2	24.2	23.5
Primary	a	25.1	25.2	26.3	26.5	27.0	a
Secondary	a	28.4	26.8	27.6	28.3	28.1	a
More than secondary	a	a	a	28.5	a	27.6	a
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.4	23.3	23.8	22.3	23.9	24.1	23.5
Second	24.7	23.9	24.1	23.4	24.4	25.4	24.3
Middle	a	25.5	25.6	25.6	27.7	26.0	a
Fourth	a	28.9	28.0	27.2	27.7	26.9	a
Highest	a	a	a	29.8	a	27.8	a
Total	a	26.9	26.5	25.9	26.5	26.0	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with his first wife/partner
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

6.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

While age at first marriage is often used as a proxy for first exposure to sexual intercourse, the two events do not necessarily occur at the same time. Women and men sometimes engage in sexual relations before marriage. To obtain information on the age at first sexual intercourse, women and men were asked how old they were when they first had sexual intercourse. Table 6.5 presents information from the 2008 NDHS on the percentage of women and men who initiated intercourse for the first time by specific ages, and the median age at first intercourse according to current age.

Table 6.5 shows that the median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.8 years for women age 20-49. One in five women age 20-49 initiated sexual intercourse by age 15 (20 percent), and more than half of women (52 percent) first had sexual intercourse by age 18. The results show that as with age at first marriage, age at first sexual intercourse has been increasing over time. The median age at first sexual intercourse increases from 16.9 years among women age 45-49 to 18.2 years among women age 20-24. In addition, while 28 percent of women age 45-49 had first sexual intercourse by age 15, only 15 percent of women age 15-19 have done so. Among women age 20-49, the median age at first sexual intercourse is about one year younger than the median age at first marriage (17.8 compared with 18.6 years).

Table 6.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, Nigeria 2008

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	15.3	na	na	na	na	53.8	6,493	a
20-24	16.2	47.8	67.8	na	na	14.3	6,133	18.2
25-29	17.8	48.5	64.6	77.4	86.4	3.9	6,309	18.1
30-34	21.2	51.4	66.3	77.9	84.3	0.9	4,634	17.8
35-39	20.4	54.3	68.2	77.8	84.2	0.6	3,912	17.4
40-44	26.1	55.4	68.6	77.2	82.8	0.1	3,032	17.2
45-49	27.5	58.4	71.6	80.4	85.2	0.1	2,872	16.9
20-49	20.4	51.5	67.3	na	na	4.4	26,892	17.8
25-49	21.6	52.6	67.2	78.0	84.8	1.5	20,759	17.7
15-24	15.7	na	na	na	na	34.6	12,626	a
MEN								
15-19	6.2	na	na	na	na	77.9	2,532	a
20-24	5.3	25.6	45.6	na	na	38.1	2,378	a
25-29	4.8	24.6	44.6	61.6	76.6	15.8	2,459	20.4
30-34	5.8	25.1	42.5	61.6	77.0	3.5	2,058	20.6
35-39	3.9	22.8	42.4	60.3	72.4	1.1	1,794	20.6
40-44	3.6	21.2	42.0	59.5	71.9	0.4	1,413	20.6
45-49	3.1	18.2	35.3	53.6	67.7	0.2	1,174	21.3
20-49	4.6	23.5	42.8	na	na	12.4	11,276	a
25-49	4.4	23.0	42.0	59.9	73.9	5.5	8,898	20.6
15-24	5.7	na	na	na	na	58.6	4,910	a
20-59	4.3	22.6	41.5	na	na	10.8	12,954	a
25-59	4.0	22.0	40.6	58.7	73.0	4.6	10,576	20.7

na = Not applicable
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

As with marriage, sexual activity among women starts at an earlier age than it does among men. The median age at first sexual intercourse for men age 25-49 is 20.6 years. Only 4 percent of men age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse by age 15; however, this percentage increases rapidly to 42 percent by age 20 and to 60 percent by age 22. Looking at men age 30-34, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 20.6 years, a full six years younger than their age at first marriage (26.9 years). These findings suggest that, on average, men are sexually active for six years before getting married.

Differentials in age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics are shown in Tables 6.6.1 and 6.6.2 for women and men, respectively. For women age 25-49 living in urban areas, the first sexual encounter is delayed by almost three years compared with their rural counterparts (19.2 and 16.5 years, respectively). By zone, age at first sexual intercourse for women ranges from 15.4 years in North West to 20.4 years in South East. Median age at first sexual intercourse increases with educational attainment and wealth quintile.

For men age 25-59, differences in the median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics are generally small. It is worth noting that there are differences by zone, with the highest median age at first sexual intercourse being reported in North West (24 years) and the lowest median age in South South (19 years).

Table 6.6.1 Median age at first intercourse: Women

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women by age 20-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	19.4	19.8	19.4	18.9	18.7	18.5	19.3	19.2
Rural	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	16.7	16.5
Zone								
North Central	19.0	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.3	17.4	18.6	18.4
North East	16.0	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.6
North West	15.9	15.7	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.9	15.5	15.4
South East	a	20.6	20.9	20.2	20.0	20.0	a	20.4
South South	18.3	18.5	18.3	17.6	17.5	17.3	18.2	18.1
South West	19.3	20.0	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6
Education								
No education	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6
Primary	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.3	17.5	18.2	17.5	17.6
Secondary	19.3	19.5	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.3	19.4
More than secondary	a	21.9	21.3	21.5	20.9	21.0	a	21.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.9	15.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5
Second	16.3	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.9
Middle	17.9	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.5	17.4
Fourth	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.5	17.7	18.1	18.6	18.5
Highest	a	20.4	20.2	19.9	20.1	19.5	a	20.1
Total	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.2	16.9	17.8	17.7

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.6.2 Median age at first intercourse: Men

Median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-59 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Current age							Men age 20-59	Men age 25-59
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59		
Residence									
Urban	a	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.8	21.8	21.7	a	20.8
Rural	a	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.5	21.0	21.5	a	20.7
Zone									
North Central	19.4	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.2	21.0	21.0	a	20.3
North East	a	21.2	21.2	21.6	20.8	21.2	21.9	a	21.3
North West	a	24.5	23.8	24.7	22.6	23.6	24.1	a	24.0
South East	a	20.5	20.9	21.6	22.1	24.6	22.8	a	21.7
South South	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.6	19.9	18.9	19.0
South West	19.5	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.9	20.2	20.4	19.7	19.8
Education									
No education	a	22.1	22.2	22.9	21.0	22.1	22.8	a	22.3
Primary	a	20.3	20.5	20.4	20.5	21.8	20.8	a	20.6
Secondary	a	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.8	20.9	a	20.2
More than secondary	a	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	a	20.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	a	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.3	21.4	22.2	a	20.9
Second	a	20.5	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.7	22.8	a	21.0
Middle	a	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.5	22.4	20.9	a	20.8
Fourth	a	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.6	21.3	a	20.7
Highest	a	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.4	21.0	20.9	a	20.4
Total	a	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.6	21.3	21.6	a	20.7

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

6.6 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

In the absence of contraception, the probability of pregnancy is related to the frequency of sexual intercourse. Thus, information on sexual activity is useful in refining measures of exposure to pregnancy. Men and women who have had sexual intercourse were asked how long ago their last sexual contact occurred. Tables 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 show the percent distribution of women and men by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics.

More than half (56 percent) of women age 15-49 were sexually active during the four weeks preceding the interview. Another 20 percent reported that they had been sexually active in the 12 months preceding the survey but not in the past month. Eight percent said that they had not been sexually active for one or more years, and 14 percent reported that they had never had sex.

Table 6.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	29.7	12.0	3.8	0.7	53.8	100.0	6,493
20-24	53.3	24.4	6.9	1.2	14.3	100.0	6,133
25-29	64.2	23.0	7.3	1.6	3.9	100.0	6,309
30-34	67.5	22.1	7.4	2.1	0.9	100.0	4,634
35-39	69.1	19.0	9.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	3,912
40-44	66.3	19.6	12.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	3,032
45-49	57.7	21.3	19.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	2,872
Marital status							
Never married	16.7	18.8	8.0	0.7	55.7	100.0	8,397
Married or living together	72.7	20.1	5.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	23,578
Divorced/separated/widowed	14.5	26.7	57.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,409
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	72.3	22.5	4.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,026
5-9 years	72.4	20.7	4.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	4,471
10-14 years	72.8	19.8	5.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	3,539
15-19 years	73.0	19.1	5.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	2,914
20-24 years	72.0	19.2	7.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	2,053
25+ years	68.3	20.6	9.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,516
Married more than once	77.5	16.8	4.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,061
Residence							
Urban	51.4	20.8	7.6	1.6	18.6	100.0	11,934
Rural	58.8	19.7	8.7	1.3	11.5	100.0	21,451
Zone							
North Central	47.1	22.2	12.8	1.3	16.6	100.0	4,748
North East	69.1	15.4	5.3	1.0	9.3	100.0	4,262
North West	77.1	10.8	2.8	2.3	6.9	100.0	8,022
South East	36.1	23.7	15.1	1.6	23.5	100.0	4,091
South South	50.0	26.2	9.4	0.8	13.7	100.0	5,473
South West	46.7	25.4	8.7	1.1	18.1	100.0	6,789
Education							
No education	72.7	15.5	7.4	1.9	2.5	100.0	11,942
Primary	54.5	23.1	11.9	1.3	9.1	100.0	6,566
Secondary	41.6	21.7	7.2	0.9	28.6	100.0	11,904
More than secondary	51.8	25.3	8.7	1.5	12.7	100.0	2,974
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	69.4	16.5	7.0	1.3	5.9	100.0	6,194
Second	62.4	18.2	8.2	1.8	9.4	100.0	6,234
Middle	50.6	21.6	11.3	1.3	15.2	100.0	6,341
Fourth	49.5	22.5	9.3	1.4	17.3	100.0	6,938
Highest	51.1	21.0	6.2	1.3	20.5	100.0	7,678
Total	56.2	20.1	8.3	1.4	14.0	100.0	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status.
[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

The proportion of women who were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey increases with age, peaking in age group 35-39 (69 percent), and decreases thereafter. As expected, sexual activity among teenagers and women who are not currently in union is lower compared with older women and women who are married or living with a man. Thirty percent of women age 15-19 were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey, and 17 percent of never-married women were sexually active in the same period.

Women in urban areas were less likely to be sexually active during the past four weeks (51 percent) than their counterparts in rural areas (59 percent). By zone the proportion of women sexually active during the four weeks preceding the survey is highest in North West (77 percent) and lowest in South East (36 percent). The results show that women with no education (73 percent) are more likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks than educated women. Women with secondary education are least likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks (42 percent). The prevalence of recent sexual activity decreases with increasing wealth status, being high in the two lowest wealth quintiles and low in the three highest wealth quintiles. By marital duration, women who have married more than once were most likely to have been sexually active during the past four weeks (78 percent) while those who have been married for 25 years or more were least likely (68 percent).

About half (48 percent) of men age 15-49 were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey, while 20 percent had sexual intercourse in the past year but not in the past month. Seven percent had not been sexually active for one or more years, and 24 percent had never had sex.

The proportion of men who were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey increases with age, peaking in age group 40-44. Men in union are much more likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks than men who have never married or lived together with a woman (75 and 19 percent, respectively). Men in urban areas are also less likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks than men in rural areas (44 and 50 percent, respectively). Recent sexual activity is highest in North East (56 percent) and lowest in South East (34 percent). As with women, recent sexual activity among men decreases with increasing wealth quintile (from 59 to 39 percent), but then increases in the highest wealth quintile (49 percent). Men with marital durations of 20-24 years were most likely to be sexually active in the four weeks preceding the interview (79 percent), while those with marital durations of 10-14 years were least likely (73 percent).

Table 6.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
Age							
15-19	6.8	9.8	5.3	0.2	77.9	100.0	2,532
20-24	27.8	24.9	8.9	0.3	38.1	100.0	2,378
25-29	50.6	23.9	9.1	0.5	15.8	100.0	2,459
30-34	65.9	23.2	6.2	1.1	3.5	100.0	2,058
35-39	70.9	20.9	5.8	1.2	1.1	100.0	1,794
40-44	72.9	19.7	5.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,413
45-49	71.2	19.4	7.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,174
Marital status							
Never married	19.0	19.6	9.8	0.3	51.4	100.0	6,548
Married or living together	75.2	20.1	3.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	7,018
Divorced/separated/widowed	23.3	39.3	35.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	238
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	74.7	22.4	1.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,742
5-9 years	73.7	21.9	3.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,589
10-14 years	73.0	21.1	4.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,152
15-19 years	77.7	17.8	3.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	856
20-24 years	79.2	14.4	4.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	548
25+ years	74.4	15.4	7.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	250
Married more than once	77.0	18.2	2.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	883
Residence							
Urban	43.5	23.2	7.1	0.8	25.3	100.0	5,215
Rural	50.1	18.4	6.9	0.8	23.8	100.0	8,593
Zone							
North Central	42.2	22.9	9.9	0.5	24.4	100.0	2,065
North East	56.3	12.3	5.2	0.6	25.6	100.0	1,645
North West	53.7	7.2	3.2	1.7	34.2	100.0	3,237
South East	33.6	29.0	12.2	0.7	24.4	100.0	1,448
South South	49.0	23.8	7.9	0.3	19.0	100.0	2,437
South West	45.6	29.6	6.8	0.5	17.5	100.0	2,977
Education							
No education	62.6	10.9	4.6	1.4	20.6	100.0	2,597
Primary	51.8	19.9	7.8	0.9	19.6	100.0	2,761
Secondary	37.4	23.4	7.4	0.4	31.4	100.0	6,470
More than secondary	55.6	22.4	7.8	1.2	13.1	100.0	1,979
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.7	12.6	5.4	1.1	22.3	100.0	2,275
Second	51.4	17.1	5.8	0.8	24.9	100.0	2,332
Middle	43.0	19.7	8.8	0.7	27.8	100.0	2,570
Fourth	39.2	24.2	8.3	0.6	27.6	100.0	3,163
Highest	48.9	23.9	6.3	0.8	20.0	100.0	3,468
Total 15-49	47.6	20.2	7.0	0.8	24.4	100.0	13,808
50-59	67.7	19.4	11.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,678
Total 15-59	49.8	20.1	7.4	0.9	21.8	100.0	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status.
[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

6.7 POSTPARTUM AMENORRHOEA, ABSTINENCE, AND INSUSCEPTIBILITY

Among women who are not using contraception, exposure to the risk of pregnancy in the period after a birth is influenced primarily by two factors: breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Breastfeeding prolongs postpartum protection from conception through its effect on the length of the period of amenorrhoea (the period between the birth and the return of menses) after a birth. More frequent breastfeeding for longer durations is associated with longer periods of postpartum amenorrhoea. Delaying the resumption of sexual relations after a birth also prolongs the period of postpartum protection. Women are considered insusceptible to pregnancy if they are not at risk of conception, either because they are amenorrhoeic or abstaining from sexual activity after a birth.

The percentage of births occurring during the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, postpartum abstaining, and postpartum insusceptible is shown in Table 6.8, by the number of months since the birth. The results presented in the table are based on cross-sectional analysis, representing the experience of mothers of all births at a single point in time rather than the experience of a cohort of mothers over time. The data are grouped in two-month intervals to minimise the fluctuations in the estimates. The median- and mean-duration estimates shown at the bottom of Table 6.8 are calculated from the current status distributions presented in the table.

Table 6.8 shows that at the time of the survey, 43 percent of the mothers who had given birth during the three years preceding the survey were insusceptible because they were either amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both). The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility to pregnancy is 13.8 months. The median duration of amenorrhoea is 11.5 months, while the median duration of postpartum abstinence is much lower (3.5 months). By 10-11 months after the birth, 59 percent of mothers are insusceptible to pregnancy, but only 23 percent are abstaining from sexual relations.

Table 6.8 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Nigeria 2008

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 2	93.4	86.5	97.0	778
2-3	86.5	61.5	92.5	1,053
4-5	76.7	37.5	82.3	1,152
6-7	70.1	25.9	75.3	1,088
8-9	60.2	26.3	67.9	984
10-11	51.7	22.7	58.9	934
12-13	48.8	16.8	54.5	1,189
14-15	40.2	16.1	47.5	992
16-17	32.7	14.1	39.8	917
18-19	24.4	9.4	29.2	856
20-21	18.5	7.8	22.9	740
22-23	9.4	6.4	13.8	676
24-25	8.3	4.9	11.9	1,124
26-27	6.0	4.2	9.1	1,050
28-29	5.0	4.8	8.9	977
30-31	5.0	3.5	7.9	838
32-33	3.3	4.2	6.8	666
34-35	1.2	2.2	3.3	623
Total	38.0	20.4	43.0	16,640
Median	11.5	3.5	13.8	na
Mean	13.1	7.4	14.9	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 6.9 shows the median durations of postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility by background characteristics. The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is slightly shorter among younger women age 15-29 (11.1 months), compared with older women age 30-49 (12.1 months). The duration of amenorrhoea is five months shorter among urban women than among rural women (8.3 compared with 13.3 months). Postpartum amenorrhoea is considerably shorter among mothers in South East (7.0 months) and longer among mothers in North West, (15.9 months). The length of postpartum amenorrhoea decreases with increasing level of mother's education and wealth quintile.

Differences in the median duration of postpartum abstinence are not notable, except by zone. The duration of postpartum abstinence is more than nine months for mothers in North Central, compared with around two months for the other northern zones (2.4 months for North East and 2.1 months for North West). The median length of postpartum abstinence in the three southern zones is around five months.

Table 6.9 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	11.1	3.6	13.5
30-49	12.1	3.4	14.1
Residence			
Urban	8.3	3.5	9.9
Rural	13.3	3.5	15.3
Zone			
North Central	11.8	9.2	17.2
North East	14.3	2.4	15.2
North West	15.9	2.1	16.2
South East	7.0	4.6	8.9
South South	8.2	4.9	9.9
South West	10.2	5.4	12.4
Education			
No education	15.8	2.6	16.8
Primary	10.6	4.4	13.4
Secondary	8.1	4.7	10.9
More than secondary	6.4	3.1	7.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	15.9	3.0	17.1
Second	14.8	3.0	16.4
Middle	12.1	4.2	14.9
Fourth	8.9	4.3	10.3
Highest	6.5	3.2	8.2
Total	11.5	3.5	13.8

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status)

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

6.8 MENOPAUSE

Another factor influencing the risk of pregnancy among women is menopause. Table 6.10 shows the proportion of women age 30 and older who are menopausal. A woman is considered menopausal if she is neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic and has not had her menses for six or more months.

Table 6.10 shows that 9 percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The proportion of women who are menopausal increases with age from 1 percent among women age 30-34 to 48 percent among women age 48-49. These findings indicate that the onset of infertility with increasing age substantially reduces the proportion of women exposed to the risk of pregnancy.

Table 6.10 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Nigeria 2008

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	1.0	4,634
35-39	2.2	3,912
40-41	6.9	1,809
42-43	9.8	889
44-45	19.0	1,307
46-47	29.1	729
48-49	47.9	1,171
Total	9.4	14,450

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic whose last menstrual period occurred six or more months preceding the survey

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 7

One of the objectives of Nigeria's National Policy on Population is to reduce the high level of fertility in the country (NPC, 2004). The guiding principle in achieving this objective is to emphasise the voluntary acceptance of family planning methods, in accordance with fundamental human rights, that all couples and individuals should decide freely and responsibly on the timing, number, and spacing of their children for a manageable family size, and that the Government has a responsibility to facilitate people's ability to make informed choices and to create an enabling environment in which they can effectively manage their lives.

The 2008 NDHS collected information from both women and men on a number of aspects of fertility preferences, including their current desire to have a/another child, the length of time they would like to wait before the birth, and what they consider to be the ideal number of children. Although survey information on fertility preferences may be influenced by the respondent's current family size and is subject to change over time, it still provides useful information to family planning programmes for assessing the needs for contraception (for spacing or limiting births) and the extent of unwanted and mistimed pregnancies.

Survey questions on fertility preferences have often been the subject of criticism. It is argued that the answers respondents give are misleading because they may reflect uninformed, ephemeral views, which are held with little conviction. It is also argued that questions do not take into account the effect of social pressures or the attitudes of other family members, particularly the husband, who may exert a major influence on his wife's reproductive choices. The first argument has greater force in a country where contraceptive prevalence is low, and where the idea of conscious reproductive choice may still be unfamiliar. Thus, preference data from these settings should be interpreted with caution. The second argument is correct in principle. In practice, however, its importance is doubtful; for instance, the evidence from surveys in which both husbands and wives are interviewed suggests that there is no substantial difference between the views of the two sexes (NPC and ORC Macro, 2004: 95).

7.1 DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Information on desire for more children is important in understanding future reproductive behaviour. The provision of adequate and accessible family planning services is dependent on the availability of such information. Women and men surveyed in the 2008 NDHS were asked questions to determine their desire to have a/another child. Sterilised women and men, who had undergone tubal ligation or vasectomy operations, were considered to want no more children, and therefore not asked questions on fertility desires.

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show the distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for more children, according to the number of living children. The proportion of women and men who want another child generally decreases with increasing number of living children. At the same time, the proportion of women and men who want to stop childbearing (including those sterilised) increases with increasing number of living children.

Among women and men with no children, more women than men want to have a child soon (76 percent of women compared with 57 percent of men). By the fourth child, however, this pattern is reversed and more men than women want another child soon (23 percent of men and 22 percent of women). Among women and men with six or more living children, only 13 percent of women compared with 25 percent of men want another child soon.

There are marked differences between women and men who want no more children (or are sterilised) by number of living children. The proportion of women who want no more children (or are sterilised) increases steadily from 2 percent among those with one child to 46 percent among those with six or more living children. In contrast, the proportion of men who want no more children (or are sterilised) increases from 1 percent among those with one child to just 28 percent among those with five children, and then decreases to 20 percent among men with six or more living children (see Figure 7.1).

Table 7.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

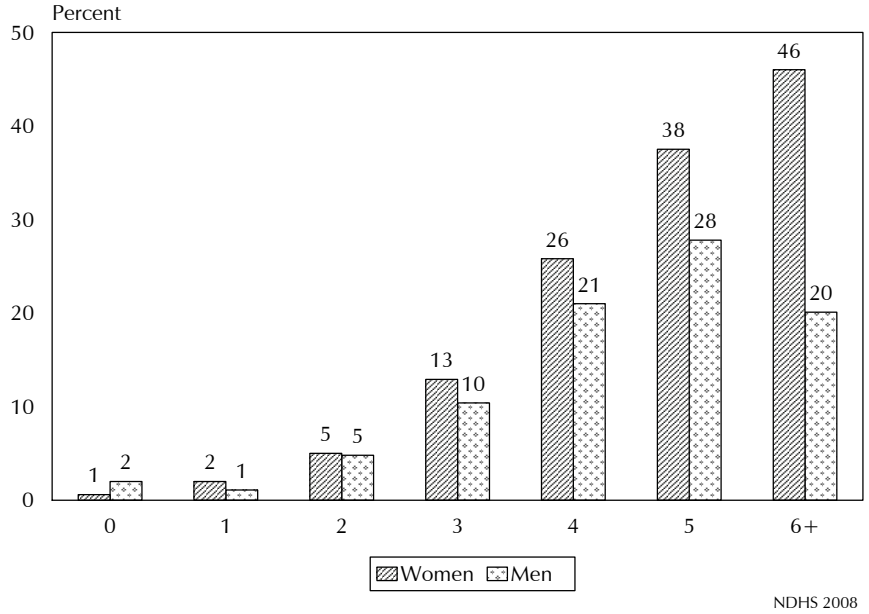
Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Nigeria 2008

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total		Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	15-49	50-59	15-59
WOMEN[1]										
Have another soon[2]	75.9	37.0	34.4	28.9	22.1	16.5	13.0	29.1	na	na
Have another later[3]	6.4	47.3	44.0	39.8	30.9	25.4	16.5	32.2	na	na
Have another, undecided when	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.7	5.1	na	na
Undecided	8.5	6.6	7.8	10.0	12.8	13.0	15.8	10.8	na	na
Want no more	0.6	2.0	4.9	12.7	25.2	36.8	45.1	19.3	na	na
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	na	na
Declared infecund	2.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.0	4.5	2.5	na	na
Missing	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number of women	1,650	3,675	3,911	3,900	3,517	2,688	4,238	23,578	na	na
MEN[5]										
Have another soon[2]	57.4	34.1	34.1	26.7	23.2	20.9	25.3	30.0	21.9	28.5
Have another later[3]	13.7	50.3	47.2	42.9	35.3	30.8	30.9	38.3	14.5	33.9
Have another, undecided when	18.3	10.4	7.6	11.3	10.3	9.1	12.6	10.9	9.4	10.6
Undecided	5.9	3.2	5.4	7.7	9.3	10.5	10.2	7.4	12.2	8.3
Want no more	1.0	0.4	4.1	9.7	20.2	27.0	19.0	11.6	39.5	16.8
Sterilised[4]	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Missing	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	482	1,162	1,244	1,102	933	734	1,362	7,018	1,599	8,618

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

It is striking that 59 percent of women with four living children want to have another child. Twenty-nine percent of all currently married women and 30 percent of currently married men want a child soon, i.e. they want to have another child within the next two years. Thirty-two percent of women and 38 percent of men age 15-49 want another child later, i.e. they want to delay having another child for more than two years. Twenty percent of married women and 12 percent of married men want no more children or have been sterilised. Similar patterns were observed in the 1999 NDHS and 2003 NDHS surveys (NPC, 2000; NPC and ORC Macro, 2004).

Figure 7.1 **Percentage of Currently Married Women and Men Who Want No More Children, by Number of Living Children**



7.2 DESIRE TO LIMIT CHILDBEARING

Tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 show the percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics. The results provide information on variations in the potential demand for fertility control. Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Men who have been sterilised, or who report that their wife/partner has been sterilised, are considered to want no more children.

Overall, 20 percent of women age 15-49 indicate no desire for more children, and more women in urban areas (25 percent) than in rural areas (17 percent) want to limit childbearing. The percentage of women who want to limit childbearing increases with the number of living children, and it increases rapidly among women with three or more children in both urban and rural areas. Overall, more than one-third (38 percent) of women with five living children want to limit childbearing, compared with 2 percent of women with one living child. At the zonal level, the proportion of women who want no more children varies from 10 percent in the North West to 32 percent in South West. In all the southern zones, the majority of women do not wish to have more children once they have had five children. At parity six and above, over two-thirds of currently married women in the southern zones do not want any more children. In contrast, in the North West and North East, only one-third or fewer women want to limit childbearing, regardless of the number of living children they already have. This is especially true of women in the North West where only 26 percent of women with six or more children say that they want no more children.

The desire to limit childbearing is higher among women with some education than among women with no education. Among women with at least four living children, 14 percent of those with no education want to limit childbearing, compared with 55 percent of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the desire to limit childbearing increases with increasing wealth quintile. Overall, one in eight women in households in the lowest wealth quintile want to limit childbearing, compared with over one-quarter of women in households in the highest wealth quintile. Among women with at least four living children, 12 percent of those in the lowest wealth quintile want to limit childbearing, compared with 50 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Women and men exhibit similar patterns of desired fertility by background characteristics. Men's desire to limit childbearing increases with urban residence, the number of living children, level of education, and wealth quintile. This is particularly true at parity three and above for women and men.

Table 7.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.2	2.2	6.3	18.3	39.5	53.2	55.1	24.9
Rural	0.7	1.9	4.4	10.1	19.3	30.4	42.9	17.3
Zone								
North Central	0.4	1.4	3.6	11.5	22.0	32.8	51.8	19.5
North East	1.3	2.7	3.6	5.8	13.0	22.4	33.1	13.4
North West	0.6	2.3	4.6	6.8	8.8	14.4	26.2	10.1
South East	0.5	1.9	2.8	12.5	31.7	49.1	70.1	28.2
South South	0.0	1.5	5.2	14.7	32.0	56.9	67.8	27.1
South West	0.0	1.7	8.4	24.5	50.9	71.2	74.0	31.6
Education								
No education	0.8	3.0	5.2	9.0	13.9	21.8	34.5	14.8
Primary	0.0	1.0	3.8	11.1	26.0	44.4	58.8	25.8
Secondary	0.5	1.1	3.0	16.8	39.8	60.4	64.6	22.0
More than secondary	0.0	1.8	13.6	27.4	55.2	63.8	75.7	26.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.9	2.0	5.6	6.5	12.3	18.1	33.0	12.4
Second	0.3	2.6	3.5	9.1	16.4	25.9	39.4	15.9
Middle	1.0	2.2	3.0	11.4	20.7	34.9	49.3	20.7
Fourth	0.4	2.0	3.9	14.3	31.0	47.0	56.0	23.4
Highest	0.0	1.3	8.2	22.3	50.1	68.7	66.5	28.2
Total	0.6	2.0	5.1	13.0	25.7	37.5	46.0	19.7

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 7.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	2.7	1.3	4.8	15.8	33.4	45.3	25.5	16.6
Rural	1.7	1.0	4.9	7.4	14.7	19.4	18.6	10.4
Zone								
North Central	0.0	2.3	5.6	8.8	20.6	24.9	31.0	14.7
North East	3.6	1.2	2.5	3.4	8.0	7.0	8.7	5.3
North West	0.9	0.7	2.3	0.8	3.6	1.8	2.9	2.0
South East	0.0	2.9	6.2	9.4	29.4	52.0	46.4	20.2
South South	6.4	0.8	11.5	18.5	31.3	44.0	48.9	21.9
South West	2.0	0.0	3.3	20.7	35.8	54.2	35.4	20.2
Education								
No education	1.0	0.8	1.8	3.4	3.9	6.8	6.5	3.7
Primary	2.8	1.8	5.8	5.1	20.7	27.7	27.1	14.5
Secondary	2.9	0.3	4.5	14.0	26.1	34.3	29.7	14.8
More than secondary	1.5	2.3	9.2	22.6	41.6	49.3	26.3	19.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.9	0.2	4.3	2.3	3.9	8.2	10.2	4.8
Second	2.0	1.2	2.2	3.3	11.1	12.2	11.2	6.8
Middle	2.9	1.5	6.6	7.5	21.1	18.9	23.0	13.1
Fourth	0.0	1.0	4.4	13.5	23.8	39.2	33.8	16.1
Highest	2.9	1.4	6.2	21.7	40.1	56.4	38.6	21.1
Total 15-49	2.0	1.1	4.9	10.4	21.0	27.8	20.2	12.4
50-59	3.8	23.5	16.3	38.7	52.8	50.3	38.7	40.4
Total 15-59	2.1	1.8	5.4	13.1	26.6	32.7	27.8	17.6

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who report that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

7.3 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

This section discusses the extent of need and potential demand for family planning services in Nigeria. Family planning methods can be used to space or limit childbearing. In the 2008 NDHS, women who indicate that they either want no more children (limiters) or want to wait for two or more years before having another child (spacers), but are not using contraception, are a group identified as having an unmet need for family planning. Pregnant women are considered to have unmet need for spacing or limiting if their pregnancy was mistimed or unwanted, respectively. Similarly, amenorrhoeic women are classified as having unmet need if their last birth was mistimed or unwanted. Women who are currently using a family planning method are said to have a met need for family planning. Women with unmet need for family planning and those who are currently using contraception together constitute the total demand for family planning. This information is important not only to determine the total demand for family planning but to measure the percentage of that demand satisfied. Table 7.3.1 presents information on unmet need, met need, and the total demand for family planning among currently married women surveyed in the 2008 NDHS.

Overall, 20 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning – 15 percent for spacing, and 5 percent for limiting. Unmet need does not vary much by age except for women age 45-49, who have the lowest unmet need (16 percent). Unmet need for spacing is highest in the 20-24 age group, with 21 percent of women having an unmet need for spacing their births, while the unmet need for limiting is highest in the 40-44 age group, with 13 percent of women wanting no more children. It is notable that up to age 39, a sizeable proportion of unmet need for family planning is for spacing purposes. After age 39, most unmet need is for limiting childbearing.

Table 7.3.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage for the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning[1]			Met need for family planning (currently using)[2]			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	18.5	0.6	19.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	21.5	0.6	22.0	13.6	1,863
20-24	20.8	0.6	21.4	9.6	0.5	10.1	30.4	1.1	31.5	32.1	3,659
25-29	18.4	2.0	20.4	13.3	1.3	14.6	31.7	3.3	35.1	41.8	5,112
30-34	15.8	4.3	20.1	13.2	5.3	18.5	29.0	9.6	38.6	48.0	4,173
35-39	13.0	8.3	21.3	8.4	11.6	19.9	21.4	19.9	41.2	48.4	3,575
40-44	8.8	12.6	21.4	3.6	15.3	19.0	12.4	27.9	40.4	47.0	2,711
45-49	5.1	11.1	16.2	1.1	9.5	10.6	6.2	20.6	26.8	39.6	2,484
Residence											
Urban	13.5	5.8	19.3	15.3	10.6	25.9	28.8	16.4	45.2	57.2	7,375
Rural	15.7	4.9	20.6	5.8	3.7	9.4	21.5	8.6	30.1	31.4	16,203
Zone											
North Central	13.1	5.6	18.7	7.1	5.9	13.0	20.2	11.5	31.7	41.0	3,320
North East	13.6	4.0	17.6	2.9	1.1	4.0	16.5	5.1	21.6	18.7	3,585
North West	17.9	2.9	20.8	1.7	1.1	2.8	19.5	4.0	23.5	11.7	7,189
South East	11.5	6.6	18.1	13.9	9.5	23.4	25.4	16.1	41.5	56.3	2,139
South South	18.0	7.9	25.9	17.7	8.6	26.2	35.7	16.5	52.2	50.3	2,978
South West	12.6	7.1	19.7	17.9	13.8	31.7	30.5	20.9	51.3	61.7	4,366
Education											
No education	15.4	3.9	19.2	1.9	1.7	3.6	17.2	5.6	22.8	15.7	11,120
Primary	15.0	7.7	22.6	9.3	7.8	17.2	24.3	15.5	39.8	43.1	5,143
Secondary	16.0	5.6	21.6	18.0	9.4	27.4	33.9	15.0	49.0	55.9	5,621
More than secondary	9.6	5.1	14.6	21.6	15.0	36.6	31.1	20.1	51.2	71.4	1,693
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	14.9	3.4	18.4	2.0	1.2	3.2	17.0	4.6	21.6	14.9	5,408
Second	15.7	4.6	20.3	3.1	2.2	5.2	18.7	6.8	25.5	20.5	5,052
Middle	15.6	6.2	21.8	6.6	4.9	11.4	22.1	11.1	33.3	34.4	4,311
Fourth	16.3	6.8	23.1	13.4	8.0	21.3	29.7	14.7	44.4	48.0	4,216
Highest	12.6	5.6	18.2	20.8	14.3	35.0	33.3	19.8	53.2	65.9	4,590
Total	15.0	5.2	20.2	8.8	5.8	14.6	23.8	11.0	34.8	41.9	23,578

[1] *Unmet need for spacing*: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth, or who say they are unsure whether they want another child, or who want another child but are unsure when to have the child. In addition, unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was mistimed, or whose last pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they want more children. Unmet need for spacing also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they want more children. *Unmet need for limiting*: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they do not want another child. In addition, unmet need for limiting includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child. Unmet need for limiting also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child.

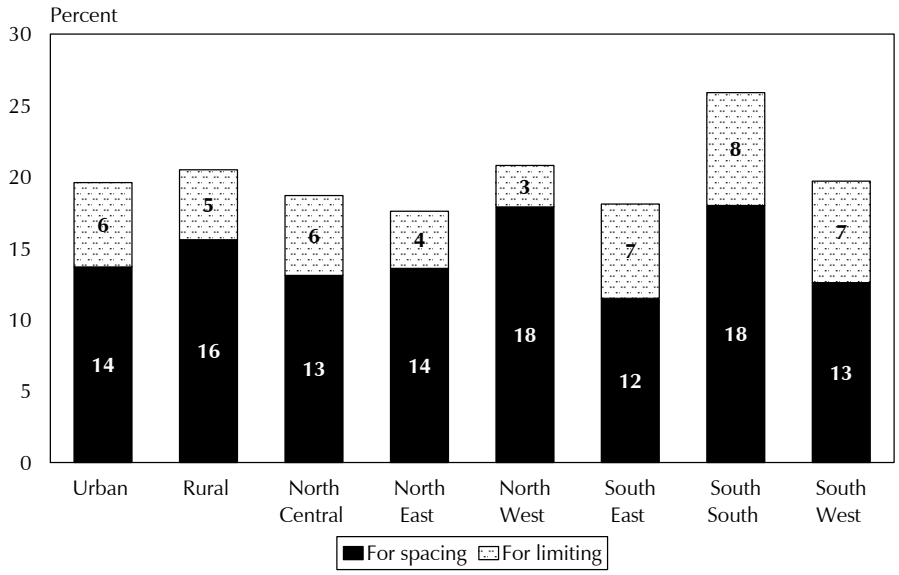
[2] *Using for spacing* is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. *Using for limiting* is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

Figure 7.2 shows unmet need for family planning for currently married women by residence and zones. More women in rural areas (21 percent) have an unmet need for family planning (16 percent for spacing and 5 percent for limiting), compared with urban women (19 percent), whose unmet need for spacing births is 14 percent and for limiting childbearing is 6 percent. Total unmet need for family planning is highest in the South South zone, where over one-quarter of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, and lowest in the North East and South East zones (18 percent each).

Fifteen percent of married women are using contraception, which constitutes met need. The total demand for family planning is estimated at 35 percent, and the percentage of demand satisfied is 42 percent.

For currently married women, the percentage of total demand for family planning increases with an increase in the level of education and household wealth. The percentage of women whose demand has been satisfied increases from 16 percent for women with no education to 71 percent for women with more than a secondary education.

Figure 7.2 **Unmet Need for Family Planning for Currently Married Women by Residence and Zones**



NDHS 2008

Table 7.3.2 presents data on family planning need and demand for all women and for women who are not currently married. Overall, 16 percent of all women have an unmet need for family planning. Total demand for family planning is 31 percent, with 50 percent of the demand satisfied. Among women who are not currently married, 5 percent have an unmet need for family planning. For these women, total demand for family planning is 22 percent, with 78 percent of the demand satisfied.

Table 7.3.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and not currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning[1]			Met need for family planning (currently using)[2]			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
					ALL WOMEN						
Age											
15-19	8.2	0.2	8.3	6.8	0.1	6.9	15.0	0.3	15.2	45.2	6,493
20-24	14.9	0.4	15.3	17.1	0.4	17.6	32.1	0.9	32.9	53.4	6,133
25-29	16.2	1.6	17.9	16.8	1.3	18.1	33.0	3.0	36.0	50.3	6,309
30-34	14.5	4.0	18.5	14.2	5.1	19.3	28.7	9.0	37.8	51.0	4,634
35-39	12.0	7.9	19.9	8.7	11.0	19.7	20.7	18.9	39.6	49.7	3,912
40-44	8.0	11.5	19.5	3.4	14.6	18.0	11.3	26.1	37.4	48.0	3,032
45-49	4.4	9.7	14.1	1.0	8.7	9.7	5.4	18.3	23.7	40.7	2,872
Residence											
Urban	9.8	3.6	13.4	16.9	7.0	23.9	26.7	10.6	37.3	64.1	11,934
Rural	13.1	3.9	17.0	7.7	3.0	10.7	20.8	6.8	27.7	38.7	21,451
Zone											
North Central	10.7	4.1	14.8	7.9	4.7	12.6	18.6	8.8	27.3	46.0	4,748
North East	12.1	3.4	15.5	3.0	1.1	4.0	15.1	4.4	19.5	20.7	4,262
North West	16.2	2.6	18.8	1.8	1.0	2.7	18.0	3.6	21.6	12.7	8,022
South East	7.7	3.6	11.3	12.3	5.4	17.7	20.1	9.0	29.1	61.0	4,091
South South	12.6	4.5	17.1	23.5	5.0	28.5	36.1	9.6	45.6	62.4	5,473
South West	9.6	4.6	14.3	18.4	9.3	27.7	28.0	13.9	41.9	66.0	6,789
Education											
No education	14.5	3.7	18.1	1.8	1.7	3.5	16.3	5.3	21.7	16.3	11,942
Primary	12.4	6.3	18.7	8.8	6.5	15.4	21.2	12.8	34.0	45.2	6,566
Secondary	10.3	2.7	13.0	17.4	4.8	22.2	27.7	7.5	35.2	63.0	11,904
More than secondary	7.1	2.9	10.0	27.4	9.0	36.4	34.5	12.0	46.5	78.4	2,974
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.6	3.1	16.7	2.5	1.2	3.7	16.2	4.3	20.4	18.1	6,194
Second	13.6	3.8	17.4	4.2	1.9	6.2	17.9	5.7	23.6	26.2	6,234
Middle	12.3	4.4	16.8	8.3	3.6	11.9	20.7	8.1	28.7	41.6	6,341
Fourth	11.9	4.2	16.1	15.9	5.2	21.2	27.9	9.4	37.3	56.7	6,938
Highest	8.8	3.4	12.2	21.2	8.9	30.1	30.0	12.3	42.3	71.2	7,678
Total	11.9	3.8	15.7	11.0	4.4	15.4	22.9	8.2	31.1	49.6	33,385

Continued…

Table 7.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning[1]			Met need for family planning (currently using)[2]			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED											
Age											
15-19	4.0	0.0	4.0	8.3	0.1	8.4	12.3	0.1	12.5	67.6	4,630
20-24	6.2	0.2	6.3	28.3	0.3	28.6	34.4	0.5	34.9	81.9	2,474
25-29	6.8	0.2	7.0	31.6	1.2	32.8	38.4	1.3	39.8	82.4	1,197
30-34	2.9	1.1	4.0	23.4	2.4	25.8	26.3	3.5	29.8	86.6	461
35-39	1.4	3.7	5.2	12.2	4.9	17.1	13.6	8.6	22.2	76.8	337
40-44	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.2	8.5	9.7	2.2	10.7	12.9	75.6	321
45-49	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.3	3.7	0.5	3.7	4.2	88.3	388
Residence											
Urban	3.7	0.1	3.8	19.6	1.1	20.7	23.3	1.2	24.5	84.5	4,560
Rural	5.2	0.5	5.8	13.8	0.9	14.7	19.0	1.4	20.4	71.8	5,247
Zone											
North Central	5.0	0.6	5.6	9.7	1.8	11.5	14.7	2.4	17.1	67.3	1,427
North East	4.3	0.1	4.4	3.5	0.6	4.1	7.7	0.8	8.5	48.0	677
North West	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.5	0.2	2.7	4.3	0.2	4.5	59.3	832
South East	3.6	0.3	3.9	10.6	1.0	11.6	14.2	1.3	15.5	74.7	1,952
South South	6.1	0.5	6.6	30.4	0.8	31.2	36.5	1.3	37.8	82.5	2,495
South West	4.2	0.3	4.5	19.4	1.1	20.4	23.6	1.3	24.9	82.0	2,423
Education											
No education	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	3.8	2.2	6.0	46.1	821
Primary	3.1	1.1	4.3	7.0	1.9	8.9	10.1	3.0	13.1	67.5	1,423
Secondary	5.2	0.1	5.4	16.8	0.7	17.5	22.0	0.8	22.9	76.6	6,282
More than secondary	3.9	0.1	4.0	35.1	1.1	36.2	39.0	1.2	40.2	90.1	1,281
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.4	1.2	5.6	6.2	0.9	7.1	10.6	2.1	12.7	55.6	786
Second	5.0	0.2	5.2	9.2	1.0	10.2	14.2	1.2	15.4	66.2	1,181
Middle	5.4	0.6	6.0	12.1	0.9	13.0	17.5	1.5	19.0	68.5	2,030
Fourth	5.2	0.2	5.4	19.9	1.0	20.9	25.1	1.2	26.2	79.6	2,722
Highest	3.2	0.1	3.3	21.8	1.0	22.8	24.9	1.1	26.1	87.4	3,089
Total	4.5	0.3	4.8	16.5	1.0	17.5	21.0	1.3	22.3	78.3	9,807

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] *Unmet need for spacing*: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth, or who say they are unsure whether they want another child, or who want another child but are unsure when to have the child. In addition, unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was mistimed, or whose last pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they want more children. Unmet need for spacing also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they want more children. *Unmet need for limiting*: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they do not want another child. In addition, unmet need for limiting includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child. Unmet need for limiting also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child.

[2] *Using for spacing* is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. *Using for limiting* is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

7.4 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

The discussion on fertility preferences earlier in this chapter focused on respondents' current childbearing preferences. These preferences are influenced by the number of children a respondent already has. The 2008 NDHS asked women and men about the total number of children they would like to have in their lifetime. For respondents who already had living children, the question was posed hypothetically: *"If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"* Table 7.4 shows the distribution of women and men age 15-49 by their ideal number of children, according to the number of living children.

The ideal number of children is 6.1 for all women and 6.7 for currently married women. More than half of all women consider five or more children to be ideal. Only 9 percent of women think three or less children is ideal. Among all women, the mean ideal number of children increases with the number of living children, from 4.9 for those without any children to 8.3 among those with six or more children. Clearly, Nigerian women consider a large family to be desirable.

Table 7.4 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Nigeria 2008

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.7
1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
2	2.6	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5
3	10.8	7.8	5.5	5.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	5.7
4	33.5	25.3	23.7	18.6	17.8	7.3	3.8	21.3
5	18.2	16.6	15.9	17.2	13.0	16.9	5.5	15.2
6+	23.8	34.2	38.2	43.7	51.4	55.3	66.0	40.9
Non-numeric responses	9.4	12.8	12.7	13.2	14.6	16.5	21.1	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	9,563	4,366	4,229	4,124	3,708	2,861	4,534	33,385
Mean ideal number children for: [2]								
All women	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.1	8.3	6.1
Number	8,663	3,809	3,691	3,578	3,168	2,389	3,576	28,874
Currently married women	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.7
Number	1,373	3,160	3,408	3,383	3,002	2,233	3,335	19,894
				MEN[3]				
0	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.9
1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
2	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.8
3	11.2	11.8	6.5	5.2	2.8	2.2	0.9	8.2
4	25.6	22.8	24.2	16.4	16.6	8.8	3.2	20.7
5	18.4	16.2	17.1	20.7	16.1	17.0	5.3	16.7
6+	32.0	34.3	38.2	41.8	48.2	52.2	61.4	38.7
Non-numeric responses	8.3	11.6	10.2	13.6	13.8	17.1	25.6	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	7,006	1,297	1,305	1,134	948	744	1,373	13,808
Mean ideal number children for: [2]								
All men	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.7	12.7	7.2
Number	6,427	1,147	1,173	980	817	617	1,020	12,181
Currently married men	8.2	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.7	12.8	8.5
Number	415	1,020	1,117	948	804	607	1,012	5,923
Mean ideal number children for men 15-59: [2]								
All men	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.4	12.8	7.5
Number	6,441	1,174	1,224	1,085	980	772	1,697	13,438
Currently married men	8.2	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.4	12.9	8.8
Number	429	1,048	1,168	1,053	966	763	1,689	7,115

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Nigerian men, on average, want more children than women: 7.2 children for all men age 15-49 compared with 6.1 children for all women age 15-49. Currently married men report a mean ideal number of children that is almost two children more than the ideal reported by currently married women (8.5 children compared with 6.7 children). These findings are similar to those from the 1999 NDHS and 2003 NDHS surveys (NPC, 2000; NPC and ORC Macro, 2004). Among all women and men and currently married women and men who currently have no children, the ideal number of children is about 6 and 8, respectively.

Table 7.5 shows the mean ideal number of children for all women, by background characteristics. The mean ideal number of children increases steadily with age, from 5.5 children among women age 15-19 to 7.3 children among women age 45-49. Urban women prefer to have fewer children than rural women (5.2 children compared with 6.7 children, respectively). The mean ideal number of children is lowest in the South West and South South (4.6 and 5.2 children, respectively) and highest in the North East and North West (8.1 and 8 children, respectively). The mean ideal number of children desired decreases as women's level of education and wealth status increase. Women with no education want 8.0 children, while those with more than secondary education want only 4.3 children. Women in the lowest wealth quintile want 7.8 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile want 4.5 children.

Table 7.5 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	5.5	5,711
20-24	5.7	5,440
25-29	5.9	5,583
30-34	6.3	4,023
35-39	6.7	3,322
40-44	6.9	2,508
45-49	7.3	2,287
Residence		
Urban	5.2	10,785
Rural	6.7	18,089
Zone		
North Central	5.7	4,005
North East	8.1	3,848
North West	8.0	5,804
South East	5.5	3,902
South South	5.2	4,994
South West	4.6	6,322
Education		
No education	8.0	9,298
Primary	6.3	5,714
Secondary	4.9	11,007
More than secondary	4.3	2,857
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.8	5,031
Second	7.3	5,042
Middle	6.4	5,424
Fourth	5.4	6,252
Highest	4.5	7,125
Total	6.1	28,874

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

7.5 FERTILITY PLANNING

The issue of unplanned and unwanted fertility was further investigated in the 2008 NDHS by asking women with births in the five years preceding the survey whether the births were wanted at the time (planned), wanted but at a later time (mistimed), or not wanted at all (unwanted). For women who were pregnant at the time of the interview, this question was asked with reference to the current pregnancy. The procedure required respondents to recall accurately their wishes at one or more points in time over the past five years. Care should be exercised in interpreting these results because an unwanted conception may have become a cherished child, leading to the rationalisation in responses to the questions. Table 7.6 shows the percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the 2008 NDHS, by planning status of the birth. Eighty-seven percent of the births were wanted at the time they occurred, 7 percent were wanted later (mistimed), and 4 percent were unwanted.

Table 7.6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births among women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Nigeria 2008

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth: Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing	Total	Number of births
Birth order						
1	85.0	6.6	6.3	2.1	100.0	6,104
2	89.2	6.4	2.7	1.7	100.0	5,563
3	89.8	6.4	2.0	1.8	100.0	4,867
4+	86.7	6.4	4.6	2.3	100.0	15,060
Mother's age at birth						
<20	85.8	6.1	5.7	2.3	100.0	4,603
20-24	87.3	7.2	3.3	2.2	100.0	8,059
25-29	88.7	6.7	2.6	2.0	100.0	8,456
30-34	87.9	6.6	3.6	1.8	100.0	5,588
35-39	86.4	5.5	6.4	1.7	100.0	3,187
40-44	84.1	4.0	9.3	2.6	100.0	1,350
45-49	81.7	5.7	9.2	3.5	100.0	351
Total	87.3	6.5	4.2	2.1	100.0	31,594

7.6 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

The wanted fertility rate measures the potential demographic impact of avoiding unwanted births. It is calculated in the same manner as the total fertility rate, except that only wanted births are included. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception was less than the ideal number of children reported by the respondent. The gap between wanted and actual fertility shows how successful women are in achieving their reproductive intentions. A comparison of the total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey is presented in Table 7.7 by background characteristics.

Overall, the total fertility rate (5.7 children per woman) is slightly higher than the total wanted fertility rates (5.3 children per woman). The difference between the two measures decreases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile, indicating that educated and wealthier women are better able to translate their desires into reality.

Table 7.7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	4.4	4.7
Rural	5.8	6.3
Zone		
North Central	5.1	5.4
North East	6.7	7.2
North West	6.8	7.3
South East	4.5	4.8
South South	4.3	4.7
South West	4.2	4.5
Education		
No education	6.8	7.3
Primary	6.0	6.5
Secondary	4.4	4.7
More than secondary	2.7	2.9
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.7	7.1
Second	6.5	7.0
Middle	5.4	5.9
Fourth	4.6	5.0
Highest	3.8	4.0
Total	5.3	5.7

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 4.2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Infant and child mortality rates are basic indicators of a country's socio-economic situation and quality of life (UNDP, 2007). The rates are important for identifying population groups at risk; planning, monitoring, and evaluating population and health programmes and policies; and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal to reduce child mortality by two-thirds by the year 2015.

In this chapter, results from the 2008 NDHS are presented for the levels, trends, and differentials in mortality among children under the age of five. Specifically, this chapter provides information on the levels and trends of neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality, as well as perinatal mortality and patterns of fertility associated with high childhood mortality. Mortality differentials are shown according to socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as place of residence (rural or urban); child's sex; birth order and birth interval; mother's level of education; and household wealth quintiles.

8.1 Background and Assessment of Data Quality

Childhood mortality estimates are based on information from women's birth histories given in section 2 of the Women's Questionnaire. All women age 15-49 were asked questions about the number of sons and daughters they had, and whether they were living with them, or elsewhere, or were dead. For each of these births, information was collected on sex, month and year of birth, survival status, and current age; and, if the child had died, the age at death was collected. Age-specific childhood mortality rates are presented as follows:

Neonatal mortality: the probability of dying within the first month of life
Post-neonatal mortality: the difference between infant and neonatal mortality
Infant mortality: the probability of dying before the first birthday
Child mortality: the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays
Under-five mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

All rates are expressed per 1,000 live births, except for child mortality, which is expressed per 1,000 children surviving to 12 months of age.

The reliability of mortality estimates depends on the sampling variability of the estimates and on non-sampling errors. Sampling variability and sampling errors are discussed in Appendix B. Non-sampling errors depend on the completeness with which child deaths are recalled and reported, and the accuracy of the date of birth information for living children, and the age at death information for deceased children provided by the mother. Serious omission of births and deaths affects mortality estimates; displacement of dates of such vital events impacts mortality trends, and misreporting of age at death distorts the age pattern of mortality.

Typically, the most serious source of non-sampling errors in a survey that collects retrospective information on births and deaths is the underreporting of births and deaths for children who were not living at the time of the survey. Mothers may be reluctant to talk about their dead children either because it brings back sad memories or because their culture discourages mention of the dead. Even if a respondent is willing to talk about a dead child, she may forget events that happened in the more distant past, particularly if a child was alive only for a short time.

When selective omission of childhood deaths occurs, it is usually most severe for deaths in early infancy. Appendix Tables D.3 to D.6 show the level of such omissions that may affect the 2008 NDHS childhood mortality estimates. Table D.3 shows that the percentage of missing information such as missing birth dates (births in past 15 years), missing age at death, missing age at first union, and mother's education varied from below 1 percent to about 3 percent.

Table D.4 shows high rates of completeness of birth dates. These rates vary from 92 to 100 percent for the years under observation (2003-2008), and are higher for living children than for dead children. Sex ratio at birth in Table D.4 shows a high level of accuracy in female-male birth reporting. Table C.5 shows the distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods preceding the survey. For all infant deaths reported in days, for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey, 78 percent were neonatal deaths occurring in the first week of life. For all t infant deaths reported in days for the 20 years preceding the survey, 74 percent were neonatal deaths. These rates are relatively high, suggesting that there has not been severe underreporting of early infant deaths in the 2008 NDHS.

Another issue affecting childhood mortality estimates is the quality of reporting of age at death. If age at death is misreported, estimates may be biased, especially if the net effect of age misreporting results in the transfer of deaths from one childhood mortality category to another. To minimise this error, interviewers were instructed to record the age at death in days for deaths under one month, and in months for deaths under two years. They were also asked to probe for deaths reported at one year to determine a more precise age at death in terms of months.

Table D.6 shows that there may have been death transfers or heaping of deaths at age 12 months because the number of deaths at this age is more than doubling the number of 11 months of age. Though this is consistent in infant deaths reported at 12 months for all five-year periods of birth in the 20 years preceding the survey, it is possible that some of these deaths may have occurred before one year of age but are not included in the infant mortality rate. However, the excess deaths reported at 12 months would have no effect on estimates of under-five mortality rates. Despite evidence of heaping at age of death, it should be noted that the age at death data collected in the 2008 NDHS are more accurate than the data collected in previous NDHS surveys.

8.2 Infant and Child Mortality Levels and Trends

Early childhood mortality rates based on data from the 2008 NDHS are presented on Table 8.1 for three five-year periods preceding the survey. The under-five mortality rate for the five years preceding the survey is 157 deaths per 1,000 live births. This translates to about one in every six children born in Nigeria dying before their fifth birthday. The child mortality rate is 88 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to 12 months of age, but not to their fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate is 75 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate is 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. The post-neonatal mortality rate is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births.

An examination of mortality levels across the three successive five-year periods shows that under-five mortality decreased from 199 deaths per 1,000 births during the middle to late 1990s (circa 1993-1998) to 157 deaths per 1,000 births in the middle part of this decade (2003-2008). Most of the decrease in mortality occurred outside of the neonatal period. The declining trend in under-five mortality rates over the 15 years preceding the survey is shown in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Nigeria 2008

Years preceding the survey	Approximate time period of estimated rates	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	2003-2008	40	35	75	88	157
5-9	1998-2003	52	47	99	97	187
10-14	1993-1998	49	48	97	113	199

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Figure 8.1 **Mortality Trends**

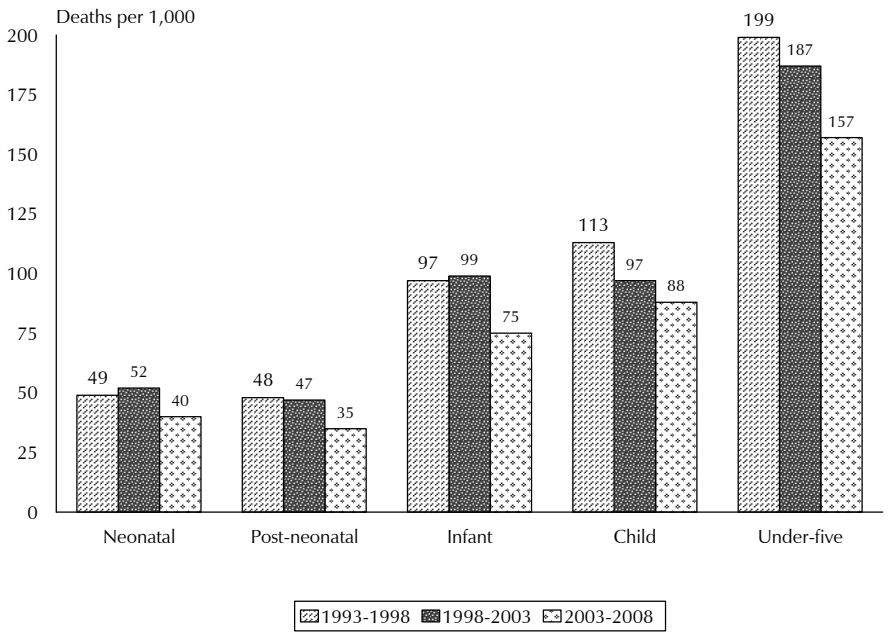


Table 8.2 shows trends in under-five mortality for five-year periods before the 1990 NDHS, the 2003 NDHS, and the 2008 NDHS. The results indicate that there has been a decrease in neonatal mortality, although the decrease is small over the 18-year period between the 1990 and 2008 NDHS surveys, from 42 deaths per 1,000 births in the 1990 NDHS to 40 deaths per 1,000 births in the 2008 NDHS. Post-neonatal mortality shows a decrease from 45 deaths per 1,000 births in 1990 to 35 deaths per 1,000 births in 2008. Infant mortality has decreased from 87 deaths per 1,000 births in 1990 to 75 deaths per 1,000 in 2008. Child mortality has decreased by 24 percent over the 18-year period (from 115 to 88 deaths), and under-five mortality has decreased by 18 percent over the same period (from 192 to 157 deaths).

Table 8.2 Trends in early childhood mortality

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Nigeria 1990-2008

Survey	Approximate time period of estimated rates	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
NDHS 2008	2003-2008	40	35	75	88	157
NDHS 2003	1998-2003	48	52	100	112	201
NDHS 1990	1986-1990	42	45	87	115	192

Note: The conclusion of the data quality assessment for the 1999 NDHS report is that the reported rates significantly underestimated the true mortality levels in the country because of underreporting of events in the survey. For this reason, the 1999 NDHS childhood mortality rates are not presented in this table. Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

8.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table 8.3 presents mortality differentials by background characteristics. The mortality estimates are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey so that the rates are based on a sufficient number of cases in each category to ensure statistically reliable estimates. Childhood mortality rates differ substantially between urban and rural areas, and are in rural areas than in urban areas for all categories. For example, the under-five mortality rate is 121 deaths per 1,000 births in the urban areas, compared with 191 deaths per 1,000 births in rural areas.

Among the zones, under-five mortality ranges from 89 deaths per 1,000 births in South West to 222 deaths per 1,000 births in North East. The South West zone has the lowest rates for all five childhood mortality estimates compared with the other zones. Infant mortality is lowest in South West (59 deaths per 1,000 births) and highest in North East (109 deaths per 1,000 births).

Higher levels of educational attainment are generally associated with lower mortality rates. Table 8.3 shows that children born to mothers with no education have the highest under-five mortality rate (209 deaths per 1,000 live births). Rates decline sharply as mother's level of education increases. Under-five mortality is 68 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

Under-five mortality rates are lowest for children in households in to the highest wealth quintile (87 deaths per 1,000 live births); the rate for children in the lowest wealth quintile is 219 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 8.3 Childhood mortality rates by socio-economic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristic, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	38	29	67	58	121
Rural	49	46	95	106	191
Zone					
North Central	41	37	77	62	135
North East	53	56	109	126	222
North West	47	44	91	139	217
South East	51	44	95	64	153
South South	48	37	84	58	138
South West	37	22	59	32	89
Mother's education					
No education	49	49	97	124	209
Primary	48	40	89	77	159
Secondary	40	30	70	49	116
More than secondary	33	15	48	22	68
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	50	49	100	132	219
Second	51	52	103	121	212
Middle	45	40	86	87	165
Fourth	40	34	73	60	129
Highest	39	20	58	31	87
Total	46	41	87	92	171

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

8.4 DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS IN CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

The demographic characteristics of both mother and child such as sex of the child, mother's age at birth, birth order, previous birth interval, and birth size have an impact on child survival. This section examines early childhood mortality rates by demographic differentials for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

Table 8.4 shows that childhood mortality rates for male children are higher than those for female children, except for child mortality where the rates are higher for females than males. The under-five mortality rates for male and female children are 175 and 166 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

Childhood mortality rates are higher among younger women (less than age 20) and older women (age 40-49) than among women age 20-39.

Childhood mortality rates are described as having a U-shaped relationship with birth order, with first-order births and higher-order births experiencing higher risk of death than middle-order births. This pattern is notable for neonatal and infant mortality.

Studies have shown that a longer birth interval has a positive effect on a child's chances of survival. Table 8.4 shows that childhood mortality decreases as length of the birth interval increases. The difference in the under-five mortality rate between births with intervals of less than two years and births with intervals of four or more years is large: 252 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 92 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

Another important indicator of childhood survival is the child's weight at birth. Mothers were asked about their infants' weight at birth. Mothers who could not recall or refer to the exact weight from the child's records were asked whether the infant was very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or small at birth. These descriptions have been used effectively as proxies for children's weight. Table 8.4 shows that babies who were small or very small at birth have higher mortality rates than those reported to be average or larger in size.

Table 8.4 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	51	42	93	91	175
Female	41	40	81	93	166
Mother's age at birth					
<20	61	49	110	112	209
20-29	39	39	78	85	156
30-39	45	41	86	89	167
40-49	72	41	113	118	218
Birth order					
1	55	34	89	72	155
2-3	36	38	73	83	150
4-6	40	40	81	94	167
7+	66	57	123	136	242
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	70	65	135	135	252
2 years	37	39	76	99	168
3 years	31	28	59	68	123
4+ years	23	21	44	51	92
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	66	40	106	na	na
Average or larger	32	34	65	na	na
Total	46	41	87	92	171

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
na = Not applicable
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the five-year period before the survey

8.5 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal deaths include pregnancy losses occurring after seven completed months of gestation (stillbirths) and deaths within the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths). The perinatal death rate is calculated by dividing the total number of perinatal deaths by the total number of pregnancies reaching seven months of gestation. The distinction between a stillbirth and an early neonatal death is a fine one, often depending on the observed presence or absence of some signs of life after delivery.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths overlap, and examining just one or the other can understate the true level of mortality around delivery. For these reasons, both events are usually combined and examined together. Information on stillbirths for the five years preceding the survey was derived from the calendar at the end of the Women's Questionnaire.

Table 8.5 presents the number of stillbirths, early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the 2008 NDHS, by selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The perinatal mortality rate in Nigeria is 39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies. The perinatal mortality rate is highest among teenage mothers and mothers age 40-49 (50 and 55 percent, respectively). Pregnancies that occurred at an interval less than 15 months have the highest perinatal mortality rate (76 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

Table 8.5 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	46	164	50	4,204
20-29	102	408	34	14,801
30-39	65	231	38	7,828
40-49	15	68	55	1,495
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	77	186	51	5,166
<15	17	101	76	1,551
15-26	50	272	41	7,861
27-38	41	190	32	7,301
39+	43	121	25	6,448
Residence				
Urban	72	221	35	8,431
Rural	156	649	40	19,898
Zone				
North Central	27	99	33	3,856
North East	41	140	39	4,616
North West	83	257	38	8,863
South East	30	109	50	2,760
South South	19	136	42	3,686
South West	28	129	35	4,548
Mother's education				
No education	103	383	37	13,174
Primary	43	228	41	6,565
Secondary	68	218	40	7,064
More than secondary	14	41	36	1,525
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	55	222	42	6,580
Second	47	202	39	6,442
Middle	36	155	35	5,454
Fourth	49	141	38	5,052
Highest	40	150	40	4,800
Total	228	870	39	28,328

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

8.6 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Typically, the chances of dying in early childhood are much higher when children are born to mothers who are too young or too old, when children are born at less than a two-year birth interval, and when they are high-birth order children. Very young mothers may experience difficult pregnancies and deliveries because of their physical immaturity. Older women may also experience age-related problems during pregnancy and delivery. In this analysis, a mother is considered to be "too young" if she is less than 18 years and "too old" if she is older than 34 years at the time of delivery. A "short birth interval" is a birth occurring within 24 months of a previous birth.

Table 8.6 shows the percent distribution of children born in the five-year period preceding the survey by risk category (no high risk, unavoidable risk, single high-risk, and the multiple high-risk). First births, which make up 14 percent of births, are considered "unavoidable" and are shown as a separate risk category. Twenty-three percent of children born in the five-year period preceding the survey were born to mothers not in any of the high-risk categories. Sixty-four percent of births occurring in the five years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category: 40 percent were births to mothers in a single high-risk category and 24 percent were births to mothers in a multiple high-risk category.

Table 8.6 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Nigeria 2008

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	22.9	1.00	13.1[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between ages 18 and 34 years	13.6	1.07	6.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	6.4	1.73	2.0
Mother's age >34	1.1	0.98	3.7
Birth interval <24 months	7.3	1.65	10.3
Birth order >3	25.1	1.21	16.2
Subtotal	39.9	1.37	32.2
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.9	3.88	0.5
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	(0.75)	0.2
Age >34 and birth order >3	11.6	1.35	27.7
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.4	2.87	6.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.5	2.25	13.6
Subtotal	23.6	1.92	48.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	63.5	1.57	81.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	28,107	na	23,578

Notes: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

The risk ratio represents the increased risk of dying among births in various high-risk categories relative to births with no high-risk characteristics. The risk ratio for single high-risk categories is 1.37, while the risk ratio for multiple high-risk categories is 1.92. The highest risk is associated with mothers in the single high-risk category, *age less than 18 years* (1.73), followed by mothers in the multiple high-risk category, *younger than 18 years, with birth intervals less than 24 months* (3.88).

The last column in Table 8.6 shows the distribution of currently married women by the risk category into which a birth would fall if conceived at the time of the survey. This column is based on assumptions that do not take into account family planning, postpartum infecundity, and prolonged abstinence. The data show that 13 percent of women are not in any elevated mortality risk category; however, 81 percent of currently married women have the potential for having a high-risk birth, with 32 and 49 percent in a single or multiple high-risk category, respectively.

MATERNAL HEALTH AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA 9

Proper care during pregnancy and delivery is important for the health of both the mother and the baby, and is an indicator of the status of maternal and child health in the society. In the 2008 NDHS, women who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked a number of questions about maternal care. Mothers were asked whether they had received tetanus toxoid injections while pregnant and whether they had obtained antenatal care during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth in the past five years. For all live births in the past five years, mothers were asked what type of assistance they received at the time of delivery.

The health care that a mother receives during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and soon after delivery is important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and her child. The 2008 NDHS obtained information on the extent to which women in Nigeria receive care during pregnancy, during delivery, and in the period after the baby is born. These findings are important to policy-makers and programme implementers in designing appropriate strategies and interventions to improve maternal and child health care services.[1]

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE

The major objective of antenatal care is to ensure optimal health outcomes for the mother and the baby. Antenatal care from a trained provider is important to monitor the pregnancy and reduce morbidity risks for the mother and child during pregnancy and delivery. Antenatal care provided by a skilled health worker enables: 1) early detection of complications and prompt treatment (e.g., detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections); 2) prevention of diseases through immunisation and micronutrient supplementation; 3) birth preparedness and complication readiness; and 4) health promotion and disease prevention through health messages and counselling of pregnant women.

In the 2008 NDHS, women who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked a number of questions about maternal care. For the last live birth in that period, mothers were asked whether they had obtained antenatal care during the pregnancy. For women with two or more live births during the five-year period, data refer to the most recent birth. Table 9.1 presents information on the type of provider from whom antenatal care services were received for the most recent birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, by background characteristics. For women who reported more than one source for antenatal services, only the provider with the highest qualifications is presented in the table. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), a skilled health worker is “an accredited health professional—such as a midwife, doctor, or nurse—who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate post-partum period, and in the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns” (WHO, 2008). WHO further states that traditional birth attendants (TBA), trained or untrained, are excluded from the category of skilled health workers. In this context, the term TBA refers to traditional, independent (of the health system), non-formally trained and community-based providers of care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 9.1 shows that 58 percent of women age 15-49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife) during their last pregnancy. Thirty percent of women received ANC services from a nurse or midwife, while 23 percent received ANC services from a doctor. Three percent of women received ANC services from a traditional birth attendant, and 36 percent did not receive ANC services at all.

Mother's age at birth is related to use of professional antenatal care services, increasing from 45 percent among women under age 20 at the time of the birth to 61 percent among women age 20-34, and then declining to 55 percent among older mothers age 35-49. Child's birth order is inversely related to the use of antenatal care. Women with higher order births are less likely to receive antenatal care from a skilled professional. Table 9.1 indicates that 64 percent of women pregnant with their first child received antenatal care from a skilled health worker, compared with 47 percent of women with births of order six or higher.

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
Mother's age at birth											
<20	10.7	27.5	4.8	3.0	3.3	0.3	50.2	0.2	100.0	43.0	2,368
20-34	25.6	30.7	5.0	2.0	3.0	0.4	33.0	0.4	100.0	61.3	12,005
35-49	21.9	29.0	4.4	2.3	3.3	0.2	38.3	0.8	100.0	55.2	3,263
Birth order											
1	28.9	30.3	5.0	2.6	3.4	0.3	29.5	0.1	100.0	64.2	3,053
2-3	27.1	29.8	5.2	1.9	2.9	0.5	32.3	0.4	100.0	62.1	5,632
4-5	22.9	31.4	4.8	2.1	3.2	0.4	34.8	0.4	100.0	59.1	4,264
6+	13.9	28.7	4.5	2.3	2.9	0.2	47.0	0.6	100.0	47.0	4,687
Residence											
Urban	41.8	37.0	5.1	1.1	2.2	0.6	11.8	0.4	100.0	83.8	5,330
Rural	14.7	26.9	4.8	2.6	3.4	0.2	46.9	0.4	100.0	46.4	12,305
Zone											
North Central	23.0	34.4	7.6	3.8	4.3	0.3	26.2	0.4	100.0	65.1	2,525
North East	4.1	32.4	6.5	5.1	0.4	0.2	51.2	0.2	100.0	43.0	2,751
North West	6.6	22.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	67.1	0.7	100.0	31.1	5,372
South East	38.9	36.2	11.9	2.0	3.1	0.2	7.4	0.2	100.0	87.0	1,603
South South	33.4	32.8	3.6	1.8	9.1	0.2	18.8	0.3	100.0	69.8	2,310
South West	51.7	32.5	2.8	1.1	4.6	1.1	5.7	0.4	100.0	87.1	3,075
Mother's education											
No education	7.0	20.5	3.3	2.3	2.4	0.2	63.7	0.6	100.0	30.8	8,017
Primary	22.2	39.8	7.0	2.9	4.3	0.5	23.1	0.2	100.0	68.9	4,012
Secondary	41.0	38.9	6.1	1.6	3.7	0.5	7.9	0.3	100.0	86.0	4,557
More than secondary	67.9	25.7	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	97.4	1,050
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.9	15.5	3.1	2.7	2.2	0.2	71.0	0.3	100.0	23.5	4,074
Second	9.9	25.9	3.9	3.1	3.8	0.2	52.7	0.5	100.0	39.7	3,916
Middle	17.7	39.1	7.1	2.8	4.5	0.2	27.9	0.5	100.0	64.0	3,350
Fourth	32.2	43.0	6.7	1.2	2.7	0.5	13.1	0.5	100.0	81.9	3,204
Highest	59.0	30.8	4.1	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.9	0.2	100.0	93.8	3,091
Total	22.9	30.0	4.9	2.2	3.1	0.3	36.3	0.4	100.0	57.7	17,635

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife

The proportion who obtained ANC services from a skilled health worker is higher among women residing in urban areas (84 percent) than among women who reside in rural areas (46 percent). The percentage of women receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider varies substantially among the zones, from 31 percent of women in North West to 87 percent in South East and South West. There is also zonal variation in the type of health care professional from whom women receive ANC, with 52 percent of women in South West receiving care from a doctor, compared with only 4 percent of women in North East.

Mother's education is directly associated with increased use of a skilled health worker for ANC services. Almost all women (97 percent) with more than secondary education received ANC from a skilled health worker, compared with 31 percent of women with no education. Furthermore, women with more than secondary education are much more likely to receive ANC services from a doctor (68 percent) than their counterparts with no education (7 percent). Similarly, women in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely than women in the lower wealth quintiles to visit a skilled health provider or a doctor for ANC services.

9.2 Number of ANC Visits and Timing of First Visit

The antenatal care policy in Nigeria follows the newest WHO approach to promote safe pregnancies, recommending at least four ANC visits for women without complications. This updated approach, called Focused Antenatal Care (FANC), emphasises quality of care during each visit instead of focusing on the number of visits.

Early detection of problems during pregnancy leads to more timely treatment and referrals in the case of complications. This is particularly important in Nigeria, a large country where physical barriers are a challenge to the health care delivery system. In Nigeria, the provision of ANC is in transition from the traditional approach to the FANC approach. The new schedule of visits is as follows: the first visit should occur by the end of 16 weeks of pregnancy; the second visit should be between 24 and 28 weeks of pregnancy; the third visit is at 32 weeks; and the fourth visit takes place at 36 weeks. However, women with complications, special needs, or conditions beyond the scope of basic care may require additional visits.

Table 9.2 presents information on the number of antenatal visits and the timing of the first antenatal visit for the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. Forty-five percent of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey reported visiting antenatal clinics at least four times during pregnancy, and 8 percent reported two or three antenatal visits during their last pregnancy. While 2 percent of women had just one antenatal care visit, 36 percent did not receive any antenatal care. Table 9.2 shows that only 16 percent of women had their first antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy; about 45 percent had their first ANC visit before six months of pregnancy, and 15 percent of women had their first antenatal visit between their sixth or seventh months of pregnancy. The median number of months of pregnancy at the first ANC visit is five months. Differentials do not vary much by urban and rural residence.

There was no substantial change in the proportion of women receiving no antenatal care between the 2003 NDHS (37 percent) and the 2008 NDHS (36 percent), and the median gestational age at the first visit has remained the same at 5 months over the five-year period.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Nigeria 2008

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	11.8	46.9	36.3
1	0.9	1.7	1.5
2-3	7.2	8.6	8.2
4+	68.8	34.4	44.8
Don't know/missing	11.2	8.4	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	11.8	46.9	36.3
<4	22.2	13.7	16.2
4-5	41.7	23.5	29.0
6-7	21.2	12.5	15.1
8+	1.7	1.5	1.6
Don't know/missing	1.5	1.9	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,330	12,305	17,635
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	5.0	5.1	5.0
Number of women with ANC	4,677	6,480	11,158

9.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

The content of antenatal care is an essential component of the quality of services. Focused antenatal care hinges on the principle that every pregnancy is at risk of complications. Therefore, apart from receiving basic care, every pregnant woman should be monitored for complications. For that reason, ensuring that pregnant women receive information on the symptoms of complications or the danger signs of pregnancy, and screening for complications should be routinely included in all antenatal care visits. To assess ANC services, the 2008 NDHS respondents were asked a number of questions about the care they received during pregnancy for their most recent live birth.

Table 9.3 presents information on the content of ANC services, including the percentage of women who took iron tablets or syrup, who took intestinal parasite drugs, who were informed of the symptoms of pregnancy complications, and who received selected routine services during ANC visits for their most recent birth in the past five years. For each of the specified components of antenatal care, women in urban areas were more likely to receive the component than women in rural areas.

Looking at the specific ANC components, 54 percent of women took iron supplements during pregnancy. Mothers age 20 or older were more likely to take iron supplements than their younger counterparts. Women with six or more children were less likely to take iron supplements (45 percent) than women having five or less children. There is marked variation by urban-rural residence in the proportion of women who took iron supplements (77 percent in urban areas compared with 44 percent in rural areas). The percentage of women who took iron supplements increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

As a component of antenatal care, the administration of intestinal anti-parasitic drugs is less common than the administration of iron supplements. Ten percent of women took drugs to combat intestinal parasites during their last pregnancy. There is variation in the use of de-worming mediations during pregnancy by mother's age, birth order, residence, education, and wealth quintile. Women in urban areas (12 percent) are more likely than women in rural areas (9 percent) to have taken drugs to prevent intestinal parasites during their last pregnancy. Women with more than secondary education (15 percent) and women who are in the fourth and highest wealth quintile (about 14 percent) are more likely than other women to have taken drugs to prevent intestinal parasites.

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific ANC services, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy for their last birth:		Number of women with a live birth in the past five years	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage receiving selected services					Number of women receiving ANC for most recent birth
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs		Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	
Mother's age at birth									
<20	41.6	8.1	2,368	47.2	78.2	75.5	62.1	59.5	1,176
20-34	57.5	10.1	12,005	63.0	87.7	86.1	76.4	75.5	7,992
35-49	51.8	8.7	3,263	62.5	88.4	86.6	74.5	74.4	1,989
Birth order									
1	59.6	11.3	3,053	61.7	86.2	84.7	75.7	75.5	2,150
2-3	58.4	10.6	5,632	64.5	87.8	86.2	76.8	75.6	3,790
4-5	55.7	9.7	4,264	62.9	87.2	86.2	75.6	74.1	2,762
6+	44.8	7.0	4,687	54.1	85.5	82.4	68.6	68.4	2,456
Residence									
Urban	77.4	11.7	5,330	70.9	93.5	92.7	85.8	84.9	4,677
Rural	44.4	8.7	12,305	54.4	82.0	79.5	66.4	65.5	6,480
Zone									
North Central	50.3	11.7	2,525	45.7	82.8	82.1	74.7	71.8	1,854
North East	46.0	5.9	2,751	58.6	88.0	77.8	59.9	61.3	1,337
North West	30.6	3.2	5,372	40.5	90.5	80.8	67.6	62.5	1,730
South East	76.7	11.4	1,603	69.5	83.4	87.0	77.2	83.5	1,480
South South	63.8	18.2	2,310	57.8	80.3	81.2	71.3	70.9	1,869
South West	87.8	14.6	3,075	83.0	92.7	94.4	86.0	83.9	2,887
Mother's education									
No education	30.4	4.2	8,017	45.9	81.4	75.1	59.4	56.7	2,865
Primary	64.1	12.4	4,012	58.9	84.3	83.0	72.0	71.5	3,077
Secondary	79.6	15.3	4,557	68.1	89.7	90.4	81.8	82.1	4,184
More than secondary	89.7	14.8	1,050	83.2	97.6	97.2	94.3	92.4	1,033
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	24.0	4.2	4,074	42.8	76.0	68.2	52.7	52.3	1,167
Second	37.9	6.1	3,916	46.7	78.1	72.8	56.7	55.7	1,833
Middle	59.0	11.3	3,350	53.0	83.4	82.2	69.4	68.4	2,398
Fourth	75.0	14.7	3,204	67.7	89.7	90.6	81.8	81.7	2,766
Highest	88.7	13.7	3,091	78.1	96.4	96.3	91.3	89.6	2,995
Total	54.3	9.6	17,635	61.3	86.8	85.1	74.5	73.6	11,158

Three in five women who received antenatal care during their last pregnancy were informed of the symptoms of pregnancy complications. Table 9.3 shows that women whose age was under 20 years at the time of the most recent birth and those with sixth- or higher-order births are less likely than other women to receive information on pregnancy complications during antenatal care. Women in urban areas are more likely to receive such information than those in rural areas (71 percent compared with 54 percent). More than eight in ten women who received antenatal care were weighed (87 percent) and had their blood pressure measured (85 percent), while about 75 percent of women had urine and blood samples taken. Blood testing is of particular importance in the screening for maternal syphilis, HIV, and anaemia.

9.4 Tetanus Toxoid Injections

Neonatal tetanus is a leading cause of neonatal death in developing countries where a high proportion of deliveries take place at home or in places where hygienic conditions may be poor. Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are given to women during pregnancy to prevent infant deaths due to neonatal tetanus; neonatal tetanus can result when sterile procedures are not followed in cutting the umbilical cord after delivery. In the 2008 NDHS, information was collected on the number of TT doses the mother received during pregnancy for her most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. If the mother did not receive at least two TT injections during the pregnancy, additional questions were asked about the number and timing of TT injections that she may have received prior to that pregnancy. If a pregnant woman has not received any previous TT injections, she needs two doses of TT during pregnancy to be fully protected. However, if a woman was immunised before she became pregnant, she may require one or no TT injections during her pregnancy, depending on the number of injections she has received in the past, and the timing of the last injection. Five lifetime tetanus toxoid doses are required to provide protection from neonatal tetanus.

Table 9.4 shows the percentage of women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who reported receiving TT injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth. Also shown is whether the last birth was fully protected against neonatal tetanus. An infant is considered fully protected if any of the following criteria are met: 1) the mother had two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy; 2) the mother had two lifetime injections, with the last injection received within three years of the last birth; 3) the mother had three lifetime injections, with the last injection received within five years of the last birth; 4) the mother had four lifetime injections, with the last injection received within 10 years of the last birth; or 5) the mother had at least five lifetime injections.

Forty-five percent of women received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy. Women younger than 20 were less likely to have received two or more TT injections than their counterparts age 20-49. The likelihood of receiving two doses of TT during pregnancy decreases with birth order. Half of women pregnant with their first child received two doses of TT during pregnancy, compared with 35 percent of those with sixth- or higher-order births. The southern zones have the highest proportion of women who received two or more injections during pregnancy (64 percent or more), while the northern zones have the lowest proportion (46 percent or less).

The proportion of women who received two or more TT injections during pregnancy varies by level of education and wealth. Four in five women with more than secondary education received two or more TT injections during the last pregnancy compared with one in five women with no education. Women in the lowest wealth quintile (15 percent) were less likely to receive TT injections than those in the highest wealth quintile (80 percent).

Overall, 48 percent of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus. Women younger than 20 were least likely to have been protected (31 percent), compared with older women (47 percent or higher). The southern zones have the highest proportion of women protected against neonatal tetanus (ranging from 69 to 81 percent), while the northern zones have the lowest proportion (ranging from 20 to 50 percent). Uneducated women and those in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely to have their last birth protected against tetanus than other women.

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid (TT) injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	29.5	31.1	2,368
20-34	48.6	51.4	12,005
35-49	44.7	47.4	3,263
Birth order			
1	49.7	51.0	3,053
2-3	49.3	52.2	5,632
4-5	47.7	50.7	4,264
6+	35.3	38.4	4,687
Residence			
Urban	67.3	71.3	5,330
Rural	35.7	37.9	12,305
Zone			
North Central	45.7	48.9	2,525
North East	28.7	30.0	2,751
North West	17.9	20.1	5,372
South East	77.7	81.3	1,603
South South	63.6	68.7	2,310
South West	76.9	79.1	3,075
Mother's education			
No education	19.5	20.8	8,017
Primary	54.5	58.3	4,012
Secondary	73.8	77.2	4,557
More than secondary	82.8	88.9	1,050
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.5	15.3	4,074
Second	27.9	30.1	3,916
Middle	50.8	53.8	3,350
Fourth	66.6	70.3	3,204
Highest	79.7	84.2	3,091
Total	45.3	48.0	17,635

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within ten years of the last live birth), or five or more injections prior to the last birth

9.5 PLACE OF DELIVERY

Increasing the percentage of births delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing deaths arising from the complications of pregnancy. The expectation is that if a complication arises during delivery, a skilled health worker can manage the complication or refer the mother to the next level of care. Table 9.5 shows the percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

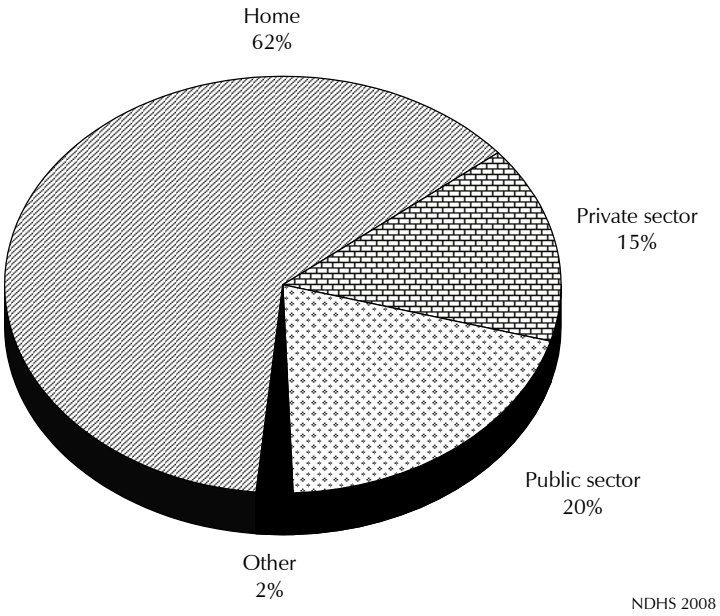
Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector						
Mother's age at birth								
<20	14.7	7.2	75.9	1.2	1.0	100.0	21.9	4,159
20-34	21.4	17.0	58.6	2.0	1.0	100.0	38.4	19,636
35-49	19.0	13.3	64.6	2.1	1.0	100.0	32.3	4,305
Birth order								
1	24.5	20.1	51.7	2.7	1.0	100.0	44.6	5,371
2-3	21.7	18.7	56.6	2.1	0.9	100.0	40.4	9,334
4-5	19.4	14.0	63.6	1.9	1.1	100.0	33.4	6,564
6+	14.7	6.9	76.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	21.6	6,831
Residence								
Urban	30.9	28.5	35.9	3.6	1.0	100.0	59.4	8,359
Rural	15.4	9.3	73.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	24.7	19,741
Zone								
North Central	27.0	13.9	57.3	0.5	1.3	100.0	41.0	3,830
North East	12.0	0.8	86.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	12.8	4,575
North West	7.6	0.8	90.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	8.4	8,779
South East	25.3	48.6	21.1	4.0	0.9	100.0	73.9	2,730
South South	30.0	18.1	48.5	2.9	0.5	100.0	48.1	3,667
South West	35.0	35.0	22.5	6.7	0.8	100.0	70.0	4,519
Mother's education								
No education	7.5	2.2	88.7	0.3	1.3	100.0	9.7	13,071
Primary	23.4	15.6	57.2	3.0	0.8	100.0	39.0	6,521
Secondary	34.8	31.9	28.3	4.0	0.9	100.0	66.7	6,997
More than secondary	45.3	44.5	8.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	89.8	1,511
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	2.6	0.7	95.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	3.3	6,403
1-3	18.8	10.8	69.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	29.6	1,699
4+	34.5	25.9	36.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	60.4	7,905
Don't know/missing	32.6	25.2	37.7	2.4	2.1	100.0	57.7	1,628
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.8	2.4	91.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	7.3	6,525
Second	10.4	4.7	82.6	1.0	1.3	100.0	15.1	6,395
Middle	21.0	12.2	64.1	1.5	1.2	100.0	33.2	5,417
Fourth	34.7	21.4	40.0	3.1	0.8	100.0	56.1	5,003
Highest	37.2	42.4	15.2	4.3	0.8	100.0	79.6	4,760
Total	20.0	15.0	62.1	1.9	1.0	100.0	35.0	28,100

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Thirty-five percent of births in Nigeria are delivered in a health facility; 20 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 15 percent occur in private sector facilities. Three in five births (62 percent) occur at home. By age, women 20-34 are most likely to deliver in a health facility (38 percent). Women having their first baby are more likely than other women to deliver in a health facility; the proportion of births occurring in a facility decreases sharply as birth order increases. Women in urban areas are more than twice as likely to deliver in a health facility as their rural counterparts (60 percent compared with 25 percent). South East has the highest proportion of institutional deliveries (74 percent), followed by South West (70 percent), while North West has the lowest proportion (8 percent). Women with higher levels of educational attainment are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less education or no education. For example, women with more than secondary education (90 percent) are nine times more likely to deliver in a health facility, compared with women with no education (10 percent).

The proportion of births occurring in a health facility increases steadily with increasing wealth quintile, from 7 percent of births in the lowest wealth quintile to 80 percent among those in the highest quintile. Similarly, 5 percent of births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile occur in a public health facility, compared with 37 percent among births to women in the highest wealth quintile. Women in the highest wealth quintile are the only group more likely to give birth in a private facility than in a public facility (42 percent compared with 37 percent, respectively). The majority of women who received no ANC services delivered at home (96 percent).

Figure 9.1 **Place of Delivery**



9.6 Assistance during Delivery

In addition to place of birth, assistance during childbirth is an important variable influencing the birth outcome and the health of the mother and infant. The skills and performance of the person providing assistance during delivery determine whether complications are managed and hygienic practices are observed. Table 9.6 shows the percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance at delivery and the percentage of births attended by a skilled health worker, according to background characteristics. Note that in Nigeria an auxiliary

nurse/midwife is considered a skilled health worker. Table 9.6 also presents data on the prevalence of births by caesarean section (C-section).

According to Table 9.6, 39 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were assisted by a skilled health worker (doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife); 9 percent by a doctor; 25 percent by a nurse or midwife; and 5 percent by auxiliary nurse/midwife. In the absence of a skilled health worker, a traditional birth attendant was the next most common person assisting a delivery (22 percent). Nineteen percent of births were assisted by a relative or other person, and an equal proportion of births were attended by no one.

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean section, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Person providing assistance during delivery										
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	3.9	17.4	3.3	28.7	26.2	18.8	1.7	100.0	24.6	0.8	4,159
20-34	10.3	27.4	4.9	20.3	17.5	18.1	1.4	100.0	42.7	2.1	19,636
35-49	8.5	23.0	4.0	20.7	17.3	25.3	1.3	100.0	35.6	1.8	4,305
Birth order											
1	13.6	30.5	5.0	21.4	18.5	9.7	1.2	100.0	49.1	3.3	5,371
2-3	10.9	28.8	4.7	20.1	18.4	15.7	1.4	100.0	44.4	2.1	9,334
4-5	8.1	24.3	5.0	21.9	17.9	21.2	1.6	100.0	37.5	1.4	6,564
6+	4.0	17.3	3.5	23.5	20.2	30.0	1.4	100.0	24.8	0.7	6,831
Place of delivery											
Health facility	25.2	63.8	9.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	5.2	9,836
Elsewhere	0.4	4.6	1.9	33.4	29.0	29.9	0.6	100.0	6.9	0.0	17,979
Missing	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	3.5	93.2	100.0	1.1	0.0	286
Residence											
Urban	20.3	39.5	5.6	13.1	11.2	9.0	1.3	100.0	65.4	3.7	8,359
Rural	4.4	19.3	4.1	25.2	22.0	23.7	1.5	100.0	27.7	1.0	19,741
Zone											
North Central	9.9	26.7	6.1	9.5	36.1	10.2	1.5	100.0	42.7	2.0	3,830
North East	1.4	11.7	2.4	33.6	31.0	18.6	1.3	100.0	15.5	0.6	4,575
North West	2.3	6.6	0.9	25.9	18.5	43.8	2.0	100.0	9.8	0.4	8,779
South East	12.2	53.2	16.5	8.4	5.5	3.0	1.3	100.0	81.8	3.9	2,730
South South	12.3	38.5	5.0	32.9	7.6	3.1	0.7	100.0	55.8	3.2	3,667
South West	25.0	46.5	5.0	10.2	9.3	3.2	0.8	100.0	76.5	3.4	4,519
Mother's education											
No education	2.0	7.8	1.8	27.9	24.8	34.0	1.8	100.0	11.5	0.4	13,071
Primary	7.7	30.6	6.0	22.6	21.3	10.9	1.0	100.0	44.2	1.4	6,521
Secondary	17.1	48.3	8.0	12.9	8.8	3.6	1.3	100.0	73.4	3.2	6,997
More than secondary	40.0	47.2	6.8	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	93.9	10.0	1,511
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.1	5.8	1.4	26.2	29.7	34.5	1.4	100.0	8.3	0.3	6,525
Second	2.8	12.4	2.4	28.8	24.1	27.8	1.7	100.0	17.6	0.4	6,395
Middle	4.4	26.8	6.4	26.5	18.3	15.9	1.7	100.0	37.5	0.8	5,417
Fourth	10.9	44.7	7.7	15.9	11.8	7.9	1.2	100.0	63.3	2.7	5,003
Highest	32.0	47.3	6.4	6.0	4.5	2.9	0.9	100.0	85.7	6.1	4,760
Total	9.1	25.3	4.6	21.6	18.8	19.3	1.4	100.0	38.9	1.8	28,100

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife and auxiliary nurse/midwife

Women under age 20 (25 percent) are least likely to receive assistance from a skilled provider at delivery. Older women (35-49 years) are most likely to deliver without any assistance (25 percent). The likelihood of a skilled attendant delivering a birth decreases with increasing birth order, from 49 percent for first-order births to 25 percent for births of order six or higher.

One of the most striking differentials in assistance during childbirth is by urban-rural residence. About seven in ten births to urban women are attended by a skilled provider, compared with three in ten births to women in rural areas. Women in urban areas are most likely to be assisted by a nurse or midwife (40 percent), while women in rural areas are most likely to be assisted by a traditional birth attendant (25 percent). Births in North East, South South, and North West zones are more likely to be assisted by a traditional birth attendant (34, 33, and 26 percent, respectively) than births in other zones. Women in North West are much more likely to deliver without any assistance (44 percent) than are women in other zones (19 percent or lower). A mother's level of education and wealth status have a positive association with the likelihood that her delivery will be attended by a skilled provider.

Table 9.6 shows that about 2 percent of the births were delivered by C-section. Caesarean births are slightly more common among first births (3 percent) and births to women in urban areas (4 percent). Women with more than secondary education are much more likely than other women to give birth by C-section (10 percent, compared with 3 percent or less). Higher proportions of births in the southern zones are delivered by C-section than in other zones.

9.7 POSTNATAL CARE

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 24 hours after delivery. Thus, prompt postnatal care is important for both the mother and the child to treat complications arising from the delivery, as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. It is recommended that all women receive a health check within three days of giving birth. To assess the extent of postnatal care, women with a live birth during the five years prior to the survey were asked questions about any postnatal care they may have received related to the last birth. If they reported receiving care, they were asked about the timing of the first check-up and the type of health provider performing the postnatal check-up. This information is presented according to background characteristics in Tables 9.7 and 9.8.

Table 9.7 shows that more than half (56 percent) of women did not receive any postnatal care; however, 38 percent received a postnatal check-up within two days of delivery, and 3 percent of women had a check-up 3 to 41 days after delivery. Mothers age 20-34 and mothers who gave birth to their first child are most likely to receive postnatal care within the first four hours after giving birth (20 and 33 percent, respectively). Urban women are twice as likely as rural women to receive a postnatal check-up in the first four hours after delivery (44 percent compared with 22 percent). Almost six in ten women (59 percent) in urban areas obtain postnatal care within the first two days after delivery, compared with three in ten (30 percent) women in rural areas.

By zone, the highest percentage of women who receive postnatal care within the first two days after delivery is found in the South West zone (68 percent). The lowest percentage of women utilising postnatal care services is in North West zone, where only 17 percent received postnatal care within two days of delivery, and only 19 percent received postnatal care in the first 41 days. As with other health services surrounding childbirth, better educated and wealthier mothers are more likely to receive a postnatal check-up within the first two days after delivery.

Table 9.7 Timing of first postnatal check-up

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing of first postnatal check-up (for the last live birth), according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Timing of first postnatal check-up (time since delivery)					No postnatal check-up[1]	Total	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/ missing			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	22.2	3.0	4.0	2.2	1.6	67.0	100.0	2,368
20-34	30.0	5.2	5.6	3.4	2.3	53.5	100.0	12,005
35-49	26.8	4.3	4.8	3.2	1.8	59.1	100.0	3,263
Birth order								
1	33.2	5.9	6.7	4.5	2.7	46.9	100.0	3,053
2-3	31.6	5.8	5.8	2.9	2.1	51.7	100.0	5,632
4-5	29.1	4.2	5.1	3.5	2.2	55.9	100.0	4,264
6+	20.7	3.1	3.7	2.5	1.7	68.3	100.0	4,687
Residence								
Urban	43.9	7.4	7.2	4.2	3.2	34.2	100.0	5,330
Rural	21.7	3.6	4.4	2.8	1.7	65.9	100.0	12,305
Zone								
North Central	29.3	6.0	3.9	2.6	1.5	56.7	100.0	2,525
North East	22.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	0.5	70.3	100.0	2,751
North West	15.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	80.1	100.0	5,372
South East	22.3	6.7	11.0	6.2	2.6	51.1	100.0	1,603
South South	39.9	9.8	9.6	4.3	6.3	30.0	100.0	2,310
South West	50.2	8.2	9.2	5.5	2.5	24.5	100.0	3,075
Education								
No education	14.7	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.0	79.0	100.0	8,017
Primary	30.2	5.7	6.5	4.4	2.4	50.8	100.0	4,012
Secondary	44.2	8.3	7.9	4.7	3.6	31.3	100.0	4,557
More than secondary	57.4	11.1	10.6	4.5	3.3	13.1	100.0	1,050
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.1	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.8	82.7	100.0	4,074
Second	16.6	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.2	74.0	100.0	3,916
Middle	27.1	4.6	5.9	3.6	2.2	56.6	100.0	3,350
Fourth	40.2	7.5	6.5	4.7	3.0	38.0	100.0	3,204
Highest	55.2	9.2	9.1	4.6	4.2	17.8	100.0	3,091
Total	28.4	4.7	5.2	3.2	2.1	56.3	100.0	17,635

[1] Includes women who received a check-up after 41 days

Table 9.8 presents information on the type of health provider performing the first postnatal check-up. This information is important because the skills of a provider determine the ability to diagnose problems and to recommend appropriate treatment or referral. Thirty-two percent of women received a postnatal check-up from a doctor, nurse, or midwife, 3 percent from auxiliary nurse/midwife, and 7 percent from a traditional birth attendant. Urban women and those who are better educated are more likely to receive postnatal care from a doctor, nurse, or midwife after delivery. For example, 56 percent of women in urban areas received postnatal care from a doctor, nurse, or midwife, compared with 22 percent of women in rural areas.

Table 9.8 Provider of first postnatal check-up

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey by provider of mother's first postnatal check-up (for the last live birth), according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Provider of mother's first postnatal check-up						No postnatal check-up[1]	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Don't know/ missing			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	19.6	2.5	0.8	9.7	0.1	0.3	67.0	100.0	2,368
20-34	34.7	3.3	0.8	7.1	0.1	0.4	53.5	100.0	12,005
35-49	30.8	2.3	0.8	6.6	0.1	0.3	59.1	100.0	3,263
Birth order									
1	40.4	3.6	0.8	8.0	0.1	0.1	46.9	100.0	3,053
2-3	36.7	3.0	0.8	7.1	0.1	0.5	51.7	100.0	5,632
4-5	31.8	3.4	0.7	7.5	0.2	0.4	55.9	100.0	4,264
6+	20.9	2.2	0.9	7.2	0.1	0.4	68.3	100.0	4,687
Residence									
Urban	56.0	3.8	0.4	4.7	0.2	0.7	34.2	100.0	5,330
Rural	21.5	2.7	1.0	8.6	0.1	0.2	65.9	100.0	12,305
Zone									
North Central	34.5	4.4	1.5	2.7	0.1	0.3	56.7	100.0	2,525
North East	13.8	2.2	1.1	12.2	0.1	0.3	70.3	100.0	2,751
North West	11.1	0.7	0.7	7.0	0.0	0.3	80.1	100.0	5,372
South East	39.8	7.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	51.1	100.0	1,603
South South	45.7	4.5	0.7	18.2	0.2	0.7	30.0	100.0	2,310
South West	68.1	3.3	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.4	24.5	100.0	3,075
Education									
No education	10.3	1.2	0.8	8.4	0.0	0.2	79.0	100.0	8,017
Primary	34.9	4.1	0.9	8.7	0.2	0.4	50.8	100.0	4,012
Secondary	56.4	4.9	0.8	5.9	0.2	0.5	31.3	100.0	4,557
More than secondary	80.2	4.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.6	13.1	100.0	1,050
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.6	0.7	0.9	8.8	0.1	0.1	82.7	100.0	4,074
Second	14.5	1.6	0.9	8.7	0.1	0.2	74.0	100.0	3,916
Middle	28.6	4.3	1.1	8.8	0.1	0.4	56.6	100.0	3,350
Fourth	48.4	5.0	0.8	6.9	0.3	0.5	38.0	100.0	3,204
Highest	73.9	4.3	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.8	17.8	100.0	3,091
Total	31.9	3.0	0.8	7.4	0.1	0.4	56.3	100.0	17,635

[1] Includes women who received a check-up after 41 days

9.8 PERCEIVED PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Many factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers some women face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

In the 2008 NDHS, women were asked whether each of the following factors would be a big problem in seeking medical care: getting permission to go for treatment, getting money for treatment, distance to health facility, transport cost, not wanting to go alone, concern there may not be a female provider or any health provider, and concern that drugs may not be available. Table 9.9 and Figure 9.2 present information on the extent to which women reported that each of these factors was a serious problem for them in accessing health care.

Three-quarters of women reported that they have at least one serious problem in accessing health care. The leading barrier to health care for Nigerian women is getting money for treatment. Fifty-six percent of women said that getting money for treatment was a serious problem in accessing health care. Forty-one percent of women said they were concerned that there would be no drugs available at the health facility. About one in three women reported that transportation, distance to the health facility, and not having a provider to attend to them are big problems. Twenty-one percent of women were concerned that there would be no female provider to attend to them. Not wanting to go alone (17 percent), and problems getting permission to go for treatment (14 percent) were less likely to be reported as a hindrance to seeking health care.

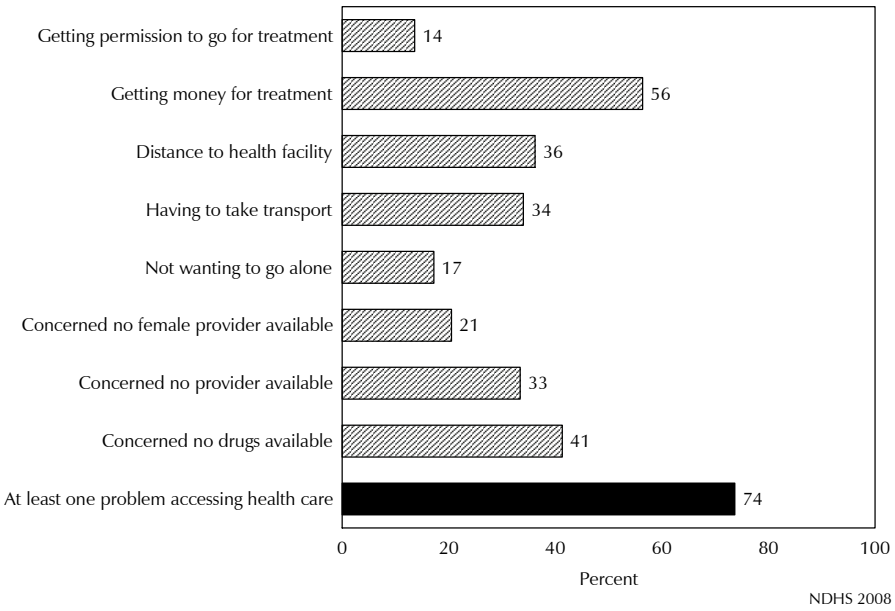
Table 9.9 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem and background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Problems in accessing health care									
Background characteristic	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concerned no female provider available	Concerned no provider available	Concerned no drugs available	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age										
15-19	16.2	56.6	36.8	33.8	23.6	20.5	33.2	40.5	73.2	6,493
20-34	13.3	55.2	35.3	33.1	15.7	20.3	33.5	41.4	73.0	17,076
35-49	12.4	58.6	37.4	35.6	15.4	20.8	33.4	41.7	75.1	9,816
Number of living children										
0	12.5	51.8	32.3	29.6	19.1	17.1	30.6	37.7	68.8	10,392
1-2	14.6	56.0	37.1	35.0	16.6	21.6	34.0	41.9	73.7	8,352
3-4	13.5	59.4	37.0	34.6	15.8	21.1	32.9	41.2	75.8	7,591
5+	14.2	60.6	40.0	38.5	16.3	23.5	37.5	45.9	78.7	7,049
Marital status										
Never married	10.6	52.2	31.0	28.2	18.0	13.7	28.1	35.2	67.4	8,397
Married or living together	15.0	57.4	37.9	35.9	17.1	23.0	35.3	43.4	75.7	23,578
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.6	65.1	38.0	37.3	13.6	19.1	34.4	42.2	78.5	1,409
Employed last 12 months										
Not employed	15.1	55.9	36.4	34.2	20.0	21.9	35.3	43.8	73.9	12,464
Employed for cash	12.9	55.1	33.6	31.6	14.6	20.6	32.7	40.2	72.6	16,532
Employed not for cash	11.8	63.2	45.6	42.4	18.6	16.1	30.7	38.0	77.2	4,309
Residence										
Urban	9.8	44.1	21.1	18.9	10.4	14.1	26.0	32.4	61.4	11,934
Rural	15.7	63.3	44.6	42.4	20.9	24.1	37.6	46.2	80.5	21,451
Zone										
North Central	14.3	65.4	40.6	36.5	19.5	15.2	25.8	35.2	75.8	4,748
North East	20.5	63.2	47.8	47.6	31.6	26.1	47.4	58.4	87.3	4,262
North West	20.4	57.8	37.7	37.4	18.7	39.4	48.6	57.0	80.3	8,022
South East	16.0	65.0	42.3	42.6	16.3	13.0	30.2	40.1	74.5	4,091
South South	6.9	50.7	32.2	26.8	10.7	11.7	31.6	37.6	69.1	5,473
South West	4.8	43.8	23.8	20.3	10.4	10.1	15.5	19.9	59.1	6,789
Education										
No education	21.5	64.6	45.9	45.0	24.0	32.7	44.0	52.9	84.3	11,942
Primary	11.9	62.3	39.9	36.6	16.5	17.3	32.0	39.8	77.4	6,566
Secondary	8.6	50.3	28.8	26.0	13.1	12.9	26.4	33.6	66.2	11,904
More than secondary	5.9	35.1	18.6	16.0	7.9	9.4	22.3	28.6	52.8	2,974
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.0	71.8	59.3	57.8	29.0	32.6	45.4	54.4	89.6	6,194
Second	17.8	66.2	46.1	43.6	21.5	28.0	40.2	49.3	83.0	6,234
Middle	14.5	60.4	36.9	35.0	17.2	19.0	33.8	42.7	76.4	6,341
Fourth	10.1	51.2	25.7	23.0	12.2	14.4	28.5	35.2	68.2	6,938
Highest	6.7	37.7	18.4	16.1	8.6	11.4	22.4	28.5	55.9	7,678
Total	13.6	56.4	36.2	34.0	17.2	20.5	33.4	41.3	73.7	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status and 81 women with information missing on employment status

Figure 9.2 **Problems in Accessing Health Care**



9.9 OBSTETRIC FISTULA

The 2008 NDHS included a series of questions on obstetric fistula to measure awareness levels, to estimate the prevalence of this condition among Nigerian women, and to examine events reported to precipitate fistula symptoms, as well as access to treatment.

Obstetric fistula is a complication that arises from obstructed or prolonged labour resulting in a hole or opening in the birth canal. This condition develops when the blood supply to the tissues of the vagina, bladder, and/or rectum is cut off by prolonged obstructed labour without prompt medical care. As a result of unrelieved obstructed labour, the bladder, urethra, or rectum and the vaginal wall are compressed between the foetal head and the maternal pubis. This compression and loss of blood supply produces necrosis of the compressed tissues resulting in uncontrolled leakage of urine from the bladder through the vagina, in the case of vesico-vaginal fistula (VVF) and leakage of stool from the vagina, in the case of recto-vaginal fistula (RVF) (FMWA, 2006). The woman is left with chronic incontinence, which results in social problems such as rejection, shame, and stigma as well as economic problems. Fistula can also result from sexual violence or complications from pelvic surgery.

Underdevelopment of the pelvis, arising from chronic malnutrition, is a common cause of obstructed labour that can result in fistula. Obstetric fistula is almost entirely preventable with timely and effective medical intervention. Fistula affects the most powerless members of society, occurring disproportionately among impoverished girls and women, especially those living far from medical services and emergency obstetric care. Many women do not know it can be treated, and some have lived with the condition for prolonged periods. An estimated 2 million women in sub-Sahara Africa, South Asia, and the Arab world are living with the condition, and some 50,000-100,000 new cases occur each year (UNFPA, 2008).

All women interviewed in the 2008 NDHS were asked if they have heard of obstetric fistula and, if they have, whether they themselves had experienced the condition. Those who reported suffering from fistula were further asked whether the problem occurred after a normal labour and delivery, after a very difficult labour and delivery, or after another event, and if they had ever been treated for it. These women were asked if there were other women in the household who suffered from it and if so how many.

9.9.1 Knowledge of Obstetric Fistula

Table 9.10 presents data on the percentage of all women who have heard of obstetric fistula symptoms, and the percentage of women reporting fistula symptoms according to age group and socio-economic characteristics. The findings indicate that 31 percent of women have heard of obstetric fistula symptoms. Knowledge of obstetric fistula is higher among rural women (33 percent) than women residing in urban areas (27 percent). There is substantial variation in knowledge by age: 20 percent of women age 15-19 years have heard of obstetric fistula, compared with 37 percent of women age 40-44 years. Knowledge of obstetric fistula is highest among women living in the North West and North East (66 and 50 percent, respectively), among those with no education (47 percent), among women currently in union (36 percent), and among women in the poorest households (41 percent).

A very small proportion of women (less than 1 percent) reported experiencing symptoms consistent with fistula.

Table 9.10 Knowledge of fistula and experience of fistula-like symptoms

Percentage of all women who have heard of fistula symptoms, and percentage reporting fistula symptoms, by age group and socio-economic characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of fistula symptoms	Percentage who report ever experiencing symptoms consistent with fistula	Number of women
Age			
15-19	20.1	0.3	6,493
20-24	29.6	0.3	6,133
25-29	31.7	0.4	6,309
30-34	34.6	0.4	4,634
35-39	34.1	0.7	3,912
40-44	37.2	0.4	3,032
45-49	36.4	0.5	2,872
Residence			
Urban	27.3	0.3	11,934
Rural	32.5	0.4	21,451
Zone			
North Central	21.1	0.8	4,748
North East	49.6	0.5	4,262
North West	66.2	0.3	8,022
South East	7.9	0.3	4,091
South South	17.0	0.5	5,473
South West	8.1	0.2	6,789
Education			
No education	46.9	0.4	11,942
Primary only	25.8	0.5	6,566
Secondary or higher	19.7	0.4	14,878
Marital status			
Currently in union	36.2	0.4	23,578
Never in union	16.3	0.3	9,048
Divorced/separated	28.8	0.9	759
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	41.4	0.5	6,194
Second	39.8	0.5	6,234
Middle	29.3	0.3	6,341
Fourth	24.0	0.4	6,938
Highest	21.7	0.4	7,678
Total	30.7	0.4	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status

9.9.2 Characteristics of Labour Reported as Cause of Fistula Symptoms

Table 9.11 shows information on the small group of women who experienced symptoms of fistula and who reported that the cause of their symptoms was labour or childbirth.

Women who reported fistula symptoms are most likely to say that the symptoms started following the delivery of their first child (46 percent). Thirty percent reported that the fistula symptoms began after delivery of their second, third, or fourth child. The proportion of women reporting that their fistula symptoms started after delivering five or more children decreases to 21 percent.

Table 9.11 shows the characteristics of labour and delivery that women reported were the cause of their fistula. Three-quarters of women with fistula reported that their symptoms began after a difficult labour. Forty-four percent reported that their symptoms started following a difficult labour in which the baby was born alive, while 30 percent of women reported their symptoms started following a very difficult delivery in which the baby was stillborn. Another 19 percent of women reported that their fistula symptoms began following a normal labour and delivery in which the baby was born alive.

Table 9.11 also shows the percent distribution of women who have experienced symptoms of fistula following a delivery by the number of days after the delivery that symptoms began. One in four women reported that symptoms began 2-4 days after delivery, while 16 percent reported that symptoms began on the same day or the day following the delivery. Around one in five women reported the symptoms began 5-7 days or 8 days or more after delivery.

Table 9.11 Characteristics of labour reported as cause of fistula symptoms

Among women who reported labour as the cause of their fistula symptoms, the percent distribution by parity at time of developing fistula symptoms, by characteristics of labour and delivery, by survival status of infant, and by the number of days after the delivery that symptoms began, Nigeria 2008

Characteristic	Total
Parity at time of symptom development	
First birth	45.7
Second through fourth birth	29.8
Fifth birth or higher	21.4
Missing	3.1
Characteristics of labour and delivery	
Normal labour and delivery, baby born alive	19.0
Normal labour and delivery, baby stillborn	1.4
Very difficult labour and delivery, baby born alive	44.0
Very difficult labour and delivery, baby stillborn	30.2
Very difficult labour and delivery, missing outcome	2.6
Missing how was the labour and delivery	2.7
Number of days after delivery that symptoms began	
0-1	16.3
2-4	24.2
5-7	21.2
8 or more days	21.7
Missing number of days	16.5
Total	100.0
Number	62

CHILD HEALTH 10

This chapter presents findings on several areas of importance to child survival. Information is presented on birth weight, child vaccinations, and treatment practices for children who have the three most common childhood diseases: acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

Many early childhood deaths can be prevented by immunising children against preventable diseases and by ensuring that children receive prompt and appropriate treatment when they become ill. Results are presented on the prevalence of ARI and treatment of ARI with antibiotics, and the prevalence of fever and treatment of fever with anti-malarial drugs. The prevalence of treatment of diarrhoeal diseases with oral rehydration therapy (including increased fluids) is useful in assessing programmes that recommend such treatment. Information is also presented on the manner of disposing of children's faecal matter, because appropriate sanitary practices help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease.[1]

10.1 CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH

Birth weight is an important indicator for assessing child health in terms of early exposure to childhood morbidity and the risks of mortality. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be 'very small' or 'smaller than average,' are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. In the 2008 NDHS, for births in the five years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded in the Women's Questionnaire based on either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was also obtained because birth weight may not be known for many infants. While the mother's estimate is subjective it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight.

Table 10.1 shows that birth weight information was reported for 18 percent of live births that occurred in the five years preceding the survey; 8 percent of these infants had low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg). Younger mothers (less than 20 years old) are more likely to have low birth weight infants when compared with older mothers (10 percent compared with 7-9 percent, respectively). By birth order, the first birth and the sixth or higher births (9 percent each) are more likely to result in low birth weight infants than other birth orders.

Among the zones, South East has the lowest proportion of low birth weight infants (6 percent) and North East and North Central zones have the highest proportions (13 and 10 percent, respectively). There is an inverse relationship between low birth weight and mother's education and household wealth quintile. As level of education and household wealth increase, the percentage of low birth weight infants decreases. For example, the percentage of births less than 2.5 kg decreases from 11 percent among mothers with no education to 6 percent among mothers with more than a secondary education. Likewise, the percentage of births less than 2.5 kg decreases from 20 percent among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 7 percent among mothers in the highest wealth quintile.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 10.1 includes information on the mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth. Five percent of births were reported as very small, and 10 percent were reported as smaller than average. Seventeen percent of births to women younger than 20 and to women with sixth-order births were described as very small or smaller than average. Twenty percent and 15 percent of births described as very small or smaller than average were amongst women in the lowest and second wealth quintiles, respectively. By zone, North East has the highest proportion of very small infants (11 percent).

Table 10.1 Child's weight and size at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight by birth weight; percentage of all births with a reported birth weight; percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Distribution of births with reported birth weight[1]				Percentage of all births with a reported birth weight	Distribution of births by mother's estimate of size of child at birth					
Background characteristic	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total	Number of births		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	9.5	90.5	100.0	277	6.7	6.2	10.3	80.7	2.7	100.0	4,159
20-34	7.3	92.7	100.0	4,108	20.9	4.1	9.3	84.2	2.4	100.0	19,636
35-49	8.8	91.2	100.0	715	16.6	5.6	9.7	82.7	1.9	100.0	4,305
Birth order											
1	8.7	91.3	100.0	1,275	23.7	4.7	9.6	82.9	2.7	100.0	5,371
2-3	6.5	93.5	100.0	2,155	23.1	3.9	8.7	85.1	2.3	100.0	9,334
4-5	8.2	91.8	100.0	1,150	17.5	4.4	9.3	84.0	2.2	100.0	6,564
6+	8.8	91.2	100.0	520	7.6	5.7	10.8	81.2	2.3	100.0	6,831
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	*	*	100.0	12	8.1	6.4	13.8	77.4	2.3	100.0	149
Does not smoke	7.6	92.4	100.0	5,079	18.2	4.6	9.5	83.5	2.4	100.0	27,916
Missing	*	*	100.0	9	25.5	(3.8)	(16.4)	(72.9)	(6.9)	100.0	35
Residence											
Urban	6.6	93.4	100.0	3,348	40.0	3.3	8.5	85.7	2.5	100.0	8,359
Rural	9.7	90.3	100.0	1,752	8.9	5.2	10.0	82.5	2.3	100.0	19,741
Zone											
North Central	10.0	90.0	100.0	429	11.2	3.6	12.1	81.6	2.7	100.0	3,830
North East	12.8	87.2	100.0	177	3.9	10.7	9.7	78.1	1.4	100.0	4,575
North West	8.2	91.8	100.0	269	3.1	4.4	10.6	82.3	2.8	100.0	8,779
South East	5.8	94.2	100.0	1,160	42.5	2.3	9.1	85.7	2.9	100.0	2,730
South South	6.9	93.1	100.0	868	23.7	2.6	6.2	88.7	2.4	100.0	3,667
South West	8.0	92.0	100.0	2,198	48.6	2.8	8.0	87.3	1.9	100.0	4,519
Mother's education											
No education	10.8	89.2	100.0	329	2.5	6.6	12.2	78.5	2.7	100.0	13,071
Primary	8.4	91.6	100.0	964	14.8	3.9	7.3	86.6	2.2	100.0	6,521
Secondary	7.6	92.4	100.0	2,683	38.3	2.2	7.1	88.5	2.1	100.0	6,997
More than secondary	6.2	93.8	100.0	1,125	74.4	1.9	6.7	89.6	1.8	100.0	1,511
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	19.5	80.5	100.0	58	0.9	7.6	12.3	78.4	1.8	100.0	6,525
Second	9.5	90.5	100.0	260	4.1	5.2	10.1	82.0	2.7	100.0	6,395
Middle	9.5	90.5	100.0	570	10.5	4.0	9.0	83.8	3.2	100.0	5,417
Fourth	8.1	91.9	100.0	1,333	26.6	3.0	7.6	87.1	2.2	100.0	5,003
Highest	6.6	93.4	100.0	2,879	60.5	2.2	7.5	88.3	2.0	100.0	4,760
Total	7.6	92.4	100.0	5,100	18.1	4.6	9.5	83.5	2.4	100.0	28,100

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases.
[1] Based on written record or mother's report

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

According to the World Health Organisation, a child is considered fully vaccinated if he or she has received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis; three doses of DPT vaccine to prevent diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT); at least three doses of polio vaccine; and one dose of measles vaccine. These vaccinations should be received during the first year of life. In Nigeria, BCG and Polio 0 vaccine should be given at birth, DPT and polio vaccines should be given at approximately 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age. Measles vaccine should be given at or soon after the child reaches nine months of age. It is also recommended that children receive the complete schedule of vaccinations before their first birthday and that the vaccinations be recorded on a health card given to the parents or guardians. The 2008 NDHS collected information on coverage for these vaccinations among all children born in the five years preceding the survey.

During the five years prior to the survey, the immunisation programme in Nigeria introduced activities that were geared towards improving coverage of all the antigens in the immunisation schedule. In December 2004, Nigeria adopted the Reaching Every Ward approach during a National Review and Planning meeting to strengthen routine immunisation in every ward. Activities include capacity building for strengthening static services; re-establishing outreach and mobile services; supportive supervision; linking services with communities; resource management and mobilisation; monitoring and evaluation, including monitoring the impact of routine immunisation on vaccine preventable diseases. In May 2006, the Immunisation Plus Days (IPDs) strategy was introduced. The IPDs are supplementary immunisation activities with the following objectives:

- Administer oral polio vaccine (OPV) to all children under five years of age, irrespective of previous doses
- Reach all previously unreached eligible children, thus reducing substantially the percentage of missed children
- Strengthen routine immunisation
- Administer other child survival interventions (de-worming, ITN distribution, vitamin A supplementation, anti-malarial drugs, soaps)

In the 2008 NDHS, information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways—from health cards and from mothers' verbal reports. All mothers were asked to show the interviewer the health cards in which immunisation dates are recorded for all children born since January 2003. If a card was available, the interviewer recorded onto the questionnaire the dates of each vaccination received by the child. If a child never received a health card, or the mother was unable to show the card to the interviewer, or a particular vaccination was not recorded on the health card, the vaccination information for the child was based on the mother's report.

Questions were asked for each vaccine type. Mothers were asked to recall whether the child had received BCG, polio, DPT, and measles vaccinations. If the mother indicated that the child had received the polio or DPT vaccines, she was asked about the number of doses that the child received. The mother was then asked whether the child had received other vaccinations that were not recorded on the card, and if so, they too were noted on the questionnaire. The results presented here are based on both health card information and, for children without a card, information provided by the mother.

Table 10.2 shows vaccination coverage by source of information for children age 12-23 months, the age by which they should have received all vaccinations. Overall, 23 percent of children ages 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. Vaccination coverage has nearly doubled from the estimate in the 2003 NDHS (13 percent). Fifty percent received vaccinations for BCG and 41 percent for measles. Fewer children received DPT 3 (35 percent) and polio 3 (39 percent), compared with those who received DPT 1 (52 percent) and polio 1 (68 percent). Only 19 percent of children are fully immunised by 12 months of age. Overall, 29 percent of children in Nigeria have not received any vaccinations.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age, Nigeria 2008

Source of information	BCG	DPT			Polio[1]				Measles	All basic vacci-nations[2]	No vacci-nations	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3				
Vaccinated at any time before survey												
Vaccination card	23.7	24.9	22.6	20.2	21.9	24.4	21.8	19.2	19.4	15.7	0.0	1,293
Mother's report	25.9	27.1	22.1	15.2	14.7	43.4	35.4	19.5	22.1	7.0	28.7	3,652
Either source	49.7	52.0	44.7	35.4	36.7	67.8	57.2	38.7	41.4	22.7	28.7	4,945
Vaccinated by 12 months of age[3]	47.9	49.4	41.4	32.8	35.8	64.1	53.5	36.0	33.6	19.2	32.2	4,945

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[2] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[3] For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 10.3 presents information on vaccine coverage among children age 12-23 months from the vaccination cards and mothers' reports, by background characteristics. Vaccination cards were seen for 26 percent of children. Twenty-seven percent of first births are fully immunised, compared with 14 percent of children of sixth or higher birth order. Children in urban areas are more than twice as likely as rural children to be fully vaccinated; 38 percent compared with 16 percent, respectively. Among the zones, full vaccination coverage ranges from a high of 43 percent in South East and South West to a low of 6 percent in the North West. Mother's level of education is strongly related to immunisation coverage; 61 percent of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education are fully immunised compared with 7 percent of children whose mothers have no education. Level of household wealth is also linked to whether a child is fully immunised: 53 percent of children in the highest wealth quintile are fully immunised, compared with 5 percent in the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

		DPT			Polio[1]					All basic vacci-	No vacci-	Percentage with a vaccination	Number of
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	Measles	nations[2]	nations	card seen	children
Sex													
Male	49.1	51.4	44.3	35.6	36.6	66.7	56.4	38.7	41.5	22.6	29.6	26.2	2,448
Female	50.2	52.7	45.1	35.3	36.7	68.9	58.0	38.7	41.4	22.8	27.8	26.1	2,497
Birth order													
1	57.9	59.6	53.1	43.4	45.2	70.2	60.6	41.1	46.2	27.2	25.8	33.9	939
2-3	54.1	56.0	48.9	39.6	40.9	70.4	60.4	42.1	44.5	26.4	26.1	27.9	1,652
4-5	49.6	51.4	44.6	35.8	36.0	67.4	55.4	36.7	43.1	22.3	29.6	24.8	1,208
6+	36.6	40.8	31.8	22.5	24.4	62.6	51.8	33.9	31.4	14.0	33.8	18.7	1,146
Residence													
Urban	71.4	71.3	64.5	54.8	57.2	77.6	68.4	51.6	59.1	37.5	17.9	38.8	1,498
Rural	40.2	43.7	36.1	27.0	27.8	63.5	52.3	33.0	33.7	16.2	33.3	20.6	3,447
Zone													
North Central	62.4	63.9	54.5	43.4	42.0	72.7	59.9	40.5	51.8	25.9	23.4	31.2	640
North East	27.2	30.5	18.9	12.4	17.7	61.4	45.6	28.6	24.8	7.6	33.3	15.1	780
North West	19.1	23.9	17.4	9.1	11.2	48.6	38.5	24.3	19.5	6.0	48.5	5.8	1,545
South East	79.1	79.3	74.8	66.9	68.1	80.6	75.4	52.5	63.9	42.9	17.2	46.1	504
South South	75.3	74.5	65.6	54.2	56.4	86.7	74.9	53.6	55.5	36.0	10.2	46.4	663
South West	80.3	81.7	77.8	66.5	63.4	83.2	76.0	53.4	65.5	42.8	12.9	42.5	814
Mother's education													
No education	20.2	24.4	17.6	10.7	11.7	50.0	38.4	24.0	19.0	6.5	47.2	8.6	2,248
Primary	58.2	61.0	50.1	37.7	39.9	73.5	62.5	38.7	47.4	23.1	21.5	29.8	1,107
Secondary	83.6	83.1	76.4	65.4	66.0	88.5	78.9	56.9	65.7	41.4	8.0	45.7	1,283
More than secondary	92.6	92.5	90.7	83.4	85.2	91.3	85.8	69.8	82.9	61.2	5.3	59.6	307
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	18.2	22.6	14.9	8.2	10.9	51.4	39.2	21.9	17.3	4.8	46.2	8.4	1,158
Second	33.6	37.9	30.2	20.8	21.4	58.7	48.3	29.7	28.1	11.9	37.6	17.3	1,092
Middle	50.3	52.8	43.8	32.9	35.4	67.7	56.2	38.2	40.5	19.7	28.2	25.5	945
Fourth	73.0	72.7	64.7	52.5	53.0	80.8	69.1	48.9	57.9	33.4	14.5	36.0	892
Highest	87.7	87.5	83.5	76.0	75.2	88.1	81.6	62.8	74.9	52.7	8.8	51.9	858
Total	49.7	52.0	44.7	35.4	36.7	67.8	57.2	38.7	41.4	22.7	28.7	26.1	4,945

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[2] BCG, measles and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

10.2.1 Trends in Vaccination Coverage

One way of measuring trends in vaccination coverage is to compare coverage among children of different ages within the same survey. Table 10.4 shows the percentage of children age 12-59 months who received vaccinations during the first year of life, by current age. The results show trends in vaccination coverage over the past five years.

There have been small improvements in vaccination coverage over the past five years. The percentage of children who received no vaccinations by 12 months of age has decreased from 41 percent among children age 48-59 months to 32 percent among children age 12-23 months. The percentage of children fully immunised by age 12 months has increased from 14 to 19 percent for the same age groups. Overall, vaccination cards were seen for 18 percent of the children surveyed, compared with 14 percent of children in the 2003 NDHS. The proportion of children age 12-23 months for whom vaccination cards were seen increased from 21 to 26 percent between the two surveys.

Forty-seven percent of children age 12-59 months received a BCG vaccination, while 32 percent received the third dose of DPT. Thirty-six percent of children received polio 3 and 32 percent received the measles vaccine. Overall, 17 percent of children age 12-59 months received all basic vaccinations on time, i.e., by the time they are 12 months old.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-59 months at the time of the survey who received specific vaccines by 12 months of age, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, by current age of child, Nigeria 2008

Age in months	BCG	DPT			Polio[1]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
12-23	47.9	49.4	41.4	32.8	35.8	64.1	53.5	36.0	33.6	19.2	32.2	26.1	4,945
24-35	48.4	48.3	40.6	32.1	34.3	63.9	55.8	36.9	32.0	17.2	33.0	19.9	4,633
36-47	45.1	42.7	36.0	30.3	29.8	57.3	50.3	34.0	31.3	15.9	41.2	14.0	5,013
48-59	45.7	40.3	35.7	29.3	29.4	56.6	50.5	33.4	27.8	13.6	41.1	12.4	4,653
Total	47.2	46.1	39.1	31.6	32.6	61.6	53.4	35.7	32.3	16.8	35.6	18.2	19,245

Note: Information was obtained from a vaccination card or, if there was no written record, from the mother's report. For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.
[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[2] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Polio can continue to circulate even if the population is highly immunised through routine immunisation, therefore supplemental immunisation activities are required. In Nigeria as in other countries, national or sub-national immunisation days (NIDs/SNIDs) are conducted to rapidly boost the immunity of children under five years of age, regardless of their immunisation status. The idea is to catch children who have not been immunised at all, or are only partially protected, and to boost immunity in those who have been immunised. This way, every child in the most susceptible age group is protected against polio. These activities deprive the virus of the opportunity to spread. The IPDs are used as an opportunity to reach children who are under 12 months who missed their routine vaccination, through the administration of routine immunisation vaccines (BCG, DPT, HepB, TT, Yellow Fever, and measles). Other child survival interventions (antihelmintics, anti-malarial, soaps, ITNs, Vitamin A supplementation) may also be delivered during the IPDs.

In December 2005, Nigeria conducted the first phase of its accelerated measles campaign in the entire 19 northern states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. The 17 southern states of the country had a measles campaign in October 2006. The measles campaigns targeted children age 9 months to 14 years. The campaign has as its objectives the provision of a second opportunity for children who have received their routine measles vaccination and for children who missed their routine measles vaccination.

Table 10.5 presents information on children age 12-59 months who received specific vaccines during national immunisation campaigns at any time before the survey (from the vaccination card or mother's report), by background characteristics. Mothers reported that 19 percent of children received basic vaccinations including polio, measles, and DPT in the May-July 2006 IPDs. Eighteen percent of children received polio vaccinations through polio campaigns in the February-March 2006 NIDs. Mothers also reported that 45 percent of children received vaccinations in the January 2007 IPDs and March-September SIPDs the same year. Fifty percent of children received basic vaccinations during the January-February 2008 IPDs and April SIPDs the same year. Prior to 2007, 26 percent of children or less in each zone received vaccinations through a campaign. The percentages of children who received vaccinations during the 2007 and 2008 campaigns are higher than those in the 2006 campaigns. Clearly, the efforts to increase vaccination coverage through national campaigns have been effective.

Table 10.5 Vaccinations received during national immunization day campaigns

Percentage of children age 12-59 months who received specific vaccines through a national immunisation day campaign at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	National immunisation campaigns and vaccines received					
Background characteristic	Polio 2006 (NIDs/ Feb-Mar)[1]	Measles 2005 and 2006 (SIA/Dec 2005, Oct 2006)[2]	All 2006 (IPDs/ May-Jul[3]	All 2007 (IPDs/Jan, SIPDs/ Mar-Sep)[4]	All 2008 (IPDs/ Jan-Feb, SIPDs/ Apr)[5]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	18.0	12.2	18.6	45.1	49.6	6,932
Female	17.5	12.4	19.2	44.6	49.6	6,876
Birth order						
1	18.0	12.7	18.2	42.2	45.8	2,694
2-3	19.0	13.5	20.8	45.1	50.3	4,850
4-5	17.6	12.9	19.9	45.3	50.3	3,324
6+	15.6	9.5	15.4	46.4	51.1	2,940
Residence						
Urban	18.7	13.8	19.9	41.1	44.8	4,941
Rural	17.2	11.5	18.4	46.9	52.2	8,867
Zone						
North Central	21.8	15.5	22.5	46.5	43.4	1,986
North East	14.8	7.2	14.6	49.1	54.3	2,064
North West	7.8	7.3	14.0	42.7	59.8	3,097
South East	16.2	12.0	18.8	36.5	32.3	1,582
South South	22.7	12.0	17.7	44.8	41.3	2,246
South West	24.7	19.8	26.0	47.6	55.7	2,833
Mother's education						
No education	12.7	8.8	15.6	45.6	55.9	4,752
Primary	19.2	13.7	19.5	44.8	46.4	3,598
Secondary	21.3	14.7	21.1	44.9	46.5	4,369
More than secondary	20.3	13.9	22.6	41.3	45.4	1,088
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.5	6.8	13.0	44.1	52.5	2,324
Second	14.8	9.9	18.1	47.9	55.5	2,626
Middle	18.0	12.4	19.4	46.7	49.6	2,755
Fourth	20.8	15.1	20.2	44.0	48.5	2,930
Highest	21.5	15.7	22.3	41.9	43.6	3,173
Total	17.7	12.3	18.9	44.8	49.6	13,808

[1] National immunisation days (NIDs) in February-March 2006 for polio vaccination
[2] Supplemental immunisation activities (SIAs) in December 2005 and October 2006 for measles vaccination
[3] Immunisation plus days (IPDs) in May-July 2006 for a range of vaccines including polio, measles, and DPT
[4] Immunisation plus days (IPDs) in January 2007 and sub-national immunisation plus days (SIPDs) in March-September 2007 for a range of vaccines including polio, measles, and DPT
[5] Immunisation plus days (IPDs) in January-February 2008 and sub-national immunisation plus days (SIPDs) in April 2008 for a range of vaccines including polio, measles, and DPT

10.2.2 Reasons for Not Receiving Vaccinations

Table 10.6 presents information on the percentage of children age 12-59 months who did not receive any vaccines any time before the survey, by reason for not receiving any vaccines and background characteristics. Information from the mothers on the reasons their children were not vaccinated is helpful to immunisation programmes for targeting special efforts to improve vaccination coverage. Lack of information is the most commonly reported reason (27 percent) mothers gave for their children not being immunised, followed by fear of side effects (26 percent), and the post being located too far away (13 percent). Women in rural areas are more likely to report lack of information on immunisations than women in urban areas (29 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Table 10.6 Reasons for child not receiving any vaccines

Percentage of children age 12-59 months who did not receive any vaccines at any time before the survey, by mother's reason for child not receiving any vaccinations and background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Main reasons child has not received any vaccinations								
Background characteristic	Lack of information	Fear of side effects	Fear child may get disease	Vaccines do not work	Religious reasons	Post too far	Child was absent	Other	Number of children
Sex									
Male	28.0	25.5	6.4	4.0	6.9	13.5	5.1	12.6	2,762
Female	26.3	26.4	7.4	4.0	6.3	13.3	5.4	12.7	2,675
Birth order									
1	28.2	24.3	8.3	4.2	7.4	13.8	6.2	12.6	997
2-3	26.9	26.2	7.1	4.0	7.6	13.6	5.1	11.9	1,690
4-5	27.9	25.7	5.3	3.8	7.3	14.0	4.6	12.6	1,295
6+	26.3	27.0	7.1	4.1	4.2	12.3	5.4	13.6	1,455
Residence									
Urban	19.6	27.4	9.9	4.9	8.9	4.9	5.1	14.7	1,013
Rural	28.9	25.6	6.2	3.8	6.0	15.3	5.3	12.2	4,424
Zone									
North Central	45.5	24.5	7.5	6.5	11.1	17.8	6.4	6.9	666
North East	39.6	16.7	8.5	3.6	4.3	14.6	4.5	13.3	1,008
North West	18.3	29.3	6.8	4.0	7.4	10.5	5.9	13.9	2,780
South East	22.6	31.0	5.8	4.5	5.1	12.9	3.4	10.6	305
South South	35.9	19.8	5.9	1.4	2.7	26.1	4.1	14.5	278
South West	24.6	28.7	3.8	2.0	3.0	14.4	3.2	12.0	400
Mother's education									
No education	28.8	25.9	7.7	4.2	7.1	13.8	5.4	12.3	4,043
Primary	24.1	26.8	4.9	2.6	5.6	13.0	4.3	14.2	931
Secondary	19.4	25.3	3.8	3.7	2.2	10.8	5.3	10.9	420
More than secondary	(22.9)	(15.7)	(2.7)	(16.0)	(15.5)	(11.5)	(7.6)	(25.2)	44
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	36.2	22.0	6.8	4.3	5.7	18.8	4.8	9.4	2,000
Second	24.4	26.5	5.7	2.9	6.6	13.8	6.1	14.2	1,639
Middle	22.0	31.8	9.6	5.5	8.2	7.8	4.6	14.0	959
Fourth	18.9	29.2	5.6	3.7	8.4	5.2	5.0	17.5	567
Highest	13.6	23.8	7.3	3.4	3.4	7.2	5.9	12.1	273
Total	27.2	25.9	6.9	4.0	6.6	13.4	5.2	12.6	5,437

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Among the zones, mothers in the North Central (46 percent), North East (40 percent), and South South (36 percent) report the greatest proportions of children not immunised for lack of information. Children residing in South East (31 percent), North West (29 percent), and South West (29 percent) are most likely to have received no immunisations because of fear of side effects of the vaccine. Fifteen percent of children in rural areas are not immunised because the post is too far away, while 26 percent of children in South South are not vaccinated for the same reason. These results highlight the need to improve localisation of routine and outreach immunisation programme efforts.

Table 10.7 presents information on the percentage of children age 12-59 months who did not receive polio vaccines at any time before the survey, by mother's reason and by background characteristics. The reasons mothers report for their children not receiving polio vaccinations are similar to those reported for children not receiving any vaccinations at all. Overall, 29 percent of children did not receive any polio vaccine. Lack of information is the most commonly reported reason (27 percent) mothers gave for their children not being immunised, followed by fear of side effects (25 percent), and the post being located too far away (14 percent).

Table 10.7 Reasons for child not receiving any polio vaccine

Percent distribution of children age 12-59 months by whether child received any polio vaccine, and for children who did not receive polio vaccine, mother's reason for child not being immunised against polio, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Distribution of children age 12-59 months by receipt of polio vaccine					Mother's reasons for child not receiving polio vaccine								
Background characteristic	Received polio vaccine	Did not receive any polio vaccine	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of children	Lack of informa-tion	Fear of side effects	Fear child may get disease	Vaccines do not work	Religious reasons	Post too far	Child was absent	Other	Number of children
Sex														
Male	70.1	29.6	0.3	100.0	9,695	27.2	24.9	6.3	2.8	6.3	14.3	5.1	13.5	2,867
Female	70.8	28.9	0.3	100.0	9,550	27.0	25.0	7.1	3.2	5.9	14.0	5.6	12.3	2,757
Birth order														
1	71.9	27.7	0.4	100.0	3,690	28.8	24.1	7.7	3.2	6.8	14.1	6.8	13.1	1,023
2-3	72.9	27.0	0.2	100.0	6,540	27.1	24.1	7.4	2.4	7.0	14.0	4.9	12.6	1,763
4-5	70.7	29.1	0.2	100.0	4,620	27.2	25.3	5.5	2.8	6.9	15.7	4.7	12.6	1,344
6+	65.4	34.0	0.6	100.0	4,395	25.9	26.4	6.3	3.9	3.8	12.8	5.5	13.4	1,495
Residence														
Urban	81.7	17.9	0.4	100.0	5,954	18.5	26.3	8.0	3.1	8.7	5.5	5.0	16.5	1,068
Rural	65.4	34.3	0.3	100.0	13,292	29.1	24.7	6.4	3.0	5.5	16.1	5.4	12.1	4,556
Zone														
North Central	72.9	26.8	0.2	100.0	2,652	47.8	21.6	7.1	5.9	11.0	18.4	7.4	6.7	712
North East	64.9	35.0	0.1	100.0	3,072	36.4	14.9	8.4	2.2	3.1	13.1	3.4	13.9	1,075
North West	51.6	47.9	0.4	100.0	5,877	18.2	29.0	6.6	3.2	7.2	12.2	6.1	14.0	2,817
South East	82.9	16.7	0.4	100.0	1,887	18.5	30.2	6.7	3.5	3.7	14.6	2.2	12.9	315
South South	88.3	11.4	0.3	100.0	2,525	36.2	20.1	4.2	0.8	2.1	23.9	5.1	14.1	289
South West	86.8	12.9	0.3	100.0	3,233	28.2	29.3	3.6	0.4	2.3	15.6	4.3	12.7	417
Mother's education														
No education	52.9	46.8	0.3	100.0	8,795	28.7	25.0	7.7	3.5	6.9	14.6	5.4	12.6	4,119
Primary	77.4	22.1	0.5	100.0	4,529	23.8	26.7	3.8	1.6	5.0	14.2	5.1	14.5	1,001
Secondary	90.3	9.5	0.1	100.0	4,789	20.0	23.7	4.0	1.7	0.9	10.1	5.8	12.5	457
More than secondary	95.6	4.2	0.1	100.0	1,132	(23.2)	(4.5)	(3.4)	(7.4)	(11.1)	(11.3)	(3.9)	(10.0)	48
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	52.7	47.0	0.3	100.0	4,324	34.9	20.6	6.9	3.3	5.4	19.2	4.2	10.4	2,033
Second	60.3	39.4	0.3	100.0	4,265	25.8	26.1	6.6	2.9	6.5	15.7	6.2	14.1	1,681
Middle	72.6	27.0	0.3	100.0	3,714	22.0	31.6	7.1	3.0	6.8	8.8	6.1	13.6	1,004
Fourth	81.8	17.8	0.4	100.0	3,497	16.7	27.3	5.8	3.2	8.1	5.7	5.2	16.2	623
Highest	91.5	8.2	0.3	100.0	3,445	19.7	21.4	6.0	1.1	1.8	6.0	6.3	14.1	284
Total	70.5	29.2	0.3	100.0	19,245	27.1	25.0	6.7	3.0	6.1	14.1	5.3	12.9	5,624

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

10.3 ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths caused by ARI. In the 2008 NDHS, ARI prevalence was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age five had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey. These symptoms are compatible with ARI. It should be noted that the morbidity data collected are subjective in the sense that they are based on the mother's perception of illness without validation by medical personnel.

Table 10.8 shows the prevalence of ARI symptoms among children under five years during the two-week period preceding the interview, and the actions mothers took in response to their children's illness. Overall, 3 percent of children had ARI symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey, although the prevalence varies by age. Children age 12-23 months are most likely to show ARI symptoms (4 percent), compared with children in other age groups. Children in the North East zone are more likely to have ARI symptoms (8 percent) than those in other zones. ARI symptoms among children decreases with increasing level of mother's education and increasing wealth quintile.

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Children under age five		Children under age five with symptoms of ARI		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.1	2,874	58.3	23.2	61
6-11	3.3	2,855	46.3	19.7	93
12-23	3.8	4,945	47.1	24.5	190
24-35	3.1	4,633	45.4	24.9	142
36-47	2.4	5,013	32.9	21.8	118
48-59	1.8	4,653	48.6	17.4	86
Sex					
Male	2.8	12,614	43.5	23.5	348
Female	2.8	12,360	47.3	21.4	342
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	2.6	127	*	*	3
Does not smoke	2.8	24,819	45.3	22.5	687
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	0.0	275	*	*	0
Kerosene	1.5	4,442	(68.1)	(42.1)	67
Coal/lignite	1.1	91	*	*	1
Charcoal	3.2	615	*	*	20
Wood/straw[3]	3.1	19,481	43.4	20.4	600
Animal dung	*	14	*	*	2
Other fuel	*	11	*	*	0
No food cooked in household	*	11	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	2.2	7,690	45.9	23.8	172
Rural	3.0	17,284	45.2	22.0	519
Zone					
North Central	1.4	3,434	61.0	24.2	47
North East	7.5	3,989	30.7	18.2	299
North West	1.9	7,594	52.6	8.5	143
South East	1.8	2,428	(63.7)	(17.9)	43
South South	3.5	3,310	55.9	40.9	115
South West	1.0	4,221	(60.1)	(51.8)	43
Mother's education					
No education	3.4	11,342	35.7	17.4	386
Primary	2.7	5,805	53.0	21.5	155
Secondary	2.0	6,385	62.6	35.0	131
More than secondary	1.2	1,441	*	*	18
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.8	5,634	31.9	12.2	216
Second	3.6	5,566	40.3	21.3	200
Middle	2.5	4,787	55.6	27.9	118
Fourth	2.1	4,533	60.7	32.9	97
Highest	1.3	4,455	(66.3)	(36.2)	59
Total	2.8	24,975	45.4	22.5	690

Note: Total includes children with information missing on mother's smoking status and type of cooking fuel. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases.

[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that is chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Among children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or a health provider for 45 percent. There are differences in the proportions of children with ARI symptoms taken to a health facility by age of child. Children less than 6 months of age are more likely to be taken to a health facility (58 percent) than other children. Twenty-three percent of children received antibiotics. The proportion of children who received antibiotics is slightly higher in urban areas (24 percent) than rural areas (22 percent).

10.4 Fever

Fever is a symptom of malaria, but it may also accompany other childhood illnesses. Malaria and other illnesses that cause fever contribute to high levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality in young children. While fever can occur year-round, malaria is more prevalent after the end of the rainy season. For this reason, temporal factors must be taken into account when interpreting fever as an indicator of malaria prevalence. Because malaria is a major cause of death in infancy and childhood in many developing countries, the presumptive treatment of fever with anti-malarial medication is advocated in many countries where malaria is endemic. Information relating to the prevention and treatment of malaria is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 12.

Table 10.9 shows the percentage of children under five with fever during the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage receiving various treatments, by background characteristics. Sixteen percent of children under five years of age were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. The prevalence of fever varies with children's age. Children age 6-11 months and 12-23 months are more likely to be sick with fever (19 and 21 percent, respectively) than other children. Slightly more children were reported to have fever in rural areas, compared with urban areas (17 and 13 percent, respectively).

There is variation among zones in the prevalence of fever: in three zones (South East, North East, and South South) more than 20 percent of children had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey while just 8 percent of children in the South West had fever. Children of mothers with more than a secondary education (14 percent) have the lowest prevalence of fever as do children of mothers in the highest wealth quintile (13 percent).

More than half of children (54 percent) with fever were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment. Children in the South East zone (72 percent) are more likely to be treated at a health facility or by a health provider, compared with children in other zones. Children of mothers with a secondary education (70 percent) and mothers in the fourth wealth quintile (69 percent) are most likely to receive treatment from a health facility or provider than children of other women. Thirty-three percent of children with fever received anti-malarial drugs, while 18 percent received antibiotics.

Table 10.9 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age five, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took anti-malarial drugs, and the percentage who took antibiotic drugs, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Children under age five		Children under age five with fever			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage who took anti-malarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	9.3	2,874	47.2	25.6	17.1	268
6-11	19.4	2,855	54.0	35.6	16.4	553
12-23	21.3	4,945	55.0	31.4	18.2	1,054
24-35	17.8	4,633	56.7	34.8	21.2	826
36-47	13.7	5,013	50.5	32.6	16.8	688
48-59	12.4	4,653	56.5	36.0	18.3	579
Sex						
Male	16.5	12,614	54.5	34.4	18.0	2,075
Female	15.3	12,360	53.7	31.8	18.5	1,893
Residence						
Urban	12.8	7,690	58.7	41.1	23.0	987
Rural	17.2	17,284	52.6	30.5	16.7	2,981
Zone						
North Central	9.6	3,434	60.2	47.3	19.2	331
North East	21.9	3,989	42.6	21.8	17.5	872
North West	15.7	7,594	43.9	29.2	12.3	1,189
South East	22.9	2,428	71.9	21.5	15.0	555
South South	20.6	3,310	66.3	47.1	25.1	682
South West	8.1	4,221	60.1	53.6	31.8	340
Mother's education						
No education	16.3	11,342	41.7	25.8	13.8	1,846
Primary	15.4	5,805	59.5	31.1	19.1	893
Secondary	16.0	6,385	70.2	44.9	24.2	1,022
More than secondary	14.4	1,441	63.0	50.0	25.5	207
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.8	5,634	37.6	21.9	12.8	1,001
Second	17.1	5,566	48.8	26.4	16.4	953
Middle	16.0	4,787	59.5	35.5	17.5	765
Fourth	14.9	4,533	68.8	40.2	22.4	674
Highest	12.9	4,455	67.5	52.7	27.0	575
Total	15.9	24,975	54.1	33.2	18.3	3,968

[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table 10.10 shows the percentage of children with fever who received specific anti-malarial drugs, and the percentage for whom the drug was available at home when the child became ill. As mentioned above, 33 percent of children with fever received an anti-malarial drug. Among children who took an anti-malarial drug, 29 percent had the drug available at home when the child became ill with fever. Less than one-tenth of children took SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine (6 percent), 19 percent took Chloroquine, and 5 percent took other anti-malarial drugs.

Table 10.10 Availability at home of anti-malarial drugs taken by children

Among children under age five who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who took specific anti-malarial drugs and, among children who took specific drugs, the percentage for whom the drug was at home when the child became ill with fever, Nigeria 2008

Drug	Percentage who took specific anti-malarial drugs	Percentage for whom drug was at home when child became ill with fever	Number of children who took a specific anti-malarial drug
SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine	5.9	34.2	233
Chloroquine	19.2	30.1	761
Amodiaquine	2.0	21.9	78
Quinine	1.6	32.2	63
ACT	2.4	42.8	94
Other anti-malarial	4.5	2.4	178
Any anti-malarial drugs	33.2	29.1	1,316

Note: A total of 3,968 children had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey.

10.5 PREVALENCE OF DIARRHOEA

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhoea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children. A simple and effective response to dehydration is a prompt increase in fluid intake. Exposure to diarrhoea-causing agents is frequently related to the use of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices in food preparation and disposal of excreta. In interpreting the 2008 NDHS findings, it should be borne in mind that diarrhoea prevalence is subject to seasonal variability.

The 2008 NDHS obtained information on the prevalence of diarrhoea among young children by asking mothers whether their children under age five had diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the interview. When a child was identified as having had diarrhoea, information was collected on treatment and feeding practices during the diarrhoeal episode. The mother was also asked whether there was blood in the child's stools. Diarrhoea with blood in the stools is indicative of cholera or other diseases that need to be treated differently from diarrhoea in which there is no blood in the stool. Mothers of children who were ill with any form of diarrhoea in the past two weeks were asked about what actions they had taken to treat the diarrhoea and about feeding practices during the diarrhoeal episode. Other information included the respondent's knowledge of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea (oral rehydration therapy), and disposal of children's stools.

Table 10.11 shows that 10 percent of the children under five had a diarrhoeal episode in the two weeks preceding the survey and 2 percent had blood in the stool. The prevalence of diarrhoea varies by age of children. Young children age 6-23 months are more prone to diarrhoea than children in the other age groups. Children in this age group are being introduced to complementary foods. Diarrhoea is more prevalent among children whose households do not have an improved source of drinking water (12 percent), compared with households that have an improved source of drinking water (8 percent). The proportion of children with diarrhoea is higher in rural areas than urban areas (11 and 8 percent, respectively). The prevalence of diarrhoea varies among zones: children in North East zone are more susceptible to episodes of diarrhoea (21 percent) than children in other zones. The lowest proportion of children with diarrhoea is in South South (4 percent). Lower diarrhoea prevalence is associated with children of mothers with higher levels of education and those living in households in the highest wealth quintile (each 5 percent)

Table 10.11 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Children under five with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		
	All diarrhoea	Diarrhoea with blood	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	6.8	0.5	2,874
6-11	14.9	2.2	2,855
12-23	16.3	3.3	4,945
24-35	10.1	2.3	4,633
36-47	7.6	1.9	5,013
48-59	5.5	1.3	4,653
Sex			
Male	10.6	1.9	12,614
Female	9.7	2.0	12,360
Source of drinking water[1]			
Improved	8.4	1.5	13,235
Not improved	12.1	2.6	11,731
Toilet facility[2]			
Improved, not shared	11.3	2.0	7,491
Non-improved or shared	9.6	2.0	17,271
Missing	10.8	1.1	213
Residence			
Urban	7.9	1.3	7,690
Rural	11.1	2.3	17,284
Zone			
North Central	5.6	1.1	3,434
North East	20.8	5.1	3,989
North West	13.1	2.3	7,594
South East	4.9	0.7	2,428
South South	3.8	1.6	3,310
South West	6.2	0.4	4,221
Mother's education			
No education	13.8	2.9	11,342
Primary	8.9	1.6	5,805
Secondary	5.9	1.1	6,385
More than secondary	4.9	0.3	1,441
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.4	3.2	5,634
Second	12.9	3.0	5,566
Middle	9.2	1.6	4,787
Fourth	7.7	1.2	4,533
Highest	4.8	0.5	4,455
Total	10.1	2.0	24,975

Note: Total includes children with information missing on source of drinking water.
[1] See Table 2.7 for definition of categories.
[2] See Table 2.8 for definition of categories.

10.6 DIARRHOEA TREATMENT

For children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, mothers were asked what they did to treat the illness. Table 10.12 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received specific treatments, by background characteristics. Forty-two percent of the children with diarrhoea were taken to a health care facility or provider where advice or treatment was sought. The largest proportion of children receiving treatment for diarrhoea were children age 24-35 months (47 percent). Slightly more children with bloody diarrhoea (45 percent) received treatment or advice from a health facility or provider than children with non-bloody diarrhoea (42 percent).

Table 10.12 Diarrhoeal treatment

Among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage who were given other treatments, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments							
		ORS packets or pre-packaged liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	In-creased fluids	ORT or in-creased fluids	Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Zinc supple-ments	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treat-ment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months														
<6	31.5	20.8	7.7	28.0	7.2	34.2	24.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	23.8	0.4	34.6	196
6-11	43.7	30.1	10.3	37.2	7.6	41.4	32.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	23.7	0.0	27.0	424
12-23	44.4	28.1	8.0	33.2	8.8	38.2	32.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	26.2	1.4	27.8	805
24-35	46.9	24.5	6.4	28.7	10.2	35.3	37.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	23.2	1.4	28.2	469
36-47	36.2	18.6	8.0	24.1	10.2	32.0	32.9	0.4	1.4	0.0	20.7	1.7	31.9	380
48-59	41.4	25.6	11.3	32.6	8.7	36.2	33.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.1	1.9	31.2	257
Sex														
Male	42.3	25.0	9.1	31.0	8.5	36.4	33.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	23.4	1.1	28.5	1,336
Female	42.1	26.1	7.6	31.5	9.4	37.1	32.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	23.6	1.3	30.1	1,194
Type of diarrhoea														
Non bloody	42.2	26.1	8.1	31.5	9.0	37.1	33.5	1.2	0.7	0.1	21.9	0.9	29.7	1,807
Bloody	45.2	26.5	9.4	32.1	9.2	36.7	34.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	27.8	0.6	27.1	496
Missing	37.1	19.4	8.9	28.2	8.1	35.1	27.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	25.4	4.4	29.9	215
Residence														
Urban	49.8	40.5	8.8	45.3	11.0	50.1	39.6	2.0	0.6	0.1	17.1	1.4	21.6	608
Rural	39.8	20.8	8.2	26.7	8.3	32.5	30.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	25.5	1.1	31.6	1,922
Zone														
North Central	44.3	33.5	17.5	43.2	18.4	52.3	21.5	5.5	2.3	0.4	34.6	1.7	18.8	193
North East	35.9	17.6	4.9	20.7	10.1	28.3	29.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	20.4	0.5	38.1	831
North West	38.9	25.2	4.9	28.4	5.8	32.1	37.6	1.3	0.7	0.0	24.0	1.4	30.1	998
South East	75.2	32.9	25.6	51.4	9.0	56.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.9	27.3	120
South South	61.4	23.7	8.6	29.3	17.1	38.1	37.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	43.3	0.7	15.5	127
South West	48.7	43.7	17.9	58.0	6.1	60.1	38.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	14.2	2.3	13.0	261
Mother's education														
No education	34.2	19.5	5.8	23.4	7.2	28.8	30.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	23.2	1.2	34.8	1,565
Primary	52.0	30.7	11.5	38.7	12.4	45.2	36.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	24.9	0.4	25.2	519
Secondary	59.3	38.4	13.5	47.9	11.8	52.7	38.7	1.3	1.0	0.1	23.5	2.1	15.5	376
More than secondary	56.3	52.9	15.7	61.3	6.8	65.1	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	1.5	9.4	71
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	30.5	15.3	4.6	19.4	7.3	24.9	24.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	23.9	1.3	42.1	811
Second	37.9	20.2	7.0	25.0	8.9	31.5	32.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	27.1	0.5	30.0	717
Middle	52.0	31.8	14.1	41.8	10.8	47.6	41.5	2.1	1.0	0.0	23.8	0.8	18.2	441
Fourth	54.3	35.6	10.9	41.6	9.3	46.4	36.6	1.7	1.3	0.4	20.1	2.4	23.2	348
Highest	61.1	53.0	11.5	58.3	10.8	61.1	46.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	14.8	1.9	10.6	213
Total	42.2	25.5	8.4	31.2	8.9	36.7	33.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	23.5	1.2	29.2	2,530

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral rehydration salts (ORS), pre-packaged ORS packets, and recommended home fluids (RHF)
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop and traditional practitioner

The distribution of diarrhoea treatment by residence shows that treatment and advice are sought more often for children in urban areas (50 percent) than children in rural areas (40 percent). Seeking treatment for diarrhoea from a health provider is highest in the South East zone (75 percent) and lowest in North East zone (36 percent).

Table 10.12 includes information on oral rehydration therapy. Thirty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea were treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids. Twenty-six percent were treated with ORS, a solution prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts; 8 percent were given recommended home fluids, and 9 percent received increased fluids. Thirty-three percent of children were given antibiotic drugs and 24 percent received home remedies or other treatments. Twenty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment at all.

Children age 6-11 months (41 percent), children living in South West zone (60 percent), children with mothers who have more than a secondary education (65 percent), and children in the highest wealth quintile (61 percent) are most likely to receive some kind of ORT.

10.7 Feeding Practices

When a child has diarrhoea, mothers are encouraged to continue feeding their child the same amount of food as normal and to increase the child's fluid intake. These practices help to reduce dehydration and minimise the adverse consequences of diarrhoea on the child's nutritional status. In the 2008 NDHS, mothers were asked whether they gave their child with diarrhoea less, the same amount, or more fluids and food than usual when their child had diarrhoea. Table 10.13 shows the percent distribution of children under five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by feeding practices, according to background characteristics.

Thirty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of liquids as usual, and 9 percent were given more. It is of concern that 32 percent of the children were given somewhat less to drink than usual, and 22 percent were given much less to drink during the diarrhoea episode. Thirty-one percent of children were given the same amount of food as usual, 33 percent were given less, 23 percent were given much less food, and 4 percent were given more food. Four percent of children were not given any food during the diarrhoea episode. Overall, only 6 percent of children had increased fluid intake and continued feeding. Twenty-five percent of children were given ORT, increased fluids, and continued feeding.

Table 10.13 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhoea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered							Amount of food given								Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1,2]	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[3]	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Age in months																		
<6	7.2	40.6	27.4	21.7	2.3	0.8	100.0	5.3	28.0	22.9	16.3	0.9	24.8	1.8	100.0	3.2	21.4	196
6-11	7.6	37.5	29.9	22.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	3.4	32.3	29.9	21.9	3.3	9.1	0.2	100.0	4.1	27.0	424
12-23	8.8	30.0	34.8	21.9	3.6	0.9	100.0	4.2	27.0	36.7	23.6	4.8	2.9	0.9	100.0	6.4	26.7	805
24-35	10.2	35.2	26.7	24.1	2.6	1.2	100.0	5.1	34.4	29.5	24.5	4.6	0.2	1.7	100.0	6.3	24.2	469
36-47	10.2	31.4	35.6	20.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	5.1	35.2	35.8	21.4	1.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	7.2	21.4	380
48-59	8.7	32.4	36.8	19.7	1.2	1.2	100.0	2.7	28.0	37.9	25.1	3.1	0.3	2.9	100.0	4.8	24.5	257
Sex																		
Male	8.5	35.1	31.7	22.1	1.8	0.8	100.0	3.8	31.6	33.0	23.3	2.8	4.3	1.2	100.0	5.1	25.1	1,336
Female	9.4	31.8	32.8	21.8	3.2	1.0	100.0	4.9	29.6	33.3	22.1	4.3	4.5	1.4	100.0	6.4	24.6	1,194
Type of diarrhoea																		
Non bloody	9.0	36.8	31.0	20.2	2.3	0.7	100.0	4.6	32.9	32.1	21.2	3.3	4.7	1.2	100.0	5.8	25.6	1,807
Bloody	9.2	23.0	34.6	29.3	3.6	0.3	100.0	4.9	24.4	34.7	27.5	5.1	3.1	0.4	100.0	5.5	24.6	496
Missing	8.1	28.6	37.5	20.4	1.6	3.8	100.0	0.7	25.3	38.8	24.8	1.8	5.2	3.4	100.0	4.9	19.6	215
Residence																		
Urban	11.0	37.9	26.6	21.0	2.3	1.3	100.0	5.0	33.0	29.5	23.4	2.4	4.7	2.0	100.0	6.6	34.1	608
Rural	8.3	32.1	34.0	22.3	2.5	0.8	100.0	4.1	29.9	34.3	22.5	3.8	4.3	1.1	100.0	5.4	22.0	1,922
Zone																		
North Central	18.4	32.5	24.8	21.3	1.3	1.8	100.0	5.4	32.8	24.0	25.3	4.3	4.7	3.5	100.0	9.7	32.1	193
North East	10.1	39.7	30.3	18.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	3.2	33.4	33.1	21.6	1.8	6.5	0.4	100.0	5.8	19.0	831
North West	5.8	24.2	41.2	24.1	3.6	1.1	100.0	3.8	23.7	40.4	21.9	5.2	4.1	0.9	100.0	4.4	21.1	998
South East	9.0	46.2	25.3	15.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	3.8	43.0	29.0	15.6	3.9	2.8	1.9	100.0	7.6	42.3	120
South South	17.1	22.8	23.0	32.0	3.5	1.7	100.0	8.9	26.0	22.5	36.4	2.8	0.9	2.6	100.0	11.5	23.0	127
South West	6.1	49.6	17.5	24.0	1.1	1.8	100.0	6.8	43.5	19.4	24.2	1.8	1.2	3.0	100.0	3.5	45.5	261
Mother's education																		
No education	7.2	31.8	36.2	21.5	2.6	0.7	100.0	3.3	28.8	36.8	21.2	3.7	5.1	1.1	100.0	4.3	18.9	1,565
Primary	12.4	33.0	27.1	23.0	3.4	1.1	100.0	5.8	31.6	29.0	25.8	3.4	3.7	0.7	100.0	9.3	32.2	519
Secondary	11.8	39.3	23.3	22.9	0.9	1.8	100.0	6.3	35.3	24.1	25.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	100.0	6.5	35.0	376
More than secondary	6.8	43.4	30.2	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	40.8	29.9	18.0	1.6	2.6	2.8	100.0	5.5	50.7	71
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	7.3	31.2	37.3	21.6	1.9	0.8	100.0	2.9	29.5	36.7	21.7	3.4	4.6	1.2	100.0	4.7	16.8	811
Second	8.9	29.2	35.2	22.3	3.8	0.6	100.0	4.4	27.5	35.1	22.5	4.7	4.5	1.2	100.0	5.2	20.8	717
Middle	10.8	35.2	26.2	24.1	3.0	0.7	100.0	5.5	30.9	29.7	24.8	3.4	5.3	0.2	100.0	7.2	31.3	441
Fourth	9.3	41.3	25.1	20.9	1.5	1.8	100.0	5.0	37.6	29.3	20.7	2.0	3.2	2.3	100.0	6.7	34.1	348
Highest	10.8	40.3	27.2	19.8	0.4	1.4	100.0	5.7	33.7	26.2	26.4	2.0	3.7	2.3	100.0	6.5	41.2	213
Total	8.9	33.5	32.2	22.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	4.3	30.7	33.1	22.7	3.5	4.4	1.3	100.0	5.7	24.9	2,530

[1] Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator "Home management of diarrhoea." MICS Indicator 34
[2] Continue feeding practices includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[3] Equivalent to UNICEF MICS Indicator 35.

10.8 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS PACKETS

To ascertain respondents' knowledge of ORS in Nigeria, women are asked whether they knew about ORS packets. Table 10.14 presents information on the percentage of mothers with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who had heard about ORS packets. Overall, 66 percent of women know about ORS packets. Knowledge is higher in urban areas (79 percent) compared with rural areas (60 percent). Among the zones, knowledge is highest among women in South East (79 percent) and lowest in North Central (58 percent). Mothers in the 35-49 age group (70 percent) had more knowledge about ORS than women in other age groups; and women age 15-19 were least knowledgeable (48 percent).

Table 10.14 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	48.1	1,168
20-24	58.5	3,399
25-34	68.2	8,311
35-49	69.9	4,758
Residence		
Urban	78.6	5,330
Rural	59.8	12,305
Zone		
North Central	58.3	2,525
North East	64.0	2,751
North West	61.2	5,372
South East	79.1	1,603
South South	62.5	2,310
South West	75.0	3,075
Education		
No education	55.5	8,017
Primary	67.9	4,012
Secondary	75.5	4,557
More than secondary	88.6	1,050
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	50.4	4,074
Second	59.1	3,916
Middle	67.5	3,350
Fourth	74.1	3,204
Highest	82.2	3,091
Total	65.5	17,635

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

10.9 STOOL DISPOSAL

When human faeces are left uncontained, disease can spread by direct contact or by animal contact with the faeces. Hence, proper disposal of children's stools is extremely important in preventing the spread of disease. Table 10.15 shows stool disposal for children under five by background characteristics. Fifty-seven percent of children's stools are disposed of safely: 50 percent are disposed of in a toilet or latrine, 5 percent of children under five use a toilet or latrine, and 3 percent of children's stools are buried. Nine percent of children's stools are put or rinsed into a drain or ditch, another 24 percent are thrown into the garbage, and 7 percent are left uncontained.

Safe disposal generally increases with increasing age of the child. Safe disposal is higher in urban areas (73 percent), compared with rural areas (50 percent). The North Central zone (33 percent) has the lowest proportion of safe disposal of children's stools, while the North West has the highest proportion (74 percent). The results also show that mother's level of education is positively associated with safe stool disposal, being highest for mothers with more than a secondary education (77 percent). Safe stool disposal is also associated with increasing wealth quintile: 44 percent for the lowest wealth quintile, compared with 79 percent for the highest wealth quintile.

Table 10.15 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age five living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely	Number of mothers
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Uncon-tained	Other	Missing			
Age in months											
<6	1.7	46.4	2.4	12.0	26.5	6.4	2.1	2.5	100.0	50.5	2,835
6-11	2.0	51.9	2.2	8.9	26.0	5.2	1.3	2.4	100.0	56.1	2,785
12-23	2.8	52.0	3.0	8.6	23.0	7.0	0.8	2.7	100.0	57.9	4,653
24-35	4.3	53.1	3.2	7.1	22.1	6.6	0.4	3.4	100.0	60.5	3,205
36-47	11.7	45.4	3.3	6.8	22.6	6.9	0.5	2.8	100.0	60.4	1,802
48-59	20.5	38.1	3.8	5.8	18.7	8.7	0.9	3.6	100.0	62.4	1,145
Toilet facility											
Improved, not shared[1]	7.4	71.1	1.1	5.9	9.4	2.1	0.6	2.4	100.0	79.6	4,904
Non-improved or shared	3.9	40.1	3.7	9.7	29.8	8.6	1.2	3.0	100.0	47.7	11,385
Missing	6.5	59.6	2.1	5.1	19.6	4.3	0.6	2.1	100.0	68.3	134
Residence											
Urban	7.1	65.2	1.0	6.3	14.6	2.5	0.7	2.6	100.0	73.3	5,004
Rural	4.0	42.7	3.7	9.5	27.5	8.5	1.1	2.9	100.0	50.4	11,419
Zone											
North Central	4.5	24.3	4.3	14.2	36.4	12.0	0.7	3.6	100.0	33.1	2,347
North East	3.1	53.1	5.0	7.3	24.7	3.0	0.2	3.5	100.0	61.3	2,576
North West	5.3	66.4	2.0	4.4	10.3	7.0	1.3	3.2	100.0	73.7	4,996
South East	7.3	52.3	1.0	5.8	28.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	100.0	60.5	1,477
South South	6.0	33.4	3.5	18.7	28.1	7.2	0.8	2.3	100.0	42.8	2,131
South West	4.5	48.3	1.9	6.1	29.2	7.0	1.2	1.9	100.0	54.7	2,895
Education											
No education	3.8	50.6	3.4	7.2	21.7	8.4	1.2	3.6	100.0	57.9	7,469
Primary	5.1	41.8	3.1	10.3	30.3	6.1	0.9	2.3	100.0	50.0	3,758
Secondary	5.0	51.5	2.1	10.2	23.1	5.2	0.8	2.1	100.0	58.6	4,211
More than secondary	12.9	62.8	1.3	5.0	14.5	1.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	77.0	985
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.0	34.7	6.0	10.2	31.1	10.2	1.4	3.4	100.0	43.7	3,784
Second	3.4	45.9	2.5	9.4	26.2	8.0	1.4	3.2	100.0	51.9	3,637
Middle	4.9	46.4	2.6	8.6	25.8	8.0	0.9	2.7	100.0	53.9	3,108
Fourth	5.5	56.4	2.1	8.5	19.7	4.8	0.7	2.2	100.0	64.0	2,953
Highest	8.8	69.6	0.7	5.2	12.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	100.0	79.1	2,941
Total	5.0	49.6	2.9	8.5	23.6	6.6	1.0	2.8	100.0	57.4	16,423

[1] Non-shared facilities that are the following: flush or pour flush into a piped sewer system/septic tank/pit latrine; ventilated, improved pit (VIP) latrine; pit latrine with a slab; and a composting toilet.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

This chapter assesses the current nutritional status of young children in Nigeria. It presents information on a number of aspects of feeding practices that are important in ensuring adequate nutrition for infants and young children, including early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life, continued breastfeeding until at least two years of age, timely introduction of complementary foods at six months of age, with increasing frequency of feeding solid/semi-solid foods, and diet diversity. The chapter also provides a summary indicator describing the quality of infant and young child (age 6-23 months) feeding practices (IYCF). The chapter also describes the current nutritional status of women in the reproductive ages. It presents findings on the diversity of food groups consumed by mothers who gave birth in the past three years, this providing important information on maternal eating patterns. The chapter examines women's consumption of vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods, and micronutrient supplementation for iron and vitamin A. At the household level, salt was tested for adequate levels of iodine. The chapter presents an anthropometric assessment of the nutritional status of children under five years and women age 15-49.[1]

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2008 NDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Nigeria. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death. However, marked differences especially in regards to height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are often seen among different subgroups of children within the country.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2008 NDHS collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five, regardless of whether their mother was interviewed in the survey. Data were collected with the aim of calculating three indices—namely, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Weight measurements were obtained using lightweight, SECA mother-infant scales with a digital screen, designed and manufactured under the guidance of UNICEF. Height measurements were carried out using a measuring board produced by Shorr Productions. Children younger than 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), while standing height was measured for older children.

For the 2008 NDHS, the nutritional status of children is calculated using new growth standards published by WHO in 2006. These new growth standards were generated using data collected in the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study (WHO, 2006). The study, whose sample size of 8,440 children drawn from six countries across the world, was designed to provide a description of how children should grow under optimal conditions. The WHO Child Growth Standards can therefore be used to assess children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influences, and feeding practices. Each of the three nutritional status indicators described below is expressed in standard deviation units from the median of the Multicentre Growth Reference Study sample.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Each of these indices—height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age—provides different information about growth and body composition, which is used to assess nutritional status. The height-for-age index is an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are considered short for their age (stunted) and are chronically malnourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and is also affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for age, therefore, represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and is not sensitive to recent, short-term changes in dietary intake.

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-scores are below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are considered thin (wasted) and are acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-height is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely wasted.

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely underweight.

11.1.2 Results of Data Collection

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 19,896 children under age five who were present in NDHS households at the time of the survey. The following analysis focuses on the children for whom complete and credible anthropometric and valid age data were collected. Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to the three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age.

Height-for-age

Table 11.1 indicates that 41 percent of children under five are stunted and 23 percent are severely stunted. Stunting is apparent even among children less than 6 months of age (21 percent). As shown in Figure 11.1, stunting increases with the age of the child through the first two years of life before declining in the third and fourth year. The increase is especially rapid during the first two years of life, as seen in the rise from 27 percent among children age 6-8 months to 50 percent among children age 18-23 months. Male children (43 percent) are more likely to be stunted than female children (38 percent), and rural children are more likely to be stunted (45 percent) than urban children (31 percent). Similarly, zonal variation in nutritional status of children is substantial, with stunting being highest in North West (53 percent) and lowest in South East (22 percent).

Education and wealth are both inversely related to stunting levels. Stunting decreases with increasing levels of mother's education. For example, children born to mothers with primary education are more likely to be stunted (40 percent) than children born to mothers with more than secondary education (20 percent). Half of children born to mothers with no education are stunted (51 percent).

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under five years considered malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months												
<6	9.9	21.3	-0.3	9.9	17.5	18.2	-0.0	5.2	13.7	6.2	-0.3	1,911
6-8	14.3	26.7	-0.8	9.2	19.5	12.6	-0.3	9.6	22.5	3.2	-0.9	1,142
9-11	16.8	30.9	-1.0	7.4	17.9	8.1	-0.4	10.1	23.2	2.4	-0.9	1,026
12-17	26.2	45.6	-1.6	8.4	17.1	7.7	-0.4	11.7	26.2	1.5	-1.1	2,160
18-23	30.0	49.6	-1.8	7.2	14.7	8.0	-0.2	10.3	25.6	2.9	-1.0	1,610
24-35	30.1	48.0	-1.8	6.5	12.8	8.3	-0.1	11.0	26.0	1.7	-1.1	3,767
36-47	23.0	42.0	-1.6	5.7	11.2	7.2	-0.1	7.8	21.6	1.4	-1.0	4,288
48-59	21.3	41.6	-1.7	5.7	11.5	6.3	-0.2	8.0	23.9	0.4	-1.2	3,992
Sex												
Male	24.8	43.0	-1.6	7.4	14.4	8.5	-0.2	9.9	24.5	2.0	-1.1	9,861
Female	20.9	38.4	-1.4	6.5	13.4	9.1	-0.2	8.1	21.7	2.1	-0.9	10,035
Birth interval in months[2]												
First birth[3]	20.1	38.3	-1.4	6.0	12.3	8.9	-0.1	7.2	20.6	1.9	-0.9	3,458
<24	26.0	45.1	-1.7	7.3	14.3	7.4	-0.2	11.1	26.6	1.5	-1.1	3,281
24-47	23.1	40.7	-1.5	7.3	14.4	9.1	-0.2	9.2	23.6	2.2	-1.0	8,801
48+	21.7	38.0	-1.3	7.1	14.0	9.2	-0.2	8.2	21.0	2.4	-0.9	2,746
Size at birth[2]												
Very small	29.6	49.2	-1.8	10.1	20.0	7.7	-0.6	14.3	34.0	1.1	-1.5	761
Small	27.8	48.2	-1.8	7.9	16.7	7.3	-0.4	12.7	30.6	1.0	-1.4	1,671
Average or larger	22.0	39.4	-1.4	6.9	13.4	9.0	-0.2	8.4	21.9	2.2	-0.9	15,577
Missing	22.8	39.2	-1.6	3.6	11.8	9.6	-0.1	7.0	21.3	2.3	-1.0	277
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	22.8	40.6	-1.5	7.0	13.9	8.8	-0.2	9.0	23.2	2.0	-1.0	18,286
Not interviewed but in household	20.6	39.7	-1.3	6.4	13.1	8.6	-0.1	9.5	20.1	2.3	-0.9	393
Not interviewed, and not in the household[4]	23.3	41.0	-1.5	6.2	13.5	8.5	-0.1	9.3	22.4	1.9	-0.9	1,216
Mother's nutritional status												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	33.1	53.7	-2.0	10.7	19.9	6.2	-0.7	17.8	39.4	1.3	-1.6	2,011
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	23.6	42.3	-1.5	7.3	14.5	8.7	-0.2	9.1	23.8	1.7	-1.0	12,027
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	15.3	29.3	-1.0	4.2	9.4	10.2	0.1	4.4	13.6	3.3	-0.5	4,166
Missing	22.1	41.4	-1.4	9.4	15.1	12.1	-0.1	7.8	21.3	3.1	-0.9	316
Residence												
Urban	15.6	31.3	-1.1	5.3	11.0	8.9	-0.1	5.0	15.8	2.8	-0.7	6,365
Rural	26.2	45.0	-1.7	7.8	15.3	8.7	-0.2	10.9	26.5	1.7	-1.1	13,531
Zone												
North Central	25.2	43.8	-1.7	5.2	9.3	10.6	0.1	6.5	19.5	2.2	-0.9	2,800
North East	29.2	48.6	-1.8	11.4	22.2	8.5	-0.5	15.2	34.5	1.6	-1.4	3,097
North West	33.5	52.6	-1.9	10.6	19.9	8.9	-0.4	14.9	35.1	2.0	-1.4	5,488
South East	9.0	21.7	-0.7	3.4	8.6	7.4	-0.0	3.3	10.0	3.0	-0.4	1,947
South South	14.2	31.1	-1.1	2.9	7.5	9.2	0.1	3.9	12.8	1.8	-0.6	2,769
South West	13.8	31.2	-1.1	4.2	9.3	7.7	-0.1	4.0	13.3	1.9	-0.7	3,795
Mother's education[6]												
No education	31.5	51.1	-1.9	10.6	20.1	8.2	-0.4	14.8	34.3	1.8	-1.4	7,982
Primary	21.4	40.3	-1.5	5.1	11.2	9.2	-0.1	6.6	19.4	1.9	-0.9	4,578
Secondary	13.3	28.8	-1.0	4.1	8.4	9.1	0.0	3.6	12.3	2.2	-0.6	5,004
More than secondary	8.3	19.6	-0.6	2.5	5.8	9.7	0.1	1.7	7.6	3.8	-0.3	1,105
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	33.3	52.1	-1.9	11.0	20.5	8.7	-0.5	15.9	35.2	1.5	-1.4	4,088
Second	28.8	49.0	-1.8	8.5	17.0	8.6	-0.3	12.6	29.1	1.5	-1.2	4,354
Middle	23.2	41.8	-1.6	5.9	11.8	9.2	-0.1	7.6	22.4	1.6	-1.0	3,948
Fourth	16.2	33.6	-1.3	4.3	9.8	8.3	-0.1	4.8	16.6	2.1	-0.8	3,776
Highest	10.8	24.2	-0.8	4.5	9.3	9.2	-0.0	3.2	10.2	3.5	-0.4	3,731
Total	22.8	40.6	-1.5	7.0	13.9	8.8	-0.2	9.0	23.1	2.0	-1.0	19,896
Total 2003[7]	22.8	42.4	-1.6	4.4	11.0	5.6	-0.2	8.7	24.3	1.2	-1.1	4,770

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. Total includes 2 children with information missing on mother's interview status and 10 children with information missing on mother's education. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

[1] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

[2] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[3] First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

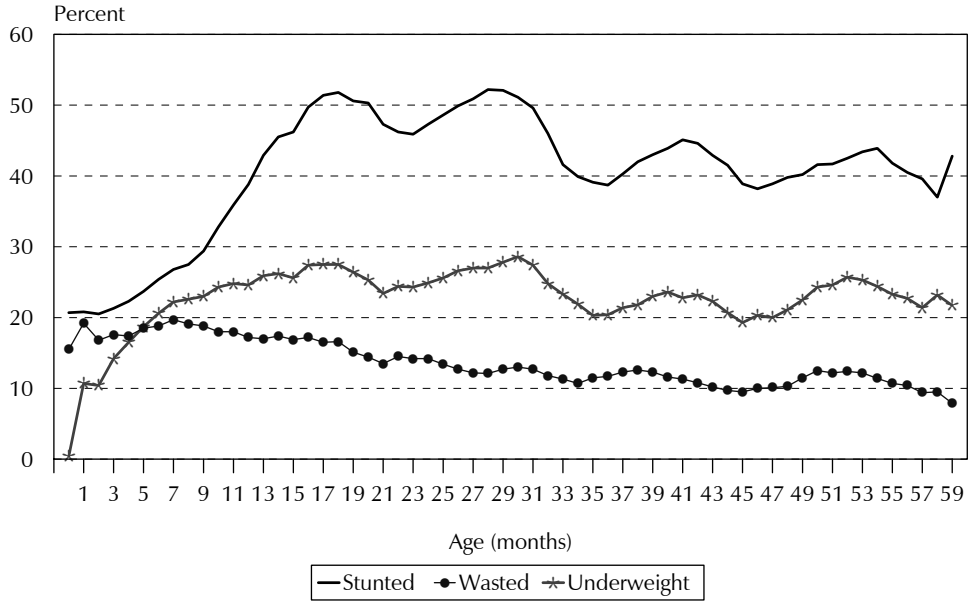
[4] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[5] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10

[6] For women who were not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

[7] Recalculated according to the WHO Child Growth Standards

Figure 11.1 Nutritional Status of Children by Age



Note: *Stunting* reflects chronic malnutrition; *wasting* reflects acute malnutrition; *underweight* reflects chronic or acute malnutrition or a combination of both. Plotted values are smoothed by a five-month moving average.

NDHS 2008

Weight-for-height

Fourteen percent of children under five are wasted. Wasting varies greatly by age and peaks among children age 6-8 months (20 percent). Boys are slightly more likely to be wasted than girls (14 percent compared with 13 percent). Children reported to be very small at birth are more likely to be wasted (20 percent) than those reported to be of average size or larger (13 percent). Wasting among children born to thin mothers (BMI less than 18.5) is higher than for children born to normal mothers (BMI 18.5-24.9) and overweight or obese mothers (BMI of 25 or higher). There is a slight difference in wasting between urban (11 percent) and rural children (15 percent). At the zonal level, North East and North West reported wasting levels that are above the national average (22 and 20 percent, respectively). As seen for stunting, wasting decreases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile. For example, children whose mothers have never attended school have the highest levels of wasting (20 percent), while children whose mothers have more than secondary education have the lowest levels of wasting (6 percent). Children born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile are also less likely to be wasted (9 percent) than those in the lowest wealth quintile (21 percent). It should be noted that 9 percent of children under age five in Nigeria are overweight, with the Z-scores above two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median.

Weight-for-age

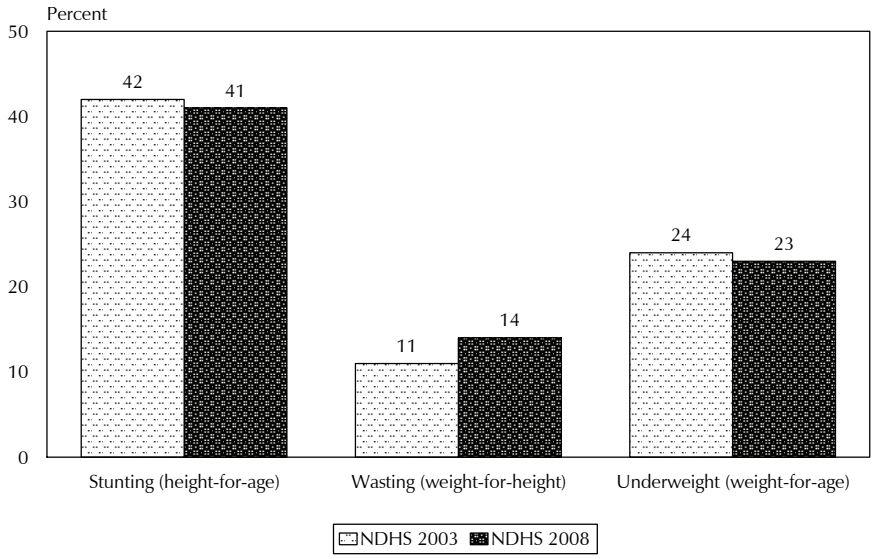
Nationally, nearly one in four children is underweight (23 percent), and 9 percent are severely underweight. Table 11.1 shows that the percentage of children who are underweight almost doubles from 14 percent among children less than 6 months of age to 26 percent among children age 12-17 months. This may be explained by the fact that weaning foods are typically introduced to children in the latter group, thus increasing exposure to infections and susceptibility to illness. This, coupled with inappropriate and/or inadequate feeding practices may be contributing to faltering nutritional status among children in these age groups. As with the other two nutritional indicators, male children are more likely to be underweight (25 percent) than female children (22 percent), and smaller size at birth is associated with lower weight-for-age. Children born to thin or underweight mothers (BMI less than 18.5) are more likely to be underweight than those born to normal mothers with a normal BMI, (39 percent compared with 24 percent). The proportion of children who are underweight is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. At the zonal level, children in South East are the least likely (10 percent) to

be underweight, while children in the North East and North West are the most likely (35 percent each). The proportion of children who are underweight decreases with increases in mother's level of education. Similarly, undernutrition is higher among children in the three lowest wealth quintiles than the two highest wealth quintiles. The nutritional status of children in the 2008 NDHS according to the NCHS/CDC/WHO reference population, which was used in previous NDHS reports, is shown in Appendix Table E.1.

11.1.3 Trends in Malnutrition

Figure 11.2 shows trends in the nutritional status of children in Nigeria using anthropometric measurements from the 2003 NDHS and the 2008 NDHS. For this purpose, the anthropometric measures for the 2003 survey were recalculated using new WHO growth standards. The results show that for the indicators height-for-age and weight-for-age, there has been little change between the two surveys. However, wasting has increased slightly.

Figure 11.2 **Trends in Nutritional Status of Children Under Five, 2003 NDHHS and 2008 NDHS**



Note: The data for both surveys are based on the WHO Child Growth standards adopted in 2006.

11.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Early initiation of breastfeeding is encouraged for a number of reasons. Mothers benefit from early suckling because it stimulates breast milk production and facilitates the release of oxytocin, which helps the contraction of the uterus and reduces post-partum blood loss. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also fosters bonding between mother and child.

Table 11.2 shows the percentage of all children born in the five years before the survey by breastfeeding status and the timing of initial breastfeeding, by background characteristics. It also considers the prevalence of the practice of prelacteal feeding, i.e., giving the infant other liquids during the period between the birth and when the mother's milk is flowing freely. This practice is discouraged because it limits the frequency of breastfeeding by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among children born in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage ever breastfed, and for last-born children ever breastfed, the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth and within one day of birth and the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Breastfeeding among children born in past five years		Among last-born children ever breastfed:			
	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children born in past five years	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	97.3	14,289	37.9	67.4	56.4	8,767
Female	97.4	13,811	38.9	67.7	55.7	8,502
Residence						
Urban	97.4	8,359	40.5	75.6	45.4	5,218
Rural	97.3	19,741	37.5	64.1	60.6	12,051
Zone						
North Central	97.0	3,830	60.5	80.8	39.0	2,456
North East	97.9	4,575	24.7	49.2	79.1	2,696
North West	98.1	8,779	31.4	56.1	67.7	5,305
South East	95.7	2,730	38.1	79.7	52.0	1,546
South South	96.4	3,667	51.2	82.8	56.2	2,247
South West	97.3	4,519	35.5	75.8	30.7	3,018
Mother's education						
No education	97.8	13,071	31.7	55.4	67.5	7,885
Primary	97.0	6,521	43.8	76.7	52.1	3,924
Secondary	96.9	6,997	43.3	77.5	44.5	4,445
More than secondary	96.7	1,511	47.8	83.2	32.7	1,014
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.7	6,525	29.9	51.9	70.6	4,003
Second	97.3	6,395	37.7	63.4	61.2	3,839
Middle	97.7	5,417	42.5	72.7	55.2	3,290
Fourth	96.9	5,003	43.2	78.3	48.4	3,113
Highest	96.8	4,760	41.2	76.8	39.1	3,024
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional[3]	96.6	10,939	44.8	79.3	42.1	6,961
Traditional birth attendant	97.7	6,069	35.6	61.0	66.4	3,676
Other	98.1	5,274	35.4	61.6	65.1	3,219
No one	97.7	5,423	31.6	56.9	65.1	3,317
Missing	97.9	396	17.4	31.1	45.8	96
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.6	9,836	45.0	79.5	41.3	6,254
At home	97.8	17,437	34.5	60.6	65.5	10,609
Other	96.9	542	40.2	70.6	36.4	359
Missing	98.6	286	14.4	17.1	20.5	47
Total	97.3	28,100	38.4	67.5	56.0	17,269

Note: Table is based on births in the past five years whether the child was living or dead at the time of the interview.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

According to the results, nearly all children (97 percent) born in the five years preceding the survey were breastfed; this occurred regardless of background characteristics. However, less than half of infants (38 percent) were put to the breast within one hour of birth and only 68 percent started breastfeeding within the first day. These proportions are marginally higher than the 2003 levels, when 32 percent of children were breastfed within the first hour and 63 percent of children were breastfed within one day of birth.

Although breastfeeding is widely practiced across all subgroups of women, the timing of initial breastfeeding varies by background characteristics. The results show that the proportion of

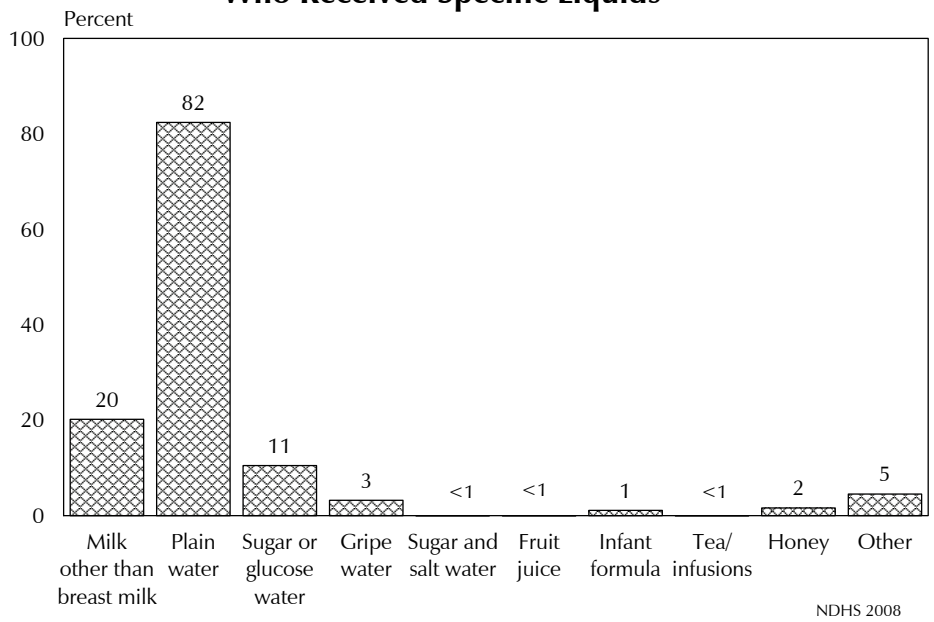
children breastfed within one hour of delivery is slightly higher in urban areas (41 percent) than in rural areas (38 percent). With respect to zone, North Central has the highest proportion (61 percent) of children breastfed within one hour of birth, while the North East has the lowest proportion (25 percent). Children born to mothers with at least primary education are more likely to be breastfed within one hour of birth than those born to mothers with no education.

Assistance at delivery and place of delivery are associated with the timing of initial breastfeeding. Children whose mothers were assisted at birth by a health professional are most likely to be breastfed within one hour of birth (45 percent), while children whose mothers were not assisted by anyone are least likely (32 percent). The proportion of children breastfed within one hour of birth is higher for children born at a health facility (45 percent) than for those born at home (35 percent).

Prelacteal feeding is widely practiced in Nigeria. More than half, (56 percent) of last-born children received a prelacteal feed. There are no marked differences in the proportions of children, who received a prelacteal feed by sex of the child. However, there are substantial variations by residence, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery. Prelacteal feeding is most widely practiced in North East (79 percent) and North West zones (68 percent), and is least common in South West (31 percent). Children whose mothers have more than secondary education (33 percent) are less likely to receive prelacteal feeds than children whose mothers have no education (68 percent); likewise, children born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (39 percent) are less likely to receive a prelacteal feed than children born to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (71 percent).

As shown in Figure 11.3, water is the most common prelacteal feed. Eighty-two percent of children who received prelacteal feeding were given plain water. One in five was given other kinds of milk, and 11 percent were given sugar or salt water.

Figure 11.3 **Among Last Children Born in the Five Years Preceding the Survey Who Ever Received a Prelacteal Liquid, the Percentage Who Received Specific Liquids**



11.3 BREASTFEEDING STATUS BY AGE

UNICEF and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life and that children be given solid or semi-solid complementary foods in addition to continued breastfeeding from age 6 months to 24 months (or more) when the child is fully weaned. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended because breast milk is uncontaminated and contains all the nutrients necessary for children in the first few months of life. In addition, the mother's antibodies in breast milk provide immunity to disease. Early supplementation is discouraged for several reasons. First, it exposes infants to risk of infection. Second, it decreases infants' intake of breast milk and therefore the frequency of breastfeeding, which reduces breast milk production. Third, in low resource settings, supplementary food is often nutritionally inferior.

Table 11.3 and Figure 11.4 show the percent distribution of youngest children under three years of age living with the mother by breastfeeding status, and the percentage of all children under three years who use a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months. The survey results indicate that exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months is poorly practiced in Nigeria. Only about one in ten (13 percent) infants below six months of age are exclusively breastfed. Among children under six months, younger children are more likely to be exclusively breastfed. Twenty percent of infants below two months are exclusively breastfed, compared with only 7 percent of infants age 4-5 months. After the age of six months, children need to start receiving foods in order to meet all of their nutritional requirements. As shown in Table 11.3, only three-quarters of children age 6-9 months are breastfeeding and receiving complementary foods.

Guidelines regarding breast milk substitutes (adopted from the WHO International Code of Marketing Breast Milk Substitutes) in Nigeria are very strict and discourage the use of bottles with nipples. The use of a bottle with a nipple, regardless of the contents (breast milk, formula, or any other liquid), requires hygienic handling to avoid contamination that may cause infection in the infant. Table 11.3 shows that 16 percent of infants age 0-5 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status; the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Nigeria 2008

	Percent distribution of youngest children under three living with their mother by breastfeeding status										
			Breastfeeding and consuming:								
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/ juice	Other milk	Comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest child under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children under three years
0-1	2.6	20.1	39.4	12.6	5.5	19.9	100.0	97.4	741	12.5	748
2-3	3.1	14.2	34.0	10.7	5.9	32.1	100.0	96.9	1,011	16.6	1,024
4-5	3.1	7.2	29.1	7.9	5.1	47.6	100.0	96.9	1,083	16.7	1,102
6-8	3.9	2.7	13.9	4.0	2.7	72.8	100.0	96.1	1,508	14.2	1,543
9-11	8.0	0.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	84.7	100.0	92.0	1,277	12.5	1,312
12-17	19.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	76.1	100.0	80.2	2,817	8.4	2,894
18-23	58.9	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	39.5	100.0	41.1	1,836	5.7	2,051
24-35	91.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.5	100.0	8.8	3,205	2.8	4,633
0-3	2.9	16.7	36.3	11.5	5.8	26.9	100.0	97.1	1,752	14.9	1,773
0-5	2.9	13.1	33.5	10.1	5.5	34.8	100.0	97.1	2,835	15.6	2,874
6-9	4.4	2.4	11.6	3.7	2.5	75.5	100.0	95.6	1,924	14.5	1,971
12-15	14.6	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.8	80.6	100.0	85.4	1,995	8.9	2,041
12-23	35.2	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.5	61.6	100.0	64.8	4,653	7.3	4,945
20-23	67.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	30.7	100.0	32.3	1,099	5.8	1,267

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night). Children who are classified as *breastfeeding and consuming plain water only* consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories *not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk,* and *complementary foods* (solid and semi-solid) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, so their percentages add to 100 percent. Children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Based on all children under three years

Figure 11.4 Infant Feeding Practices by Age

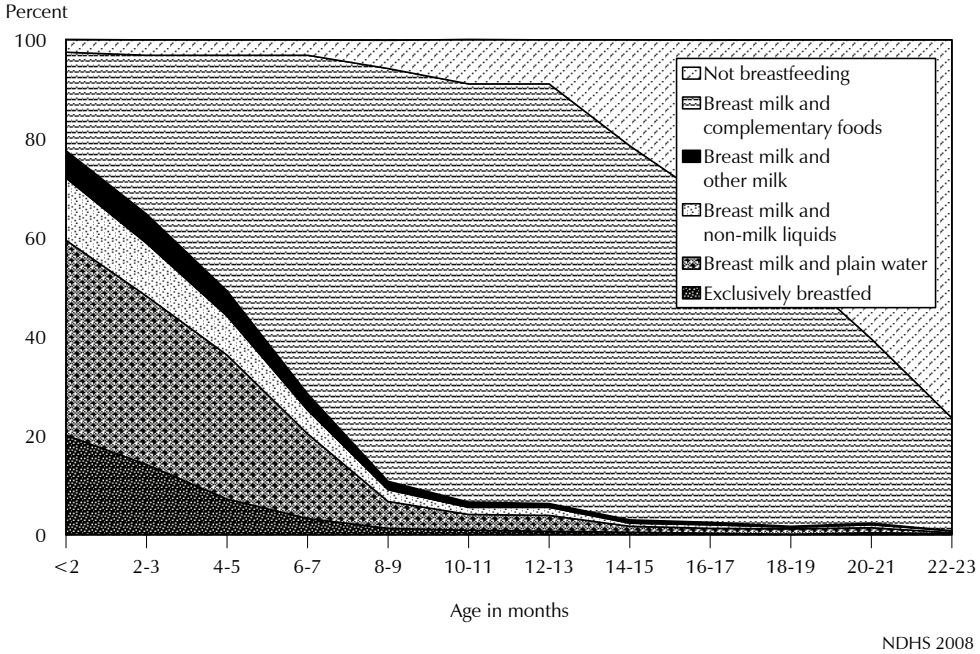
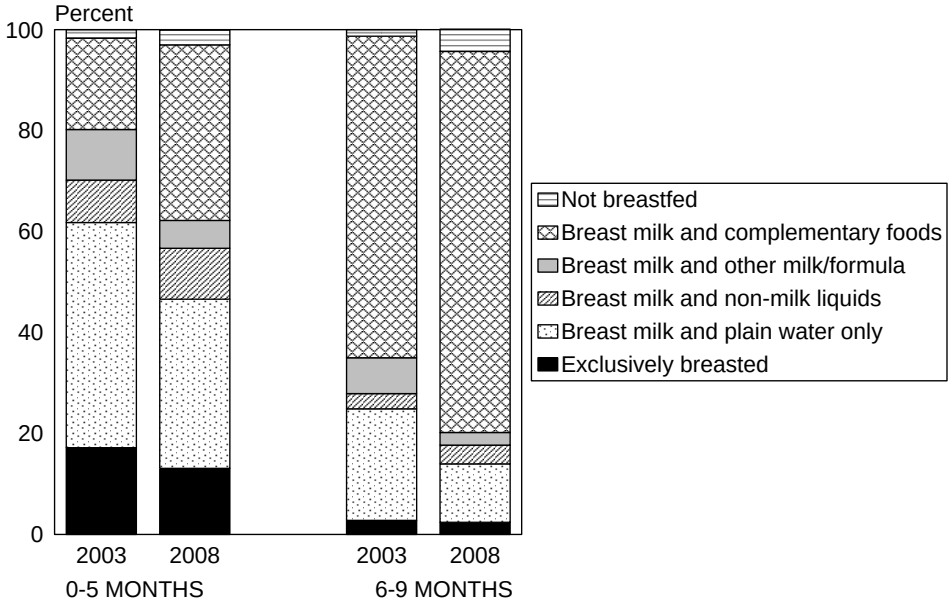


Figure 11.5 shows changes in feeding practices between the 2003 and 2008 NDHS. Compared with the results of the 2003 NDHS, there has been a small decrease in compliance with the WHO/UNICEF recommendations. The proportion of children under the age of six months that are exclusively breastfed decreased from 17 percent in the 2003 NDHS to 13 percent in the 2008 NDHS. However the proportion of those who receive plain water only in addition to breast milk has also decreased. By contrast, the proportion of children less than six months of age who receive complementary foods increased notably from 18 percent to 35 percent. Figure 11.5 also shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of children age 6-9 months who received timely introduction of complementary foods.

Figure 11.5 Trends in Infant Feeding Practices for Children 0-5 Months and 6-9 Months, 2003 NDHS and 2008 NDHS



11.4 DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF BREASTFEEDING

Table 11.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. The estimates of median and mean durations of breastfeeding are based on current status information, that is, the proportion of children born in the three years preceding the survey who were being breastfed at the time of the survey. The median duration of any breastfeeding in Nigeria is 18.1 months (the mean duration is 17.9). The median duration does not vary much by sex of the child. Rural children are breastfed for a longer duration (19 months) than urban children (16.2 months). Children in households in the highest wealth quintile are breastfed for the shortest duration (14.6 months) while other children are breastfed for 17-21 months. At the national levels, the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is less than one month.

Table 11.4 shows the median duration of predominant breastfeeding, which is defined as exclusive breastfeeding or breastfeeding in combination with plain water, water-based liquids, or juices. The median length of predominant breastfeeding in Nigeria is three months. There is little variation by background characteristics. However, it is worth noting that the median length of predominant breastfeeding in North West is 4.6 months, the highest in the country.

Table 11.4 Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, percentage of breastfeeding children under six months living with the mother who were breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and mean number of feeds (day/night), by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years[1]			Frequency of breastfeeding among children under six months[2]			
Background characteristic	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding[3]	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in past 24 hours	Mean number of day feeds	Mean number of night feeds	Number of children
Sex							
Male	17.7	0.5	2.9	98.5	9.3	6.0	1,333
Female	18.4	0.5	3.0	98.5	9.0	5.9	1,296
Residence							
Urban	16.2	0.5	3.2	99.0	9.5	6.1	814
Rural	19.0	0.4	2.8	98.3	9.0	6.0	1,815
Zone							
North Central	19.1	0.5	1.5	97.8	8.2	7.0	346
North East	20.7	0.4	3.6	98.6	9.5	5.5	462
North West	20.0	0.4	4.6	99.2	9.7	6.2	743
South East	14.2	0.5	2.2	98.4	9.1	6.2	260
South South	15.4	0.5	1.8	95.9	7.9	5.2	367
South West	16.0	0.6	3.3	99.8	9.6	5.9	450
Mother's education							
No education	20.6	0.4	3.4	99.0	9.3	6.1	1,132
Primary	18.0	0.5	2.6	98.0	9.0	5.8	588
Secondary	15.3	0.5	2.5	98.3	9.1	5.8	782
More than secondary	14.0	0.7	3.6	97.6	8.8	6.7	127
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.9	0.4	3.4	98.9	9.0	6.3	620
Second	19.5	0.4	3.1	99.1	9.5	5.8	575
Middle	18.2	0.5	2.4	97.4	8.8	5.8	488
Fourth	16.6	0.6	2.9	98.1	8.6	6.0	485
Highest	14.6	0.6	3.1	98.7	9.8	5.9	460
Total	18.1	0.5	3.0	98.5	9.1	6.0	2,629
Mean for all children	17.9	1.6	4.7	na	na	na	na

Note: Median and mean durations are based on current status. Includes children born in the specified period whether living or dead at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding
[2] Excludes children without a valid answer on the number of times breastfed
[3] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

It is important for an infant to breastfeed frequently as this improves milk production. Almost all breastfeeding children less than six months of age (99 percent) were breastfed at least six times during the 24 hours preceding the survey, which meets the WHO/UNICEF recommendations for optimal breastfeeding. The mean number of day-time feeds is 9, while the mean number of night-time feeds is 6. These results are comparable to those of the 2003 NDHS.

11.5 Types of Complementary Foods

UNICEF and WHO recommend the introduction of solid food to infants around the age of six months because by that age breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to maintain a child's optimal growth. In the transition to eating the family diet, children from the age of six months should be fed small quantities of solid and semi-solid foods throughout the day. During this transition period (ages 6-23 months), the prevalence of malnutrition increases substantially in many countries because of increased infections and poor feeding practices.

Table 11.5 provides information on the types of foods given on the day and night preceding the survey to youngest children under three years of age living with their mother, according to breastfeeding status. The results show that, among all breastfeeding children under three years, very few (7 percent) consume infant formula. However, a higher proportion (24 percent) receives other milk. Between age 6 and 23 months, children consume foods made from grains more often than foods from any other food group. Among breastfeeding children in this age group, 81 percent ate foods made from grains, and 42 percent ate fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A during the day and night preceding the interview. It is also worth noting that overall, a relatively small proportion of breastfeeding children age 6-23 months consume cheese, yogurt, and other milk products (15 percent).

Comparing dietary intake of children by breastfeeding status shows that, as expected, a higher proportion of non-breastfeeding children are consuming solid and semi-solid foods (97 percent) than breastfeeding children (73 percent). More non-breastfeeding children than breastfeeding children are consuming milk other than breast milk (33 percent compared with 24 percent). However, the percentage of non-breastfeeding children consuming milk other than breast milk is still quite low, considering that they are not benefiting from breast milk.

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day and night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under three years of age who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day and night preceding the interview, breastfeeding status, and age, Nigeria 2008

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods											
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vege-tables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vege-tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semi-solid food	Food made with oil, fat, or butter	Sugary foods	Number of children
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	4.3	9.4	26.5	1.4	9.8	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	20.4	0.8	1.4	722
2-3	9.4	15.9	33.5	5.3	24.1	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.8	6.3	3.7	33.1	3.4	2.5	980
4-5	10.7	21.6	40.9	10.0	41.1	8.3	3.4	5.5	6.7	10.3	6.5	48.9	4.9	5.7	1,050
6-8	9.2	25.6	56.5	11.0	66.3	23.3	11.9	13.2	15.9	28.7	11.0	75.5	13.4	12.9	1,449
9-11	8.8	31.4	64.9	10.6	82.3	42.9	19.9	25.2	29.7	50.9	14.4	91.5	25.4	24.4	1,174
12-17	3.7	28.5	68.2	5.3	87.1	48.2	24.0	29.6	34.5	52.3	16.6	94.5	26.7	25.2	2,261
18-23	1.4	26.9	66.8	2.5	90.0	55.2	25.6	29.6	40.8	54.4	19.8	96.1	29.6	27.7	755
24-35	2.2	27.3	68.4	2.1	88.3	57.1	26.6	35.6	36.7	49.7	20.3	96.2	30.7	26.6	283
6-23	5.9	28.1	64.3	7.5	81.1	41.6	20.2	24.5	29.6	46.2	15.1	89.2	23.4	22.2	5,639
Total	6.6	24.4	55.0	6.9	64.1	30.7	14.9	18.2	21.8	33.8	11.8	72.5	17.3	16.4	8,673
NON-BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
2-3	(13.4)	(37.3)	(64.3)	(21.7)	(68.2)	(18.6)	(5.7)	(9.4)	(18.6)	(14.8)	(25.5)	(86.8)	(16.9)	(9.4)	31
4-5	(12.8)	(27.5)	(46.7)	(12.7)	(62.7)	(12.6)	(8.3)	(13.1)	(19.0)	(19.2)	(16.8)	(67.6)	(10.1)	(4.2)	33
6-8	13.0	34.9	63.0	10.2	63.5	24.5	21.2	14.8	19.8	36.9	9.9	78.0	9.2	13.4	59
9-11	13.2	39.9	74.0	13.9	83.8	55.6	36.8	33.7	30.3	71.3	22.4	97.6	21.4	26.0	102
12-17	9.9	46.8	74.9	12.9	91.3	62.2	39.5	37.0	38.1	78.6	17.8	97.9	36.8	40.0	557
18-23	6.1	35.9	74.8	7.1	92.1	64.6	37.7	45.1	40.6	80.4	17.2	98.4	41.4	43.3	1,081
24-35	1.9	28.7	72.0	2.6	90.6	64.9	34.0	39.5	42.8	68.4	18.1	97.8	33.7	33.7	2,922
6-23	7.9	39.4	74.4	9.3	90.5	62.0	37.7	40.9	38.6	77.9	17.5	97.5	37.8	40.3	1,799
Total	4.3	32.8	72.5	5.3	89.9	62.9	34.9	39.5	40.7	71.0	17.9	97.2	34.8	35.6	4,804

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk
[2] Doesn't include plain water
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and palm nuts

11.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF) PRACTICES

Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices include timely initiation of feeding solid/semi-solid foods from age 6 months, feeding small amounts and increasing the amount of foods and the frequency of feeding as the child gets older, while maintaining breastfeeding. For the average, healthy breastfed child, solid/semi-solid foods should be provided 2-3 times per day at age 6-8 months and 3-4 times per day from age 9 to 23 months, with an additional snack being offered 1-2 times per day, as desired. The minimum feeding frequencies are based upon the energy needs from complementary foods according to age-specific total daily energy requirements plus 2 SD (to meet the needs of almost all children), minus the average energy intake from breast milk for children in developing countries. Infants with low breast milk intake would need to be fed more frequently. However, feeding frequencies greater than necessary may lead to the displacement of breast milk (PAHO/WHO, 2003).

Although it is internationally recommended that infants should be breastfed for up to two years, some infants are not breastfed and therefore do not receive the benefits of breastfeeding, while others stop breastfeeding before age two. Guidelines have been developed for this group of children who may not be breastfed because of the mother's known HIV-positive status, or the mother having died, or some other reason (WHO, 2005). It is recommended that the non-breastfed child be fed

solid/semi-solid foods 4-5 times per day from age 6 to 23 months, with an additional snack being offered 1-2 times per day, as desired.

Appropriate nutrition includes feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient requirements are met. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients (WHO/UNICEF, 1998). Therefore, it has been advised that meat, poultry, fish or eggs should be eaten daily, or as often as possible. Vegetarian diets may not meet children's nutrient requirements unless supplements or fortified products are used. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables should be consumed daily. Children's diets should also include adequate fat content. Fat is important in the diets of infants and young children because it provides essential fatty acids, facilitates absorption of fat-soluble vitamins (such as vitamin A) and enhances dietary energy, density, and palatability. Tea and coffee contain compounds that inhibit iron absorption and are not recommended for children. Sugary drinks and excessive juice consumption should be avoided because other than energy, they contribute little to the diet and as a result decrease the child's appetite for more nutritious foods (PAHO/WHO, 2003).

The nutritional requirements of children age 6-23 months can be summarised as follows: Breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive animal-source foods and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables daily (PAHO/WHO, 2003). Because first foods almost universally include a grain- or tuber-based staple, it is unlikely that young children who eat foods from two or fewer food groups will receive both an animal-source food and a vitamin A-rich fruit or vegetable. Therefore, three food groups are considered the minimum appropriate number of food groups for breastfed infants (Arimond and Ruel, 2004).

Breastfed infants age 6-8 months should be fed meals of complementary foods two or three times per day, with one or two snacks as desired; breastfed children age 9-23 months should be fed meals three or four times per day, with one or two snacks (PAHO/WHO, 2003).

Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive milk products to ensure that their calcium needs are met. In addition, they need animal-source foods and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables. Therefore, four food groups are considered the minimum appropriate number of food groups for non-breastfed young children. Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months should be fed meals four or five times per day, with one or two snacks as desired (WHO, 2005).

Table 11.6 presents summary indicators for three IYCF practices that take into account the percentage of breastfed and non-breastfed children for whom feeding practices met minimum standards with respect to food diversity (i.e., the number of food groups consumed) and feeding frequency (i.e., the number of times the child was fed), and the consumption of breast milk or other milk or milk products.

According to the results presented in Table 11.6 and Figure 11.6, only 30 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother are fed in accordance with IYCF practices. The proportion fed according to the guidelines is much higher among breastfed children (35 percent) than among those who are not breastfed (16 percent). Nearly nine in ten children (88 percent) received breast milk or milk products during the 24-hour period before the survey, and 55 percent of children were fed according to minimum standards with respect to food diversity (three or more food groups for breastfed children and four more food groups for non-breastfed children).

Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, 52 percent receive foods from at least three food groups, while 55 percent are fed the minimum number of times or more. Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, 48 percent receive milk or milk products, 63 percent are fed foods from at least four food groups, and 33 percent are fed four or more times per day. A substantial proportion of non-breastfed children (more than eight in ten) are not fed in accordance with the three IYCF practices.

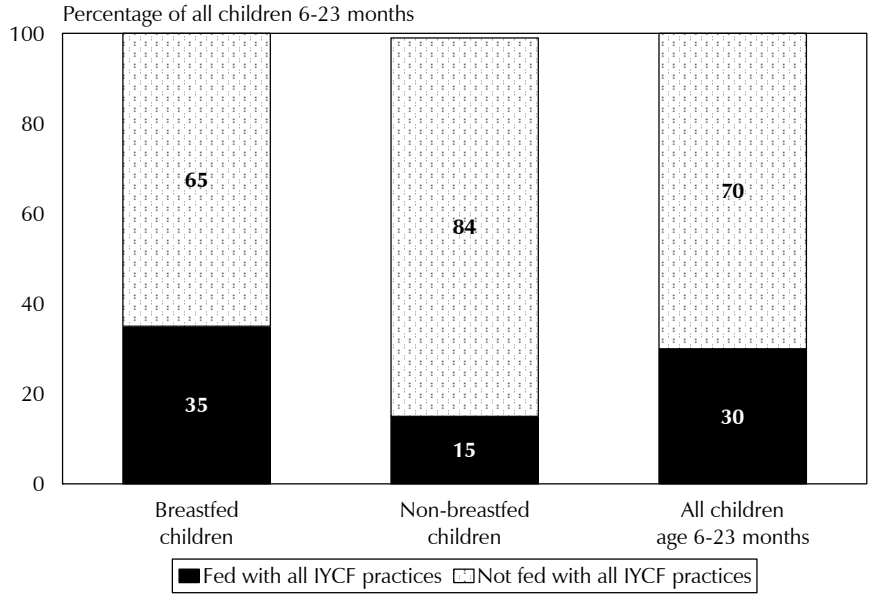
Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF practices based breastfeeding status, number of food groups consumed, and number of times they are fed during the day and night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups[1]	Minimum times or more[2]	Both 3+ food groups and minimum times or more	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups	4+ times or more	With 3 IYCF practices[4]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: Breast milk or milk products[3]	3+ or 4+ food groups[5]	Minimum times or more[6]	With all 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Age														
6-8	31.3	60.0	26.0	1,449	40.6	20.6	9.9	1.6	59	97.7	30.8	58.1	25.0	1,508
9-11	55.6	47.9	31.9	1,174	54.0	57.5	21.6	10.1	102	96.3	55.8	45.8	30.1	1,277
12-17	59.7	54.1	38.2	2,261	55.3	65.2	31.2	16.4	557	91.2	60.8	49.6	33.9	2,817
18-23	64.9	61.1	46.1	755	44.4	65.3	36.9	16.8	1,081	67.3	65.1	46.9	28.8	1,836
Sex														
Male	51.1	54.0	33.9	2,784	49.7	62.7	33.4	15.6	938	87.3	54.0	48.8	29.3	3,722
Female	53.4	56.5	35.7	2,855	46.5	64.1	33.4	15.9	861	87.6	55.8	51.2	31.1	3,715
Residence														
Urban	58.5	55.1	36.6	1,493	58.6	71.0	34.8	19.7	736	86.3	62.6	48.4	31.0	2,229
Rural	50.0	55.3	34.1	4,146	41.0	58.1	32.4	13.1	1,063	88.0	51.7	50.6	29.8	5,209
Zone														
North Central	59.9	64.5	41.3	764	47.6	65.6	27.8	16.3	218	88.4	61.2	56.3	35.8	982
North East	44.6	61.4	32.6	1,007	43.8	52.1	41.5	16.3	154	92.5	45.6	58.7	30.4	1,161
North West	40.1	49.1	27.2	2,003	39.9	44.1	33.2	16.8	354	91.0	40.7	46.8	25.7	2,357
South East	58.9	58.3	40.1	400	53.3	62.9	37.1	14.2	303	79.9	60.6	49.2	28.9	703
South South	72.1	63.4	49.7	622	51.8	70.8	29.8	14.5	359	82.4	71.6	51.1	36.8	981
South West	65.7	46.8	35.9	843	50.5	76.8	34.0	16.8	410	83.8	69.3	42.6	29.7	1,253
Mother's education														
No education	44.3	52.6	29.3	2,945	39.6	47.3	32.1	13.3	480	91.5	44.8	49.7	27.0	3,425
Primary	57.9	58.9	39.9	1,251	41.0	63.5	32.1	13.0	409	85.5	59.3	52.3	33.3	1,661
Secondary	61.9	56.4	40.1	1,209	51.8	69.8	33.1	15.1	702	82.3	64.8	47.9	30.9	1,911
More than secondary	72.4	63.6	49.3	234	70.0	78.1	39.9	29.2	208	85.9	75.1	52.4	39.8	441
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	44.2	53.6	29.8	1,521	42.7	43.5	33.1	10.6	217	92.8	44.1	51.0	27.4	1,738
Second	45.6	53.9	30.5	1,391	33.5	50.9	30.4	11.9	301	88.2	46.6	49.7	27.2	1,692
Middle	54.0	57.9	37.8	1,066	37.5	55.8	33.8	11.5	328	85.3	54.4	52.2	31.6	1,394
Fourth	63.2	57.8	41.9	927	48.7	71.5	32.6	17.7	408	84.3	65.8	50.1	34.5	1,335
Highest	65.1	54.4	39.9	734	64.6	76.5	35.5	21.1	545	84.9	70.0	46.3	31.9	1,279
Total	52.3	55.3	34.8	5,639	48.2	63.3	33.4	15.8	1,799	87.5	54.9	50.0	30.2	7,438

[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge, fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables and palm nuts; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, or butter.
[2] At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months
[3] Includes commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and cheese, yogurt and other milk products
[4] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups
[5] 3+ food groups for breastfed children and 4+ food groups for non-breastfed children
[6] Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months, 3+ times for other breastfed children, and 4+ times for non-breastfed children

Figure 11.6 **Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices**



NDHS 2008

Looking at the variation in the proportion of children fed according to the IYCF diversity standards by background characteristics, the results indicate that male and female children are equally likely to be fed according to IYCF practices. Children in urban and rural areas are equally likely to be fed in accordance with IYCF practices. Among the zones, the percentage of children fed according to IYCF practices ranges from 26 percent in North West to 37 percent in South South.

Table 11.6 shows that compliance with IYCF practices increases with mother's level of education. The proportion of children age 6-23 months who are fed according to the minimum diversity standards generally increase with the mother's level of education. Forty percent of children whose mothers attended more than secondary school are fed according to the IYCF practices, compared with 27 percent of children whose mothers have no education. The proportion of children fed according to IYCF practices also increases with household wealth status, from 27 percent in the two lowest wealth quintiles to 32 percent or higher in the three highest wealth quintiles.

11.7 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG CHILDREN

Table 11.7 summarises information collected in the 2008 NDHS on the intake of vitamin A and iron, and on receipt of de-worming medications among children.

Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage. VAD can also increase severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal diseases in children and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A is found in breast milk, other milks, liver, eggs, fish, butter, red palm oil, mangoes, papayas, carrots, pumpkins, and dark green leafy vegetables. The liver can store an adequate amount of the vitamin for four to six months. Periodic dosing (usually every six months) of vitamin A supplements is one method of ensuring that children at risk do not develop VAD.

Table 11.7 shows that more than two in three youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours preceding the interview. The proportion of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A increases with age, from 36 percent for children age 6-8 months to 82 percent for children age 24-35 months. Not surprisingly, non-breastfeeding

children (84 percent) are more likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than breastfeeding children (58 percent). Urban children (76 percent) are more likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than rural children (67 percent). With regard to zones, children living in Southern zones (81 percent to 88 percent) are more likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than children in the Northern zones (54 percent to 77 percent). Mother's level of education is directly related to the consumption of foods rich in vitamin A: 58 percent of children whose mothers have no education consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the survey, compared with 86 percent of children of mothers with more than secondary education. Likewise, as wealth status increases the proportion of children who receive foods rich in vitamin A increases, from 56 percent among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 83 percent among children in the highest wealth quintile.

The NDHS 2008 collected information on children's intake of iron. Iron is essential for cognitive development. Low iron intake can also contribute to anaemia. Iron requirements are greatest between age 6 and 11 months, when growth is most rapid. Table 11.7 shows that 58 percent of youngest children age 6-35 months who live with their mother consumed foods rich in iron in the 24 hours preceding the interview. The proportion of children who are fed foods rich in iron increases with age, from 29 percent among children age 6-8 months to 70 percent among children age 18-23 months. As expected, breastfeeding children (46 percent) are less likely to consume iron-rich foods than those that are not breastfeeding (73 percent). Urban children (70 percent) are more likely than rural children (53 percent) to receive iron-rich foods. By zone, the proportion of children who consumed iron-rich foods ranges from 41 percent in North East to 86 percent in South South. Children whose mothers were age 15-19 at the time of their birth are less likely than children born to older mothers to consume foods rich in iron. The proportion of children who are fed foods rich in iron increases with mother's level of education, from 39 percent among children whose mothers have no education to 84 percent among children whose mothers have more than secondary education. Similarly, the proportion of children who are fed foods rich in iron increases with wealth status, from 37 percent among children in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 81 percent among children in households in the highest wealth quintile.

The 2008 NDHS collected information on vitamin A supplementation. As shown in Table 11.7, one in four children age 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey. One in three urban children, compared with one in five rural children received vitamin A supplements in six months preceding the survey. Mother's level of education is closely associated with children receiving vitamin A supplements; 14 percent of children of mothers with no education received vitamin A supplements in the past six months, compared with 49 percent of children whose mothers have more than secondary education. Similarly, the proportion of children who received vitamin A supplements increases with household wealth status, from 13 percent among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 44 percent among children in the highest wealth quintile.

The NDHS 2008 also collected information on the intake of iron supplements during the seven days preceding the survey among children age 6-59 months. The results show that 16 percent of the children received iron supplements in the past week. One in four urban children were likely to receive iron supplements, compared with one in ten rural children. In the zones, children in Southern zones (16 percent to 49 percent) were more likely to receive iron supplements than their Northern counterparts (3 percent to 7 percent). The likelihood that a child received iron supplements in the past seven days increases with mother's level of education and household wealth quintile.

Infection with helminths or intestinal worms has been shown to have an adverse impact on the physical development of children and is associated with high levels of iron deficiency anaemia and other nutritional deficiencies. Regular treatment with de-worming medication is a simple, cost-effective measure to address these infections. Table 11.7 shows that one in five children age 6-59 months received de-worming medication during the six months preceding the survey.

Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-35 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day and night preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, and the percentage who were given de-worming medication in the six months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage with adequately iodised salt in household, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother			All children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households tested for iodised salt	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supple-ments in past 6 months	Percentage given iron supple-ments in past 7 days	Percentage given de-worming medica-tion in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage with adequately iodised salt in household[4]	Number of children
Age in months									
6-8	35.9	29.0	1,508	22.4	13.0	6.8	1,543	54.3	1,508
9-11	63.9	52.5	1,277	29.6	18.8	14.4	1,312	52.3	1,278
12-17	69.3	57.5	2,817	26.9	16.1	17.6	2,894	53.2	2,815
18-23	80.3	69.7	1,836	29.3	18.2	24.8	2,051	53.2	2,006
24-35	81.9	66.8	3,205	26.0	15.9	25.2	4,633	52.6	4,510
36-47	na	na	na	24.8	15.4	23.3	5,013	53.1	4,856
48-59	na	na	na	24.6	14.5	22.9	4,653	52.4	4,522
Sex									
Male	69.2	57.5	5,346	25.8	15.5	21.5	11,154	52.5	10,859
Female	70.0	58.0	5,296	25.9	15.9	21.1	10,946	53.3	10,637
Breastfeeding status									
Breastfeeding	58.4	46.4	5,922	24.2	13.7	11.2	6,066	52.9	5,915
Not breastfeeding	84.1	72.5	4,614	26.8	16.7	25.7	15,137	52.5	14,715
Missing	63.1	51.9	107	19.6	12.6	16.2	897	59.2	866
Residence									
Urban	76.4	69.9	3,187	35.5	25.8	33.9	6,809	54.8	6,647
Rural	66.7	52.6	7,455	21.5	11.2	15.7	15,291	52.0	14,849
Zone									
North Central	77.3	70.4	1,442	25.7	6.8	9.4	3,045	54.7	3,003
North East	60.1	41.0	1,679	18.6	4.1	5.7	3,488	34.1	3,414
North West	53.5	33.6	3,390	13.9	3.2	4.0	6,770	66.5	6,498
South East	81.2	73.8	955	28.5	16.4	42.5	2,152	59.7	2,059
South South	88.1	85.6	1,364	34.4	25.3	48.4	2,910	39.8	2,841
South West	82.5	79.0	1,812	46.1	48.5	43.8	3,735	51.1	3,681
Mother's education									
No education	57.7	39.2	4,920	14.4	4.4	5.1	10,081	52.9	9,768
Primary	76.9	68.4	2,420	27.5	16.8	24.4	5,169	53.1	5,063
Secondary	81.1	76.2	2,665	39.7	30.0	40.8	5,551	51.4	5,405
More than secondary	85.9	83.5	637	48.6	38.2	51.9	1,299	58.2	1,260
Mother's age at birth									
15-19	59.1	43.3	722	15.8	9.1	8.5	1,006	49.5	974
20-29	69.5	58.0	5,169	25.1	15.5	20.2	10,526	52.0	10,240
30-39	71.9	60.7	3,776	28.6	18.0	25.2	8,240	53.9	8,035
40-49	69.0	55.7	975	24.0	11.3	18.4	2,329	54.7	2,247
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	56.0	37.0	2,482	13.2	3.2	4.6	4,955	45.9	4,803
Second	63.7	47.6	2,419	17.5	6.8	9.7	4,935	54.1	4,807
Middle	70.8	59.0	1,978	26.2	13.4	18.9	4,247	52.4	4,140
Fourth	80.5	74.1	1,908	33.1	22.9	32.1	4,011	56.7	3,896
Highest	83.0	80.7	1,855	44.3	37.7	48.5	3,952	56.8	3,850
Total	69.6	57.8	10,642	25.8	15.7	21.3	22,100	52.9	21,496

Note: Information on vitamin A and iron supplements and de-worming medication is based on mothers' reports.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and palm nuts
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] De-worming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis
[4] Salt containing at least 15 parts per million (ppm) of iodine

The proportion of children who received the de-worming medication increases with age, from 7 percent among children age 6-8 months to 25 percent among children age 24-35 months, before declining among children age 36 months and older.

The proportion of children who received de-worming medication is much higher among non-breastfeeding children (26 percent) than among those who are breastfeeding (11 percent). The proportion of children receiving medication is higher among urban children (34 percent) than rural children (16 percent). By zone, the proportion of children who received de-worming medication is highest in South South (48 percent) and lowest in North West zone (4 percent). The likelihood that a child has received de-worming medication is positively associated with mother's level of education and household wealth quintile.

The NDHS 2008 collected information on household salt quality by testing for the level of iodine. Iodised salt prevents goitre and aids mental development, especially in children. The results of the testing of household salt indicated that half of children age 6-59 months live in households with adequately iodised salt.

11.8 Presence of Iodised Salt in Households

Salt is used for several purposes in the household. It plays a role in cooking and food preservation, but not all types of salt are fit for consumption. In line with food and drug regulation, household salt should be iodised to at least 15 parts per million (ppm). Iodised salt is essential in the prevention of goitre among children and adults. The 2008 NDHS tested the quality of household salt in 94 percent of households. Table 11.8 shows that, among these, 3 percent use salt with no iodine content (0 ppm), 45 percent have salt with inadequate iodine content, and 52 percent have salt with adequate iodine content. Households in North East are least likely to have salt with adequate iodine content (34 percent), compared with households in North West (65 percent).

Table 11.8 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content and percentage with no salt; and among households with salt tested, the percent distribution by level of iodine in salt (parts per million or ppm), according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	All households			Among households with salt tested, the percent distribution by iodine content of salt				
Background characteristic	Percentage with salt tested	Percentage with no salt	Number of households	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)	Total	Number of households
Residence								
Urban	94.1	5.9	12,100	2.7	43.8	53.5	100.0	11,380
Rural	94.2	5.8	21,970	3.8	45.8	50.4	100.0	20,698
Zone								
North Central	94.6	5.4	4,568	3.4	40.4	56.2	100.0	4,322
North East	92.0	8.0	3,730	5.0	61.3	33.7	100.0	3,430
North West	91.5	8.5	7,178	3.7	31.5	64.7	100.0	6,566
South East	95.6	4.4	4,527	4.3	39.0	56.7	100.0	4,327
South South	94.5	5.5	5,966	3.3	56.8	39.9	100.0	5,641
South West	96.2	3.8	8,100	1.9	47.0	51.1	100.0	7,792
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	93.6	6.4	6,119	4.9	50.3	44.8	100.0	5,727
Second	94.0	6.0	6,219	3.4	45.0	51.5	100.0	5,845
Middle	94.2	5.8	7,065	3.7	45.4	50.9	100.0	6,657
Fourth	93.8	6.2	7,216	2.7	43.5	53.8	100.0	6,768
Highest	95.0	5.0	7,451	2.5	42.2	55.3	100.0	7,082
Total	94.2	5.8	34,070	3.4	45.1	51.5	100.0	32,079

11.9 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were collected for women age 15-49. In this report, two indicators of nutritional status based on these data are presented: the percentage of women with very short stature (less than 145 cm) and the body mass index (BMI).

The body mass index (BMI), or the Quetelet index, is used to measure thinness and obesity. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). A cut-off point of 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute undernutrition, and a BMI of 25.0 or above usually indicates overweight or obesity. The height of a woman is associated with past socio-economic status and nutrition during childhood and adolescence. Low pre-pregnancy BMI and short stature are risk factors for poor birth outcomes and obstetric complications. In developing countries, maternal underweight is the leading risk factor for preventable deaths and diseases.

Table 11.9 shows the percentage of women with height under 145 cm, the mean BMI, and the proportion of women falling into high-risk categories, according to background characteristics. Respondents for whom there was no information on height or weight and for whom a BMI could not be estimated are excluded from this analysis. The data analysis on BMI is based on 28,200 women, while the height analysis is based on 32,367 women age 15-49 years.

Table 11.9 shows that 3 percent of women have short stature. Short stature decreases with increasing level of education and wealth status. Two in three women have a normal BMI. Normal BMI decreases with age from 74 percent among women age 15-19 to 57 percent among women age 40-49. Normal BMI also decreases with increasing level of education and wealth status. Four percent of women are moderately or severely thin. The proportion of women moderately or severely thin decreases with age, and with increasing level of education and wealth quintile.

Regarding the overweight and obese category, nearly one in four women is either overweight or obese (16 percent overweight and 6 percent obese). Overweight and obesity increases by age from 7 percent among women age 15-19 to 34 percent among women age 40-49. More urban women (31 percent) than rural women (17 percent) are overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity are higher for women in the Southern zones than the Northern zones, and increase with increasing level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 11.9 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, the mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage of women with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
				Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
Background characteristic	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	6.1	6,221	20.8	73.7	19.3	13.4	5.9	7.0	6.0	1.0	5,712
20-29	2.6	12,069	22.3	70.0	11.6	8.7	2.9	18.3	14.4	3.9	9,904
30-39	1.9	8,344	23.6	60.1	9.5	6.5	3.0	30.4	20.7	9.7	7,117
40-49	1.8	5,732	23.9	57.0	9.2	6.5	2.7	33.8	23.5	10.3	5,467
Residence											
Urban	2.1	11,592	23.6	60.1	9.1	6.5	2.6	30.8	21.3	9.5	10,307
Rural	3.5	20,775	22.1	69.0	14.0	10.0	4.0	17.0	13.0	4.0	17,893
Zone											
North Central	2.8	4,646	22.8	70.4	8.5	6.5	2.0	21.1	15.8	5.3	4,043
North East	3.1	4,130	21.3	66.6	20.7	14.0	6.7	12.7	9.7	3.0	3,456
North West	5.5	7,640	21.5	66.6	18.6	12.6	6.0	14.8	11.5	3.4	6,395
South East	2.0	3,960	23.5	63.7	6.8	5.6	1.2	29.5	21.0	8.5	3,529
South South	1.8	5,313	23.3	65.7	7.7	6.0	1.7	26.7	18.8	7.9	4,779
South West	1.6	6,678	23.3	62.4	9.7	6.9	2.8	27.9	19.7	8.2	5,998
Education											
No education	4.1	11,467	21.6	67.5	18.1	12.4	5.8	14.4	11.2	3.2	9,698
Primary	3.0	6,427	22.9	66.0	10.3	7.6	2.7	23.8	17.1	6.7	5,510
Secondary	2.4	11,595	22.9	66.6	9.6	7.2	2.4	23.8	17.3	6.5	10,401
More than secondary	0.8	2,878	24.8	55.0	4.5	3.4	1.2	40.5	27.2	13.3	2,591
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.7	5,950	21.0	70.0	20.7	14.1	6.6	9.3	7.5	1.8	4,960
Second	3.9	6,006	21.6	71.5	15.1	10.7	4.4	13.4	11.1	2.3	5,148
Middle	2.7	6,163	22.4	69.6	11.3	8.1	3.2	19.1	14.9	4.2	5,370
Fourth	2.5	6,775	23.0	65.0	9.6	7.3	2.3	25.4	18.5	6.9	6,059
Highest	1.5	7,472	24.5	55.6	6.7	4.9	1.8	37.7	24.9	12.8	6,664
Total	3.0	32,367	22.6	65.7	12.2	8.7	3.5	22.1	16.1	6.0	28,200

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

11.10 FOODS CONSUMED BY MOTHERS

The quality and quantity of foods consumed by mothers influences their health and that of their children, especially the health of breastfeeding children. The 2008 NDHS included questions on the types of food consumed by mothers with children under age three during the day and night preceding the interview.

Table 11.10 shows that eight in ten mothers of young children in Nigeria consume foods made grain; four in ten consume foods made from roots and tubers, and an equal proportion consume legumes; seven in ten eat meat, fish, shellfish, poultry, and egg; one in five eats cheese or yogurt; two in three eat vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; one in three eats other fruits and vegetables, and a similar proportion eats foods made with oil, fats or butter; and one in seven women consume sugary foods. The consumption of solid or semi-solid foods varies according to background characteristics. The consumption of legumes is lowest in South East zone (26 percent) and highest in South West (57 percent). More urban women (82 percent) than rural women (63 percent) consume meat, fish, shell fish, poultry, and egg. The consumption of meat, fish, shellfish, poultry, and egg increases with level of education and wealth status. Education and wealth status also have positive relationships with the consumption of vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits or vegetables, and foods made with oil, fat, and butter, and sugary foods.

Table 11.10 Foods consumed by mothers in the day and night preceding the interview

Among mothers age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with them, the percentage who consumed specific types of foods in the day or night preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Liquids		Solid or semi-solid foods									
Background characteristic	Milk	Tea/ coffee	Foods made from grains	Foods made from roots/ tubers	Foods made from legumes	Meat/ fish/ shellfish/ poultry/ eggs	Cheese/ yogurt	Vitamin A-rich fruits/ vege-tables[1]	Other fruits/ vege-tables	Foods made with oil/ fat/ butter	Sugary foods	Number of mothers
Age												
15-19	22.1	19.5	81.0	38.8	40.8	58.2	22.7	64.9	28.0	30.8	12.6	1,016
20-29	27.8	28.4	81.0	41.4	41.6	70.3	19.6	66.7	33.8	34.9	15.0	6,642
30-39	27.5	29.0	80.2	42.1	40.7	70.0	18.4	67.8	34.3	34.6	14.6	4,652
40-49	21.1	21.4	79.7	39.9	41.8	61.9	17.4	64.4	30.0	33.2	8.9	1,167
Residence												
Urban	35.1	43.6	81.6	41.8	43.6	82.0	17.1	67.4	41.8	41.0	18.0	4,057
Rural	23.1	20.4	80.2	41.1	40.3	62.8	20.2	66.5	29.5	31.4	12.5	9,420
Zone												
North Central	28.6	25.5	76.7	59.1	44.2	83.7	26.5	74.7	43.7	46.1	22.4	1,823
North East	23.6	22.7	88.6	30.8	41.4	50.6	21.0	59.8	18.9	23.9	9.7	2,175
North West	23.5	17.2	83.3	27.7	41.2	44.3	23.9	61.2	25.9	24.2	7.1	4,207
South East	28.1	33.4	74.5	59.7	25.5	82.4	13.1	71.3	41.8	28.1	16.0	1,227
South South	28.0	34.7	73.1	63.6	28.6	93.8	11.7	71.2	43.6	36.3	22.2	1,756
South West	32.2	42.9	80.3	35.2	57.1	91.4	12.5	71.5	39.3	55.3	17.5	2,287
Education												
No education	22.6	15.3	82.7	31.7	41.6	50.2	24.4	62.8	24.7	28.9	9.5	6,170
Primary	22.3	26.3	79.2	49.6	41.7	78.5	14.9	70.1	35.8	35.9	13.7	3,045
Secondary	32.1	42.1	77.9	50.3	39.6	87.5	14.0	69.6	42.1	39.6	20.3	3,488
More than secondary	52.5	61.0	81.9	44.5	43.9	90.6	18.8	72.0	50.6	47.4	25.0	774
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	24.0	12.1	80.6	34.1	38.5	46.9	25.8	62.2	21.3	28.2	8.8	3,155
Second	18.2	14.0	80.5	38.2	41.1	57.3	19.3	64.3	28.3	29.4	10.3	3,041
Middle	18.6	23.4	78.2	46.8	39.1	72.5	16.6	67.9	35.4	32.0	14.4	2,509
Fourth	31.5	40.8	82.9	49.4	44.9	84.6	16.8	72.5	40.8	39.3	19.2	2,423
Highest	45.1	55.5	80.9	40.8	43.7	91.5	15.8	68.9	45.4	46.2	20.7	2,349
Total	26.7	27.4	80.6	41.3	41.3	68.6	19.3	66.8	33.2	34.3	14.1	13,477

Note: Foods consumed in the past 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night)
[1] Includes pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and palm nuts

11.11 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

Adequate micronutrient intake by women has important benefits for both women and their children. Table 11.11 includes a number of measures that are useful in assessing the extent to which women are receiving adequate intake of vitamin A and iron. Table 11.11 shows the extent to which mothers of young children are consuming foods rich in vitamin A, iron, and iodised salt. The results indicate that 84 percent of mothers with children under three years eat foods rich in vitamin A and 69 percent eat iron-rich foods. Fifty-three percent of mothers are in households with adequately iodised salt.

Mothers in urban areas (90 percent) are more likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than those in rural areas (82 percent). At the zonal level, mothers in North West are least likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A (73 percent), while those in South South and South West are the most likely to consume these foods (96 and 95 percent, respectively). Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods increases with mother's level of education.

Consumption of iron-rich foods is substantially higher among mothers in urban areas (82 percent) than those in rural areas (63 percent). Mothers in North West are least likely to consume foods that are rich in iron (44 percent), while women in South South are the most likely to consume these foods (94 percent). Consumption of iron-rich foods is more common among women with higher education and women in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 11.11 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with them, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child, the percentage who during the pregnancy for the last child had night blindness, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup for specific numbers of days, and the percentage who took de-worming medication; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage with adequately iodised salt in the household, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Among women with a child under three years living with them			Women with a child born in the past five years										Women with a child born in the past five years in households that were tested for iodised salt	
					Percentage who had night blindness during pregnancy for last birth		Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for last birth								
Background characteristic	Percentage consumed vitamin A-rich foods[1]	Percentage consumed iron-rich foods[2]	Number of women	Percentage who received vitamin A dose post-partum[3]	Reported	Adjusted[4]	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Percentage of women who took de-worming medication during pregnancy for last birth[5]	Number of women	Percentage with adequately iodised salt in the household[6]	Number of women
Age															
15-19	80.5	58.2	1,016	13.9	4.7	0.9	59.0	20.1	2.4	7.6	10.9	7.8	1,168	50.4	1,130
20-29	84.4	70.3	6,642	24.5	5.4	1.1	43.5	24.4	3.4	13.9	15.0	10.1	8,093	51.7	7,869
30-39	84.9	70.0	4,652	28.2	5.2	1.0	39.7	23.1	3.3	17.4	16.4	9.9	6,288	53.4	6,134
40-49	80.0	61.9	1,167	22.7	6.6	1.5	49.2	20.2	3.6	12.1	14.9	7.6	2,086	54.2	2,017
Residence															
Urban	89.5	82.0	4,057	42.5	4.1	0.6	20.8	25.9	4.8	29.5	19.0	11.7	5,330	54.2	5,204
Rural	81.5	62.8	9,420	17.3	6.0	1.3	53.8	22.0	2.7	8.0	13.5	8.7	12,305	51.8	11,947
Zone															
North Central	90.8	83.7	1,823	26.2	5.5	0.5	47.2	32.4	1.6	6.2	12.6	11.7	2,525	55.3	2,488
North East	74.0	50.6	2,175	12.1	7.4	1.9	53.3	27.5	4.2	11.0	4.0	5.9	2,751	33.8	2,687
North West	73.1	44.3	4,207	8.6	2.8	0.7	68.3	12.8	2.2	4.8	12.0	3.2	5,372	66.3	5,161
South East	91.9	82.4	1,227	37.1	4.4	0.2	20.8	36.9	5.9	9.6	26.8	11.4	1,603	59.2	1,539
South South	95.8	93.8	1,756	36.3	9.3	2.4	31.4	19.2	2.0	14.1	33.4	18.2	2,310	39.2	2,250
South West	94.5	91.4	2,287	48.9	5.9	1.1	11.4	25.6	5.4	44.2	13.3	14.6	3,075	49.9	3,027
Education															
No education	75.1	50.2	6,170	9.3	4.9	1.0	68.2	16.7	1.9	5.1	8.0	4.2	8,017	53.3	7,764
Primary	88.8	78.5	3,045	25.8	6.6	1.2	33.8	30.1	4.1	14.3	17.8	12.4	4,012	51.7	3,925
Secondary	93.0	87.5	3,488	44.4	5.7	1.2	18.0	28.2	4.7	25.8	23.4	15.3	4,557	50.7	4,438
More than secondary	93.7	90.6	774	56.2	3.6	0.8	8.4	23.8	4.6	38.0	25.2	14.8	1,050	57.6	1,023
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	73.0	46.9	3,155	7.0	6.2	1.3	74.8	14.4	1.6	2.9	6.3	4.2	4,074	46.3	3,944
Second	79.2	57.3	3,041	12.0	5.5	0.9	60.3	20.7	1.9	6.2	10.9	6.1	3,916	53.7	3,816
Middle	86.1	72.5	2,509	23.2	6.4	1.6	39.2	28.5	4.2	10.7	17.5	11.3	3,350	52.2	3,268
Fourth	92.0	84.6	2,423	34.5	5.8	0.9	22.4	31.0	5.3	18.7	22.7	14.7	3,204	55.7	3,107
Highest	94.2	91.5	2,349	56.9	2.8	0.7	9.5	23.8	4.3	40.1	22.2	13.7	3,091	56.2	3,016
Total	83.9	68.6	13,477	24.9	5.4	1.1	43.9	23.2	3.3	14.5	15.2	9.6	17,635	52.5	17,151

[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, mango, papaya, and palm nuts
[2] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs
[3] In the first two months after delivery of last birth
[4] Women who reported night blindness but did not report difficulty with vision during the day
[5] De-worming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis.
[6] Salt containing at least 15 ppm of iodine or more

Breastfeeding children benefit from the micronutrient supplementation that mothers receive, especially vitamin A. Table 11.10 includes several measures of vitamin A and iron supplementation among mothers with young children and shows the proportion of mothers reporting night blindness during pregnancy, a condition associated with vitamin A deficiency (VAD).

The survey results indicate that 25 percent of women with children born in the five years preceding the survey received a dose of vitamin A in the first two months after the birth of the last child. Post-partum vitamin A supplementation is highest among urban women (43 percent), those with more than secondary education (56 percent), and those in the highest wealth quintile (57 percent). By zone, the proportion of women who received post-partum vitamin A supplementation ranges from 9 percent in North West zone to 49 percent in South West zone.

Five percent of women said that they had experienced night blindness while pregnant with their youngest child. After adjusting this figure for women who also reported vision problems during the day, only 1 percent of women are estimated to have experienced VAD-related night blindness during pregnancy.

Regarding iron supplementation, Table 11.11 shows the percent distribution of women who gave birth during the five years preceding the survey by the number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy for the last child. According to the results, 15 percent of women took iron supplements for 90 days or more, 23 percent took the iron tablets for less than 60 days, and 44 percent did not take any iron supplements at all. The percentage of women who did not take any iron supplements during the pregnancy for the last birth ranged from 11 percent in South West to 68 percent in North West.

Regarding treatment for worms, Table 11.11 shows the percent distribution of women who took de-worming medication while pregnant with the last child in the five years preceding the survey. According to the results, 10 percent of women took de-worming medication during their last pregnancy. The use of de-worming medication during pregnancy is highest among urban women (12 percent), those with secondary or higher levels of education (15 percent), and those in the fourth wealth quintile (15 percent). By zone, the proportion of pregnant women who received de-worming medication ranges from 3 percent in North West to 18 percent in South South.

MALARIA 12

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Malaria is endemic throughout Nigeria. The Sahel regions and the high mountain area of the plateau experience slightly lower rates of transmission. Malaria currently accounts for nearly 110 million clinically diagnosed cases per year, 60 percent of outpatient visits, and 30 percent hospitalisations. An estimated 300,000 children die of malaria each year. It is also believed to contribute up to 11 percent maternal mortality, 25 percent infant mortality, and 30 percent under-five mortality. In addition to the direct health impact of malaria, there are also severe social and economic burdens on communities and the country as a whole, with about 132 billion Naira lost to malaria annually in the form of treatment costs, prevention, loss of work time, etc. (FMoH and NMCP, 2009).

The National Malaria Control Strategic Plan (NMCSP) addresses national health and development priorities including the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The NMCSP includes the following priorities: to reduce malaria related mortality, to reduce malaria parasite prevalence in children under five, to increase ownership and use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), to introduce and scale-up indoor residual spraying (IRS), to increase the use of diagnostic tests for fever patients, to improve appropriate and timely treatment of malaria, and to increase coverage of intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) of malaria during pregnancy. The NMCSP lays out specific targets to be achieved by 2010 and sustained through 2013 (FMoH and NMCP, 2009).

12.2 MOSQUITO NETS

The use of insecticide-treated nets is currently considered the most cost-effective method of malaria prevention in highly endemic areas. The use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) or long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) is the main method of malaria prevention employed in Nigeria. Free distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) is conducted through campaigns, public health facilities, faith-based organisations (FBOs), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with the goal of achieving universal access for the at-risk populations of children under age five and pregnant women.

Nets are distributed through stand-alone campaigns and through integration with other interventions such as measles vaccination. Nigeria implements a nationwide, routine LLIN distribution system through health facilities that is modelled on the modified ITN Massive Promotion and Awareness Campaign (IMPAC) system. Under this system, pregnant women attending antenatal clinics receive an LLIN at first attendance, and children receive an LLIN on completion of their third dose of the diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine (DPT3).

12.2.1 Ownership of Mosquito Nets

All households in the 2008 NDHS were asked whether they own a mosquito net and, if so, how many. Table 12.1 shows the percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, with at least one ever-treated net, and with at least one ITN, by background characteristics. Ownership of ITNs among surveyed households measures access to effective personal protection from malaria parasite-carrying mosquitoes.[1]

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 12.1 Ownership of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one and with more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), ever-treated mosquito net, and insecticide-treated net (ITN), and the average number of nets per household, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Any type of mosquito net			Ever-treated mosquito net[1]			Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)[2]			
Background characteristic	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ever-treated nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ITNs per household	Number of households
Residence										
Urban	14.1	5.2	0.2	13.6	4.8	0.2	8.6	2.5	0.1	12,100
Rural	18.5	9.0	0.3	17.8	8.4	0.3	7.6	2.8	0.1	21,970
Zone										
North Central	15.9	6.9	0.3	15.5	6.6	0.3	7.4	2.4	0.1	4,568
North East	27.8	15.7	0.5	27.4	15.3	0.5	7.1	3.2	0.1	3,730
North West	21.0	10.9	0.4	20.1	10.1	0.3	7.9	3.4	0.1	7,178
South East	13.4	5.0	0.2	12.8	4.7	0.2	9.8	3.4	0.1	4,527
South South	17.2	6.5	0.3	16.7	6.1	0.3	10.3	3.0	0.1	5,966
South West	10.8	3.6	0.2	10.2	3.2	0.1	6.0	1.4	0.1	8,100
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	18.7	10.3	0.3	18.1	9.7	0.3	4.0	1.5	0.1	6,119
Second	18.3	9.4	0.3	17.8	8.8	0.3	6.2	2.5	0.1	6,219
Middle	16.7	7.4	0.3	16.2	7.0	0.3	7.9	2.8	0.1	7,065
Fourth	15.7	5.8	0.2	15.1	5.3	0.2	9.7	2.6	0.1	7,216
Highest	15.7	5.9	0.2	15.1	5.5	0.2	11.2	3.8	0.2	7,451
Total	16.9	7.6	0.3	16.3	7.1	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.1	34,070

[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated net which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

The 2008 NDHS results indicate that 17 percent of households in Nigeria own a mosquito net (treated or untreated), and 8 percent of households own more than one mosquito net. Sixteen percent of households own at least one ever-treated mosquito net, and 7 percent own more than one ever-treated mosquito net. The percentage of households that own at least one ITN is 8, while 3 percent own more than one ITN. The average number of ITNs per household is less than one.

By residence, more rural households (19 percent) than urban households (14 percent) own at least one mosquito net. A similar trend is seen for ownership of ever-treated mosquito nets. In contrast, urban households are more likely than rural households to own at least one ITN. There is variation in the ownership of mosquito nets by zone. The percentage of households that own any mosquito net in the Northern zones ranges from 16 percent to 28 percent, while in the Southern zones, net ownership ranges from 11 percent to 17 percent. However, ownership of ITNs is higher among households in the Southern zones. Ownership of mosquito nets and ever-treated net decreases with increasing wealth quintile whereas ownership of ITNs increases with wealth quintile.

12.2.2 Use of Mosquito Nets by Children under Age Five

The use of mosquito nets by vulnerable groups in highly endemic communities is one of the major malaria control and prevention strategies espoused by the Abuja Declaration and the Plan of Action (RBM, 2000). Table 12.2 shows that 12 percent of children under age five slept under a mosquito net on the night before the survey. The same proportion slept under an ever-treated net; however, only 6 percent of the children slept under an ITN. It is interesting to note that only half of children in households that own an ITN slept under an ITN on the night before the survey. The use of any net, an ever-treated net, and an ITN decreases with increasing age of the child. The percentage of children who slept under an ITN on the night before the survey increases with wealth quintile.

Table 12.2 Use of mosquito nets by children

Among children under five years in all households, the percentage who, on the night preceding the interview, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an ever-treated mosquito net, and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among children under five years in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the past night, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Among children under five in all households, percentage who, the past night				Among children under five in households with an ITN[2]	
Background characteristic	Slept under any net	Slept under an ever-treated net[1]	Slept under an ITN[2]	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN the past night[2]	Number of children
Age in months						
<1	14.2	13.7	6.7	5,730	59.3	645
1	13.3	12.9	6.4	4,987	55.6	576
2	11.9	11.6	5.5	4,815	50.6	524
3	10.7	10.4	4.3	5,336	42.1	551
4	9.4	9.0	4.2	4,915	39.3	530
Sex						
Male	11.7	11.4	5.3	13,079	49.8	1,396
Female	12.2	11.7	5.6	12,703	49.9	1,430
Residence						
Urban	10.5	10.2	6.5	7,937	47.8	1,086
Rural	12.6	12.2	5.0	17,846	51.1	1,740
Zone						
North Central	9.7	9.4	3.8	3,607	43.3	314
North East	12.8	12.5	3.6	4,118	41.7	358
North West	11.6	11.2	4.1	7,792	48.8	661
South East	14.3	13.9	10.5	2,490	57.6	456
South South	16.3	15.8	9.4	3,399	53.4	598
South West	8.8	8.5	5.0	4,377	49.9	439
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.8	10.4	2.5	5,817	54.6	269
Second	12.6	12.1	4.3	5,770	53.0	468
Middle	13.2	12.8	6.3	4,953	51.5	607
Fourth	11.8	11.4	7.1	4,668	49.4	675
Highest	11.4	11.2	8.0	4,574	45.5	806
Total	11.9	11.6	5.5	25,783	49.8	2,825

Note: Total for children under age five in all households includes one child with information missing on sex.

[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated net which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

12.2.3 Use of Mosquito Nets by All Women and Pregnant Women Age 15-49

Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women is an important strategy to prevent malaria morbidity and to reduce the negative effects of malaria on pregnancy and pregnancy outcomes. The 2008 NDHS collected information on the use of mosquito nets by women age 15-49, including women who were pregnant at the time of the survey. The results for all women and for pregnant women are presented in Tables 12.3 and 12.4, respectively.

As shown in Table 12.3, less than one in ten women slept under a mosquito net on the night before the survey and only 4 percent slept under an ITN. Use of all three types of nets is slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas. Use of any net or an ever-treated net generally decreases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile, while use of an ITN generally increases with level of education and wealth quintile. Forty-one percent of women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN on the night before the survey. The proportion of women in households with an ITN who slept under an ITN decreases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 12.3 Use of mosquito nets by women

Among all women age 15-49 in all households, the percentage who slept the past night under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an ever-treated mosquito net, and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among all women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept the past night under an ITN, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Among women age 15-49 in all households, percentage who, the past night:				Women age 15-49 in households with an ITN[2]	
Background characteristic	Slept under any net	Slept under an ever-treated net[1]	Slept under an ITN[2]	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[2] the past night	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	6.3	6.1	3.6	12,062	35.3	1,245
Rural	10.9	10.4	4.0	21,644	44.6	1,957
Zone						
North Central	8.7	8.5	3.4	4,793	40.1	410
North East	13.8	13.5	3.8	4,304	46.2	356
North West	11.4	10.8	4.0	8,096	45.9	708
South East	6.2	6.0	4.2	4,132	35.5	487
South South	9.6	9.2	5.3	5,525	41.5	699
South West	5.7	5.4	2.8	6,855	35.8	541
Education						
No education	11.4	10.8	3.0	12,049	48.7	748
Primary	10.1	9.9	4.3	6,649	47.5	595
Secondary	7.1	6.8	4.2	11,978	35.9	1,389
More than secondary	7.5	7.4	5.5	3,007	35.2	469
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.7	10.2	2.3	6,263	51.5	277
Second	12.0	11.5	3.6	6,308	50.1	452
Middle	10.6	10.2	4.4	6,375	43.4	641
Fourth	7.9	7.6	4.8	7,001	42.4	791
Highest	5.9	5.8	4.2	7,759	31.5	1,040
Total	9.2	8.9	3.9	33,705	40.9	3,202

Note: Total for women age 15-49 includes 22 women with information missing on education.
[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated net which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.4 shows the percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 that slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) on the night before the survey. At the national level, 12 percent of pregnant women slept under any net, and the same proportion slept under an ever-treated net. Five percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN. The percentage of pregnant women living in households that own at least one ITN who slept under an ITN is 44 percent.

Pregnant women in rural areas are more likely to have slept under any type of net than their urban counterparts (13 percent compared with 9 percent). By zone, the use of any mosquito net ranges from 9 percent in North Central and South West to 18 percent in North East. For use of ITNs, North Central and South West are again the lowest, however, the highest percentages are observed in South East and South South (6 percent and 7 percent, respectively). The percentage of pregnant women who slept under any net generally decreases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile, while the opposite is seen for use of an ITN.

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households, the percentage who slept the past night under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an ever-treated mosquito net, and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept the past night under an ITN, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

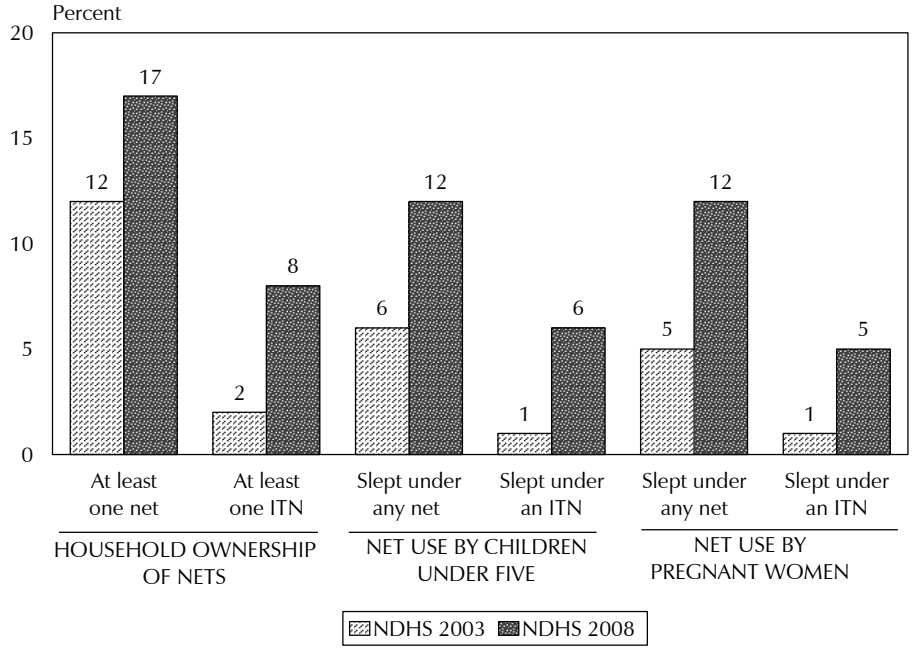
	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households, percentage who, the past night				Pregnant women age 15-49 in households with an ITN[2]	
Background characteristic	Slept under any net	Slept under an ever-treated net[1]	Slept under an ITN[2]	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[2] the past night	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	9.2	9.2	4.6	1,049	37.4	130
Rural	13.0	12.5	4.9	2,348	48.3	237
Zone						
North Central	9.4	9.3	3.4	481	45.1	37
North East	17.6	17.2	5.6	527	55.7	53
North West	12.4	12.0	4.2	1,051	47.8	93
South East	10.2	9.4	6.4	342	36.2	60
South South	11.3	11.1	7.2	444	47.3	67
South West	8.9	8.6	3.4	553	(33.4)	57
Education						
No education	12.7	12.2	4.0	1,465	54.3	109
Primary	12.9	12.9	4.2	738	46.8	66
Secondary	10.4	10.0	6.2	953	41.5	143
More than secondary	8.9	8.3	5.8	241	(28.2)	49
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.7	11.5	2.3	804	(52.5)	35
Second	14.2	13.5	4.6	698	55.1	59
Middle	13.5	13.1	6.8	649	53.2	83
Fourth	12.1	11.6	5.9	587	41.1	85
Highest	7.7	7.7	5.0	659	31.6	105
Total	11.8	11.5	4.8	3,397	44.4	367

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated net which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

12.2.4 Trends in Mosquito Net Ownership and Use

Figure 12.1 shows the trends in ownership and use of mosquito nets and ITNs from the 2003 NDHS to the 2008 NDHS. All net coverage and use indicators have increased between the two surveys. The percentage of households that own any type of net increased from 12 percent in 2003 to 17 percent in 2008, while ownership of an ITN increased from 2 percent to 8 percent. The proportion of children under age five who slept under a mosquito net on the night before the survey doubled in the period between the two surveys from 6 percent to 12 percent. The proportion of children sleeping under ITN increased from 1 percent to 6 percent. The percentage of pregnant women who slept under any net and under an ITN on the night before the survey showed improvements similar to those observed for children under age five.

Figure 12.1 **Trends in Net Ownership and Use NDHS 2003 AND NDHS 2008**



12.3 Prophylactic Use of Anti-malarial Drugs and Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Pregnant Women

Pregnant women who carry the malaria parasite may be at risk for serious problems that jeopardise their own health, compromise the health of the foetus, and increase the likelihood of adverse pregnancy outcomes such as stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, and low birth weight. As a protective measure, in 2001, the Federal Ministry of Health recommended that pregnant women receive Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) of malaria during pregnancy using two doses of sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP). There are many brand names of SP available in Nigeria; however, Fansidar, Amalar, and Maloxine are some of the most common. IPT is offered as a package through Focused Antenatal Care (FANC). In accordance with the national protocol, SP is given free of charge to pregnant women through ANC services at public health facilities and non-governmental organisation (NGO) facilities. Using an approach of directly observed therapy, one dose of SP is given during the second and third trimesters. A third dose is recommended for pregnant women who are HIV positive.

Table 12.5 presents information on malaria prevention for pregnant women through prophylactic anti-malarial drug use and IPT. According to the 2008 NDHS, 18 percent of women received an anti-malarial drug for prevention of malaria during the pregnancy for their last live birth in the two years preceding the survey. This figure is comparable to the percentage reported in the 2003 NDHS (20 percent). The proportion of women taking anti-malarial drugs during pregnancy for prevention of malaria is 26 percent in urban areas and 15 percent in rural areas.

The survey also collected information on the number of doses of SP taken by pregnant women. Overall, 11 percent of pregnant women reported receiving at least one dose of SP to prevent malaria during pregnancy and 7 percent of pregnant women received two or more doses. When IPT uptake was assessed using ANC facilities as the delivery point, 8 percent of women reported receiving at least one dose of SP for malaria prevention during an ANC visit and 5 percent received the recommended two doses of SP, at least one dose during ANC.

More pregnant women received the complete schedule of SP doses as IPT during an ANC visit in urban areas than in rural areas (8 percent compared with 4 percent). Pregnant women with more than secondary education and those in the highest two wealth quintiles are more likely to receive IPT during ANC than other women. Since the 2003 NDHS, there has been an increase in the coverage of SP as IPT from 1 percent to 8 percent.

Table 12.5 Prophylactic use of anti-malarial drugs and use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) by women during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who during their pregnancy received anti-malarial drugs for prevention, percentage who received SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine (any and two or more doses), and percentage who received Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) (any and two or more doses), by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who received any anti-malarial drug	SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine		Intermittent Preventive Treatment[1]		Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
		Percentage who received any SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine	Percentage who received 2+ doses	Percentage who received any SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine during an ANC visit	Percentage who received 2+ doses, at least one during an ANC visit	
Residence						
Urban	26.0	16.6	9.9	12.6	7.9	3,289
Rural	15.2	8.5	5.1	6.0	3.7	7,738
Zone						
North Central	21.0	12.0	9.1	9.1	6.9	1,478
North East	12.8	6.0	4.0	4.3	2.9	1,794
North West	10.6	7.5	4.9	6.0	3.9	3,410
South East	27.3	13.6	7.2	9.9	5.4	1,060
South South	27.0	17.9	9.3	12.4	6.3	1,462
South West	24.3	14.0	7.4	9.7	5.8	1,823
Education						
No education	8.6	4.8	3.2	3.4	2.1	5,036
Primary	19.7	10.9	6.8	8.3	5.5	2,459
Secondary	28.9	18.5	10.8	13.4	8.2	2,922
More than secondary	43.7	25.2	13.0	18.6	10.5	610
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	2,601
Second	10.8	5.4	3.1	3.7	2.1	2,494
Middle	19.9	11.4	6.6	8.4	4.8	2,085
Fourth	29.1	19.3	12.0	14.8	9.4	1,987
Highest	31.3	19.5	11.3	14.7	9.1	1,860
Total	18.4	10.9	6.5	8.0	4.9	11,027

[1] IPT = Intermittent Preventive Treatment. SP/Fansidar is administered to pregnant women during one or more antenatal care visits as preventive treatment against malaria.

12.4 Prevalence and Prompt Treatment of Fever in Children under Age Five

Following a period of continuous increases in the resistance of *Plasmodium falciparum* to the commonly used anti-malarial medicines, the new Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) was introduced in 2005 with Artemether-Lumefantrine (AL) as first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria and Artesunate+Amodiaquine (co-packaged) as an alternative.

As programmatic deployment of ACT will be scaled up to include persons above five years of age over the period of the strategic plan, a policy to introduce improved diagnosis of malaria cases through parasitological confirmation by microscopy or rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) has been put in place.

In recent years, considerable efforts have been undertaken to increase access to malaria treatment at the community level, including training of community health workers and role model mothers (RMM) in treatment of febrile children with ACT.

The prevalence of fever measures the proportion of febrile children in the population. Because fever is the main symptom of malaria, the proportion of febrile children in the population is a proxy for assessing malaria prevalence. Any reduction in the malaria disease burden should lead to a reduction in the overall prevalence of fever. In the 2008 NDHS, mothers were asked whether their children under age five had had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. If fever was reported, the mother was asked whether treatment was sought at a health facility; whether the child was given any medication; and if so, how soon the medication was taken after the fever began.

Table 12.6 shows the percentage of children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and, among children with fever, the percentage who took anti-malarial drugs, and the percentage who took them on the same day or next day following the onset of fever, by background characteristics.

The results of the 2008 NDHS indicate that 16 percent of children under age five had fever during the two weeks preceding the interview (13 percent in urban areas and 17 percent in rural areas). Children age 12-23 months were most likely to have had fever in the past two weeks (21 percent) while children age 48-59 months were least likely (12 percent). Prevalence of fever was lowest in South West (8 percent) and highest in South East (23 percent). Fever was also lowest among children of women with more than secondary education and children in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Among children with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, one in three received anti-malarial drugs. Treatment of malaria varies by residence, with urban children being more likely than rural children to receive anti-malarials (41 percent compared with 31 percent). Among the zones, more than half of children (54 percent) in South West took anti-malarial drugs, compared with 22 percent in North East and South East zones. Use of anti-malarials increases with mother's level of education and wealth quintile.

Prompt treatment of fever is one indicator used to measure the quality of case management. Fifteen percent of children with fever in the two weeks before the survey received anti-malarial drugs on the same day or day after the onset of fever. Urban children are more likely to receive prompt treatment with anti-malarials than rural children (19 percent compared with 14 percent). The percentage of children treated promptly for fever increases with mother's level of education, from 11 percent among women with no education to 21 percent among women with secondary education. Likewise, prompt treatment of fever increases with wealth quintile.

Table 12.6 Prevalence and prompt treatment of fever

Percentage of children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and among children with fever, the percentage who received anti-malarial drugs and the percentage who received the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Children under age five		Children under age five with fever		
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage who took anti-malarial drugs	Percentage who took anti-malarial drugs same or next day	Number of children
Age (in months)					
<12	14.3	5,729	32.3	14.9	820
12-23	21.3	4,945	31.4	13.7	1,054
24-35	17.8	4,633	34.8	16.0	826
36-47	13.7	5,013	32.6	14.0	688
48-59	12.4	4,653	36.0	18.3	579
Residence					
Urban	12.8	7,690	41.1	19.1	987
Rural	17.2	17,284	30.5	13.8	2,981
Zone					
North Central	9.6	3,434	47.3	21.1	331
North East	21.9	3,989	21.8	11.5	872
North West	15.7	7,594	29.2	12.9	1,189
South East	22.9	2,428	21.5	10.4	555
South South	20.6	3,310	47.1	21.1	682
South West	8.1	4,221	53.6	22.3	340
Mother's education					
No education	16.3	11,342	25.8	11.2	1,846
Primary	15.4	5,805	31.1	15.5	893
Secondary	16.0	6,385	44.9	20.8	1,022
More than secondary	14.4	1,441	50.0	21.1	207
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.8	5,634	21.9	9.5	1,001
Second	17.1	5,566	26.4	11.2	953
Middle	16.0	4,787	35.5	16.9	765
Fourth	14.9	4,533	40.2	19.9	674
Highest	12.9	4,455	52.7	23.5	575
Total	15.9	24,975	33.2	15.2	3,968

In the 2008 NDHS, mothers with children under five who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and were treated with anti-malarial drugs were asked about the type of drugs used to treat the fever. Table 12.7 shows the percentage of children under five with fever who took specific anti-malarial drugs, and when the drugs were taken. Although it is no longer the recommended first line drug, chloroquine was the most common anti-malarial drug given to children with fever (19 percent). Six percent of children received SP, 2 percent received Amodiaquine, quinine, and ACT, while 5 percent received other anti-malarials. The use of SP, Amodiaquine, quinine, and ACT is higher among urban children than their rural counterparts.

For children with fever who received anti-malarial drugs the same or next day, chloroquine was the most commonly administered drug (9 percent). For the other anti-malarials, 1 to 3 percent of children received them the day the fever began or the following day. Only 1 percent of children took ACT on the day of, or the day following, the onset of fever. Prompt use of ACT is slightly higher among urban children (2 percent) than rural children (1 percent).

Table 12.7 Type and timing of anti-malarial drugs

Among children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received specific anti-malarial drugs and percentage who received the drugs the same or next day after developing the fever, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of children who received specific anti-malarial drugs:						Percentage of children who received anti-malarial drugs the same or next day:						
Background characteristic	SP/ Fansidar/ Amalar/ Maloxine	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Other anti-malarial	SP/ Fansidar/ Amalar/ Maloxine	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Other anti-malarial	Number of children with fever
Age (in months)													
<12	3.6	19.2	1.6	1.5	2.9	5.7	1.7	9.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.6	820
12-23	5.0	19.1	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.7	8.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.8	1,054
24-35	8.2	19.2	2.9	1.0	2.8	3.7	3.5	8.5	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	826
36-47	6.3	17.9	2.0	2.3	1.2	4.7	2.5	7.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	688
48-59	7.1	20.8	1.6	1.6	2.6	4.9	2.0	11.0	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	579
Residence													
Urban	9.2	19.0	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.3	4.3	9.9	1.1	0.5	1.8	2.3	987
Rural	4.8	19.3	1.6	1.3	1.8	3.9	2.0	8.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.7	2,981
Zone													
North Central	12.2	31.1	4.6	1.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	15.2	2.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	331
North East	2.0	15.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.9	1.1	8.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.1	872
North West	3.7	21.5	1.3	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.9	8.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	1,189
South East	6.4	8.5	0.8	2.3	0.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.5	555
South South	10.9	20.1	2.4	4.0	3.6	9.2	4.6	9.4	0.3	2.3	1.7	3.3	682
South West	6.4	24.9	6.6	2.7	4.3	10.9	1.5	11.5	3.3	0.4	1.7	4.6	340
Mother's education													
No education	3.4	19.0	1.0	0.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	8.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	1,846
Primary	5.3	19.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.6	2.2	10.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	893
Secondary	9.2	20.0	3.6	4.1	2.4	9.4	4.1	8.9	1.4	1.6	0.9	4.4	1,022
More than secondary	14.4	14.5	5.6	2.6	9.5	8.4	5.4	7.3	2.6	0.9	5.2	2.2	207
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	2.7	16.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.2	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	1,001
Second	3.5	19.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	953
Middle	6.7	21.7	2.4	2.5	1.9	3.7	2.5	11.1	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.5	765
Fourth	7.5	20.9	3.1	1.6	2.4	7.7	3.3	10.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	3.8	674
Highest	12.5	18.9	5.1	3.7	6.4	10.4	5.5	9.2	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.5	575
Total	5.9	19.2	2.0	1.6	2.4	4.5	2.5	8.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3,968

ACT = Artemisinin Combination Therapy (Artemether-Lumefantrine (AL) for uncomplicated malaria, and Artesunate+Amodiaquine as an alternate)

12.5 AVAILABILITY AT HOME OF ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS TAKEN BY CHILDREN WITH FEVER

Anti-malarial drug policy in Nigeria does not promote the storage of anti-malarial medications in the household. Instead, community-based agents called "Role Model Mothers" are trained to assist in administering drugs for fever. However, the availability of anti-malarial drugs at home is one way to ensure prompt treatment.

Mothers whose children under age five had fever and received anti-malarial drugs were asked whether the drugs were at home at the time the child became ill with fever. Table 12.8 shows that for 29 percent of children who had fever and received anti-malarial drugs, the drugs were at home when they became ill. It is interesting to note that although ACT was used less commonly than other anti-malarial drugs to treat children with fever, it was the drug most likely to be in the household at the time the child became sick. For 43 percent of children who took ACT for fever, the drug was already in the household. Amodiaquine was the anti-malarial drug least likely to be in the household at the time the child became sick (22 percent).

Table 12.8 Availability at home of anti-malarial drugs taken by children with fever

Among children under age five who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and who received specific anti-malarial drugs, the percentage for whom the drug was at home when the child became ill with fever, Nigeria 2008

Drug	Percentage of children for whom the anti-malarial drug was at home when child became ill with fever	Number of children who received specific anti-malarial drugs
SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine	34.2	233
Chloroquine	30.0	761
Amodiaquine	21.9	78
Quinine	32.2	63
ACT	42.8	94
Other anti-malarial	2.4	178
Any anti-malarial drugs	29.0	1,316

ACT = Artemisinin Combination Therapy (Artemether-Lumefantrine (AL) for uncomplicated malaria, and Artesunate+Amodiaquine as an alternate)

HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR 13

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The first case of AIDS in Nigeria was identified in 1985 and reported at an International AIDS Conference in 1986. A sentinel surveillance system conducted among pregnant women age 15-49 attending antenatal care (ANC) has been used to track HIV prevalence in the country since 1991. Information obtained from the ANC surveys shows that, nationally, HIV prevalence increased from 1.8 percent in 1991 to 4.6 percent in 2008. In 2008, state HIV prevalence rates ranged from 1.0 percent in Ekiti State to 10.6 percent in Benue State (FMoH, 2008b).

UNAIDS in its 2008 global report stated that although HIV prevalence is much lower in Nigeria than in many other African countries such as South Africa and Zambia, the large size of Nigeria's population meant that by the end of 2007, there were an estimated 2,600,000 people infected with HIV in Nigeria and approximately 170,000 people died from AIDS in 2007 alone (UNAIDS, 2008). In recent years, life expectancy in Nigeria has declined partially as a result of the effects of HIV and AIDS. In 1991, the average life expectancy was 53.8 years for women and 52.6 years for men (UNFPA, 2005). The 2007 estimate had fallen to 50 for women and 48 for men (WHO, 2009).

Poverty, low literacy levels, high rates of casual and transactional unprotected sex in the general population, particularly among youth between the ages of 15 and 24, low levels of male and female condom use, cultural and religious factors, as well as stigma and discrimination are major factors in the transmission of HIV in Nigeria. (NACA, 2007)

In 1999, the Federal Government of Nigeria began implementing a multi-sectoral approach, followed by the establishment of the National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA) in 2000 to coordinate the national response and to ensure multi-sector and multi-level participation. In 2007 NACA was transformed from a committee to an agency—the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA)—by an act of parliament, for the purpose of sustainability and improving the effectiveness and coordination of the national HIV response. There are also State and Local Government Action Committees on AIDS (SACAs and LACAs), with 12 state committees already transformed into agencies between 2003 and 2008 by acts of parliament.

National efforts coupled with support from various donors and development partners have contributed to a significant scale up of prevention, care, and treatment programmes aimed at combating the disease. Similarly, efforts have been made to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for HIV response activities as the country seeks to continue supporting evidence-based decision-making for a more efficient and effective response.

The future course of the national response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic depends on a number of factors including levels of HIV and AIDS-related knowledge among the general population; social stigmatisation; risk behaviour modification; access to quality services for sexually transmitted infections (STI); provision and uptake of HIV counselling and testing; and access to care and anti-retroviral therapy (ART), including prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections. The principal objective of this chapter is to show the prevalence of relevant HIV and AIDS-related knowledge, perceptions, and behaviours at the national level and by residence and by selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.[1]

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A

13.2 HIV AND AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION METHODS

13.2.1 Awareness of HIV and AIDS

The 2008 NDHS respondents were asked whether they had heard of HIV or AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV or AIDS were asked a number of questions about whether and how HIV can be avoided.

Table 13.1 shows the percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics. In Nigeria, 88 percent of women and 94 percent of men have heard of HIV or AIDS. Awareness varies by background characteristics. Women and men who have never been married and have ever had sex are most likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS (97 and 98 percent, respectively), while women currently in union (86 percent) and men who have never been married and have not had sex (89 percent) are least likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Table 13.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24	87.1	12,626	91.4	4,910
15-19	85.3	6,493	88.3	2,532
20-24	89.1	6,133	94.8	2,378
25-29	89.8	6,309	94.6	2,459
30-39	89.4	8,546	94.7	3,852
40-49	87.2	5,904	94.4	2,587
Marital status				
Never married	92.9	8,398	93.4	6,551
Ever had sex	96.5	3,718	98.0	3,186
Never had sex	90.0	4,680	89.0	3,365
Married/living together	86.4	23,578	93.6	7,018
Divorced/separated/widowed	91.3	1,409	92.0	238
Residence				
Urban	95.3	11,934	97.9	5,215
Rural	84.3	21,451	90.8	8,593
Zone				
North Central	75.9	4,748	90.7	2,065
North East	81.4	4,262	87.8	1,645
North West	87.8	8,022	90.9	3,237
South East	97.1	4,091	96.4	1,448
South South	92.0	5,473	96.1	2,437
South West	93.4	6,789	97.8	2,977
Education				
No education	76.6	11,942	80.7	2,597
Primary	90.2	6,566	92.4	2,761
Secondary	96.0	11,904	97.1	6,470
More than secondary	99.3	2,974	99.7	1,979
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	75.5	6,194	83.5	2,275
Second	81.7	6,234	89.9	2,332
Middle	88.8	6,341	93.8	2,570
Fourth	94.5	6,938	97.0	3,163
Highest	97.6	7,678	98.9	3,468
Total 15-49	88.2	33,385	93.5	13,808
50-59	na	na	91.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	93.2	15,486

na = Not applicable

Among urban women and men, HIV awareness is almost universal (95 and 98 percent, respectively), while awareness among rural women and men is lower (84 and 91 percent, respectively). When comparing results among zones, awareness is lowest among women in North Central (76 percent) and men in North East (88 percent), and highest among women in South East (97 percent) and men in South West (98 percent).

13.2.2 Knowledge of HIV Prevention

HIV in adults is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact between an HIV-positive partner and an HIV-negative partner. Nigeria's HIV prevention programme has sought to reduce sexual transmission of the virus by promoting three behaviour change models—sexual abstinence, mutually faithful monogamy between HIV-negative partners, and condom use for people not practicing abstinence.

In the 2008 NDHS, men and women were asked if it is possible to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV through consistently using condoms, limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner who has no other sex partners, and abstaining from sexual intercourse.

Table 13.2 shows that about half of women and almost three-quarters of men age 15-49 (53 and 72 percent, respectively) know that consistent use of condoms is a means of preventing the spread of HIV. Sixty-eight percent of women and 83 percent of men know that limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV. Forty-eight percent of women and 69 percent of men know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner can reduce the risk of HIV infection. Sixty-five percent of women and 78 percent of men know that abstaining from sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV infection.

Currently married women and those who are unmarried and have never had sexual intercourse are least likely to know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner reduces the risk of HIV transmission (46 percent each). Women who have never been married but have had sexual intercourse are most likely to know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner reduces the risk of HIV transmission (63 percent). A similar pattern is seen for men, with men who are unmarried and have never had sexual intercourse least likely to be aware that using condoms and limiting sexually intercourse to one HIV-negative partner reduces the risk of HIV transmission (61 percent). On the other hand, men who have never been married but have had sexual intercourse are most likely to be aware of these prevention methods (77 percent).

Overall, women in urban areas are more likely to be knowledgeable about HIV prevention methods than their counterparts in rural areas. The same pattern is seen for men, with the exception of one prevention method—abstaining from sexual intercourse—for which the level of knowledge is the same for men in urban and rural areas (78 percent).

Knowledge of HIV prevention varies by zone, and is highest in South South and South East. Educational attainment is positively associated with increased awareness of HIV prevention methods.

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is HIV-negative and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-24	52.0	66.3	46.6	64.4	12,626	69.7	80.2	65.9	75.1	4,910
15-19	48.3	63.2	42.9	61.6	6,493	64.6	75.5	60.6	71.9	2,532
20-24	55.9	69.5	50.6	67.3	6,133	75.0	85.3	71.5	78.5	2,378
25-29	57.1	70.2	52.2	66.0	6,309	77.3	84.7	72.9	78.9	2,459
30-39	54.9	70.3	50.0	67.0	8,546	74.5	85.2	70.8	80.0	3,852
40-49	47.9	65.4	43.5	63.6	5,904	69.5	83.5	66.2	78.8	2,587
Marital status										
Never married	60.1	71.5	53.9	67.6	8,398	73.2	82.0	68.9	76.8	6,551
Ever had sex	70.0	77.6	63.2	69.7	3,718	81.5	87.1	76.9	78.4	3,186
Never had sex	52.3	66.7	46.4	66.0	4,680	65.3	77.2	61.4	75.3	3,365
Married/living together	50.2	66.4	45.6	64.1	23,578	71.7	84.1	68.4	79.1	7,018
Divorced/separated/widowed	57.1	72.3	52.8	69.8	1,409	70.1	79.3	63.9	70.8	238
Residence										
Urban	63.2	74.5	56.9	68.8	11,934	77.7	86.9	73.3	77.9	5,215
Rural	47.3	64.3	43.1	63.2	21,451	69.1	80.7	65.7	77.8	8,593
Zone										
North Central	48.3	62.1	45.4	55.7	4,748	74.3	80.5	69.6	74.2	2,065
North East	38.6	62.3	34.7	70.1	4,262	71.7	82.1	68.6	82.5	1,645
North West	46.4	66.2	43.0	66.8	8,022	65.5	80.3	63.0	81.8	3,237
South East	60.9	77.8	55.1	78.7	4,091	76.0	87.6	72.4	83.0	1,448
South South	64.6	73.2	59.8	70.2	5,473	77.6	88.6	74.9	83.1	2,437
South West	58.9	67.3	50.2	54.7	6,789	72.8	81.5	66.9	66.7	2,977
Education										
No education	34.4	55.3	31.0	56.6	11,942	51.9	68.8	49.3	69.6	2,597
Primary	55.3	70.0	50.3	67.3	6,566	67.8	81.3	64.5	78.9	2,761
Secondary	65.4	76.1	59.1	71.1	11,904	79.0	86.9	74.6	80.1	6,470
More than secondary	72.6	81.2	66.7	71.6	2,974	83.7	91.3	80.0	79.8	1,979
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	31.3	53.2	27.8	55.1	6,194	57.1	72.3	54.3	71.4	2,275
Second	42.4	62.1	38.5	60.8	6,234	67.8	79.6	64.4	77.5	2,332
Middle	55.4	69.2	50.5	68.6	6,341	73.4	84.2	69.6	81.5	2,570
Fourth	64.5	75.2	58.7	71.0	6,938	79.9	87.8	76.0	81.9	3,163
Highest	66.6	76.9	60.2	69.0	7,678	77.8	87.2	73.2	75.9	3,468
Total 15-49	53.0	67.9	48.0	65.2	33,385	72.4	83.0	68.6	77.9	3,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	61.3	78.8	58.3	74.5	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	71.2	82.6	67.5	77.5	5,486

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

13.2.3 Rejection of Misconceptions about HIV and AIDS

As part of the effort to assess HIV and AIDS knowledge, the 2008 NDHS obtained information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, supernatural means, or from sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS.

Tables 13.3.1 and 13.3.2 show the proportion of women and men age 15-49 who know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Sixty-six percent of women and 78 percent of men agree that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. With respect to misconceptions about methods of HIV transmission, 56 percent of women and 61 percent of men believe HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquitoes. Fifty-three percent of women and 66 percent of men believe HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Sixty-four percent of women and 74 percent of men believe a person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.

Table 13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about HIV transmission and prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of women who say that:						
Background characteristic	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS[2]	Number of women
Age							
15-24	63.5	55.1	52.1	63.5	33.4	22.2	12,626
15-19	60.2	52.8	49.6	59.7	30.8	19.7	6,493
20-24	67.1	57.5	54.7	67.5	36.2	24.8	6,133
25-29	68.6	58.8	55.3	66.7	37.9	26.6	6,309
30-39	67.8	57.7	53.3	65.1	36.0	24.6	8,546
40-49	63.0	52.5	49.8	59.4	31.3	20.7	5,904
Marital status							
Never married	72.8	64.9	60.5	74.4	42.2	28.2	8,398
Ever had sex	80.2	68.1	63.6	81.0	46.5	33.2	3,718
Never had sex	67.0	62.3	58.0	69.1	38.8	24.2	4,680
Married/living together	62.8	52.8	49.9	59.8	32.0	21.7	23,578
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.3	56.4	50.4	67.1	32.5	23.6	1,409
Residence							
Urban	79.1	70.5	66.2	77.9	49.4	33.2	11,934
Rural	57.9	47.9	45.1	56.0	26.3	17.9	21,451
Zone							
North Central	56.2	50.0	45.9	56.6	30.0	22.0	4,748
North East	53.8	44.4	43.8	53.8	24.4	14.4	4,262
North West	59.7	48.9	44.4	53.4	28.8	20.7	8,022
South East	69.3	70.0	63.9	81.1	42.1	30.9	4,091
South South	73.1	58.3	49.2	72.8	35.4	26.0	5,473
South West	77.7	65.6	68.4	69.8	45.9	26.5	6,789
Education							
No education	47.7	39.9	37.7	44.3	20.8	12.6	11,942
Primary	64.8	52.4	51.0	61.5	30.2	20.9	6,566
Secondary	77.5	66.8	62.2	77.4	43.0	29.9	11,904
More than secondary	90.3	85.3	77.6	93.0	65.5	46.3	2,974
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	43.0	36.2	32.8	40.8	16.3	9.5	6,194
Second	54.5	43.9	42.1	51.7	23.2	14.7	6,234
Middle	64.3	52.5	51.0	62.1	30.4	21.5	6,341
Fourth	75.9	64.6	61.4	73.5	42.2	30.5	6,938
Highest	84.2	76.9	70.5	84.9	55.1	36.8	7,678
Total 15-49	65.5	56.0	52.6	63.8	34.6	23.4	33,385

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative and faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention.

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of men who say that:						
Background characteristic	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS[2]	Number of men
Age							
15-24	74.2	57.2	62.1	70.0	40.3	32.6	4,910
15-19	68.6	52.7	57.9	64.7	35.9	28.2	2,532
20-24	80.3	62.1	66.5	75.6	45.0	37.2	2,378
25-29	80.6	63.5	69.0	78.6	47.8	40.2	2,459
30-39	81.3	63.3	67.6	75.0	47.5	38.4	3,852
40-49	79.7	62.2	65.6	73.1	46.6	36.7	2,587
Marital status							
Never married	78.2	61.9	66.0	74.8	45.6	37.1	6,551
Ever had sex	84.7	67.1	70.9	81.2	49.9	41.0	3,186
Never had sex	72.0	57.0	61.3	68.8	41.5	33.4	3,365
Married/living together	78.6	60.4	65.3	72.4	44.4	35.9	7,018
Divorced/separated/widowed	76.0	52.3	60.5	70.1	36.8	27.3	238
Residence							
Urban	87.5	72.0	74.1	83.4	56.9	45.4	5,215
Rural	72.9	54.3	60.3	67.5	37.6	30.8	8,593
Zone							
North Central	73.3	55.4	59.2	69.2	37.6	32.5	2,065
North East	70.7	49.9	64.8	64.5	37.5	32.4	1,645
North West	76.4	59.5	66.1	69.8	45.2	37.7	3,237
South East	81.1	68.5	64.1	78.9	48.5	39.6	1,448
South South	80.1	62.8	62.0	78.3	43.6	37.0	2,437
South West	85.5	67.4	73.1	78.9	52.8	37.3	2,977
Education							
No education	57.8	40.5	48.4	51.6	24.9	18.4	2,597
Primary	73.8	51.2	59.3	67.4	34.5	27.5	2,761
Secondary	83.7	65.7	69.7	79.1	49.2	40.1	6,470
More than secondary	94.2	86.0	82.9	92.5	71.4	59.6	1,979
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	60.0	41.5	52.0	54.2	25.1	19.6	2,275
Second	71.3	50.3	58.5	64.5	34.0	27.9	2,332
Middle	78.4	58.7	62.7	72.7	42.1	35.4	2,570
Fourth	83.5	66.3	69.9	79.1	50.5	42.5	3,163
Highest	90.5	77.8	77.1	87.7	62.1	47.9	3,468
Total 15-49	78.4	61.0	65.5	73.5	44.9	36.3	13,808
50-59	72.7	54.6	59.2	66.7	39.8	29.7	1,678
Total men 15-59	77.8	60.3	64.8	72.8	44.3	35.6	15,486

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention.

Two composite measures of HIV and AIDS knowledge are included in Tables 13.3.1 and 13.3.2. The first measure indicates that 35 percent of women and 45 percent of men know that the two most common misconceptions about HIV and AIDS (i.e., HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by supernatural means) are incorrect, and they are also aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. The second measure shows that 23 percent of women and 36 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS: 1) they know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner are HIV prevention methods; 2) they are aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and 3) they reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV and AIDS, that HIV and AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by supernatural means.

Respondents in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS. The level of comprehensive knowledge is highest in the South East (31 percent for women and 40 percent for men). The proportion with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS rises with increasing level of education and wealth quintile among both women and men.

13.3 Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission

Increasing the level of knowledge about HIV transmission from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission by using anti-retrovirals prior to delivery is critical to reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked if HIV can be transmitted from a mother to a child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Table 13.4 shows that 52 percent of women and 59 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding. This is an increase from the 2003 NDHS in which 46 percent of women and 56 percent of men reported that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding. Although knowledge about mother-to-child transmission has increased, knowledge about how this risk can be reduced is still limited; 28 percent of women and 39 percent of men know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs. Twenty-six percent of women and 33 percent of men are aware that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs.

Knowledge of MTCT increases with level of education and wealth quintile, and it is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of men
Age								
15-24	47.1	25.4	23.2	12,626	55.2	34.7	29.3	4,910
15-19	41.7	21.1	19.2	6,493	48.7	29.1	24.0	2,532
20-24	52.8	30.0	27.5	6,133	62.1	40.7	34.9	2,378
25-29	56.7	32.5	30.2	6,309	60.9	42.4	36.0	2,459
30-39	56.3	31.6	28.9	8,546	61.4	40.8	34.3	3,852
40-49	51.9	24.7	22.8	5,904	61.2	39.5	33.4	2,587
Marital status								
Never married	55.2	30.8	28.3	8,398	58.0	38.6	32.7	6,551
Ever had sex	64.8	38.1	35.4	3,718	67.6	43.0	37.5	3,186
Never had sex	47.6	25.1	22.6	4,680	48.9	34.5	28.2	3,365
Married/living together	50.6	27.2	25.1	23,578	60.1	38.7	32.6	7,018
Divorced/separated/ widowed	58.9	28.7	26.5	1,409	61.3	39.1	32.6	238
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	51.5	28.6	26.1	3,494	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	52.2	28.2	25.9	29,891	na	na	na	na
Residence								
Urban	65.3	40.8	37.2	11,934	63.2	45.8	38.1	5,215
Rural	44.8	21.2	19.7	21,451	56.6	34.4	29.4	8,593
Zone								
North Central	50.1	30.8	29.1	4,748	66.1	36.2	33.1	2,065
North East	40.4	28.9	26.2	4,262	52.1	51.6	40.9	1,645
North West	33.6	22.0	19.1	8,022	48.3	39.9	33.3	3,237
South East	70.1	26.9	25.0	4,091	67.4	38.2	35.0	1,448
South South	58.7	35.2	32.8	5,473	67.2	36.2	30.1	2,437
South West	66.6	28.4	26.6	6,789	59.1	34.2	28.1	2,977
Education								
No education	29.7	15.2	13.5	11,942	36.5	23.6	19.2	2,597
Primary	56.8	24.9	22.7	6,566	57.9	30.4	26.2	2,761
Secondary	64.9	34.8	32.5	11,904	64.5	40.6	34.5	6,470
More than secondary	80.5	61.7	56.8	2,974	72.6	63.7	53.3	1,979
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	28.4	13.1	12.0	6,194	44.9	26.9	22.1	2,275
Second	37.5	18.4	16.9	6,234	54.2	34.0	28.6	2,332
Middle	53.4	24.3	22.4	6,341	58.8	37.4	32.0	2,570
Fourth	62.9	33.0	30.2	6,938	64.5	40.1	34.9	3,163
Highest	72.3	47.3	43.6	7,678	66.9	49.1	40.8	3,468
Total 15-49	52.1	28.2	25.9	33,385	59.1	38.7	32.7	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	53.9	31.4	27.4	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	58.5	37.9	32.1	15,486

na = Not applicable

13.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

HIV and AIDS have generated fear, anxiety, and prejudice against people living with HIV and AIDS. There is widespread stigma and discrimination regarding people who are HIV-positive. These societal attitudes can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested for HIV and their adherence to anti-retroviral therapy. Reducing stigma and discrimination is therefore an important factor in prevention, management, and control of the HIV epidemic.

In the 2008 NDHS, women and men who had heard of HIV and AIDS were asked a number of questions to assess the level of stigma associated with HIV and AIDS. Tables 13.5.1 and 13.5.2 present these results for women and men age 15-49, respectively.

Tables 13.5.1 and 13.5.2 show that more males (74 percent) than females (60 percent) are willing to take care of a family member with HIV at home. This represents a substantial increase in the levels observed in the 2003 NDHS (44 percent of women and 40 percent of men, respectively).

Slightly more than a third (37 percent) of the women and less than half (48 percent) of the men said that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. In 2003, only 20 percent of women and 28 percent of men said they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV. About half (49 percent) of women and more than half of men (58 percent) think that a female teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching.

Sixty percent of women and two-thirds of men (66 percent) indicated that they would not want to keep secret the fact that a family member was infected with HIV. Overall, 13 percent of women and 22 percent of men expressed accepting attitudes regarding all four situations, i.e., they would care for a family member with HIV or AIDS in their own home, they would buy fresh food from a shopkeeper with HIV, they would allow an HIV-positive teacher to continue teaching, and they would not want to keep secret the HIV-positive status of a family member.

Accepting attitudes are generally more common among respondents in urban areas than those in rural areas. Similarly, it is more common among respondents in the highest wealth quintile. The proportion of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four stigma indicators is highest for women in the North Central (17 percent) and highest for men in the South East (26 percent).

Table 13.5.1 Accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV or AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Are willing to care for a family member with HIV in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher with HIV who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age						
15-24	60.4	35.8	50.2	57.2	12.1	10,999
15-19	58.4	32.7	48.2	55.7	10.3	5,536
20-24	62.4	39.0	52.1	58.6	13.9	5,463
25-29	61.2	39.0	51.2	59.0	13.5	5,665
30-39	60.9	37.1	49.0	61.6	13.7	7,641
40-49	58.5	34.5	46.2	64.7	12.4	5,149
Marital status						
Never married	66.0	43.6	57.7	54.7	14.7	7,799
Ever had sex	69.5	47.5	59.6	54.1	16.0	3,588
Never had sex	63.0	40.3	56.2	55.2	13.7	4,211
Married/living together	58.1	33.9	46.1	61.9	12.0	20,367
Divorced/separated/widowed	62.6	35.2	50.3	61.9	13.1	1,287
Residence						
Urban	66.5	47.4	59.3	55.7	16.7	11,374
Rural	56.5	29.7	43.1	62.7	10.4	18,079
Zone						
North Central	78.7	37.2	59.3	60.2	17.2	3,602
North East	65.1	25.9	46.5	66.2	13.3	3,469
North West	50.7	35.2	44.9	63.5	14.0	7,040
South East	65.1	38.5	49.1	60.6	12.7	3,971
South South	63.9	45.2	56.3	47.4	11.0	5,033
South West	52.3	35.3	44.9	62.1	10.3	6,339
Education						
No education	49.8	24.4	37.2	64.8	8.2	9,149
Primary	58.3	28.9	43.2	62.7	10.5	5,925
Secondary	65.6	41.9	54.9	56.7	14.3	11,426
More than secondary	76.9	68.8	78.3	52.5	26.1	2,954
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	52.4	20.5	32.4	62.4	6.8	4,674
Second	53.5	25.7	40.8	63.4	8.6	5,095
Middle	60.0	31.5	47.7	64.8	12.5	5,633
Fourth	60.9	41.0	53.3	59.7	14.6	6,553
Highest	69.7	53.7	63.5	52.8	18.1	7,498
Total 15-49	60.4	36.5	49.4	60.0	12.8	29,453

Table 13.5.2 Accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV or AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who: Are willing to care for a family member with HIV in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher with HIV who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age						
15-24	71.4	44.4	54.6	59.4	17.4	4,489
15-19	68.5	39.5	50.5	57.0	15.0	2,236
20-24	74.3	49.2	58.7	61.9	19.7	2,254
25-29	74.0	53.0	60.2	65.2	23.5	2,326
30-39	74.6	49.5	58.8	69.7	24.7	3,649
40-49	75.7	49.7	58.2	71.0	24.9	2,442
Marital status						
Never married	73.1	50.0	59.4	61.5	21.3	6,118
Ever had sex	75.1	51.6	62.2	65.5	24.3	3,122
Never had sex	71.1	48.4	56.6	57.3	18.2	2,996
Married/living together	74.2	46.8	55.7	69.2	22.4	6,568
Divorced/separated/widowed	69.8	48.9	56.6	69.3	26.7	219
Residence						
Urban	76.8	58.5	66.1	64.3	26.9	5,104
Rural	71.5	41.7	51.8	66.4	18.7	7,802
Zone						
North Central	85.8	41.3	51.7	75.3	25.0	1,872
North East	81.9	45.8	50.2	57.1	19.5	1,445
North West	70.9	52.8	62.4	62.1	19.1	2,941
South East	80.4	52.3	64.3	62.9	26.3	1,395
South South	64.8	47.5	59.6	68.2	21.9	2,342
South West	68.2	48.6	54.8	66.1	22.1	2,910
Education						
No education	74.0	31.4	40.7	59.8	11.0	2,097
Primary	68.6	35.3	47.6	65.8	14.9	2,552
Secondary	73.0	50.2	59.2	66.5	22.5	6,283
More than secondary	81.7	77.6	82.7	68.4	41.2	1,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	72.3	30.6	41.4	63.1	11.7	1,899
Second	75.5	38.9	48.4	64.5	15.9	2,097
Middle	72.3	47.1	55.8	66.8	21.3	2,409
Fourth	68.4	50.6	59.6	66.9	23.1	3,070
Highest	78.7	62.9	71.1	65.6	30.8	3,430
Total 15-49	73.6	48.4	57.5	65.6	22.0	12,905
50-59	73.1	43.6	53.8	74.6	21.9	1,527
Total men 15-59	73.5	47.9	57.1	66.5	22.0	14,433

13.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS NEGOTIATING SAFER SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBANDS

The high levels of HIV transmission through sexual intercourse make negotiating safer sex indispensable. This is especially the case in marital unions where women's status is compromised by societal expectations, thereby increasing their vulnerability to HIV transmission.

Table 13.6 shows that 81 percent of women and 87 percent of men in Nigeria believe that if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him. A lower proportion of women and men believe it would be justified for women to ask their husband or partner to use a condom (70 and 84 percent, respectively). Overall, 86 percent of women and 92 percent of men believe that a wife is justified in taking some action to protect herself from HIV either by refusing to have sexual intercourse or by requesting that her husband or partner use a condom.

People living in rural areas have less favourable attitudes towards a wife refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband or asking him to use a condom if he has a sexually transmitted disease. Eighty-four percent of women in rural areas have a favourable attitude, compared with 89 percent in urban areas. Among men, the comparable figures are 90 percent in rural areas and 95 percent in urban areas. Regarding education, the lowest proportions in agreement that a wife can negotiate safer sex with her husband are seen among women and men who have no education (82 and 84 percent, respectively).

Table 13.6 Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of women who think that a wife is justified in				Percentage of men who think that a wife is justified in:			
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of men
Age								
15-24	76.6	66.9	81.8	12,626	83.7	80.4	88.8	4,910
15-19	72.2	61.9	77.1	6,493	81.0	75.9	85.3	2,532
20-24	81.3	72.2	86.8	6,133	86.6	85.2	92.6	2,378
25-29	83.6	73.2	88.5	6,309	87.4	86.1	93.5	2,459
30-39	83.9	71.6	88.4	8,546	88.9	86.2	94.0	3,852
40-49	83.3	67.9	87.3	5,904	87.7	82.8	92.9	2,587
Marital status								
Never married	74.9	70.2	81.4	8,398	85.0	82.8	90.5	6,551
Ever had sex	82.0	81.3	89.9	3,718	88.2	88.7	95.0	3,186
Never had sex	69.3	61.4	74.7	4,680	81.9	77.2	86.3	3,365
Married/living together	82.9	69.1	87.1	23,578	88.1	84.1	93.1	7,018
Divorced/separated/widowed	84.5	71.4	89.1	1,409	84.1	83.3	92.6	238
Residence								
Urban	82.2	78.7	89.2	11,934	87.2	87.8	94.8	5,215
Rural	80.3	64.3	83.8	21,451	86.2	80.9	90.1	8,593
Zone								
North Central	79.9	68.0	83.8	4,748	89.6	81.7	92.7	2,065
North East	79.3	60.1	84.0	4,262	85.3	82.3	90.0	1,645
North West	83.8	64.6	85.6	8,022	83.9	79.7	86.8	3,237
South East	71.5	59.2	78.9	4,091	88.8	81.7	94.3	1,448
South South	80.4	75.8	86.3	5,473	91.1	89.9	96.8	2,437
South West	85.7	83.2	91.9	6,789	83.3	85.0	92.5	2,977
Education								
No education	79.2	57.9	82.0	11,942	79.4	71.1	83.5	2,597
Primary	82.6	70.0	86.7	6,566	86.7	81.8	92.2	2,761
Secondary	81.0	76.7	87.0	11,904	88.2	86.4	93.7	6,470
More than secondary	84.6	85.7	93.1	2,974	90.6	92.4	96.4	1,979
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.2	52.2	80.1	6,194	80.5	72.4	84.8	2,275
Second	79.8	62.0	82.9	6,234	86.2	80.5	89.9	2,332
Middle	80.6	69.6	84.6	6,341	88.3	84.0	91.7	2,570
Fourth	83.0	77.5	88.7	6,938	88.1	86.7	93.3	3,163
Highest	83.5	82.1	90.8	7,678	88.1	89.5	96.6	3,468
Total 15-49	81.0	69.5	85.7	33,385	86.6	83.5	91.9	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	87.0	77.0	90.6	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	86.6	82.8	91.7	15,486

na = Not applicable

13.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONDOM EDUCATION FOR YOUTH

Condom use is one of the most effective strategies for combating the spread of HIV. However, educating youth about condoms is sometimes controversial, with some people believing it promotes early sexual initiation. To gauge attitudes towards condom education for youth, the 2008 NDHS asked respondents if they thought that young people age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid HIV infection. Because the table focuses on adult opinions, results are tabulated for respondents age 18-49.

Table 13.7 shows that less than a third of women (32 percent) and less than half of men (47 percent) support teaching young people age 12-14 about condoms for HIV prevention. Among women, support for condom education for youths is lowest in the North East (21 percent) and highest among women living in the South West (41 percent). Among men it is lowest in the North West (29 percent) and highest in the South South (61 percent). The proportion of men and women who support condom education for youth increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 13.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid HIV infection, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

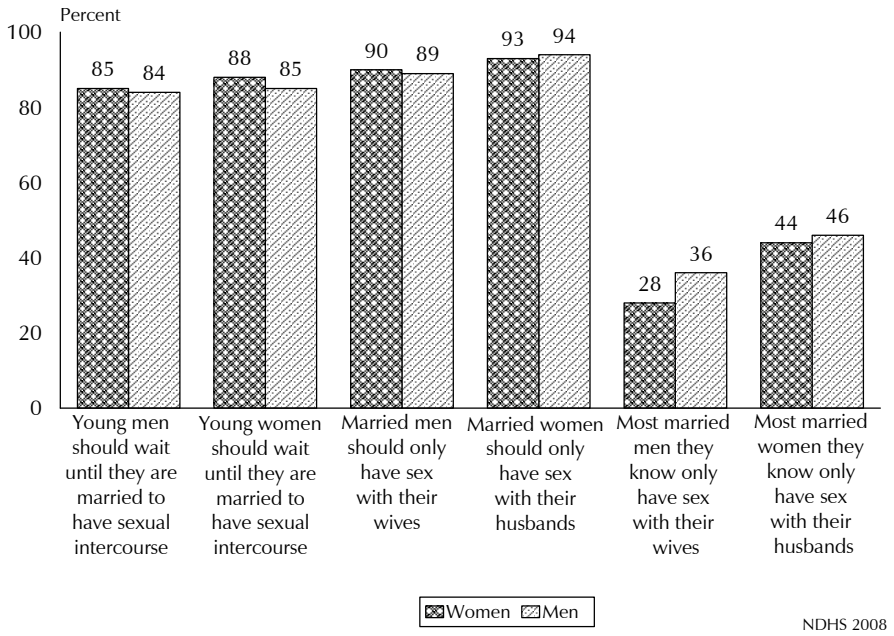
Background characteristic	Women age 18-49		Men age 18-49	
	Percentage who agree	Number of women	Percentage who agree	Number of men
Age				
18-24	34.0	8,731	49.6	3,378
18-19	32.4	2,597	44.5	1,000
20-24	34.7	6,133	51.7	2,378
25-29	33.6	6,309	50.9	2,459
30-39	31.7	8,546	45.5	3,852
40-49	28.1	5,904	40.9	2,587
Marital status				
Never married	44.0	5,349	51.9	5,024
Married or living together	29.0	22,746	43.0	7,013
Divorced/separated/widowed	35.9	1,395	48.1	238
Residence				
Urban	37.8	10,577	50.2	4,674
Rural	28.8	18,913	44.6	7,602
Zone				
North Central	32.9	4,195	56.4	1,803
North East	21.1	3,749	44.8	1,475
North West	23.6	7,234	28.6	2,914
South East	34.9	3,570	50.2	1,276
South South	39.2	4,791	60.6	2,136
South West	41.2	5,951	48.5	2,671
Education				
No education	19.1	11,052	27.2	2,394
Primary	33.6	5,966	41.1	2,458
Secondary	41.7	9,515	54.1	5,452
More than secondary	46.6	2,957	57.2	1,972
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	19.9	5,505	35.8	2,034
Second	23.7	5,519	42.4	2,057
Middle	33.2	5,566	48.5	2,242
Fourth	39.3	6,105	50.6	2,800
Highest	41.2	6,794	52.0	3,142
Total 18-49	32.1	29,489	46.8	12,276
50-59	na	na	35.8	1,678
Total men 18-59	na	na	45.4	13,954

na = Not applicable

13.7 Perceptions and Beliefs about Abstinence and Faithfulness

Both male and female respondents age 15-49 were asked questions on their perceptions and beliefs about abstinence and faithfulness. Figure 13.1 shows that men and women are of the view that young people of both sexes should wait until they are married before they have sexual intercourse. A lower proportion of men (89 percent) believe that married men should only have sex with their wives, while a higher proportion of men (94 percent) think that married women should only have sex with their husbands. However, only 28 percent of women and 36 percent of men think that most married men they know only have sex with their wives. Less than half of the women (44 percent) and men (46 percent) think that married women only have sex with their husbands.

Figure 13.1 **Perception and Beliefs about Abstinence and Faithfulness**



13.8 Higher-Risk Sex

Given that most HIV in Nigeria is transmitted through heterosexual contact, information on multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of the epidemic. The 2008 NDHS included questions on respondents' sexual partners during the past 12 months and during their lifetime.

Respondents were also asked detailed questions about their sexual behaviour, including the number of partners they had in the 12 months preceding the survey, and whether they had sexual intercourse with someone who was neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner (i.e., a higher-risk sexual partner). Women and men were also asked about condom use. The results are shown in Tables 13.8.1 and 13.8.2 for women and men age 15-49.

Table 13.8.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among women who had more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and among women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, the mean number of sexual partners during lifetime, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	All women			Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person	Number	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number
Age												
15-24	1.2	17.1	12,626	2.1	28.8	7,469	29.0	156	35.5	2,154	1.4	8,110
15-19	1.0	13.9	6,493	2.3	33.3	2,708	24.8	63	28.6	903	1.3	2,945
20-24	1.5	20.4	6,133	2.0	26.3	4,761	31.8	93	40.5	1,251	1.5	5,164
25-29	1.4	10.4	6,309	1.6	11.9	5,503	27.0	88	38.4	657	1.6	5,895
30-39	0.8	4.2	8,546	0.9	4.7	7,601	15.5	66	25.7	361	1.7	8,241
40-49	0.6	2.9	5,904	0.7	3.5	4,876	(0.0)	36	4.5	172	1.6	5,728
Marital status												
Never married	2.1	34.0	8,397	5.8	95.8	2,981	38.8	173	36.9	2,856	1.9	3,610
Married or living together	0.6	0.6	23,579	0.6	0.6	21,886	5.0	132	11.8	136	1.5	23,012
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.0	25.0	1,409	7.2	60.7	581	(14.1)	42	13.3	353	2.1	1,352
Residence												
Urban	1.2	13.2	11,934	1.6	18.3	8,615	32.4	139	43.0	1,574	1.7	9,418
Rural	1.0	8.3	21,451	1.2	10.5	16,834	16.5	207	24.9	1,771	1.5	18,556
Zone												
North Central	1.7	8.8	4,748	2.5	12.8	3,287	7.8	82	25.8	420	1.4	3,845
North East	0.7	3.1	4,262	0.8	3.7	3,598	(7.9)	29	19.1	131	1.4	3,818
North West	0.3	0.7	8,022	0.3	0.8	7,054	*	22	(23.8)	54	1.2	7,246
South East	1.0	13.1	4,091	1.7	21.9	2,446	(31.1)	42	40.7	535	1.7	3,010
South South	2.2	24.9	5,473	2.9	32.7	4,166	35.2	122	30.9	1,361	2.3	4,582
South West	0.7	12.4	6,789	1.0	17.2	4,897	(22.8)	49	39.5	844	1.7	5,473
Education												
No education	0.4	1.1	11,942	0.5	1.2	10,530	1.8	54	4.2	126	1.3	11,363
Primary	1.2	6.2	6,566	1.5	8.0	5,097	5.4	78	13.0	406	1.6	5,813
Secondary	1.3	18.0	11,904	2.0	28.4	7,528	32.8	153	34.1	2,138	1.8	8,283
More than secondary	2.1	22.7	2,974	2.7	29.4	2,294	39.2	61	49.0	675	2.1	2,517
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.9	3.6	6,194	1.0	4.2	5,319	4.4	55	7.4	223	1.4	5,715
Second	0.8	5.6	6,234	1.0	7.0	5,027	9.1	49	19.1	351	1.4	5,511
Middle	0.9	9.9	6,341	1.2	13.7	4,576	22.3	56	26.6	627	1.6	5,254
Fourth	1.3	14.9	6,938	1.9	20.7	4,994	27.5	93	36.4	1,032	1.7	5,559
Highest	1.2	14.5	7,678	1.7	20.1	5,532	36.8	93	44.2	1,112	1.9	5,935
Total 15-49	1.0	10.0	33,385	1.4	13.1	25,448	22.9	346	33.4	3,345	1.6	27,974

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

Table 13.8.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual ntercourse in the past 12 months; among men who had more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and among men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, the mean number of sexual partners during lifetime, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	All men			Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months		Men who ever had sexual intercourse	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person	Number	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number
Age												
15-24	5.8	27.0	4,910	17.1	79.2	1,674	56.4	286	49.4	1,326	3.1	1,973
15-19	2.4	15.7	2,532	14.5	94.5	422	61.3	61	36.3	398	2.3	550
20-24	9.4	39.0	2,378	17.9	74.1	1,252	55.0	225	55.1	928	3.4	1,422
25-29	12.5	34.8	2,459	16.8	46.7	1,833	47.8	308	60.7	856	4.3	1,971
30-39	11.7	18.5	3,852	13.0	20.5	3,482	24.1	452	58.5	712	4.7	3,486
40-49	12.6	8.1	2,587	13.8	8.8	2,373	11.5	326	46.5	210	4.7	2,344
Marital status												
Never married	8.3	37.2	6,549	21.6	96.5	2,522	64.9	544	56.2	2,434	4.3	3,036
Married or living together	11.3	8.1	7,021	11.9	8.5	6,691	11.7	795	49.0	570	4.2	6,518
Divorced/separated/widowed	14.4	41.7	238	23.1	66.7	149	(26.0)	34	43.8	99	5.6	220
Residence												
Urban	9.8	27.4	5,215	14.7	41.1	3,479	48.0	511	66.0	1,428	4.6	3,583
Rural	10.0	19.5	8,593	14.6	28.5	5,883	24.3	861	44.6	1,676	4.1	6,191
Zone												
North Central	12.3	23.9	2,065	18.9	36.6	1,345	18.5	254	39.7	493	3.7	1,415
North East	5.6	8.9	1,645	8.2	13.0	1,128	15.3	93	32.8	146	2.9	1,193
North West	4.3	3.0	3,237	7.0	5.0	1,971	6.0	138	51.6	98	1.8	2,044
South East	5.0	25.3	1,448	8.0	40.4	907	53.5	73	64.4	366	3.6	1,012
South South	18.4	41.4	2,437	25.3	56.9	1,774	38.3	448	50.8	1,009	8.3	1,828
South West	12.3	33.3	2,977	16.4	44.3	2,237	47.8	367	65.2	992	4.6	2,281
Education												
No education	6.4	3.6	2,597	8.7	4.9	1,907	4.2	167	13.2	93	2.3	1,975
Primary	9.0	15.0	2,761	12.5	20.9	1,980	18.1	248	37.9	413	4.0	2,064
Secondary	10.7	29.9	6,470	17.7	49.1	3,932	36.7	694	53.2	1,932	4.9	4,159
More than secondary	13.3	33.6	1,979	17.1	43.2	1,542	56.1	264	74.1	666	5.4	1,577
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.8	10.7	2,275	10.9	15.0	1,622	8.9	177	23.0	244	2.8	1,668
Second	8.4	15.1	2,332	12.2	22.1	1,598	14.6	195	33.8	352	3.4	1,673
Middle	8.9	19.5	2,570	14.2	31.1	1,611	28.0	228	47.5	501	4.0	1,757
Fourth	10.1	27.5	3,163	16.0	43.4	2,006	37.6	321	57.7	870	4.6	2,153
Highest	13.0	32.8	3,468	17.9	45.0	2,526	50.1	452	68.1	1,136	5.8	2,523
Total 15-49	9.9	22.5	13,808	14.7	33.2	9,362	33.1	1,373	54.4	3,104	4.3	9,774
50-59	12.9	5.1	1,678	14.9	5.9	1,462	4.7	217	29.8	86	4.5	1,510
Total men 15-59	10.3	20.6	15,486	14.7	29.5	10,824	29.3	1,590	53.8	3,190	4.3	11,284

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

A much larger proportion of men than women reported having two or more sexual partners. Ten percent of men reported having two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with only 1 percent of women. The proportion engaging in higher-risk sex (i.e., sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner) in the past 12 months is also higher among men than women (23 percent compared with 10 percent). Among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 15 percent of men and 1 percent of women had two or more partners, while 33 percent of men and 13 percent of women engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse during that period. On the other hand, men were more likely than women to report using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse (54 and 33 percent, respectively). On average, men have a mean of four lifetime sexual partners, compared with a mean of less than two partners for women. It is interesting to note that the mean number of lifetime sexual partners for men in the South South is eight, which is twice than the national average.

Among women who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, the proportion with two or more sexual partners is highest among women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (7 percent), women in urban areas (2 percent), women in South South (3 percent), women with more than secondary education (3 percent), and women in the fourth and the highest wealth quintile (2 percent each).

Among women who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, the proportion who engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse is highest among those age 15-19 (33 percent), never married women (96 percent), women in urban areas (18 percent), women in South South (33 percent), women with more than a secondary education (29 percent), and women in the fourth wealth quintile (21 percent).

Younger women age 15-24 are twice as likely as women age 40-49 to have had sexual intercourse with two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Likewise, younger women age 20-24 who engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse are more likely to have used a condom with their last high-risk partner. Six percent of never-married women and 7 percent of divorced, separated, or widowed women reported having two or more sexual partners, while less than 1 percent of married women reported two or more sexual partners.

For men, the highest percentages with two or more sexual partners are seen among men age 20-24 (18 percent), men who are divorced, separated, or widowed (23 percent), men who live in South South (25 percent), men with secondary education (18 percent); and men in the highest wealth quintile (18 percent).

Among men who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of respondents engaging in higher-risk sexual intercourse is highest among those age 15-19 (95 percent), never-married men (97 percent), men living in the urban areas (41 percent), men in the South South (57 percent), men with secondary education (49 percent), and men in the highest wealth quintile (45 percent).

13.9 Payment for Sex

Transactional sex involves the exchange of money, favours, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with greater risk of contracting HIV and other STIs because of compromised power relations between women and men and the tendency of those involved to have multiple sexual relationships. Male respondents in the 2008 NDHS who had sexual relations in the 12 months preceding the interview were asked if they paid anyone for sexual intercourse during that time. Further, respondents who had engaged in paid sexual intercourse were asked if they used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

Table 13.9 presents information on men age 15-49 who engaged in paid sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey and the prevalence of condom use during last paid sexual

intercourse. Two percent of men reported paying for sexual intercourse at least once during the past 12 months. Sixty-two percent of the men who engaged in paid sex reported that they used a condom the last time they paid for sex. Paid sex was most common among men age 20-24 and 25-29 (2 percent each); divorced, widowed, or separated men (4 percent); men in urban areas (2 percent); men in South South (4 percent); and men in the fourth and highest wealth quintile (2 percent each).

Condom use by men who paid for sexual intercourse is highest among men age 25-29 (75 percent), those who have never married (64 percent), and men in urban areas (73 percent).

A comparison of the 2003 and 2008 NDHS results suggests there has been a decrease in payment for sexual intercourse among men from 3 percent to 2 percent. Condom use among men who paid for sex increased from 48 percent in 2003 to 62 percent in 2008.

Table 13.9 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage who used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
Age				
15-24	1.5	4,910	50.6	73
15-19	0.8	2,532	(37.8)	20
20-24	2.2	2,378	55.4	53
25-29	2.0	2,459	74.9	49
30-39	1.5	3,852	69.8	58
40-49	0.9	2,587	*	24
Marital status				
Never married	1.9	6,549	64.3	125
Married or living together	1.0	7,021	56.8	70
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.8	238	*	9
Residence				
Urban	1.6	5,215	72.6	85
Rural	1.4	8,593	53.8	120
Zone				
North Central	1.5	2,065	(53.5)	30
North East	0.9	1,645	*	15
North West	0.5	3,237	*	16
South East	1.5	1,448	*	21
South South	4.0	2,437	65.5	98
South West	0.8	2,977	*	24
Education				
No education	0.5	2,597	*	12
Primary	1.6	2,761	(58.3)	44
Secondary	1.8	6,470	63.3	118
More than secondary	1.6	1,979	(81.9)	31
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.9	2,275	(28.8)	20
Second	1.3	2,332	(16.4)	31
Middle	1.1	2,570	(75.0)	28
Fourth	1.9	3,163	73.1	60
Highest	1.9	3,468	(77.1)	65
Total 15-49	1.5	13,808	61.6	205
50-59	0.4	1,678	*	7
Total men 15-59	1.4	15,486	61.3	212

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.

13.10 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowing one's HIV status is important for helping individuals make specific decisions about adopting safer sex practices to reduce the risk of contracting or transmitting HIV. For those who are HIV positive, knowledge of their HIV status allows them to take actions to protect their sexual partners and to access treatment services for themselves.

To assess the awareness of coverage of HIV testing services, respondents were asked whether they knew where to get an HIV test and whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said they had been tested for HIV, respondents were asked whether they had received the results of their last test. Tables 13.10.1 and 13.10.2 present the results for women and men age 15-49, respectively.

Table 13.10.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who received the results of the last HIV test taken in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test: Ever tested, and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of women
Age								
15-24	45.4	9.2	1.5	89.4	100.0	10.6	5.2	12,626
15-19	40.3	4.0	0.8	95.2	100.0	4.8	2.2	6,493
20-24	50.8	14.7	2.1	83.2	100.0	16.8	8.4	6,133
25-29	54.3	21.7	3.6	74.7	100.0	25.3	10.3	6,309
30-39	52.0	20.5	3.0	76.5	100.0	23.5	8.0	8,546
40-49	44.3	10.1	1.5	88.4	100.0	11.6	3.4	5,904
Marital status								
Never married	59.0	12.6	1.1	86.3	100.0	13.7	6.7	8,398
Ever had sex	68.6	20.9	1.8	77.2	100.0	22.8	11.1	3,718
Never had sex	51.3	6.0	0.4	93.5	100.0	6.5	3.3	4,680
Married/living together	44.5	15.3	2.7	82.1	100.0	17.9	6.5	23,578
Divorced/separated/ widowed	54.8	15.3	2.4	82.3	100.0	17.7	5.9	1,409
Residence								
Urban	66.2	24.7	3.6	71.8	100.0	28.2	10.9	11,934
Rural	38.8	9.0	1.5	89.5	100.0	10.5	4.1	21,451
Zone								
North Central	45.4	11.4	1.7	86.9	100.0	13.1	5.2	4,748
North East	28.4	4.7	1.0	94.3	100.0	5.7	2.1	4,262
North West	26.6	3.7	0.9	95.4	100.0	4.6	2.0	8,022
South East	72.2	31.9	2.8	65.3	100.0	34.7	13.8	4,091
South South	56.7	20.8	2.7	76.5	100.0	23.5	9.9	5,473
South West	68.7	20.5	4.4	75.0	100.0	25.0	8.6	6,789
Education								
No education	21.1	2.1	0.6	97.3	100.0	2.7	1.0	11,942
Primary	48.9	11.0	2.7	86.3	100.0	13.7	4.3	6,566
Secondary	66.3	20.7	3.3	76.0	100.0	24.0	9.6	11,904
More than secondary	87.3	48.2	3.8	48.0	100.0	52.0	21.7	2,974
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.9	1.5	0.3	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.6	6,194
Second	29.0	4.4	1.0	94.6	100.0	5.4	1.9	6,234
Middle	47.0	10.3	1.9	87.9	100.0	12.1	4.6	6,341
Fourth	61.9	18.2	3.3	78.5	100.0	21.5	8.6	6,938
Highest	76.1	33.8	4.2	62.0	100.0	38.0	14.8	7,678
Total 15-49	48.6	14.6	2.3	83.1	100.0	16.9	6.6	33,385

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.10.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who received the results of the last HIV test taken in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test: Ever tested, and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of men
Age								
15-24	59.3	7.4	1.0	91.6	100.0	8.4	3.9	4,910
15-19	52.0	3.8	0.7	95.6	100.0	4.4	2.2	2,532
20-24	67.1	11.3	1.4	87.3	100.0	12.7	5.6	2,378
25-29	69.0	16.7	1.5	81.8	100.0	18.2	7.9	2,459
30-39	69.5	19.3	1.7	79.0	100.0	21.0	9.1	3,852
40-49	65.7	16.2	1.3	82.5	100.0	17.5	6.3	2,587
Marital status								
Never married	65.2	11.7	1.2	87.1	100.0	12.9	5.9	6,551
Ever had sex	76.2	19.4	1.9	78.6	100.0	21.4	9.7	3,186
Never had sex	54.8	4.4	0.6	95.1	100.0	4.9	2.3	3,365
Married/living together	64.8	16.1	1.4	82.5	100.0	17.5	7.0	7,018
Divorced/separated/ widowed	67.9	17.4	3.8	78.7	100.0	21.3	8.5	238
Residence								
Urban	78.3	20.9	1.9	77.2	100.0	22.8	9.2	5,215
Rural	57.0	9.9	1.0	89.1	100.0	10.9	4.9	8,593
Zone								
North Central	66.8	13.7	1.5	84.8	100.0	15.2	7.2	2,065
North East	55.2	4.3	1.0	94.8	100.0	5.2	2.2	1,645
North West	54.0	5.1	0.7	94.2	100.0	5.8	2.5	3,237
South East	73.8	25.2	1.1	73.7	100.0	26.3	11.2	1,448
South South	71.1	20.3	1.4	78.3	100.0	21.7	10.5	2,437
South West	72.1	18.7	2.3	79.0	100.0	21.0	7.4	2,977
Education								
No education	38.7	1.4	0.4	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.6	2,597
Primary	56.7	9.7	1.1	89.2	100.0	10.8	4.3	2,761
Secondary	70.9	13.6	1.4	85.1	100.0	14.9	6.6	6,470
More than secondary	92.2	38.1	2.9	59.0	100.0	41.0	17.0	1,979
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	43.0	2.5	0.7	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.2	2,275
Second	53.0	6.3	0.7	92.9	100.0	7.1	3.8	2,332
Middle	62.4	10.2	1.3	88.6	100.0	11.4	4.7	2,570
Fourth	71.8	15.3	1.7	83.0	100.0	17.0	6.9	3,163
Highest	83.5	28.4	2.0	69.6	100.0	30.4	12.9	3,468
Total 15-49	65.1	14.0	1.4	84.6	100.0	15.4	6.5	13,808
50-59	58.1	12.6	1.1	86.3	100.0	13.7	5.1	1,678
Total men 15-59	64.3	13.9	1.3	84.8	100.0	15.2	6.4	15,486

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Overall, 49 percent of women and 65 percent of men know a place where they can get an HIV test. Younger female and male respondents (age 15-19) are somewhat less likely to know a place where they can go to be tested for HIV (40 and 52 percent, respectively). Married women (45 percent) and unmarried men who have not yet initiated sexual activity (55 percent) are also less likely to know a place to obtain an HIV test.

Knowing where to get an HIV test is more common among respondents in urban areas than those in rural areas: 66 percent of women and 78 percent of men in urban areas, compared with 39 percent of women and 57 percent of men in rural areas. Zonal patterns show that women and men in North West are the least likely to know a place to get tested for HIV (27 percent for women and 54 percent for men). Awareness of a place to obtain an HIV test increases with level of education and wealth quintile for both females and males.

Tables 13.10.1 and 13.10.2 show respondents' experience with prior HIV testing and whether respondents received their results. The majority of women (83 percent) and men (85 percent) have never been tested for HIV. Seventeen percent of women and 15 percent of men were tested for HIV at some time prior to the survey. However, among women and men who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, only 7 percent of women and 7 percent of men received their test results.

For women whose last HIV test was in the past 12 months, urban residents were more likely than rural residents to have received the test results (11 and 4 percent, respectively). The percentages for women by zone range from 2 percent in North East and North West to 14 percent in South East. For men, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test ranges from 2 percent in North East to 11 percent in South East and South South.

Table 13.11 presents information on HIV screening for pregnant women. This process is a key tool in reducing HIV transmission from mother to child. Table 13.11 shows that 24 percent of women who gave birth during the two years prior to the 2008 NDHS received HIV counselling. Sixteen percent of the women were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received the test results. Thirteen percent of the women were counselled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results of the test. Women most likely to be in the latter group were those age 25-29 (17 percent), women who live in urban areas (29 percent), women in South East (35 percent), and women who have more than a secondary education (54 percent). Three percent of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care but did not receive the results.

Table 13.11 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV counselling during antenatal care for their most recent birth, the percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care by whether they received their test results, and the percentage who were counselled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who:[2]		Percentage who were counselled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and who received results[2]	Number of women who gave birth in the past two years[3]
		Received results	Did not receive results		
Age					
15-24	16.5	10.8	2.2	8.4	3,407
15-19	11.8	5.5	1.9	4.4	957
20-24	18.3	12.9	2.3	10.0	2,450
25-29	28.5	19.6	3.9	16.7	3,147
30-39	27.1	19.2	3.3	16.2	3,598
40-49	18.7	10.4	3.8	8.6	875
Residence					
Urban	44.4	32.9	5.7	28.9	3,289
Rural	14.7	8.9	2.0	6.7	7,738
Zone					
North Central	23.3	11.3	2.5	9.5	1,478
North East	12.1	5.3	1.3	4.5	1,794
North West	7.3	3.8	1.0	3.2	3,410
South East	47.4	44.7	4.7	35.3	1,060
South South	30.7	22.3	4.2	16.9	1,462
South West	45.8	31.6	7.7	28.4	1,823
Education					
No education	6.1	2.5	0.7	2.0	5,036
Primary	22.8	12.9	3.6	10.4	2,459
Secondary	44.5	32.3	6.2	26.9	2,922
More than secondary	70.5	62.3	6.9	53.8	610
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	2,601
Second	9.5	4.7	1.2	3.5	2,494
Middle	21.2	11.8	3.0	9.5	2,085
Fourth	34.6	22.6	5.3	18.2	1,987
Highest	60.0	49.8	7.5	42.9	1,860
Total 15-49	23.5	16.0	3.1	13.3	11,027

[1] In this context, "counselled" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, 2) preventing transmission of the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus
[2] Only women who were offered the test are included here; women who were either required or asked for the test are excluded from the numerator of this measure
[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years

13.11 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Circumcision is a common practice in many parts of Nigeria for traditional, health, and other reasons and often serves as a rite of passage to adulthood. Recently, male circumcision has been shown to be associated with lower STI transmission, including HIV (WHO and UNAIDS, 2007). To examine this practice at the national level, men interviewed in the 2008 NDHS were asked whether they were circumcised. The results are presented in Table 13.12.

Overall, 98 percent of the men interviewed reported that they were circumcised. The practice is almost universal and shows little variation across age groups, location, ethnicity, zones, and educational levels.

Table 13.12 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported having been circumcised, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage circumcised	Number of men
Age		
15-24	97.7	4,910
15-19	97.5	2,532
20-24	97.8	2,378
25-29	97.8	2,459
30-39	98.3	3,852
40-49	97.8	2,587
Residence		
Urban	97.4	5,215
Rural	98.2	8,593
Zone		
North Central	97.6	2,065
North East	98.3	1,645
North West	98.2	3,237
South East	97.4	1,448
South South	97.1	2,437
South West	98.5	2,977
Ethnicity		
Ekoi	99.0	205
Fulani	98.3	744
Hausa	97.4	3,107
Ibibio	98.1	340
Igala	98.1	230
Igbo	97.9	1,999
Ijaw/Izon	98.0	621
Kanuri/Beriberi	98.6	241
Tiv	99.2	362
Yoruba	98.0	2,555
Others	97.9	3,381
Education		
No education	97.7	2,597
Primary	97.9	2,761
Secondary	97.9	6,470
More than secondary	98.0	1,979
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	98.1	2,275
Second	98.2	2,332
Middle	97.9	2,570
Fourth	97.7	3,163
Highest	97.7	3,468
Total 15-49	97.9	13,808
50-59	98.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	97.9	15,486

13.12 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

In the 2008 NDHS, respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse were asked if in the past 12 months they had experienced a disease acquired through sexual contact, or if they had experienced either of two symptoms associated with STIs: a bad-smelling abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis, or a genital sore or ulcer. Table 13.13 shows the self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms in the population for both women and men. Five percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had an STI or experiencing STI symptoms during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among women, 2 percent reported having an STI; 4 percent had a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge, and 2 percent had a genital sore or ulcer. The prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms was highest among never-married women. Women in urban areas were more likely to have had an STI or STI symptoms than those in rural areas. The prevalence of STIs or STI symptoms among women was highest in South East (8 percent) and increased with level of educational attainment.

Among men, 1 percent reported having an STI in the past 12 months; 2 percent had a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge and 1 percent had a genital sore or ulcer. Men who are divorced, separated or widowed are more likely to have an STI or STI symptoms than those who are married or are never married but sexually active. Men in rural areas are more likely to have had an STI or STI symptoms than men in urban areas. Self-reported STI prevalence was highest in North Central (6 percent).

Table 13.13 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

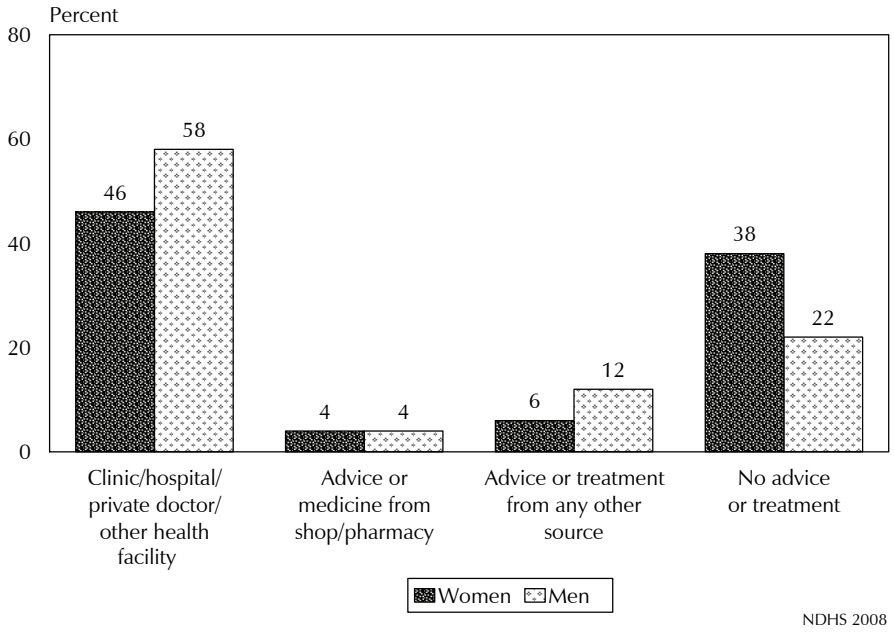
Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage who reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of women who reported:					Percentage of men who reported:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ ulcer	STI/ genital discharge / sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	2.0	4.1	2.8	5.5	8,259	2.0	3.0	1.1	4.1	2,031
15-19	1.4	3.5	2.5	4.8	3,001	1.2	3.6	1.0	4.5	559
20-24	2.4	4.5	3.0	5.9	5,258	2.3	2.7	1.1	4.0	1,472
25-29	2.3	4.1	2.7	5.5	6,060	1.7	2.5	1.2	3.3	2,070
30-39	2.1	3.9	2.3	5.1	8,481	1.2	1.8	0.8	2.6	3,759
40-49	1.8	3.2	2.0	4.2	5,900	1.1	1.6	0.7	2.1	2,579
Marital status										
Never married	2.9	5.9	3.1	7.6	3,717	1.9	2.6	1.2	3.7	3,184
Married or living together	1.9	3.5	2.3	4.7	23,573	1.1	1.8	0.8	2.5	7,016
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2.5	4.8	2.7	6.0	1,409	2.7	4.2	1.1	5.2	238
Male circumcision										
Circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	2.1	0.9	2.9	10,230
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	1.2	2.4	2.4	76
Don't know/missing	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.2	132
Residence										
Urban	2.7	4.3	2.6	5.8	9,709	1.4	1.8	0.6	2.7	3,894
Rural	1.8	3.6	2.3	4.7	18,990	1.4	2.3	1.1	3.1	6,544
Zone										
North Central	2.6	5.2	1.9	6.3	3,958	1.9	4.2	2.8	5.5	1,561
North East	1.5	4.7	3.5	6.5	3,866	1.4	2.4	1.4	3.0	1,223
North West	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.4	7,465	1.1	2.3	0.5	2.9	2,129
South East	3.9	6.2	3.3	8.1	3,128	1.4	1.3	0.3	2.2	1,095
South South	1.4	2.5	1.6	3.7	4,724	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.7	1,975
South West	1.3	3.0	1.4	3.7	5,559	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.9	2,456
Education										
No education	1.7	3.5	2.6	4.8	11,641	0.8	1.9	1.4	2.7	2,062
Primary	1.7	3.4	2.0	4.3	5,965	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.3	2,219
Secondary	2.5	4.1	2.4	5.5	8,496	1.6	2.3	0.8	3.2	4,437
More than secondary	3.3	5.6	2.6	6.9	2,597	1.7	1.0	0.4	2.1	1,720
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.4	3.8	2.6	4.9	5,831	1.1	2.4	1.5	3.2	1,768
Second	2.0	3.7	2.6	4.9	5,650	1.6	3.3	1.5	4.0	1,752
Middle	2.0	3.9	2.4	5.0	5,375	1.3	2.3	1.0	3.3	1,855
Fourth	2.2	3.8	2.4	5.3	5,736	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	2,289
Highest	2.7	4.1	2.2	5.4	6,107	1.4	1.5	0.4	2.5	2,773
Total 15-49	2.1	3.9	2.4	5.1	28,699	1.4	2.1	0.9	2.9	10,438
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.7	12,116

na = Not applicable

When women or men reported having an STI and/or STI symptoms in the past 12 months, then they were asked whether they had sought any advice or treatment. Figure 13.2 shows that 46 percent of women and 58 percent of men sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional. However, 38 percent of women and 22 percent of men sought no advice or treatment.

Figure 13.2 **Women and Men Seeking Advice or Treatment for STIs**



13.13 PREVALENCE OF MEDICAL INJECTIONS

Injection overuse in a health care setting can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens because it amplifies the effect of unsafe practices such as reuse of injection equipment. As a result, the proportion of injections given with reused injection equipment is an important indicator for programme initiatives to prevent and control the spread of HIV.

To obtain information for this indicator, respondents in the 2008 NDHS were asked if they received any injections from a health worker in the 12 months preceding the survey and, if so, whether their last injection was given with a syringe from a new, unopened package. It should be noted that medical injections can also be self-administered (e.g., insulin for diabetes); these injections were not included in the calculation.

Table 13.14 shows the reported prevalence of injections and safe injection practices. Twenty-five percent of women and 28 percent of men reported receiving an injection from a health worker during the 12 months preceding the survey. Generally, the average number of medical injections received over the 12-month period was one per person for both women and men.

Looking at the differentials, injection prevalence was highest among women age 25-29 (29 percent), urban residents (30 percent), women in South East (35 percent), women with more than secondary education (36 percent), and women in the highest wealth quintile (33 percent). Injection prevalence was highest among men age 30-39 (30 percent), men in South East (31 percent), and men with more than secondary education (31 percent). The likelihood of receiving at least one medical injection increases with wealth quintile among men.

Table 13.14 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the past 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of women	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of women receiving medical injections in the past 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of men	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of men receiving medical injections in the past 12 months
Age										
15-24	22.5	0.9	12,626	95.4	2,847	25.3	1.1	4,910	97.6	1,240
15-19	18.2	0.7	6,493	95.0	1,180	25.9	1.1	2,532	97.7	655
20-24	27.2	1.2	6,133	95.7	1,667	24.6	1.1	2,378	97.6	585
25-29	29.1	1.3	6,309	95.5	1,839	28.6	1.3	2,459	97.5	704
30-39	28.2	1.3	8,546	96.6	2,406	30.1	1.6	3,852	98.5	1,159
40-49	20.7	1.0	5,904	95.8	1,220	29.1	1.6	2,587	96.8	754
Residence										
Urban	29.7	1.3	11,934	96.3	3,542	28.2	1.4	5,215	97.6	1,471
Rural	22.2	1.0	21,451	95.5	4,769	27.8	1.4	8,593	97.8	2,386
Zone										
North Central	21.3	1.1	4,748	95.2	1,012	27.9	1.5	2,065	98.1	577
North East	21.6	0.8	4,262	92.3	921	29.0	1.3	1,645	98.5	476
North West	16.5	0.6	8,022	95.6	1,325	25.0	1.1	3,237	98.6	809
South East	34.7	1.8	4,091	96.5	1,421	30.8	1.6	1,448	98.3	446
South South	29.3	1.5	5,473	96.1	1,602	29.1	1.6	2,437	96.0	710
South West	29.9	1.2	6,789	97.4	2,030	28.2	1.4	2,977	97.3	839
Education										
No education	15.4	0.6	11,942	94.1	1,843	19.6	0.9	2,597	96.9	510
Primary	26.8	1.2	6,566	95.8	1,760	28.7	1.5	2,761	98.2	792
Secondary	30.6	1.4	11,904	96.2	3,637	30.0	1.4	6,470	97.3	1,944
More than secondary	36.0	1.8	2,974	97.6	1,071	30.9	1.7	1,979	99.1	611
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.0	0.6	6,194	93.0	929	23.3	1.0	2,275	97.8	530
Second	18.9	0.8	6,234	95.0	1,175	27.4	1.3	2,332	97.8	638
Middle	25.1	1.1	6,341	96.3	1,590	28.6	1.4	2,570	97.1	736
Fourth	29.7	1.4	6,938	96.6	2,062	28.1	1.5	3,163	98.6	890
Highest	33.3	1.5	7,678	96.4	2,554	30.7	1.6	3,468	97.3	1,063
Total 15-49	24.9	1.1	33,385	95.9	8,311	27.9	1.4	13,808	97.7	3,857
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	27.9	1.4	15,486	97.8	4,314

Note : Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist or other health worker
na = Not applicable

13.14 HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUTH

This section addresses HIV and AIDS-related knowledge among Nigerian youth age 15-24, and assesses the extent to which Nigerian youth are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.14.1 Knowledge about HIV and AIDS and Sources for Condoms

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid contracting HIV, especially young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours. Table 13.15 shows the level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS among youth and the percentage of youth who know a source where they can obtain condoms.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS is defined as knowing that condom use and having just one HIV-negative and faithful partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission—that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.

Table 13.15 shows that only 22 percent of young women and 33 percent of young men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV. The table also shows that comprehensive knowledge is higher among youths in urban areas than those in rural areas. Among both sexes, the proportion with comprehensive knowledge tends to increase with level of education and wealth quintile. Knowledge of where to obtain a condom also tends to increase with education and wealth quintile for both young women and young men.

Among young women, the level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV is highest in South East (29 percent) and lowest in North East (13 percent). Thirty-seven percent of young women know a place where they can obtain a condom. Knowledge of a source for condoms is higher among young women in urban areas than those in rural areas (54 and 27 percent, respectively). At the zonal level, young women in the South West (65 percent) are most likely to know a condom source, while those in North West (8 percent) are least likely to know where to obtain a condom.

Young men in North West have the highest level of comprehensive knowledge (36 percent), while those in North East have the lowest level of comprehensive knowledge (28 percent). Sixty-eight percent of young men know a place where they can obtain a condom. Knowledge of a source for condoms is higher among young men in urban areas than those in rural areas (81 and 60 percent, respectively). At the zonal level, young men in South West (83 percent) are most likely to know a condom source while those in North East (50 percent) are least likely to know a source for condoms.

Table 13.15 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of men
Age						
15-19	19.7	30.2	6,493	28.2	60.5	2,532
15-17	18.9	26.2	3,896	24.8	55.1	1,532
18-19	20.9	36.2	2,597	33.3	68.7	1,000
20-24	24.8	43.3	6,133	37.2	76.1	2,378
20-22	23.2	39.5	4,114	36.0	72.4	1,595
23-24	28.1	51.1	2,020	39.7	83.6	784
Marital status						
Never married	26.2	48.2	6,940	33.1	69.0	4,516
Ever had sex	30.7	69.3	2,579	36.0	89.6	1,639
Never had sex	23.5	35.8	4,362	31.5	57.3	2,877
Ever married	17.3	22.4	5,686	25.8	57.1	394
Residence						
Urban	29.8	53.8	4,529	39.7	81.0	1,847
Rural	17.9	27.0	8,097	28.2	60.2	3,064
Zone						
North Central	21.1	28.7	1,877	29.2	67.2	821
North East	12.8	17.5	1,612	27.5	49.6	554
North West	19.5	8.4	2,873	36.1	52.5	1,061
South East	28.9	51.9	1,626	35.0	67.7	571
South South	26.2	51.6	2,223	34.5	81.9	934
South West	24.3	64.8	2,416	31.1	83.2	969
Education						
No education	10.6	4.9	3,446	12.5	27.8	654
Primary	16.4	23.3	1,846	19.3	53.2	692
Secondary	27.8	51.7	6,598	36.5	77.0	3,222
More than secondary	40.9	82.7	736	60.1	90.5	342
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.4	9.3	2,192	18.3	37.8	733
Second	14.7	17.0	2,288	25.4	56.1	821
Middle	21.2	33.2	2,477	32.9	67.0	1,010
Fourth	27.5	49.0	2,869	38.4	79.5	1,284
Highest	33.7	64.2	2,801	40.5	85.3	1,063
Total	22.2	36.6	12,626	32.6	68.0	4,910

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative, faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.3.1 and 13.3.2.

[2] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

13.14.2 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Age at first sex is an important indicator of both exposure to risk of pregnancy and exposure to STIs. Young people who initiate sex at an early age are considered to be at a higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who delay initiation of sexual activity. Consistent use of condoms can also reduce these risks.

Table 13.16 shows that 16 percent of young women and 6 percent of young men age 15-24 initiated sexual activity before age 15. About half of young women (49 percent) and more than a quarter of young men (26 percent) age 18-24 had first sexual intercourse before age 18. As expected, the proportion of youth initiating sexual activity early is higher among ever-married youth than among those who have not yet married. The likelihood of early sexual debut generally decreases with increasing level of education for both young women and young men.

Table 13.16 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth

Percentage of young women and of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15-19	15.3	6,493	na	na	6.2	2,532	na	na
15-17	15.1	3,896	na	na	6.1	1,532	na	na
18-19	15.5	2,597	52.9	2,597	6.3	1,000	25.5	1,000
20-24	16.2	6,133	47.8	6,133	5.3	2,378	25.6	2,378
20-22	17.9	4,114	50.6	4,114	4.5	1,595	24.7	1,595
23-24	12.7	2,020	42.1	2,020	6.9	784	27.6	784
Marital status								
Never married	5.1	6,940	23.9	3,891	5.4	4,516	23.3	2,990
Ever married	28.7	5,687	69.8	4,839	9.5	395	42.9	388
Knows condom source[1]								
Yes	8.5	4,620	36.5	3,599	7.1	3,342	29.5	2,497
No	19.9	8,006	58.3	5,132	2.8	1,569	14.5	881
Residence								
Urban	7.8	4,529	33.6	3,172	5.0	1,847	23.0	1,305
Rural	20.2	8,097	58.3	5,559	6.2	3,064	27.2	2,073
Zone								
North Central	11.8	1,877	41.6	1,324	8.0	821	32.4	560
North East	28.4	1,612	67.5	1,099	3.0	554	21.1	385
North West	28.4	2,873	71.5	2,086	0.9	1,061	6.4	738
South East	4.9	1,626	25.7	1,104	7.1	571	24.2	399
South South	12.0	2,223	48.2	1,540	8.1	934	38.8	633
South West	5.9	2,416	31.4	1,577	7.6	969	32.1	663
Education								
No education	34.7	3,446	78.4	2,556	3.3	654	16.5	451
Primary	17.3	1,846	58.8	1,246	6.4	692	26.9	389
Secondary	7.0	6,598	34.8	4,209	6.2	3,222	27.8	2,204
More than secondary	1.6	736	14.3	719	5.0	342	21.5	334
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.0	2,192	73.5	1,502	5.6	733	22.7	492
Second	24.5	2,288	67.4	1,573	4.2	821	25.3	546
Middle	14.6	2,477	50.4	1,703	6.6	1,010	25.8	682
Fourth	9.7	2,869	39.2	2,036	5.7	1,284	28.7	921
Highest	4.5	2,801	25.4	1,917	6.2	1,063	23.7	737
Total	15.7	12,626	49.3	8,731	5.7	4,910	25.6	3,378

na = Not applicable
[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered a source for condoms.

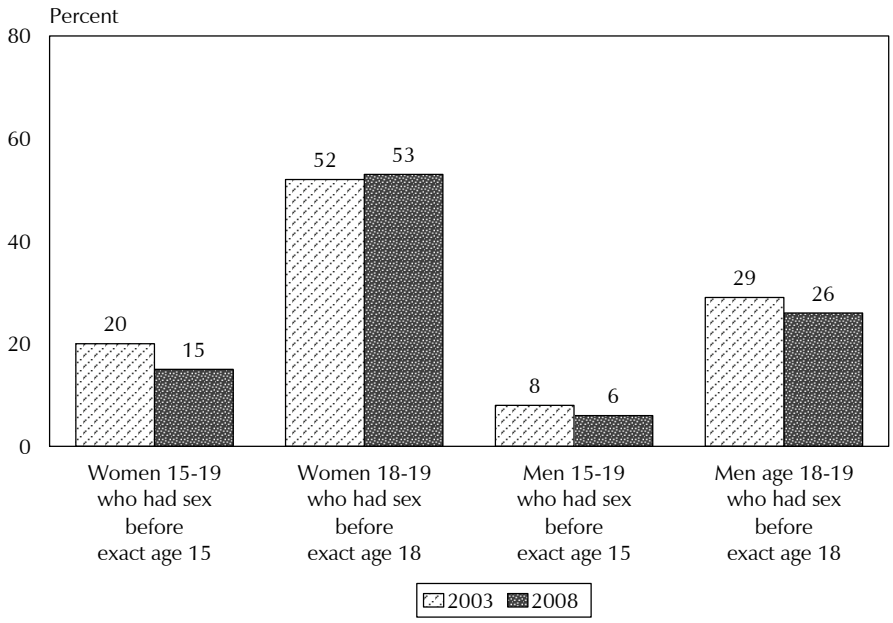
Young women in rural areas are more likely to have initiated sex before age 15 and age 18 than their urban counterparts: 20 percent for rural women versus 8 percent for urban women before age 15, and 58 percent for rural women versus 34 for urban women before age 18. Analysis by zone indicates that women in the North East and North West have the highest proportion of young women who had first sexual intercourse before age 15 (28 percent each). South East has the lowest proportion of women age 18-24 who initiated sex by age 18 (26 percent) while North West has the highest proportion (72 percent).

Young men in rural areas are more likely to have initiated sex before age 15 and before age 18: 6 percent for rural men versus 5 percent for urban men before age 15 and 27 percent for rural men versus 23 percent for urban men before age 18. As with young women, the proportion of young men initiating sexual intercourse by age 15 is highest in North Central and South South (8 percent each). North West has the lowest proportion of men age 15-24 who initiated sex by age 15 (1 percent) as well as the lowest proportion of men age 18-24 who initiated sex by age 18 (6 percent).

13.14.3 Trends in Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Figure 13.3 shows trends in the age at first sexual intercourse between the 2003 and 2008 NDHS surveys. It shows that early sexual activity has generally decreased in Nigeria. For example, among women age 15-19, only 20 percent had first sexual intercourse by age 15 in the 2003 NDHS, compared with 15 percent in the 2008 NDHS. The proportion of men age 15-19 who initiated sexual activity before age 15 decreased from 8 to 6 percent. Likewise, the proportion of men age 18-19 who had sexual intercourse before age 18 declined from 29 to 26 percent over the same period. In contrast, the proportion of women age 18-19 who had first sexual intercourse before age 18 increased slightly from 52 to 53 percent.

Figure 13.3 **Trends in Age at First Sexual Intercourse**



13.14.4 Condom Use at First Sex

To assess the extent of condom use at the beginning of sexual exposure, sexually active youth age 15-24 were asked whether they had used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse. Table 13.17 shows that young men were twice as likely (22 percent) to have used a condom during the first sexual intercourse as young women (11 percent). Young women and men in urban areas were much more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to have used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse. The likelihood that a condom was used the first time a young person had sexual intercourse increases with level of education and household wealth quintile.

Table 13.17 Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age				
15-19	9.5	3,001	19.5	559
15-17	7.9	1,341	14.7	226
18-19	10.8	1,660	22.7	333
20-24	11.0	5,258	23.3	1,472
20-22	10.4	3,418	23.0	896
23-24	12.3	1,840	23.8	576
Marital status				
Never married	23.7	2,578	25.8	1,638
Ever married	4.5	5,681	7.2	393
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	21.8	3,060	25.4	1,693
No	3.8	5,198	6.2	338
Residence				
Urban	17.7	2,493	30.3	754
Rural	7.4	5,766	17.5	1,277
Zone				
North Central	8.0	1,130	14.9	378
North East	2.9	1,232	11.0	205
North West	2.7	2,346	6.4	172
South East	21.6	776	36.8	259
South South	16.2	1,509	22.1	521
South West	20.9	1,267	30.5	495
Education				
No education	1.9	3,159	2.6	210
Primary	5.8	1,273	13.1	224
Secondary	16.8	3,324	24.7	1,375
More than secondary	34.3	503	34.7	222
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.2	1,837	5.2	282
Second	5.5	1,722	15.2	301
Middle	9.8	1,574	21.9	402
Fourth	14.4	1,761	22.8	559
Highest	23.6	1,365	36.1	486
Total	10.5	8,259	22.2	2,031

[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

Never-married women young women were about five times as likely (24 percent) as ever-married young women (5 percent) to have used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse. At the zonal level, young women in South East (22 percent) were most likely to have used a condom at first sex while those in North West and North East were least likely (3 percent each).

About a quarter of never-married young men (26 percent) and 7 percent of ever-married young men reported using a condom at first sexual intercourse. Young men in South East were most likely to use a condom at first sex (37 percent) while those in North West were least likely (6 percent).

13.14.5 Premarital Sex

The period between initiation of sexual intercourse and marriage is often a time of sexual experimentation. Table 13.18 presents information on premarital sexual intercourse and condom use among never-married youth age 15-24 in Nigeria.

Table 13.18 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
				Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months					Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married women	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married men	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-19	76.0	19.8	4,586	28.2	906	78.6	16.0	2,508	36.2	400
15-17	83.6	13.4	3,048	21.3	410	85.6	10.4	1,525	30.6	159
18-19	61.0	32.3	1,538	33.8	497	67.6	24.6	982	39.8	242
20-24	37.1	52.8	2,354	40.9	1,242	45.2	44.3	2,008	56.3	889
20-22	42.7	48.0	1,628	39.5	782	50.0	39.6	1,398	52.9	553
23-24	24.8	63.4	726	43.4	461	34.1	55.0	610	61.9	336
Knows condom source[1]										
Yes	46.6	46.1	3,346	44.4	1,543	52.9	38.2	3,116	53.6	1,189
No	78.0	16.8	3,594	13.0	606	87.8	7.2	1,400	7.8	101
Residence										
Urban	63.5	30.9	3,205	46.3	991	61.8	30.6	1,768	62.9	542
Rural	62.3	31.0	3,735	26.3	1,157	64.9	27.2	2,748	40.7	748
Zone										
North Central	71.0	23.1	1,051	29.4	243	60.3	31.4	733	39.2	230
North East	78.6	17.7	484	17.4	85	74.6	17.9	468	23.5	84
North West	92.2	6.6	568	(22.4)	37	94.1	3.7	943	39.7	34
South East	65.0	24.1	1,306	40.6	315	56.0	29.1	556	66.7	162
South South	42.3	51.7	1,689	33.2	873	46.7	43.8	886	44.5	388
South West	62.4	32.3	1,842	42.1	595	50.9	42.1	930	61.6	392
Education										
No education	88.9	8.4	319	(1.4)	27	89.1	7.4	497	(8.2)	37
Primary	71.3	21.5	803	17.7	173	75.7	17.1	619	30.3	105
Secondary	62.8	30.9	5,208	34.7	1,610	60.1	31.6	3,071	49.5	969
More than secondary	38.2	55.5	610	51.1	338	36.5	54.1	330	73.2	178
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	67.4	25.4	520	10.7	132	76.1	18.2	589	18.0	107
Second	66.6	28.0	849	22.7	237	71.7	22.4	725	37.0	162
Middle	63.9	29.1	1,412	27.1	410	64.8	27.0	938	44.0	253
Fourth	57.4	35.8	1,930	37.9	691	59.0	32.0	1,229	55.6	394
Highest	64.4	30.4	2,228	47.5	678	55.7	36.1	1,035	63.2	373
Total	62.9	31.0	6,940	35.5	2,148	63.7	28.6	4,516	50.1	1,289

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms. .

Sixty-three percent of never-married young women age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse. Abstinence is most common among those age 15-17 (84 percent). Thirty-one percent of never-married young women age 15-24 had sexual intercourse during the 12 months preceding the survey. Among never-married, sexually active young women, condom use at last sexual intercourse was 36 percent. At the zonal level, condom use was highest in South West (42 percent) and lowest in North East (17 percent).

Similar to their female counterparts, 64 percent of never-married young men age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse. Abstinence is most common among those age 15-17 (86 percent). Twenty-nine percent of never-married young men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse during the 12 months preceding the survey. Among never-married, sexually active young men, condom use at last sexual intercourse was 50 percent. Condom use is highest in South-East (67 percent) and lowest in North East (24 percent). Condom use increases with level of education and wealth quintile. For example, 73 percent of sexually active, never-married young men who have more than secondary education used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared with 30 percent of those with primary education.

13.14.6 Higher-Risk Sexual Intercourse

Tables 13.19.1 and 13.19.2 present information on young people age 15-24 who engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse (i.e., sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner) during the 12 months preceding the survey, and condom use during last higher-risk sexual encounters.

Twenty-nine percent of young women age 15-24 reported having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among ever-married young women, only 2 percent reported having higher-risk sexual intercourse. Higher-risk sexual intercourse is most prevalent among young women in South South (64 percent) and least prevalent among those in North West (2 percent). Thirty-six percent of young women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sexual intercourse.

Young men were much more likely than young women to report having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (79 percent). Among ever-married young men, 17 percent reported having higher-risk sexual intercourse. Higher-risk sexual intercourse is most prevalent among young men in South West and South East (93 percent each). Young men Male youth in North West are least likely to engage in higher-risk sexual intercourse (25 percent). Forty-nine percent of young men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sexual intercourse.

In general, young women and men who have never married, who know a condom source, who live in urban areas, who have more than a secondary education, and who are in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have had higher-risk sexual intercourse than other young women and men..

Table 13.19.1 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse, and among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse[1]	Number of women
Age				
15-19	33.3	2,708	28.6	903
15-17	33.0	1,212	21.9	400
18-19	33.6	1,496	33.9	503
20-24	26.3	4,761	40.5	1,251
20-22	25.4	3,097	39.0	786
23-24	28.0	1,665	42.8	466
Marital status				
Never married	96.5	2,148	36.0	2,074
Ever married	1.5	5,321	22.9	80
Knows condom source[2]				
Yes	56.4	2,751	44.1	1,550
No	12.8	4,718	13.4	604
Residence				
Urban	43.9	2,250	46.1	989
Rural	22.3	5,219	26.5	1,166
Zone				
North Central	25.9	955	28.7	248
North East	7.8	1,166	19.2	91
North West	1.6	2,251	(23.1)	36
South East	52.6	614	41.1	323
South South	64.2	1,379	32.6	886
South West	51.8	1,104	43.0	572
Education				
No education	1.0	2,949	(1.3)	29
Primary	16.1	1,145	17.3	184
Secondary	55.2	2,917	34.7	1,610
More than secondary	72.1	458	52.3	330
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.6	1,701	11.0	129
Second	15.4	1,574	21.0	243
Middle	29.8	1,389	27.8	415
Fourth	44.0	1,575	38.2	692
Highest	54.9	1,231	47.4	675
Total 15-24	28.8	7,469	35.5	2,154

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
[2] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

Table 13.19.2 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse, and among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse[1]	Number of men
Age				
15-19	94.5	422	36.3	398
15-17	94.6	165	30.9	156
18-19	94.4	256	39.8	242
20-24	74.1	1,252	55.1	928
20-22	75.6	747	51.8	565
23-24	71.8	505	60.2	363
Marital status				
Never married	97.7	1,289	50.4	1,260
Ever married	17.1	384	30.9	66
Knows condom source[2]				
Yes	86.1	1,410	53.3	1,214
No	42.4	264	7.5	112
Residence				
Urban	88.3	619	62.4	546
Rural	73.9	1,055	40.4	780
Zone				
North Central	78.2	313	36.8	245
North East	47.1	169	24.2	80
North West	25.2	150	(36.3)	38
South East	92.7	176	66.2	163
South South	91.8	436	45.7	400
South West	93.3	430	60.3	401
Education				
No education	22.1	190	7.1	42
Primary	66.7	177	31.5	118
Secondary	88.2	1,118	49.2	987
More than secondary	95.1	189	72.4	180
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	47.6	247	18.7	118
Second	69.0	255	34.8	176
Middle	80.1	324	44.9	259
Fourth	89.8	448	55.7	402
Highest	92.7	400	62.6	371
Total 15-24	79.2	1,674	49.4	1,326

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
[2] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

13.14.7 Age-mixing in Sexual Relationships

In many societies, young women have sexual relationships with men who are considerably older than them. This practice can contribute to the spread of HIV and other STIs because older men re more likely to have been exposed to these diseases. Using preventative methods such as negotiating safer sex is more difficult when the age differences are large. To examine age-mixing in the 2008 NDHS, young women age 15-19 who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether the man was younger, about the same age, or older than they were. If older, they were asked if they thought he was less than ten years older or ten or more years older.

The results presented in Table 13.20 show that, among women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 11 percent had higher-risk sex with a man ten or more years older than them. Age mixing in sexual relationships is more common among young women who do not know a condom source, women in rural areas, women in North East, and women in the lowest wealth quintile than among other women.

13.14.8 Drunkenness during Sexual Intercourse

Sexual intercourse when one or both partners are under the influence of alcohol is more likely to be unplanned and couples are therefore less likely to use condoms. Respondents who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months were asked if they or their partner drank alcohol the last time they had sexual intercourse and, if so, whether they or their partner were drunk.

Table 13.21 shows the prevalence of sexual intercourse while drunk for young women and men age 15-24 in the 12 months preceding the survey. Less than 1 percent of young women and only 1 percent of young men reported being drunk at least once when they had sexual intercourse during the past 12 months. One percent each of young women and young men reported that they or their partner had been drunk when they had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 13.20 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19

Percentage of young women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than them, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse with a man 10+ years older[1]	Number of women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[1]
Age		
15-17	12.9	400
18-19	8.6	503
Marital status		
Never married	10.4	881
Ever married	*	21
Knows condom source[2]		
Yes	8.6	563
No	13.7	340
Residence		
Urban	10.1	330
Rural	10.8	573
Zone		
North Central	15.4	104
North East	26.8	38
North West	*	13
South East	14.5	109
South South	9.5	420
South West	5.5	218
Education		
No education	*	13
Primary	20.2	102
Secondary	9.0	765
More than secondary	*	23
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	23.7	72
Second	9.8	140
Middle	9.8	216
Fourth	8.1	267
Highest	10.4	207
Total 15-19	10.5	903

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
[2] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

Table 13.21 Drunkenness during sexual intercourse among youth

Among all young women and young men age 15-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while being drunk and percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk or with a partner who was drunk, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk or with a partner who was drunk	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk or with a partner who was drunk	Number of men
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.7	6,493	0.2	0.2	2,532
15-17	0.1	0.4	3,896	0.2	0.2	1,532
18-19	0.6	1.2	2,597	0.2	0.2	1,000
20-24	0.4	1.6	6,133	2.0	2.1	2,378
20-22	0.5	1.8	4,114	2.0	2.2	1,595
23-24	0.1	1.2	2,020	2.0	2.1	784
Marital status						
Never married	0.6	1.3	6,940	1.1	1.2	4,516
Ever married	0.1	1.0	5,687	0.8	0.8	395
Knows condom source[1]						
Yes	0.9	2.1	4,620	1.6	1.7	3,342
No	0.1	0.6	8,006	0.0	0.0	1,569
Residence						
Urban	0.5	1.3	4,529	1.3	1.4	1,847
Rural	0.3	1.0	8,097	0.9	1.0	3,064
Zone						
North Central	0.1	1.0	1,877	1.2	1.2	821
North East	0.1	0.4	1,612	0.4	0.4	554
North West	0.0	0.2	2,873	0.0	0.0	1,061
South East	0.3	1.0	1,626	3.7	3.8	571
South South	1.7	3.6	2,223	1.5	1.8	934
South West	0.0	0.6	2,416	0.6	0.6	969
Education						
No education	0.1	0.4	3,446	0.1	0.1	654
Primary	0.3	1.7	1,846	1.3	1.5	692
Secondary	0.5	1.3	6,598	1.0	1.0	3,222
More than secondary	0.9	2.0	736	3.1	3.5	342
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	1.0	2,192	0.3	0.4	733
Second	0.2	0.7	2,288	1.0	1.0	821
Middle	0.5	1.4	2,477	0.7	0.8	1,010
Fourth	0.5	1.4	2,869	1.6	1.6	1,284
Highest	0.4	1.1	2,801	1.3	1.5	1,063
Total 15-24	0.4	1.1	12,626	1.1	1.1	4,910

[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

13.14.9 HIV Testing

Obtaining an HIV test can be more difficult for youth than for adults because many youth lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because barriers often exist for youth trying to obtain services. Table 13.22 presents information on sexually active youth who were tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, 7 percent each of young women and young men were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results.

Table 13.22 Recent HIV tests among youth

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results	Number of women	Percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results	Number of men
Age				
15-19	3.0	2,708	6.5	422
15-17	2.0	1,212	2.6	165
18-19	3.8	1,496	9.0	256
20-24	9.0	4,761	7.3	1,252
20-22	6.7	3,097	5.9	747
23-24	13.2	1,665	9.4	505
Marital status				
Never married	9.8	2,148	7.7	1,289
Ever married	5.6	5,321	5.2	384
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	13.8	2,751	8.2	1,410
No	2.7	4,718	1.1	264
Residence				
Urban	12.3	2,250	8.7	619
Rural	4.4	5,219	6.2	1,055
Zone				
North Central	4.8	955	7.9	313
North East	2.7	1,166	2.7	169
North West	1.6	2,251	3.0	150
South East	23.0	614	10.0	176
South South	10.8	1,379	9.4	436
South West	9.4	1,104	6.1	430
Education				
No education	1.0	2,949	0.5	190
Primary	4.1	1,145	4.1	177
Secondary	10.5	2,917	6.9	1,118
More than secondary	27.2	458	17.5	189
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.5	1,701	0.9	247
Second	2.6	1,574	6.7	255
Middle	6.2	1,389	6.2	324
Fourth	10.1	1,575	7.7	448
Highest	17.3	1,231	11.2	400
Total 15-24	6.8	7,469	7.1	1,674

[1] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

Young women and men age 23-24 are more likely to have been tested for HIV and to have received the results than their younger counterparts age 15-17. In urban areas, both young women and young men are more likely to have been tested for HIV and received the results than their rural counterparts.

Among young women, South East has the highest proportion tested for HIV who also received the results of the test (23 percent), while North-West has the lowest proportion (2 percent). Among young men, South East also has the highest proportion tested for HIV who also and received the results of the test (10 percent), while the lowest proportion is in North East (3 percent). The prevalence of HIV testing and receipt of test results increases among both young women and young men with level of education and wealth quintile.

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 14

In the 2008 NDHS, data were collected on the survivorship of respondents' siblings. These data allow for the estimation of adult mortality. The inclusion of questions to determine if female sibling deaths were maternity-related permits the estimation of the level of maternal mortality, a major indicator of maternal health and well-being. In Chapter 8 of this report, survey findings relating to child mortality were presented and discussed. While early childhood mortality is high and varies substantially with social and economic development, death rates are much lower at adult ages, and estimates for particular subgroups can be distorted by small sample sizes. Maternal mortality is an aspect of adult mortality dynamics that is of particular interest in the Nigerian context. Maternal mortality is an important indicator for women's programmes and reproductive health programmes in the country.

14.1 DATA

To obtain the sibling history, each respondent was first asked to give the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was next asked to provide a list of all of the children born to her mother starting with the first-born. Then, the respondent was asked whether each of these siblings was still alive at the survey date. For living siblings, the current age was collected. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since the person's death were collected. Interviewers were instructed that, when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" and if negative, "Did she die during childbirth?" and if negative, "Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" The estimation of adult and maternal mortality by either direct or indirect means requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters and brothers the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and (for maternal mortality) the number of sisters who died of maternity-related causes. Table 14.1 shows the number of siblings reported by the respondents and the completeness of the data reported on current age, age at death, and years since death.

Table 14.1 Completeness of reporting on siblings

Number of siblings reported by female survey respondents and completeness of reported data on sibling age, age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD), Nigeria 2008

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total siblings reported	86,223	100.0	92,541	100.0	178,764	100.0
Surviving	72,300	83.9	75,958	82.1	148,258	82.9
Deceased	13,743	15.9	16,355	17.7	30,098	16.8
Missing information	180	0.2	228	0.2	408	0.2
Surviving siblings	72,300	100.0	75,958	100.0	148,258	100.0
Age reported	71,537	98.9	75,111	98.9	146,647	98.9
Age missing	763	1.1	847	1.1	1,610	1.1
Deceased siblings	13,743	100.0	16,355	100.0	30,098	100.0
AD and YSD reported	13,085	95.2	15,461	94.5	28,546	94.8
Missing only AD	297	2.2	406	2.5	703	2.3
Missing only YSD	114	0.8	168	1.0	281	0.9
Missing both	247	1.8	320	2.0	567	1.9

Of the 178,764 siblings reported in the sibling histories of 2008 NDHS respondents, survival status was not reported for 408 siblings (0.2 percent). Among surviving siblings, current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was not reported for 1,610 siblings (1.1 percent). For 95 percent of deceased siblings, both age at death and years since death (or year of death) were reported. In 2 percent of cases, both age at death and the years since death (or year of death) were missing.

14.2 Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. It is reasoned that if estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths—i.e., maternal deaths in particular—are unlikely to be free of serious problems. The direct estimation of adult mortality uses the reported ages at death and years since death of respondents' brothers and sisters. Because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. Table 14.2 and Figure 14.1 present the age-specific rates for female and male mortality (15-49 years) for the period zero to six years before the 2008 NDHS. This seven-year period is taken as a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling errors.

The results in Table 14.2 indicate that the age-adjusted adult mortality rate for women and men over the age range 15-49 years was 4.6 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure for the period zero to six years preceding the 2008 NDHS. The rate is almost the same for women (4.7 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure) and men (4.6 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure). Mortality levels rise rapidly with age among both women and men. For women, rates rise steadily from 3.3 per 1,000 years of exposure for age group 15-19 to 6.2 per 1,000 years of exposure for age group 30-34, before decreasing in age group 35-39 and increasing thereafter. For men, mortality levels increase steadily up to age group 35-39 (5.4 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure). Then for men age group 40-44 mortality jumps to 8.7 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure, and decreases to 8.2 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure for men age 44-49.

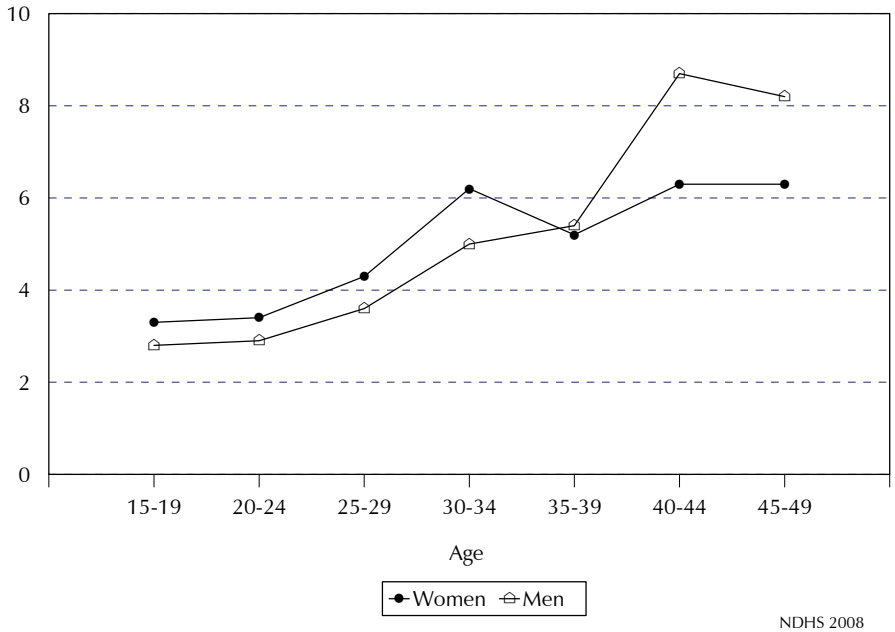
Table 14.2 Adult mortality rates and trends

Direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 for the period 0-6 years preceding the 2008 NDHS

Age	Deaths	Exposure (person-years)	Mortality rates[1]
WOMEN			
15-19	256	76,631	3.3
20-24	286	84,488	3.4
25-29	325	75,950	4.3
30-34	363	58,928	6.2
35-39	214	40,952	5.2
40-44	161	25,578	6.3
45-49	94	14,936	6.3
15-49	1,699	377,463	4.7[a]
MEN			
15-19	221	77,951	2.8
20-24	260	88,967	2.9
25-29	291	80,087	3.6
30-34	318	63,228	5.0
35-39	242	44,601	5.4
40-44	236	27,216	8.7
45-49	132	16,080	8.2
15-49	1,700	398,130	4.6[a]
TOTAL			
15-19	477	154,581	3.1
20-24	546	173,455	3.1
25-29	616	156,037	3.9
30-34	681	122,156	5.6
35-39	457	85,553	5.3
40-44	397	52,794	7.5
45-49	226	31,016	7.3
15-49	3,399	775,592	4.6[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 person-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Figure 14.1 **Adult Mortality Rates among Women and Men Age 15-49**



14.3 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths and are associated with pregnancy and childbearing. Two survey methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al., 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan, 1991). In this report, the direct estimation procedure is applied. Age-specific estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters are shown in Table 14.3 for the six-year period before the 2008 survey.

Table 14.3 Direct estimates of maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality for the period 0-6 years preceding the survey, Nigeria 2008

Age	Deaths	Exposure (woman-years)	Mortality rates[1]
15-19	63	76,631	0.822
20-24	88	84,488	1.042
25-29	75	75,950	0.987
30-34	94	58,928	1.595
35-39	47	40,952	1.148
40-44	25	25,578	0.977
45-49	5	14,936	0.335
15-49	398	377,463	1.000[a]
General fertility rate (GFR)			0.186[a]
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]			545

[1] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate
[a] Age-adjusted rate

These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias—the upper boundary of eligibility for women interviewed in the survey is 49 years—the overall rate for women age 15-49 was standardised by the age distribution of survey respondents. Maternal deaths were defined as any death that was reported as occurring during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Estimates of maternal mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. The results in Table 14.3 indicate that the rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing is 1.0 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.

The estimated age-specific mortality rates display a plausible pattern, being generally higher during the peak childbearing ages than at the younger and older age groups. However, the age-specific pattern should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of events—only 398 maternal deaths for women of all ages. The maternal mortality rate can be converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100,000 live births by dividing the rate by the general fertility rate of 0.186, which prevailed during the same period. Thus, the obstetrical risk of pregnancy and childbearing is emphasised. Using this procedure, the maternal mortality ratio during the seven-year period preceding the 2008 NDHS is estimated as 545 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The confidence interval for the estimate ranges from 475 to 615 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

15

Gender equality and women's empowerment are important indicators in development strategies that focus on poverty reduction, improved standard of living, and good governance. In June 2007, the Federal Republic of Nigeria launched the National Gender Policy to promote gender equity and sustainable development. The policy derives essentially from the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 which guarantees the fundamental human rights of all its citizens and incorporates the principles of global and regional frameworks that support gender equity and women's empowerment.

This chapter presents information on factors affecting women's status such as employment, type of earnings, women's control over cash earnings, and the magnitude of their earnings relative to those of their partner's. This chapter also defines three summary indices of women's empowerment derived from women's responses. The indices are based on the number of household decisions in which the respondent participates, her opinion on the number of circumstances in which a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband, and her opinion on the number of reasons wife beating is justified. The ranking of women on these three indices is then related to select demographic and health outcomes, including contraceptive use and the receipt of health care services during pregnancy, at delivery, and in the postnatal period.[1]

15.1 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

The 2008 NDHS collected information relating to women's and men's employment. In measuring women's employment it is important to take extra care because some of the activities that women do are often not perceived by women themselves as employment and hence are not reported as such. These activities include work on family farms, in family businesses and other aspects of the informal sector. To avoid underestimating women's employment, the 2008 NDHS asked female respondents several questions to ascertain their employment status. First they were asked, *"Aside from your own housework, are you currently working?"* Women who answered "no" to this question were then asked, *"As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business, or work on the family farm or in the family business. Are you currently doing any of these things or any other work? Do you have any job or business from which you were on leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? Have you done any work in the last 12 months? What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?"*

It should be recognised however, that there are several obstacles standing in the way of women gaining access to employment, the 'most significant being inequality with respect to access to education, discrimination in employment and occupation, which leads to categorisation of jobs according to gender, national laws and regulations, inequality with respect to access to factors of production, the low level of women's participation in decision-making and social control bodies and finally, social attitudes' (ILO, 1995).

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

15.1.1 Employment Status

Table 15.1 shows the percent distribution of women and men age 15-49, by employment status and form of payment according to age. Overall, 71 percent of currently married women and nearly all currently married men (99 percent) were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. The proportion of employed women increases steadily with age from 43 percent among women age 15-19 to 82 percent among women age 45-49. A higher proportion of married women than married men were paid in cash only (71 versus 56 percent, respectively). Married men are almost twice as likely as married women to receive no pay for their employment; 30 percent for married men compared with 17 percent for married women.

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Nigeria 2008

	Currently married respondents		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings						
Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN					
15-19	43.4	1,863	70.9	10.7	3.9	14.1	0.4	100.0	810
20-24	58.2	3,659	69.5	10.4	2.7	17.2	0.3	100.0	2,130
25-29	69.3	5,112	70.6	10.1	1.8	17.2	0.3	100.0	3,544
30-34	76.8	4,173	73.4	10.1	0.9	15.4	0.2	100.0	3,205
35-39	80.1	3,575	71.1	10.9	1.2	16.6	0.2	100.0	2,863
40-44	80.4	2,711	69.2	11.9	0.9	17.7	0.4	100.0	2,180
45-49	81.6	2,484	68.4	11.8	1.2	18.2	0.4	100.0	2,026
Total 15-49	71.1	23,578	70.6	10.7	1.6	16.8	0.3	100.0	16,758
				MEN					
15-19	(96.9)	23	(18.7)	(8.0)	(4.4)	(68.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
20-24	96.0	354	38.1	14.0	2.8	45.1	0.0	100.0	340
25-29	98.5	1,076	54.1	11.9	1.9	32.0	0.2	100.0	1,060
30-34	98.9	1,504	55.8	12.3	1.5	30.2	0.2	100.0	1,488
35-39	99.2	1,618	60.2	11.1	0.7	28.0	0.1	100.0	1,605
40-44	99.0	1,316	57.1	13.3	0.9	28.7	0.1	100.0	1,303
45-49	98.7	1,127	58.0	13.7	1.2	26.9	0.2	100.0	1,112
Total 15-49	98.8	7,018	56.2	12.4	1.3	30.0	0.1	100.0	6,931
50-59	97.7	1,599	53.4	14.2	0.8	31.3	0.3	100.0	1,563
Total 15-59	98.6	8,618	55.6	12.8	1.2	30.2	0.1	100.0	8,494

Note: Numbers in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

15.2 Women's Control Over Their Own Earnings and Relative Magnitude of Women's Earnings

As a means of assessing women's autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked who usually decides how their earnings are spent. This information assesses women's control over their own earnings. Women who earned cash for their work were asked the relative magnitude of their earnings compared with those of their husband or partner. It is expected that employment and earnings are more likely to empower women if women themselves control their own earnings and perceive them as significant relative to those of their husband or partner.

Table 15.2.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by the person who decides how their cash earnings are used, and by the relative magnitude of their earnings compared with those of their husband or partner, according to background characteristics. Two-thirds of women (66 percent) decide for themselves how their earnings are used. On the other hand, 19 percent of women make joint decisions with their husbands, while 13 percent report that decisions regarding their earnings are mainly made by their husbands.

The percentage of women who make independent decisions on their earnings does not vary widely by age or number of living children. Independent decision-making on earnings by women is also not dependent on urban-rural residence (65 percent compared with 67 percent). Independent decision-making on earnings varies by zone. Eighty-six percent of currently married women in the North West decide independently what to do with their earnings compared with 27 percent in South East. South East has the highest proportion of women (39 percent) who report joint decision-making with their husbands regarding their earnings. On the other hand, women in South East also report the highest proportion for their husbands mainly deciding on how their earning should be used (33 percent).

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's earnings: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Women's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband/ partner has no earnings	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age													
15-19	71.4	10.0	15.8	1.3	1.6	100.0	2.2	85.2	1.1	1.1	10.3	100.0	660
20-24	69.5	14.7	14.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	2.8	86.4	2.9	0.3	7.5	100.0	1,702
25-29	65.1	19.7	14.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	2.9	84.6	5.0	1.0	6.4	100.0	2,859
30-34	65.1	20.8	13.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	4.2	83.2	5.1	0.9	6.7	100.0	2,676
35-39	64.1	22.1	12.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	4.8	81.7	5.3	0.8	7.4	100.0	2,348
40-44	66.9	20.8	11.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	5.8	79.0	6.3	1.0	7.9	100.0	1,766
45-49	67.9	19.1	11.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	7.9	74.9	7.1	1.5	8.5	100.0	1,625
Number of living children													
0	61.5	21.5	14.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	4.8	81.9	4.1	1.0	8.2	100.0	1,089
1-2	66.2	18.4	14.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	4.1	82.5	4.8	0.8	7.8	100.0	4,007
3-4	67.3	19.5	12.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	4.3	83.3	5.1	0.8	6.4	100.0	4,458
5+	66.9	19.3	12.6	0.1	1.1	100.0	4.7	80.7	5.5	1.1	7.9	100.0	4,083
Residence													
Urban	64.9	21.2	12.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	5.3	81.1	5.6	1.3	6.8	100.0	4,824
Rural	67.2	18.2	13.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	3.9	82.8	4.8	0.7	7.8	100.0	8,812
Zone													
North Central	46.1	32.9	19.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	5.1	80.7	8.5	1.2	4.6	100.0	1,753
North East	71.9	9.9	16.2	1.1	1.0	100.0	2.8	89.3	3.3	1.4	3.3	100.0	1,678
North West	86.3	3.3	9.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	1.7	84.4	1.7	0.1	12.0	100.0	3,741
South East	26.7	38.8	33.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	9.3	74.3	9.8	1.2	5.5	100.0	1,244
South South	59.1	28.6	11.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	7.8	77.4	7.0	1.4	6.3	100.0	1,679
South West	70.1	22.5	7.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.4	82.3	5.1	1.1	7.2	100.0	3,541
Education													
No education	76.1	8.7	13.7	0.2	1.3	100.0	2.4	85.3	3.3	0.8	8.2	100.0	5,750
Primary	62.7	22.4	13.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	5.0	80.4	6.1	1.2	7.3	100.0	3,163
Secondary	58.8	27.6	12.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	5.3	81.2	6.0	0.8	6.6	100.0	3,450
More than secondary	51.9	36.8	10.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	9.5	75.5	7.4	1.2	6.5	100.0	1,274
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	70.6	9.6	18.4	0.4	1.0	100.0	2.7	85.8	3.0	0.8	7.7	100.0	2,505
Second	75.8	11.1	11.7	0.3	1.1	100.0	3.0	83.6	3.6	0.9	8.8	100.0	2,776
Middle	64.1	21.0	13.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	5.0	80.5	6.4	0.9	7.2	100.0	2,343
Fourth	60.0	26.1	13.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	5.2	80.0	6.7	0.8	7.3	100.0	2,675
Highest	62.0	26.6	10.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	5.8	81.4	5.5	1.1	6.2	100.0	3,339
Total	66.4	19.3	13.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	4.4	82.2	5.0	0.9	7.4	100.0	13,637

Table 15.2.1 also shows the relative magnitude of women's earnings with respect to their husbands' earnings during the 12 months preceding the survey. While 82 percent of women report that they earn less than their husband, 4 percent of women report that they earn more than their husbands and 5 percent earn about the same as their husbands. The proportion of women who earn more than their husbands generally increases with age. The South East zone has the highest proportion (9 percent) of women reporting that they earn more than their husbands, while the North West has the lowest proportion (2 percent). Regarding education, women with more than a secondary education are most likely (10 percent) to report that they earn more than their husbands.

Table 15.2.2 shows the percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by the person who decides how men's cash earnings are used and according to background characteristics.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how men's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Men							Women						
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	4.2	14.1	80.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,826
20-24	3.9	23.4	71.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	177	4.6	21.0	73.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	3,608
25-29	1.2	15.7	81.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	699	4.9	25.9	68.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,025
30-34	1.1	17.3	80.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,014	6.5	26.1	67.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,111
35-39	1.0	18.7	79.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,144	6.7	26.1	66.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,526
40-44	1.0	19.7	78.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	917	6.8	26.1	66.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,666
45-49	1.6	18.8	78.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	797	6.9	24.5	68.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,421
Number of living children														
0	1.8	21.7	74.6	1.1	0.8	100.0	475	4.9	23.7	70.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	2,355
1-2	1.2	19.0	79.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,627	5.7	23.6	70.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	7,296
3-4	1.2	17.7	80.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,422	5.6	24.8	69.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	7,068
5+	1.2	16.9	81.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,231	6.3	24.3	68.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	6,462
Residence														
Urban	1.6	18.6	79.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,009	6.1	28.2	65.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	7,280
Rural	1.1	18.1	79.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	2,745	5.6	22.3	71.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	15,902
Zone														
North Central	2.1	23.0	74.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	662	4.9	41.9	52.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,272
North East	1.1	5.4	92.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	337	7.5	12.6	79.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	3,455
North West	0.5	4.0	93.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	1,089	4.6	10.8	84.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	7,097
South East	3.1	29.4	66.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	550	3.3	45.9	50.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	2,118
South South	1.2	40.2	58.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	792	5.2	30.6	63.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,927
South West	0.8	13.4	85.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,325	8.7	26.8	64.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,313
Education														
No education	1.7	4.5	92.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	823	5.7	13.7	80.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	10,905
Primary	1.5	17.7	79.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,224	5.7	28.3	65.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,053
Secondary	1.1	20.3	78.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,838	5.7	35.0	58.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,552
More than secondary	0.8	28.1	70.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	870	6.5	43.6	49.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,672
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	2.0	8.6	87.8	1.4	0.2	100.0	573	5.3	14.3	79.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	5,262
Second	1.0	13.8	84.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	695	5.7	18.1	75.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,956
Middle	1.3	18.2	79.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	877	5.7	26.9	66.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,255
Fourth	0.7	20.7	78.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,124	5.4	30.8	63.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,173
Highest	1.5	22.5	75.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,486	6.8	33.5	59.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	4,535
Total 15-49	1.3	18.3	79.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	4,755	5.8	24.1	69.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	23,182
50-59	1.0	17.1	80.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,057	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-59	1.2	18.1	79.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	5,811	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

According to men, 80 percent report that most decisions about who decides how their cash earnings are used are made mainly by the husband, with 18 percent stating that decisions are jointly decided and only one percent stating that these decisions are mainly made by their wives. According to women, 70 percent report that their husbands mainly decide how their cash earnings are used, 24 percent report that the decisions are jointly decided, and 6 percent report that they mainly decide how to use their husband's earnings.

15.3 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

Decision-making can be a complex process; the ability of women to make decisions that affect their personal circumstances is essential for their empowerment. To assess women's decision-making autonomy, the 2008 NDHS collected information on women's participation in four types of household decisions: respondent's own health care; making major household purchases; making household purchases for daily needs; and visits to family or relatives. Women are considered to participate in decision-making if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband or someone else.

Table 15.3 shows that the majority of currently married women who earn more than their husbands are more likely to decide mainly by themselves and jointly with their husbands on how their earnings are spent (86 percent), that is, they are a part of the decision-making process. Likewise, about half of the same group of women (49 percent) are a part of the decision-making process when it comes to deciding how their husbands' earnings are spent. The data show that a woman is more likely to be a part of the decision-making process on how her earnings and her husband's earnings are spent if she makes more than or the same amount of money as her husband.

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and the earnings of their husband

Percent distributions of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the past 12 months by person who decides how the woman's cash earnings are used and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between woman's and husband's cash earnings, Nigeria 2008

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
More than husband/partner	58.1	28.1	13.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	603	13.3	35.2	51.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	592
Less than husband/ partner	68.6	17.4	13.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,209	5.6	21.5	72.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,172
Same as husband partner	32.7	55.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	687	3.0	60.0	36.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	687
Husband partner has no cash earnings/did not work	57.7	32.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	125	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	35.7	55.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,039
Woman did not work in past 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	20.3	75.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	6,685
Don't know/missing	70.0	9.1	8.5	0.1	12.3	100.0	1,013	13.7	13.4	71.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,007
Total[1]	66.4	19.3	13.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	13,637	5.8	24.1	69.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	23,182

na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes cases where a woman or her husband/partner has no earnings and includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband/partner

Table 15.4.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by the person who usually makes decisions, according to women. Half or more of married women report that their husbands mainly make the decisions for their own health care (56 percent), major household purchases (62 percent), and purchases for daily household needs (50 percent). The data show that three in ten women report that they jointly make each of these decisions with their husbands. Less than half of women report that their husbands alone make the decision about visits to their family or relatives, and the same proportion report that this decision is made jointly with their husbands (44 percent).

Table 15.4.1 Women's participation in decision-making

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues, Nigeria 2008

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Own health care	9.8	33.8	55.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	23,578
Major household purchases	5.7	31.9	61.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	23,578
Purchases of daily household needs	16.7	32.9	49.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	23,578
Visits to her family or relatives	11.2	43.6	44.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	23,578

Table 15.4.2 shows the percent distribution of currently married men by the person whom they think should have a greater say in making decisions in five areas: major household purchases, purchases of daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, how the money his wife earns is spent, and how many children to have. The majority of men believe they should have the greater say in decisions concerning major household purchases (84 percent), purchases of daily household needs (54 percent), and visits to their wives' family or relatives (52 percent). Twenty-nine percent of men think that decisions about how to spend the wife's cash earnings should be made mainly by the husband, while 32 percent think that husbands and wives should decide jointly how to spend money that the wife earns. Forty-seven percent of men think that decisions on the number of children to have should be made jointly by the husband and wife. However, 43 percent of men think that the husband alone should make the decision on the number of children to have.

Table 15.4.2 Women's participation in decision-making according to men

Percent distribution of currently married men 15-49 by person who they think should have a greater say in making decisions about five kinds of issues, Nigeria 2008

Decision	Wife	Wife and husband equally	Husband	Don't know/ depends	Missing	Total	Number of men
Major household purchases	2.1	14.1	83.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	7,018
Purchases of daily household needs	30.7	14.9	54.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	7,018
Visits to wife's family or relatives	4.9	42.5	51.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	7,018
What to do with the money wife earns	36.7	32.0	29.2	2.0	0.1	100.0	7,018
How many children to have	1.7	47.3	42.5	8.2	0.2	100.0	7,018

Table 15.5.1 shows how women's participation in decision-making varies by background characteristics. The table presents results on four specific topics in which a married woman usually makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her husband: her own health care, making major household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visits to her family or relatives. In addition, the table includes two summary indicators: the proportion of women involved in making decisions in all four areas, and the proportion of women not involved in making any of the decisions.

Table 15.5.1 shows that almost three in ten married women (31 percent) report taking part in all four decisions, while almost four in ten women (38 percent) have no say in any of the four decisions. The percentage of women participating in all four decisions increases with higher levels of education; 53 percent of women with more than a secondary education participate in all four decisions compared with 19 percent of women with no education. Participation in all four decisions also increases with wealth quintile.

When observing data on specific decisions, married women are most likely to be involved in decisions regarding visits to her family or relatives (55 percent) and purchases for daily household needs (50 percent). Women are least likely to be involved in decisions regarding major household purchases (38 percent). The table indicates that women's participation in household decision-making increases with age. It also shows that women who are employed, but not for cash (43 percent), and women in urban areas (39 percent) are more likely to participate in all four decisions when compared with their counterparts. The South West zone has the highest percentage of women who participate in all four decisions (50 percent), followed by North Central (45 percent).

Table 15.5.1 Women's participation in decision-making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Specific decisions: Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women
Age							
15-19	23.7	19.9	26.1	35.0	15.6	58.9	1,863
20-24	35.1	29.9	41.3	47.6	23.9	45.2	3,659
25-29	44.4	37.5	50.1	55.9	31.5	37.4	5,112
30-34	46.8	41.8	53.6	57.7	34.7	35.5	4,173
35-39	49.0	42.6	55.8	60.2	36.0	32.9	3,575
40-44	49.6	43.4	56.6	59.7	36.5	33.3	2,711
45-49	49.6	42.1	54.8	60.8	36.1	33.3	2,484
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	29.8	26.6	32.4	39.6	22.0	54.4	6,771
Employed for cash	47.5	39.5	54.3	59.3	33.4	34.0	13,637
Employed not for cash	57.1	53.9	66.9	69.3	43.3	21.9	3,072
Missing	31.9	27.1	29.7	31.7	19.7	59.8	98
Number of living children							
0	36.4	31.5	40.8	47.0	25.6	45.7	2,402
1-2	42.6	36.0	47.9	53.7	30.1	39.4	7,414
3-4	46.1	40.0	52.6	57.8	33.5	35.7	7,181
5+	44.6	39.1	51.3	55.8	32.6	37.4	6,581
Residence							
Urban	54.4	45.1	59.7	63.4	38.6	28.9	7,375
Rural	38.7	34.2	45.0	51.0	28.1	42.7	16,203
Zone							
North Central	54.4	54.0	65.2	67.2	45.3	24.7	3,320
North East	26.7	21.9	28.2	37.7	15.8	55.8	3,585
North West	18.8	17.3	21.2	29.8	13.6	65.0	7,189
South East	58.2	52.5	68.1	65.5	43.4	24.6	2,139
South South	64.0	52.9	80.0	77.2	42.5	11.8	2,978
South West	68.9	53.8	71.9	80.3	49.5	15.4	4,366
Education							
No education	26.5	23.2	30.2	38.9	18.5	55.8	11,120
Primary	52.8	45.9	61.4	64.4	38.3	27.7	5,143
Secondary	61.1	51.7	68.9	70.7	44.1	20.9	5,621
More than secondary	69.9	60.2	76.7	78.4	52.9	14.5	1,693
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	25.7	23.3	30.2	37.4	18.3	57.1	5,408
Second	33.8	30.1	38.6	46.5	24.3	47.3	5,052
Middle	45.1	40.4	52.2	58.2	33.4	35.1	4,311
Fourth	55.8	46.3	62.2	66.3	39.2	26.3	4,216
Highest	62.8	52.2	70.3	71.1	45.5	20.6	4,590
Total	43.6	37.6	49.6	54.9	31.4	38.4	23,578

The 2008 NDHS also collected information on men's opinions concerning women's participation in decision-making in five specified areas. Table 15.5.2 shows the percent distribution of married men age 15-49 who think that a wife should have greater or equal say (either alone or jointly with her husband) as her husband in specific household decisions.

Table 15.5.2 shows that almost half of the married men (46 percent) think that their wives should participate in decisions about purchases for daily household needs. This proportion is similar to the proportion of women in Table 15.5.1 who say that they do participate in decisions on purchases for daily needs (50 percent). Sixty-nine percent of men think that a wife should participate in decisions about how to spend the money she earns. Similarly, almost half the men (49 percent) think that a wife should have a say in deciding the number of children to have.

Table 15.5.2 Men's attitude towards wives' participation in decision-making

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Specific decision							
Background characteristic	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have	All five decisions	None of the five decisions	Number of men
Age								
15-19	(8.4)	(25.6)	(39.7)	(44.2)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(20.6)	23
20-24	14.5	38.0	41.3	60.7	43.7	6.3	21.1	354
25-29	13.9	41.3	43.6	64.5	46.2	8.0	19.6	1,076
30-34	15.9	44.2	46.7	66.9	50.1	8.5	16.9	1,504
35-39	17.1	46.5	47.9	70.6	48.9	9.3	15.4	1,618
40-44	14.9	47.6	49.3	71.4	48.6	8.9	14.8	1,316
45-49	19.5	50.9	51.1	72.2	53.5	11.8	13.9	1,127
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	30.9	70.7	62.6	74.2	64.0	22.2	7.2	83
Employed for cash	17.5	55.0	49.7	74.0	53.1	10.1	12.7	4,755
Employed not for cash	12.7	24.1	41.8	56.9	39.7	6.3	24.7	2,168
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Number of living children								
0	17.4	44.0	49.5	63.4	49.9	9.5	18.9	747
1-2	16.6	48.1	46.4	69.5	49.3	9.2	16.2	2,308
3-4	16.4	47.9	49.7	71.3	53.2	9.9	14.3	1,996
5+	15.0	41.1	45.4	67.1	44.3	8.0	17.6	1,968
Residence								
Urban	17.8	57.5	52.2	78.5	55.6	9.7	10.1	2,309
Rural	15.4	39.8	45.0	63.9	45.9	8.8	19.4	4,709
Zone								
North Central	21.7	52.5	48.7	72.2	50.7	11.6	13.8	1,040
North East	4.0	9.4	31.6	50.5	32.3	2.1	34.0	1,002
North West	5.9	20.4	48.1	63.9	38.3	3.7	22.6	1,951
South East	33.1	84.6	64.7	81.6	74.4	17.1	3.9	607
South South	38.5	81.4	56.2	69.0	61.5	24.4	6.0	989
South West	12.2	59.2	43.1	79.7	55.0	5.6	9.6	1,430
Education								
No education	7.4	20.2	41.2	56.4	35.2	4.2	29.3	1,917
Primary	16.6	47.9	46.1	68.1	48.8	8.9	15.6	1,806
Secondary	19.8	58.8	48.8	74.4	54.8	10.2	9.6	2,323
More than secondary	24.2	60.0	58.7	80.3	63.4	16.4	8.1	973
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.2	21.4	39.6	53.1	37.1	4.8	29.3	1,512
Second	12.2	31.5	43.5	62.7	42.0	5.2	20.9	1,378
Middle	18.8	47.6	47.8	69.0	47.7	10.3	15.5	1,244
Fourth	20.9	61.5	49.8	75.2	52.7	13.5	10.1	1,284
Highest	21.3	66.5	55.8	83.0	64.7	12.1	5.7	1,600
Total 15-49	16.2	45.6	47.4	68.7	49.1	9.1	16.3	7,018
50-59	18.6	47.4	48.0	70.5	46.9	11.4	16.9	1,599
Total 15-59	16.6	46.0	47.5	69.0	48.7	9.5	16.4	8,618

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Nine percent of married men are of the opinion that wives, alone or jointly with their husband or partner, should participate in all five of the specified decisions. Among the zones, the highest proportion of men who think that wives should participate in all the specified decisions is in South South (24 percent), while men in the North East zone are least likely to have this opinion (2 percent). Men's support of wives' participation in decision-making increases with the man's age and level of education. For instance, only 4 percent of men with no education believe that a wife should participate in all five decisions, compared with 16 percent of men with education beyond the secondary level.

15.4 Attitudes towards Wife Beating

The 2008 NDHS collected information on the degree of acceptance of wife beating by asking whether a husband is justified in beating his wife in each of five situations: if she burns the food, if she argues with him, if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, and if she refuses to have sex with him. Tables 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 show the percentage of women and men who agree that a husband would be justified in hitting or beating his wife for these specific reasons. The last column on each table shows the percentages (of women or men) who feel that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons. A high proportion of women agreeing that wife beating is acceptable is an indication that women generally accept the right of a man to control his wife's behaviour by means of violence. A low proportion agreeing that wife beating is acceptable indicates that the majority of women reject conduct and beliefs that places them at a low status relative to men.

Table 15.6.1 shows that 43 percent of women find wife beating justified in certain circumstances; that is, they agree that at least one of the specified reasons justifies wife beating. The least likely reason women agreed to that justifies wife beating is burning the food (16 per cent). In contrast, a third of women (32 percent) report that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she goes out without telling him. Women who have never married are least likely to agree that wife beating is justified (32 percent) for any of the reasons. Women in urban areas are less likely to agree with at least one of the specified reasons than those in rural areas (31 and 50 percent, respectively).

The North East zone has the highest proportion of women who say that wife beating is justified for at least one of the reasons (54 percent), while the South West zone has the lowest proportion (24 percent). Except for the South West zone, 40 percent or more of women agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons. Women with no education or with a primary education are almost three times as likely as women with more than a secondary education to agree that wife beating is justified for at least one reason (55 and 20 percent, respectively). Women in the highest wealth quintile (23 percent) are less likely than women in the other wealth quintiles to agree with at least one of the specified reasons for wife beating.

Table 15.6.1 Attitudes towards wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Age							
15-19	16.6	25.6	30.7	29.6	20.9	40.3	6,493
20-24	16.7	28.8	33.3	31.3	26.2	44.3	6,133
25-29	15.5	26.6	31.6	29.5	26.0	42.8	6,309
30-34	15.1	27.2	32.5	29.9	26.9	43.8	4,634
35-39	16.5	29.3	33.1	31.4	26.8	45.0	3,912
40-44	16.7	28.5	31.3	30.8	25.7	42.7	3,032
45-49	16.3	29.3	33.3	32.1	26.8	43.7	2,872
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	16.7	26.2	31.3	28.7	24.2	40.4	12,408
Employed for cash	14.9	28.0	31.8	30.2	25.1	43.1	16,532
Employed not for cash	19.6	29.8	35.9	36.5	28.9	50.4	4,309
Missing	20.8	34.7	34.0	36.3	32.4	50.9	136
Marital status							
Never married	11.6	19.1	22.7	23.8	12.8	31.9	8,397
Married or living together	17.8	30.6	35.5	32.8	29.9	46.9	23,578
Divorced/separated/ widowed	16.1	28.4	32.4	31.8	23.9	44.2	1,409
Number of living children							
0	13.2	22.0	25.8	25.3	17.0	35.2	10,392
1-2	16.9	28.5	33.7	31.5	27.4	45.1	8,352
3-4	16.4	29.1	33.8	31.3	28.3	45.1	7,591
5+	19.4	33.2	38.0	35.9	31.9	49.9	7,049
Residence							
Urban	10.3	18.5	21.0	22.5	15.9	30.9	11,934
Rural	19.5	32.7	38.4	34.9	30.6	49.8	21,451
Zone							
North Central	20.5	29.8	38.8	39.4	31.4	47.1	4,748
North East	29.2	32.6	39.9	37.4	41.3	53.5	4,262
North West	18.2	37.0	40.5	32.4	39.8	53.3	8,022
South East	13.4	24.8	31.4	27.4	13.9	40.1	4,091
South South	11.6	25.0	30.9	31.7	16.4	42.0	5,473
South West	8.0	15.7	14.3	18.4	8.0	24.1	6,789
Education							
No education	21.9	37.0	42.5	36.8	39.9	54.9	11,942
Primary	19.4	31.8	36.4	36.0	26.3	48.0	6,566
Secondary	11.3	20.2	24.7	25.2	14.3	34.2	11,904
More than secondary	5.7	10.2	11.3	13.9	8.3	19.8	2,974
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.4	37.5	42.5	37.9	39.3	55.8	6,194
Second	21.3	35.1	41.2	36.9	35.8	53.3	6,234
Middle	19.8	32.1	39.8	36.4	28.4	49.4	6,341
Fourth	12.9	24.3	28.4	28.8	18.7	39.3	6,938
Highest	6.2	12.9	13.6	16.0	8.9	22.6	7,678
Total	16.2	27.6	32.2	30.5	25.3	43.0	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status

Table 15.6.2 shows that fewer men than women aged 15-49 agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons (30 and 43 percent, respectively). There is an inverse relationship between men's age and the proportion of men who agree that wife beating is justified for at least one reason; 35 percent of men age 15-19, compared with 24 percent of men age 45-49. Rural men are more likely to agree with wife beating for one of the specified reasons than their urban counterparts (33 versus 25 percent, respectively). By zones, North East has the highest proportion of men who say wife beating is justified for at least one of the reasons specified (44 percent), while North West has the lowest proportion (22 percent). Men with more than a secondary education are half as likely as men with a primary education to accept wife beating (17 percent compared with 34 percent, respectively).

Table 15.6.2 Attitudes towards wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age							
15-19	10.7	20.1	21.5	22.2	11.8	34.7	2,532
20-24	10.2	19.7	21.7	21.7	13.0	34.0	2,378
25-29	8.3	17.0	19.1	20.6	11.7	31.1	2,459
30-34	8.1	14.5	17.4	18.2	10.3	27.3	2,058
35-39	7.4	14.9	17.5	18.6	9.5	26.7	1,794
40-44	6.6	14.4	16.3	17.1	10.9	26.9	1,413
45-49	7.1	11.9	14.3	15.2	9.8	24.1	1,174
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	7.2	14.9	15.9	16.4	7.3	26.7	2,485
Employed for cash	6.3	13.8	15.5	17.7	8.4	26.4	7,465
Employed not for cash	14.1	23.5	27.1	25.7	19.2	39.5	3,832
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Marital status							
Never married	9.2	18.2	19.4	20.5	10.8	31.6	6,548
Married or living together	8.1	15.0	18.1	18.7	11.4	28.4	7,018
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.7	25.0	24.6	26.6	17.0	40.7	238
Number of living children							
0	9.0	18.0	19.4	20.1	11.1	31.4	7,272
1-2	8.2	15.2	18.4	19.3	10.8	29.3	2,505
3-4	7.6	15.2	17.7	18.9	11.1	27.3	2,043
5+	8.8	15.2	18.4	19.1	12.4	29.1	1,989
Residence							
Urban	5.8	13.5	13.4	16.5	7.8	24.6	5,215
Rural	10.4	18.7	22.1	21.6	13.3	33.4	8,593
Zone							
North Central	12.5	20.3	20.7	22.3	14.1	32.4	2,065
North East	17.1	29.3	28.2	27.4	29.6	44.0	1,645
North West	6.9	10.7	17.7	14.0	10.8	22.3	3,237
South East	7.9	17.6	23.5	20.5	6.7	37.2	1,448
South South	5.7	16.1	18.0	20.9	6.3	33.1	2,437
South West	5.9	13.8	11.9	18.3	5.7	23.4	2,977
Education							
No education	11.6	18.5	23.0	19.6	19.2	32.2	2,597
Primary	10.1	19.5	22.6	23.4	11.4	34.4	2,761
Secondary	8.3	17.6	18.4	20.9	10.0	31.6	6,470
More than secondary	3.7	7.3	9.2	10.3	4.5	16.5	1,979
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	14.5	23.5	26.1	24.1	20.6	38.6	2,275
Second	12.0	19.6	23.8	22.8	15.8	33.8	2,332
Middle	9.8	19.1	21.9	22.7	12.0	34.7	2,570
Fourth	6.9	15.1	18.2	19.0	8.0	28.6	3,163
Highest	3.3	9.9	9.0	12.9	4.4	20.0	3,468
Total 15-49	8.6	16.7	18.8	19.7	11.2	30.1	13,808
50-59	6.0	12.6	16.5	15.6	9.1	25.1	1,678
Total 15-59	8.4	16.3	18.6	19.2	11.0	29.6	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

15.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUSING SEX WITH HUSBAND

The extent of control women have over when and with whom they have sex has important implications for demographic and health outcomes such as the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. It is also an indicator of women's autonomy and status. To measure women's agreement with the idea that a woman has the right to refuse to have sex with her husband, respondents were asked whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband under three circumstances: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has had sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood.

Table 15.7.1 shows that almost half (47 percent) of women believe wives are justified in refusing sexual intercourse with their husband or partner for all of the specified reasons, while about one in ten women (12 percent) believe that a woman may not refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband for any of the specified reasons. Knowledge that a husband has a sexually transmitted disease is the most widely accepted reason for refusing sexual relations (81 percent). Although knowing that a husband is having sexual intercourse with other women and a wife being tired or not in the mood for sexual intercourse are less accepted reasons, the majority of women still agree that these are justified reasons for refusing sex with their husbands (62 and 64 percent, respectively).

There is little difference between women in urban and rural areas regarding a woman's right to refuse sex with her husband or partner. For instance, 49 per cent of women in urban areas agreed with all the specified reasons, compared with 45 percent of women in rural areas who agree with all the specified reasons for a woman to refuse sex with her husband. However, zonal variations are pronounced. Women from the North East zone are least likely to agree with all of the reasons (38 percent), while those from the South West zone are most likely to agree (58 percent). Furthermore, the belief that wives are justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse for all of the specified reasons increases in a linear trend with education level from 39 percent among women with no education to 53 percent of women with more than secondary education.

Table 15.7.2 shows the percentage of men who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for specific reasons, by background characteristics. Men are more likely than women to agree that a wife is justified in refusing sex for all three of the specified reasons, 52 percent for men compared with 47 percent for women. Knowledge that a husband has a sexually transmitted disease is the reason most frequently given by men to justify a woman refusing sexual intercourse with her husband (87 percent), whereas knowing that the husband or partner is having intercourse with other women is the least cited reason (68 percent).

Men who are divorced, separated, or widowed are least likely to agree with all the specified reasons for a wife to refuse sex (48 percent). By zone, men in South West are least likely to agree with all of the reasons that a wife is justified in refusing sex (44 percent), while those from South East are most likely to agree (68 percent). Men with no education are less likely to agree with all the specified reasons for a wife refusing intercourse with her husband (43 per cent) compared with men who have been educated. There is no clear pattern by wealth quintile among men who believe that wives are justified in refusing sex with their husbands for all three reasons. Men in the middle and fourth wealth quintiles are most likely to agree with all the specified reasons for a wife refusing intercourse with her husband (55 percent for both quintiles).

Table 15.7.1 Attitudes towards refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who think that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Wife is justified in refusing intercourse with her husband if she: Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of women
Age						
15-19	72.2	58.9	57.3	43.3	19.6	6,493
20-24	81.3	63.4	63.9	47.0	10.8	6,133
25-29	83.6	63.0	64.9	47.5	9.4	6,309
30-34	83.5	62.8	66.6	48.1	10.3	4,634
35-39	84.3	61.6	65.4	46.8	9.7	3,912
40-44	83.0	61.6	65.9	47.6	10.4	3,032
45-49	83.7	61.6	65.7	48.7	10.9	2,872
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	77.5	60.3	59.1	44.1	15.3	12,408
Employed for cash	84.4	63.5	66.9	48.9	9.4	16,532
Employed not for cash	78.4	59.7	64.8	46.0	13.0	4,309
Missing	71.4	60.2	54.6	38.5	16.7	136
Marital status						
Never married	75.0	60.5	66.4	48.0	16.4	8,397
Married or living together	82.9	62.1	62.4	45.9	10.7	23,578
Divorced/separated/ widowed	84.5	64.7	70.3	51.5	8.9	1,409
Number of living children						
0	75.7	59.9	63.5	45.7	15.8	10,392
1-2	83.5	63.0	64.4	47.8	10.0	8,352
3-4	83.4	62.6	64.3	47.4	10.6	7,591
5+	83.3	62.5	62.5	46.2	10.5	7,049
Residence						
Urban	82.2	63.6	68.6	49.0	9.5	11,934
Rural	80.3	60.8	61.0	45.4	13.5	21,451
Zone						
North Central	79.9	59.9	68.9	50.3	12.9	4,748
North East	79.3	60.0	48.8	38.1	13.7	4,262
North West	83.8	64.9	47.5	40.1	12.7	8,022
South East	71.5	60.2	68.4	45.4	15.9	4,091
South South	80.4	57.1	70.6	47.2	12.0	5,473
South West	85.7	65.6	80.1	57.9	7.4	6,789
Education						
No education	79.2	59.1	50.4	39.1	15.3	11,942
Primary	82.6	62.2	67.3	48.4	10.4	6,566
Secondary	81.0	63.7	71.7	51.8	10.9	11,904
More than secondary	84.6	64.6	77.4	53.4	7.3	2,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.2	57.6	50.3	38.4	16.8	6,194
Second	79.8	60.4	55.7	42.4	14.2	6,234
Middle	80.6	63.6	65.0	49.1	12.7	6,341
Fourth	83.0	63.8	71.5	50.8	9.2	6,938
Highest	83.5	63.2	72.8	51.1	8.5	7,678
Total	81.0	61.8	63.7	46.7	12.1	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status

Table 15.7.2 Attitudes towards refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Wife is justified in refusing intercourse with her husband if she: Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of men
Age						
15-19	81.0	66.0	71.3	49.4	8.7	2,532
20-24	86.6	67.9	77.5	53.1	5.1	2,378
25-29	87.4	68.0	76.3	51.2	4.0	2,459
30-34	88.0	67.4	77.6	50.8	3.5	2,058
35-39	89.9	69.3	78.2	54.7	3.4	1,794
40-44	88.0	68.4	76.9	53.5	3.8	1,413
45-49	87.4	70.2	77.2	52.6	2.9	1,174
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	87.1	65.2	78.1	53.9	6.1	2,485
Employed for cash	88.1	65.9	79.0	51.5	3.7	7,465
Employed not for cash	83.5	73.6	69.6	51.6	6.0	3,832
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	26
Marital status						
Never married	85.0	65.9	75.9	50.9	6.0	6,548
Married or living together	88.1	70.2	76.5	53.1	3.5	7,018
Divorced/separated/ widowed	84.1	58.7	74.0	48.2	6.5	238
Number of living children						
0	84.9	66.7	75.8	51.2	5.9	7,272
1-2	87.7	67.0	77.3	51.9	4.4	2,505
3-4	89.3	69.6	78.9	54.7	3.2	2,043
5+	88.3	71.8	73.4	51.9	2.9	1,989
Residence						
Urban	87.2	66.0	81.3	53.2	4.1	5,215
Rural	86.2	69.1	73.1	51.2	5.1	8,593
Zone						
North Central	89.6	62.0	76.7	51.8	4.9	2,065
North East	85.3	84.7	72.3	58.5	2.8	1,645
North West	83.9	73.3	62.3	45.9	7.4	3,237
South East	88.8	77.8	87.9	68.2	2.9	1,448
South South	91.1	62.9	81.9	56.1	3.2	2,437
South West	83.3	56.3	82.7	43.7	5.0	2,977
Education						
No education	79.4	70.9	62.0	43.3	8.2	2,597
Primary	86.7	69.2	75.4	53.0	5.0	2,761
Secondary	88.2	66.3	79.8	53.9	4.1	6,470
More than secondary	90.6	67.6	84.1	55.3	2.1	1,979
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	80.5	71.1	65.1	46.3	7.6	2,275
Second	86.2	73.5	71.9	51.7	4.2	2,332
Middle	88.3	70.6	76.3	55.2	4.2	2,570
Fourth	88.1	66.7	78.5	54.8	5.1	3,163
Highest	88.1	61.2	84.2	50.8	3.5	3,468
Total 15-49	86.6	67.9	76.2	51.9	4.8	13,808
50-59	87.0	70.1	76.9	52.8	4.1	1,678
Total 15-59	86.6	68.2	76.3	52.0	4.7	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.7.3 shows the percentage of men who believe that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to. These behaviours include getting angry and reprimanding her, refusing her financial support, forcing her to have sex, and having sex with another woman. Almost half of men (47 percent) think that a man has no right to carry out any of the specified behaviours when his wife or partner refuses to have sexual intercourse with him. On the other hand, 2 percent of men think that a man has the right to engage in all of the specified behaviours when denied sex by his wife or partner.

Table 15.7.3 Men's attitudes towards a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	When a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to: Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman	Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of men
Age							
15-19	45.2	17.4	6.5	8.0	1.7	50.0	2,532
20-24	48.4	16.3	6.9	10.3	1.9	46.0	2,378
25-29	49.0	14.3	5.7	10.7	1.6	45.7	2,459
30-34	48.0	14.7	5.8	7.8	1.5	47.8	2,058
35-39	46.8	14.0	4.8	7.0	1.5	48.8	1,794
40-44	50.8	15.9	5.5	7.8	1.6	45.0	1,413
45-49	47.7	15.2	5.3	8.0	1.6	46.8	1,174
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	36.5	11.1	3.4	8.2	0.9	58.8	2,485
Employed for cash	45.1	12.1	3.9	8.7	1.0	49.9	7,465
Employed not for cash	60.5	24.9	11.4	9.1	3.3	34.7	3,832
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Marital status							
Never married	44.9	14.8	5.7	9.5	1.6	49.9	6,548
Married or living together	50.5	16.0	6.1	7.7	1.7	45.0	7,018
Divorced/separated/ widowed	51.6	17.4	7.3	17.4	1.3	39.1	238
Number of living children							
0	45.6	15.1	5.9	9.2	1.6	49.3	7,272
1-2	48.3	15.2	5.7	8.7	1.5	47.0	2,505
3-4	48.1	14.2	5.2	8.0	1.4	47.3	2,043
5+	55.3	18.4	7.0	7.7	2.1	40.1	1,989
Residence							
Urban	43.2	13.2	3.9	8.0	1.0	52.1	5,215
Rural	50.7	16.8	7.1	9.1	2.0	44.3	8,593
Zone							
North Central	38.7	14.7	5.8	10.5	1.6	54.2	2,065
North East	75.7	34.2	21.5	11.6	8.4	21.9	1,645
North West	68.6	22.2	5.5	2.7	1.0	29.8	3,237
South East	45.6	6.7	3.6	5.4	0.7	50.1	1,448
South South	35.0	5.8	3.2	11.9	0.3	58.6	2,437
South West	27.8	10.5	1.1	11.4	0.1	64.7	2,977
Education							
No education	62.9	25.4	11.6	7.5	4.1	34.3	2,597
Primary	53.2	15.2	6.9	8.8	1.4	41.7	2,761
Secondary	42.1	13.4	4.3	9.8	1.1	51.8	6,470
More than secondary	39.3	9.5	2.3	6.6	0.7	57.0	1,979
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	59.8	24.6	12.5	9.9	4.0	35.4	2,275
Second	58.0	21.2	8.7	10.0	2.5	36.4	2,332
Middle	49.9	15.4	5.3	7.8	1.5	46.2	2,570
Fourth	43.8	11.6	3.8	8.4	0.9	51.1	3,163
Highest	35.3	9.2	2.1	7.9	0.3	59.6	3,468
Total 15-49	47.8	15.5	5.9	8.7	1.6	47.3	13,808
50-59	48.5	14.6	4.6	7.4	1.9	47.7	1,678
Total 15-59	47.9	15.4	5.8	8.6	1.7	47.3	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Getting angry and reprimanding the wife is thought of as the most accepted behaviour by a husband when a wife refuses to have sex with him (48 percent). Fifteen percent of men think that a husband has the right to deny his wife financial support, 9 percent believe that he has the right to have sex with another woman if his wife refuses to have sex with him, and 6 percent believe he has the right to force his wife or partner to have sex with him.

Among zones, the highest percentage of men who think a man has no right to behave in any of the specified manners when his wife or partner refuses to have sexual intercourse reside in South West (65 percent). North East has the lowest percentage of men who agree with all of the specified behaviour (22 percent). Men with more than a secondary education (57 percent) and those in the highest wealth quintile (60 percent) are more likely than other men to believe that a man is not justified in carrying out any of the specified behaviours if his wife or partner refuses to have sex with him.

15.6 Women's Empowerment Indicators

The three sets of empowerment indicators, namely women's participation in making household decisions, their attitude towards wife beating, and their attitude towards a wife's right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband or partner can be summarised in three separate indices.

The first index shows the number of decisions (see Table 15.5.1 for the list of decisions) in which women participate either alone or jointly with their husband or partner. This index ranges from 0 to 4 and is positively related to women's empowerment. It reflects the degree of decision-making control that women are able to exercise in areas that affect their own lives.

The second index, which ranges from 0 to 5, is the number of reasons (see Table 15.6.1 for a list of reasons) for which a woman thinks that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator is interpreted as reflecting a greater sense of entitlement and self esteem, and higher status of women.

The final index, which ranges in value from 0 to 3, is the number of circumstances (see Table 15.7.1 for the list of circumstances) in which the respondent feels that a woman is justified in refusing sexual intercourse with her husband or partner. This indicator reflects perceptions of sexual roles and women's right over their bodies and relates positively to women's sense of self and empowerment.

Table 15.8 shows how these indices relate to each other. Some associations are observed between the indices. More participation in decision-making is associated with agreeing on a woman's right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband or partner. Women with more say in decision-making are more likely to agree that a woman is justified in refusing sexual relations with her husband for all the specified reasons than women with no say at all (56 and 36 percent, respectively). Disapproval of wife beating is also associated with participation in all household decision-making and agreement that a woman has a right to refuse sex with her husband. Women who think there is no justifiable reason to beat a wife are more likely to participate in all household decisions than women who think that a husband is justified in beating his wife for any or all of the specified reasons (36 and 22 percent, respectively). In addition, women who do not agree with any of the five reasons for justifying wife beating are more likely to agree that a woman has a right to refuse sex with her husband than women who agree with all five justifications for wife beating (63 and 58 percent, respectively).

Table 15.8 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 who participate in all decision-making, percentage who disagree with all reasons for justifying wife-beating, and percentage who agree with all reasons for refusing sexual intercourse with husband, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Nigeria 2008

Empowerment indicator	Currently married women: Percentage who participate in all decision-making[1]	Currently married women: Number of women	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife beating	Percentage who agree with all the reasons for refusing sexual intercourse with husband	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]					
0	na	na	48.6	36.4	9,047
1-2	na	na	45.6	43.0	4,680
3-4	na	na	60.8	56.1	9,851
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]					
0	36.2	12,514	na	47.2	19,016
1-2	29.9	4,244	na	49.6	5,767
3-4	24.5	3,867	na	44.6	4,998
5	22.1	2,953	na	42.4	3,605
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[3]					
0	23.0	2,523	63.4	na	4,025
1-2	25.0	10,223	54.4	na	13,768
3	39.4	10,832	57.5	na	15,592

na = Not applicable
[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.5.1 for specific decisions.
[2] See Table 15.6.1 for reasons justifying wife beating.
[3] See Table 15.7.1 for reasons justifying wife refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband.

15.7 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY WOMAN'S EMPOWERMENT STATUS

A woman's desire and ability to control her fertility and her choice of contraceptive methods are in part affected by her status in the household and her own sense of empowerment. A woman who is unable to control other aspects of her life may be less able to make decisions regarding her fertility. She may also feel the need to choose contraceptive methods that are less obvious or do not need the approval of her husband.

Table 15.9 shows the relationship of each of the three empowerment indicators with current use of contraceptive methods by married women. The expected relationships are observed between contraceptive use and both disagreement with reasons for wife beating and agreement with reasons for refusing sexual intercourse with the husband. Use of any contraceptive method and use of any modern method increases as the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified decreases. Twenty-three percent of women who participate in 3-4 household decisions use a method of family planning, and 15 percent use a modern method. Eighteen percent of women who do not agree with any of the reasons for justifying wife beating are currently using a contraceptive method, compared with 6 percent of women who agree with all five reasons justifying wife beating.

Use of any method and use of any modern method of contraception increase with the number of reasons the respondent thinks a woman is justified in refusing sex with her husband. For example, the percentage of women using any method of contraception increases from 8 percent among women who do not agree with any of the reasons for which a woman can refuse sex with her husband to 17 percent among women who agree with all three reasons for refusing sex.

Table 15.9 Current use of contraception by women's status

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Nigeria 2008

			Modern methods						
Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Temporary modern female methods[1]	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]									
0	6.2	4.5	0.2	3.1	1.2	1.7	93.8	100.0	9,047
1-2	13.2	8.8	0.2	6.5	2.0	4.5	86.8	100.0	4,680
3-4	23.0	14.9	0.6	10.5	3.8	8.1	77.0	100.0	9,851
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[3]									
0	18.3	11.8	0.4	8.3	3.1	6.5	81.7	100.0	12,514
1-2	13.5	9.4	0.5	6.7	2.2	4.1	86.5	100.0	4,244
3-4	9.9	7.0	0.3	5.0	1.7	2.9	90.1	100.0	3,867
5	6.4	4.6	0.4	3.3	0.9	1.8	93.6	100.0	2,953
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[4]									
0	7.9	5.8	0.1	4.0	1.7	2.2	92.1	100.0	2,523
1-2	13.8	9.0	0.4	6.4	2.2	4.8	86.2	100.0	10,223
3	16.9	11.3	0.5	7.9	2.9	5.6	83.1	100.0	10,832
Total	14.6	9.7	0.4	6.9	2.4	4.9	85.4	100.0	23,578

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, and lactational amenorrhoea method
[2] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.5.1 for specific decisions.
[3] See Table 15.6.1 for reasons justifying wife beating.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for reasons justifying wife refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband.

15.8 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE AND UNMET NEED BY WOMEN'S STATUS

Women's fertility preferences (e.g., ideal number of children) are typically lower than those of their husband or partner. As a woman becomes more empowered to negotiate fertility decision-making, she has more control over contraceptive use and, thus, over her chances of becoming pregnant and giving birth. Women who have a desire to space or limit their births, but are not using family planning, are defined as having unmet need for family planning. Table 15.10 shows how women's ideal family size and their unmet need for family planning vary by the three indicators of women's status.

The results show that women who participate in 3-4 decisions have the lowest desired family size (5.9 children) and a relatively higher unmet need for family planning for purposes of limiting births (7 percent), compared with women who do not participate in any decisions. However, they have a lower unmet need for spacing their children (13 percent) than other women. Conversely, women who do not participate in any decision-making have a lower unmet need for limiting, but a higher unmet need for spacing. Interestingly, women who participate in one or two decisions have a higher unmet need for family planning services (16 percent for spacing and 6 percent for limiting).

Desired family size increases with the number of reasons a woman thinks that wife beating is justified, from 5.6 children among women who do not agree with any of the reasons justifying wife beating to 7.6 children among women who agree with all five reasons justifying wife beating. Total unmet need for family planning is about the same (20 percent) for women who think that wife beating is not justified for any reason and for those who agree with all five reasons justifying wife beating. The number of reasons for which a respondent thinks that women can refuse sexual intercourse with their husband is not strongly associated with desired family size or unmet need.

Table 15.10 Women's empowerment and ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Nigeria 2008

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	7.8	6,935	16.9	3.0	19.9	9,047
1-2	6.7	4,136	15.7	5.8	21.5	4,680
3-4	5.9	8,823	13.0	6.9	19.9	9,851
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	5.6	16,728	14.1	5.4	19.5	12,514
1-2	6.4	5,036	16.6	5.4	21.9	4,244
3-4	6.8	4,293	15.5	5.3	20.9	3,867
5	7.6	2,817	16.1	3.8	19.9	2,953
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
0	6.1	3,171	17.3	4.2	21.6	2,523
1-2	6.4	11,757	14.8	4.6	19.4	10,223
3	5.9	13,947	14.7	6.0	20.7	10,832
Total	6.1	28,874	15.0	5.2	20.2	23,578

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] See table 7.3.1 for the definition of unmet need for family planning.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.5.1 specific decisions.
[4] See Table 15.6.1 for reasons justifying wife beating.
[5] See Table 15.7.1 for reasons justifying wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband.

15.9 WOMEN'S STATUS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

In countries where health care is widespread, women's empowerment may not affect their access to reproductive health services. However, in other countries, increased empowerment of women is likely to increase their ability to seek out and use health services to better meet their reproductive health goals, including safe motherhood. Table 15.11 shows women's use of antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services from health care workers by level of empowerment as measured by the three indicators of women's status

Table 15.11 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, by indicators of women's empowerment, Nigeria 2008

Empowerment indicator	Received antenatal care from health personnel	Received delivery assistance from health personnel	Received postnatal care from health personnel within the first two days since delivery[1]	Number of women with a child born in the last five years
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]				
0	42.0	23.3	17.4	6,677
1-2	55.8	38.7	29.1	3,357
3-4	73.4	57.6	43.9	6,642
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[3]				
0	64.9	48.9	38.3	9,121
1-2	52.7	37.0	26.5	3,237
3-4	48.9	31.5	22.2	2,995
5	47.6	24.3	16.8	2,282
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[4]				
0	42.9	26.8	17.9	1,829
1-2	54.5	35.9	26.2	7,597
3	64.0	48.0	37.5	8,209
Total	57.7	40.6	30.6	17,635

Note: Health personnel includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse, or auxiliary midwife.
[1] Includes deliveries in a health facility and not in a health facility
[2] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.5.1 specific decisions.
[3] See Table 15.6.1 for reasons justifying wife beating.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for reasons justifying wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband.

The results show the expected association between women's empowerment and use of services for delivery and postnatal care. The more decisions a woman participates in, the more likely she is to have received assistance during delivery and postnatal care; for example, 42 percent of women who do not participate in household decisions received delivery assistance from health personnel, compared with 73 percent of women who participated in all four decisions. The lower the number of reasons for which a woman thinks that wife beating is justified, the more likely she is to receive care from health personnel during delivery. Similarly, the higher the number of reasons for which a respondent believes a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband, the more likely she is to receive health care from health personnel during delivery. The same relationships are observed for the likelihood of receiving postnatal care.

15.10 Women's Status and Early Childhood Mortality

As women become more empowered, they are more likely to participate in key decisions regarding their well-being and the well-being of their children. Table 15.12 shows child mortality rates by the three indicators of women's status.

The results show that children of women who participate in 3-4 decisions have the lowest infant mortality (77 deaths per 1,000 live births), child mortality (122 deaths per 1,000 live births), and under-five mortality (203 deaths per 1,000) rates. The trend is the same for agreement with the number of reasons a woman thinks wife beating is justified. However, the differentials in child mortality rates by the number of reasons given by women for refusing to have sexual intercourse with their husband are smaller than for the other two indexes.

Table 15.12 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's status, Nigeria 2008

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	92	122	203
1-2	94	96	181
3-4	77	60	133
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	82	78	154
1-2	96	95	182
3-4	89	106	186
5	86	122	198
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[3]			
0	83	98	173
1-2	93	103	186
3	81	80	155

[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.5.1 for specific decisions.
[2] See Table 15.6.1 for reasons justifying wife beating.
[3] See Table 15.7.1 for reasons justifying wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 16

Domestic violence is a confrontation between family or household members that typically involves physical harm, sexual assault, or fear of physical harm. Family or household members include spouses, former spouses, those in (or formerly in) a dating relationship, adults related by blood or marriage, and those who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship. Domestic violence can include physical and sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, coercion and threats, intimidation, isolation, jealousy, and blame.

Violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. An increasing amount of research highlights the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United National General Assembly, 1991; Heise et al., 1994, 1998; Jejeebhoy, 1998). Gender-based violence is defined as any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, occurring in public or private life (United Nations, 1993 and 1995).

Despite ongoing efforts to protect women and vulnerable populations against violence, there is still much to be done to protect victims and to further inform and educate the population about the problem. Nigeria is a signatory to the United Nation's Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). However, CEDAW has not yet been adopted into Nigeria's legal code. In order for this to happen, the National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly are required to pass legislation and put the convention into effect within the national laws. After the law is passed at the federal level, for it to become a nationally binding legislation across the country, it must be passed by at least two-thirds of the 36 State Houses of Assembly.

Gender activists, civil society organisations, and women-focused NGOs have formed a coalition known as the National Coalition on Affirmative Action (NCAA) with representation from all over the country. The NCAA has begun active lobbying and sensitisation of legislators in the National and State Assemblies across the nation in preparation for the consideration of the bill. This initiative aims to expedite the passage of the CEDAW Bill at the state level and secure the requisite assent by a two-thirds majority of the State Houses of Assembly.

The 2008 NDHS included a special module designed to obtain information on the extent to which women in Nigeria experience domestic violence. These findings may provide evidence that can be used in advocating for improved legislation on domestic violence, such as the CEDAW bill, expansion of domestic violence prevention efforts, and improved services for women who experience domestic violence. The domestic violence module was administered to one eligible woman randomly selected in each household using the Kish Grid technique (Kish, 1965). Although the module focused on the extent of marital violence, information was also obtained on any physical violence involving perpetrators other than the woman's current husband (or the last husband for separated or divorced women) that a woman might have experienced since her fifteenth birthday. Women were also asked about lifetime experience of sexual violence. Women who reported recent marital violence were asked about assistance they have received, whether they ever told anyone about the violence, and whether they ever sought help.

The collection of information on domestic violence is challenging because women may not disclose these experiences out of shame or fear. Collection of such sensitive information requires the establishment of rapport between the interviewer and the respondent. The interviewers received special training on gender-based violence, focusing on domestic violence, to prepare them to collect information on domestic violence. Interviewers were instructed that interviews can only proceed when

maximum privacy had been secured. If privacy was not assured, the questions in the domestic violence module were not to be asked. The selection of one respondent per household for domestic violence questions is an additional ethical protection for the respondent which strengthens the confidentiality of the information discussed with the interviewer.

16.1 Women Experiencing Physical Violence

A total of 21,468 women were asked questions on domestic violence in the 2008 NDHS. In Nigeria, domestic violence cuts across all socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. Table 16.1 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15, and the percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics. The results show that 28 percent of all women experienced physical violence since the age of 15, and 15 percent of women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The experience of physical violence varies substantially by background characteristics. The trend by age group indicates an increase in physical violence from the 15-19 age group through the 25-29 age group, and a decrease thereafter. Thirty percent of women age 25-29 have experienced physical violence at some time since age 15, while 16 percent experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Women who are employed but are not paid in cash are more likely than other women to have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and during the 12 months preceding the survey (38 and 23 percent, respectively). It is interesting to note that unemployed women are the least likely to experience physical violence, with 23 percent having experienced violence since age 15 and 13 percent experiencing physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.

By marital status, women who are divorced, separated or widowed are far more likely to have experienced physical violence than other women. Forty-four percent of divorced, separated or widowed women reported experiencing violence since age 15, compared with 25 percent of women who are married or living together, and 33 percent of never-married women.

Differentials in experience of physical violence by number of living children are small; however, women with no children (30 percent) are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than other women. Experience of physical violence in the past 12 months tends to increase with number of living children.

Women in urban areas are more likely than their rural counterparts to report having experienced physical violence since age 15 (30 percent as compared with 26 percent). There is notable variation in experience of physical violence by zone. Experience of physical violence since age 15 is reported by the highest proportion of women in South South (52 percent) compared with only 13 percent of women in North West. The proportion of women experiencing physical violence in the past 12 months is again highest in the South South (24 percent) and lowest in North West (6 percent).

Women with primary and secondary levels of schooling are more likely than other women to have experienced physical violence since age 15. Women who never attended school are the least likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (15 percent). A similar pattern is observed for physical violence in the past 12 months. Experience of physical violence generally increases with wealth quintile. A slight decrease is observed in physical violence in the past 12 months between the fourth and highest quintiles.

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
Current age					
15-19	26.7	1.8	14.4	16.2	3,865
20-24	28.2	1.7	12.7	14.4	3,881
25-29	30.0	1.9	14.1	16.0	4,201
30-39	27.4	1.9	13.0	14.9	5,718
40-49	25.9	1.8	11.5	13.4	3,802
Employed past 12 months					
Not employed	23.2	1.3	11.6	12.9	7,726
Employed for cash	28.1	1.9	12.6	14.4	10,938
Employed not for cash	38.4	3.2	19.8	23.0	2,752
Missing	26.4	3.8	13.1	16.9	52
Marital status					
Never married	33.2	1.5	14.0	15.5	4,705
Married or living together	25.1	1.7	13.0	14.7	15,852
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.0	5.7	11.7	17.3	910
Number of living children					
0	30.0	1.5	13.0	14.5	6,094
1-2	27.3	2.0	12.7	14.7	5,665
3-4	26.1	2.1	13.2	15.3	5,110
5+	26.8	1.9	13.7	15.6	4,598
Residence					
Urban	30.2	2.0	12.7	14.7	7,592
Rural	26.3	1.7	13.4	15.1	13,875
Zone					
North Central	31.0	2.5	17.5	20.0	3,176
North East	19.7	2.1	12.5	14.6	2,859
North West	13.1	0.5	5.9	6.4	5,446
South East	29.6	2.2	13.4	15.6	2,501
South South	52.1	3.0	20.9	23.9	3,342
South West	28.9	1.8	13.4	15.1	4,146
Education					
No education	14.9	1.3	8.6	9.9	8,033
Primary	35.6	2.8	17.4	20.2	4,308
Secondary	36.5	2.2	16.6	18.8	7,268
More than secondary	30.1	0.7	9.5	10.2	1,858
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.8	1.4	11.3	12.7	4,177
Second	21.3	1.8	10.9	12.7	4,123
Middle	29.3	2.0	14.0	16.0	4,075
Fourth	34.1	2.2	15.7	17.9	4,361
Highest	33.7	1.8	13.6	15.4	4,732
Total	27.7	1.8	13.1	15.0	21,468

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

16.2 PERPETRATORS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 16.2 shows for women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the percentage who reported that specific persons committed the violence, according to marital status. The most commonly reported perpetrator of physical violence is the current husband or partner. A total of 45 percent of women who experienced violence since age 15 experienced violence from their current husband or partner, while 7 percent reported that violence was committed against them by their former husband or partner. Among ever-married women, 61 percent reported their current husband or partner committed physical violence against them, and 9 percent reported their former husband or partner did so. Among all women who experienced physical violence, the next most commonly mentioned perpetrator is mother or stepmother (30 percent), followed by father or stepfather (22 percent), and sister or brother (19 percent). Among never-married women, mother or stepmother was mentioned as the most common perpetrator of physical violence (43 percent).

Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's marital status, Nigeria 2008

	Marital status		
Person	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	60.6	na	44.7
Former husband/partner	9.0	na	6.6
Current boyfriend	0.2	0.9	0.4
Former boyfriend	1.2	3.1	1.7
Father/step-father	18.7	31.0	21.9
Mother/step-mother	25.7	42.5	30.1
Sister/brother	14.1	31.7	18.7
Daughter/son	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other relative	5.7	11.3	7.1
Mother-in-law	0.4	na	0.3
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	1.9	na	1.6
Teacher	11.4	29.5	16.2
Employer/someone at work	0.5	1.6	0.8
Police/soldier	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	2.1	5.0	2.8
Number of women	4,377	1,564	5,941

na = Not applicable

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The 2008 NDHS asked women whether they had ever experience sexual violence in their lifetime. As shown in Table 16.3, 7 percent of women age 15-49 reported that they had experienced sexual violence at some time. There is no pronounced difference among the age groups. The experience of sexual violence ranges from 6 percent among women age 30-49 to 9 percent among women age 20-24. Women who are employed but not paid in cash are the most likely to have experienced sexual violence (11 percent), while unemployed women are least likely (6 percent).

In examining marital status, women who are divorced, separated or widowed women are most likely to have experienced sexual violence (11 percent), and women who are currently married are least likely (6 percent). Nine percent of never-married women have experienced sexual violence. There is no difference in the experience of sexual violence by urban-rural residence; however, the differentials by zone are notable. By zone, the experience of sexual violence ranges from 3 percent in North West and South West to 12 percent in South East and 13 percent in South South.

The experience of sexual violence is lower among women with no education (4 percent) than among women who have been to school (8-9 percent). Women in the three highest wealth quintiles are more likely to have experienced sexual violence than women in the two lowest wealth quintiles.

Table 16.3 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence[1]	Number of women
Current age		
15-19	6.6	3,865
20-24	8.7	3,881
25-29	7.8	4,201
30-39	6.4	5,718
40-49	5.9	3,802
Employed past 12 months		
Not employed	5.8	7,726
Employed for cash	7.0	10,938
Employed not for cash	10.5	2,752
Missing	8.1	52
Marital status		
Never married	9.4	4,705
Married or living together	6.2	15,852
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.7	910
Residence		
Urban	6.9	7,592
Rural	7.1	13,875
Zone		
North Central	7.7	3,176
North East	8.6	2,859
North West	2.7	5,446
South East	11.8	2,501
South South	13.4	3,342
South West	3.2	4,146
Education		
No education	4.1	8,033
Primary	8.9	4,308
Secondary	8.9	7,268
More than secondary	8.1	1,858
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.8	4,177
Second	5.3	4,123
Middle	8.3	4,075
Fourth	8.4	4,361
Highest	7.2	4,732
Total	7.0	21,468

[1] Includes those whose sexual initiation was forced against their will

16.4 AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table 16.4 shows the distribution of women age 15-49 years who have experienced sexual violence by age at first experience of sexual violence, according to current age. The results show that 14 percent of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence for the first time between the ages of 10 and 14, while 26 percent experienced sexual violence for the first time between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table 16.4 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence by age at first experience of sexual violence, according to current age, Nigeria 2008

	Age at first experience of sexual violence							
Current age	Less than 10 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-49 years	Don't know[1]	Missing	Total	Number of women
15-19	5.1	22.9	44.8	na	26.6	0.6	100.0	256
20-24	0.9	15.0	34.3	14.7	33.6	1.7	100.0	339
25-29	0.8	12.0	22.6	16.4	47.4	0.8	100.0	329
30-39	3.1	12.8	13.9	11.7	57.3	1.2	100.0	365
40-49	3.3	9.8	14.1	10.8	61.8	0.2	100.0	224
Total	2.5	14.4	25.6	11.3	45.3	1.0	100.0	1,513

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if divorced, separated, or widowed and whose sexual initiation was not forced against their will. For these women, the age at first experience of sexual violence is not known.

16.5 Persons Committing Sexual Violence

Table 16.5 shows for women who have ever experienced sexual violence, the percentage who reported that specific persons committed the sexual violence against them by age at first experience of sexual violence and current marital status. Overall, current husband or partner is the most commonly reported perpetrator of sexual violence, reported by 36 percent of women. Among ever-married women who have ever experienced sexual violence, the proportion who says that their current husband or partner committed sexual violence against them increases to 50 percent. Among never-married women, strangers are the most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual violence (23 percent), followed by a friend or acquaintance (18 percent) and current or former boyfriend (17 percent). The type of perpetrator does not vary much by age at first experience of sexual violence.

Table 16.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons committing sexual violence according to age at first experience of sexual violence and current marital status, Nigeria 2008

	Age at first experience of sexual violence			Marital status		
Person committing sexual violence	<15 years	15 years or higher	Don't know[1]	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	2.7	6.9	71.6	50.3	na	35.7
Former husband/partner	1.2	1.4	7.2	5.6	na	4.0
Current/former boyfriend	10.3	22.6	1.1	7.9	17.3	10.6
Father	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Step father	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	11.1	5.5	0.5	3.3	6.4	4.2
In-law	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	12.4	19.3	1.8	6.9	17.6	10.0
Family friend	7.2	9.5	0.6	3.2	9.4	5.0
Teacher	1.5	2.6	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.2
Employer/someone at work	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Police/soldier	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Priest/religious leader	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Stranger	27.8	21.8	2.3	10.2	23.3	14.0
Other	4.0	2.5	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.8
Number of women	255	558	685	1,073	440	1,513

Note: Total includes 19 unweighted cases for which age at first experience of sexual violence is missing.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if divorced, separated, or widowed and whose sexual initiation was not forced against their will. For these women, the age of first experience of sexual violence is not known.

16.6 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Table 16.6 presents information on women age 15-49 who reported experiencing various combinations of physical and sexual violence, by current age. Overall, 30 percent of women reported that they had experienced either physical or sexual violence. About one in five women experienced only physical violence, 2 percent experienced only sexual violence, and 5 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. There is not much variation in the experience of different forms of violence by age.

Table 16.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different forms of violence by current age, Nigeria 2008

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only[1]	Physical and sexual violence[1]	Physical or sexual violence[1]	Number of women
15-19	21.9	1.8	4.8	28.5	3,865
15-17	21.2	1.7	4.4	27.3	2,249
18-19	22.8	2.0	5.3	30.2	1,616
20-24	22.0	2.5	6.2	30.7	3,881
25-29	23.8	1.6	6.2	31.7	4,201
30-39	22.6	1.5	4.8	29.0	5,718
40-49	21.5	1.5	4.4	27.4	3,802
Total	22.4	1.8	5.3	29.5	21,468

[1] Includes forced sexual initiation

16.7 VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

Respondents to the Domestic Violence module who had ever been pregnant (whether the pregnancy resulted in a live birth or not) were asked specifically whether they have ever experience physical violence while pregnant and, if so, who the perpetrators of the violence were.

As shown in Table 16.7, 5 percent of women who have ever been pregnant reported that they experienced violence while pregnant. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely than other women to have experienced violence during pregnancy (12 percent). Five percent of currently married women have experienced violence during pregnancy. The proportion of never-married women who had a pregnancy and who reported that they ever experienced violence while pregnant was negligible.

Women with living children are more likely than women with no living children to have experienced violence during pregnancy. In urban and rural areas, women were roughly equally likely to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy. By zone, women in South South (9 percent), South East (8 percent), and North Central (7 percent) are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than other women. By contrast only 2 percent of women in North West experienced violence during pregnancy. Looking at education and wealth, women with primary education and women in the middle and fourth wealth quintiles are more likely than other women to experience violence during pregnancy. Women with no education (3 percent) are less likely to experience physical violence during pregnancy, compared with other women (5 to 8 percent).

Table 16.7 Violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Current age		
15-19	3.9	1,065
20-24	5.4	2,627
25-29	5.5	3,585
30-39	5.1	5,428
40-49	4.8	3,691
Marital status		
Never married	0.0	496
Married or living together	4.9	15,028
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.7	872
Number of living children		
0	3.5	1,023
1-2	5.0	5,665
3-4	5.3	5,110
5+	5.3	4,598
Residence		
Urban	4.7	5,237
Rural	5.3	11,159
Zone		
North Central	6.5	2,360
North East	4.5	2,385
North West	2.3	4,719
South East	8.4	1,562
South South	9.3	2,375
South West	3.9	2,995
Education		
No education	3.2	7,351
Primary	7.7	3,738
Secondary	6.0	4,127
More than secondary	5.4	1,180
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.9	3,642
Second	4.3	3,433
Middle	6.6	3,122
Fourth	6.5	3,034
Highest	4.4	3,164
Total	5.1	16,396

16.8 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND OR PARTNER

Marital violence is violence perpetuated by a partner or spouse within the marital union. A series of questions were asked in the 2008 NDHS to determine the degree of marital control exercised by the husband or partner over the respondent. Attempts by a husband or partner to closely control and monitor the activities of their female partner or spouse have been found to be among the most important early warning signs of violence in a relationship. Controlling behaviours most often manifest themselves in terms of extreme possessiveness, jealousy, and attempts to isolate the woman from her family and friends.

To determine the degree of marital control by husbands over their wives, women were asked whether they experienced any of a list of specific acts of controlling behaviours by their husbands, such as the husband is jealous or gets angry if she talks to other men, accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit meetings with female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money. Table 16.8 shows the percentage of ever-married women whose husband or partner displays each of the listed behaviours by selected background characteristics. Since the accumulation of such behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is highlighted.

The results show that overall, 38 percent of ever-married women say that their husband or partner exhibits none of the controlling behaviours. The main controlling behaviours women experienced from their husbands were being jealous or angry if she talks to other men (49 percent) and his insistence on knowing where she is at all times (34 percent). Eighteen percent of ever-married women said that their husband does not trust them with any money, while 14 percent reported that their husband frequently accuses them of being unfaithful, and 13 percent said their husband does not permit them to meet their female friends. Furthermore, 8 percent of women reported that their husband tries to limit their contact with their families. About one-fifth of women reported that their spouse displays three or more of these behaviours.

Younger women are more likely than women age 30 and older to report that their husband or partner displays at least three of the controlling behaviours. Women who are employed but not for cash and women with fewer living children are more likely than other women to say that their husband engages in at least three controlling behaviours. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely than currently married women to say that their husband engages in at least three controlling behaviours (31 percent compared with 20 percent). Husband's controlling behaviours decrease with increasing marital duration.

By zone, women in South South are most likely to report that their husband or partner participates in at least three controlling behaviours (28 percent), closely followed by women in North Central and North East (27 percent each). On the other hand, only 11 percent of women in North West say that their husband participates in at least three of the behaviours. Women with no education and with more than secondary education are less likely than women with primary or secondary education to report that their husband participates in at least three controlling behaviours. By wealth quintile, women in the middle and fourth quintiles report the highest percentages of husbands who exhibit at least three controlling behaviours.

Table 16.8 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husband/partners ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women
Current age									
15-19	56.4	13.6	13.5	8.4	34.2	16.6	20.7	33.4	1,322
20-24	54.4	14.9	15.1	8.6	36.7	17.2	23.7	35.4	2,601
25-29	51.7	14.2	15.1	8.1	35.9	19.4	21.3	35.3	3,608
30-39	48.3	12.7	12.7	6.9	33.3	18.9	18.8	38.5	5,472
40-49	42.2	13.4	11.3	6.8	29.6	17.1	18.0	45.1	3,759
Employed past 12 months[1]									
Not employed	51.7	12.3	12.4	8.5	31.7	18.7	19.2	36.2	4,744
Employed for cash	48.3	12.8	13.1	6.9	33.7	16.9	19.2	39.7	9,775
Employed not for cash	48.1	20.0	16.6	8.5	37.6	22.7	25.9	37.5	2,202
Number of living children									
0	51.8	14.1	15.6	8.6	35.1	17.6	22.1	36.4	1,713
1-2	50.8	13.4	14.3	8.1	35.7	18.7	21.4	36.9	5,358
3-4	48.7	12.7	13.2	6.9	33.2	17.8	19.0	38.6	5,097
5+	47.1	14.7	11.5	7.2	31.2	18.1	18.9	40.7	4,594
Marital status and duration									
Currently married woman	49.3	12.9	12.9	7.2	33.3	17.8	19.5	38.5	15,852
Married only once	48.9	12.8	12.6	7.1	33.0	17.6	19.1	38.8	13,720
0-4 years	51.2	12.9	15.3	7.9	36.3	18.1	21.9	36.3	3,459
5-9 years	50.0	13.3	13.2	6.9	34.9	17.5	19.4	36.2	3,074
10+ years	47.3	12.5	11.0	6.9	30.6	17.4	17.6	41.0	7,186
Married more than once	51.8	14.1	15.1	7.5	34.8	18.8	21.9	36.9	2,132
Divorced/separated/widowed	48.7	25.1	21.1	13.5	40.0	25.2	30.8	36.2	910
Residence									
Urban	47.7	12.0	13.8	7.5	36.7	19.7	20.2	37.3	5,289
Rural	50.0	14.4	13.2	7.6	32.2	17.5	20.0	38.9	11,473
Zone									
North Central	50.9	24.5	13.1	5.9	35.8	19.3	26.9	39.7	2,429
North East	54.3	15.5	14.1	10.4	42.5	21.7	26.5	34.7	2,505
North West	53.6	7.9	9.4	6.4	24.1	10.6	11.3	38.0	5,071
South East	42.5	13.4	15.0	11.6	31.2	17.1	19.5	44.9	1,551
South South	39.7	16.1	23.0	10.2	38.2	29.7	28.4	39.4	2,205
South West	46.7	11.1	11.6	4.3	38.6	19.2	18.3	37.1	3,001
Education									
No education	52.0	12.8	10.5	7.0	29.9	15.7	17.7	38.9	7,830
Primary	47.5	17.0	14.4	8.2	34.0	19.1	22.1	39.6	3,775
Secondary	48.3	13.7	18.1	8.2	39.6	21.8	23.8	35.4	3,950
More than secondary	40.0	7.7	13.0	6.4	37.1	19.5	16.6	41.0	1,207
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	51.5	13.8	11.7	7.3	30.3	16.4	19.0	39.6	3,842
Second	52.7	14.2	11.8	7.2	31.3	15.4	18.3	37.3	3,584
Middle	49.3	15.6	13.7	8.2	33.8	18.6	21.2	38.2	3,111
Fourth	47.3	14.7	15.5	8.4	35.5	19.6	23.1	39.3	3,035
Highest	44.4	9.7	14.7	6.7	38.3	21.6	19.5	37.5	3,190
Total	49.2	13.6	13.4	7.5	33.6	18.2	20.1	38.4	16,762

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes 44 unweighted cases (not shown in the table) for which employment status is missing.

16.9 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

To measure spousal violence, information was obtained in the 2008 NDHS from ever-married women on whether they had ever experienced violent acts committed by their husband or partner. In the survey, spousal violence was measured using a shortened and modified Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) (Straus, 1990). Women were asked the following eight questions:

(Does/did) your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you?

a) Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?
b) Slap you?
c) Twist your arm or pull your hair?
d) Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?
e) Kick you, drag you or beat you up?
f) Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?
g) Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?
h) Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?

These clearly worded questions were asked to estimate the prevalence of physical (a-g) and sexual violence (h). For women who were currently married, the questions were asked with reference to the current husband and for women who were formerly but not currently married, they were asked with reference to women's most recent husband. Women could respond 'yes' or 'no' to each item. A 'yes' response to one or more items (a) to (g) above constitutes evidence of physical violence, while a 'yes' response to item (h) constitutes evidence of sexual violence. In each case of a 'yes' response, if the woman was currently married, she was asked about the frequency of the act in the 12 months preceding the survey (often, sometimes, or not at all). Note that widowed women were asked about the experience of spousal violence by their most recent husband or partner, but they were not asked about their experience of violence in the past 12 months.

Table 16.9 shows the percentage of ever-married women who experienced physical, sexual, and emotional violence from their husband or partner. It should be noted that different types of violence are not mutually exclusive and women may report multiple forms of violence. Research suggests that physical violence in intimate relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse and, in one-third to over half of cases, by sexual abuse (Krug et al., 2002).

The results from the 2008 NDHS shows that 18 percent of ever-married women reported having ever experienced physical violence from their current or most recent husband, 4 percent reported sexual violence, and 24 percent reported emotional violence. Figure 16.1 shows the proportion of ever-married women who ever experienced different forms of violence committed by their current or most recent husband, and violence experienced during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 16.9 shows that the most common form of spousal physical violence is slapping (16 percent), followed by kicking, dragging or beating her up (6 percent), and pushing, shaking or throwing something at her (5 percent). Fourteen percent of women reported that they had experienced at least one form of these violent acts from their husband or partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Three percent of women said that their husband or partner had forced them to have sex against their will, and 2 percent reported that they had been forced to perform sexual acts they did not want to do. The proportions of women who reported experiencing these acts of sexual violence by their husband or partner in the past 12 months were similar.

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nigeria 2008

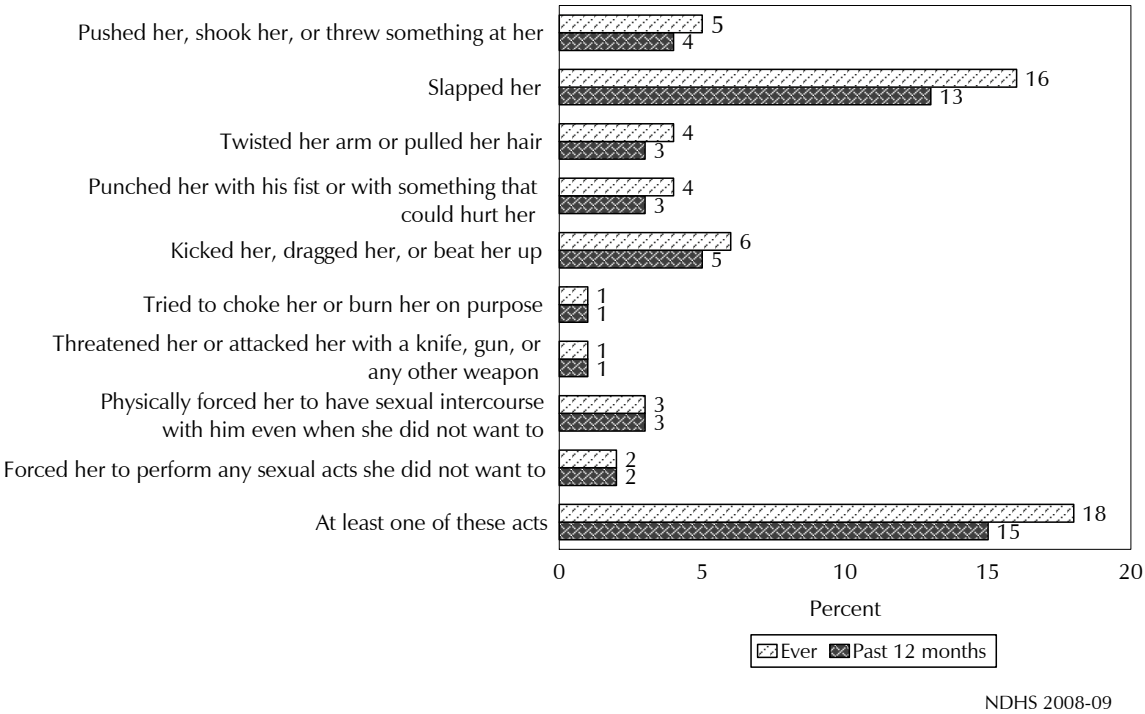
		In the past 12 months[1]		
	Ever	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any	**17.5**	**1.9**	**12.4**	**14.2**
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.4	0.6	3.8	4.4
Slapped her	16.0	1.4	11.4	12.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.0	0.5	2.6	3.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.2	0.5	2.6	3.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.0	0.7	3.9	4.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.9
Sexual violence				
Any	**3.9**	**0.6**	**2.6**	**3.2**
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.4	0.5	2.2	2.7
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.8
Emotional violence				
Any	**23.6**	**2.8**	**18.2**	**21.0**
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	14.9	1.7	11.6	13.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.4	1.0	4.3	5.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	16.6	1.9	12.7	14.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	18.3	2.2	13.0	15.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.0	0.3	1.8	2.1
Any form of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	30.5	3.9	23.1	27.0
Any form of emotional, physical and sexual violence	2.5	0.2	1.4	1.6
Number of ever married women	16,762	16,262	16,262	16,262

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes widows

The most common form of emotional spousal violence is a spouse insulting or making his wife feel bad about herself (17 percent), followed by humiliating her in front of others (15 percent), and threatening to harm her or someone close to her (6 percent). The percentages of women experiencing these forms of emotional violence during the 12 months preceding the survey were similar to those of women who ever experienced them.

Overall, 31 percent of ever-married women have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husbands or partners, and 27 percent have done so in the past 12 months. Eighteen percent of ever-married women have experienced either physical or sexual violence, and 15 percent have experienced physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Figure 16.1 Forms of Spousal Violence



16.10 Spousal Violence by Background Characteristics

Table 16.10 shows the percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence by selected background characteristics. Twenty-four percent of ever-married women reported emotional spousal violence, 18 percent reported physical spousal violence, and 4 percent reported sexual spousal violence. Overall, 31 percent of ever-married women have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner.

Women age 15-19 are least likely to have experienced each of the three types of spousal violence. Women in the 25-29 age group are more likely than women of other ages to have experienced each of the three types of violence. Women who are employed and not paid for cash are the most likely to report that they have ever experienced spousal emotional, physical, or sexual violence, while women who are unemployed are least likely to have experienced these types of violence (38 percent compared with 26 percent, respectively). The likelihood of having experienced each of the three types of violence increases with the number of living children from 23 percent among women with no children to 34 percent among women with five or more children. By marital status, women who are divorced, separated, or widowed were the most likely to report spousal abuse (44 percent). Rural women are more likely than their urban counterparts to have ever experienced all three types of spousal abuse (32 percent compared with 28 percent, respectively). Among the zones, women in South South reported the highest proportion of spousal abuse (46 percent), while women in South West reported the lowest proportion (18 percent). There was no clear pattern by level of education or wealth status.

A family history of domestic violence is strongly associated with a respondent's own experience of domestic violence. Among women whose fathers beat their mothers, 53 percent have themselves experience emotional, physical, or sexual violence, compared with 26 percent of women whose fathers did not beat their mothers.

Table 16.10 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Current age						
15-19	18.7	9.1	3.3	10.3	22.4	1,322
20-24	24.0	16.2	4.3	17.2	30.7	2,601
25-29	24.6	19.7	4.6	20.6	32.4	3,608
30-39	23.6	18.7	3.6	19.4	30.8	5,472
40-49	24.2	17.4	3.5	18.1	31.0	3,759
Employed past 12 months[1]						
Not employed	20.5	12.1	3.2	12.9	25.6	4,744
Employed for cash	24.8	17.7	3.7	18.5	31.2	9,775
Employed not for cash	25.3	28.1	5.8	29.1	38.0	2,202
Number of living children						
0	17.7	11.0	2.8	12.4	22.7	1,713
1-2	22.5	16.9	3.6	17.6	29.4	5,358
3-4	23.6	18.1	4.1	18.9	30.9	5,097
5+	27.2	19.8	4.4	20.6	34.4	4,594
Marital status and duration						
Currently married woman	22.9	16.6	3.7	17.4	29.8	15,852
Married only once	22.4	16.8	3.6	17.5	29.5	13,720
0-4 years	18.2	13.6	3.4	14.6	24.4	3,459
5-9 years	23.5	18.1	3.9	18.8	30.7	3,074
10+ years	24.0	17.7	3.5	18.4	31.4	7,186
Married more than once	26.0	15.3	4.6	16.7	31.9	2,132
Divorced/separated/widowed	36.3	33.2	6.9	34.0	43.5	910
Residence						
Urban	20.6	16.9	3.4	17.7	27.5	5,289
Rural	25.0	17.7	4.1	18.6	31.9	11,473
Zone						
North Central	29.3	25.4	4.1	26.0	37.7	2,429
North East	22.2	14.8	5.7	16.6	28.0	2,505
North West	25.6	6.5	1.6	6.9	27.8	5,071
South East	28.8	23.0	5.9	23.9	35.4	1,551
South South	28.7	37.6	8.8	39.4	45.8	2,205
South West	10.6	14.2	1.3	14.4	17.6	3,001
Education						
No education	23.3	10.9	2.8	11.7	27.0	7,830
Primary	27.6	26.1	5.5	26.9	38.1	3,775
Secondary	22.9	23.8	4.8	24.7	33.1	3,950
More than secondary	15.9	12.4	2.9	13.8	21.0	1,207
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	24.1	13.3	3.3	14.2	29.0	3,842
Second	24.7	14.3	3.2	15.0	30.0	3,584
Middle	27.4	21.6	5.6	22.4	35.2	3,111
Fourth	23.2	22.4	4.8	23.2	32.7	3,035
Highest	18.6	17.4	3.0	18.3	26.3	3,190
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	37.9	43.0	9.6	44.5	53.3	1,714
No	20.8	13.4	3.1	14.2	26.3	13,580
Don't know	33.9	26.5	5.2	27.0	43.3	1,361
Missing	31.7	15.3	0.5	15.8	37.6	107
Total	23.6	17.5	3.9	18.3	30.5	16,762

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

[1] Includes 44 unweighted cases (not shown in the table) for which employment status is missing.

16.11 Violence by Spousal Characteristics and Women's Indicators

The section examines husbands' characteristics that will help to understand some of the underlying contributing factors to spousal violence. Table 16.11 presents information on ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, by selected characteristics and empowerment indicators. Women whose husbands have no education are less likely than husbands of other women to have experienced any of the three types of spousal violence. For example, 27 percent of women with uneducated husbands have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence, compared with 36 percent of women whose husbands have primary education.

Women who say their husband or partner gets drunk often were more likely to report emotional, physical, or sexual violence (68 percent) than women whose husbands drinks but does not get drunk (44 percent) and women whose husband does not drink (26 percent). There are no clear patterns between spousal violence and spousal age difference or education difference; however, women who are older than their husband and who have less education than their husband are slightly more likely than other women to experience emotional, physical or sexual violence.

Controlling behaviours are strongly associated with spousal violence. For example, 19 percent of women whose husbands exhibit none of the controlling behaviours have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence, compared with 55 percent of women whose husbands exhibit five to six of the controlling behaviours. Each of the three types of spousal violence increases as the number of controlling behaviours practiced by the husband increases.

The three empowerment indicators do not appear to have a consistently protective relationship with spousal violence. Decision-making does not have the expected association with spousal violence: women who participate in the smallest number of decisions are least likely to experience spousal violence. On the other hand, as expected, women who agree with none of the five reasons justifying wife beating are less likely to experience each of the three types of spousal violence than other women.

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, by selected characteristics and empowerment indicators, Nigeria 2008

Characteristic and empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband/partner's education						
No education	22.9	10.9	2.8	11.7	26.5	6,413
Primary	26.7	22.5	5.5	23.5	35.5	3,532
Secondary+	22.6	21.3	4.1	22.1	31.7	6,558
Don't know/missing	26.9	14.6	1.8	15.7	33.6	260
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	20.4	11.9	2.7	12.6	25.5	13,589
Drinks/never gets drunk	26.8	33.6	7.8	35.4	43.7	710
Gets drunk sometimes	38.3	41.3	7.6	42.8	52.8	1,868
Gets drunk very often	54.0	58.8	16.5	60.2	68.4	488
Don't know/missing	14.5	13.6	4.0	14.3	20.1	107
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	24.4	20.2	4.2	20.6	33.9	196
Wife is same age	22.1	15.3	5.5	18.3	29.7	201
Wife's 1-4 years younger	21.9	20.8	3.6	21.5	31.3	2,462
Wife's 5-9 years younger	22.7	18.2	4.2	19.0	30.2	5,265
Wife's 10+ years younger	23.4	14.0	3.3	14.8	28.9	7,447
Missing	22.0	16.2	3.5	16.7	29.6	282
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	25.3	21.2	4.4	22.1	34.2	5,756
Wife better educated	24.3	21.9	5.2	22.8	33.0	2,271
Both equally educated	22.0	22.3	4.5	23.3	31.5	2,667
Neither educated	22.3	9.7	2.5	10.4	25.2	5,692
Don't know/missing	26.5	17.1	4.0	18.4	33.4	377
Number of marital-control behaviours displayed by husband/partner						
0	13.8	9.6	1.5	10.1	18.7	6,436
1-2	24.1	15.9	3.2	16.6	31.0	6,962
3-4	40.4	33.5	8.8	35.2	51.4	2,586
5-6	45.5	43.0	14.3	45.1	55.2	779
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]						
0	23.6	10.0	2.3	10.6	27.6	6,106
1-2	26.8	20.3	5.9	21.5	35.3	3,151
3-4	20.4	20.8	4.0	21.7	29.2	6,595
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband						
0	14.9	10.4	2.0	10.7	19.4	1,759
1-2	27.3	16.7	4.1	17.6	33.6	7,310
3	22.2	19.9	4.2	20.7	30.1	7,693
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified						
0	19.9	14.6	2.9	15.3	26.0	8,895
1-2	25.1	21.4	4.7	22.2	32.6	2,989
3-4	32.3	23.3	5.6	24.1	41.0	2,765
5	26.0	16.6	4.7	18.0	33.0	2,114
Total	23.6	17.5	3.9	18.3	30.5	16,762

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes only currently married women

16.12 FREQUENCY OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Table 16.12 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women who have ever experienced emotional violence and physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their husband or partner by how often it occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey, according to background characteristics.

Table 16.12 Frequency of spousal violence among those who report violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 (excluding widows) who have ever experienced emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, and percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Frequency of emotional violence in the past 12 months					Frequency of physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months				
	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Current age										
15-19	12.0	82.9	5.1	100.0	243	16.7	74.5	8.7	100.0	133
20-24	11.0	82.0	7.0	100.0	597	14.4	75.6	10.0	100.0	439
25-29	11.6	80.2	8.2	100.0	854	11.6	74.0	14.4	100.0	717
30-39	12.2	77.6	10.2	100.0	1,222	11.5	70.7	17.8	100.0	1,014
40-49	14.2	76.2	9.7	100.0	825	11.1	70.3	18.5	100.0	614
Employed past 12 months[1]										
Not employed	11.0	80.5	8.5	100.0	935	13.6	73.2	13.2	100.0	586
Employed for cash	12.6	78.8	8.6	100.0	2,269	11.3	72.0	16.7	100.0	1,710
Employed not for cash	13.4	76.8	9.9	100.0	524	13.0	72.6	14.4	100.0	615
Number of living children										
0	10.2	81.5	8.3	100.0	290	13.0	75.4	11.5	100.0	202
1-2	14.0	78.2	7.8	100.0	1,151	12.7	73.9	13.4	100.0	905
3-4	11.9	79.0	9.2	100.0	1,132	12.6	71.7	15.7	100.0	925
5+	11.5	78.9	9.6	100.0	1,167	10.8	70.7	18.5	100.0	885
Marital status and duration										
Currently married woman	11.1	81.0	7.8	100.0	3,529	11.2	74.2	14.6	100.0	2,717
Married only once	10.3	81.8	7.9	100.0	3,000	11.1	74.1	14.8	100.0	2,371
0-4 years	11.6	80.3	8.1	100.0	613	13.3	73.6	13.1	100.0	497
5-9 years	8.6	84.5	7.0	100.0	704	10.9	76.2	12.9	100.0	570
10+ years	10.6	81.2	8.2	100.0	1,684	10.3	73.4	16.3	100.0	1,304
Married more than once	15.6	77.0	7.4	100.0	530	12.4	74.7	12.9	100.0	346
Divorced/separated	31.6	43.3	25.1	100.0	211	24.3	47.5	28.2	100.0	201
Residence										
Urban	13.1	77.0	9.9	100.0	1,022	13.3	69.7	17.0	100.0	895
Rural	12.0	79.6	8.4	100.0	2,719	11.6	73.5	14.9	100.0	2,023
Zone										
North Central	11.3	77.8	10.9	100.0	675	11.0	73.1	15.9	100.0	595
North East	12.3	85.6	2.1	100.0	525	15.1	81.1	3.8	100.0	406
North West	9.5	83.9	6.7	100.0	1,227	9.3	78.1	12.6	100.0	321
South East	16.0	75.8	8.2	100.0	418	16.0	63.9	20.2	100.0	352
South South	12.8	67.4	19.8	100.0	601	10.2	64.1	25.7	100.0	830
South West	19.6	76.9	3.5	100.0	294	13.6	81.8	4.6	100.0	415
Education										
No education	11.2	82.2	6.7	100.0	1,723	12.8	77.4	9.8	100.0	867
Primary	13.6	75.3	11.1	100.0	976	12.5	68.5	19.1	100.0	955
Secondary	13.9	75.7	10.4	100.0	859	11.7	72.0	16.2	100.0	939
More than secondary	8.0	82.6	9.4	100.0	183	9.0	69.8	21.2	100.0	156
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.2	82.6	7.2	100.0	878	11.5	79.0	9.5	100.0	510
Second	10.7	82.9	6.4	100.0	829	13.6	73.6	12.9	100.0	512
Middle	15.1	75.2	9.7	100.0	804	13.1	69.5	17.4	100.0	656
Fourth	14.0	75.4	10.6	100.0	667	11.0	69.7	19.3	100.0	683
Highest	11.7	76.8	11.5	100.0	562	11.7	71.7	16.7	100.0	557
Total	12.3	78.9	8.8	100.0	3,740	12.1	72.3	15.5	100.0	2,918

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Includes 8 unweighted cases (not shown in the table) for which employment status is missing.

The results show that 79 percent of ever-married women who have ever experienced emotional violence from their husbands or partners experienced emotional violence 'sometimes' in the past 12 months, and 12 percent experienced it 'often.' Among ever-married women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence from their husbands or partners, 72 percent reported that it occurred sometimes in the past 12 months, and 12 percent reported that physical or sexual violence occurred often during the past year.

Women in urban and rural areas experienced almost the same level of emotional violence from their husband or partner 'often' during the 12 months preceding the survey (13 and 12 percent, respectively). An analysis of the zones shows that South West has the highest percentage (20 percent) of women who reported experiencing emotional violence often in the 12 months preceding the survey and North West has the lowest percentage (10 percent). However, for physical or sexual violence, women in South East (16 percent) and North East (15 percent) are most likely to experience these forms of spousal violence often in the 12 months preceding the survey.

16.13 Onset of Spousal Violence

To obtain information on the timing of the onset of marital violence, the 2008 NDHS asked ever-married women who experienced physical or sexual spousal violence when the first episode of violence took place. Table 16.13 shows the interval between marriage and the first episode of spousal physical or sexual violence.

The results show that the majority of ever-married women have not experienced physical or sexual violence by their husbands or partners (82 percent). However, 6 percent of all ever-married women reported that physical or sexual violence began to occur during the first two years after marriage. Two percent of women reported that violence was initiated less than a year into the marriage, and 5 percent said that violence was initiated three to five years after marriage. Less than 1 percent reported that violence began prior to marriage.

Table 16.13 Onset of marital violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of years between marriage and first experience of physical or sexual violence by their husband/partner, if ever, according to marital status and duration, Nigeria 2008

	Years between marriage and first experience of violence[1]									
Marital status and duration	Experienced no violence	Before marriage	<1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10+ years	Don't know/ missing[2]	Total	Number of women
Currently married	82.6	0.9	2.2	5.8	4.4	1.6	1.6	0.9	100.0	15,852
Married only once	82.5	1.0	2.1	5.9	4.5	1.6	1.6	0.9	100.0	13,720
<1 year	90.4	2.6	5.7	na	na	na	na	1.3	100.0	690
1-2 years	86.1	1.3	4.2	6.9	na	na	na	1.5	100.0	1,452
3-5 years	80.9	1.5	2.9	9.4	4.1	na	na	1.2	100.0	1,995
6-9 years	81.8	0.7	1.5	7.4	5.3	2.3	na	0.9	100.0	2,397
10+ years	81.6	0.7	1.3	4.7	5.6	2.3	3.1	0.6	100.0	7,186
Married more than once	83.3	0.6	2.6	5.5	4.2	1.5	1.4	0.9	100.0	2,132
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.0	1.2	2.8	12.8	8.9	3.8	3.5	1.1	100.0	910
Total	81.7	0.9	2.2	6.2	4.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	100.0	16,762

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] For couples who are not married but are living together as if married, the time of marriage refers to the time when the respondent first started living together with her partner.
[2] Includes women for whom the timing of the first experience of violence and duration of marriage are inconsistent.
na = Not applicable

16.14 Types of Injuries to Women because of Spousal Violence

Table 16.14 presents information on the types of injuries received by ever-married women as a result of spousal violence by whether they ever experienced spousal violence and their experience of spousal violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The results shows very little difference in the prevalence of injuries by whether the violence was experienced ever or within the past 12 months. For all the specified types of violence, the injuries most commonly resulting from spousal violence are cuts, bruises or aches. These are followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns.

Among women who have ever experienced physical violence, 30 percent received an injury—27 percent had cuts, bruises, or aches while 12 percent had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns. Among women who have ever experienced sexual violence, 38 percent received injuries—35 percent had cuts, bruises, or aches, 18 percent had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns, and 12 percent had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injury.

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by type of injury received from husband/partner and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nigeria 2008

Type of violence	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence[1]						
Ever[2]	27.1	6.2	12.4	6.6	30.4	2,929
In the past 12 months[3]	28.2	6.9	13.4	6.7	32.1	2,317
Experienced sexual violence[4]						
Ever[2]	34.5	8.1	18.0	11.6	37.6	652
In the past 12 months[3]	37.1	9.4	19.6	11.8	40.4	514
Experienced physical or sexual violence[4]						
Ever[2]	26.3	5.9	12.0	6.3	29.5	3,070
In the past 12 months[3]	27.4	6.6	12.8	6.4	31.1	2,465

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who experienced physical violence only during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months
[3] Excludes widows
[4] Excludes women whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence

16.15 Violence by Women Against Their Spouse

In cases of domestic violence either the man or the woman can be the instigator of violent behaviour. Ever-married women were asked about instances when they said or did something to physically harm their husband or partner at times when he was not already physically hurting them. Table 16.15 shows the percentage of ever-married women who committed physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already harming them, by selected characteristics. Overall, 2 percent of ever-married women reported that they had initiated physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Table 16.15 Violence by women against their spouse

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, by women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and husband/partner's characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner					
			In the past 12 months			
Characteristic	Ever	Number of women	Often	Sometimes	Any	Number of women[1]
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence						
Ever	11.0	2,929	0.5	5.1	5.6	2,827
In the past 12 months	11.5	2,317	0.6	6.0	6.6	2,317
Not past 12 months/widow /missing	9.0	612	0.2	0.7	0.9	510
Never	0.3	13,833	0.0	0.1	0.1	13,435
Current age						
15-19	0.9	1,322	0.1	0.4	0.4	1,319
20-24	1.7	2,601	0.1	1.0	1.1	2,586
25-29	2.2	3,608	0.1	1.0	1.1	3,580
30-39	2.5	5,472	0.1	1.2	1.3	5,336
40-49	2.4	3,759	0.1	0.8	0.9	3,442
Employed past 12 months[2]						
Not employed	1.3	4,744	0.1	0.6	0.7	4,695
Employed for cash	2.5	9,775	0.1	1.1	1.2	9,434
Employed not for cash	2.6	2,202	0.1	1.4	1.5	2,097
Number of living children						
0	1.7	1,713	0.0	1.1	1.1	1,698
1-2	2.0	5,358	0.1	0.8	0.9	5,262
3-4	2.3	5,097	0.0	1.1	1.1	4,950
5+	2.3	4,594	0.2	1.1	1.3	4,352
Residence						
Urban	2.6	5,289	0.1	1.0	1.1	5,117
Rural	2.0	11,473	0.1	1.0	1.0	11,146
Zone						
North Central	2.3	2,429	0.1	1.5	1.6	2,322
North East	1.3	2,505	0.1	0.9	0.9	2,467
North West	0.5	5,071	0.0	0.1	0.1	5,006
South East	2.8	1,551	0.2	0.9	1.0	1,434
South South	6.0	2,205	0.2	2.8	3.0	2,097
South West	2.4	3,001	0.1	0.9	1.0	2,936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.9	3,842	0.0	0.6	0.6	3,765
Second	1.6	3,584	0.1	0.8	0.9	3,481
Middle	2.3	3,111	0.1	1.0	1.1	2,977
Fourth	3.0	3,035	0.2	1.4	1.6	2,918
Highest	3.4	3,190	0.0	1.3	1.3	3,120

Continued. ...

Table 16.15—*Continued*

Characteristic	Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner					
			In the past 12 months			
	Ever	Number of women	Often	Sometimes	Any	Number of women[1]
Marital status and duration						
Currently married woman	1.9	15,852	0.1	1.0	1.0	15,852
Married only once	1.9	13,720	0.1	1.0	1.1	13,720
0-4 years	1.6	3,459	0.1	0.8	1.0	3,459
5-9 years	2.1	3,074	0.0	1.1	1.1	3,074
10+ years	1.9	7,186	0.1	1.0	1.1	7,186
Married more than once	1.9	2,132	0.1	0.8	1.0	2,132
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.7	910	0.2	2.0	2.2	410
Education						
No education	1.0	7,830	0.1	0.5	0.6	7,658
Primary	2.9	3,775	0.1	1.4	1.5	3,575
Secondary	3.5	3,950	0.1	1.4	1.5	3,861
More than secondary	2.8	1,207	0.0	1.3	1.3	1,169
Husband/partner's education						
No education	1.1	6,413	0.0	0.6	0.6	6,228
Primary	2.9	3,532	0.2	1.5	1.6	3,391
Secondary+	2.9	6,558	0.1	1.2	1.3	6,393
Don't know/missing	0.0	260	0.0	0.0	0.0	250
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	1.0	13,589	0.0	0.4	0.5	13,250
Drinks/never gets drunk	4.4	710	0.0	1.2	1.2	680
Gets drunk sometimes	7.2	1,868	0.1	4.0	4.1	1,771
Gets drunk very often	10.9	488	1.3	5.2	6.5	456
Don't know/missing	1.3	107	0.0	0.7	0.7	105
Spousal age difference[3]						
Wife older	5.1	196	0.9	2.0	2.9	196
Wife is same age	2.2	201	0.3	0.8	1.1	201
Wife's 1-4 years younger	2.6	2,462	0.1	1.3	1.4	2,462
Wife's 5-9 years younger	2.1	5,265	0.1	1.0	1.1	5,265
Wife's 10+ years younger	1.5	7,447	0.1	0.8	0.8	7,447
Missing	1.2	282	0.0	0.5	0.5	282
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	2.3	5,756	0.1	1.0	1.1	5,595
Wife better educated	3.5	2,271	0.0	1.6	1.7	2,174
Both equally educated	3.4	2,667	0.1	1.6	1.7	2,570
Neither educated	0.9	5,692	0.0	0.5	0.5	5,561
Don't know/missing	2.3	377	0.0	1.4	1.4	362
Total	2.2	16,762	0.1	1.0	1.1	16,262

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated. or widowed women.

[1] Excludes widows

[2] Includes 44 unweighted cases (not shown in the table) for which employment status is missing

[3] Currently married women

Among women who have experienced physical violence by their husband or partner, 11 percent committed the physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Women age 30 and older are slightly more likely than younger women to have initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband or partner. Women age 15-19 were the least likely to have initiated marital violence (less than 1 percent). Women who are employed, whether for cash or not, are more likely to initiate physical violence against their husband or partner than unemployed women (3 percent each compared with 1 percent)

The analysis by residence shows that women who live in urban areas are slightly more likely than women in rural areas to have ever initiated physical violence against their husband or partner (3 percent compared with 2 percent). By zones, South South has the highest percentage of women who ever initiated physical violence against their husband or partner (6 percent), while North West has the lowest percentage (less than 1 percent). The likelihood of women initiating physical violence against their husband or partner increases with the household wealth quintile, from less than 1 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 3 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 16.15 indicates that women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to have initiated physical violence against their husband or partner than other women (7 percent). Women with no education are less likely to initiate physical violence against their spouse than other women—less than 1 percent, compared with 4 percent among women with secondary education and 3 percent among women with more than secondary education. Women whose husband or partner gets drunk often are more likely to initiate physical violence than women whose husband does not drink (11 and 1 percent, respectively). Women who are older than their husband or have more education than their husband are more likely than other women to initiate physical violence against their husband or partner.

16.16 Help-seeking Behaviour by Women who Experience Violence

The section describes help-seeking behaviour of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence. Table 16.16 the percent distribution of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they sought help to stop the violence, and for those who did not seek help, whether or not they told anyone. According to the 2008 NDHS, nearly half (45 percent) of women who experienced physical or sexual violence never told anyone. An additional 8 percent told someone about the violence but did not seek help. One in three women (34 percent) who experienced physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence.

Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (51 percent) than women who experienced only physical violence (29 percent) or only sexual violence (38 percent). Women who are unemployed are less likely to seek help (28 percent), compared with women who are either employed for cash (35 percent), or who are employed but are not paid in cash (37 percent). Divorced, separated, and widowed women are more likely to have sought help to end the violence (46 percent) than women who are currently married (33 percent) or women who are never-married (31 percent).

Women in rural areas reported a higher percentage of help seeking behaviour to stop violence than their counterparts in urban areas (36 percent compared with 30 percent). There is notable variation in help-seeking by zone. Women in South East are most likely to have ever sought assistance to end violence against them (43 percent) while women in North West are least likely to have done so (24 percent).

Table 16.16 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether sought help from any source, and for those who did not seek help the percentage who never told anyone and the percentage who told someone, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Never sought help to stop violence: Percentage who never told anyone	Never sought help to stop violence: Percentage who told someone	Sought help from any source	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
Type of violence						
Physical only	47.5	8.2	29.2	15.0	100.0	4,811
Sexual only	46.8	6.4	37.7	9.1	100.0	383
Both physical and sexual	32.7	7.7	50.6	9.0	100.0	1,130
Current age						
15-19	48.5	10.0	28.9	12.6	100.0	1,102
20-24	46.6	9.9	32.1	11.5	100.0	1,193
25-29	41.3	7.6	35.9	15.2	100.0	1,331
30-39	44.6	7.0	35.7	12.7	100.0	1,657
40-49	43.8	5.9	33.9	16.4	100.0	1,042
Employed past 12 months[1]						
Not employed	49.6	8.5	28.2	13.7	100.0	1,921
Employed for cash	43.6	8.0	35.4	13.0	100.0	3,266
Employed not for cash	40.4	7.2	37.4	15.1	100.0	1,123
Number of living children						
0	48.0	10.2	30.3	11.5	100.0	1,983
1-2	43.5	7.8	35.5	13.2	100.0	1,649
3-4	42.2	6.4	34.7	16.6	100.0	1,397
5+	44.5	6.6	34.9	14.1	100.0	1,294
Marital status and duration						
Never married	47.8	11.3	31.0	9.9	100.0	1,703
Currently married women	44.5	6.8	33.4	15.2	100.0	4,212
Married only once	45.3	6.7	33.0	14.9	100.0	3,657
0-4 years	46.9	6.7	32.2	14.3	100.0	935
5-9 years	43.9	7.9	34.8	13.4	100.0	879
10+ years	45.2	6.2	32.6	15.9	100.0	1,843
Married more than once	39.2	7.6	35.9	17.3	100.0	555
Divorced/separated/widowed	35.6	6.5	46.0	12.0	100.0	409
Residence						
Urban	47.4	8.9	30.3	13.4	100.0	2,417
Rural	43.2	7.5	35.6	13.7	100.0	3,907
Zone						
North Central	44.4	9.9	32.9	12.9	100.0	1,048
North East	44.0	7.6	28.0	20.4	100.0	647
North West	44.2	7.9	23.8	24.1	100.0	752
South East	38.8	5.6	42.9	12.7	100.0	838
South South	43.5	7.8	40.5	8.1	100.0	1,813
South West	52.0	8.7	26.4	12.9	100.0	1,226
Education						
No education	43.6	8.1	28.8	19.4	100.0	1,298
Primary	43.3	6.0	37.2	13.5	100.0	1,607
Secondary	46.0	8.8	34.9	10.2	100.0	2,819
More than secondary	45.9	9.2	27.6	17.3	100.0	600
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	41.2	8.3	32.2	18.2	100.0	857
Second	43.4	7.0	33.4	16.2	100.0	937
Middle	44.8	7.3	36.3	11.6	100.0	1,291
Fourth	45.0	7.2	36.3	11.5	100.0	1,579
Highest	47.3	9.7	29.7	13.3	100.0	1,660
Total	44.8	8.0	33.6	13.6	100.0	6,324

Note: Excludes women whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence

[1] Includes 16 unweighted cases (not shown in the table) for which employment status is missing

Uneducated women and those who have more than secondary education are less likely to have sought help, compared with women with primary and secondary education. There is little variation in help-seeking behaviour by wealth quintile; however, women in the middle and fourth wealth quintiles are slightly more likely than women in the highest wealth quintile to have sought help to stop the violence.

16.17 Sources of Help

In the 2008 NDHS, information was collected on women age 15-49 who ever experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help to stop the violence. Table 16.17 shows the sources of help sought by type of violence committed. The majority of women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help from their family (65 percent), while 31 percent sought help from in-laws, and 17 percent sought help from a friend or neighbour. Three percent sought help from a religious leader and 2 percent from the police. Less than 1 percent of women sought help from a social service organisation.

Table 16.17 Sources from where help was sought

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, and source from which help was sought, by type of violence experienced, Nigeria 2008

	Type of violence			
Source of help	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Total
Own family	66.0	60.5	64.0	65.1
In-laws	35.9	5.2	25.5	31.0
Husband/partner boyfriend	3.0	7.2	4.1	3.6
Friend/neighbour	13.0	23.6	24.8	16.9
Religious leader	2.8	0.5	3.4	2.8
Doctor/medical personnel	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Police	2.1	1.2	2.4	2.1
Lawyer	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Social service organisation	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Other	6.0	12.6	7.4	6.8
Number of women	1,407	144	572	2,123

ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN 17

One of the outcomes of the HIV epidemic has been an increased number of children who have been orphaned or whose social and economic vulnerability has increased due to the serious illness of a parent or other adult member of the household. The response to the crisis in Nigeria was initially driven by the community, with the extended family providing protection and care and support to family members in need. The Federal Government of Nigeria has initiated a number of policy frameworks directed at improving the situation of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). These include the passage of the Child Rights Act (2003), which incorporates the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the development of a five-year National Action Plan on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (FMWA&SD, 2006e). The Plan and the National Standard of Practice (FMWA&SD, 2006b) prioritise key areas of intervention including protection, care and support, and education for orphans and vulnerable children.

This chapter looks first at the prevalence of orphaned and vulnerable children in Nigeria. It examines the extent to which children who are orphaned and vulnerable are disadvantaged in comparison to other children on several key measures of children's welfare, including school attendance. The chapter then reviews information on the care and support given to households in which there are orphaned and vulnerable children.[1]

In reviewing the 2008 NDHS results, it is important to remember that the survey includes only orphans and vulnerable children living in households. Children who are living in institutions or other non-household settings, including children living on the street, are not included in the 2008 NDHS OVC results. Thus, the 2008 NDHS results should be considered as a minimum estimate of the problem of OVCs in Nigeria

17.1 ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In the 2008 NDHS, an orphan is defined as a child under age 18 with one or both parents deceased. A vulnerable child is defined as a child under age 18 who has a chronically ill parent (sick for three or more consecutive months during the past 12 months) or who lives in a household where an adult was chronically ill or died during the 12 months preceding the survey.

17.1.1 Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

The Household Questionnaire collected information on the living arrangements for all children under age 18 in the households included in the 2008 NDHS sample. Information was also collected of the survival status of the children's parents. The results are presented in Table 17.1.

In the households sampled, 71 percent of children under age 18 were living with both of their parents. Twelve percent of children were not living with a biological parent. The percentage of children who do not live with either of their biological parents increases with age, from about 4 percent among children age 0-4 years to 30 percent among children age 15-17. Girls are more likely to live in households with neither biological parent present than boys (13 and 10 percent, respectively). Children in South South and South East (15 percent) are more likely to live in households without a biological parent present than children in other zones.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

The 2003 NDHS obtained information on orphanhood only for children under age 15. However, for the purposes of comparing the results of the 2003 and 2008 NDHS surveys, Table 17.1 includes the totals regarding living arrangements for children under age 15. A comparison of the results from the 2003 and 2008 NDHS surveys for this age group indicates similar proportions of children are orphaned, i.e., with one or both parents deceased (6 and 5 percent, respectively).

Table 17.1 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, and the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Information missing on father/ mother			
Age													
0-4	81.3	10.8	1.1	2.5	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	3.9	25,726
<2	84.1	12.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.5	10,434
2-4	79.4	9.5	1.4	3.6	0.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	5.6	15,292
5-9	72.0	7.9	2.4	6.1	1.0	8.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	10.5	23,118
10-14	63.3	7.2	4.4	7.9	1.8	11.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.6	100.0	15.4	18,042
15-17	47.7	7.3	6.2	6.6	2.1	20.5	1.4	3.1	1.4	3.8	100.0	30.2	7,901
Sex													
Male	71.4	8.6	2.8	6.1	1.3	7.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	9.8	38,072
Female	69.7	8.7	2.8	4.6	0.9	10.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	13.3	36,716
Residence													
Urban	69.7	9.1	3.2	5.2	1.0	9.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	11.9	23,206
Rural	70.9	8.5	2.7	5.4	1.1	8.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	11.3	51,582
Zone													
North Central	68.4	7.5	3.4	5.8	1.4	10.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	13.5	11,279
North East	77.9	4.9	1.3	5.9	1.0	6.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	9.0	11,407
North West	79.5	4.9	1.4	5.9	1.0	4.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	7.3	21,374
South East	61.9	12.4	6.6	3.1	1.0	10.7	0.7	2.3	0.7	0.5	100.0	15.0	7,529
South South	57.4	16.4	4.5	5.1	1.2	11.2	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	100.0	15.4	10,059
South West	66.5	10.9	2.7	5.1	1.0	11.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	13.8	13,141
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	76.4	5.3	2.1	5.3	1.2	7.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.9	100.0	9.6	16,266
Second	72.6	8.2	2.7	5.1	1.2	7.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	10.3	16,180
Middle	65.9	10.3	3.9	5.8	1.2	9.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	13.0	15,054
Fourth	66.9	10.6	3.2	5.7	0.8	9.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	12.8	14,016
Highest	69.9	9.6	2.4	4.8	0.9	9.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	12.3	13,272
Total <15	73.2	8.8	2.5	5.2	1.0	7.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	9.3	66,887
Total <18	70.5	8.7	2.8	5.3	1.1	8.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	11.5	74,788

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household.

17.1.2 Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

Children whose parents are ill for an extended period or who live in households where other adults suffer from chronic illness can experience significant hardships as serious illness may limit the resources available to feed, clothe, and educate a family's youngest members. The 2008 NDHS included several questions to determine if any adults in the household (including the child's parents) had been chronically ill during the 12-month period before the survey. Adult members of a household age 18-59 years were considered to be chronically ill if they had been very sick—i.e., too sick to work or do normal activities—for a period of at least three months during the 12-month period before the survey. Questions were included for children whose parents were not living in the same household at the time of the survey to determine if the parent(s) had been chronically ill prior in the 12-month period before the survey.

Table 17.2 shows the proportion of children considered vulnerable because of chronic illness of a parent or other adult during the 12-month period prior to the 2008 NDHS. The table also shows the overall proportion of children identified in the NDHS as orphaned or vulnerable. Six percent of children under age 18 are orphaned; that is, one or both parents are deceased. For children who are orphaned, the percentage rises rapidly with age, from 2 percent among children under age 5 to 14 percent among children age 15-17. The proportion of urban children and rural children that are orphaned is the same (6 percent each). North West and North East (4 percent) have the lowest proportions of orphaned children, and South East (11 percent) has the highest.

Table 17.2 Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)

Percentage of de jure children under age 18 years who are orphans or were made vulnerable due to the illness of at least one adult member of the household (OVC), by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

		Percentage of children who:					
	Orphan children					OVC children	
Background characteristic	Percentage of children with one or both parents dead	Have a very sick parent (sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months)[1]	Live in a household where at least one adult has been very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[2]	Live in a household where at least one adult died in the past 12 months and adult had been very sick for at least 3 months before he/she died[2]	Have a very sick parent or live in a household where an adult has been very sick or died in the past 12 months (vulnerable children)[2]	Percentage of children who are orphans and/or vulnerable	Number of children
Age							
0-4	2.0	2.5	3.5	0.8	4.4	6.1	25,726
<2	1.1	2.3	3.2	0.7	4.0	4.9	10,434
2-4	2.6	2.6	3.8	0.8	4.7	7.0	15,292
5-9	5.2	2.7	3.8	0.8	4.8	9.6	23,118
10-14	9.7	3.0	4.2	0.9	5.4	14.3	18,042
15-17	14.3	2.8	3.7	1.2	5.7	18.7	7,901
Sex							
Male	6.2	2.7	3.8	0.9	4.9	10.5	38,072
Female	6.1	2.7	3.8	0.9	4.9	10.5	36,716
Residence							
Urban	6.4	1.8	2.5	0.6	3.3	9.3	23,206
Rural	6.0	3.1	4.4	1.0	5.6	11.0	51,582
Zone							
North Central	7.5	3.0	4.6	1.6	6.5	12.9	11,279
North East	3.9	3.3	5.3	0.7	6.3	9.8	11,407
North West	3.6	3.1	4.3	0.8	5.2	8.4	21,374
South East	11.4	3.1	3.7	1.4	5.4	16.1	7,529
South South	9.4	2.8	3.8	0.9	5.0	13.6	10,059
South West	5.5	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.6	6.9	13,141
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.1	3.3	4.6	1.0	5.8	10.4	16,266
Second	5.6	3.3	4.8	0.9	5.9	10.8	16,180
Middle	7.8	3.0	4.3	1.1	5.7	12.9	15,054
Fourth	6.7	2.3	3.2	0.8	4.3	10.4	14,016
Highest	5.7	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	7.7	13,272
Total <15	5.2	2.7	3.8	0.8	4.8	9.5	66,887
Total <18	6.2	2.7	3.8	0.9	4.9	10.5	74,788

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household. Very sick means person was too sick to work or do normal activities.
[1] Whether or not parent lives in same household as child
[2] Person age 18-59 years

Among children under age 18, 3 percent have a parent who was chronically ill during the past year, 4 percent live in households in which at least one adult (a parent or other adult household member) was chronically ill during past year, and 1 percent live in households in which at least one adult who had been chronically ill died during the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of children under age 18 are considered to be vulnerable, i.e., they lived in households in which at least one adult was chronically ill during the past year, or they at least one parent living in the household or

elsewhere who had experienced a chronic illness. Overall, 11 percent of children under age 18 are considered to be orphaned and vulnerable children or OVCs.

The percentage of children under age 18 who were orphaned or vulnerable increases with age, from 5 percent among children under age three to 19 percent among children age 15-17. Rural children (11 percent) are more likely to be orphaned or vulnerable than urban children (9 percent). At the zonal level, South West (7 percent) has the lowest proportion of children orphaned and vulnerable and South East (16 percent) has the highest.

17.2 Social and Economic Situation of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

Information collected in the 2008 NDHS Household Questionnaire can be used to look at several important aspects of the social and economic situation of orphaned and vulnerable children, including information on school attendance, possession of items considered basic for meeting a child's material needs, residence with siblings, and nutritional status. These results provide a way to assess the impact on children's welfare of the chronic illness and death of a parent or other adult household member and to monitor and evaluate OVC programmes (UNICEF, 2005).

17.2.1 School Attendance

Orphaned and vulnerable children may be at greater risk of dropping out of school. This can happen for many reasons, such as the inability to pay school fees, the need to help with household labour, or to stay at home to care for a sick parent or younger siblings. Table 17.3 presents school attendance rates for children age 10-14. The first few columns contrast the situations of two groups, children whose parents are both dead and children whose parents are both alive and the child is living with at least one parent. The last few columns compare school attendance for the entire population of orphaned and vulnerable children to that of children who are neither orphaned nor vulnerable.

The results in Table 17.3 indicate that, in general, orphaned and vulnerable children are more likely to be attending school than non-OVC children; 80 percent of OVCs are currently attending school, compared with 73 percent of non-OVC children. Double orphans (i.e., children whose father and mother are dead) are more likely to be attending school than children whose parents are both alive and who live with at least one parent (84 and 72 percent, respectively).

Table 17.3 School attendance by survivorship of parents and by OVC status

For de jure children age 10-14 years , the percentage attending school by survivorship of parents and by OVC status, and the ratios of the percentages attending school for parental survival and OVC status, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of children attending school by survivorship of parents					Percentage of children attending school by OVC status				
						OVC		Non-OVC		
Background characteristic	Both parents dead	Number	Both parents alive and child living with at least one parent	Number of children	Ratio[1]	Percentage attending school (OVC)	Number of OVC children	Percentage attending school (non-OVC)	Number of non-OVC children	Ratio[2]
Sex										
Male	79.7	70	75.1	7,378	1.06	82.4	1,311	76.1	7,953	1.08
Female	88.6	63	68.0	6,768	1.30	76.9	1,272	69.7	7,506	1.10
Residence										
Urban	(84.8)	48	89.6	4,268	(0.95)	90.2	750	89.8	4,906	1.00
Rural	83.4	85	64.0	9,878	1.30	75.4	1,833	65.2	10,553	1.16
Zone										
North Central	(78.4)	21	80.3	2,170	(0.98)	86.9	479	80.1	2,379	1.08
North East	*	7	49.5	2,238	*	51.9	313	49.3	2,280	1.05
North West	*	12	50.4	4,354	*	55.9	529	49.9	4,403	1.12
South East	96.2	30	96.1	1,263	(1.00)	95.6	445	96.3	1,482	0.99
South South	92.1	52	95.5	1,705	(0.96)	92.3	475	95.3	1,993	0.97
South West	82.6	12	93.4	2,416	*	93.5	343	93.3	2,922	1.00
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	*	19	35.9	3,144	*	53.0	499	36.3	3,247	1.46
Second	*	17	60.7	3,091	*	70.5	542	61.7	3,244	1.14
Middle	(84.6)	35	81.5	2,834	(1.04)	86.7	641	82.0	3,098	1.06
Fourth	(91.9)	30	93.1	2,633	(0.99)	92.9	500	92.8	2,950	1.00
Highest	(96.9)	32	97.2	2,445	(1.00)	97.7	401	96.8	2,920	1.01
Total	83.9	134	71.7	14,147	1.17	79.7	2,583	73.0	15,459	1.09

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on few than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Ratio of the percentage of children attending school with both parents dead to the percentage of children attending school with both parents living and child is living with a parent

[2] Ratio of the percentage of children attending school who are OVC to the percentage of children attending who are non-OVC

17.2.2 Basic Material Needs

The 2008 NDHS obtained information on whether the minimum basic material needs of children age 5-17 are being met. Basic material needs are considered to be met if the child has a pair of shoes, two sets of clothes, and a blanket. Table 17.4 shows that the minimum basic material needs are met for about 7 in 10 of all children age 5-17. In terms of the basic items, children are least likely to have a cover cloth or blanket (71 percent) and most likely to have at least two sets of clothes (91 percent). Children who are OVCs are slightly less likely than children who are non-OVCs to possess the three basic needs (66 and 69 percent, respectively).

Table 17.4 shows that rural orphaned and vulnerable children are less likely than urban orphaned and vulnerable children to have all three minimum basic material needs met (61 percent compared with 77 percent). This pattern is consistent for urban and rural children regardless of OVC status. There are differences by zone in the likelihood that orphaned and vulnerable children's basic needs are met; those in North East (55 percent) have the lowest proportion meeting all three basic needs while those in South West have the highest proportion (94 percent).

Household wealth status is closely related to whether or not basic needs are met for all children, including OVCs. The percentage of OVCs with all three basic needs met increases from 54 percent among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 87 percent in the highest quintile.

Table 17.4 Possession of basic material needs by orphans and vulnerable children

Among de jure children age 5-17, the percentage of children possessing a minimum of three basic material needs, the percentages of OVC and non-OVC children who possess all three basic material needs, and the ratio of the percentages of children with all three basic needs, for OVC and non-OVC, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Among children 5-17 years of age, percentage possessing:					OVC		Non-OVC		
Background characteristic	Shoes	Two sets of clothes	Cover cloth or blanket	All three basic needs[1]	Number of children	Percentage possessing all three basic needs (OVC)[1]	Number of OVC children	Percentage possessing all three basic needs (non-OVC)[1]	Number of non-OVC children	Ratio[2]
Age										
5-9	87.4	90.6	69.3	67.3	23,118	62.6	2,218	67.8	20,900	0.92
10-14	88.7	91.5	71.6	69.8	18,042	66.2	2,583	70.4	15,459	0.94
15-17	88.2	90.3	73.3	71.9	7,901	69.3	1,474	72.5	6,427	0.96
Sex										
Male	87.9	91.0	70.4	68.5	25,005	66.0	3,215	68.9	21,790	0.96
Female	88.0	90.7	71.2	69.4	24,056	65.3	3,061	70.0	20,996	0.93
Residence										
Urban	91.7	93.2	77.9	76.9	15,257	76.6	1,807	77.0	13,450	0.99
Rural	86.3	89.8	67.5	65.4	33,805	61.2	4,468	66.0	29,336	0.93
Zone										
North Central	86.5	92.7	59.3	56.7	7,670	57.5	1,168	56.5	6,502	1.02
North East	86.3	88.6	60.0	58.4	7,266	55.2	822	58.8	6,444	0.94
North West	86.6	88.0	67.5	65.6	13,610	66.1	1,319	65.6	12,291	1.01
South East	86.4	91.2	67.6	66.5	5,061	61.9	1,007	67.6	4,054	0.92
South South	87.4	92.0	73.8	70.9	6,705	64.4	1,161	72.2	5,544	0.89
South West	94.3	94.5	94.3	93.7	8,751	94.1	799	93.6	7,951	1.00
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	83.2	87.1	63.0	59.6	10,473	53.8	1,283	60.4	9,189	0.89
Second	85.6	89.3	64.7	62.7	10,408	61.3	1,315	62.9	9,092	0.98
Middle	87.2	91.4	66.4	64.6	10,116	62.3	1,570	65.0	8,546	0.96
Fourth	91.3	93.0	76.6	75.4	9,345	71.7	1,223	76.0	8,122	0.94
Highest	93.9	94.3	86.3	85.9	8,720	87.0	884	85.8	7,836	1.01
Total	88.0	90.9	70.8	69.0	49,062	65.6	6,276	69.4	42,786	0.95

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Shoes, two sets of clothing, and a blanket
[2] Ratio of the percentages of children with all three basic needs, for OVC and non-OVC.

17.2.3 Orphans Living with Siblings

Sibling connections may be particularly close in situations where a parent has died; maintaining these bonds can be helpful in assisting children to deal with the loss of a parent. Table 17.5 assesses the success of families and communities in keeping orphaned siblings together.

The results of the 2008 NDHS indicate that over half (54 percent) of orphans are not living with all their siblings. By zone, North West (43 percent) has the lowest proportion of orphans not living with their siblings while South West has the highest proportion (69 percent).

Table 17.5 Orphan not living with siblings

Among orphans under age 18 years who have one or more siblings under age 18 years, the percentage who do not live with all their siblings under age 18, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of orphans not living with all siblings under age 18	Number of orphans with one or more siblings
Age		
0-4	54.7	297
5-9	52.2	751
10-14	53.7	1,103
15-17	58.5	607
Sex		
Male	53.7	1,428
Female	55.2	1,331
Orphanhood status		
Maternal orphan	51.9	713
Paternal orphan	55.6	1,872
Both parents deceased	52.4	174
Residence		
Urban	55.5	854
Rural	54.0	1,905
Zone		
North Central	46.9	543
North East	55.1	249
North West	42.9	376
South East	62.8	498
South South	50.4	637
South West	69.0	457
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	48.9	505
Second	51.5	549
Middle	58.3	705
Fourth	59.2	542
Highest	52.6	457
Total	54.4	2,759

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household

17.2.4 Nutritional Status

Table 17.6 considers the effects of orphanhood and vulnerability on the nutritional status of children under age five. Similar proportions of OVCs and non-OVCs are underweight (28 and 27 percent, respectively). Among non-OVCs, South East has the lowest proportion of underweight children (11 percent) and the North East has the highest proportion (40 percent).

Table 17.6 Underweight orphans and vulnerable children

Percentage of de jure children under age five years who slept in the household the night before the survey who are underweight, total and by OVC status, and the ratio of the percentages of children underweight for OVC and non-OVC, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Children under age 5		Underweight by OVC status				
			OVC		Non-OVC		
Background characteristic	Percentage of children under five who are underweight[1]	Number of children	Percentage underweight[1]	Number of OVC children	Percentage underweight[1]	Number of non-OVC children	Ratio[2]
Age							
<1 year	16.0	4,026	20.4	190	15.8	3,836	1.29
1-2 years	34.5	7,561	35.5	423	34.5	7,137	1.03
3-4 years	25.9	8,274	25.6	625	26.0	7,649	0.99
Sex							
Male	28.1	9,986	27.6	632	28.1	9,354	0.98
Female	26.3	9,874	28.8	606	26.1	9,268	1.10
Residence							
Urban	19.1	6,359	20.8	277	19.0	6,081	1.10
Rural	31.0	13,502	30.3	960	31.1	12,541	0.98
Zone							
North Central	23.7	2,794	18.0	239	24.3	2,555	0.74
North East	39.7	3,108	36.3	214	39.9	2,895	0.91
North West	39.8	5,537	45.8	358	39.4	5,179	1.16
South East	11.7	1,947	16.8	170	11.2	1,777	1.50
South South	15.7	2,699	16.5	159	15.6	2,541	1.06
South West	17.2	3,775	10.2	99	17.4	3,676	0.58
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.1	4,119	42.2	314	39.9	3,805	1.06
Second	34.0	4,350	29.8	340	34.3	4,010	0.87
Middle	26.5	3,924	22.7	277	26.8	3,648	0.85
Fourth	20.4	3,768	21.7	195	20.4	3,573	1.07
Highest	12.5	3,699	8.8	112	12.7	3,588	0.69
Total	27.2	19,861	28.2	1,238	27.1	18,623	1.04

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household and who also slept in household the night preceding the interview.
[1] Two or more standard deviations below the mean for the WHO Child Growth Standards for weight-for-age
[2] Ratio of the percentages of children underweight and non-OVC

17.2.5 Sex before Age 15

Teenage orphans and vulnerable children may be at high risk for early sexual activity because they often lack the guidance and supervision of adults to help them protect themselves. However, this situation does not apply in Nigeria. Table 17.7 shows that for both girls and boys age 15-17, non-OVCs were more likely than OVC children to have initiated sexual activity before age 15.

Table 17.7 shows that among children age 15-17, male non-OVCs were slightly more likely than male OVCs to have initiated sexual activity before age 15 (6 and 5 percent, respectively). The situation is similar for females, with a slightly larger proportion of non-OVC girls (15 percent) having sexual intercourse before exact age 15, compared with OVCs (14 percent). It can be seen, however, that for both OVC and non-OVC, initiation of sexual activity by exact age 15 is higher for females than for males.

Table 17.7 Sexual intercourse before age 15 among orphans and vulnerable children

Percentage of de jure children age 15-17 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15, total and by OVC status, and ratio of the percentages of children age 15-17 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15, for OVC and non-OVC, by sex, Nigeria 2008

	Female children age 15-17		Male children age 15-17	
OVC status	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Number of men
OVC	14.0	694	5.1	303
Non-OVC	15.1	3,127	6.4	1,219
Total	14.9	3,820	6.1	1,522
Ratio[1]	0.93	na	0.80	na

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household and who also slept in household the night preceding the interview
na = Not applicable
[1] Ratio of the percentage of children age 15-17 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15, for OVC and non-OVC

17.3 CARE AND SUPPORT FOR OVCS

One of the important challenges in countries like Nigeria that have increased OVC populations—partly due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic—is the need to assist families to care for these children. The 2008 NDHS asked questions to assess the extent to which families and communities recognise and address the need to care for orphaned and vulnerable children.

17.3.1 Succession Planning

Succession planning is important to ensure that children will receive appropriate care and support in the event of the death of a parent or primary caregiver. Table 17.8 presents the results on the extent to which women and men, who identified themselves as primary caregivers for at least one child under age 18, had identified a guardian for the child(ren) in the event they could no longer care for the child(ren).

Overall, almost two-thirds of respondents age 15-49 said that they were a primary caregiver for a child under the age of 18. Table 17.8 shows that, among these primary caregivers, one-quarter have made arrangements for care to be provided to a child in the event they are unable to provide care because of illness or death.

Table 17.8 Succession planning

Percentage of de facto women and men age 15-49 who are the primary caregivers for children under age 18 years, and among these primary caregivers, the percentage who have made arrangements for someone else to care for the children in the event that they are unable to do so because of illness or death, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women and men who are primary caregivers	Number of women and men 15-49	Percentage of caregivers who have made succession arrangements	Number of primary caregivers
Age				
15-19	13.7	9,025	25.7	1,232
20-29	56.7	17,279	24.4	9,806
30-39	88.2	12,397	24.5	10,937
40-49	91.5	8,492	24.8	7,768
Sex				
Male	49.1	13,808	25.4	6,783
Female	68.8	33,385	24.3	22,961
Education				
No education	82.3	14,539	26.0	11,961
Primary	75.4	9,327	20.6	7,036
Secondary	44.4	18,374	23.7	8,156
More than secondary	52.3	4,953	31.6	2,590
Residence				
Urban	55.9	17,150	24.7	9,594
Rural	67.1	30,043	24.5	20,150
Zone				
North Central	63.2	6,812	28.3	4,303
North East	72.5	5,907	30.2	4,280
North West	73.4	11,259	28.6	8,265
South East	51.2	5,539	19.8	2,838
South South	54.8	7,910	23.0	4,331
South West	58.6	9,766	15.5	5,726
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	75.2	8,469	23.6	6,367
Second	72.2	8,566	25.0	6,187
Middle	62.9	8,910	24.9	5,606
Fourth	54.8	10,101	24.0	5,535
Highest	54.3	11,147	25.6	6,048
Total	63.0	47,193	24.6	29,744

Note: Table is based on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview

In the households interviewed, women who had ever been widowed were asked if they had been dispossessed of property after their husband died. Table 17.9 shows that 4 percent women age 15-49 have ever been widowed, and 42 percent of the widows were dispossessed of property. Widows in rural areas were more likely to be dispossessed of property than their urban counterparts (43 and 38 percent, respectively). Among the zones, North West (22 percent) has the lowest proportion of widows dispossessed of property and South South (56 percent) has the highest proportion.

Table 17.9 Widows dispossessed of property

Percentage of de facto women age 15-49 who have been widowed, and the percentage of widowed women who have been dispossessed of property, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of ever-widowed women	Number of women	Ever-widowed women: Percentage who were dispossessed of property[1]	Ever-widowed women: Number of women
Age				
15-19	0.1	6,493	*	9
20-29	1.1	12,442	45.4	142
30-39	4.3	8,546	45.1	367
40-49	13.2	5,904	38.5	777
Marital status[2]				
Married	2.3	23,578	50.3	536
Widowed	100.0	759	35.2	759
Age of youngest child				
No children	0.4	9,981	(46.9)	38
< 18 years	5.0	22,917	41.5	1,150
18+ years	21.9	487	38.9	107
Residence				
Urban	3.1	11,934	37.7	368
Rural	4.3	21,451	43.0	926
Zone				
North Central	4.6	4,748	50.7	219
North East	4.3	4,262	47.0	182
North West	3.4	8,022	22.1	273
South East	5.3	4,091	32.2	219
South South	4.5	5,473	55.5	246
South West	2.3	6,789	46.8	156
Education				
No education	5.1	11,942	38.8	615
Primary	6.6	6,566	46.0	436
Secondary	1.5	11,904	39.8	184
More than secondary	2.0	2,974	41.4	59
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.6	6,194	40.3	282
Second	4.7	6,234	40.6	294
Middle	5.0	6,341	46.8	316
Fourth	3.7	6,938	42.4	260
Highest	1.9	7,678	32.3	143
Total	3.9	33,385	41.5	1,294

Note: Table is based on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Dispossessed of property means that none of late husband's assets went to the respondent

[2] Excludes women who have never-been married and those who are currently divorced or separated

17.3.2 External Support for Households with OVCs

The 2008 NDHS collected information on the extent to which free external care and support services are reaching households with orphaned and vulnerable children. Table 17.10 shows for adults age 18-59 who were chronically ill or died after a chronic illness during the past year, the percentage whose household had received certain types of free external support during the past 30 days (or because of the person's death). Medical support was received for 5 percent of these persons, 10 percent received emotional support, and 6 percent received social or material support. Fifteen percent received at least one type of support, while 1 percent received all three types of support. The households of very sick persons (85 percent) did not receive any medical, emotional, social, or material support. Levels of support in all categories are higher for males than for females.

Table 17.10 External support for very sick persons

Percentage of women and men age 18-59 who were either been very sick during the past 12 months, or who died during the past 12 months after being very sick, whose households received certain free basic external support to care for them during the past year, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of very sick persons whose households received:						
Background characteristic	Medical support at least once a month during illness	Emotional support in the past 30 days[1]	Social/ material support in the past 30 days[2]	At least one type of support in the past 30 days	All three types of support in the past 30 days	None of the three types of support	Number of persons
Age							
18-29	4.3	8.1	5.5	12.7	0.8	87.3	401
30-39	4.2	6.8	3.6	11.0	0.9	89.0	334
40-49	6.5	13.2	7.2	18.8	0.8	81.2	346
50-59	4.9	13.4	6.2	17.6	1.8	82.4	324
Sex							
Male	6.4	11.4	6.3	16.0	1.7	84.0	621
Female	3.8	9.4	5.1	14.1	0.6	85.9	783
Residence							
Urban	5.0	9.9	6.0	15.0	1.1	85.0	347
Rural	4.9	10.4	5.5	14.9	1.1	85.1	1,057
Zone							
North Central	5.3	8.4	7.7	15.7	0.7	84.3	250
North East	6.5	8.1	7.5	15.8	1.0	84.2	197
North West	4.4	5.2	3.4	9.1	0.7	90.9	343
South East	5.3	20.5	6.8	24.4	2.5	75.6	235
South South	2.1	9.9	4.3	12.3	0.0	87.7	275
South West	9.6	13.5	5.5	16.3	3.2	83.7	104
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.2	5.4	4.2	10.2	0.8	89.8	318
Second	4.0	8.5	6.5	13.7	0.6	86.3	321
Middle	4.7	12.5	5.5	16.5	1.0	83.5	346
Fourth	6.4	15.2	7.5	19.8	2.1	80.2	271
Highest	6.5	10.4	3.8	15.2	0.8	84.8	149
Total	4.9	10.3	5.7	14.9	1.1	85.1	1,404

Note: Table is based on women and men who usually live in the household and who were very sick (unable to work or do normal activities) in the last 12 months or who died in the last 12 months and were very sick at least 3 of the 12 months before death. Support refers to the past 30 days for living persons and in the 30 days preceding death for deceased persons.

[1] Support such as companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor or spiritual support for which there was no payment

[2] Support such as help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food or financial support for which there was no payment

Table 17.11 looks at the extent to which free external care and support was received by households that included at least one OVC member. The results indicate that almost all OVC children (94 percent) live in households that did not receive any type of support. Six percent of the children received at least one type of support. Among those who did receive some type of support, the household was most likely to have received emotional support (3 percent).

Urban OVCs were more likely than rural OVCs to live in households that received some type of support (8 and 6 percent, respectively). Orphaned and vulnerable children in North West (2 percent) were the least likely to be living in households that received external support. Children in the South South zone were the most likely to be in households that received some type of support (10 percent).

Table 17.11 External support for orphans and vulnerable children

Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children under age 18 years in households that received certain free basic external support to care for the child during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children in households that received:							
Background characteristic	Medical support in the past 12 months[1]	Emotional support in the past 3 months[2]	Social/ material support in the past 3 months[3]	School-related assistance in the past 12 months[4]	Al least one type of support[5]	All of the types of support[5]	None of the types of support	Number of OVC children
Age								
0-4	3.3	3.2	2.3	na	6.5	0.0	93.5	1,581
5-9	2.4	3.3	1.9	1.5	6.6	0.1	93.4	2,218
10-14	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	6.2	0.1	93.8	2,583
15-17	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.8	5.6	0.0	94.4	1,474
Sex								
Male	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.5	6.5	0.0	93.5	4,003
Female	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.4	6.1	0.1	93.9	3,854
Residence								
Urban	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	7.7	0.1	92.3	2,161
Rural	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.7	0.0	94.3	5,696
Zone								
North Central	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.1	5.0	0.0	95.0	1,455
North East	3.2	2.8	2.1	0.7	6.6	0.0	93.4	1,119
North West	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	97.6	1,799
South East	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.8	7.4	0.0	92.6	1,213
South South	1.4	4.7	2.0	2.6	9.5	0.0	90.5	1,366
South West	2.0	6.0	4.0	3.3	9.2	0.3	90.8	905
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.7	4.2	0.0	95.8	1,691
Second	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.9	4.5	0.0	95.5	1,750
Middle	2.1	5.4	2.0	1.8	8.5	0.0	91.5	1,935
Fourth	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	7.9	0.1	92.1	1,459
Highest	1.3	3.2	2.3	1.1	6.2	0.1	93.8	1,022
Total	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.5	6.3	0.1	93.7	7,857

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual household members
na = Not applicable
[1] Medical care, supplies or medicine
[2] Companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor, or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[3] Help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food, or financial support for which there was no payment
[4] Allowance, free admission, books, or supplies for which there as no payment. Percentage calculated for ages 5-17 years
[5] Four types of support for those age 5-17, three types of support (i.e. excluding school support) received by those age 0-4

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING 18

18.1 KNOWLEDGE AND PREVALENCE OF FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING

Female genital cutting (FGC), also known as female circumcision or female genital mutilation (FGM) is practiced in many societies in Nigeria and is present throughout the country. In many cultures, FGC is a recognised and accepted practice that is considered important for the socialisation of women, curbing their sexual appetites, and preparing them for marriage. Despite its cultural importance, FGC has drawn considerable criticism because of the potential for both short- and long-term medical complications, as well as harm to reproductive health and infringement on women's rights (Toubia, 1995; FMoH, 2008).

The 2008 NDHS collected information about FGC in Nigeria from all women age 15-49. The topics covered include knowledge and prevalence of FGC, age at circumcision; person who performed the circumcision, type of circumcision, perceived benefits of circumcision, and attitudes towards the practice of circumcision.[1]

Table 18.1 presents the findings on women's knowledge of female circumcision. Overall, 61 percent of Nigerian women age 15-49 have heard of the practice. There are marked variations in knowledge by residence, zone, ethnicity, education, and wealth quintile. More than three-quarters of urban respondents have heard of female circumcision, compared with about half of women in rural areas (76 as compared with 53 percent). In general, about four in five women in the Southern zones have heard of the practice, compared with about two in five women in the Northern zones. These variations by zone and residence are a reflection of ethnic differentials. The Ekoi, Igbo, Ijaw/Izon and Yoruba, who are primarily resident in the Southern zones, have greater knowledge of female circumcision than the ethnic groups primarily resident in the North.

Table 18.1 also shows the prevalence of FGC by background characteristics. According to the 2008 NDHS findings, 30 percent of Nigerian women are circumcised. Variations in the prevalence of circumcision are similar to those observed for knowledge of the practice. For example, the prevalence of FGC is greatest in the Southern zones, among the Yoruba and Igbo, and among urban residents. The prevalence of FGC among the Yoruba (58 percent) and Igbo (51 percent) helps to explain zonal and urban-rural differentials because the Yoruba and Igbo traditionally reside in the South West and South East zones, which are more urbanised than the Northern zones. Differentials in the prevalence of female circumcision by age indicate that the practice has become less common over time. Women age 45-49 are nearly twice as likely as women age 15-19 to have been circumcised (38 percent compared with 22 percent).

The prevalence of female circumcision reported in the 2003 NDHS was 19 percent, suggesting that FGC has have increased over the past five years. However, this conclusion is unlikely given the decreasing prevalence of circumcision among sequentially younger age groups in both surveys. Much of the increase in FGC is due to an observed prevalence of 20 percent in the North West zone in 2008, compared with a prevalence of only 0.4 percent in 2003. It should be noted that this increase in FGC prevalence in the North West zone is mostly due to a prevalence of 74 percent in Kano state (See Table A-18.1 in Appendix A).

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by zone. State-level results are available in Appendix A.

During the interviewing, the Kano state team included *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts in the definition of female circumcision (the cutting of the clitoris), which resulted in an increase in FGC prevalence. *Angurya* involves the scraping of the vaginal orifice and is usually performed on infants within seven days of delivery. *Gishiri* cuts involve the cutting of the vaginal wall. According to researchers, three major forms of FGC are practiced in Nigeria: female circumcision, *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts, and hymenectomy (Mandara, 2004). Further investigation of the data collection methodology for the 2008 NDHS, in relation to FGC prevalence, suggested that *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts may not have been consistently included in the definition of FGC in the NDHS or in other data collection efforts aimed at determining FGC prevalence in Nigeria. Realizing these limitations, there is a need therefore for consensus on what constitutes FGC within Nigeria. There is also a need for further research to ascertain a more accurate prevalence of the practice of FGC in Nigeria.

Table 18.1 Knowledge and prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women who have heard of female circumcision, percentage of women circumcised, and the percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who heard of female circumcision	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision: Cut, flesh removed	Cut, no flesh removed	Sewn closed	Other[1]	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women circumcised
Age										
15-19	49.2	21.7	6,493	44.6	2.1	5.3	1.3	46.7	100.0	1,406
20-24	59.5	26.4	6,133	41.6	2.7	5.0	1.4	49.3	100.0	1,619
25-29	63.7	28.9	6,309	43.6	3.7	5.0	2.1	45.6	100.0	1,823
30-34	66.7	32.8	4,634	43.0	3.1	5.7	1.6	46.6	100.0	1,521
35-39	66.2	33.9	3,912	48.0	3.1	4.1	0.9	43.9	100.0	1,325
40-44	65.9	36.4	3,032	50.7	3.5	4.9	2.0	38.9	100.0	1,103
45-49	64.6	38.1	2,872	49.6	2.7	7.3	1.5	39.0	100.0	1,093
Residence										
Urban	76.4	36.8	11,934	47.0	2.8	3.9	1.6	44.7	100.0	4,390
Rural	52.6	25.6	21,451	44.1	3.2	6.4	1.5	44.9	100.0	5,500
Zone										
North Central	32.7	11.4	4,748	56.5	1.4	8.2	0.5	33.4	100.0	544
North East	38.9	2.7	4,262	48.0	13.8	17.6	0.0	20.6	100.0	116
North West[2]	39.4	19.6	8,022	24.4	0.6	10.5	0.4	64.0	100.0	1,573
South East	88.5	52.8	4,091	48.7	1.3	5.5	4.8	39.7	100.0	2,162
South South	82.1	34.2	5,473	50.8	3.6	5.7	1.5	38.4	100.0	1,873
South West	87.1	53.4	6,789	47.9	4.7	1.8	0.3	45.3	100.0	3,623
Ethnicity[3]										
Ekoi	83.5	34.9	555	47.0	2.5	18.6	3.9	28.0	100.0	194
Fulani	28.2	8.5	2,020	20.2	3.6	5.8	0.0	70.5	100.0	172
Hausa	40.3	20.3	7,431	25.4	0.4	10.2	0.4	63.5	100.0	1,507
Ibibio	72.9	15.8	819	66.8	6.1	2.2	3.5	21.5	100.0	130
Igbo	87.6	51.4	5,295	46.6	1.4	5.2	4.0	42.7	100.0	2,724
Ijaw/Izon	82.9	23.5	1,169	59.1	6.9	4.7	1.8	27.4	100.0	274
Yoruba	87.8	58.4	5,924	50.3	4.7	1.9	0.4	42.7	100.0	3,458
Others	48.6	14.0	10,034	50.6	3.8	6.6	0.5	38.5	100.0	1,400
Education										
No education	40.3	18.0	11,942	38.6	2.9	8.3	1.0	49.2	100.0	2,150
Primary	64.4	35.8	6,566	49.1	3.2	4.6	2.4	40.7	100.0	2,347
Secondary	73.2	36.0	11,904	46.2	2.7	4.5	1.3	45.4	100.0	4,286
More than secondary	88.7	37.2	2,974	47.2	4.2	3.9	1.9	42.8	100.0	1,107
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	35.7	13.4	6,194	38.2	2.1	8.4	1.7	49.7	100.0	832
Second	45.5	23.0	6,234	47.2	2.2	8.2	1.1	41.3	100.0	1,436
Middle	59.2	29.9	6,341	47.8	3.4	5.6	1.7	41.6	100.0	1,897
Fourth	74.3	39.1	6,938	45.9	3.5	4.2	1.8	44.7	100.0	2,716
Highest	83.8	39.2	7,678	44.5	3.0	3.8	1.5	47.2	100.0	3,010
Total	61.1	29.6	33,385	45.4	3.0	5.3	1.6	44.8	100.0	9,890

[1] This category consists of respondents who said they were circumcised, but responded 'no' to 'cut, flesh removed,' 'cut, not flesh removed,' and 'sewn closed'.
[2] The observed prevalence of 20 percent in the North West zone in 2008 is due primarily to a prevalence of 74 percent in Kano State (See Table A-18.1 in Appendix A). *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts were included in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State.
[3] Total includes 31 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

18.2 Flesh Removal and Infibulation

The 2008 NDHS included questions to ascertain the prevalence of the various types of FGC. Women who said that they had been circumcised were asked whether or not any flesh was removed and whether the vagina was sewn closed (a process known as infibulation). The 2008 NDHS results on type of circumcision should be interpreted with caution because only 55 percent of circumcised women were able to report the type of circumcision they received. As shown in Table 18.1, the most common type of FGC practiced in Nigeria involves the cutting and removal of flesh. Forty-five percent of the women who have undergone FGC reported that flesh was removed during their circumcision. This type of FGC is the most common in both urban and rural areas, across all zones and among all ethnic groups. Five percent of circumcised women said that they experienced infibulation, while 3 percent of circumcised women reported that they were cut with no removal of flesh during their circumcision. It is worth noting that although FGC is most common among the Yoruba, only 2 percent of Yoruba women who have been circumcised reported they underwent infibulation. On the other hand, the proportion of circumcised women who underwent infibulation is 10 percent among the Hausa and 19 percent among the Ekoi ethnic group.

18.3 Age at Circumcision

In Nigeria, female circumcision occurs mostly during infancy. As shown in Table 18.2, four in five women (82 percent) who have been circumcised had their circumcision before their first birthday. Two percent of circumcised women underwent the procedure between the ages of one and four years while 13 percent were circumcised at age five or older. The likelihood of having been circumcised at age five or older increases with age. The results show variations among ethnic groups in age at circumcision. Among the Ibibio, two-thirds of circumcised women undergo the procedure at age five or older, as do roughly half of women in the Ekoi and Ijaw/Izon ethnic groups. By zone, circumcised women in North East are most likely to have been circumcised at age five or older (47 percent), followed by South South (35 percent) and North Central (20 percent). By contrast, less than one percent of circumcised women in North West underwent the procedure at age five or older. Differentials in age at circumcision by urban-rural residence, education and wealth are small.

Table 18.2 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision <1	1-4	5+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women circumcised
Age						
15-19	88.8	0.8	6.5	3.9	100.0	1,406
20-24	83.7	1.8	10.6	3.9	100.0	1,619
25-29	81.8	1.5	13.0	3.7	100.0	1,823
30-34	82.4	1.7	12.3	3.6	100.0	1,521
35-39	80.9	2.2	14.2	2.7	100.0	1,325
40-44	77.4	1.9	17.5	3.2	100.0	1,103
45-49	80.5	1.7	15.1	2.7	100.0	1,093
Residence						
Urban	85.5	1.6	9.6	3.3	100.0	4,390
Rural	80.0	1.7	14.8	3.6	100.0	5,500
Zone						
North Central	71.1	3.0	20.3	5.6	100.0	544
North East	40.4	7.9	46.8	5.0	100.0	116
North West[1]	95.3	0.3	0.8	3.6	100.0	1,573
South East	87.1	0.6	9.3	3.0	100.0	2,162
South South	60.9	2.0	35.0	2.1	100.0	1,873
South West	88.3	2.2	5.5	4.0	100.0	3,623
Ethnicity[2]						
Ekoi	38.3	7.8	48.0	5.9	100.0	194
Fulani	81.2	2.7	2.0	14.1	100.0	172
Hausa	96.8	0.1	0.1	3.0	100.0	1,507
Ibibio	29.2	2.5	66.8	1.6	100.0	130
Igbo	87.6	0.8	8.6	3.0	100.0	2,724
Ijaw/Izon	46.1	1.8	49.5	2.7	100.0	274
Yoruba	88.6	2.6	5.1	3.6	100.0	3,458
Others	60.0	1.5	35.4	3.1	100.0	1,400
Education						
No education	82.6	1.8	11.8	3.9	100.0	2,150
Primary	75.7	2.2	18.6	3.4	100.0	2,347
Secondary	85.3	1.2	10.3	3.2	100.0	4,286
More than secondary	85.5	1.8	9.0	3.7	100.0	1,107
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.5	1.7	17.2	3.6	100.0	832
Second	78.8	2.3	14.5	4.3	100.0	1,436
Middle	80.4	1.7	15.0	2.9	100.0	1,897
Fourth	83.0	1.7	11.8	3.5	100.0	2,716
Highest	86.3	1.3	9.1	3.3	100.0	3,010
Total	82.4	1.6	12.5	3.5	100.0	9,890

[1] *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts were included in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State.
[2] Total includes 31 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

18.4 PERSON WHO PERFORMED CIRCUMCISION

The 2008 NDHS also included questions on the person who performed the circumcision. Table 18.3 shows that most women who have undergone FGC were circumcised by a traditional circumciser (64 percent). Traditional birth attendants performed 9 percent of circumcisions while a trained nurse or midwife performed 7 percent of circumcisions; 2 percent of circumcisions were performed by a doctor.

Traditional circumcisers are the most common persons to perform FGC across all background characteristics. Traditional birth attendants perform a higher proportion of circumcisions in South East and South South zones (21 and 18 percent, respectively) than in other zones. Among ethnic groups, women in Ijaw/Izon (30 percent), Ibibio (28 percent), and Igbo (20 percent) ethnic groups are more likely to be circumcised by a traditional birth attendant than other women. At least 10 percent of circumcised women had their circumcisions performed by a nurse or midwife in the 15-19 age group, in urban areas, in South South zone, in the Ijaw/Izon ethnic group, if they attended secondary school or higher, and in the highest wealth quintile. Women with more than secondary education (4 percent) and in the highest wealth quintile (3 percent) were more likely than other women to report that a doctor performed their circumcision.

Table 18.3 Person who performed circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women by the person who performed the circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Health professional			Traditional			.		
Background characteristic	Doctor	Trained nurse/ midwife	Other health professional	Traditional 'circumciser'	Traditional birth attendant	Other traditional	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women circumcised
Age									
15-19	2.5	10.6	0.1	59.6	7.9	0.7	18.6	100.0	1,406
20-24	2.2	9.3	0.0	61.0	8.6	0.4	18.5	100.0	1,619
25-29	1.9	8.8	0.1	60.8	9.4	0.5	18.5	100.0	1,823
30-34	2.2	5.7	0.1	64.9	8.5	0.9	17.7	100.0	1,521
35-39	1.1	5.7	0.3	66.0	9.4	0.2	17.4	100.0	1,325
40-44	0.9	3.8	0.1	67.8	10.6	0.4	16.3	100.0	1,103
45-49	0.5	3.5	0.1	68.7	12.2	0.5	14.4	100.0	1,093
Residence									
Urban	2.7	9.7	0.2	60.6	7.1	0.8	18.9	100.0	4,390
Rural	0.9	5.0	0.1	66.1	11.2	0.3	16.5	100.0	5,500
Zone									
North Central	2.1	2.2	0.2	82.6	3.7	0.6	8.6	100.0	544
North East	1.5	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.4	0.7	2.7	100.0	116
North West	0.0	0.1	0.0	92.5	3.4	0.0	4.0	100.0	1,573
South East	2.4	7.9	0.1	40.2	21.2	0.3	27.8	100.0	2,162
South South	1.9	12.7	0.1	55.0	17.7	0.4	12.2	100.0	1,873
South West	1.9	7.8	0.2	65.7	1.7	0.9	21.9	100.0	3,623
Ethnicity[1]									
Ekoi	0.0	2.5	0.0	90.2	4.9	0.0	2.5	100.0	194
Fulani	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.0	33.1	100.0	172
Hausa	0.0	0.4	0.0	92.0	3.6	0.1	3.9	100.0	1,507
Ibibio	0.0	3.9	0.0	56.0	27.6	4.7	7.8	100.0	130
Igbo	2.5	9.2	0.1	41.4	19.6	0.4	26.8	100.0	2,724
Ijaw/Izon	1.8	10.3	0.0	48.2	30.3	0.2	9.3	100.0	274
Yoruba	1.9	6.2	0.1	69.8	1.7	0.6	19.6	100.0	3,458
Others	2.1	13.9	0.4	60.6	10.3	0.7	12.0	100.0	1,400
Education									
No education	0.0	0.5	0.1	84.8	6.3	0.3	8.0	100.0	2,150
Primary	1.2	5.0	0.1	65.7	11.9	0.6	15.5	100.0	2,347
Secondary	2.3	10.1	0.2	55.5	9.6	0.6	21.8	100.0	4,286
More than secondary	3.9	13.0	0.0	49.8	8.8	0.5	24.0	100.0	1,107
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	0.7	0.0	83.5	9.3	0.3	5.9	100.0	832
Second	0.5	2.8	0.2	73.2	10.4	0.3	12.7	100.0	1,436
Middle	1.1	5.7	0.0	63.5	12.0	0.2	17.5	100.0	1,897
Fourth	1.7	8.7	0.0	60.2	9.5	0.4	19.5	100.0	2,716
Highest	3.1	10.4	0.3	56.8	7.1	1.0	21.4	100.0	3,010
Total	1.7	7.1	0.1	63.7	9.4	0.5	17.5	100.0	9,890

[1] Total includes 31 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

18.5 CIRCUMCISION OF DAUGHTERS

In the 2008 NDHS, women who had heard of female genital cutting, or circumcision, and who had at least one living daughter were asked if any of their daughters had been circumcised, and if not, whether they intended to have a daughter circumcised. Table 18.4 shows that, among women who have at least one daughter, 30 percent had at least one daughter who was circumcised and an additional 5 percent intend to have a daughter circumcised. The proportion of women who have at least one circumcised daughter ranges from 25 percent for women age 20-34 to 42 percent for women age 45-49. Prevalence varies by residence, with women in rural areas slightly more likely than those in urban areas to have at least one circumcised daughter (31 percent compared with 28 percent). Intention to circumcise a daughter is also slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas (6 percent compared with 4 percent).

Table 18.4 Daughter's circumcision experience and type of circumcision

Among women who have heard of female circumcision and who have at least one living daughter, percentage with at least one circumcised daughter, percentage who intend to have their daughter circumcised, and percent distribution by type of circumcision among most recently circumcised daughters, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

				Type of circumcision of daughter					
Background characteristic	Percentage of women with at least one daughter circumcised	Percentage of women who intend to have daughter circumcised	Number of women with at least one living daughter	Cut, flesh removed	Cut, no flesh removed	Sewn closed	Other[1]	Don't know	Number of most recently circumcised daughters
Age									
15-19	27.9	6.0	234	(43.3)	(8.0)	(13.2)	(2.6)	(38.3)	65
20-24	25.3	7.2	1,168	53.5	10.2	9.4	1.0	24.0	296
25-29	25.1	6.7	2,313	62.0	11.4	5.7	1.1	18.2	582
30-34	24.7	4.3	2,298	62.0	11.6	7.5	1.8	15.1	568
35-39	30.0	5.1	2,140	67.9	9.9	4.7	1.0	15.6	642
40-44	34.8	5.2	1,748	71.1	8.7	7.4	1.4	13.1	608
45-49	41.6	3.7	1,662	72.2	7.2	7.7	1.0	12.3	691
Residence									
Urban	27.6	4.4	4,707	70.2	7.0	5.0	1.8	12.7	1,299
Rural	31.4	5.9	6,856	62.9	11.3	8.1	0.9	18.0	2,153
Zone									
North Central	20.5	4.5	919	72.9	1.5	9.2	0.4	2.7	188
North East	5.5	2.3	1,114	92.3	6.1	31.0	0.0	0.0	61
North West[2]	44.7	0.9	2,228	41.4	12.0	9.5	1.0	34.7	997
South East	30.5	6.8	1,777	82.8	2.6	11.2	3.8	9.0	541
South South	19.1	10.8	2,278	82.1	4.5	2.6	1.6	8.9	435
South West	37.9	5.0	3,247	69.6	14.2	3.1	0.5	9.3	1,230
Ethnicity									
Ekoi	9.6	10.8	257	(80.8)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(11.5)	25
Fulani	25.9	2.3	390	39.0	19.2	6.0	3.4	23.5	101
Hausa	45.5	1.1	2,112	43.1	11.7	9.5	0.9	34.1	961
Ibibio	5.3	9.2	321	*	*	*	*	*	17
Igbo	30.5	5.9	2,246	82.2	2.9	10.1	3.1	10.0	685
Ijaw/Izon	11.6	7.2	520	73.5	9.1	5.0	1.8	7.3	60
Yoruba	42.4	4.9	2,870	69.5	13.0	3.2	0.3	8.2	1,217
Others	13.6	7.5	2,791	85.6	4.5	6.8	0.8	6.4	379
Education									
No education	36.1	4.5	3,675	56.4	12.0	9.1	1.1	20.6	1,328
Primary	32.9	8.1	3,123	70.5	7.8	4.9	1.6	14.2	1,027
Secondary	25.4	4.9	3,629	71.8	8.9	6.4	1.2	12.0	921
More than secondary	15.4	1.8	1,136	75.4	7.9	6.2	0.8	13.1	176
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	28.1	5.0	1,545	50.7	11.8	7.9	1.7	24.0	434
Second	36.6	6.5	1,898	63.1	9.1	10.6	0.9	19.0	695
Middle	30.2	6.9	2,209	69.5	10.7	7.3	1.4	13.9	668
Fourth	30.4	5.3	2,715	69.6	9.5	6.0	1.2	13.4	824
Highest	26.0	3.7	3,197	68.8	8.4	4.1	1.4	13.6	830
Total	29.9	5.3	11,563	65.7	9.7	7.0	1.3	16.0	3,452

Note: Total includes 58 women with information missing on ethnicity and 6 daughters circumcised with information missing on ethnicity. Figures in parentheses are based on 26-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] This category consists of respondents who said they were circumcised, but responded 'no' to 'cut, flesh removed,' 'cut, not flesh removed,' and 'sewn closed'.

[2] *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts were included in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State.

By zone, the proportion of women with daughters who have at least one daughter who is circumcised ranges from 6 percent in North East to 45 percent in North West. The zone with the highest proportion of women intending to circumcise a daughter is South South (11 percent). Among the ethnic groups, women in Hausa (46 percent), Yoruba (42 percent), and Igbo (31 percent) ethnic groups are most likely to have at least one daughter circumcised. Intention to circumcise a daughter is highest among the Ekoi (11 percent) and Ibibio (9 percent). The percentage of women with at least a daughter circumcised decreases with increasing level of education; however, there is no clear pattern in circumcision of daughters by wealth quintile.

Table 18.4 also shows the percent distribution of most recently circumcised daughters by type of circumcision. The results show that circumcision involving the cutting and removal of flesh continues to be the most common type of FGC in Nigeria, accounting for more than two-thirds of all circumcisions among daughters of respondents. Ten percent of circumcised daughters had no flesh removed, and 7 percent were infibulated.

Table 18.5 indicates that nine in ten daughters were circumcised in infancy, and 3 percent were circumcised between the ages of one and four years. With regard to the person who performed the circumcision, traditional circumcisers carried out most of the circumcisions (69 percent), with 18 percent performed by nurses and midwives, 8 percent performed by traditional birth attendants, and 2 percent performed by doctors.

Table 18.5 Selected characteristics of daughter's circumcision

Percent distribution of most recently circumcised daughters by age of the daughter at the time she was circumcised and person who performed the circumcision, Nigeria 2008

Characteristic	Percent
Age of daughter when she was circumcised (in years)	
0	91.9
1-4	3.1
5-6	1.0
7-8	0.8
9-10	0.6
11-12	0.2
13+	1.3
Don't know/missing	1.1
Total	100.0
Person who performed circumcision of daughter	
Doctor	2.3
Trained nurse/midwife	18.4
Other health professional	0.5
Traditional 'circumciser'	68.9
Traditional birth attendant	8.4
Other traditional	0.2
Don't know/missing	1.3
Total	100.0
Number of most recently circumcised daughters	3,452

18.6 Reasons for Supporting Female Circumcision

The 2008 NDHS included questions for both male and female respondents on the perceived benefits of female circumcision. This information helps to explain the context in which FGC occurs. Women's responses are shown in Table 18.6.1 and men's responses in Table 18.6.2. It is interesting to note that more than half of women (58 percent) and men (52 percent) reported that there are no benefits to female circumcision.

Among women, the most commonly reported benefit was to preserve virginity or prevent premarital sex, mentioned by 11 percent of women. Eight percent of women said that better marriage prospects and social acceptance are benefits of circumcision, 6 percent mentioned cleanliness or hygiene, and 5 percent mentioned enhanced sexual pleasure for men as a benefit of female circumcision. Only 2 percent of women said that religious approval is a benefit.

The proportion of women who reported that the preservation of virginity or prevention of premarital sex is a benefit of female circumcision is highest in the South East and South West zones (20 and 13 percent, respectively). It is also the benefit most commonly mentioned by women in the Igbo and Yoruba ethnic groups. Among the Ekoi, improved marriage prospects is the most commonly mentioned benefit, while among the Hausa, improved sexual pleasure for the man is mentioned most often.

Table 18.6.1 Perceived benefits of female circumcision: Women

Percent distribution of all women who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on benefits of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Benefits of female circumcision according to women								Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
	Cleanliness/ hygiene	Social acceptance	Better marriage prospects	Preserve virginity/ prevent premarital sex	More sexual pleasure for the man	Religious approval	Other	No benefits	
Age									
15-19	4.7	6.0	6.9	8.3	3.8	1.7	2.5	59.3	3,197
20-24	5.6	6.1	6.8	9.5	4.9	1.4	2.4	58.2	3,647
25-29	6.1	6.6	7.2	11.6	4.6	2.1	3.0	60.1	4,019
30-34	6.2	7.1	8.5	11.0	5.5	2.0	2.5	59.7	3,090
35-39	6.6	9.5	8.4	12.3	5.4	1.9	3.6	58.4	2,589
40-44	9.1	11.6	8.9	13.6	5.3	2.1	3.6	54.9	1,998
45-49	9.2	12.2	9.8	15.1	5.0	2.8	4.0	51.8	1,855
Residence									
Urban	6.3	7.3	7.3	13.1	4.0	1.9	2.5	60.1	9,115
Rural	6.6	8.3	8.2	9.7	5.6	2.0	3.3	56.5	11,280
Zone									
North Central	3.2	5.9	10.6	9.0	2.2	11.9	1.8	65.5	1,553
North East	2.6	10.3	7.5	8.6	6.7	1.8	1.6	63.0	1,658
North West	8.4	5.1	10.2	6.0	18.5	1.3	0.9	39.3	3,159
South East	3.8	5.9	5.7	20.1	2.1	1.1	2.9	60.8	3,619
South South	5.2	6.6	7.4	6.7	1.2	1.4	4.5	63.8	4,492
South West	9.9	11.4	7.6	13.4	2.3	0.6	3.5	58.8	5,914
Ethnicity									
Ekoi	2.5	7.8	24.4	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	62.1	463
Fulani	4.7	7.2	5.1	3.7	5.1	2.1	1.1	63.4	569
Hausa	8.6	5.7	11.1	6.5	19.1	1.9	0.8	37.9	2,997
Ibibio	2.0	4.2	4.3	2.6	1.4	0.4	5.2	78.8	597
Igbo	5.0	6.6	6.2	18.3	2.2	1.1	3.0	60.3	4,640
Ijaw/Izon	0.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	0.7	2.2	2.4	77.9	969
Yoruba	10.5	12.0	9.0	14.0	2.2	3.1	3.9	55.5	5,202
Others	4.4	7.4	6.6	8.8	3.2	1.8	3.5	63.7	4,880
Education									
No education	8.0	10.2	11.7	9.4	11.1	3.6	2.1	47.5	4,816
Primary	7.2	10.1	7.6	11.9	4.6	2.2	4.2	55.5	4,229
Secondary	5.6	6.4	6.6	11.7	2.4	1.0	3.0	61.8	8,713
More than secondary	5.1	4.7	5.6	11.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	69.3	2,638
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.5	8.9	10.4	7.7	10.7	3.4	1.3	53.1	2,214
Second	7.6	9.5	10.4	8.4	7.6	2.4	2.7	52.0	2,839
Middle	6.3	8.4	7.8	10.2	4.0	1.9	3.4	57.2	3,756
Fourth	6.9	8.2	7.5	13.0	4.0	1.7	4.1	56.5	5,153
Highest	6.0	6.2	6.1	12.9	2.9	1.4	2.4	64.3	6,433
Total	6.4	7.9	7.8	11.2	4.9	1.9	2.9	58.1	20,396

Note: Total includes 78 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

As seen for women, the benefit of female circumcision most commonly mentioned by men is preservation of virginity or prevention of premarital sex (17 percent). Men were more likely than women to mention sexual pleasure of the man as a benefit of female circumcision (7 percent). Six percent of men said that improving marriage prospects is a benefit. Social acceptance was also given as a benefit by 6 percent of men, and 4 percent mentioned cleanliness or hygiene. Three percent of men said that religious approval is a benefit of female circumcision.

Table 18.6.2 Perceived benefits of female circumcision: Men

Percent distribution of all men who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on benefits of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Benefits of female circumcision according to men								Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
	Cleanliness/ hygiene	Social acceptance	Better marriage prospects	Preserve virginity/ prevent premarital sex	More sexual pleasure for the man	Religious approval	Other	No benefits	
Age									
15-19	4.0	6.6	5.4	11.9	4.8	1.7	3.0	49.8	1,138
20-24	5.2	5.5	6.6	17.0	7.2	3.4	3.3	49.8	1,540
25-29	3.9	4.6	5.6	16.8	7.4	2.7	4.0	54.1	1,829
30-34	3.8	5.7	5.6	17.9	8.0	2.2	3.4	52.9	1,611
35-39	3.9	5.1	7.1	17.9	8.2	3.5	3.5	51.2	1,374
40-44	3.9	4.8	5.7	19.2	8.0	2.0	4.2	53.9	1,165
45-49	5.6	6.9	7.9	19.2	6.9	2.9	3.7	52.5	955
50-54	5.1	7.9	7.2	19.3	7.3	2.4	3.2	49.8	791
55-59	6.1	7.9	8.0	18.6	4.8	3.9	5.0	49.6	574
Residence									
Urban	4.3	4.4	6.7	22.4	7.0	3.2	3.6	48.8	4,482
Rural	4.5	6.7	6.1	13.9	7.3	2.3	3.7	53.9	6,496
Zone									
North Central	3.5	4.5	5.3	15.0	5.5	5.4	2.5	64.5	1,197
North East	3.8	4.1	4.2	10.6	11.2	1.0	1.7	62.8	1,264
North West	2.9	4.0	7.1	11.6	14.4	2.6	1.3	52.8	2,230
South East	11.9	11.2	12.1	33.1	4.3	1.3	2.2	44.8	1,366
South South	2.5	5.2	1.8	5.6	1.6	2.2	7.8	56.6	2,228
South West	4.2	6.4	8.0	28.0	6.1	3.5	4.4	39.7	2,694
Ethnicity									
Ekoi	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	63.1	206
Fulani	2.4	3.6	4.8	12.9	7.7	3.4	2.8	57.3	486
Hausa	3.5	3.9	6.9	11.0	13.6	3.7	1.3	55.3	2,275
Ibibio	1.1	3.7	0.6	3.4	0.8	1.7	3.0	76.4	271
Igbo	8.8	8.8	9.6	28.7	4.5	1.3	4.0	47.2	1,812
Ijaw/Izon	2.4	8.8	2.5	4.2	3.2	5.6	5.6	55.9	611
Yoruba	4.5	6.5	9.2	28.3	6.3	3.4	4.2	37.8	2,387
Others	3.7	5.1	3.6	12.1	6.4	1.8	4.3	58.4	2,915
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	62.8	15
Education									
No education	4.2	6.8	6.7	12.4	9.5	3.4	1.5	54.2	1,973
Primary	4.3	7.1	7.2	18.3	7.3	2.4	3.9	49.5	2,386
Secondary	4.7	5.7	6.1	18.8	6.2	2.7	4.2	49.1	4,646
More than secondary	4.3	3.4	5.6	17.7	6.8	2.4	4.1	58.6	1,974
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.9	6.6	6.1	10.3	9.2	1.8	1.7	58.2	1,578
Second	3.4	5.5	5.9	11.3	7.2	2.3	2.9	56.0	1,715
Middle	5.2	6.8	7.4	17.1	7.7	2.6	3.4	49.8	1,985
Fourth	4.9	6.4	7.2	19.2	7.1	3.1	5.1	48.0	2,603
Highest	4.4	4.3	5.4	22.9	5.7	3.1	4.0	50.7	3,098
Total	4.4	5.8	6.4	17.3	7.2	2.7	3.6	51.8	10,979

Note: Total includes 15 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

18.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Women and men who had heard of female circumcision were asked whether they thought that female circumcision should be continued. As seen in Table 18.7.1, three in five women who have heard of female circumcision are of the opinion that the practice should be discontinued (62 percent). Twenty-two percent think it should be continued, and fifteen percent are not sure. There is surprisingly little variation in attitudes towards circumcision by age. Only women in the oldest age group (45-49 years) are slightly more likely than younger women to say that circumcision should be continued (25 percent compared with 22 percent or less). Urban women are slightly more likely than rural women to believe that circumcision should be discontinued (66 percent compared with 59 percent).

Table 18.7.1 Attitudes towards continuation of female circumcision: Women

Percent distribution of all women who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether female circumcision should be continued or discontinued, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Women's opinion on continuation of female circumcision: Should be continued	Should be discontinued	Depends/ don't know	Missing	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
Age						
15-19	21.4	57.7	19.6	1.3	100.0	3,197
20-24	21.1	62.4	14.5	2.0	100.0	3,647
25-29	21.3	63.9	13.4	1.4	100.0	4,019
30-34	20.3	63.8	14.4	1.4	100.0	3,090
35-39	21.1	63.7	13.8	1.5	100.0	2,589
40-44	22.2	63.1	13.5	1.3	100.0	1,998
45-49	25.0	59.2	14.4	1.4	100.0	1,855
Residence						
Urban	19.7	65.8	13.1	1.4	100.0	9,115
Rural	23.0	59.1	16.3	1.6	100.0	11,280
Zone						
North Central	18.3	69.5	9.4	2.8	100.0	1,553
North East	9.8	68.2	19.4	2.7	100.0	1,658
North West	27.0	48.2	22.4	2.4	100.0	3,159
South East	22.1	69.8	7.1	1.1	100.0	3,619
South South	17.0	65.7	16.5	0.7	100.0	4,492
South West	25.8	58.5	14.6	1.2	100.0	5,914
Ethnicity						
Ekoi	11.1	84.8	3.5	0.6	100.0	463
Fulani	19.3	55.8	22.2	2.6	100.0	569
Hausa	28.6	46.3	23.0	2.0	100.0	2,997
Ibibio	5.5	78.3	15.4	0.8	100.0	597
Igbo	21.4	68.0	9.6	0.9	100.0	4,640
Ijaw/Izon	7.9	75.7	16.4	0.1	100.0	969
Yoruba	29.2	55.5	14.0	1.2	100.0	5,202
Others	15.0	67.1	15.6	2.4	100.0	4,880
Education						
No education	26.4	51.4	20.5	1.8	100.0	4,816
Primary	24.1	59.2	15.4	1.3	100.0	4,229
Secondary	20.3	64.8	13.6	1.3	100.0	8,713
More than secondary	12.6	77.4	8.3	1.7	100.0	2,638
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	21.0	54.9	22.3	1.8	100.0	2,214
Second	26.7	53.6	18.0	1.7	100.0	2,839
Middle	22.8	61.0	14.6	1.6	100.0	3,756
Fourth	23.2	61.8	13.5	1.4	100.0	5,153
Highest	17.3	69.2	12.2	1.3	100.0	6,433
Total	21.5	62.1	14.9	1.5	100.0	20,396

Note: Total includes 78 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

By zone, it is interesting to note that a high percentage of women in the Southern zone (between 59 and 70 percent), where the practice is most prevalent, do not want it to continue. More than three-quarters of women in the Ekoi, Ibibio, and Ijaw/Izon ethnic groups want the practice discontinued. On the other hand, women from Yoruba, Hausa, and Igbo ethnic groups are most likely to say that the practice should continue. Support for the practice decreases with increasing level of education.

Table 18.7.2 shows the attitudes of Nigerian men concerning whether female circumcision should be continued. Men's views are similar to those of women (shown in Table 18.7.1). Sixty-four percent of men think that the practice should be discontinued, 24 percent think it should continue, and 11 percent are not sure. Unlike women, men in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to support the continuation of female circumcision. By zone, men in North East are most likely to think that circumcision should be discontinued (82 percent), while men in South West are least likely (42 percent). Among ethnic groups, Yoruba and Igbo men are most likely to support the continuation of circumcision. However, Hausa men are less likely than Hausa women (14 percent compared with 29 percent) to support the continuation of the practice.

Table 18.7.2 Attitudes towards continuation of female circumcision: Men

Percent distribution of all men who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether female circumcision should be continued or discontinued, according to background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

Background characteristic	Men's opinion on continuation of female circumcision					Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
	Should be continued	Should be discontinued	Depends/ don't know	Missing	Total	
Age						
15-19	22.8	58.8	15.9	2.4	100.0	1,138
20-24	25.3	63.0	10.8	0.9	100.0	1,540
25-29	24.6	63.6	10.8	1.0	100.0	1,829
30-34	22.6	65.9	10.7	0.8	100.0	1,611
35-39	23.0	66.5	9.8	0.7	100.0	1,374
40-44	21.6	67.5	9.8	1.0	100.0	1,165
45-49	22.3	67.5	9.6	0.6	100.0	955
50-54	25.2	62.2	11.5	1.1	100.0	791
55-59	25.8	60.3	12.5	1.4	100.0	574
Residence						
Urban	27.6	57.8	13.8	0.8	100.0	4,482
Rural	20.9	68.6	9.3	1.2	100.0	6,496
Zone						
North Central	17.3	75.4	6.4	0.9	100.0	1,197
North East	13.3	82.4	3.8	0.6	100.0	1,264
North West	12.3	77.1	8.3	2.3	100.0	2,230
South East	37.2	53.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	1,366
South South	20.5	68.4	10.3	0.8	100.0	2,228
South West	36.3	42.0	20.6	1.1	100.0	2,694
Ethnicity						
Ekoi	9.1	87.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	206
Fulani	15.9	76.1	5.7	2.3	100.0	486
Hausa	13.5	77.0	7.7	1.8	100.0	2,275
Ibibio	10.5	74.5	14.4	0.7	100.0	271
Igbo	32.8	55.1	11.9	0.2	100.0	1,812
Ijaw/Izon	12.7	75.2	11.0	1.1	100.0	611
Yoruba	39.1	40.6	19.1	1.1	100.0	2,387
Others	19.0	72.3	7.9	0.8	100.0	2,915
Education						
No education	19.0	70.5	8.3	2.2	100.0	1,973
Primary	27.7	60.2	11.3	0.9	100.0	2,386
Secondary	25.9	60.6	12.6	0.9	100.0	4,646
More than secondary	17.9	71.2	10.3	0.6	100.0	1,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.3	73.6	7.4	1.6	100.0	1,578
Second	17.9	73.0	7.5	1.5	100.0	1,715
Middle	24.4	64.3	10.4	1.0	100.0	1,985
Fourth	27.9	60.5	10.8	0.7	100.0	2,603
Highest	25.8	57.5	15.8	0.9	100.0	3,098
Total	23.6	64.2	11.1	1.1	100.0	10,979

Note: Total includes 15 cases with information missing on ethnicity.

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CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table A-2.3.1 Educational attainment of the female household population: States

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	17.7	25.2	10.0	14.7	15.0	15.9	1.5	100.0	632	5.6
Benue	34.3	31.9	12.3	14.1	4.8	2.3	0.4	100.0	1,866	2.2
Kogi	29.6	22.7	13.4	16.6	11.4	5.5	0.8	100.0	1,496	4.1
Kwara	44.3	17.7	8.8	10.1	9.1	8.1	2.1	100.0	1,002	0.7
Nasarawa	40.3	23.9	9.4	13.9	5.7	3.1	3.5	100.0	813	1.3
Niger	68.3	13.3	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.4	3.5	100.0	1,546	0.0
Plateau	30.7	29.2	15.8	14.3	5.3	3.8	0.9	100.0	1,505	2.8
North East										
Adamawa	49.8	22.6	7.5	11.1	4.2	1.8	3.0	100.0	1,364	0.0
Bauchi	72.2	14.9	6.6	2.7	1.4	0.3	2.0	100.0	1,856	0.0
Borno	79.8	7.7	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	100.0	1,693	0.0
Gombe	54.6	20.1	6.1	8.4	3.4	2.3	5.0	100.0	883	0.0
Taraba	48.9	23.6	6.8	13.0	4.8	2.7	0.2	100.0	999	0.0
Yobe	77.0	11.0	3.6	4.4	1.8	0.4	1.8	100.0	948	0.0
North West										
Jigawa	76.0	12.3	7.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	2.0	100.0	1,839	0.0
Kaduna	41.9	23.0	9.2	12.9	7.0	4.1	1.9	100.0	2,560	1.0
Kano	59.5	14.4	10.4	5.1	4.7	1.8	4.1	100.0	3,945	0.0
Katsina	76.0	11.6	5.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	5.2	100.0	2,367	0.0
Kebbi	77.8	7.8	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.3	4.5	100.0	1,360	0.0
Sokoto	83.5	7.6	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.6	2.2	100.0	1,526	0.0
Zamfara	84.1	5.8	1.8	2.5	2.1	0.8	2.9	100.0	1,380	0.0
South East										
Abia	16.0	20.0	13.8	22.1	18.9	7.5	1.7	100.0	1,370	5.9
Anambra	13.5	25.5	12.8	19.5	17.6	10.3	0.7	100.0	1,952	5.8
Ebonyi	34.5	26.6	13.7	12.2	7.1	4.0	2.0	100.0	1,053	2.7
Enugu	30.8	18.5	14.8	14.9	12.2	7.0	1.9	100.0	1,632	4.9
Imo	15.6	25.2	13.9	16.9	19.8	7.5	1.1	100.0	1,930	5.6
South South										
Akwa Ibom	12.2	23.7	19.3	21.4	12.9	9.7	0.9	100.0	1,713	5.6
Bayelsa	17.8	23.7	12.7	27.0	14.6	3.5	0.7	100.0	770	5.6
Cross River	18.3	24.9	15.0	22.0	12.1	6.5	1.3	100.0	1,275	5.4
Delta	14.4	23.8	17.1	22.4	14.4	7.5	0.5	100.0	1,904	5.6
Edo	15.9	18.9	16.1	23.3	14.3	8.7	2.8	100.0	1,359	5.8
Rivers	14.0	19.0	12.8	20.9	24.2	8.9	0.2	100.0	2,234	6.8
South West										
Ekiti	18.7	21.7	11.4	21.9	13.7	11.9	0.6	100.0	1,052	5.8
Lagos	9.7	16.9	11.1	19.5	27.5	14.8	0.6	100.0	3,866	8.7
Ogun	31.8	20.1	17.9	12.2	11.0	6.0	1.0	100.0	1,662	4.1
Ondo	23.6	25.1	11.2	18.8	13.1	6.2	2.0	100.0	1,563	5.0
Osun	33.0	16.6	15.9	13.8	13.5	6.3	0.9	100.0	2,354	5.0
Oyo	22.4	19.8	14.6	20.4	12.4	10.0	0.4	100.0	1,609	5.5
Total	39.9	18.9	10.9	12.9	10.2	5.4	1.8	100.0	60,879	2.1

Note: Total includes 37 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-2.3.2 Educational attainment of the male household population: States

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	12.0	18.8	10.1	13.8	21.5	22.4	1.4	100.0	629	8.6
Benue	17.9	29.0	12.0	23.7	11.8	5.3	0.3	100.0	1,764	5.2
Kogi	13.4	23.9	10.3	19.9	20.7	11.7	0.1	100.0	1,428	6.3
Kwara	38.2	19.0	9.5	9.4	11.2	11.6	1.2	100.0	1,027	2.7
Nasarawa	22.0	26.0	9.2	19.9	12.7	8.5	1.7	100.0	854	5.1
Niger	46.3	20.9	6.1	11.2	7.6	4.8	3.1	100.0	1,670	0.0
Plateau	20.1	29.6	15.0	19.3	8.5	6.9	0.7	100.0	1,374	5.0
North East										
Adamawa	34.8	27.2	6.8	14.9	9.0	5.6	1.7	100.0	1,334	2.2
Bauchi	60.0	20.1	7.6	6.3	3.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	1,856	0.0
Borno	71.3	10.7	4.9	4.6	4.6	2.8	1.3	100.0	1,646	0.0
Gombe	42.7	24.2	7.1	12.1	7.3	4.0	2.7	100.0	912	0.5
Taraba	28.4	28.5	7.9	18.2	9.4	7.5	0.1	100.0	962	3.5
Yobe	69.0	11.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	3.3	0.7	100.0	957	0.0
North West										
Jigawa	56.4	19.7	10.7	5.6	3.0	3.6	0.9	100.0	1,716	0.0
Kaduna	26.6	24.7	10.4	15.1	13.0	8.5	1.7	100.0	2,640	4.4
Kano	39.9	19.4	11.6	11.0	8.6	7.2	2.2	100.0	3,778	1.6
Katsina	55.7	18.1	9.4	7.9	3.7	1.8	3.5	100.0	2,212	0.0
Kebbi	65.5	10.5	5.9	4.9	4.1	5.3	3.6	100.0	1,438	0.0
Sokoto	57.3	17.9	8.4	6.8	3.3	3.6	2.7	100.0	1,486	0.0
Zamfara	69.6	10.2	4.0	5.3	3.8	5.2	1.9	100.0	1,321	0.0
South East										
Abia	8.4	18.2	19.4	23.8	19.8	8.7	1.6	100.0	1,204	6.7
Anambra	6.5	24.6	22.7	21.3	16.4	8.1	0.4	100.0	1,730	5.7
Ebonyi	20.5	30.5	16.8	13.8	10.7	6.7	1.0	100.0	820	4.7
Enugu	19.0	24.2	17.5	16.6	12.2	9.2	1.3	100.0	1,313	5.3
Imo	7.2	24.1	19.3	18.5	19.8	11.1	0.1	100.0	1,692	5.9
South South										
Akwa Ibom	6.1	23.0	19.4	24.2	16.9	10.0	0.4	100.0	1,734	6.0
Bayelsa	6.7	21.6	8.3	25.8	27.9	9.0	0.8	100.0	730	8.3
Cross River	10.8	28.0	13.8	23.4	14.1	9.0	0.8	100.0	1,250	5.7
Delta	7.3	24.0	14.8	22.3	21.6	9.9	0.1	100.0	1,795	6.6
Edo	9.5	22.2	12.4	23.0	20.1	10.9	1.8	100.0	1,438	7.2
Rivers	6.1	17.5	13.2	17.4	29.5	15.9	0.4	100.0	2,419	9.8
South West										
Ekiti	10.3	22.2	12.9	20.2	18.9	15.2	0.3	100.0	1,084	7.1
Lagos	4.6	14.9	11.3	15.5	34.5	18.3	0.8	100.0	4,195	11.1
Ogun	20.1	26.2	18.4	13.8	14.4	5.8	1.2	100.0	1,616	5.2
Ondo	14.3	22.3	13.1	20.7	19.8	8.5	1.4	100.0	1,408	5.9
Osun	10.7	22.1	12.3	19.6	21.5	13.9	0.0	100.0	1,503	6.9
Oyo	23.6	20.1	13.9	15.5	18.3	8.0	0.6	100.0	2,403	5.4
Total	27.7	21.0	11.8	15.1	14.5	8.6	1.2	100.0	59,336	5.1

Note: Total includes 68 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-2.4 School attendance ratios: States

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the gender parity index (GPI), according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
State of residence	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
			PRIMARY SCHOOL					
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	81.8	77.4	79.4	0.9	108.6	113.3	111.2	1.0
Benue	78.7	77.2	78.0	1.0	119.7	113.2	116.4	0.9
Kogi	87.3	80.9	84.1	0.9	119.3	114.1	116.7	1.0
Kwara	65.3	69.6	67.3	1.1	87.0	92.0	89.3	1.1
Nasarawa	73.3	66.9	70.3	0.9	105.0	93.2	99.3	0.9
Niger	51.5	36.0	44.4	0.7	75.7	49.8	63.9	0.7
Plateau	77.5	85.1	81.4	1.1	123.4	119.4	121.4	1.0
North East								
Adamawa	66.5	58.7	62.9	0.9	98.9	82.8	91.4	0.8
Bauchi	44.4	36.2	40.5	0.8	63.2	49.0	56.4	0.8
Borno	24.6	21.1	22.9	0.9	32.8	27.3	30.1	0.8
Gombe	56.5	54.4	55.5	1.0	78.8	72.7	75.9	0.9
Taraba	67.5	56.7	62.6	0.8	97.4	87.3	92.8	0.9
Yobe	33.8	31.9	32.9	0.9	44.2	42.9	43.6	1.0
North West								
Jigawa	41.0	29.0	35.0	0.7	56.6	37.2	46.9	0.7
Kaduna	75.2	65.9	70.5	0.9	108.9	92.9	101.0	0.9
Kano	60.7	45.9	53.1	0.8	78.6	59.2	68.7	0.8
Katsina	46.3	31.8	38.9	0.7	63.0	40.8	51.5	0.6
Kebbi	30.1	23.2	26.8	0.8	41.1	30.6	36.1	0.7
Sokoto	42.0	20.0	31.1	0.5	59.2	28.0	43.8	0.5
Zamfara	24.4	16.9	20.5	0.7	36.5	20.7	28.3	0.6
South East								
Abia	84.7	83.8	84.2	1.0	107.3	114.8	111.1	1.1
Anambra	83.8	91.0	87.6	1.1	115.6	114.4	115.0	1.0
Ebonyi	75.8	76.7	76.2	1.0	105.5	112.6	108.9	1.1
Enugu	81.7	72.7	77.2	0.9	112.7	96.7	104.7	0.9
Imo	84.8	88.9	86.7	1.0	105.1	115.6	110.0	1.1
South South								
Akwa Ibom	81.9	77.6	79.8	0.9	108.9	98.0	103.5	0.9
Bayelsa	79.0	82.1	80.5	1.0	102.3	107.7	105.0	1.1
Cross River	80.5	80.6	80.5	1.0	109.6	111.0	110.2	1.0
Delta	81.3	84.1	82.6	1.0	109.3	116.5	112.5	1.1
Edo	81.2	77.3	79.3	1.0	117.4	100.4	109.3	0.9
Rivers	76.7	79.6	78.1	1.0	105.2	102.3	103.8	1.0
South West								
Ekiti	82.0	82.7	82.3	1.0	110.5	105.1	107.9	1.0
Lagos	77.0	71.7	74.3	0.9	96.6	94.4	95.5	1.0
Ogun	84.4	80.7	82.7	1.0	111.3	99.5	106.0	0.9
Ondo	79.7	81.7	80.7	1.0	108.9	114.8	112.0	1.1
Osun	83.2	75.2	79.3	0.9	104.4	104.0	104.2	1.0
Oyo	68.4	68.9	68.6	1.0	88.9	87.0	88.0	1.0
Total	64.9	59.1	62.1	0.9	88.9	79.5	84.3	0.9

Continued…

Table A-2.4—*Continued*

State of residence	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	63.2	54.6	58.4	0.9	99.5	77.5	87.2	0.8
Benue	49.7	35.6	43.0	0.7	88.5	54.5	72.3	0.6
Kogi	70.3	60.2	64.9	0.9	125.3	89.5	106.0	0.7
Kwara	44.3	49.9	46.9	1.1	66.3	75.1	70.4	1.1
Nasarawa	53.1	44.3	49.0	0.8	86.0	61.7	74.7	0.7
Niger	35.6	16.0	26.7	0.5	60.2	27.8	45.6	0.5
Plateau	46.4	42.5	44.6	0.9	77.9	62.3	70.7	0.8
North East								
Adamawa	37.7	30.8	34.4	0.8	66.5	48.9	58.0	0.7
Bauchi	17.9	10.8	14.2	0.6	25.1	13.0	18.8	0.5
Borno	20.4	15.6	17.9	0.8	30.9	21.1	25.7	0.7
Gombe	35.8	28.9	32.6	0.8	59.2	39.5	50.1	0.7
Taraba	45.7	37.9	41.7	0.8	72.8	49.1	60.5	0.7
Yobe	28.4	20.0	24.0	0.7	45.2	26.7	35.6	0.6
North West								
Jigawa	22.0	4.1	13.8	0.2	32.6	6.9	20.8	0.2
Kaduna	51.2	41.7	46.9	0.8	74.3	67.9	71.4	0.9
Kano	42.9	26.5	35.0	0.6	73.0	37.6	55.9	0.5
Katsina	27.9	5.4	15.9	0.2	49.0	8.2	27.3	0.2
Kebbi	20.5	14.0	17.2	0.7	37.3	17.4	27.1	0.5
Sokoto	17.2	6.0	11.4	0.3	31.8	8.3	19.8	0.3
Zamfara	21.4	15.6	18.7	0.7	34.0	18.8	26.9	0.6
South East								
Abia	77.8	68.6	73.0	0.9	102.6	98.6	100.5	1.0
Anambra	68.7	71.7	70.2	1.0	93.2	91.5	92.4	1.0
Ebonyi	56.0	53.8	54.7	1.0	89.2	74.5	80.9	0.8
Enugu	62.1	69.0	65.7	1.1	97.6	99.5	98.6	1.0
Imo	74.2	75.4	74.8	1.0	104.3	90.0	96.8	0.9
South South								
Akwa Ibom	72.4	65.4	69.3	0.9	106.3	100.5	103.8	0.9
Bayelsa	75.0	67.2	70.8	0.9	107.9	87.0	96.7	0.8
Cross River	62.3	59.7	61.1	1.0	99.2	90.8	95.1	0.9
Delta	62.9	65.0	63.9	1.0	95.1	89.1	92.2	0.9
Edo	66.1	72.4	69.0	1.1	101.8	105.6	103.5	1.0
Rivers	64.7	64.4	64.6	1.0	97.4	89.4	93.3	0.9
South West								
Ekiti	70.2	79.7	75.1	1.1	116.5	106.5	111.3	0.9
Lagos	72.5	71.3	71.9	1.0	102.9	106.0	104.5	1.0
Ogun	56.2	59.1	57.7	1.1	81.7	79.8	80.7	1.0
Ondo	70.1	67.4	68.8	1.0	103.3	106.7	105.0	1.0
Osun	76.7	73.6	75.1	1.0	121.0	100.5	110.0	0.8
Oyo	60.8	61.3	61.0	1.0	88.4	84.7	86.6	1.0
Total	51.8	46.4	49.1	0.9	80.0	65.9	73.0	0.8

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (1-6 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age (1-6 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of over-age and under-age students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table A-2.6.1 Household drinking water: Zones

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of source of drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to zone of residence, Nigeria 2008

Zone	Source of drinking water		Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
	Improved source	Non-improved source		
HOUSEHOLDS				
North Central	49.7	47.8	12.3	4,568
North East	33.7	64.8	9.8	3,730
North West	49.5	48.9	11.9	7,178
South East	67.6	30.3	8.5	4,527
South South	58.8	37.2	6.6	5,966
South West	66.6	22.2	11.8	8,100
Total	55.9	39.6	10.3	34,070
POPULATION				
North Central	47.4	51.2	13.3	21,971
North East	32.6	66.1	9.6	20,353
North West	49.8	48.7	12.0	38,913
South East	68.2	30.6	8.9	17,430
South South	57.8	39.0	6.9	22,329
South West	68.8	21.9	12.3	29,594
Total	54.2	42.6	10.8	150,589

Table A-2.6.2 Household drinking water: States

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of source of drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Source of drinking water: Improved source	Source of drinking water: Non-improved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
	HOUSEHOLDS			
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	65.0	18.9	12.3	371
Benue	47.0	52.3	30.4	859
Kogi	45.4	52.4	4.7	877
Kwara	65.4	33.1	4.1	617
Nasarawa	47.9	51.7	14.1	389
Niger	52.0	47.3	5.8	759
Plateau	35.0	63.5	13.1	696
North East				
Adamawa	23.2	75.8	9.1	676
Bauchi	35.8	63.9	8.7	877
Borno	42.7	52.5	16.4	869
Gombe	22.9	76.4	12.2	404
Taraba	19.3	80.1	3.9	430
Yobe	50.3	49.5	3.8	474
North West				
Jigawa	79.4	17.9	3.1	862
Kaduna	48.3	51.2	17.3	1,152
Kano	53.8	42.0	12.0	1,882
Katsina	38.0	61.9	22.7	1,113
Kebbi	72.4	27.6	5.7	679
Sokoto	24.5	75.3	10.8	817
Zamfara	27.6	71.7	3.3	675
South East				
Abia	80.8	17.0	9.4	781
Anambra	66.7	29.6	7.3	1,252
Ebonyi	56.8	40.0	11.8	528
Enugu	63.2	35.5	6.2	849
Imo	67.9	31.8	9.3	1,117
South South				
Akwa Ibom	64.8	34.0	7.9	999
Bayelsa	26.6	68.7	7.5	502
Cross River	25.8	74.0	5.3	765
Delta	72.3	23.1	2.1	1,222
Edo	59.6	33.8	5.3	760
Rivers	69.3	24.9	10.0	1,718
South West				
Ekiti	62.9	35.2	4.7	700
Lagos	62.5	8.9	18.5	2,522
Ogun	66.2	33.6	6.1	1,276
Ondo	63.2	35.2	9.5	939
Osun	76.3	18.9	8.1	968
Oyo	70.7	22.4	12.6	1,694
Total	55.9	39.6	10.3	34,070

Continued...

Table A-2.6.2—*Continued*

State of residence	Source of drinking water: Improved source	Source of drinking water: Non-improved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
	POPULATION			
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	66.3	22.2	11.7	1,584
Benue	44.6	55.2	33.1	4,546
Kogi	43.0	55.6	5.1	3,519
Kwara	64.6	34.6	4.8	2,543
Nasarawa	47.1	52.8	13.0	2,033
Niger	48.8	50.5	5.5	4,207
Plateau	32.8	66.3	12.5	3,539
North East				
Adamawa	22.1	77.0	9.8	3,431
Bauchi	34.3	65.5	8.2	5,092
Borno	40.4	55.3	16.7	4,461
Gombe	23.6	75.9	10.8	2,346
Taraba	19.9	79.8	3.4	2,460
Yobe	50.3	49.3	4.4	2,562
North West				
Jigawa	78.7	19.0	3.1	4,660
Kaduna	48.5	50.9	18.1	6,583
Kano	53.4	42.7	11.4	10,209
Katsina	37.4	62.5	22.7	6,270
Kebbi	73.4	26.6	6.5	3,584
Sokoto	26.0	73.8	10.2	4,048
Zamfara	29.5	70.1	3.2	3,560
South East				
Abia	83.6	15.1	9.3	3,067
Anambra	68.4	29.4	7.6	4,462
Ebonyi	54.5	44.3	13.3	2,322
Enugu	63.8	35.5	6.5	3,405
Imo	67.9	31.8	9.5	4,174
South South				
Akwa Ibom	65.0	34.1	8.0	3,963
Bayelsa	27.2	69.6	7.3	1,835
Cross River	24.5	75.3	5.5	3,138
Delta	72.7	23.8	1.8	4,338
Edo	59.3	35.1	6.1	3,425
Rivers	69.0	26.5	11.3	5,630
South West				
Ekiti	61.3	37.4	5.5	2,503
Lagos	67.7	9.4	18.2	9,719
Ogun	66.8	33.1	5.8	4,058
Ondo	63.7	35.0	10.4	3,658
Osun	78.0	18.4	9.4	3,716
Oyo	72.4	22.2	12.9	5,939
Total	54.2	42.6	10.8	150,589

Table A-2.7.1 Household sanitation facilities: Zones

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to zone of residence, Nigeria 2008

Zone	Improved, not shared facility	Non-improved facility	Number
	HOUSEHOLDS		
North Central	19.4	80.6	4,568
North East	24.5	75.5	3,730
North West	43.8	56.2	7,178
South East	36.7	63.3	4,527
South South	22.3	77.7	5,966
South West	15.6	84.4	8,100
Total	27.0	73.0	34,070
	POPULATION		
North Central	22.3	77.7	21,971
North East	27.1	72.9	20,353
North West	47.6	52.4	38,913
South East	39.6	60.4	17,430
South South	26.2	73.8	22,329
South West	17.8	82.2	29,594
Total	31.2	68.8	150,589

Table A-2.7.2 Household sanitation facilities: States

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Improved, not shared facility	Non-improved facility	Number
	HOUSEHOLDS		
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	37.6	62.4	371
Benue	14.5	85.5	859
Kogi	16.4	83.6	877
Kwara	9.6	90.4	617
Nasarawa	38.2	61.8	389
Niger	22.9	77.1	759
Plateau	13.8	86.2	696
North East			
Adamawa	21.3	78.7	676
Bauchi	22.2	77.8	877
Borno	25.6	74.4	869
Gombe	44.8	55.2	404
Taraba	9.5	90.5	430
Yobe	27.4	72.6	474
North West			
Jigawa	21.8	78.2	862
Kaduna	28.9	71.1	1,152
Kano	63.3	36.7	1,882
Katsina	47.0	53.0	1,113
Kebbi	38.3	61.7	679
Sokoto	56.5	43.5	817
Zamfara	27.5	72.5	675
South East			
Abia	38.7	61.3	781
Anambra	43.2	56.8	1,252
Ebonyi	13.1	86.9	528
Enugu	18.8	81.2	849
Imo	52.6	47.4	1,117
South South			
Akwa Ibom	39.0	61.0	999
Bayelsa	6.1	93.9	502
Cross River	10.1	89.9	765
Delta	21.8	78.2	1,222
Edo	29.9	70.1	760
Rivers	19.6	80.4	1,718
South West			
Ekiti	16.7	83.3	700
Lagos	23.8	76.2	2,522
Ogun	12.5	87.5	1,276
Ondo	14.7	85.3	939
Osun	13.3	86.7	968
Oyo	7.1	92.9	1,694
Total	27.0	73.0	34,070

Continued...

Table A-2.7.2—*Continued*

State of residence	Improved, not shared facility	Non-improved facility	Number
	POPULATION		
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	40.5	59.5	1,584
Benue	16.3	83.7	4,546
Kogi	19.7	80.3	3,519
Kwara	10.4	89.6	2,543
Nasarawa	42.1	57.9	2,033
Niger	26.1	73.9	4,207
Plateau	17.0	83.0	3,539
North East			
Adamawa	25.3	74.7	3,431
Bauchi	22.5	77.5	5,092
Borno	30.1	69.9	4,461
Gombe	48.1	51.9	2,346
Taraba	9.6	90.4	2,460
Yobe	31.4	68.6	2,562
North West			
Jigawa	22.2	77.8	4,660
Kaduna	33.4	66.6	6,583
Kano	67.9	32.1	10,209
Katsina	52.6	47.4	6,270
Kebbi	41.7	58.3	3,584
Sokoto	60.7	39.3	4,048
Zamfara	31.4	68.6	3,560
South East			
Abia	45.4	54.6	3,067
Anambra	47.6	52.4	4,462
Ebonyi	15.4	84.6	2,322
Enugu	20.5	79.5	3,405
Imo	55.8	44.2	4,174
South South			
Akwa Ibom	45.3	54.7	3,963
Bayelsa	6.4	93.6	1,835
Cross River	12.2	87.8	3,138
Delta	25.0	75.0	4,338
Edo	34.5	65.5	3,425
Rivers	22.7	77.3	5,630
South West			
Ekiti	18.0	82.0	2,503
Lagos	25.3	74.7	9,719
Ogun	14.6	85.4	4,058
Ondo	17.5	82.5	3,658
Osun	16.0	84.0	3,716
Oyo	8.8	91.2	5,939
Total	31.2	68.8	150,589

Table A-2.8.1 Household access to electricity: Zones

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by access to electricity, according to zone of residence, Nigeria 2008

Zone	Electricity		Number
	Yes	No	
	HOUSEHOLDS		
North Central	36.4	63.5	4,568
North East	24.0	75.9	3,730
North West	36.6	63.0	7,178
South East	64.2	35.6	4,527
South South	55.8	44.0	5,966
South West	70.7	28.9	8,100
Total	50.3	49.4	34,070
	POPULATION		
North Central	32.5	67.4	21,971
North East	25.1	74.8	20,353
North West	38.5	61.1	38,913
South East	64.5	35.2	17,430
South South	56.8	43.0	22,329
South West	70.8	28.8	29,594
Total	47.9	51.8	150,589

Table A-2.8.2 Household access to electricity: States

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by access to electricity, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Electricity			Total	Number
	Yes	No	Missing		
	HOUSEHOLDS				
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	73.1	26.6	0.2	100.0	371
Benue	15.0	84.8	0.2	100.0	859
Kogi	52.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	877
Kwara	54.0	45.8	0.2	100.0	617
Nasarawa	26.1	73.8	0.1	100.0	389
Niger	35.3	64.4	0.3	100.0	759
Plateau	14.6	85.2	0.2	100.0	696
North East					
Adamawa	32.5	67.2	0.3	100.0	676
Bauchi	18.3	81.6	0.1	100.0	877
Borno	21.6	78.4	0.0	100.0	869
Gombe	32.4	67.6	0.0	100.0	404
Taraba	18.6	81.3	0.1	100.0	430
Yobe	24.5	75.4	0.1	100.0	474
North West					
Jigawa	18.6	81.0	0.4	100.0	862
Kaduna	54.3	45.6	0.1	100.0	1,152
Kano	49.6	50.1	0.3	100.0	1,882
Katsina	30.2	68.7	1.1	100.0	1,113
Kebbi	38.3	61.4	0.2	100.0	679
Sokoto	22.8	77.1	0.1	100.0	817
Zamfara	18.8	80.6	0.6	100.0	675
South East					
Abia	69.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	781
Anambra	83.6	15.9	0.5	100.0	1,252
Ebonyi	41.3	58.7	0.0	100.0	528
Enugu	48.4	51.6	0.0	100.0	849
Imo	62.0	37.7	0.3	100.0	1,117
South South					
Akwa Ibom	58.2	41.6	0.2	100.0	999
Bayelsa	50.8	49.1	0.1	100.0	502
Cross River	32.0	67.9	0.1	100.0	765
Delta	63.6	36.1	0.3	100.0	1,222
Edo	74.2	25.7	0.1	100.0	760
Rivers	52.7	46.9	0.4	100.0	1,718
South West					
Ekiti	63.2	36.8	0.0	100.0	700
Lagos	90.9	8.5	0.7	100.0	2,522
Ogun	65.7	34.1	0.2	100.0	1,276
Ondo	48.2	51.4	0.4	100.0	939
Osun	67.2	32.6	0.2	100.0	968
Oyo	62.2	37.5	0.3	100.0	1,694
Total	50.3	49.4	0.3	100.0	34,070

Continued...

Table A.2.8.2—*Continued*

State of residence	Electricity			Total	Number
	Yes	No	Missing		
		POPULATION			
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	72.7	27.1	0.3	100.0	1,584
Benue	13.2	86.7	0.1	100.0	4,546
Kogi	50.4	49.6	0.0	100.0	3,519
Kwara	52.2	47.6	0.1	100.0	2,543
Nasarawa	23.7	76.2	0.0	100.0	2,033
Niger	32.4	67.3	0.4	100.0	4,207
Plateau	12.3	87.5	0.2	100.0	3,539
North East					
Adamawa	30.0	69.7	0.3	100.0	3,431
Bauchi	20.0	79.9	0.1	100.0	5,092
Borno	23.3	76.7	0.0	100.0	4,461
Gombe	34.0	66.0	0.0	100.0	2,346
Taraba	20.6	79.3	0.1	100.0	2,460
Yobe	28.2	71.6	0.2	100.0	2,562
North West					
Jigawa	20.5	79.2	0.3	100.0	4,660
Kaduna	55.1	44.9	0.0	100.0	6,583
Kano	51.5	48.2	0.2	100.0	10,209
Katsina	30.7	68.2	1.1	100.0	6,270
Kebbi	40.9	58.8	0.2	100.0	3,584
Sokoto	25.5	74.3	0.2	100.0	4,048
Zamfara	20.6	78.5	0.9	100.0	3,560
South East					
Abia	70.8	29.2	0.0	100.0	3,067
Anambra	86.0	13.3	0.7	100.0	4,462
Ebonyi	37.7	62.3	0.0	100.0	2,322
Enugu	49.5	50.5	0.0	100.0	3,405
Imo	64.2	35.5	0.3	100.0	4,174
South South					
Akwa Ibom	58.9	40.9	0.2	100.0	3,963
Bayelsa	52.0	47.9	0.1	100.0	1,835
Cross River	31.2	68.8	0.0	100.0	3,138
Delta	64.3	35.4	0.3	100.0	4,338
Edo	74.9	25.0	0.1	100.0	3,425
Rivers	54.4	45.4	0.3	100.0	5,630
South West					
Ekiti	61.1	38.9	0.0	100.0	2,503
Lagos	91.4	8.1	0.5	100.0	9,719
Ogun	66.4	33.3	0.3	100.0	4,058
Ondo	46.2	53.3	0.5	100.0	3,658
Osun	68.5	31.3	0.2	100.0	3,716
Oyo	60.9	38.7	0.4	100.0	5,939
Total	47.9	51.8	0.3	100.0	150,589

Table A-2.11 Birth registration of children under age five: States

Percentage of de jure children under five years of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Birth certificate seen	Total registered	Number of children
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	65.9	45.6	243
Benue	44.3	23.7	783
Kogi	29.6	39.7	486
Kwara	45.7	37.5	413
Nasarawa	51.5	20.6	309
Niger	37.4	15.3	801
Plateau	28.8	22.6	575
North East			
Adamawa	33.3	18.9	641
Bauchi	32.0	11.1	1,086
Borno	35.0	9.4	932
Gombe	62.2	21.8	476
Taraba	73.2	19.6	440
Yobe	62.4	9.9	565
North West			
Jigawa	22.0	10.7	935
Kaduna	28.0	25.5	1,118
Kano	40.0	31.3	2,083
Katsina	12.9	29.5	1,410
Kebbi	38.4	13.2	639
Sokoto	19.6	13.8	855
Zamfara	30.7	10.3	723
South East			
Abia	32.3	56.1	432
Anambra	23.7	71.3	719
Ebonyi	51.4	25.5	386
Enugu	26.5	41.3	406
Imo	25.0	61.0	526
South South			
Akwa Ibom	35.7	30.4	528
Bayelsa	14.0	10.3	309
Cross River	61.5	16.4	522
Delta	40.1	32.6	625
Edo	27.4	57.6	520
Rivers	34.9	26.3	850
South West			
Ekiti	24.4	58.6	344
Lagos	65.1	52.8	1,403
Ogun	36.2	45.6	670
Ondo	38.8	36.4	509
Osun	43.0	59.0	491
Oyo	43.3	40.4	973
Total	37.6	30.0	25,726

Table A-2.12 Birth registration of children under age five by authority: States

Among de jure children under five years of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities, percent distribution of children by the authority with which the birth is registered, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Authority where birth certification registered						
State of residence	National Population Commission	Local Government Administration	Private clinic/ hospital	Other	Missing	Total registered	Number of children
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	74.3	1.5	13.5	9.0	1.7	100.0	111
Benue	35.8	8.2	49.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	185
Kogi	9.7	12.5	70.4	6.9	0.5	100.0	193
Kwara	15.7	35.9	36.5	11.9	0.0	100.0	155
Nasarawa	43.6	26.8	23.8	4.3	1.4	100.0	64
Niger	22.7	22.0	36.2	10.8	8.2	100.0	123
Plateau	35.3	8.1	40.4	16.2	0.0	100.0	130
North East							
Adamawa	35.2	34.0	18.5	9.3	3.1	100.0	121
Bauchi	19.2	15.9	42.2	20.3	2.4	100.0	120
Borno	33.8	5.4	33.0	0.0	27.7	100.0	87
Gombe	66.6	11.1	19.6	1.4	1.3	100.0	104
Taraba	46.1	22.3	25.3	5.3	1.1	100.0	86
Yobe	42.7	38.4	16.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	56
North West							
Jigawa	46.7	30.4	11.0	1.6	10.3	100.0	100
Kaduna	11.4	16.7	64.0	6.6	1.3	100.0	285
Kano	85.5	4.9	7.9	0.5	1.2	100.0	652
Katsina	23.3	75.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	416
Kebbi	42.0	33.9	12.5	4.5	7.1	100.0	84
Sokoto	26.8	52.2	18.1	0.7	2.2	100.0	118
Zamfara	53.6	6.3	29.3	8.7	2.1	100.0	74
South East							
Abia	13.9	6.9	66.1	13.0	0.0	100.0	242
Anambra	14.9	10.8	69.1	4.9	0.3	100.0	513
Ebonyi	35.1	6.5	45.2	9.4	3.7	100.0	98
Enugu	36.8	0.6	46.8	15.8	0.0	100.0	167
Imo	15.0	8.1	66.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	321
South South							
Akwa Ibom	35.5	2.0	42.7	19.1	0.7	100.0	161
Bayelsa	35.1	15.8	40.4	0.0	8.8	100.0	32
Cross River	57.2	7.7	24.2	3.3	7.7	100.0	86
Delta	30.5	13.4	44.2	12.0	0.0	100.0	204
Edo	13.1	2.0	67.1	17.0	0.8	100.0	300
Rivers	41.4	16.8	31.0	9.1	1.7	100.0	223
South West							
Ekiti	23.7	30.9	26.5	18.8	0.0	100.0	202
Lagos	56.2	11.5	21.4	9.4	1.6	100.0	741
Ogun	36.8	14.1	27.6	21.1	0.4	100.0	305
Ondo	31.3	32.0	16.4	19.8	0.5	100.0	185
Osun	39.3	9.7	42.1	7.2	1.7	100.0	290
Oyo	25.6	13.0	47.1	14.3	0.0	100.0	393
Total	35.9	16.9	36.4	9.2	1.6	100.0	7,727

Table A-2.13 Neglected tropical diseases reported in households: States

Percentage of de jure women, men, and children who reported taking drugs for onchoceriasis, lymphatic filariasis, and schistosomiasis and the percentage who saw a worm emerging from a skin lesion (blister or boil) in the past 12 months, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Mass drug administration for onchoceriasis, lymphatic filariasis, and shcistomsomiasis			Guinea worm disease		Schistosomiasis in children ages 5-17	
State of residence	Percentage who took any drug for onchoceriasis (river blindness), a disease that causes itchy skin, lumps in the skin, and blindness	Percentage who took any drug for lymphatic filariasis (elephantitis), which causes swelling in the arms and legs	Percentage who took any drug for schistosomiasis (bilharazia), which causes blood in the urine	Percentage who saw a worm emerging from a skin lesion (blister or boil) in the past 12 months	Number of women, men, and children	Percentage of children age 5-17 who had blood in their urine in the past 30 days	Number of children
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,584	0.5	512
Benue	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	4,546	7.3	1,639
Kogi	4.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	3,519	0.1	1,164
Kwara	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	2,543	0.7	816
Nasarawa	22.0	10.0	3.5	3.9	2,033	1.8	728
Niger	11.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	4,207	1.1	1,586
Plateau	19.1	15.8	8.2	5.9	3,539	0.2	1,226
North East							
Adamawa	22.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	3,431	1.3	1,179
Bauchi	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	5,092	2.2	1,888
Borno	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.2	4,461	8.1	1,564
Gombe	6.1	4.6	1.8	1.6	2,346	1.6	864
Taraba	20.3	2.3	1.7	0.4	2,460	4.3	867
Yobe	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.6	2,562	0.4	904
North West							
Jigawa	2.9	1.0	2.5	0.4	4,660	1.4	1,671
Kaduna	9.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	6,583	0.7	2,358
Kano	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	10,209	1.4	3,451
Katsina	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	6,270	0.9	2,178
Kebbi	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3,584	2.5	1,331
Sokoto	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.4	4,048	2.0	1,339
Zamfara	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	3,560	0.2	1,282
South East							
Abia	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	3,067	0.1	839
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,462	0.0	1,230
Ebonyi	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	2,322	1.0	811
Enugu	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	3,405	1.1	1,052
Imo	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	4,174	0.1	1,128
South South							
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,963	0.0	1,237
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,835	0.4	585
Cross River	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	3,138	0.2	1,002
Delta	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	4,338	0.2	1,354
Edo	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	3,425	0.3	1,059
Rivers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5,630	0.1	1,469
South West							
Ekiti	6.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	2,503	0.9	731
Lagos	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,719	0.0	2,611
Ogun	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	4,058	0.3	1,180
Ondo	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	3,658	0.6	1,221
Osun	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	3,716	0.0	1,210
Oyo	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,939	0.1	1,797
Total	3.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	150,589	1.3	49,062

CHAPTER 3 RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Table A-3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women			Men		
State of residence	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	1.1	369	852	1.2	170	411
Benue	2.9	972	985	3.0	407	404
Kogi	2.4	792	878	2.6	360	398
Kwara	1.7	553	737	1.7	235	328
Nasarawa	1.4	458	953	1.5	211	413
Niger	2.5	827	945	2.6	359	397
Plateau	2.3	777	1,016	2.3	323	422
North East						
Adamawa	2.3	764	1,018	2.2	302	420
Bauchi	3.0	998	1,008	3.1	421	428
Borno	2.7	912	990	2.4	332	377
Gombe	1.4	465	1,005	1.4	200	441
Taraba	1.8	587	1,217	1.4	198	429
Yobe	1.6	537	979	1.4	192	349
North West						
Jigawa	2.9	959	1,019	2.3	316	337
Kaduna	4.0	1,333	1,081	5.1	700	603
Kano	6.2	2,070	1,237	6.2	853	528
Katsina	4.1	1,372	1,182	3.6	496	425
Kebbi	2.2	732	966	2.2	298	396
Sokoto	2.5	822	945	2.2	303	353
Zamfara	2.2	733	867	2.0	271	288
South East						
Abia	2.3	775	736	2.3	311	281
Anambra	3.1	1,042	648	2.9	402	253
Ebonyi	1.8	586	964	1.3	174	284
Enugu	2.3	780	708	1.7	229	189
Imo	2.7	908	611	2.4	332	230
South South						
Akwa Ibom	2.8	938	819	3.0	413	374
Bayelsa	1.4	468	845	1.6	225	421
Cross River	2.2	735	773	2.1	291	295
Delta	3.2	1,071	763	3.1	429	312
Edo	2.3	770	846	2.4	336	371
Rivers	4.5	1,490	767	5.4	743	394
South West						
Ekiti	1.7	556	743	1.9	261	359
Lagos	7.3	2,446	1,252	8.7	1,200	644
Ogun	2.6	870	642	2.1	284	221
Ondo	2.4	791	782	2.5	339	350
Osun	2.8	922	926	2.8	390	413
Oyo	3.6	1,205	680	3.6	502	300
Total	100.0	33,385	33,385	100.0	13,808	13,838

Table A-3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Highest level of schooling								
State of residence	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	15.4	4.4	14.6	15.3	25.5	24.8	100.0	11.0	369
Benue	25.2	17.7	19.9	24.2	9.5	3.5	100.0	5.4	972
Kogi	20.5	5.4	22.0	21.8	21.6	8.8	100.0	6.9	792
Kwara	46.6	1.5	11.2	10.4	17.0	13.2	100.0	5.2	553
Nasarawa	40.9	10.1	13.2	21.2	10.2	4.5	100.0	4.7	458
Niger	74.7	3.2	4.9	8.4	4.4	4.4	100.0	a	827
Plateau	20.5	10.6	27.7	24.5	9.7	7.0	100.0	5.7	777
North East									
Adamawa	50.9	10.5	10.6	18.1	7.3	2.7	100.0	a	764
Bauchi	76.5	7.2	9.8	3.7	2.5	0.4	100.0	a	998
Borno	81.2	3.1	5.5	3.8	3.9	2.5	100.0	a	912
Gombe	64.6	5.4	10.3	9.7	6.4	3.5	100.0	a	465
Taraba	46.9	11.9	9.6	19.1	8.2	4.2	100.0	2.1	587
Yobe	80.8	3.7	5.6	5.5	3.6	0.9	100.0	a	537
North West									
Jigawa	84.6	3.4	8.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	100.0	a	959
Kaduna	40.5	7.3	13.8	19.2	12.6	6.7	100.0	5.2	1,333
Kano	65.7	3.4	12.5	7.1	8.4	2.9	100.0	a	2,070
Katsina	91.1	4.0	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	a	1,372
Kebbi	85.9	0.9	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.7	100.0	a	732
Sokoto	87.3	3.2	4.6	2.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	a	822
Zamfara	87.9	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.3	1.3	100.0	a	733
South East									
Abia	2.6	5.5	15.2	33.0	32.5	11.2	100.0	10.4	775
Anambra	1.5	5.4	14.8	29.2	31.6	17.5	100.0	10.9	1,042
Ebonyi	25.0	16.3	20.5	19.3	12.4	6.4	100.0	5.4	586
Enugu	8.3	12.3	14.5	32.4	18.8	13.6	100.0	7.8	780
Imo	0.9	4.6	13.2	27.6	40.5	13.1	100.0	11.1	908
South South									
Akwa Ibom	4.1	12.6	17.2	32.2	18.5	15.4	100.0	7.8	938
Bayelsa	10.4	6.7	17.0	36.9	23.8	5.1	100.0	8.1	468
Cross River	8.5	8.5	20.9	30.5	21.5	10.1	100.0	8.0	735
Delta	4.0	7.7	20.3	31.1	24.1	12.7	100.0	8.6	1,071
Edo	8.3	4.1	18.6	30.4	25.7	12.9	100.0	9.0	770
Rivers	4.9	5.9	14.4	26.5	35.5	12.7	100.0	10.6	1,490
South West									
Ekiti	7.6	4.3	13.0	27.2	28.0	19.9	100.0	10.7	556
Lagos	5.9	2.6	11.3	17.9	41.3	21.0	100.0	11.3	2,446
Ogun	19.0	6.1	24.1	19.6	19.9	11.2	100.0	6.5	870
Ondo	13.6	7.2	14.7	28.1	24.7	11.6	100.0	8.8	791
Osun	12.8	4.4	20.2	27.0	19.0	16.6	100.0	8.5	922
Oyo	19.6	4.4	22.4	18.2	24.6	10.9	100.0	7.6	1,205
Total	35.8	6.1	13.6	18.1	17.5	8.9	100.0	5.6	33,385

a = Omitted because more than 50 percent of women had no formal schooling
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Highest level of schooling								
State of residence	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of men
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	4.4	3.5	12.3	15.2	33.8	30.9	100.0	11.4	170
Benue	3.4	8.5	18.4	37.4	24.0	8.2	100.0	8.6	407
Kogi	6.0	1.3	11.1	27.4	35.4	18.8	100.0	11.1	360
Kwara	31.3	3.6	15.9	13.2	18.5	17.5	100.0	5.9	235
Nasarawa	11.3	6.0	11.6	30.3	26.3	14.5	100.0	9.6	211
Niger	42.0	5.5	11.3	18.7	15.0	7.4	100.0	5.2	359
Plateau	8.4	7.5	21.9	34.3	14.5	13.4	100.0	7.7	323
North East									
Adamawa	22.6	10.5	11.2	27.4	18.3	10.0	100.0	7.3	302
Bauchi	50.7	9.3	16.3	12.3	6.8	4.5	100.0	a	421
Borno	63.7	4.9	7.5	8.4	8.9	6.6	100.0	a	332
Gombe	39.0	9.0	13.6	18.3	14.5	5.6	100.0	5.1	200
Taraba	19.7	12.0	10.7	26.2	16.9	14.7	100.0	7.8	198
Yobe	67.8	3.5	3.2	14.5	5.2	5.8	100.0	a	192
North West									
Jigawa	44.1	6.6	25.1	7.6	6.4	10.2	100.0	4.7	316
Kaduna	16.9	5.4	15.4	23.3	25.6	13.4	100.0	8.6	700
Kano	30.6	2.7	22.2	15.1	17.5	11.9	100.0	5.7	853
Katsina	58.6	4.5	16.7	10.1	7.3	2.8	100.0	a	496
Kebbi	59.8	1.3	12.1	7.6	8.1	11.1	100.0	a	298
Sokoto	48.4	7.9	16.7	13.0	4.8	9.1	100.0	1.2	303
Zamfara	67.3	3.5	6.9	8.1	5.8	8.5	100.0	a	271
South East									
Abia	0.7	4.2	18.8	34.9	31.0	10.3	100.0	9.1	311
Anambra	0.4	7.1	29.7	19.6	28.7	14.5	100.0	8.8	402
Ebonyi	4.2	11.8	25.0	26.1	20.6	12.3	100.0	7.7	174
Enugu	1.1	6.3	22.1	22.1	30.1	18.2	100.0	10.7	229
Imo	0.0	2.9	18.5	27.5	35.9	15.1	100.0	11.0	332
South South									
Akwa Ibom	2.9	4.5	19.0	28.2	27.6	17.9	100.0	10.4	413
Bayelsa	1.0	1.7	8.6	34.9	45.1	8.8	100.0	11.1	225
Cross River	2.7	5.8	17.3	34.9	24.7	14.6	100.0	9.5	291
Delta	2.2	3.3	12.4	31.6	37.5	13.1	100.0	11.0	429
Edo	3.3	4.8	13.5	33.5	26.6	18.2	100.0	10.4	336
Rivers	1.8	4.3	10.9	22.1	40.9	20.1	100.0	11.3	743
South West									
Ekiti	1.7	3.6	10.5	22.7	37.9	23.5	100.0	11.3	261
Lagos	3.1	1.1	8.8	13.3	45.5	28.2	100.0	11.5	1,200
Ogun	9.7	8.1	25.0	19.9	24.8	12.4	100.0	8.1	284
Ondo	4.7	5.3	15.1	28.8	32.7	13.4	100.0	10.3	339
Osun	3.1	3.4	11.3	23.7	38.0	20.5	100.0	11.2	390
Oyo	11.3	4.2	14.6	23.4	32.7	13.8	100.0	10.1	502
Total 15-49	18.8	4.9	15.1	21.3	25.5	14.3	100.0	8.7	13,808
50-59	41.3	8.6	23.1	4.7	9.3	13.1	100.0	5.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	21.2	5.3	16.0	19.5	23.8	14.2	100.0	8.2	15,486

a = Omitted because more than 50 percent of men had no formal schooling
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-3.3.1 Literacy: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

		No schooling or primary school								
State of residence	Secondary school or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	65.6	3.6	7.6	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	76.8	369
Benue	37.2	1.2	5.2	53.6	2.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	43.6	972
Kogi	52.1	2.3	10.0	35.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	64.4	792
Kwara	40.7	1.5	5.3	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	47.5	553
Nasarawa	35.8	0.8	5.6	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	42.3	458
Niger	17.1	1.2	2.3	77.6	0.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	20.6	827
Plateau	41.3	4.1	8.5	45.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	53.9	777
North East										
Adamawa	28.0	1.1	7.2	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	36.2	764
Bauchi	6.5	3.1	3.4	85.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	13.1	998
Borno	10.2	0.6	1.6	87.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12.3	912
Gombe	19.7	1.7	8.6	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	29.9	465
Taraba	31.6	3.2	7.5	57.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	42.2	587
Yobe	9.9	0.3	1.9	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	12.1	537
North West										
Jigawa	3.2	0.3	2.3	94.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.7	959
Kaduna	38.4	3.5	8.5	48.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	50.5	1,333
Kano	18.4	4.7	7.4	68.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	30.5	2,070
Katsina	2.2	0.5	2.1	93.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	4.8	1,372
Kebbi	9.3	2.2	1.1	86.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.6	732
Sokoto	5.0	2.0	2.3	90.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.3	822
Zamfara	7.7	1.6	3.8	86.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	13.0	733
South East										
Abia	76.7	4.1	7.3	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	88.1	775
Anambra	78.2	3.1	6.9	10.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	88.2	1,042
Ebonyi	38.2	4.1	10.5	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	52.8	586
Enugu	64.8	2.1	6.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	73.0	780
Imo	81.2	3.4	8.7	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	93.3	908
South South										
Akwa Ibom	66.1	3.8	10.5	18.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	80.4	938
Bayelsa	65.8	1.2	4.6	27.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.6	468
Cross River	62.1	0.8	7.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	69.8	735
Delta	67.9	1.1	8.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	77.2	1,071
Edo	69.0	0.9	5.6	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	75.5	770
Rivers	74.7	3.2	5.7	15.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	83.7	1,490
South West										
Ekiti	75.1	1.6	7.5	15.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	84.2	556
Lagos	80.2	2.9	6.5	9.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	89.6	2,446
Ogun	50.8	12.1	5.6	29.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	68.4	870
Ondo	64.5	1.0	9.9	24.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	791
Osun	62.6	3.0	12.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	78.2	922
Oyo	53.7	7.3	9.0	26.3	3.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	70.1	1,205
Total	44.6	2.8	6.4	45.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	53.7	33,385

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A-3.3.2 Literacy: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

		No schooling or primary school								
State of residence	Secondary school or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	79.8	2.4	6.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	88.8	170
Benue	69.6	4.2	8.3	14.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	82.1	407
Kogi	81.6	3.5	4.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.7	360
Kwara	49.2	3.1	10.1	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.4	235
Nasarawa	71.0	2.2	3.1	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	211
Niger	41.1	3.6	5.0	49.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	49.7	359
Plateau	62.2	10.9	9.7	16.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	82.8	323
North East										
Adamawa	55.7	6.0	7.6	29.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	69.3	302
Bauchi	23.6	13.5	14.3	48.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	51.5	421
Borno	23.9	3.5	10.8	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	38.2	332
Gombe	38.3	11.2	18.0	32.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.5	200
Taraba	57.7	5.5	5.9	30.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	69.1	198
Yobe	25.5	1.1	5.0	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	31.6	192
North West										
Jigawa	24.3	6.2	27.2	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	316
Kaduna	62.3	7.2	10.3	13.0	6.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	79.8	700
Kano	44.6	15.6	11.4	26.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	71.5	853
Katsina	20.2	3.5	15.5	59.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	39.3	496
Kebbi	26.8	2.0	33.6	37.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	62.4	298
Sokoto	26.9	7.4	11.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	45.3	303
Zamfara	22.3	7.3	4.1	65.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	33.8	271
South East										
Abia	76.2	7.5	7.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	91.1	311
Anambra	62.8	16.1	20.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	402
Ebonyi	59.0	9.5	8.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	77.4	174
Enugu	70.5	6.3	18.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	229
Imo	78.5	10.7	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	332
South South										
Akwa Ibom	73.6	1.8	9.8	14.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.2	413
Bayelsa	88.8	2.9	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.7	225
Cross River	74.3	1.7	3.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.4	291
Delta	82.2	2.9	3.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	429
Edo	78.4	2.2	7.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	87.8	336
Rivers	83.1	4.6	6.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.5	743
South West										
Ekiti	84.2	1.9	5.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	261
Lagos	87.0	3.1	5.4	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.5	1,200
Ogun	57.1	7.7	11.4	20.2	3.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	76.2	284
Ondo	74.9	2.1	3.2	18.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	80.1	339
Osun	82.3	2.4	8.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.9	390
Oyo	69.9	5.6	9.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.4	502
Total 15-49	61.2	5.9	9.7	22.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	76.8	13,808
50-59	27.0	14.5	13.1	42.6	0.9	0.3	1.5	100.0	54.6	1,678
Total men 15-59	57.5	6.9	10.0	24.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	74.4	15,486

[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A-3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women by state

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of women
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	30.6	70.4	70.0	27.6	21.1	369
Benue	7.5	22.9	47.5	4.6	46.1	972
Kogi	7.3	42.8	54.9	5.9	37.3	792
Kwara	14.4	45.9	51.8	13.5	43.3	553
Nasarawa	7.2	24.0	44.6	5.3	51.2	458
Niger	6.9	20.4	30.0	5.8	63.6	827
Plateau	7.5	21.7	46.4	6.4	52.6	777
North East						
Adamawa	4.3	22.9	58.9	3.3	36.7	764
Bauchi	1.4	8.1	42.0	0.7	56.5	998
Borno	2.4	14.5	18.1	1.3	77.9	912
Gombe	5.6	16.7	38.5	3.0	56.8	465
Taraba	3.8	15.7	28.3	2.4	66.9	587
Yobe	2.6	10.2	21.0	1.2	75.6	537
North West						
Jigawa	1.4	5.2	29.1	1.0	69.7	959
Kaduna	7.0	35.7	60.6	5.7	36.7	1,333
Kano	6.0	22.7	62.8	3.4	34.7	2,070
Katsina	1.0	11.0	40.9	0.7	57.4	1,372
Kebbi	2.6	14.3	22.7	2.2	74.2	732
Sokoto	1.4	10.5	46.8	1.3	50.9	822
Zamfara	4.0	12.1	46.4	3.1	51.9	733
South East						
Abia	15.5	47.7	53.4	11.5	33.5	775
Anambra	27.8	60.7	54.6	20.3	24.9	1,042
Ebonyi	4.9	27.9	49.6	3.3	46.3	586
Enugu	17.4	39.1	47.1	13.5	43.2	780
Imo	17.5	38.5	61.7	11.0	29.2	908
South South						
Akwa Ibom	22.2	58.5	73.3	18.5	19.0	938
Bayelsa	9.9	57.9	51.0	9.2	30.8	468
Cross River	17.6	51.0	46.3	13.7	36.6	735
Delta	16.1	63.9	54.0	13.9	31.9	1,071
Edo	24.0	74.6	63.9	20.8	17.9	770
Rivers	22.1	49.7	40.2	14.9	38.8	1,490
South West						
Ekiti	12.3	58.6	77.7	10.4	16.8	556
Lagos	28.7	86.1	77.6	26.2	7.1	2,446
Ogun	15.0	57.3	78.5	11.4	15.5	870
Ondo	9.6	55.0	57.7	8.6	30.3	791
Osun	14.3	52.7	75.7	11.2	22.8	922
Oyo	10.6	65.1	85.9	9.2	7.9	1,205
Total	11.8	39.6	53.7	9.4	38.5	33,385

Table A-3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men by state

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of men
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	34.8	61.5	91.3	26.6	6.2	170
Benue	12.9	28.1	78.8	8.3	18.0	407
Kogi	33.4	40.9	86.7	18.5	9.1	360
Kwara	29.3	56.1	84.0	27.5	14.1	235
Nasarawa	38.1	53.2	86.6	26.4	8.3	211
Niger	15.1	35.0	56.2	10.8	34.3	359
Plateau	32.9	55.7	82.1	25.4	11.3	323
North East						
Adamawa	26.0	42.6	80.5	18.1	13.6	302
Bauchi	4.1	8.3	63.5	1.2	35.5	421
Borno	9.7	25.2	48.2	7.6	47.1	332
Gombe	18.5	22.2	74.7	7.4	20.5	200
Taraba	16.2	27.7	67.3	7.7	26.3	198
Yobe	12.2	16.2	33.0	8.4	63.1	192
North West						
Jigawa	13.9	19.9	75.8	7.7	22.0	316
Kaduna	17.9	40.6	94.9	15.6	4.2	700
Kano	25.5	48.1	86.3	19.8	10.5	853
Katsina	8.5	16.9	81.6	5.2	16.9	496
Kebbi	10.1	18.2	36.4	6.8	57.1	298
Sokoto	16.4	26.1	83.9	9.1	12.7	303
Zamfara	8.0	16.4	67.1	6.9	30.5	271
South East						
Abia	38.9	78.7	90.0	33.5	4.6	311
Anambra	41.1	77.7	89.4	38.7	7.4	402
Ebonyi	35.5	47.2	83.6	25.4	12.5	174
Enugu	59.9	71.4	94.1	55.1	3.7	229
Imo	27.0	43.9	84.7	19.3	10.3	332
South South						
Akwa Ibom	30.5	60.3	74.1	25.0	15.5	413
Bayelsa	50.1	86.2	88.4	47.7	6.9	225
Cross River	25.2	56.7	81.1	19.8	14.5	291
Delta	43.4	77.0	81.0	32.7	5.2	429
Edo	28.4	69.8	70.0	22.7	14.4	336
Rivers	38.2	75.3	87.3	33.9	9.3	743
South West						
Ekiti	35.3	62.1	86.7	29.7	9.4	261
Lagos	64.5	88.3	91.6	57.7	1.9	1,200
Ogun	29.6	56.5	90.9	23.7	6.4	284
Ondo	21.6	65.8	85.1	18.4	10.0	339
Osun	53.0	62.5	90.6	39.9	5.5	390
Oyo	29.4	66.5	97.4	25.5	2.3	502
Total	29.8	52.0	81.2	24.1	14.1	13,808
50-59	24.1	37.0	77.3	19.8	20.8	1,678
Total men 15-59	29.2	50.4	80.8	23.6	14.9	15,486

Table A-3.5.1 Employment status: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	53.8	2.4	43.7	0.1	100.0	369
Benue	78.7	8.4	12.9	0.0	100.0	972
Kogi	69.3	1.9	28.7	0.1	100.0	792
Kwara	71.6	0.5	27.8	0.0	100.0	553
Nasarawa	65.8	0.7	33.2	0.2	100.0	458
Niger	58.1	1.4	40.3	0.2	100.0	827
Plateau	37.4	3.5	58.6	0.5	100.0	777
North East						
Adamawa	69.6	0.4	29.8	0.2	100.0	764
Bauchi	59.1	0.6	40.2	0.2	100.0	998
Borno	63.2	1.1	35.5	0.2	100.0	912
Gombe	43.7	1.6	54.4	0.3	100.0	465
Taraba	61.2	9.3	29.3	0.2	100.0	587
Yobe	32.1	17.6	50.2	0.1	100.0	537
North West						
Jigawa	45.4	4.7	49.9	0.1	100.0	959
Kaduna	35.6	4.2	60.2	0.0	100.0	1,333
Kano	47.3	13.8	38.6	0.3	100.0	2,070
Katsina	41.5	12.2	45.9	0.5	100.0	1,372
Kebbi	58.0	1.0	40.9	0.1	100.0	732
Sokoto	58.5	2.3	39.0	0.1	100.0	822
Zamfara	44.1	0.1	55.6	0.1	100.0	733
South East						
Abia	59.7	0.5	39.6	0.1	100.0	775
Anambra	61.0	1.3	37.7	0.0	100.0	1,042
Ebonyi	69.1	1.5	29.1	0.3	100.0	586
Enugu	51.9	1.1	45.9	1.0	100.0	780
Imo	54.4	0.8	44.7	0.2	100.0	908
South South						
Akwa Ibom	63.4	2.5	34.0	0.1	100.0	938
Bayelsa	54.9	1.4	43.7	0.0	100.0	468
Cross River	69.8	2.2	27.9	0.1	100.0	735
Delta	60.3	1.2	38.3	0.1	100.0	1,071
Edo	65.9	1.9	31.5	0.7	100.0	770
Rivers	65.6	4.0	30.5	0.0	100.0	1,490
South West						
Ekiti	55.6	11.0	33.4	0.0	100.0	556
Lagos	66.7	0.7	32.6	0.0	100.0	2,446
Ogun	77.9	0.5	21.5	0.1	100.0	870
Ondo	63.4	1.2	35.4	0.0	100.0	791
Osun	68.8	0.0	31.2	0.0	100.0	922
Oyo	82.1	0.4	17.4	0.0	100.0	1,205
Total	59.1	3.5	37.2	0.2	100.0	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status who is not shown separately.

[1] Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A-3.5.2 Employment status: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	75.8	0.7	23.5	0.0	100.0	170
Benue	87.6	2.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	407
Kogi	67.9	2.0	30.1	0.0	100.0	360
Kwara	80.6	1.5	17.8	0.0	100.0	235
Nasarawa	92.5	1.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	211
Niger	99.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	359
Plateau	87.5	9.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	323
North East						
Adamawa	74.8	1.2	24.0	0.0	100.0	302
Bauchi	95.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	421
Borno	90.1	1.3	8.6	0.0	100.0	332
Gombe	94.1	3.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	200
Taraba	97.7	1.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	198
Yobe	95.6	0.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	192
North West						
Jigawa	98.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	316
Kaduna	68.8	0.5	30.7	0.0	100.0	700
Kano	85.3	3.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	853
Katsina	95.1	1.2	3.5	0.2	100.0	496
Kebbi	88.6	1.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	298
Sokoto	96.3	2.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	303
Zamfara	92.3	2.7	4.6	0.3	100.0	271
South East						
Abia	74.4	0.4	25.2	0.0	100.0	311
Anambra	72.3	0.0	27.7	0.0	100.0	402
Ebonyi	82.1	1.7	16.2	0.0	100.0	174
Enugu	77.8	2.6	19.6	0.0	100.0	229
Imo	64.1	1.7	34.2	0.0	100.0	332
South South						
Akwa Ibom	65.1	4.5	30.5	0.0	100.0	413
Bayelsa	68.4	4.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	225
Cross River	84.7	3.4	11.9	0.0	100.0	291
Delta	68.1	5.1	26.8	0.0	100.0	429
Edo	67.3	1.1	31.7	0.0	100.0	336
Rivers	68.0	3.1	28.9	0.0	100.0	743
South West						
Ekiti	70.5	0.8	28.7	0.0	100.0	261
Lagos	81.4	1.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	1,200
Ogun	85.7	0.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	284
Ondo	69.0	0.6	30.4	0.0	100.0	339
Osun	62.6	0.5	36.9	0.0	100.0	390
Oyo	75.3	1.7	23.0	0.0	100.0	502
Total	80.0	1.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	13,808
50-59	96.6	1.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	81.8	1.8	16.3	0.1	100.0	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status who are not shown separately.
[1] Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A-3.6.1 Occupation: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	16.2	5.0	54.1	8.4	0.7	15.3	0.4	100.0	208
Benue	2.4	0.2	12.8	1.1	0.0	83.0	0.4	100.0	846
Kogi	7.2	1.9	54.7	12.3	0.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	564
Kwara	7.8	1.9	44.5	9.7	0.2	35.3	0.6	100.0	399
Nasarawa	3.5	0.9	21.7	4.7	0.8	68.3	0.2	100.0	305
Niger	5.0	0.9	62.1	14.3	0.7	15.3	1.6	100.0	492
Plateau	5.4	0.5	29.6	4.8	0.7	58.4	0.5	100.0	318
North East									
Adamawa	1.7	0.8	36.5	15.1	0.0	44.7	1.1	100.0	535
Bauchi	1.0	0.0	61.6	32.0	0.5	3.9	1.0	100.0	595
Borno	2.1	0.5	22.1	12.8	0.2	61.4	0.9	100.0	586
Gombe	2.1	0.7	52.8	12.5	3.2	25.8	2.9	100.0	211
Taraba	2.7	1.0	37.1	6.2	0.0	52.2	0.8	100.0	414
Yobe	1.8	1.1	60.5	12.9	0.2	22.6	0.8	100.0	267
North West									
Jigawa	0.7	0.2	57.7	38.7	0.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	480
Kaduna	8.6	1.4	48.1	13.5	0.0	27.6	0.7	100.0	531
Kano	1.2	0.1	59.3	38.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,264
Katsina	0.0	0.0	78.1	10.1	0.6	10.6	0.6	100.0	736
Kebbi	3.5	0.0	57.4	10.0	0.2	27.4	1.6	100.0	432
Sokoto	4.7	0.0	55.1	37.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	100.0	500
Zamfara	1.9	0.0	82.9	11.5	0.3	2.6	0.8	100.0	324
South East									
Abia	11.8	2.9	53.1	8.8	0.2	21.5	1.6	100.0	467
Anambra	13.1	3.2	58.5	9.0	1.0	15.0	0.2	100.0	649
Ebonyi	5.3	1.0	33.2	8.1	1.3	50.8	0.3	100.0	414
Enugu	7.2	2.2	50.8	9.0	0.8	29.7	0.3	100.0	414
Imo	12.0	1.4	58.0	9.7	0.3	18.4	0.3	100.0	501
South South									
Akwa Ibom	9.1	2.2	65.4	14.8	0.4	7.8	0.4	100.0	618
Bayelsa	7.1	1.7	43.1	4.4	0.0	43.5	0.2	100.0	264
Cross River	5.4	1.1	26.1	6.7	0.2	59.8	0.7	100.0	530
Delta	6.7	2.6	52.1	8.3	0.6	29.4	0.2	100.0	659
Edo	6.9	2.9	50.2	10.4	1.0	27.2	1.2	100.0	522
Rivers	6.6	4.4	52.6	8.8	1.0	26.1	0.6	100.0	1,036
South West									
Ekiti	13.2	4.5	53.9	13.9	0.2	13.5	0.8	100.0	370
Lagos	12.9	8.4	60.4	14.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	100.0	1,649
Ogun	6.2	0.6	54.9	9.0	0.4	28.0	1.0	100.0	682
Ondo	12.3	0.2	48.9	10.2	0.8	26.6	1.0	100.0	511
Osun	12.2	1.4	67.6	14.9	0.3	3.2	0.3	100.0	634
Oyo	8.9	1.1	65.7	8.7	0.0	14.7	0.9	100.0	995
Total	6.6	1.9	52.2	13.9	0.5	24.3	0.7	100.0	20,921

Table A-3.6.2 Occupation: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	20.2	2.6	30.9	22.0	0.3	23.4	0.6	100.0	130
Benue	4.8	0.0	9.9	4.9	0.0	79.3	1.1	100.0	365
Kogi	11.9	3.2	21.9	19.0	1.8	42.2	0.0	100.0	252
Kwara	12.0	2.6	16.9	18.0	0.4	49.7	0.4	100.0	193
Nasarawa	5.2	1.3	13.5	10.2	0.5	69.1	0.3	100.0	198
Niger	4.1	0.8	13.1	8.0	16.5	56.9	0.8	100.0	356
Plateau	8.2	0.7	16.0	11.1	21.5	42.0	0.5	100.0	312
North East									
Adamawa	4.4	0.9	28.5	8.5	0.9	56.1	0.6	100.0	229
Bauchi	2.5	0.5	14.6	9.8	1.8	69.1	1.7	100.0	412
Borno	3.7	1.1	30.9	7.8	0.3	56.2	0.0	100.0	303
Gombe	3.8	1.0	22.8	8.6	2.8	60.1	1.0	100.0	194
Taraba	6.2	1.1	8.6	7.1	20.4	55.9	0.7	100.0	196
Yobe	4.0	1.6	13.7	10.1	0.0	70.3	0.3	100.0	185
North West									
Jigawa	5.5	1.5	30.4	10.6	3.4	48.6	0.0	100.0	313
Kaduna	9.2	1.7	15.9	11.2	0.3	61.5	0.2	100.0	485
Kano	8.1	2.6	38.9	20.1	6.6	22.2	1.5	100.0	755
Katsina	2.2	0.5	17.8	9.0	2.4	66.7	1.2	100.0	477
Kebbi	4.5	1.1	9.3	3.1	5.9	75.5	0.6	100.0	267
Sokoto	7.5	0.3	23.1	10.7	0.3	57.9	0.3	100.0	297
Zamfara	4.1	0.4	7.2	4.7	1.4	82.1	0.0	100.0	258
South East									
Abia	8.1	2.9	42.0	33.8	2.9	9.4	1.0	100.0	233
Anambra	11.5	2.6	41.7	25.2	0.6	17.9	0.6	100.0	291
Ebonyi	7.2	0.9	27.1	25.9	0.0	37.8	1.2	100.0	146
Enugu	12.5	1.3	27.2	24.3	2.0	32.0	0.6	100.0	184
Imo	10.9	1.4	44.0	39.3	1.3	2.5	0.6	100.0	219
South South									
Akwa Ibom	13.1	2.0	44.1	27.6	0.8	12.2	0.4	100.0	287
Bayelsa	9.5	4.6	30.2	35.1	1.3	18.7	0.7	100.0	163
Cross River	8.4	0.4	30.5	13.9	2.7	44.1	0.0	100.0	256
Delta	8.0	2.2	35.1	34.1	0.9	19.3	0.5	100.0	314
Edo	10.2	1.6	28.3	32.5	1.6	24.3	1.6	100.0	230
Rivers	13.2	3.2	39.4	27.6	0.7	15.5	0.4	100.0	528
South West									
Ekiti	9.4	2.4	29.0	20.8	2.7	34.5	1.2	100.0	186
Lagos	18.3	3.4	39.6	32.8	0.9	3.8	1.1	100.0	990
Ogun	7.3	2.1	28.1	26.3	0.0	36.3	0.0	100.0	245
Ondo	9.8	1.6	23.7	17.0	2.9	42.9	2.1	100.0	236
Osun	15.6	2.0	29.9	26.6	0.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	246
Oyo	13.1	0.5	32.5	26.6	0.0	26.5	0.9	100.0	386
Total	9.0	1.7	27.1	18.9	3.0	39.6	0.7	100.0	11,317
50-59	11.1	1.8	24.8	13.0	0.5	48.3	0.5	100.0	1,638
Total men 15-59	9.2	1.7	26.8	18.1	2.7	40.7	0.7	100.0	12,955

Table A-3.7.1 Type of earnings: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Type of earnings: Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of women employed during the past 12 months
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	81.2	3.5	1.2	13.5	0.6	100.0	208
Benue	21.4	44.9	15.8	17.9	0.0	100.0	846
Kogi	66.5	2.6	2.4	27.5	1.0	100.0	564
Kwara	81.6	9.6	0.9	7.5	0.4	100.0	399
Nasarawa	28.1	13.2	1.3	57.4	0.0	100.0	305
Niger	78.0	2.3	3.9	15.2	0.5	100.0	492
Plateau	35.3	7.9	13.1	43.7	0.0	100.0	318
North East							
Adamawa	51.8	0.0	0.3	47.3	0.7	100.0	535
Bauchi	89.8	6.4	0.7	2.8	0.3	100.0	595
Borno	28.2	40.9	7.5	22.8	0.5	100.0	586
Gombe	64.3	3.7	0.8	30.7	0.5	100.0	211
Taraba	12.4	50.5	1.1	35.9	0.1	100.0	414
Yobe	84.3	3.5	1.6	10.7	0.0	100.0	267
North West							
Jigawa	98.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	480
Kaduna	54.8	19.3	3.1	21.9	0.9	100.0	531
Kano	98.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,264
Katsina	92.6	2.7	0.8	3.2	0.8	100.0	736
Kebbi	66.5	14.4	0.5	17.4	1.2	100.0	432
Sokoto	96.3	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	500
Zamfara	88.0	3.0	0.3	8.5	0.3	100.0	324
South East							
Abia	55.1	29.0	1.1	14.2	0.5	100.0	467
Anambra	52.7	6.8	0.7	39.8	0.0	100.0	649
Ebonyi	22.0	62.7	2.0	12.3	0.9	100.0	414
Enugu	51.1	1.3	0.3	47.1	0.3	100.0	414
Imo	71.0	12.7	1.1	15.1	0.0	100.0	501
South South							
Akwa Ibom	64.6	26.3	4.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	618
Bayelsa	73.7	2.9	0.8	22.5	0.0	100.0	264
Cross River	29.9	5.0	1.3	63.8	0.0	100.0	530
Delta	72.1	6.9	2.2	18.6	0.2	100.0	659
Edo	75.9	1.1	0.0	22.5	0.5	100.0	522
Rivers	48.4	7.0	1.7	42.5	0.4	100.0	1,036
South West							
Ekiti	82.2	7.9	2.2	7.5	0.2	100.0	370
Lagos	93.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,649
Ogun	92.2	1.6	2.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	682
Ondo	24.2	14.3	2.0	58.9	0.6	100.0	511
Osun	95.0	2.6	0.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	634
Oyo	94.9	1.8	0.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	995
Total	68.3	10.7	2.3	18.3	0.4	100.0	20,921

Table A-3.7.2 Type of earnings: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Type of earnings: Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of men employed during the past 12 months
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	76.1	2.2	0.0	21.4	0.3	100.0	130
Benue	31.6	23.6	25.7	19.1	0.0	100.0	365
Kogi	42.8	8.6	0.4	48.2	0.0	100.0	252
Kwara	54.2	33.5	4.5	7.4	0.4	100.0	193
Nasarawa	25.4	2.1	15.9	56.7	0.0	100.0	198
Niger	27.1	23.2	2.0	47.2	0.5	100.0	356
Plateau	32.6	10.9	3.7	52.6	0.2	100.0	312
North East							
Adamawa	39.2	0.6	0.3	59.9	0.0	100.0	229
Bauchi	22.5	5.8	6.9	64.4	0.5	100.0	412
Borno	38.0	2.0	1.5	58.5	0.0	100.0	303
Gombe	26.3	0.9	3.7	69.1	0.0	100.0	194
Taraba	18.0	29.4	0.2	52.4	0.0	100.0	196
Yobe	31.0	0.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	100.0	185
North West							
Jigawa	31.9	42.2	13.7	12.0	0.3	100.0	313
Kaduna	61.7	8.8	0.9	28.4	0.3	100.0	485
Kano	43.0	22.9	0.4	33.7	0.0	100.0	755
Katsina	38.9	4.6	0.5	55.5	0.5	100.0	477
Kebbi	19.2	0.6	0.6	79.7	0.0	100.0	267
Sokoto	35.7	0.6	0.0	63.1	0.6	100.0	297
Zamfara	10.4	26.7	14.6	48.3	0.0	100.0	258
South East							
Abia	75.2	16.6	3.4	4.3	0.5	100.0	233
Anambra	71.1	24.9	1.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	291
Ebonyi	56.8	4.2	9.3	29.7	0.0	100.0	146
Enugu	59.5	6.5	5.3	28.1	0.6	100.0	184
Imo	85.1	10.4	0.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	219
South South							
Akwa Ibom	85.1	13.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	287
Bayelsa	94.1	1.6	0.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	163
Cross River	39.8	6.5	3.1	50.7	0.0	100.0	256
Delta	91.2	2.5	1.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	314
Edo	92.5	3.6	0.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	230
Rivers	63.8	2.5	0.7	33.0	0.0	100.0	528
South West							
Ekiti	80.2	5.0	2.7	10.9	1.2	100.0	186
Lagos	85.5	8.1	2.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	990
Ogun	91.0	3.7	0.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	245
Ondo	39.9	25.1	8.0	26.6	0.4	100.0	236
Osun	96.5	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	246
Oyo	81.2	17.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	386
Total	54.4	11.8	3.1	30.5	0.2	100.0	12,955

Table A-3.7.3 Type of employer: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Type of employer: Employed by family member	Employed by non-family member	Self-employed	Missing	Total	Number of women employed during the past 12 months
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	12.8	33.2	53.6	0.4	100.0	208
Benue	35.9	6.3	57.8	0.0	100.0	846
Kogi	23.9	7.0	68.8	0.3	100.0	564
Kwara	11.5	12.7	75.6	0.2	100.0	399
Nasarawa	37.7	7.6	54.7	0.0	100.0	305
Niger	9.2	7.3	82.8	0.7	100.0	492
Plateau	65.6	11.8	22.6	0.0	100.0	318
North East						
Adamawa	30.3	2.1	67.0	0.6	100.0	535
Bauchi	5.6	1.5	92.4	0.5	100.0	595
Borno	19.1	11.1	69.5	0.3	100.0	586
Gombe	29.7	4.6	65.2	0.5	100.0	211
Taraba	29.6	3.3	67.0	0.1	100.0	414
Yobe	5.1	4.5	90.4	0.0	100.0	267
North West						
Jigawa	34.8	1.1	63.9	0.2	100.0	480
Kaduna	17.9	8.3	72.8	0.9	100.0	531
Kano	22.9	0.5	76.1	0.5	100.0	1,264
Katsina	5.4	1.7	92.3	0.6	100.0	736
Kebbi	16.0	2.5	81.2	0.4	100.0	432
Sokoto	4.7	1.2	93.7	0.3	100.0	500
Zamfara	10.2	3.0	86.6	0.3	100.0	324
South East						
Abia	7.6	27.6	64.3	0.5	100.0	467
Anambra	11.0	21.8	67.2	0.0	100.0	649
Ebonyi	12.6	16.9	70.3	0.1	100.0	414
Enugu	31.2	15.2	53.4	0.3	100.0	414
Imo	15.2	24.5	60.4	0.0	100.0	501
South South						
Akwa Ibom	6.1	20.5	73.4	0.0	100.0	618
Bayelsa	2.5	11.3	86.1	0.0	100.0	264
Cross River	17.0	12.3	70.5	0.2	100.0	530
Delta	3.2	16.5	80.3	0.0	100.0	659
Edo	20.1	15.8	63.9	0.2	100.0	522
Rivers	9.0	23.0	67.6	0.4	100.0	1,036
South West						
Ekiti	14.1	23.7	62.0	0.2	100.0	370
Lagos	2.5	31.1	66.2	0.2	100.0	1,649
Ogun	4.5	6.7	88.8	0.0	100.0	682
Ondo	7.9	12.8	78.3	1.0	100.0	511
Osun	12.8	16.9	70.3	0.0	100.0	634
Oyo	6.2	11.5	82.3	0.0	100.0	995
Total	15.0	12.6	72.2	0.3	100.0	20,921

Table A-3.7.4 Type of employer: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Type of employer: Employed by family member	Employed by non-family member	Self-employed	Missing	Total	Number of men employed during the past 12 months
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	14.3	51.8	33.6	0.3	100.0	130
Benue	30.7	10.8	58.6	0.0	100.0	365
Kogi	18.7	21.9	59.4	0.0	100.0	252
Kwara	18.4	14.3	67.3	0.0	100.0	193
Nasarawa	53.3	14.8	32.0	0.0	100.0	198
Niger	18.4	11.3	70.1	0.3	100.0	356
Plateau	34.7	18.0	47.3	0.0	100.0	312
North East						
Adamawa	30.4	9.7	59.6	0.3	100.0	229
Bauchi	23.2	8.9	67.9	0.0	100.0	412
Borno	25.3	10.6	64.1	0.0	100.0	303
Gombe	20.7	8.0	71.1	0.2	100.0	194
Taraba	21.2	9.4	69.4	0.0	100.0	196
Yobe	12.7	10.1	77.1	0.0	100.0	185
North West						
Jigawa	74.6	9.9	15.5	0.0	100.0	313
Kaduna	15.2	15.6	68.9	0.3	100.0	485
Kano	14.2	18.8	67.0	0.0	100.0	755
Katsina	44.0	8.8	46.2	1.0	100.0	477
Kebbi	23.1	7.6	69.3	0.0	100.0	267
Sokoto	36.0	24.5	38.9	0.6	100.0	297
Zamfara	30.2	10.1	59.0	0.7	100.0	258
South East						
Abia	9.1	31.9	59.0	0.0	100.0	233
Anambra	14.9	22.6	62.0	0.6	100.0	291
Ebonyi	15.9	32.6	51.4	0.0	100.0	146
Enugu	28.3	29.1	42.0	0.6	100.0	184
Imo	2.1	29.1	68.8	0.0	100.0	219
South South						
Akwa Ibom	2.6	36.3	61.1	0.0	100.0	287
Bayelsa	2.6	35.4	62.0	0.0	100.0	163
Cross River	16.9	25.5	57.6	0.0	100.0	256
Delta	2.2	36.6	61.3	0.0	100.0	314
Edo	0.8	36.9	62.4	0.0	100.0	230
Rivers	3.6	43.0	53.5	0.0	100.0	528
South West						
Ekiti	14.0	27.0	57.8	1.2	100.0	186
Lagos	0.8	53.0	46.3	0.0	100.0	990
Ogun	3.2	17.8	78.0	1.0	100.0	245
Ondo	8.4	25.7	65.4	0.4	100.0	236
Osun	2.6	27.4	70.0	0.0	100.0	246
Oyo	3.0	29.5	67.5	0.0	100.0	386
Total	17.3	23.4	59.1	0.2	100.0	12,955

Table A-3.7.5 Continuity of employment: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by continuity of employment, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Continuity of employment				Total	Number of women employed during the past 12 months
	All year	Seasonal	Occasional	Missing		
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	78.0	19.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	208
Benue	53.2	44.0	2.5	0.2	100.0	846
Kogi	83.0	11.4	5.0	0.6	100.0	564
Kwara	84.2	13.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	399
Nasarawa	27.8	63.1	8.3	0.8	100.0	305
Niger	64.8	29.5	5.0	0.7	100.0	492
Plateau	46.3	51.3	2.0	0.5	100.0	318
North East						
Adamawa	48.7	47.4	3.4	0.6	100.0	535
Bauchi	54.7	40.0	4.6	0.7	100.0	595
Borno	22.3	70.8	6.4	0.6	100.0	586
Gombe	53.8	40.9	4.2	1.2	100.0	211
Taraba	44.6	52.7	2.5	0.2	100.0	414
Yobe	53.6	39.7	6.3	0.4	100.0	267
North West						
Jigawa	67.2	30.1	1.3	1.4	100.0	480
Kaduna	63.3	35.3	0.5	0.9	100.0	531
Kano	82.4	10.1	6.6	0.9	100.0	1,264
Katsina	44.8	43.8	10.6	0.8	100.0	736
Kebbi	67.7	28.9	1.8	1.6	100.0	432
Sokoto	90.6	4.7	3.5	1.2	100.0	500
Zamfara	35.1	45.5	18.3	1.0	100.0	324
South East						
Abia	66.7	28.8	3.8	0.7	100.0	467
Anambra	74.7	22.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	649
Ebonyi	71.5	23.5	4.5	0.5	100.0	414
Enugu	60.8	36.1	2.6	0.5	100.0	414
Imo	71.2	27.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	501
South South						
Akwa Ibom	85.1	13.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	618
Bayelsa	68.3	28.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	264
Cross River	53.7	38.0	7.7	0.5	100.0	530
Delta	88.4	10.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	659
Edo	91.6	6.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	522
Rivers	79.2	15.9	4.6	0.4	100.0	1,036
South West						
Ekiti	73.0	19.8	7.1	0.2	100.0	370
Lagos	93.5	4.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,649
Ogun	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	682
Ondo	78.3	18.1	2.8	0.8	100.0	511
Osun	95.4	3.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	634
Oyo	96.9	2.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	995
Total	71.9	24.0	3.6	0.5	100.0	20,921

Table A-3.7.6 Continuity of employment: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by continuity of employment, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Continuity of employment				Total	Number of men employed during the past 12 months
	All year	Seasonal	Occasional	Missing		
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	75.6	22.5	1.6	0.3	100.0	130
Benue	31.5	55.3	12.4	0.8	100.0	365
Kogi	73.7	22.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	252
Kwara	76.4	12.9	9.9	0.8	100.0	193
Nasarawa	46.4	31.3	22.3	0.0	100.0	198
Niger	62.4	35.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	356
Plateau	67.0	32.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	312
North East						
Adamawa	46.4	50.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	229
Bauchi	28.3	70.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	412
Borno	49.0	48.1	1.8	1.2	100.0	303
Gombe	45.6	51.1	2.9	0.4	100.0	194
Taraba	52.3	35.1	12.2	0.4	100.0	196
Yobe	27.9	71.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	185
North West						
Jigawa	69.1	30.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	313
Kaduna	48.7	49.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	485
Kano	67.5	29.0	3.0	0.4	100.0	755
Katsina	54.8	42.3	0.2	2.7	100.0	477
Kebbi	54.6	44.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	267
Sokoto	40.3	57.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	297
Zamfara	26.6	69.4	1.5	2.5	100.0	258
South East						
Abia	79.5	13.4	6.7	0.5	100.0	233
Anambra	97.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	291
Ebonyi	68.4	18.7	12.9	0.0	100.0	146
Enugu	75.1	18.3	5.3	1.3	100.0	184
Imo	81.5	10.5	8.1	0.0	100.0	219
South South						
Akwa Ibom	87.2	5.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	287
Bayelsa	72.8	9.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	163
Cross River	81.9	5.8	11.6	0.8	100.0	256
Delta	68.4	22.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	314
Edo	83.8	15.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	230
Rivers	82.1	10.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	528
South West						
Ekiti	90.3	4.7	3.9	1.2	100.0	186
Lagos	90.3	7.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	990
Ogun	93.4	5.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	245
Ondo	80.7	12.2	5.9	1.3	100.0	236
Osun	95.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	246
Oyo	90.0	7.0	2.6	0.4	100.0	386
Total	67.8	27.8	4.0	0.5	100.0	12,955

Table A-3.9.1 Knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis: Women by state

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among all women		Among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who:			
State of residence	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	69.5	369	86.6	70.5	11.0	257
Benue	91.9	972	61.7	71.6	32.2	893
Kogi	49.3	792	67.9	71.6	6.2	391
Kwara	51.5	553	67.0	63.0	26.4	285
Nasarawa	48.8	458	85.5	88.6	16.2	223
Niger	33.2	827	68.4	85.9	29.0	274
Plateau	61.2	777	57.5	88.3	20.3	475
North East						
Adamawa	78.6	764	45.6	68.1	10.0	600
Bauchi	70.3	998	29.8	52.8	17.6	701
Borno	74.2	912	56.4	41.2	34.8	677
Gombe	63.0	465	56.5	78.6	11.3	293
Taraba	69.8	587	76.8	77.2	19.4	410
Yobe	40.0	537	41.4	55.1	10.6	215
North West						
Jigawa	48.4	959	33.2	76.4	49.0	465
Kaduna	79.2	1,333	49.7	66.3	15.4	1,056
Kano	69.5	2,070	37.5	64.0	21.2	1,439
Katsina	57.1	1,372	41.8	65.3	1.6	783
Kebbi	47.3	732	74.6	85.3	6.8	346
Sokoto	65.6	822	35.6	38.1	36.9	540
Zamfara	62.7	733	61.7	64.2	21.9	460
South East						
Abia	95.1	775	61.3	87.7	12.3	737
Anambra	98.5	1,042	51.2	88.4	30.2	1,026
Ebonyi	88.2	586	74.0	75.1	11.2	517
Enugu	83.8	780	53.7	77.4	28.4	654
Imo	96.0	908	45.9	76.8	14.1	871
South South						
Akwa Ibom	81.8	938	70.5	90.6	15.3	767
Bayelsa	83.8	468	85.2	79.9	5.5	392
Cross River	86.1	735	88.0	94.4	48.8	633
Delta	58.6	1,071	79.7	52.3	9.5	627
Edo	74.4	770	63.2	75.9	30.6	573
Rivers	68.5	1,490	52.6	71.3	21.8	1,021
South West						
Ekiti	61.5	556	54.6	60.1	17.3	342
Lagos	82.6	2,446	67.4	78.4	33.5	2,020
Ogun	61.1	870	65.2	73.2	10.1	531
Ondo	68.8	791	61.2	71.4	7.4	544
Osun	81.3	922	79.9	68.2	17.5	749
Oyo	76.1	1,205	63.9	69.3	3.2	918
Total	71.0	33,385	58.8	72.0	20.6	23,705

Table A-3.9.2 Knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis: Men by state

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among all men		Among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who:			
State of residence	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	66.5	170	92.7	98.5	7.3	113
Benue	94.8	407	68.5	76.0	11.0	386
Kogi	83.9	360	95.2	94.6	4.8	302
Kwara	80.7	235	94.2	82.5	6.9	189
Nasarawa	74.0	211	83.5	93.8	18.0	156
Niger	63.9	359	59.4	93.6	14.6	229
Plateau	86.8	323	81.3	92.1	15.9	280
North East						
Adamawa	86.4	302	72.5	87.3	36.1	261
Bauchi	90.7	421	69.7	81.6	38.5	382
Borno	66.9	332	76.5	79.7	39.3	222
Gombe	88.9	200	86.1	87.5	12.8	178
Taraba	84.9	198	99.0	90.4	3.9	168
Yobe	37.0	192	90.8	65.4	7.1	71
North West						
Kaduna	75.4	700	65.4	92.5	6.0	528
Kano	92.2	853	84.1	95.5	45.0	787
Katsina	84.2	496	39.7	70.7	21.8	418
Kebbi	73.5	298	60.8	70.8	32.0	219
Sokoto	63.2	303	47.5	73.5	40.8	191
Zamfara	88.2	271	51.0	64.1	17.9	239
South East						
Abia	88.7	311	75.9	92.8	30.9	276
Anambra	95.7	402	81.4	92.0	26.4	385
Ebonyi	93.7	174	76.5	86.1	5.4	163
Enugu	75.3	229	79.5	86.6	14.5	172
Imo	84.0	332	46.0	78.5	14.5	279
South South						
Akwa Ibom	68.4	413	63.8	91.0	9.7	283
Bayelsa	98.1	225	53.0	93.9	18.9	220
Cross River	93.2	291	69.1	92.4	11.6	271
Delta	76.9	429	60.0	84.9	9.2	330
Edo	91.6	336	81.7	81.4	12.9	308
Rivers	81.3	743	55.6	89.7	11.7	605
South West						
Ekiti	92.2	261	90.3	91.0	5.7	240
Lagos	89.2	1,200	71.1	87.1	11.1	1,071
Ogun	82.6	284	82.5	84.6	5.5	235
Ondo	88.0	339	69.9	84.2	9.8	299
Osun	97.1	390	95.6	95.0	9.2	379
Oyo	91.1	502	82.0	92.0	14.1	457
Total	83.7	13,808	71.8	86.9	17.5	11,552
50-59	91.9	1,678	68.8	85.0	10.1	1,542
Total men 15-59	84.6	15,486	71.5	86.6	16.6	13,094

CHAPTER 4 FERTILITY

Table A-4.2 Fertility by state of residence: States

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	4.0	7.2	5.3
Benue	5.9	12.8	7.1
Kogi	4.2	7.5	5.9
Kwara	4.5	12.0	5.5
Nasarawa	4.7	9.1	6.6
Niger	7.5	10.8	7.0
Plateau	5.3	10.9	6.3
North East			
Adamawa	6.8	10.3	7.1
Bauchi	8.1	13.8	8.1
Borno	7.1	14.0	7.3
Gombe	7.4	14.9	7.8
Taraba	5.9	10.8	6.9
Yobe	7.5	11.3	7.4
North West			
Jigawa	7.1	13.3	7.8
Kaduna	6.3	13.0	7.4
Kano	8.1	12.7	8.3
Katsina	7.2	14.2	7.2
Kebbi	6.0	12.6	7.1
Sokoto	8.7	12.7	8.3
Zamfara	7.5	17.1	7.7
South East			
Abia	4.4	7.8	5.9
Anambra	5.0	10.0	5.0
Ebonyi	5.6	9.8	6.8
Enugu	4.4	7.6	6.2
Imo	4.8	8.6	5.6
South South			
Akwa Ibom	4.0	6.7	6.2
Bayelsa	5.8	9.5	6.3
Cross River	5.4	5.4	6.3
Delta	4.5	9.5	6.1
Edo	5.3	8.8	6.3
Rivers	4.3	9.8	6.0
South West			
Ekiti	5.0	9.1	5.5
Lagos	4.0	7.7	4.3
Ogun	5.4	7.8	5.7
Ondo	4.9	9.6	5.5
Osun	4.0	6.3	5.1
Oyo	5.0	9.8	4.9
Total	5.7	10.5	6.5

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table A-4.5 Birth intervals: States

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	6.7	14.3	39.2	22.8	6.5	10.4	100.0	193	32.3
Benue	8.3	14.4	38.2	21.2	7.2	10.6	100.0	658	31.7
Kogi	2.1	12.8	41.0	20.6	9.4	14.2	100.0	394	33.8
Kwara	2.1	9.6	33.3	27.7	10.5	16.8	100.0	321	38.1
Nasarawa	4.7	11.8	36.6	20.7	12.1	14.1	100.0	255	34.2
Niger	7.3	19.0	37.3	21.8	8.1	6.6	100.0	794	30.4
Plateau	3.8	11.4	32.9	23.9	13.3	14.6	100.0	480	36.6
North East									
Adamawa	7.9	18.2	36.1	22.6	7.9	7.3	100.0	608	31.4
Bauchi	8.3	14.8	39.2	22.6	8.3	6.8	100.0	992	31.0
Borno	10.4	22.6	40.3	16.3	5.8	4.6	100.0	914	27.8
Gombe	5.8	15.3	39.1	22.6	8.8	8.5	100.0	434	32.6
Taraba	4.5	12.2	41.1	20.6	12.1	9.5	100.0	394	33.1
Yobe	7.6	16.0	42.7	22.3	6.2	5.2	100.0	520	30.5
North West									
Jigawa	7.7	15.8	38.0	20.8	8.7	8.9	100.0	900	31.8
Kaduna	7.2	15.7	36.9	22.8	9.0	8.4	100.0	987	32.6
Kano	9.7	16.8	39.8	19.2	8.3	6.3	100.0	2,048	30.2
Katsina	9.0	19.1	37.4	20.1	7.4	7.0	100.0	1,334	28.9
Kebbi	6.9	17.6	41.9	17.3	7.5	8.8	100.0	578	29.9
Sokoto	5.6	13.1	47.3	21.7	6.8	5.6	100.0	827	31.1
Zamfara	6.5	16.9	36.6	21.4	9.0	9.6	100.0	689	32.6
South East									
Abia	14.5	20.4	37.7	15.1	2.5	9.8	100.0	341	27.2
Anambra	14.7	25.4	36.5	13.3	5.6	4.5	100.0	626	25.6
Ebonyi	9.2	17.9	41.9	17.1	6.4	7.5	100.0	358	29.6
Enugu	7.4	15.3	37.9	20.7	8.5	10.1	100.0	339	32.6
Imo	13.3	27.4	32.2	13.5	5.4	8.1	100.0	459	26.2
South South									
Akwa Ibom	14.8	12.7	35.7	18.7	7.9	10.2	100.0	458	29.5
Bayelsa	8.3	15.0	37.9	19.1	7.9	11.8	100.0	273	31.2
Cross River	5.0	10.2	39.8	16.7	11.1	17.2	100.0	437	33.9
Delta	6.2	18.9	38.7	16.8	9.2	10.2	100.0	507	30.0
Edo	8.6	15.3	36.0	18.7	10.6	10.8	100.0	448	31.9
Rivers	10.2	21.4	38.7	17.5	5.1	7.0	100.0	722	28.5
South West									
Ekiti	6.1	10.4	39.4	19.1	9.8	15.2	100.0	281	33.9
Lagos	5.8	12.1	35.9	21.6	9.3	15.2	100.0	1,045	34.7
Ogun	5.6	12.2	38.5	21.3	10.6	11.9	100.0	563	33.4
Ondo	5.0	11.4	38.0	22.6	8.5	14.5	100.0	416	34.1
Osun	2.0	9.2	33.4	23.3	17.8	14.3	100.0	346	37.8
Oyo	5.1	10.3	37.7	24.4	9.4	13.1	100.0	755	35.1
Total	7.8	16.0	38.3	20.2	8.4	9.3	100.0	22,694	31.4

Note: Single-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table A-4.8 Median age at first birth: States

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 (25-49) years, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Current age 20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	a	23.5	23.2	22.4	20.9	20.5	a	22.8
Benue	a	19.6	18.4	18.7	19.2	17.5	19.1	18.7
Kogi	a	20.5	20.6	20.1	20.8	19.5	a	20.4
Kwara	a	19.9	20.9	20.6	20.6	19.1	a	20.2
Nasarawa	a	19.9	19.8	20.3	20.1	20.1	a	20.0
Niger	17.9	17.7	18.7	19.9	20.4	23.1	19.0	19.3
Plateau	a	20.5	20.6	19.6	20.5	20.3	a	20.3
North East								
Adamawa	a	19.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.6	19.4	19.2
Bauchi	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.5	16.8	17.6	17.4	17.5
Borno	16.7	17.4	17.7	18.3	17.6	21.3	17.6	17.9
Gombe	18.2	18.5	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.6	18.3	18.4
Taraba	a	19.8	19.4	19.3	19.5	18.3	19.7	19.4
Yobe	17.9	17.9	17.4	17.9	17.1	17.7	17.7	17.7
North West								
Jigawa	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3	18.1	19.0	18.4	18.6
Kaduna	19.6	19.3	18.9	18.8	18.6	20.3	19.2	19.0
Kano	18.2	18.2	17.4	18.0	17.0	18.9	18.0	17.9
Katsina	16.7	17.6	17.4	18.2	18.6	18.9	17.6	17.9
Kebbi	18.1	18.6	18.5	19.8	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.5
Sokoto	17.9	18.1	17.7	17.9	16.8	18.2	17.9	17.9
Zamfara	18.5	18.4	18.6	19.5	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.5
South East								
Abia	a	-	27.9	23.0	21.5	22.6	a	24.4
Anambra	a	24.6	25.0	23.4	24.0	23.4	a	24.4
Ebonyi	a	22.0	22.3	21.3	20.5	18.9	a	21.0
Enugu	a	-	24.0	22.9	21.9	20.5	a	23.0
Imo	a	-	24.9	24.4	23.9	20.6	a	24.3
South South								
Akwa Ibom	a	24.7	23.7	21.9	19.5	18.9	a	22.0
Bayelsa	a	20.0	19.0	19.6	17.9	19.0	19.5	19.1
Cross River	a	21.0	20.0	20.8	18.5	18.7	a	19.8
Delta	a	24.7	22.0	21.0	20.7	19.7	a	21.8
Edo	a	22.9	22.7	21.0	19.8	20.1	a	21.8
Rivers	a	24.5	24.3	19.1	18.5	18.6	a	21.7
South West								
Ekiti	a	23.6	24.3	22.2	21.6	21.8	a	22.7
Lagos	a	-	25.6	23.6	23.3	21.2	a	24.3
Ogun	a	22.3	21.2	22.2	21.7	21.3	a	21.8
Ondo	a	22.3	22.6	21.8	21.4	22.0	a	22.1
Osun	a	23.1	22.4	21.6	23.1	21.0	a	22.4
Oyo	a	21.7	21.3	22.8	21.7	20.8	a	21.6
Total	a	20.9	20.5	20.4	20.0	19.8	a	20.4

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A-4.9 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood: States

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child and percentage who have begun childbearing, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage who: Have had a live birth	Percentage who: Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	5.3	1.3	6.6	64
Benue	16.0	6.7	22.7	221
Kogi	12.3	2.8	15.2	190
Kwara	23.6	5.9	29.5	100
Nasarawa	14.0	5.7	19.7	92
Niger	31.8	9.6	41.4	145
Plateau	12.7	2.1	14.8	145
North East				
Adamawa	19.2	5.1	24.3	161
Bauchi	41.3	9.7	51.0	195
Borno	35.9	12.1	48.0	177
Gombe	34.8	11.7	46.5	89
Taraba	16.6	4.9	21.5	129
Yobe	36.5	5.2	41.7	106
North West				
Jigawa	34.1	11.0	45.0	138
Kaduna	23.5	8.1	31.6	273
Kano	34.7	7.5	42.2	358
Katsina	51.9	13.1	65.0	212
Kebbi	28.9	10.1	38.9	113
Sokoto	37.4	9.3	46.7	158
Zamfara	32.5	14.5	47.0	126
South East				
Abia	10.7	2.7	13.4	157
Anambra	3.9	2.4	6.2	201
Ebonyi	6.7	1.5	8.2	125
Enugu	5.8	0.0	5.8	188
Imo	5.5	2.4	7.9	181
South South				
Akwa Ibom	13.9	1.2	15.1	187
Bayelsa	18.1	3.0	21.1	131
Cross River	16.8	1.2	18.1	152
Delta	6.3	2.0	8.2	210
Edo	2.3	0.6	2.9	156
Rivers	8.6	1.3	9.9	291
South West				
Ekiti	7.3	0.6	7.9	124
Lagos	4.0	1.4	5.3	433
Ogun	10.2	1.8	12.0	147
Ondo	6.5	1.2	7.7	171
Osun	3.8	1.2	5.0	238
Oyo	14.5	5.2	19.7	207
Total	18.0	4.8	22.9	6,493

CHAPTER 5 FAMILY PLANNING

Table A-5.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by state of residence: States

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women			Men		
State of residence	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	88.7	88.5	229	97.7	97.7	81
Benue	91.8	91.3	626	99.0	99.0	191
Kogi	81.3	79.0	473	87.9	86.6	149
Kwara	61.6	57.6	420	73.6	70.7	144
Nasarawa	47.5	46.9	321	97.5	97.5	104
Niger	26.3	25.9	730	85.3	82.2	202
Plateau	71.0	70.8	521	96.9	96.9	170
North East						
Adamawa	61.1	60.2	566	94.6	94.1	146
Bauchi	70.0	67.2	942	96.6	95.9	282
Borno	54.7	54.0	800	67.1	63.3	212
Gombe	48.7	48.4	403	98.5	98.2	124
Taraba	79.4	79.2	393	96.3	96.3	110
Yobe	31.2	28.5	481	25.4	25.4	128
North West						
Jigawa	43.1	42.3	910	54.4	54.0	227
Kaduna	83.9	82.9	1,023	97.4	97.4	342
Kano	47.0	46.6	1,804	95.7	95.0	455
Katsina	25.7	23.9	1,336	92.7	92.0	350
Kebbi	18.0	13.5	666	52.9	50.0	205
Sokoto	46.8	44.5	759	86.4	83.6	183
Zamfara	47.5	40.0	691	65.0	58.6	189
South East						
Abia	96.3	96.0	397	97.5	96.6	129
Anambra	89.2	86.5	578	96.7	96.7	194
Ebonyi	60.7	59.9	318	94.9	91.6	71
Enugu	79.7	78.8	361	68.8	67.6	97
Imo	92.9	92.3	484	94.9	94.9	115
South South						
Akwa Ibom	96.6	94.7	489	96.8	96.8	168
Bayelsa	89.0	88.4	257	100.0	100.0	97
Cross River	77.9	77.0	409	100.0	100.0	127
Delta	85.9	81.8	618	97.9	96.7	193
Edo	87.6	87.2	459	99.3	99.3	134
Rivers	97.2	95.9	745	95.2	95.2	270
South West						
Ekiti	94.9	94.9	333	98.1	97.5	114
Lagos	98.8	97.9	1,469	99.3	99.0	534
Ogun	88.6	88.4	606	99.2	99.2	163
Ondo	92.4	91.2	496	96.9	96.3	163
Osun	96.6	96.1	541	99.0	99.0	180
Oyo	93.7	93.3	922	99.4	98.2	275
Total	68.4	67.0	23,578	89.7	88.8	7,018
50-59	na	na	na	84.1	81.8	1,599
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	88.7	87.5	8,618

na = Not applicable

[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam or jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

Table A-5.5 Current use of contraception by state of residence: States

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

			Modern method									Traditional method					
State of residence	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
North Central																	
FCT-Abuja	28.0	20.8	0.6	2.4	3.7	5.9	0.2	7.6	0.0	0.4	7.2	4.2	2.2	0.9	72.0	100.0	229
Benue	14.2	12.5	4.3	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	85.8	100.0	626
Kogi	9.7	6.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.4	90.3	100.0	473
Kwara	24.6	16.5	0.2	2.2	0.9	4.1	0.4	4.9	0.0	3.7	8.1	3.9	1.6	2.5	75.4	100.0	420
Nasarawa	12.0	11.4	0.6	1.8	0.4	8.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	88.0	100.0	321
Niger	4.6	4.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	95.4	100.0	730
Plateau	11.1	10.4	0.4	1.9	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	88.9	100.0	521
North East																	
Adamawa	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	97.2	100.0	566
Bauchi	2.7	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	97.3	100.0	942
Borno	6.5	6.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.5	100.0	800
Gombe	5.6	4.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	94.4	100.0	403
Taraba	5.0	3.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	95.0	100.0	393
Yobe	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.1	100.0	481
North West																	
Jigawa	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	910
Kaduna	9.6	8.4	0.4	2.0	0.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	90.4	100.0	1,023
Kano	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	97.7	100.0	1,804
Katsina	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.2	100.0	1,336
Kebbi	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.1	100.0	666
Sokoto	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.9	100.0	759
Zamfara	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	97.5	100.0	691
South East																	
Abia	23.9	15.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.1	8.2	3.5	4.5	0.3	76.1	100.0	397
Anambra	34.4	16.5	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	0.9	5.8	0.0	2.0	17.9	6.8	10.8	0.3	65.6	100.0	578
Ebonyi	6.1	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	93.9	100.0	318
Enugu	21.1	11.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.3	7.3	0.0	0.3	9.9	4.7	4.6	0.6	78.9	100.0	361
Imo	22.7	8.8	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.5	13.9	10.4	3.5	0.0	77.3	100.0	484
South South																	
Akwa Ibom	32.7	18.3	0.8	2.8	1.4	5.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1	14.5	10.0	2.8	1.7	67.3	100.0	489
Bayelsa	10.1	7.5	0.4	2.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.6	1.5	0.4	89.9	100.0	257
Cross River	20.3	16.3	0.2	3.0	0.5	7.0	0.5	4.4	0.2	0.5	4.0	1.2	2.8	0.0	79.7	100.0	409
Delta	26.6	15.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.5	11.5	5.0	4.2	2.3	73.4	100.0	618
Edo	31.6	19.0	0.6	3.8	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	7.0	12.5	9.8	1.2	1.6	68.4	100.0	459
Rivers	27.2	14.1	1.1	2.6	1.1	2.1	0.0	5.5	0.3	1.6	13.0	3.6	6.0	3.4	72.8	100.0	745
South West																	
Ekiti	17.3	15.1	0.5	3.2	2.5	3.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.7	1.4	0.2	82.7	100.0	333
Lagos	49.6	27.5	0.4	6.5	3.5	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	6.3	22.1	7.0	10.8	4.3	50.4	100.0	1,469
Ogun	13.9	12.6	0.2	1.6	0.9	4.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	86.1	100.0	606
Ondo	21.2	15.3	0.2	3.0	3.6	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.1	5.8	2.2	2.4	1.3	78.8	100.0	496
Osun	38.0	26.8	0.0	2.8	5.9	7.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	4.6	4.1	2.5	62.0	100.0	541
Oyo	21.9	18.1	0.0	2.9	2.5	7.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.9	3.9	1.0	1.2	1.8	78.1	100.0	922
Total	14.6	9.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	4.9	2.1	2.0	0.9	85.4	100.0	23,578

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table A-5.18 Exposure to family planning messages: States

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio or television or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women						Men					
State of residence	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ magazine	Other	None of these media sources	Number	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ magazine	Other	None of these media sources	Number
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	22.4	27.9	11.6	19.1	66.2	369	46.5	25.6	16.7	19.9	46.8	170
Benue	16.3	8.2	4.8	11.7	78.7	972	51.5	24.3	21.8	29.2	47.2	407
Kogi	31.5	17.9	6.9	8.1	68.2	553	69.9	44.8	23.6	4.6	28.9	235
Kwara	22.1	15.4	3.5	4.7	76.0	792	48.7	34.6	23.4	27.9	49.0	360
Nasarawa	13.9	6.3	2.5	10.4	80.4	458	63.2	35.0	26.4	56.7	27.1	211
Niger	18.7	17.0	9.8	12.6	79.6	827	47.5	27.3	19.3	31.5	46.7	359
Plateau	12.1	8.1	5.6	8.2	86.1	777	61.7	32.5	22.0	56.7	24.8	323
North East												
Adamawa	23.3	11.0	4.6	18.6	72.4	764	48.6	14.5	13.3	23.8	46.7	302
Bauchi	17.3	2.3	1.1	8.9	81.1	998	27.1	2.7	3.1	9.2	69.9	421
Borno	11.9	6.7	3.1	9.0	86.4	912	37.2	19.2	11.0	9.9	62.0	332
Gombe	17.8	10.0	2.4	15.0	75.7	465	74.1	16.8	8.5	45.9	18.4	200
Taraba	7.4	4.2	2.0	4.8	89.9	587	80.5	20.1	18.1	78.1	10.1	198
Yobe	13.8	5.9	2.1	11.1	82.1	537	22.8	7.9	6.2	1.7	76.0	192
North West												
Jigawa	18.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	81.9	959	55.8	6.8	5.0	2.1	43.6	316
Kaduna	23.5	11.8	4.7	7.3	74.7	1,333	74.6	31.0	24.5	44.9	22.7	700
Kano	36.9	10.4	5.8	16.2	61.7	2,070	48.8	11.5	13.4	20.7	47.8	853
Katsina	46.7	3.3	1.9	7.9	53.0	1,372	55.8	7.5	4.2	13.6	43.1	496
Kebbi	20.2	6.4	2.5	5.3	77.3	732	29.5	8.6	6.6	15.2	65.9	298
Sokoto	26.1	3.4	0.3	0.3	73.8	822	43.1	9.3	8.2	3.4	55.5	303
Zamfara	18.1	2.8	1.4	2.0	81.9	733	48.3	6.9	4.9	9.3	49.3	271
South East												
Abia	63.1	47.2	23.3	27.0	34.2	775	76.5	58.4	41.7	52.4	17.0	311
Anambra	50.0	39.5	19.1	21.5	44.7	1,042	94.5	77.4	34.8	26.9	5.1	402
Ebonyi	33.6	14.6	6.9	12.9	64.2	586	66.0	35.5	29.8	40.1	27.9	174
Enugu	49.3	30.3	11.9	9.8	49.7	780	28.1	13.9	5.3	14.5	66.6	229
Imo	71.5	37.8	13.2	21.8	26.2	908	68.5	39.1	18.3	24.1	29.2	332
South South												
Akwa Ibom	60.7	40.8	15.7	27.2	33.8	938	65.6	35.4	18.8	43.4	29.3	413
Bayelsa	47.1	35.7	10.2	15.1	49.2	468	88.4	78.4	38.2	25.4	8.3	225
Cross River	44.0	19.5	9.8	23.2	50.6	735	57.0	27.9	25.5	34.9	37.6	291
Delta	23.2	22.2	8.9	7.9	71.8	1,071	46.7	31.2	21.4	34.8	42.2	429
Edo	53.0	48.6	15.6	23.2	39.5	770	73.4	54.5	23.6	28.5	13.8	336
Rivers	43.4	39.3	13.2	28.4	44.6	1,490	59.9	54.4	36.3	39.6	34.7	743
South West												
Ekiti	59.6	40.9	14.9	31.4	38.4	556	91.1	60.1	35.0	44.7	5.3	261
Lagos	68.6	68.3	25.1	64.5	17.6	2,446	62.9	59.4	39.3	34.2	24.7	1,200
Ogun	65.0	46.3	18.3	33.6	29.0	870	45.6	26.0	16.2	1.3	49.8	284
Ondo	64.0	41.1	16.1	19.4	34.5	791	51.0	41.1	18.6	3.9	48.1	339
Osun	80.7	41.9	5.5	19.4	18.3	922	90.3	55.6	31.8	67.0	1.9	390
Oyo	62.7	35.0	9.3	25.3	33.8	1,205	61.2	13.6	2.4	17.8	38.1	502
Total	39.5	24.5	9.3	18.6	56.5	33,385	58.8	32.7	20.8	28.6	36.2	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	60.0	29.2	20.0	23.4	38.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	58.9	32.3	20.7	28.0	36.4	15,486

na = Not applicable

Table A-5.21 Contact of non-users with family planning providers: States

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor at a health facility, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with fieldworker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	2.0	6.1	23.2	92.7	280
Benue	2.5	6.6	24.2	91.5	839
Kogi	6.6	8.2	16.3	89.2	693
Kwara	9.1	6.3	9.9	88.4	427
Nasarawa	3.1	1.1	5.0	96.5	412
Niger	1.7	6.8	6.1	92.3	790
Plateau	1.9	2.8	6.1	95.8	709
North East					
Adamawa	2.9	4.9	8.3	93.7	740
Bauchi	1.2	3.4	22.6	96.1	972
Borno	1.2	2.1	9.8	97.3	857
Gombe	2.2	1.8	9.0	96.7	441
Taraba	1.9	3.4	22.6	95.8	553
Yobe	1.7	1.9	9.0	97.0	528
North West					
Jigawa	0.3	0.3	2.0	99.6	956
Kaduna	2.0	4.8	10.2	93.5	1,218
Kano	3.8	1.9	24.6	95.2	2,027
Katsina	1.5	0.2	9.9	98.3	1,361
Kebbi	2.1	1.2	1.2	97.7	718
Sokoto	0.3	0.6	5.4	99.2	806
Zamfara	0.7	1.4	4.4	98.5	716
South East					
Abia	9.9	5.4	12.2	89.4	649
Anambra	15.7	4.1	16.0	81.9	768
Ebonyi	5.1	4.7	16.9	93.4	553
Enugu	4.6	1.7	7.9	95.0	659
Imo	2.4	2.0	12.4	96.0	737
South South					
Akwa Ibom	5.1	11.2	13.2	85.6	597
Bayelsa	1.4	3.1	8.6	95.8	399
Cross River	7.9	10.1	10.1	86.5	555
Delta	1.6	2.7	6.2	96.7	755
Edo	1.1	6.9	15.7	92.9	578
Rivers	2.5	11.2	22.2	87.9	1,029
South West					
Ekiti	13.3	16.3	10.1	79.2	472
Lagos	4.9	13.3	21.8	84.3	1,423
Ogun	7.8	15.5	17.2	79.9	762
Ondo	3.9	8.1	4.8	90.3	638
Osun	6.3	15.3	19.8	82.9	635
Oyo	5.3	12.9	8.9	84.2	982
Total	3.8	5.6	13.0	92.2	28,234

Table A-5.22 Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception: States

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a contraceptive method by whether their husband/partner knows about their use, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Knows[1]	Does not know	Unsure whether knows/ missing	Total	Number of women
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	86.1	2.0	11.8	100.0	64
Benue	89.9	6.8	3.3	100.0	89
Kogi	76.4	13.7	9.8	100.0	46
Kwara	85.5	4.3	10.2	100.0	103
Nasarawa	75.2	12.3	12.5	100.0	38
Niger	(63.3)	(0.0)	(36.7)	100.0	34
Plateau	69.7	1.3	29.0	100.0	58
North East					
Adamawa	57.1	19.0	23.8	100.0	16
Bauchi	75.8	8.3	15.9	100.0	25
Borno	83.7	0.0	16.3	100.0	52
Gombe	67.2	6.4	26.5	100.0	22
Taraba	79.6	10.2	10.2	100.0	20
Yobe	69.9	11.4	18.7	100.0	9
North West					
Jigawa	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2
Kaduna	63.4	6.1	30.5	100.0	99
Kano	68.0	8.0	24.0	100.0	42
Katsina	44.4	22.2	33.3	100.0	10
Kebbi	52.9	5.9	41.2	100.0	13
Sokoto	55.6	22.2	22.2	100.0	16
Zamfara	61.3	9.7	29.1	100.0	17
South East					
Abia	91.1	1.1	7.7	100.0	95
Anambra	93.4	3.3	3.3	100.0	199
Ebonyi	84.9	12.1	3.0	100.0	20
Enugu	80.6	2.9	16.4	100.0	76
Imo	93.5	2.6	3.9	100.0	110
South South					
Akwa Ibom	82.6	8.7	8.7	100.0	160
Bayelsa	80.9	14.9	4.3	100.0	26
Cross River	82.7	5.7	11.6	100.0	83
Delta	85.8	8.8	5.5	100.0	165
Edo	79.2	6.9	13.8	100.0	145
Rivers	88.5	5.8	5.8	100.0	202
South West					
Ekiti	81.9	14.3	3.9	100.0	58
Lagos	87.7	6.9	5.4	100.0	728
Ogun	91.9	6.5	1.6	100.0	84
Ondo	83.7	2.8	13.5	100.0	105
Osun	87.3	10.2	2.4	100.0	205
Oyo	85.7	10.6	3.7	100.0	202
Total	84.2	6.8	9.0	100.0	3,439

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes women who reported use of male sterilisation, male condoms, and withdrawal

CHAPTER 6 OTHER PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY

Table A-6.2.1 Number of women's co-wives: States

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Missing		
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	84.7	12.1	2.6	0.6	100.0	229
Benue	62.6	21.6	15.8	0.0	100.0	626
Kogi	64.9	24.2	9.9	0.9	100.0	473
Kwara	66.4	28.1	5.3	0.2	100.0	420
Nasarawa	53.7	28.8	17.5	0.0	100.0	321
Niger	50.0	38.7	10.5	0.8	100.0	730
Plateau	68.9	20.8	10.2	0.2	100.0	521
North East						
Adamawa	56.2	31.4	11.9	0.4	100.0	566
Bauchi	54.2	39.0	6.7	0.1	100.0	942
Borno	55.8	33.8	10.0	0.3	100.0	800
Gombe	59.4	29.2	10.2	1.2	100.0	403
Taraba	59.8	29.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	393
Yobe	57.3	34.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	481
North West						
Jigawa	57.6	36.1	5.9	0.4	100.0	910
Kaduna	60.8	29.6	8.6	1.0	100.0	1,023
Kano	54.0	39.1	6.5	0.5	100.0	1,804
Katsina	50.5	39.6	8.9	1.0	100.0	1,336
Kebbi	73.5	22.1	2.8	1.6	100.0	666
Sokoto	60.9	32.6	6.2	0.3	100.0	759
Zamfara	55.3	36.8	7.1	0.7	100.0	691
South East						
Abia	91.8	5.8	1.3	1.1	100.0	397
Anambra	91.6	5.6	1.7	1.1	100.0	578
Ebonyi	60.6	23.9	14.1	1.3	100.0	318
Enugu	83.4	11.4	2.5	2.7	100.0	361
Imo	94.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	484
South South						
Akwa Ibom	89.4	6.9	2.3	1.4	100.0	489
Bayelsa	63.8	27.6	7.3	1.3	100.0	257
Cross River	78.4	16.5	3.9	1.2	100.0	409
Delta	78.2	15.0	4.5	2.3	100.0	618
Edo	79.2	15.6	4.0	1.2	100.0	459
Rivers	89.9	9.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	745
South West						
Ekiti	78.7	15.5	4.9	0.9	100.0	333
Lagos	86.8	9.5	3.1	0.5	100.0	1,469
Ogun	58.8	30.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	606
Ondo	66.0	25.1	7.4	1.4	100.0	496
Osun	68.9	25.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	541
Oyo	66.8	25.1	7.9	0.2	100.0	922
Total	66.7	25.8	6.9	0.7	100.0	23,578

Table A-6.2.2 Number of men's wives: States

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Number of wives			Total	Number of men
	1	2+	Missing		
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	94.9	4.6	0.5	100.0	81
Benue	85.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	191
Kogi	86.7	12.7	0.6	100.0	149
Kwara	80.2	18.8	1.0	100.0	144
Nasarawa	73.8	25.2	1.0	100.0	104
Niger	70.5	28.5	0.9	100.0	202
Plateau	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	170
North East					
Adamawa	75.9	23.6	0.5	100.0	146
Bauchi	74.9	25.1	0.0	100.0	282
Borno	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	212
Gombe	79.1	19.7	1.1	100.0	124
Taraba	77.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	110
Yobe	76.9	22.6	0.5	100.0	128
North West					
Jigawa	76.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	227
Kaduna	82.7	16.9	0.4	100.0	342
Kano	70.4	28.5	1.1	100.0	455
Katsina	71.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	350
Kebbi	82.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	205
Sokoto	80.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	183
Zamfara	77.2	22.3	0.5	100.0	189
South East					
Abia	96.6	2.5	0.8	100.0	129
Anambra	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	194
Ebonyi	83.8	15.4	0.8	100.0	71
Enugu	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	97
Imo	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	115
South South					
Akwa Ibom	92.1	7.2	0.6	100.0	168
Bayelsa	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	97
Cross River	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	127
Delta	87.1	10.6	2.3	100.0	193
Edo	85.7	13.0	1.4	100.0	134
Rivers	93.0	5.6	1.4	100.0	270
South West					
Ekiti	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	114
Lagos	95.6	4.1	0.3	100.0	534
Ogun	84.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	163
Ondo	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	163
Osun	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	180
Oyo	87.5	11.9	0.6	100.0	275
Total 15-49	83.5	16.0	0.5	100.0	7,018
50-59	68.9	30.3	0.8	100.0	1,599
Total 15-59	80.8	18.7	0.5	100.0	8,618

Table A-6.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women by state

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	48.5	21.5	8.4	1.2	20.4	100.0	369
Benue	44.5	26.5	13.3	0.5	15.1	100.0	972
Kogi	43.6	20.5	13.7	0.3	21.9	100.0	792
Kwara	35.2	27.9	21.2	0.3	15.4	100.0	553
Nasarawa	53.2	22.0	9.1	0.2	15.5	100.0	458
Niger	61.1	12.8	12.4	4.8	8.9	100.0	827
Plateau	43.0	24.6	10.3	1.0	21.2	100.0	777
North East							
Adamawa	56.8	19.4	6.7	1.0	16.2	100.0	764
Bauchi	76.7	15.4	1.9	2.0	4.1	100.0	998
Borno	75.6	11.5	4.2	0.7	8.0	100.0	912
Gombe	68.1	13.8	8.6	1.5	7.9	100.0	465
Taraba	51.0	23.6	10.5	0.2	14.8	100.0	587
Yobe	81.9	8.5	2.9	0.0	6.7	100.0	537
North West							
Jigawa	85.3	9.7	1.9	0.5	2.5	100.0	959
Kaduna	58.9	16.9	7.5	1.8	14.9	100.0	1,333
Kano	74.7	11.8	2.7	1.8	9.0	100.0	2,070
Katsina	87.8	4.9	0.8	5.3	1.1	100.0	1,372
Kebbi	77.4	10.8	2.2	2.3	7.3	100.0	732
Sokoto	78.4	13.1	1.7	1.6	5.2	100.0	822
Zamfara	84.9	6.6	1.7	1.9	4.8	100.0	733
South East							
Abia	42.5	24.9	11.4	1.2	20.0	100.0	775
Anambra	42.2	21.4	12.0	1.6	22.7	100.0	1,042
Ebonyi	29.2	24.6	21.8	1.3	23.1	100.0	586
Enugu	26.4	22.3	16.8	3.4	31.2	100.0	780
Imo	36.5	25.8	16.1	0.4	21.3	100.0	908
South South							
Akwa Ibom	51.6	27.9	9.3	1.4	9.9	100.0	938
Bayelsa	57.0	23.7	7.1	0.4	11.8	100.0	468
Cross River	43.9	28.9	11.8	1.3	14.2	100.0	735
Delta	49.5	27.2	9.8	0.7	12.8	100.0	1,071
Edo	45.0	25.8	8.4	1.8	19.1	100.0	770
Rivers	52.6	24.0	9.1	0.0	14.3	100.0	1,490
South West							
Ekiti	45.1	26.1	13.7	0.3	14.8	100.0	556
Lagos	51.8	22.0	6.4	0.7	19.1	100.0	2,446
Ogun	44.8	26.5	12.4	1.3	15.0	100.0	870
Ondo	41.3	32.9	8.7	2.3	14.8	100.0	791
Osun	43.0	21.4	8.8	0.6	26.2	100.0	922
Oyo	44.8	29.4	8.3	1.5	16.0	100.0	1,205
Total	56.2	20.1	8.3	1.4	14.0	100.0	33,385

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

Table A-6.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men by state

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	39.1	20.2	7.6	0.3	32.8	100.0	170
Benue	44.3	27.5	4.5	0.5	23.2	100.0	407
Kogi	50.2	21.1	7.0	0.0	21.6	100.0	360
Kwara	39.8	25.7	12.8	0.0	21.7	100.0	235
Nasarawa	35.4	33.3	9.8	0.2	21.1	100.0	211
Niger	45.4	14.7	8.8	1.0	30.1	100.0	359
Plateau	34.7	21.1	20.6	1.2	22.4	100.0	323
North East							
Adamawa	42.6	20.7	10.0	0.5	26.2	100.0	302
Bauchi	58.1	8.6	1.8	1.2	30.3	100.0	421
Borno	61.5	11.8	4.5	0.3	22.0	100.0	332
Gombe	58.5	10.2	2.5	0.8	28.1	100.0	200
Taraba	52.1	20.7	12.0	0.3	14.9	100.0	198
Yobe	66.9	1.5	2.3	0.0	29.4	100.0	192
North West							
Jigawa	67.6	5.8	2.0	0.9	23.8	100.0	316
Kaduna	43.3	14.5	2.8	1.2	38.2	100.0	700
Kano	48.0	4.2	3.0	1.7	43.1	100.0	853
Katsina	65.6	3.8	1.6	2.1	26.8	100.0	496
Kebbi	47.2	11.4	10.1	1.3	30.1	100.0	298
Sokoto	55.5	5.1	2.5	2.3	34.6	100.0	303
Zamfara	66.1	3.1	2.1	2.7	26.0	100.0	271
South East							
Abia	42.7	27.4	12.4	0.0	17.4	100.0	311
Anambra	33.7	34.8	9.8	0.0	21.6	100.0	402
Ebonyi	27.9	29.8	13.1	0.3	28.8	100.0	174
Enugu	32.5	23.3	12.7	3.7	27.9	100.0	229
Imo	28.7	27.1	14.2	0.5	29.5	100.0	332
South South							
Akwa Ibom	53.5	20.8	6.9	0.3	18.5	100.0	413
Bayelsa	59.9	19.5	5.2	0.5	15.0	100.0	225
Cross River	48.8	24.4	10.5	0.7	15.6	100.0	291
Delta	46.7	25.3	8.8	0.3	18.9	100.0	429
Edo	40.7	24.8	7.5	0.8	26.2	100.0	336
Rivers	48.4	25.2	7.9	0.0	18.6	100.0	743
South West							
Ekiti	47.4	30.1	6.7	0.3	15.6	100.0	261
Lagos	46.9	27.6	7.8	0.5	17.3	100.0	1,200
Ogun	43.4	33.0	11.4	0.9	11.3	100.0	284
Ondo	43.8	32.1	5.2	0.6	18.3	100.0	339
Osun	42.5	25.7	4.9	0.2	26.7	100.0	390
Oyo	46.4	33.3	4.7	0.7	14.9	100.0	502
Total 15-49	47.6	20.2	7.0	0.8	24.4	100.0	13,808
50-59	67.7	19.4	11.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,678
Total 15-59	49.8	20.1	7.4	0.9	21.8	100.0	15,486

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

CHAPTER 7 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

No state tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

No state tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 9 MATERNAL HEALTH AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Table A-9.1 Antenatal care: States

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	53.6	33.8	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.5	100.0	89.2	169
Benue	30.0	29.0	4.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0	100.0	63.2	526
Kogi	24.5	40.1	17.0	3.1	0.8	0.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	81.6	324
Kwara	35.1	17.7	5.3	3.2	2.8	1.8	33.9	0.2	100.0	58.1	296
Nasarawa	30.1	37.3	5.2	3.9	0.0	0.2	23.2	0.0	100.0	72.6	224
Niger	9.2	25.6	1.9	5.5	17.2	0.0	39.2	1.4	100.0	36.6	566
Plateau	7.3	59.4	17.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	84.1	421
North East											
Adamawa	2.2	41.4	17.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	37.8	0.2	100.0	61.2	443
Bauchi	2.0	34.4	8.5	5.4	0.0	0.3	49.1	0.3	100.0	44.9	705
Borno	4.0	26.9	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.3	64.8	0.3	100.0	32.6	604
Gombe	1.9	37.8	4.7	14.4	0.2	0.3	40.5	0.1	100.0	44.5	327
Taraba	5.5	31.0	2.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	46.3	0.0	100.0	39.3	309
Yobe	11.5	22.9	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.3	100.0	36.0	362
North West											
Jigawa	5.3	14.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	78.7	0.0	100.0	20.1	667
Kaduna	5.3	49.6	7.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	36.2	0.8	100.0	62.1	780
Kano	12.7	35.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	48.7	0.2	100.0	49.8	1,428
Katsina	2.3	10.0	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	82.8	1.7	100.0	14.4	942
Kebbi	5.1	6.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	84.7	1.4	100.0	12.3	442
Sokoto	4.9	7.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	85.3	0.1	100.0	13.8	599
Zamfara	4.5	4.7	3.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	0.5	100.0	13.1	514
South East											
Abia	39.4	31.7	18.0	1.1	1.1	0.4	8.3	0.0	100.0	89.1	279
Anambra	46.8	43.6	7.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.7	422
Ebonyi	39.3	26.7	9.7	0.7	2.5	0.9	20.1	0.0	100.0	75.7	261
Enugu	16.2	36.4	15.6	7.8	12.0	0.0	10.8	1.2	100.0	68.1	285
Imo	47.1	37.7	11.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	96.3	355
South South											
Akwa Ibom	24.9	38.1	3.7	0.3	19.7	0.0	12.6	0.6	100.0	66.8	367
Bayelsa	20.8	12.9	1.3	6.3	22.4	0.8	35.5	0.0	100.0	35.0	211
Cross River	27.3	38.9	1.8	4.0	11.6	0.3	15.9	0.3	100.0	68.0	376
Delta	25.9	40.4	11.8	1.1	1.5	0.3	19.0	0.0	100.0	78.1	436
Edo	56.5	31.9	2.1	0.0	3.3	0.3	5.4	0.5	100.0	90.5	355
Rivers	38.7	27.6	0.3	1.4	5.1	0.0	26.6	0.3	100.0	66.6	565
South West											
Ekiti	48.1	44.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	93.4	250
Lagos	65.5	21.3	0.8	0.2	8.0	1.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	87.6	986
Ogun	43.0	38.8	8.1	0.0	4.1	0.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	89.9	457
Ondo	44.2	22.3	3.7	2.9	9.8	1.3	14.7	1.1	100.0	70.1	359
Osun	43.1	49.4	1.1	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	93.6	354
Oyo	47.4	37.0	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	10.5	0.0	100.0	87.6	669
Total	22.9	30.0	4.9	2.2	3.1	0.3	36.3	0.4	100.0	57.7	17,635

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife

Table A-9.3 Components of antenatal care: States

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific ANC services, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Among women with a live birth in the past five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy for their last birth:		Number of women with a live birth in the past five years	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage receiving selected services					Number of women receiving ANC for most recent birth
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs		Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	85.6	4.2	169	91.1	96.9	97.2	89.1	84.2	153
Benue	53.5	13.2	526	25.0	71.3	77.3	74.3	67.1	366
Kogi	42.9	31.8	324	71.4	88.3	87.6	78.5	77.9	278
Kwara	61.2	3.6	296	69.0	86.3	88.2	81.3	81.3	195
Nasarawa	55.8	16.1	224	26.3	83.2	81.7	70.2	68.2	172
Niger	29.4	6.9	566	28.9	70.2	71.3	52.3	47.9	336
Plateau	55.3	7.4	421	39.8	94.0	83.1	85.7	85.9	355
North East									
Adamawa	55.6	4.4	443	85.5	93.7	64.8	46.4	43.7	275
Bauchi	47.7	8.1	705	37.3	80.3	65.9	46.7	48.4	357
Borno	32.1	4.6	604	61.2	80.6	80.2	71.8	69.6	211
Gombe	55.1	8.5	327	39.1	93.1	86.8	69.6	73.9	194
Taraba	55.7	5.1	309	82.6	94.7	96.9	69.0	77.4	166
Yobe	37.4	4.1	362	54.2	92.8	96.0	78.7	79.9	134
North West									
Jigawa	21.8	1.6	667	39.4	77.4	78.3	73.0	72.9	142
Kaduna	57.1	14.8	780	51.5	93.6	82.7	64.5	63.5	492
Kano	50.1	0.8	1,428	31.3	92.0	76.8	69.6	55.2	729
Katsina	15.4	0.6	942	57.9	85.7	82.5	60.3	68.3	146
Kebbi	13.7	3.4	442	56.8	88.9	93.8	64.2	77.8	61
Sokoto	13.2	0.3	599	18.0	92.0	94.0	62.0	66.0	87
Zamfara	10.1	2.5	514	38.1	89.0	83.1	82.1	79.6	72
South East									
Abia	89.1	10.9	279	81.5	86.9	94.3	85.7	91.0	256
Anambra	89.8	7.5	422	77.8	88.4	90.6	83.4	89.9	419
Ebonyi	69.8	13.3	261	55.9	76.5	82.4	50.5	57.5	209
Enugu	39.5	8.1	285	36.4	73.0	69.5	62.6	71.4	250
Imo	86.3	17.5	355	82.6	86.3	92.9	90.0	94.5	346
South South									
Akwa Ibom	70.1	25.8	367	60.0	68.2	68.5	59.3	62.1	318
Bayelsa	58.4	22.6	211	58.4	49.0	57.1	42.9	40.8	136
Cross River	56.9	18.4	376	63.0	80.2	79.6	73.5	74.4	316
Delta	58.9	16.3	436	23.4	87.9	83.3	67.7	57.9	353
Edo	66.9	10.0	355	81.1	92.3	92.9	86.3	91.2	334
Rivers	68.1	18.3	565	62.7	83.6	88.8	79.0	79.4	413
South West									
Ekiti	80.3	18.5	250	76.6	96.9	97.2	80.6	72.6	242
Lagos	92.5	7.5	986	81.9	93.2	93.2	84.7	85.0	960
Ogun	87.5	21.2	457	85.8	91.8	94.3	84.1	86.1	432
Ondo	79.6	15.7	359	76.5	81.2	83.4	79.3	71.2	302
Osun	97.2	16.9	354	97.8	97.7	97.8	94.1	94.6	351
Oyo	83.4	17.4	669	80.1	93.8	98.8	90.5	85.1	599
Total	54.3	9.6	17,635	61.3	86.8	85.1	74.5	73.6	11,158

Table A-9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections: States

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid (TT) injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	58.1	69.6	169
Benue	40.6	46.0	526
Kogi	63.8	67.1	324
Kwara	44.6	46.1	296
Nasarawa	34.6	35.3	224
Niger	28.5	29.4	566
Plateau	62.9	65.5	421
North East			
Adamawa	41.2	42.2	443
Bauchi	22.8	24.1	705
Borno	21.0	23.3	604
Gombe	40.2	40.7	327
Taraba	32.0	33.7	309
Yobe	24.5	25.2	362
North West			
Jigawa	10.2	10.3	667
Kaduna	40.0	41.5	780
Kano	24.3	30.8	1,428
Katsina	10.1	10.7	942
Kebbi	11.7	11.7	442
Sokoto	6.8	6.8	599
Zamfara	9.6	10.0	514
South East			
Abia	84.9	86.8	279
Anambra	87.7	93.4	422
Ebonyi	56.1	57.2	261
Enugu	63.1	67.0	285
Imo	87.7	91.5	355
South South			
Akwa Ibom	58.2	65.0	367
Bayelsa	47.1	49.7	211
Cross River	58.1	61.9	376
Delta	66.3	71.6	436
Edo	69.0	75.1	355
Rivers	71.3	76.4	565
South West			
Ekiti	88.0	91.0	250
Lagos	80.8	83.0	986
Ogun	72.2	72.8	457
Ondo	57.2	64.2	359
Osun	90.5	93.1	354
Oyo	73.3	73.6	669
Total	45.3	48.0	17,635

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within ten years of the last live birth), or five or more injections prior to the last birth

Table A-9.5 Place of delivery: States

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector						
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	31.5	22.6	43.7	0.7	1.4	100.0	54.2	254
Benue	25.8	25.2	48.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	50.9	832
Kogi	53.6	23.8	22.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	77.3	478
Kwara	30.1	18.7	49.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	48.8	412
Nasarawa	26.9	6.1	66.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	32.9	320
Niger	13.3	2.6	80.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	15.9	927
Plateau	24.8	5.4	69.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	30.2	607
North East								
Adamawa	10.5	0.2	88.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	10.7	729
Bauchi	12.7	0.3	86.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	13.0	1,172
Borno	11.8	0.0	87.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	11.8	1,049
Gombe	16.4	0.8	81.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	17.2	526
Taraba	15.6	5.5	78.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	21.1	482
Yobe	6.0	0.1	92.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	6.1	618
North West								
Jigawa	4.5	0.0	95.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	1,052
Kaduna	15.4	2.9	79.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	18.4	1,222
Kano	10.0	1.2	87.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	11.1	2,430
Katsina	4.1	0.1	93.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	4.2	1,569
Kebbi	4.7	0.1	92.3	0.1	2.8	100.0	4.8	708
Sokoto	4.4	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.4	983
Zamfara	6.3	0.2	92.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	6.5	815
South East								
Abia	23.4	51.1	16.2	8.9	0.4	100.0	74.4	472
Anambra	26.1	61.7	8.9	2.1	1.2	100.0	87.8	781
Ebonyi	19.7	21.0	56.6	1.1	1.6	100.0	40.7	432
Enugu	21.4	32.1	37.9	7.3	1.3	100.0	53.6	444
Imo	32.5	61.8	3.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	94.3	602
South South								
Akwa Ibom	29.2	7.7	57.4	5.5	0.2	100.0	36.9	590
Bayelsa	14.3	4.1	80.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	341
Cross River	35.9	2.6	57.9	2.6	1.0	100.0	38.5	549
Delta	36.4	20.8	41.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	57.2	682
Edo	34.5	41.7	20.3	2.1	1.4	100.0	76.2	568
Rivers	25.4	22.5	48.0	3.9	0.2	100.0	47.9	937
South West								
Ekiti	63.6	11.6	14.4	9.5	1.0	100.0	75.2	374
Lagos	20.5	56.4	9.1	12.7	1.3	100.0	76.9	1,454
Ogun	32.9	31.0	34.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	63.8	703
Ondo	31.5	15.4	48.5	3.4	1.2	100.0	46.9	528
Osun	58.0	27.1	13.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	85.1	484
Oyo	37.7	29.4	27.7	5.0	0.2	100.0	67.1	978
Total	20.0	15.0	62.1	1.9	1.0	100.0	35.0	28,100

Table A-9.6 Assistance during delivery: States

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean section, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Person providing assistance during delivery										
State of residence	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	32.0	30.9	1.3	4.9	24.7	4.0	2.2	100.0	64.3	4.6	254
Benue	8.4	34.9	9.0	8.1	36.5	2.2	0.9	100.0	52.3	1.1	832
Kogi	10.8	46.8	18.3	5.1	13.2	5.5	0.4	100.0	75.8	3.8	478
Kwara	18.3	31.1	3.8	1.3	17.9	26.9	0.7	100.0	53.2	2.0	412
Nasarawa	10.0	20.0	3.8	13.2	43.4	8.9	0.7	100.0	33.8	3.0	320
Niger	4.8	11.0	1.4	22.2	38.2	18.6	3.9	100.0	17.2	0.9	927
Plateau	3.9	22.5	4.3	0.9	63.8	4.1	0.5	100.0	30.7	1.9	607
North East											
Adamawa	0.4	11.0	3.2	41.3	24.5	18.3	1.2	100.0	14.6	0.2	729
Bauchi	1.8	9.2	4.7	13.6	35.0	34.3	1.4	100.0	15.7	0.9	1,172
Borno	0.6	12.1	0.5	60.4	17.2	8.0	1.1	100.0	13.2	0.6	1,049
Gombe	1.2	14.7	2.3	7.2	58.1	13.3	3.1	100.0	18.3	1.3	526
Taraba	1.7	21.6	2.6	3.6	59.2	11.1	0.1	100.0	25.9	0.1	482
Yobe	3.3	6.0	0.0	63.0	9.4	17.3	0.9	100.0	9.3	0.3	618
North West											
Jigawa	0.3	4.7	0.1	34.9	30.3	29.4	0.3	100.0	5.1	0.0	1,052
Kaduna	4.6	15.8	1.4	48.2	20.9	6.4	2.7	100.0	21.8	1.0	1,222
Kano	4.2	7.6	0.9	12.3	15.3	57.9	1.9	100.0	12.7	0.6	2,430
Katsina	0.7	3.7	0.4	17.3	15.5	59.5	3.0	100.0	4.7	0.1	1,569
Kebbi	1.4	4.0	0.9	14.1	23.3	53.0	3.3	100.0	6.2	0.1	708
Sokoto	1.2	3.4	0.6	64.0	4.1	25.2	1.6	100.0	5.1	0.4	983
Zamfara	0.8	4.2	2.7	2.1	28.3	60.6	1.3	100.0	7.7	0.1	815
South East											
Abia	13.5	48.7	24.9	6.9	2.7	2.2	1.1	100.0	87.1	3.1	472
Anambra	15.5	67.6	12.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	95.2	4.7	781
Ebonyi	10.8	26.0	9.4	20.5	17.2	14.4	1.7	100.0	46.3	2.4	432
Enugu	5.5	41.0	18.9	20.6	10.7	1.2	2.0	100.0	65.5	3.1	444
Imo	12.9	66.2	18.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	98.0	5.4	602
South South											
Akwa Ibom	10.1	28.1	5.8	52.1	3.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	44.0	4.5	590
Bayelsa	5.7	13.3	2.6	76.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.6	1.5	341
Cross River	7.3	33.8	3.1	34.5	15.2	3.6	2.4	100.0	44.2	1.7	549
Delta	13.0	36.4	12.1	23.4	11.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	61.5	2.7	682
Edo	24.7	51.8	3.4	12.4	4.0	2.3	1.4	100.0	79.9	2.4	568
Rivers	10.8	50.5	2.3	23.0	7.4	5.7	0.2	100.0	63.6	4.6	937
South West											
Ekiti	12.2	64.8	4.2	7.2	7.2	3.4	1.0	100.0	81.2	5.6	374
Lagos	49.7	31.0	2.1	10.4	3.5	2.0	1.3	100.0	82.8	5.2	1,454
Ogun	17.0	42.0	12.8	9.6	17.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	71.8	1.7	703
Ondo	12.2	31.1	7.2	33.3	8.9	6.0	1.2	100.0	50.5	1.5	528
Osun	13.4	74.4	1.4	2.5	6.1	1.8	0.4	100.0	89.2	5.0	484
Oyo	11.6	60.4	4.3	2.8	14.5	6.2	0.2	100.0	76.4	1.1	978
Total	9.1	25.3	4.6	21.6	18.8	19.3	1.4	100.0	38.9	1.8	28,100

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife and auxiliary nurse/midwife

Table A-9.7 Timing of first postnatal check-up: States

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing of mother's first postnatal check-up (for the last live birth), according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Timing of first postnatal check-up (time since delivery)							
State of residence	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check-up[1]	Total	Number of women
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	52.5	8.1	3.1	2.0	1.0	33.3	100.0	169
Benue	24.1	8.2	6.7	2.7	1.2	57.2	100.0	526
Kogi	52.6	14.2	5.3	1.7	1.7	24.5	100.0	324
Kwara	43.2	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.5	50.7	100.0	296
Nasarawa	27.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	65.8	100.0	224
Niger	15.7	0.8	3.1	1.2	3.0	76.2	100.0	566
Plateau	18.0	7.7	3.7	6.2	1.3	63.1	100.0	421
North East								
Adamawa	13.4	2.0	3.6	2.0	0.5	78.5	100.0	443
Bauchi	14.3	1.8	1.4	2.8	0.8	78.8	100.0	705
Borno	20.8	3.5	1.4	1.1	0.3	72.9	100.0	604
Gombe	22.9	1.1	3.0	3.0	0.1	69.9	100.0	327
Taraba	19.8	5.0	5.7	2.4	0.4	66.8	100.0	309
Yobe	53.9	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	42.7	100.0	362
North West								
Jigawa	20.6	1.2	6.5	0.9	1.3	69.5	100.0	667
Kaduna	38.5	1.0	0.8	3.5	1.8	54.5	100.0	780
Kano	11.9	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.0	84.4	100.0	1,428
Katsina	6.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	91.4	100.0	942
Kebbi	14.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	83.5	100.0	442
Sokoto	5.4	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.7	91.4	100.0	599
Zamfara	12.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	84.0	100.0	514
South East								
Abia	27.2	4.9	9.1	8.7	3.0	47.1	100.0	279
Anambra	25.2	4.9	13.6	11.9	3.1	41.2	100.0	422
Ebonyi	14.9	4.9	11.3	4.7	1.2	63.0	100.0	261
Enugu	24.8	1.2	6.6	1.5	5.5	60.5	100.0	285
Imo	18.6	16.2	12.5	2.4	0.4	49.8	100.0	355
South South								
Akwa Ibom	62.8	7.6	4.7	3.4	2.8	18.7	100.0	367
Bayelsa	22.9	6.8	12.9	11.3	0.8	45.3	100.0	211
Cross River	30.6	11.1	8.1	5.3	3.3	41.6	100.0	376
Delta	18.7	9.4	22.4	4.4	5.2	39.9	100.0	436
Edo	49.4	13.6	6.9	2.3	19.0	8.7	100.0	355
Rivers	48.1	9.4	4.5	2.7	5.6	29.8	100.0	565
South West								
Ekiti	24.2	14.6	11.1	8.1	2.1	39.9	100.0	250
Lagos	66.0	8.5	5.1	7.9	3.0	9.5	100.0	986
Ogun	43.1	7.2	19.7	6.5	0.6	22.9	100.0	457
Ondo	26.5	3.1	10.8	5.4	0.8	53.4	100.0	359
Osun	59.2	16.5	5.1	1.1	0.6	17.5	100.0	354
Oyo	49.4	4.3	8.5	2.6	5.3	30.0	100.0	669
Total	28.4	4.7	5.2	3.2	2.1	56.3	100.0	17,635

[1] Includes women who received a check-up after 41 days

Table A-9.8 Provider of first postnatal check-up: States

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey by provider of mother's first postnatal check-up (for the last live birth), according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Provider of mother's first postnatal check-up								
State of residence	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check-up[1]	Total	Number of women
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	63.8	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	169
Benue	30.0	4.1	3.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	57.2	100.0	526
Kogi	52.1	17.3	0.3	5.0	0.6	0.3	24.5	100.0	324
Kwara	43.7	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	50.7	100.0	296
Nasarawa	28.9	2.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	65.8	100.0	224
Niger	17.4	1.3	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.9	76.2	100.0	566
Plateau	34.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	63.1	100.0	421
North East									
Adamawa	15.6	3.4	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	78.5	100.0	443
Bauchi	10.1	3.1	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.3	78.8	100.0	705
Borno	12.2	0.9	0.2	13.1	0.3	0.5	72.9	100.0	604
Gombe	18.9	3.4	1.9	5.4	0.3	0.3	69.9	100.0	327
Taraba	20.8	1.9	5.5	4.6	0.0	0.2	66.8	100.0	309
Yobe	10.7	0.0	0.5	45.6	0.1	0.4	42.7	100.0	362
North West									
Jigawa	6.3	0.1	0.1	23.8	0.0	0.1	69.5	100.0	667
Kaduna	26.7	1.1	0.9	16.1	0.0	0.6	54.5	100.0	780
Kano	13.7	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	84.4	100.0	1,428
Katsina	4.8	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.5	91.4	100.0	942
Kebbi	6.0	0.9	0.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	83.5	100.0	442
Sokoto	6.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	599
Zamfara	8.6	1.2	2.0	3.7	0.2	0.3	84.0	100.0	514
South East									
Abia	39.0	11.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.0	47.1	100.0	279
Anambra	51.1	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	41.2	100.0	422
Ebonyi	28.9	6.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	63.0	100.0	261
Enugu	31.0	5.5	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.8	60.5	100.0	285
Imo	42.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	49.8	100.0	355
South South									
Akwa Ibom	34.1	5.5	0.3	39.8	0.6	0.9	18.7	100.0	367
Bayelsa	17.4	2.9	0.5	33.9	0.0	0.0	45.3	100.0	211
Cross River	35.9	4.0	2.8	14.9	0.5	0.3	41.6	100.0	376
Delta	37.8	11.4	0.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	39.9	100.0	436
Edo	75.1	2.3	0.0	10.8	0.3	2.8	8.7	100.0	355
Rivers	57.9	0.7	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.3	29.8	100.0	565
South West									
Ekiti	57.1	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	39.9	100.0	250
Lagos	83.6	1.6	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.8	9.5	100.0	986
Ogun	62.1	9.7	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	22.9	100.0	457
Ondo	37.5	3.4	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.3	53.4	100.0	359
Osun	75.6	1.9	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	17.5	100.0	354
Oyo	65.7	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	30.0	100.0	669
Total	31.9	3.0	0.8	7.4	0.1	0.4	56.3	100.0	17,635

[1] Includes women who received a check-up after 41 days

Table A-9.9 Problems in accessing health care: States

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem and state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Problems in accessing health care									
State of residence	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concerned no female provider available	Concerned no provider available	Concerned no drugs available	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	3.4	44.9	17.0	12.7	5.4	0.8	2.8	12.1	49.8	369
Benue	7.1	84.8	51.2	44.3	16.0	8.9	14.3	26.4	89.2	972
Kogi	10.8	52.5	29.5	30.3	14.6	16.8	29.6	40.5	68.5	792
Kwara	18.0	57.7	45.1	45.2	20.5	7.5	12.6	15.1	67.6	553
Nasarawa	5.2	50.0	21.2	9.3	6.7	0.7	1.1	2.3	55.1	458
Niger	32.1	68.1	50.1	47.4	30.2	28.4	44.6	63.1	84.9	827
Plateau	15.4	75.4	47.8	42.4	30.9	28.0	51.4	55.6	87.1	777
North East										
Adamawa	13.4	67.7	36.0	38.8	27.0	3.5	26.1	59.5	86.9	764
Bauchi	27.1	54.8	34.3	34.7	21.0	28.0	60.6	65.6	92.6	998
Borno	28.4	78.9	64.8	60.2	37.8	38.7	57.0	63.0	96.5	912
Gombe	17.6	44.5	43.5	41.6	22.0	25.6	47.4	51.2	72.9	465
Taraba	11.6	85.1	71.5	73.2	51.0	36.9	57.8	72.7	95.7	587
Yobe	16.9	38.3	39.1	39.8	34.1	21.7	25.6	26.2	65.3	537
North West										
Jigawa	16.0	64.1	39.1	35.1	12.0	26.2	27.3	32.8	71.7	959
Kaduna	5.6	59.6	43.3	40.2	28.4	9.5	39.1	51.3	72.0	1,333
Kano	34.8	51.0	46.8	45.5	19.5	69.7	72.0	74.7	81.4	2,070
Katsina	12.9	65.3	27.2	27.6	2.3	17.5	29.4	44.2	89.7	1,372
Kebbi	39.8	64.4	35.5	46.6	12.5	34.6	54.2	60.2	75.3	732
Sokoto	13.2	65.9	23.7	20.5	31.2	66.1	58.3	60.0	81.1	822
Zamfara	14.7	35.9	37.1	40.2	30.9	40.9	47.1	66.2	90.9	733
South East										
Abia	9.4	36.0	34.6	31.9	7.7	10.4	18.3	19.6	51.9	775
Anambra	14.8	57.4	27.0	18.1	10.5	6.2	16.1	26.0	64.4	1,042
Ebonyi	32.2	84.0	57.7	68.0	34.0	26.1	63.3	68.0	92.6	586
Enugu	25.2	78.5	70.6	63.5	35.1	26.2	54.7	64.1	89.2	780
Imo	4.8	74.5	32.1	45.6	2.9	3.2	14.2	35.3	81.1	908
South South										
Akwa Ibom	9.1	63.4	39.1	19.4	15.8	5.3	22.4	38.3	77.2	938
Bayelsa	8.2	71.6	58.7	56.6	28.0	20.8	63.0	76.8	92.3	468
Cross River	14.3	54.6	39.3	32.8	5.6	1.3	9.4	17.5	68.4	735
Delta	5.5	49.8	33.7	28.8	7.3	10.5	51.6	52.5	74.0	1,071
Edo	0.9	28.9	9.0	6.9	1.8	2.4	25.4	30.4	46.6	770
Rivers	5.3	46.1	26.7	27.9	11.6	23.6	27.1	27.9	65.1	1,490
South West										
Ekiti	15.5	30.5	20.1	16.5	13.4	10.8	19.1	21.5	43.1	556
Lagos	2.1	39.7	23.7	19.7	9.1	13.5	18.9	24.3	57.3	2,446
Ogun	11.3	61.8	31.0	37.4	18.5	21.6	20.7	25.6	93.1	870
Ondo	3.9	35.9	36.0	26.0	8.9	7.1	10.6	23.5	59.2	791
Osun	1.4	27.5	15.4	8.4	4.8	4.0	7.5	9.6	32.8	922
Oyo	4.1	62.9	18.7	16.4	11.0	1.3	12.4	11.3	65.4	1,205
Total	13.6	56.4	36.2	34.0	17.2	20.5	33.4	41.3	73.7	33,385

Table A-10.3 Vaccinations by state of residence: States

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio[1] 0	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Measles	All basic vacci-nations[2]	No vacci-nations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	84.7	87.2	82.0	75.9	66.4	90.5	86.0	65.2	73.5	55.4	7.6	54.6	48
Benue	59.9	60.5	46.9	36.8	35.2	74.0	58.9	43.8	43.3	18.8	18.8	33.9	137
Kogi	76.4	78.6	65.2	55.0	53.9	83.2	64.0	46.1	69.6	39.3	13.5	24.7	80
Kwara	70.8	71.8	65.2	55.2	52.0	78.4	70.7	41.9	60.9	30.9	21.6	31.0	68
Nasarawa	50.1	53.6	45.7	30.1	38.5	57.0	39.8	31.0	38.6	16.1	39.5	24.9	54
Niger	37.5	38.7	28.9	20.9	22.8	55.2	44.9	25.8	33.2	12.3	41.7	17.2	142
Plateau	78.2	79.5	74.7	56.8	51.4	82.3	69.1	44.2	64.4	31.2	13.0	43.6	111
North East													
Adamawa	43.8	52.5	40.7	30.2	32.7	78.4	66.7	46.3	41.4	19.1	14.2	28.4	122
Bauchi	17.7	16.4	4.7	1.0	7.9	68.6	43.3	27.4	14.9	1.0	26.7	6.7	194
Borno	17.9	17.0	7.1	2.5	11.5	38.5	24.8	13.4	12.5	1.5	56.9	8.0	179
Gombe	42.4	48.6	37.4	28.2	26.7	69.7	58.6	35.5	37.0	15.5	25.8	23.0	97
Taraba	40.9	51.8	33.6	19.6	24.7	88.6	73.4	42.0	35.2	14.1	7.7	16.6	88
Yobe	15.0	19.3	10.2	9.1	14.7	36.3	25.0	18.0	25.0	4.0	56.6	18.7	101
North West													
Jigawa	8.6	11.7	5.4	0.0	6.8	43.4	35.4	25.1	8.3	0.0	54.2	2.9	188
Kaduna	46.8	60.5	49.1	32.7	29.3	86.6	72.3	50.8	56.9	21.4	10.9	17.3	247
Kano	23.3	24.6	16.1	7.6	11.8	39.9	27.6	15.7	17.8	5.5	53.7	5.5	394
Katsina	7.8	8.6	4.7	1.7	6.9	39.7	30.2	19.8	8.2	0.9	57.8	4.3	269
Kebbi	15.1	26.5	19.9	7.2	12.7	48.8	42.2	28.3	21.1	4.8	50.6	4.2	126
Sokoto	4.5	5.5	4.5	2.0	1.5	34.8	29.4	10.9	3.5	1.0	64.7	1.0	175
Zamfara	15.9	23.9	19.2	8.8	3.0	47.2	37.5	22.8	14.1	5.4	52.2	1.1	145
South East													
Abia	76.2	74.7	70.3	59.8	70.3	77.7	71.8	52.3	61.2	38.9	19.4	46.4	71
Anambra	84.7	88.6	82.4	76.3	68.5	87.5	83.3	63.2	71.0	51.9	10.4	47.8	158
Ebonyi	79.4	76.9	71.8	60.1	66.8	74.2	72.6	56.8	60.8	50.0	19.0	58.4	72
Enugu	66.2	63.8	59.2	50.0	61.6	70.8	59.2	35.3	53.6	28.4	28.1	41.1	96
Imo	83.9	83.9	82.6	77.0	72.8	85.2	82.6	49.5	66.2	40.3	14.8	40.0	109
South South													
Akwa Ibom	68.0	72.4	63.7	51.5	50.6	90.2	82.6	59.1	50.2	32.4	8.7	42.0	103
Bayelsa	65.3	53.1	37.8	27.6	37.8	73.5	59.2	34.7	30.6	20.4	18.4	37.8	54
Cross River	75.8	76.7	74.8	64.6	57.1	84.2	77.6	51.5	63.6	42.1	15.8	54.3	102
Delta	81.5	83.9	74.3	58.1	59.8	85.9	75.1	57.4	61.3	38.4	7.7	52.5	102
Edo	88.8	87.9	79.5	61.8	62.8	91.7	79.7	54.6	74.0	38.8	3.7	44.3	98
Rivers	71.7	68.9	58.5	51.8	59.3	87.8	71.6	54.6	48.9	36.5	10.4	45.0	204
South West													
Ekiti	97.1	96.2	94.3	88.5	75.1	97.1	94.3	70.2	85.7	57.7	1.9	42.3	78
Lagos	84.6	86.1	83.2	73.6	75.1	83.1	77.2	60.9	69.2	52.8	11.7	52.8	263
Ogun	67.8	64.4	57.6	42.0	51.0	68.8	55.4	35.3	41.9	23.1	26.7	26.5	122
Ondo	75.3	71.9	66.3	54.3	43.4	74.1	68.6	48.8	64.4	37.0	22.6	29.9	92
Osun	95.3	95.3	95.3	85.6	85.7	89.1	87.9	68.4	84.4	58.7	4.7	56.2	82
Oyo	70.6	79.4	74.4	60.7	49.5	89.0	78.9	42.7	59.4	30.6	8.9	38.3	176
Total	49.7	52.0	44.7	35.4	36.7	67.8	57.2	38.7	41.4	22.7	28.7	26.1	4,945

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[2] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table A-10.5 Vaccinations received during national immunization day campaigns: States

Percentage of children age 12-59 months who received specific vaccines through a national immunisation day campaign at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	National immunisation campaigns and vaccines received					
State of residence	Polio 2006 (NIDs/ Feb-Mar)[1]	Measles 2005 and 2006 (SIA/ Dec 2005, Oct 2006)[2]	All 2006 (IPDs/ May-Jul[3]	All 2007 (IPDs/Jan, SIPDs/ Mar-Sep)[4]	All 2008 (IPDs/ Jan-Feb, SIPDs/ Apr)[5]	Number of children
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	15.5	5.4	18.8	41.4	36.0	175
Benue	16.8	6.3	7.7	43.1	37.7	455
Kogi	33.1	38.2	41.7	64.6	64.6	300
Kwara	29.5	28.2	43.5	58.6	46.7	239
Nasarawa	23.2	8.2	11.6	23.8	15.2	121
Niger	31.7	16.4	28.6	46.0	46.9	358
Plateau	5.4	5.4	10.0	37.4	40.1	337
North East						
Adamawa	13.8	4.5	15.5	52.3	50.0	420
Bauchi	8.1	1.6	6.0	54.4	66.8	561
Borno	10.4	6.2	5.2	12.0	9.8	332
Gombe	24.3	16.7	31.6	62.7	62.4	251
Taraba	33.6	16.8	28.2	67.2	72.7	300
Yobe	2.6	4.1	11.0	44.3	64.3	199
North West						
Jigawa	3.7	1.4	4.7	18.6	25.4	337
Kaduna	20.2	18.2	30.1	56.7	67.2	780
Kano	1.4	0.9	3.5	18.9	43.1	718
Katsina	3.0	1.2	9.7	56.8	79.9	468
Kebbi	11.1	14.5	23.1	57.9	61.6	272
Sokoto	6.2	10.6	16.1	61.7	83.6	238
Zamfara	0.6	0.9	3.6	39.7	67.5	284
South East						
Abia	14.2	7.7	21.1	30.9	28.8	259
Anambra	4.5	3.6	8.5	23.2	16.0	495
Ebonyi	16.0	20.1	25.8	45.2	24.5	234
Enugu	21.7	15.7	22.4	42.2	40.8	216
Imo	30.1	18.8	24.5	49.3	55.9	377
South South						
Akwa Ibom	17.0	4.1	18.9	56.0	62.9	362
Bayelsa	37.8	23.2	25.4	42.9	36.8	175
Cross River	10.6	10.5	11.6	32.0	47.2	344
Delta	16.0	17.6	13.1	34.6	21.0	402
Edo	14.6	11.9	15.1	46.6	40.8	375
Rivers	38.6	10.6	23.1	51.7	39.9	588
South West						
Ekiti	31.9	29.0	39.0	75.8	81.7	253
Lagos	20.3	17.0	26.9	52.8	55.1	943
Ogun	37.3	26.6	25.3	49.2	47.6	395
Ondo	5.3	2.1	9.6	25.7	44.4	288
Osun	5.9	1.5	12.6	24.9	68.5	324
Oyo	39.1	33.7	34.3	49.2	49.8	630
Total	17.7	12.3	18.9	44.8	49.6	13,808

[1] National immunisation days (NIDs) in February-March 2006 for polio vaccination
[2] Supplemental immunisation activities (SIAs) in December 2005 and October 2006 for measles vaccination
[3] Immunisation plus days (IPDs) in May-July 2006 for a range of vaccines including polio, measles, and DPT
[4] Immunisation plus days (IPDs) in January 2007 and sub-national immunisation plus days (SIPDs) in March-September 2007 for a range of vaccines including polio, measles, and DPT
[5] Immunisation plus days (IPDs) in January–February 2008 and sub-national immunisation plus days (SIPDs) in April 2008 for a range of vaccines including polio, measles, and DPT

Table A-10.6 Reasons for child not receiving any vaccines: States

Percentage of children age 12-59 months who did not receive any vaccines at any time before the survey, by mother's reason for child not receiving any vaccinations and state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Main reasons child has not received any vaccinations								
State of residence	Lack of information	Fear of side effects	Fear child may get disease	Vaccines do not work	Religious reasons	Post too far	Child was absent	Other	Number of children
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	(9.2)	(25.5)	(36.8)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(20.5)	18
Benue	49.1	10.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	19.4	10.9	16.8	98
Kogi	28.3	13.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	9.4	30.2	17.0	48
Kwara	51.5	17.6	1.0	2.1	4.1	51.4	1.0	2.1	72
Nasarawa	52.1	32.3	2.3	1.4	5.1	14.5	2.8	5.1	104
Niger	56.6	26.9	15.2	14.8	24.9	14.5	4.5	2.1	250
Plateau	9.9	37.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.9	3.0	7.9	77
North East									
Adamawa	1.2	13.6	1.2	0.0	2.5	21.0	1.2	22.2	61
Bauchi	17.9	4.5	10.3	0.5	3.5	12.5	3.5	37.5	203
Borno	49.5	29.5	12.1	8.0	3.4	12.4	7.4	2.5	392
Gombe	6.9	3.3	0.8	1.4	13.7	34.5	4.1	26.6	105
Taraba	(26.1)	(8.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(42.7)	(2.4)	(17.5)	19
Yobe	68.5	13.2	6.7	1.0	2.9	7.2	1.7	1.6	228
North West									
Jigawa	28.4	26.3	4.3	6.8	0.7	1.0	8.7	4.2	392
Kaduna	1.4	10.1	1.4	0.0	19.3	9.7	7.2	27.3	86
Kano	19.2	31.4	2.7	4.0	0.8	2.7	2.5	27.2	797
Katsina	13.5	48.5	17.9	4.9	3.6	11.2	3.8	3.0	610
Kebbi	1.9	1.3	9.2	6.0	40.6	13.0	15.2	4.1	239
Sokoto	9.2	31.3	1.8	1.1	14.1	31.3	5.8	10.7	389
Zamfara	45.5	12.1	4.1	1.6	1.9	13.4	7.6	21.9	267
South East									
Abia	(8.9)	(48.7)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(11.1)	47
Anambra	(15.9)	(37.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(7.4)	61
Ebonyi	42.6	17.3	9.9	0.0	4.9	25.3	0.0	2.0	60
Enugu	28.2	22.3	4.6	5.6	2.3	20.2	2.3	13.6	99
Imo	(3.8)	(43.4)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(11.3)	(11.3)	(7.6)	(20.7)	38
South South									
Akwa Ibom	(33.1)	(39.2)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(24.1)	37
Bayelsa	32.1	53.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	9.9	8.6	6.2	45
Cross River	47.3	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.6	9.1	52
Delta	(51.3)	(16.4)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(4.9)	(27.7)	(7.3)	(22.8)	50
Edo	(20.7)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.1)	27
Rivers	(25.7)	(5.8)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(57.0)	(3.0)	(11.5)	67
South West									
Ekiti	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Lagos	(21.9)	(10.9)	(2.2)	(4.3)	(2.2)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(17.5)	89
Ogun	49.7	41.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	95
Ondo	20.8	12.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	33.5	1.2	20.6	90
Osun	(0.0)	(68.4)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	24
Oyo	14.3	36.5	6.0	4.0	0.0	12.0	10.2	12.3	86
Total	27.2	25.9	6.9	4.0	6.6	13.4	5.2	12.6	5,437

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A-10.7 Reasons for child not receiving any polio vaccine: States

Percent distribution of children age 12-59 months by whether child received any polio vaccine, and for children who did not receive polio vaccine, mother's reason for child not being immunised against polio, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Distribution of children age 12-59 months by receipt of polio vaccine					Mother's reasons for child not receiving polio vaccine								
State of residence	Received polio vaccine	Did not receive any polio vaccine	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of children	Lack of informa-tion	Fear of side effects	Fear child may get disease	Vaccines do not work	Religious reasons	Post too far	Child was absent	Other	Number of children
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	193	(6.5)	(21.1)	(29.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(25.3)	20
Benue	80.1	19.9	0.0	100.0	553	47.5	10.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	18.3	10.7	13.2	110
Kogi	83.7	15.6	0.8	100.0	348	38.4	13.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	18.4	33.4	13.3	54
Kwara	76.7	23.1	0.2	100.0	311	52.5	14.5	0.0	1.0	8.2	50.4	1.0	4.1	72
Nasarawa	52.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	225	54.3	28.1	4.5	1.4	5.8	13.2	3.1	3.5	108
Niger	56.9	42.8	0.3	100.0	608	61.9	23.8	13.5	14.2	24.2	16.9	5.0	1.3	260
Plateau	78.5	21.3	0.2	100.0	414	9.4	32.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.9	6.0	12.1	88
North East														
Bauchi	70.9	28.7	0.4	100.0	764	14.8	3.7	12.7	0.0	1.4	10.3	4.0	41.2	220
Borno	44.4	55.6	0.0	100.0	724	44.5	26.6	10.7	4.6	2.1	9.7	3.4	2.7	402
Gombe	67.1	32.7	0.2	100.0	356	8.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	11.1	35.4	3.7	22.1	117
Taraba	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	320	(29.4)	(7.7)	(5.4)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(40.8)	(2.3)	(19.9)	20
Yobe	41.4	58.3	0.2	100.0	427	65.5	12.4	6.0	1.1	2.5	6.6	2.0	1.4	249
North West														
Jigawa	44.8	55.2	0.0	100.0	729	28.3	28.7	5.7	4.3	1.4	10.9	10.5	6.6	402
Kaduna	89.0	10.8	0.2	100.0	866	1.3	6.8	3.8	2.7	20.0	10.6	7.9	33.1	94
Kano	45.7	53.4	0.9	100.0	1,515	18.9	28.4	2.5	2.9	0.4	4.0	2.7	27.0	809
Katsina	42.6	56.8	0.5	100.0	1,078	13.3	49.4	18.4	4.0	3.6	12.1	4.2	3.8	613
Kebbi	53.3	46.6	0.1	100.0	511	1.3	0.3	5.1	6.1	39.8	11.5	14.0	3.2	238
Sokoto	37.4	62.1	0.4	100.0	627	8.9	32.6	2.5	1.1	13.4	31.0	5.6	9.6	390
Zamfara	50.5	49.2	0.3	100.0	551	46.4	12.6	2.2	1.3	2.5	12.6	7.4	18.5	271
South East														
Abia	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	306	(12.2)	(38.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(12.3)	51
Anambra	88.2	11.2	0.6	100.0	556	(10.2)	(35.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(2.6)	(5.3)	(17.8)	63
Ebonyi	78.7	21.1	0.2	100.0	294	35.5	25.0	14.6	0.0	4.8	16.7	0.0	4.9	62
Enugu	67.8	31.8	0.4	100.0	315	22.2	23.4	1.2	3.2	0.0	25.6	0.0	15.7	100
Imo	89.9	9.4	0.7	100.0	415	(3.6)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(7.3)	(21.8)	(3.6)	(10.9)	39
South South														
Akwa Ibom	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	399	(29.2)	(38.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(17.5)	(2.9)	(11.7)	38
Bayelsa	78.3	21.7	0.0	100.0	220	25.6	51.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	11.6	8.1	9.3	48
Cross River	85.2	14.4	0.5	100.0	396	53.3	8.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	5.0	8.4	57
Delta	87.5	12.2	0.3	100.0	452	(52.6)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(34.1)	(8.9)	(25.2)	55
Edo	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	402	(23.4)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(19.9)	27
Rivers	89.7	9.7	0.6	100.0	656	(24.2)	(6.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(42.3)	(3.1)	(12.1)	63
South West														
Ekiti	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	268	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Lagos	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	1,033	28.1	10.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	13.8	2.0	20.1	97
Ogun	79.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	490	58.3	48.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.4	102
Ondo	75.0	23.3	1.7	100.0	379	24.9	15.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	37.9	3.6	17.6	88
Osun	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	348	(0.0)	(52.7)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(7.9)	24
Oyo	87.0	12.4	0.5	100.0	716	7.7	37.0	7.9	0.0	2.1	17.3	9.8	14.1	89
Total	70.5	29.2	0.3	100.0	19,245	27.1	25.0	6.7	3.0	6.1	14.1	5.3	12.9	5,624

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases.

Table A-10.9 Prevalence and treatment of fever: States

Among children under age five, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took anti-malarial drugs, and the percentage who took antibiotic drugs, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Children under age five		Children under age five with fever			
State of residence	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage who took anti-malarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
North Central	5.1	234	(75.8)	(51.6)	(7.0)	12
FCT-Abuja	16.7	737	71.6	44.8	16.1	123
Benue	4.5	438	*	*	*	20
Kogi	6.9	394	(45.0)	(47.8)	(28.1)	27
Kwara	9.7	293	57.7	54.4	27.1	28
Nasarawa	11.4	792	49.4	43.9	14.6	90
Niger	5.5	547	(59.1)	(53.8)	(35.8)	30
Plateau						
North East	11.9	618	48.0	53.1	15.3	74
Bauchi	36.4	1,012	47.8	15.1	12.5	369
Borno	22.6	914	24.5	14.2	17.1	206
Gombe	13.8	468	53.1	16.9	14.1	65
Taraba	20.3	425	60.1	41.6	32.7	86
Yobe	13.3	552	32.5	26.6	31.0	73
North West						
Jigawa	13.9	923	42.4	18.8	14.9	128
Kaduna	10.2	1,083	45.9	49.3	14.1	110
Kano	21.3	2,034	46.4	20.5	12.0	433
Katsina	19.4	1,371	45.4	36.2	12.7	266
Kebbi	8.3	637	67.1	70.0	7.1	53
Sokoto	9.7	827	30.4	34.8	5.4	80
Zamfara	16.5	719	29.9	15.7	15.3	119
South East						
Abia	27.4	418	78.0	20.1	14.7	115
Anambra	11.3	708	72.4	27.9	30.5	80
Ebonyi	30.5	380	70.5	22.1	19.2	116
Enugu	27.0	399	61.2	6.0	5.1	108
Imo	26.2	523	76.3	30.5	10.4	137
South South						
Akwa Ibom	20.5	523	66.2	33.6	10.0	107
Bayelsa	18.1	298	58.8	36.1	36.1	54
Cross River	19.8	515	76.6	51.4	28.0	102
Delta	15.1	610	59.4	57.1	19.2	92
Edo	14.2	514	73.9	47.4	28.9	73
Rivers	29.9	850	64.2	49.7	29.0	254
South West						
Ekiti	14.9	345	60.9	53.6	32.0	52
Lagos	7.4	1,362	57.7	57.8	30.8	101
Ogun	7.7	645	(58.5)	(38.6)	(52.7)	49
Ondo	7.6	492	(62.1)	(43.0)	(21.2)	38
Osun	9.0	463	(64.5)	(73.9)	(28.9)	42
Oyo	6.4	914	(60.3)	(51.2)	(24.5)	58
Total	15.9	24,975	54.1	33.2	18.3	3,968

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table A-10.11 Prevalence of diarrhoea: States

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Children under five with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		
	All diarrhoea	Diarrhoea with blood	Number of children
North Central			
FCT-Abuja	1.1	0.3	234
Benue	7.3	1.9	737
Kogi	2.9	0.4	438
Kwara	3.4	0.2	394
Nasarawa	7.2	2.0	293
Niger	9.6	1.1	792
Plateau	2.4	0.8	547
North East			
Adamawa	9.0	2.5	618
Bauchi	32.0	6.8	1,012
Borno	22.9	8.4	914
Gombe	15.3	1.8	468
Taraba	15.8	3.0	425
Yobe	18.7	3.7	552
North West			
Jigawa	8.2	1.2	923
Kaduna	7.8	1.1	1,083
Kano	17.2	2.6	2,034
Katsina	17.8	3.0	1,371
Kebbi	8.6	2.3	637
Sokoto	14.0	1.4	827
Zamfara	10.2	4.0	719
South East			
Abia	4.5	0.7	418
Anambra	3.1	0.0	708
Ebonyi	8.5	0.5	380
Enugu	7.4	1.1	399
Imo	3.2	1.6	523
South South			
Akwa Ibom	4.1	1.5	523
Bayelsa	3.2	1.9	298
Cross River	6.7	4.3	515
Delta	2.5	1.1	610
Edo	2.7	0.5	514
Rivers	3.8	0.9	850
South West			
Ekiti	9.1	0.9	345
Lagos	6.1	0.3	1,362
Ogun	8.0	0.2	645
Ondo	6.6	0.4	492
Osun	4.9	0.4	463
Oyo	4.3	0.4	914
Total	10.1	2.0	24,975

Table A-10.14 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids: States

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	90.3	169
Benue	63.4	526
Kogi	45.1	324
Kwara	61.2	296
Nasarawa	54.2	224
Niger	47.6	566
Plateau	63.9	421
North East		
Adamawa	77.8	443
Bauchi	68.9	705
Borno	53.4	604
Gombe	60.9	327
Taraba	68.1	309
Yobe	54.9	362
North West		
Jigawa	86.8	667
Kaduna	66.1	780
Kano	80.7	1,428
Katsina	52.6	942
Kebbi	40.8	442
Sokoto	23.0	599
Zamfara	44.5	514
South East		
Abia	89.1	279
Anambra	87.9	422
Ebonyi	77.0	261
Enugu	55.1	285
Imo	81.8	355
South South		
Akwa Ibom	45.5	367
Bayelsa	76.8	211
Cross River	82.6	376
Delta	57.5	436
Edo	61.7	355
Rivers	59.2	565
South West		
Ekiti	85.1	250
Lagos	83.2	986
Ogun	67.3	457
Ondo	58.4	359
Osun	86.8	354
Oyo	67.1	669
Total	65.5	17,635

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table A-10.15 Disposal of children's stools: States

Percent distribution of youngest children under age five living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Manner of disposal of children's stools										
State of residence	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Uncontained	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely	Number of mothers
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	12.5	46.3	0.0	0.6	37.1	0.2	0.0	3.3	100.0	58.8	160
Benue	2.7	7.0	6.0	1.4	79.5	1.7	0.4	1.2	100.0	15.8	479
Kogi	3.3	36.4	10.2	16.3	6.6	19.6	0.3	7.2	100.0	49.9	300
Kwara	5.0	22.6	0.3	1.3	65.1	4.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	27.9	287
Nasarawa	0.5	39.8	19.2	2.6	35.8	0.2	0.2	1.6	100.0	59.5	206
Niger	3.7	23.0	0.0	16.2	9.7	37.9	2.0	7.6	100.0	26.7	528
Plateau	7.0	22.3	0.2	47.2	21.3	0.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	29.5	387
North East											
Adamawa	0.7	27.0	2.4	11.8	48.7	1.3	0.6	7.5	100.0	30.1	401
Bauchi	5.3	58.3	0.3	6.5	25.1	0.9	0.0	3.7	100.0	63.9	664
Borno	4.9	74.5	12.1	2.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	91.5	568
Gombe	0.6	50.1	3.0	25.9	16.4	0.4	0.0	3.5	100.0	53.8	308
Taraba	3.6	37.5	2.8	1.2	51.6	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	43.9	291
Yobe	0.7	54.2	9.3	0.2	14.3	16.2	0.6	4.6	100.0	64.1	345
North West											
Jigawa	15.7	51.5	5.7	3.4	10.1	9.8	0.3	3.5	100.0	72.9	621
Kaduna	4.7	75.2	0.5	2.0	2.3	11.4	0.3	3.7	100.0	80.3	732
Kano	5.3	84.6	0.3	4.3	2.7	0.1	0.3	2.6	100.0	90.1	1,301
Katsina	1.3	74.3	0.1	7.0	12.5	0.9	0.3	3.6	100.0	75.8	881
Kebbi	2.7	43.8	12.0	1.3	16.2	19.6	0.4	4.0	100.0	58.5	417
Sokoto	3.7	62.2	0.2	3.0	9.1	17.7	1.6	2.7	100.0	66.1	557
Zamfara	4.2	33.6	1.5	9.3	35.6	3.3	9.2	3.4	100.0	39.3	488
South East											
Abia	8.1	65.9	1.6	5.7	14.2	0.8	0.0	3.6	100.0	75.7	259
Anambra	2.9	73.0	0.0	9.4	12.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	100.0	75.9	398
Ebonyi	4.8	20.1	1.0	6.1	55.3	1.8	8.0	2.9	100.0	25.9	240
Enugu	9.6	14.3	1.3	1.8	68.3	3.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	25.2	257
Imo	12.2	69.9	1.3	4.4	8.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	83.4	322
South South											
Akwa Ibom	13.1	57.0	4.5	9.3	10.9	1.4	1.4	2.5	100.0	74.6	329
Bayelsa	1.7	4.9	1.4	56.1	32.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	8.1	192
Cross River	0.8	20.3	0.5	7.1	64.6	0.8	1.9	3.8	100.0	21.7	348
Delta	1.8	21.5	5.5	27.0	42.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	28.8	397
Edo	13.8	55.8	0.5	9.8	8.2	7.8	0.5	3.4	100.0	70.2	344
Rivers	4.5	32.0	5.9	18.3	15.3	21.5	0.8	1.8	100.0	42.4	522
South West											
Ekiti	7.4	28.8	0.3	3.8	13.7	43.2	2.5	0.3	100.0	36.5	235
Lagos	6.6	63.3	1.0	5.2	16.3	3.5	0.4	3.6	100.0	70.9	923
Ogun	3.4	52.2	0.0	0.6	37.9	3.5	0.3	2.2	100.0	55.5	441
Ondo	7.1	35.0	0.0	25.4	14.5	10.3	6.2	1.5	100.0	42.2	333
Osun	0.3	46.4	0.9	0.9	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.6	337
Oyo	2.0	38.6	6.8	4.6	43.8	3.1	0.3	0.9	100.0	47.4	627
Total	5.0	49.6	2.9	8.5	23.6	6.6	1.0	2.8	100.0	57.4	16,423

CHAPTER 11 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Table A-11.1 Nutritional status of children: States

Percentage of children under five years considered malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
State of residence	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	15.0	30.2	-1.0	4.2	9.0	7.8	0.0	2.3	11.1	4.1	-0.6	208
Benue	17.4	37.1	-1.5	2.5	5.5	8.1	0.2	4.2	13.2	0.8	-0.7	729
Kogi	20.6	35.8	-1.2	3.9	6.8	13.6	0.3	3.4	15.2	5.2	-0.5	342
Kwara	34.4	51.4	-2.0	5.6	12.2	10.7	-0.1	10.1	26.9	0.7	-1.2	327
Nasarawa	25.4	44.1	-1.7	3.2	5.6	11.3	0.3	5.7	16.6	2.4	-0.8	248
Niger	27.4	46.6	-1.8	13.0	19.9	6.3	-0.5	12.3	32.7	1.3	-1.4	514
Plateau	37.4	58.8	-2.2	2.6	5.4	18.8	0.7	5.5	17.8	3.5	-0.8	431
North East												
Adamawa	26.7	42.4	-1.6	11.8	21.4	8.8	-0.5	12.1	30.7	1.8	-1.3	536
Bauchi	28.7	51.0	-1.8	25.5	41.4	5.8	-1.4	28.6	52.2	1.3	-2.0	725
Borno	30.2	49.2	-1.7	4.0	13.4	9.4	-0.1	12.1	28.1	2.2	-1.1	723
Gombe	34.8	52.3	-1.9	8.1	17.2	12.5	-0.1	11.6	28.4	1.8	-1.2	312
Taraba	22.1	43.0	-1.7	3.3	9.3	6.8	0.0	3.4	18.2	0.7	-1.0	395
Yobe	34.5	54.0	-2.1	9.2	20.9	9.7	-0.6	15.3	39.4	1.1	-1.6	407
North West												
Jigawa	34.3	53.4	-2.0	17.5	34.4	3.7	-1.2	25.5	51.1	0.1	-2.0	694
Kaduna	33.0	51.8	-1.9	4.7	9.4	10.7	0.2	6.4	21.8	1.7	-1.0	968
Kano	28.9	46.3	-1.6	10.9	17.1	9.5	-0.3	13.0	30.7	4.5	-1.1	1,491
Katsina	39.2	58.4	-2.1	10.2	20.3	7.7	-0.5	15.1	37.7	1.4	-1.6	897
Kebbi	43.6	63.5	-2.5	21.0	35.1	9.0	-1.0	31.1	54.2	1.1	-2.2	277
Sokoto	32.1	53.6	-2.0	11.3	24.4	3.8	-1.0	19.1	45.8	0.3	-1.8	743
Zamfara	33.2	54.0	-1.9	4.9	11.3	23.0	0.4	5.5	18.3	2.3	-0.8	417
South East												
Abia	11.0	24.1	-0.8	4.8	8.5	6.5	-0.2	2.5	11.0	2.3	-0.6	348
Anambra	4.5	12.4	-0.4	2.0	6.3	6.1	0.0	2.9	8.1	4.5	-0.2	565
Ebonyi	13.5	32.4	-1.2	2.4	8.4	4.1	-0.2	5.4	15.6	1.2	-0.8	361
Enugu	10.5	20.0	-0.4	7.6	16.5	14.9	0.1	3.3	6.6	6.3	-0.1	214
Imo	8.8	23.5	-0.8	3.0	7.9	8.8	0.1	2.9	8.8	1.5	-0.4	460
South South												
Akwa Ibom	11.9	27.7	-0.9	6.7	14.1	8.0	-0.3	6.5	16.6	2.6	-0.8	460
Bayelsa	14.5	28.7	-1.0	3.3	7.4	10.7	0.3	2.3	8.0	4.1	-0.3	272
Cross River	16.8	31.5	-1.3	1.7	6.2	7.6	0.1	4.3	15.9	1.0	-0.7	483
Delta	15.2	34.8	-1.5	2.1	6.2	9.0	0.1	4.1	13.4	0.5	-0.8	509
Edo	19.8	37.5	-1.2	3.0	8.2	15.2	0.3	3.0	10.9	2.1	-0.5	283
Rivers	11.1	28.9	-1.0	1.7	4.8	8.5	0.1	2.9	10.6	1.7	-0.5	762
South West												
Ekiti	13.3	32.9	-1.2	2.1	4.8	8.3	0.2	1.4	8.8	1.6	-0.6	314
Lagos	7.8	21.0	-0.6	4.1	9.8	9.3	-0.1	1.8	10.1	3.9	-0.4	1,187
Ogun	17.4	41.5	-1.6	3.2	7.3	6.3	-0.1	5.5	18.2	0.9	-1.0	598
Ondo	16.0	32.0	-1.2	3.2	6.0	8.6	0.1	3.0	11.3	0.7	-0.6	426
Osun	13.3	31.2	-1.0	5.6	12.4	8.7	-0.2	3.0	13.3	1.2	-0.7	428
Oyo	19.0	37.2	-1.5	5.6	11.7	5.5	-0.2	7.8	17.1	0.8	-1.0	841
Total	22.8	40.6	-1.5	7.0	13.9	8.8	-0.2	9.0	23.1	2.0	-1.0	19,896

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. Total includes 2 children with information missing on mother's interview status and 10 children with information missing on mother's education. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

[1] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

Table A-11.2 Initial breastfeeding: States

Among children born in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage ever breastfed, and for last-born children ever breastfed, the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth and within one day of birth and the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Breastfeeding among children born in past five years		Among last-born children ever breastfed:			
State of residence	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children born in past five years	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	96.8	254	82.1	91.8	35.3	163
Benue	97.8	832	64.1	90.2	38.7	519
Kogi	98.3	478	57.0	72.5	48.2	319
Kwara	98.6	412	89.7	98.4	17.6	291
Nasarawa	97.0	320	45.6	83.2	40.4	218
Niger	95.1	927	34.6	55.0	66.0	541
Plateau	96.6	607	71.6	91.0	12.3	406
North East						
Adamawa	97.5	729	33.3	43.9	81.7	431
Bauchi	97.4	1,172	8.6	38.6	88.5	686
Borno	98.4	1,049	40.3	62.5	67.5	598
Gombe	98.1	526	14.8	50.7	73.0	322
Taraba	97.4	482	13.7	58.2	77.5	302
Yobe	98.9	618	37.4	45.1	84.3	358
North West						
Jigawa	98.7	1,052	29.2	51.1	89.0	661
Kaduna	98.3	1,222	37.5	56.7	55.7	769
Kano	97.7	2,430	19.9	64.9	72.0	1,405
Katsina	98.2	1,569	39.9	54.2	57.1	934
Kebbi	97.4	708	38.1	59.1	59.3	433
Sokoto	98.3	983	38.4	54.6	68.4	594
Zamfara	98.7	815	27.2	39.9	72.2	509
South East						
Abia	95.5	472	33.7	79.4	37.8	265
Anambra	95.9	781	30.2	79.0	68.1	408
Ebonyi	95.4	432	35.6	80.1	26.4	252
Enugu	95.8	444	53.4	84.5	35.0	277
Imo	95.9	602	40.1	76.4	76.6	343
South South						
Akwa Ibom	95.3	590	51.4	84.7	45.5	353
Bayelsa	94.6	341	3.6	88.7	46.2	202
Cross River	98.1	549	86.4	92.8	70.5	370
Delta	94.3	682	39.0	68.3	76.8	414
Edo	97.1	568	46.0	85.1	24.3	349
Rivers	97.7	937	57.4	82.0	61.8	559
South West						
Ekiti	98.8	374	57.1	86.1	14.1	247
Lagos	96.2	1,454	21.9	63.9	37.1	962
Ogun	96.7	703	20.1	65.7	34.9	448
Ondo	98.3	528	56.8	85.3	37.5	353
Osun	98.3	484	30.4	94.5	16.3	347
Oyo	97.8	978	49.1	81.0	28.7	660
Total	97.3	28,100	38.4	67.5	56.0	17,269

Note: Table is based on births in the past five years whether the child was living or dead at the time of the interview.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

Table A-11.4 Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding: States

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, percentage of breastfeeding children under six months living with the mother who were breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and mean number of feeds (day/night), by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years[1]			Frequency of breastfeeding among children under six months[2]			
State of residence	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding[3]	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in past 24 hours	Mean number of day feeds	Mean number of night feeds	Number of children
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	17.5	(1.2)	(3.7)	(100.0)	(8.5)	(4.8)	16
Benue	19.2	(0.5)	1.6	94.4	8.1	4.9	86
Kogi	(16.6)	*	4.1	98.2	10.1	9.2	50
Kwara	(19.5)	(2.3)	4.7	100.0	11.1	6.7	37
Nasarawa	19.2	*	*	96.6	6.2	7.9	29
Niger	20.6	*	*	100.0	6.9	7.9	64
Plateau	20.0	(0.5)	1.9	98.8	7.0	7.5	63
North East							
Adamawa	19.1	(0.4)	4.3	97.7	7.9	6.0	66
Bauchi	21.2	(0.4)	5.0	98.5	8.8	5.1	133
Borno	21.6	(0.4)	3.1	100.0	15.0	6.1	81
Gombe	19.7	(0.4)	3.9	100.0	7.3	6.1	55
Taraba	20.2	(0.5)	5.1	99.2	10.0	5.0	55
Yobe	(20.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	96.4	7.5	5.2	73
North West							
Jigawa	20.7	*	2.2	100.0	7.0	9.1	88
Kaduna	19.1	*	5.9	97.8	9.6	6.5	108
Kano	19.8	(0.4)	5.9	98.4	8.9	5.8	203
Katsina	20.4	(0.4)	(0.7)	100.0	10.3	4.7	127
Kebbi	20.5	(0.4)	(0.6)	100.0	7.4	6.2	39
Sokoto	20.5	*	6.6	100.0	12.0	5.5	100
Zamfara	20.0	(0.4)	5.4	100.0	12.2	6.5	79
South East							
Abia	(14.0)	*	(2.3)	100.0	8.2	5.6	56
Anambra	14.7	*	(1.5)	98.0	9.5	6.5	83
Ebonyi	17.4	*	2.9	100.0	10.2	6.5	35
Enugu	(16.5)	*	*	(96.6)	(10.8)	(7.1)	34
Imo	(11.7)	*	(3.1)	(97.3)	(7.8)	(5.8)	53
South South							
Akwa Ibom	14.8	*	(1.2)	90.6	6.0	4.6	60
Bayelsa	15.2	*	(2.3)	98.6	9.0	4.8	40
Cross River	16.7	*	(0.9)	96.5	7.1	5.0	54
Delta	16.0	*	(2.3)	98.3	7.2	5.6	74
Edo	15.5	*	(1.8)	91.9	10.6	5.7	46
Rivers	15.2	*	(2.3)	(97.9)	(8.2)	(5.5)	94
South West							
Ekiti	16.3	(1.6)	5.5	(100.0)	(10.2)	(8.1)	36
Lagos	14.4	*	3.6	100.0	9.7	5.3	152
Ogun	(17.2)	*	(2.3)	100.0	8.0	5.8	73
Ondo	16.9	*	3.7	100.0	9.6	5.7	53
Osun	(18.8)	(2.0)	4.7	(98.0)	(10.6)	(7.5)	48
Oyo	18.5	(0.8)	(2.4)	(100.0)	(10.2)	(5.2)	87
Total	18.1	0.5	3.0	98.5	9.1	6.0	2,629
Mean for all children	17.9	1.6	4.7	na	na	na	na

Note: Median and mean durations are based on current status. Includes children born in the specified period whether living or dead at the time of the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding
[2] Excludes children without a valid answer on the number of times breastfed
[3] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table A-11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices: States

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups consumed, and number of times they are fed during the day and night preceding the survey, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
State of residence	3+ food groups[1]	Minimum times or more[2]	Both 3+ food groups and minimum times or more	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups	4+ times or more	With 3 IYCF practices[4]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast milk or milk products[3]	3+ or 4+ food groups[5]	Minimum times or more[6]	With all 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children age 6-23 months
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	56.2	47.5	27.3	47	(56.4)	(76.9)	(23.1)	(18.7)	21	86.7	62.5	40.0	24.7	68
Benue	70.1	73.7	53.9	172	(23.4)	(67.0)	(35.5)	(7.8)	39	85.9	69.5	66.6	45.4	211
Kogi	53.8	53.8	33.8	72	(36.7)	(43.9)	(19.5)	(12.2)	37	78.5	50.4	42.2	26.5	109
Kwara	55.8	67.4	43.7	88	(67.9)	(82.4)	(57.0)	(42.9)	21	93.7	61.0	65.4	43.5	109
Nasarawa	25.8	70.2	21.1	71	(16.1)	(26.4)	(37.8)	(2.5)	18	83.3	25.9	63.7	17.4	88
Niger	72.7	50.9	39.6	176	62.9	74.7	13.6	13.6	52	91.6	73.2	42.5	33.7	228
Plateau	55.3	76.9	45.4	138	(63.4)	(77.8)	(29.4)	(24.5)	31	93.2	59.5	68.1	41.5	169
North East														
Adamawa	39.0	63.1	27.7	146	(34.2)	(44.7)	(47.4)	(10.5)	29	89.3	39.9	60.5	24.9	175
Bauchi	34.2	56.1	25.4	259	(44.0)	(44.0)	(35.8)	(13.6)	36	93.1	35.4	53.6	23.9	295
Borno	60.9	61.9	43.6	229	(65.9)	(70.7)	(31.8)	(19.8)	38	95.2	62.3	57.6	40.3	267
Gombe	42.7	42.6	27.2	123	(42.5)	(38.2)	(30.8)	(26.0)	21	91.7	42.0	40.9	27.1	143
Taraba	63.9	56.8	47.1	117	(12.8)	(61.4)	(48.7)	(9.1)	17	88.9	63.6	55.7	42.2	134
Yobe	27.5	90.1	25.4	133	(42.8)	(47.1)	(76.7)	(19.6)	14	94.5	29.4	88.8	24.8	148
North West														
Jigawa	33.3	48.1	24.2	241	(27.9)	(40.9)	(31.0)	(9.5)	35	90.8	34.3	45.9	22.3	277
Kaduna	54.7	42.2	30.1	260	36.2	60.5	34.5	19.7	82	84.7	56.1	40.4	27.6	342
Kano	33.2	45.3	22.6	570	36.5	36.5	32.7	15.3	87	91.6	33.6	43.6	21.7	657
Katsina	45.4	52.9	29.4	340	(37.0)	(32.6)	(30.4)	(13.0)	53	91.4	43.7	49.9	27.1	393
Kebbi	21.4	67.6	18.1	159	(22.4)	(12.2)	(28.6)	(4.1)	37	85.3	19.7	60.2	15.4	196
Sokoto	50.7	51.8	39.5	240	(66.7)	(78.8)	(57.6)	(45.5)	29	96.4	53.7	52.4	40.1	269
Zamfara	41.8	46.1	29.2	192	(74.7)	(52.1)	(21.7)	(16.3)	31	96.5	43.2	42.7	27.5	223
South East														
Abia	59.3	57.9	40.6	67	(55.6)	(66.6)	(55.4)	(24.3)	47	81.6	62.4	56.8	33.8	115
Anambra	69.6	72.6	57.9	109	47.5	62.1	30.4	7.3	88	76.6	66.2	53.8	35.3	197
Ebonyi	47.9	64.2	34.8	82	26.0	32.0	42.5	6.3	30	79.9	43.6	58.3	27.1	112
Enugu	48.6	31.7	22.1	79	(64.1)	(72.5)	(25.6)	(14.9)	52	85.8	58.1	29.3	19.3	131
Imo	(67.2)	(59.9)	(38.4)	63	61.0	66.9	38.9	18.0	85	77.6	67.1	47.8	26.7	148
South South														
Akwa Ibom	77.4	68.4	57.2	90	49.2	73.5	32.1	15.3	60	79.7	75.8	53.9	40.4	150
Bayelsa	45.3	63.2	30.5	53	26.7	30.0	36.7	6.7	33	71.6	39.4	52.9	21.3	86
Cross River	77.5	61.8	51.1	97	40.7	74.6	20.4	5.1	56	78.3	76.4	46.6	34.2	153
Delta	66.2	71.7	56.6	119	(59.5)	(72.1)	(43.2)	(24.7)	49	88.2	67.9	63.5	47.3	167
Edo	73.6	47.0	35.7	89	59.4	80.5	27.6	14.6	56	84.3	76.2	39.5	27.6	146
Rivers	77.7	64.4	53.2	174	59.5	74.2	26.1	16.8	105	84.8	76.4	50.0	39.5	279
South West														
Ekiti	60.6	37.4	33.3	74	39.8	78.1	9.9	4.0	37	79.8	66.4	28.2	23.5	111
Lagos	53.0	43.5	33.0	223	68.1	69.1	40.4	24.4	184	85.6	60.3	42.1	29.1	407
Ogun	63.1	24.7	16.5	149	(43.0)	(73.4)	(8.1)	(5.3)	50	85.6	65.7	20.5	13.7	199
Ondo	71.4	50.0	36.4	95	(22.5)	(74.3)	(33.2)	(9.9)	40	77.1	72.3	45.1	28.5	134
Osun	75.8	76.9	63.4	112	*	*	*	*	22	91.7	77.5	74.7	56.7	134
Oyo	76.0	52.2	39.3	191	(33.0)	(95.3)	(39.2)	(14.0)	77	80.8	81.5	48.5	32.1	267
Total	52.3	55.3	34.8	5,639	48.2	63.3	33.4	15.8	1,799	87.5	54.9	50.0	30.2	7,438

[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge, fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables and palm nuts; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, or butter.
[2] At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months
[3] Includes commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and cheese, yogurt and other milk products
[4] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups
[5] 3+ food groups for breastfed children and 4+ food groups for non-breastfed children
[6] Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months, 3+ times for other breastfed children, and 4+ times for non-breastfed children

Table A-11.7 Micronutrient intake among children: States

Among youngest children age 6-35 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day and night preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, and the percentage who were given de-worming medication in the six months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage with adequately iodised salt in household, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother			All children age 6-59 months:				Children age 6-59 months in households tested for iodised salt	
State of residence	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supple-ments in past 6 months	Percentage given iron supple-ments in past 7 days	Percentage given de-worming medica-tion in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage with adequately iodised salt in household[4]	Number of children
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	76.5	74.4	102	42.3	4.1	7.6	216	78.3	215
Benue	90.6	85.1	299	20.3	2.9	9.8	645	35.9	632
Kogi	79.6	72.3	172	30.9	11.2	23.2	385	43.3	383
Kwara	75.4	65.5	179	31.7	10.4	8.5	353	59.7	345
Nasarawa	58.3	54.2	127	26.4	10.1	9.4	263	71.4	260
Niger	82.1	76.1	318	25.1	7.3	5.5	705	58.8	699
Plateau	64.9	54.0	245	17.4	4.7	5.0	479	59.6	468
North East									
Adamawa	68.4	51.0	259	18.7	3.9	4.5	545	50.3	539
Bauchi	50.4	30.1	431	12.0	2.5	5.3	868	18.6	850
Borno	67.1	44.6	377	13.7	3.5	5.0	820	29.9	792
Gombe	64.3	37.5	208	12.8	7.8	8.2	410	24.6	402
Taraba	81.5	62.4	185	51.5	6.5	8.4	369	52.5	360
Yobe	35.2	29.3	218	18.5	3.2	4.5	476	44.8	471
North West									
Jigawa	46.8	31.0	400	16.7	2.0	1.0	822	41.8	790
Kaduna	67.7	43.7	493	20.3	9.5	11.2	973	48.4	941
Kano	51.6	31.3	918	6.8	0.7	2.0	1,812	89.4	1,726
Katsina	51.8	25.3	592	17.6	2.5	2.4	1,215	92.2	1,164
Kebbi	40.4	29.4	296	34.2	6.8	12.3	587	36.5	571
Sokoto	59.7	39.6	373	5.0	1.3	0.4	726	66.0	707
Zamfara	53.2	40.3	318	5.0	2.3	2.5	635	40.4	599
South East									
Abia	85.3	79.0	165	31.2	18.5	60.9	358	46.8	303
Anambra	77.3	69.9	259	32.3	25.9	39.0	621	75.7	613
Ebonyi	83.5	72.5	162	20.2	10.4	23.0	342	60.8	335
Enugu	70.9	60.8	166	12.1	7.7	17.0	362	54.4	354
Imo	89.3	86.5	202	40.2	13.4	66.9	469	49.7	454
South South									
Akwa Ibom	88.0	82.0	208	34.6	36.9	36.1	460	30.4	458
Bayelsa	77.3	74.9	115	17.5	21.8	53.8	257	51.5	251
Cross River	89.3	85.5	222	57.0	35.0	32.3	457	10.8	441
Delta	87.0	85.0	249	23.3	5.4	49.0	527	61.7	522
Edo	86.1	84.4	216	32.6	11.3	40.1	459	47.9	443
Rivers	92.8	92.3	355	35.0	36.0	68.6	751	38.5	727
South West									
Ekiti	79.0	76.2	157	38.3	41.2	33.8	309	73.9	309
Lagos	78.7	77.0	565	51.2	55.9	62.1	1,196	42.4	1,186
Ogun	82.4	76.2	266	31.1	48.5	31.8	568	80.4	562
Ondo	87.3	87.3	214	30.6	44.1	38.6	432	26.7	416
Osun	81.6	77.9	217	84.2	39.9	42.0	408	9.3	407
Oyo	87.3	81.1	392	41.4	47.1	32.7	823	68.7	801
Total	69.6	57.8	10,642	25.8	15.7	21.3	22,100	52.9	21,496

Note: Information on vitamin A and iron supplements and de-worming medication is based on mothers' reports.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and palm nuts
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] De-worming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis
[4] Salt containing at least 15 parts per million (ppm) of iodine

Table A-11.8 Presence of iodised salt in household: States

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content and percentage with no salt; and among households with salt tested, the percent distribution by level of iodine in salt (parts per million or ppm), according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	All households			Among households with salt tested, the percent distribution by iodine content of salt				
State of residence	Percentage with salt tested	Percentage with no salt	Number of households	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)	Total	Number of households
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	96.8	3.2	371	0.4	17.7	81.9	100.0	359
Benue	92.3	7.7	859	8.3	56.8	34.9	100.0	793
Kogi	94.3	5.7	877	5.4	53.5	41.1	100.0	827
Kwara	95.2	4.8	617	0.5	33.9	65.6	100.0	587
Nasarawa	93.5	6.5	389	3.2	20.7	76.1	100.0	364
Niger	95.6	4.4	759	0.9	37.6	61.5	100.0	726
Plateau	95.7	4.3	696	2.3	36.2	61.6	100.0	667
North East								
Adamawa	90.7	9.3	676	4.3	44.2	51.6	100.0	613
Bauchi	96.9	3.1	877	2.8	79.1	18.2	100.0	850
Borno	90.1	9.9	869	7.1	64.5	28.5	100.0	783
Gombe	94.3	5.7	404	7.3	67.5	25.2	100.0	381
Taraba	87.6	12.4	430	8.9	42.5	48.6	100.0	377
Yobe	90.0	10.0	474	1.1	55.8	43.1	100.0	427
North West								
Jigawa	90.3	9.7	862	13.8	43.7	42.5	100.0	778
Kaduna	91.4	8.6	1,152	8.3	46.5	45.2	100.0	1,053
Kano	87.2	12.8	1,882	0.2	10.1	89.7	100.0	1,641
Katsina	93.9	6.1	1,113	0.2	8.0	91.8	100.0	1,044
Kebbi	96.2	3.8	679	2.3	59.9	37.8	100.0	653
Sokoto	96.3	3.7	817	0.5	31.6	67.8	100.0	787
Zamfara	90.4	9.6	675	4.1	57.8	38.1	100.0	610
South East								
Abia	86.7	13.3	781	7.6	41.8	50.6	100.0	677
Anambra	97.6	2.4	1,252	3.2	23.1	73.7	100.0	1,222
Ebonyi	96.2	3.8	528	3.5	33.4	63.1	100.0	508
Enugu	97.9	2.1	849	2.7	48.2	49.1	100.0	831
Imo	97.5	2.5	1,117	5.3	50.7	44.0	100.0	1,089
South South								
Akwa Ibom	97.7	2.3	999	6.8	61.5	31.7	100.0	976
Bayelsa	93.0	7.0	502	8.3	41.0	50.7	100.0	467
Cross River	94.6	5.4	765	1.9	89.9	8.1	100.0	724
Delta	96.8	3.2	1,222	2.3	33.3	64.4	100.0	1,183
Edo	95.2	4.8	760	1.2	54.8	44.0	100.0	724
Rivers	91.2	8.8	1,718	2.1	61.7	36.1	100.0	1,567
South West								
Ekiti	98.3	1.7	700	0.1	24.6	75.3	100.0	688
Lagos	94.4	5.6	2,522	3.3	55.1	41.7	100.0	2,380
Ogun	99.2	0.8	1,276	0.1	17.4	82.5	100.0	1,266
Ondo	95.4	4.6	939	3.9	63.5	32.5	100.0	896
Osun	99.4	0.6	968	0.0	91.9	8.1	100.0	962
Oyo	94.4	5.6	1,694	2.0	31.7	66.3	100.0	1,600
Total	94.2	5.8	34,070	3.4	45.1	51.5	100.0	32,079

Table A-11.9 Nutritional status of women: States

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, the mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage of women with specific BMI levels, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
				Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
State of residence	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
North Central											
FCT-Abuja	1.6	366	24.3	57.0	6.4	4.0	2.3	36.6	25.8	10.8	333
Benue	2.8	953	22.2	78.0	7.9	6.1	1.9	14.0	10.7	3.3	795
Kogi	3.6	780	23.0	68.6	9.1	6.7	2.4	22.3	16.7	5.6	712
Kwara	3.3	546	22.8	64.2	12.2	9.4	2.7	23.7	17.5	6.2	469
Nasarawa	3.1	437	22.8	72.7	6.7	5.0	1.7	20.6	17.0	3.6	386
Niger	1.9	797	23.0	66.9	9.7	7.7	2.0	23.4	16.7	6.6	693
Plateau	3.0	768	22.5	76.8	6.7	5.8	0.9	16.5	13.1	3.4	656
North East											
Adamawa	2.8	747	21.7	73.1	15.3	10.2	5.0	11.6	8.1	3.5	645
Bauchi	5.6	965	20.7	65.5	25.4	18.1	7.3	9.1	7.5	1.5	786
Borno	2.5	886	21.2	61.4	24.3	15.5	8.8	14.3	10.5	3.7	732
Gombe	1.2	426	21.1	69.4	19.7	12.5	7.2	10.9	7.3	3.6	347
Taraba	3.3	583	22.6	67.4	10.7	7.3	3.4	21.9	18.0	3.9	503
Yobe	1.1	523	20.7	64.7	26.2	18.3	8.0	9.1	6.8	2.2	443
North West											
Jigawa	10.1	924	21.1	67.0	21.4	13.2	8.3	11.5	8.3	3.3	772
Kaduna	2.7	1,291	22.8	68.4	9.0	6.3	2.7	22.6	16.1	6.5	1,092
Kano	7.3	1,985	21.2	67.6	18.6	13.9	4.7	13.8	12.2	1.6	1,666
Katsina	1.7	1,243	21.1	71.5	18.4	13.9	4.5	10.1	7.9	2.3	1,029
Kebbi	10.4	708	22.6	59.6	16.6	8.3	8.3	23.8	19.6	4.2	602
Sokoto	2.1	798	20.5	64.6	27.6	18.7	8.9	7.8	5.4	2.4	678
Zamfara	5.5	692	21.6	59.9	25.1	15.4	9.7	14.9	9.9	5.1	555
South East											
Abia	1.4	749	23.1	65.6	8.0	7.7	0.3	26.4	18.7	7.7	671
Anambra	0.6	997	24.7	58.2	3.7	3.2	0.5	38.1	24.7	13.5	871
Ebonyi	4.0	578	21.5	73.7	14.9	11.8	3.1	11.4	7.7	3.7	513
Enugu	2.7	740	24.0	62.7	3.6	2.6	1.0	33.7	26.9	6.8	667
Imo	2.4	896	23.5	62.6	6.7	5.3	1.5	30.7	22.4	8.3	807
South South											
Akwa Ibom	3.1	912	23.2	66.0	7.3	5.8	1.5	26.7	19.6	7.1	834
Bayelsa	1.8	457	23.4	68.7	5.0	3.8	1.2	26.3	19.6	6.7	407
Cross River	1.5	718	23.3	69.0	7.1	6.2	0.9	23.9	16.3	7.6	670
Delta	0.5	1,039	22.9	67.8	9.2	7.4	1.9	23.0	16.0	7.0	919
Edo	3.2	732	23.6	63.9	6.7	4.6	2.1	29.4	23.7	5.7	653
Rivers	1.2	1,455	23.6	62.3	8.3	6.4	1.9	29.4	18.7	10.7	1,296
South West											
Ekiti	2.2	546	22.9	67.5	9.0	6.9	2.1	23.4	17.5	6.0	488
Lagos	1.1	2,411	24.6	55.0	6.3	4.0	2.2	38.7	26.3	12.4	2,178
Ogun	1.8	862	22.8	62.1	14.8	9.9	4.9	23.1	14.4	8.6	777
Ondo	1.2	773	22.7	67.2	10.7	8.5	2.2	22.1	16.3	5.8	676
Osun	2.8	909	22.0	73.1	10.9	8.3	2.6	16.1	13.8	2.3	839
Oyo	1.3	1,177	22.9	63.9	11.8	8.4	3.5	24.3	17.8	6.5	1,039
Total	3.0	32,367	22.6	65.7	12.2	8.7	3.5	22.1	16.1	6.0	28,200

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table A-11.10 Foods consumed by mothers in the day and night preceding the interview: States

Among mothers age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with them, the percentage who consumed specific types of foods in the day and night preceding the interview, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Liquids		Solid or semi-solid foods									
State of residence	Milk	Tea/ coffee	Foods made from grains	Foods made from roots/ tubers	Foods made from legumes	Meat/ fish/ shellfish/ poultry/ eggs	Cheese/ yogurt	Vitamin A-rich fruits/ vege-tables[1]	Other fruits/ vege-tables	Foods made with oil/ fat/ butter	Sugary foods	Number of mothers
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	35.7	40.2	86.0	38.6	29.6	90.2	7.3	69.3	43.6	65.2	5.3	119
Benue	5.9	5.1	71.8	75.2	21.3	89.0	3.6	81.7	37.6	46.2	17.9	390
Kogi	21.6	34.1	56.9	62.6	36.6	85.0	7.7	59.0	32.5	32.1	10.2	222
Kwara	46.2	35.6	84.4	51.8	60.1	85.2	49.4	87.2	61.2	62.0	44.1	221
Nasarawa	11.1	15.7	93.8	44.0	16.5	73.5	6.8	53.7	20.8	5.5	5.3	156
Niger	36.0	26.7	88.4	56.3	71.6	87.3	53.5	80.4	46.9	62.7	38.9	403
Plateau	46.1	35.7	64.3	60.6	51.2	73.1	34.3	73.6	54.6	36.1	15.3	312
North East												
Adamawa	21.5	17.6	87.6	31.0	36.4	65.2	18.8	65.2	27.8	21.9	18.6	332
Bauchi	14.6	12.4	90.2	26.0	33.3	36.2	25.0	47.0	11.5	18.3	5.0	573
Borno	41.7	41.1	85.2	33.8	65.9	58.6	25.8	72.1	21.7	20.4	14.0	471
Gombe	30.9	24.7	86.9	37.9	38.1	49.2	21.8	83.2	27.0	30.6	3.1	266
Taraba	7.6	19.1	94.6	46.2	26.9	70.0	8.0	67.1	23.2	44.5	3.7	240
Yobe	21.1	20.4	88.3	15.9	38.1	35.1	18.2	31.6	8.0	20.0	12.5	293
North West												
Jigawa	19.2	18.6	84.1	16.0	20.9	36.8	11.9	46.5	17.1	17.1	13.7	500
Kaduna	27.5	28.7	87.0	43.5	34.3	50.0	11.3	65.8	46.6	28.0	4.8	601
Kano	13.3	17.8	82.4	24.9	49.5	39.0	20.8	60.5	25.3	5.6	4.7	1,141
Katsina	10.7	4.2	73.5	18.5	43.3	35.4	17.6	56.9	13.1	21.5	3.7	745
Kebbi	19.4	10.3	74.9	15.5	13.5	46.7	11.8	50.2	19.0	8.1	8.1	347
Sokoto	29.5	5.1	90.3	18.0	39.8	48.4	27.5	69.7	16.0	51.9	8.8	474
Zamfara	72.3	41.3	96.8	65.9	75.1	70.2	84.3	82.2	48.6	66.6	12.9	399
South East												
Abia	30.1	41.8	77.5	53.9	26.3	91.1	9.5	67.6	48.8	24.9	27.2	224
Anambra	36.4	36.1	80.8	69.0	20.2	75.6	16.3	67.5	40.7	40.5	12.1	347
Ebonyi	8.8	12.6	61.9	54.3	21.0	83.1	3.2	67.8	35.0	2.1	3.9	199
Enugu	14.7	10.4	65.1	56.0	34.7	70.5	30.5	71.7	47.7	53.7	25.0	203
Imo	40.8	56.8	80.6	59.1	28.3	93.0	5.7	82.1	37.8	13.7	13.7	255
South South												
Akwa Ibom	32.5	31.6	77.9	80.1	24.5	92.4	5.1	81.3	35.4	45.6	19.4	269
Bayelsa	16.0	17.1	66.9	26.3	12.1	90.7	3.2	50.2	33.1	18.5	14.9	156
Cross River	26.3	32.0	75.5	82.6	35.4	86.1	8.5	73.4	46.6	33.0	16.7	279
Delta	27.0	45.8	61.7	47.9	30.0	97.0	22.3	58.3	50.5	21.4	12.4	331
Edo	27.9	31.7	75.3	68.1	38.1	95.9	14.8	70.2	33.8	67.6	25.3	270
Rivers	31.4	37.9	77.8	63.7	25.9	97.0	10.8	81.1	51.1	31.0	35.2	452
South West												
Ekiti	25.2	33.0	81.4	57.3	63.5	90.3	25.5	75.1	58.5	64.4	41.1	193
Lagos	46.3	48.7	69.8	22.2	38.8	91.4	7.2	51.0	37.0	54.2	17.3	730
Ogun	30.9	41.7	74.3	23.2	55.7	91.1	7.1	72.5	20.7	35.5	19.0	341
Ondo	15.2	33.5	90.5	61.2	53.1	94.4	7.2	70.0	40.2	51.1	11.3	271
Osun	34.6	40.7	88.5	56.3	93.3	83.7	13.5	85.2	66.7	64.4	8.7	270
Oyo	22.9	45.5	89.7	28.1	65.0	94.4	21.5	93.3	32.3	64.3	15.8	483
Total	26.7	27.4	80.6	41.3	41.3	68.6	19.3	66.8	33.2	34.3	14.1	13,477

Note: Foods consumed in the past 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night)
[1] Includes pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and palm nuts

Table A-11.11 Micronutrient intake among mothers: States

Among women age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with them, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child, the percentage who during the pregnancy for the last child had night blindness, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup for specific numbers of days, and the percentage who took de-worming medication; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage with adequately iodised salt in the household, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among women with a child under three years living with her			Women with a child born in the past five years										Women with a child born in the past five years in households that were tested for iodised salt	
					Percentage who had night blindness during pregnancy for last birth		Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for last birth								
State of residence	Percentage consumed vitamin A-rich foods[1]	Percentage consumed iron-rich foods[2]	Number of women	Percentage who received vitamin A dose post-partum[3]	Reported	Adjusted[4]	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Percentage of women who took de-worming medication during pregnancy for last birth[5]	Number of women	Percentage with adequately iodised salt in the household[6]	Number of women
North Central															
FCT-Abuja	90.9	90.2	119	34.2	0.2	0.0	13.9	17.3	12.4	48.9	7.4	4.2	169	80.7	168
Benue	95.0	89.0	390	18.5	6.9	0.4	41.3	44.0	1.3	0.8	12.5	13.2	526	36.3	516
Kogi	91.1	85.0	222	39.3	3.6	0.6	51.5	40.4	0.0	0.3	7.8	31.8	324	44.8	322
Kwara	94.9	85.2	221	35.9	2.3	0.5	37.8	16.1	4.3	19.9	21.8	3.6	296	60.5	289
Nasarawa	82.0	73.5	156	22.3	14.1	0.4	43.6	54.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	16.1	224	72.7	221
Niger	93.5	87.3	403	27.8	4.6	0.5	68.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.9	566	58.7	561
Plateau	83.1	73.1	312	15.6	6.0	0.7	44.5	29.6	0.2	2.2	23.4	7.4	421	59.6	411
North East															
Adamawa	83.9	65.2	332	16.1	3.4	2.4	43.7	29.8	6.8	18.3	1.4	4.4	443	49.7	437
Bauchi	62.2	36.2	573	7.8	4.9	1.0	51.5	34.5	3.1	6.8	4.1	8.1	705	18.6	687
Borno	81.6	58.6	471	13.5	13.2	3.6	67.1	27.1	0.9	1.8	3.2	4.6	604	28.7	583
Gombe	88.9	49.2	266	10.0	2.5	0.6	44.1	19.4	5.7	28.9	2.0	8.5	327	26.3	321
Taraba	93.1	70.0	240	22.1	8.2	2.2	43.8	20.8	9.6	18.1	7.8	5.1	309	50.5	301
Yobe	44.4	35.1	293	6.8	11.1	1.0	62.1	24.8	2.7	3.2	7.1	4.1	362	44.1	359
North West															
Jigawa	57.7	36.8	500	4.5	3.3	1.4	78.0	11.4	0.0	0.4	10.1	1.6	667	41.4	639
Kaduna	76.9	50.0	601	26.4	3.0	0.5	41.0	17.0	5.3	19.4	17.4	14.8	780	48.5	755
Kano	72.5	39.0	1,141	10.8	0.7	0.1	49.1	23.9	4.4	6.1	16.5	0.8	1,428	89.3	1,358
Katsina	70.6	35.4	745	3.1	5.5	0.5	82.5	4.3	0.1	0.1	12.9	0.6	942	91.7	908
Kebbi	69.7	46.7	347	4.6	4.6	2.7	84.7	9.6	0.2	0.0	5.5	3.4	442	37.4	430
Sokoto	80.6	48.4	474	0.7	1.2	0.6	86.3	5.1	1.9	2.2	4.5	0.3	599	66.2	585
Zamfara	86.8	70.2	399	3.8	2.6	0.2	88.7	4.4	0.2	0.5	6.2	2.5	514	41.1	486
South East															
Abia	97.6	91.1	224	45.0	4.9	0.8	10.2	23.4	6.8	44.2	15.5	10.9	279	48.9	241
Anambra	84.9	75.6	347	54.8	3.8	0.0	8.7	68.4	1.9	2.6	18.4	7.5	422	75.2	417
Ebonyi	95.5	83.1	199	16.8	3.0	0.7	29.8	47.0	12.9	5.0	5.4	13.3	261	63.8	257
Enugu	85.2	70.5	203	15.0	0.8	0.0	52.3	18.9	0.4	0.0	28.3	8.1	285	53.7	277
Imo	98.7	93.0	255	42.6	8.5	0.0	11.7	16.9	9.1	2.1	60.1	17.5	355	48.0	346

Continued…

Table A-11.11—*Continued*

State of residence	Among women with a child under three years living with her			Women with a child born in the past five years										Women with a child born in the past five years in households that were tested for iodised salt	
	Percentage consumed vitamin A-rich foods[1]	Percentage consumed iron-rich foods[2]	Number of women	Percentage who received vitamin A dose post-partum[3]	Percentage who had night blindness during pregnancy for last birth		Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for last birth					Percentage of women who took de-worming medication during pregnancy for last birth[5]	Number of women	Percentage with adequately iodised salt in the household[6]	Number of women
					Reported	Adjusted[4]	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing				
South South															
Akwa Ibom	96.6	92.4	269	32.9	17.8	1.8	28.7	28.7	2.5	28.6	11.6	25.8	367	31.5	363
Bayelsa	93.2	90.7	156	18.4	8.2	4.2	40.3	26.3	5.5	22.9	5.0	22.6	211	51.6	206
Cross River	88.4	86.1	279	41.2	20.2	6.5	41.4	21.7	1.0	4.1	31.9	18.4	376	10.4	364
Delta	98.5	97.0	331	38.5	1.1	0.6	36.5	29.6	0.0	0.6	33.3	16.3	436	61.2	429
Edo	96.6	95.9	270	49.6	4.6	0.5	16.9	11.0	1.6	19.4	51.1	10.0	355	49.0	340
Rivers	98.3	97.0	452	32.0	6.2	2.1	28.4	5.8	2.7	15.1	47.9	18.3	565	35.5	547
South West															
Ekiti	94.6	90.3	193	42.7	12.2	3.9	17.3	22.7	5.4	18.8	35.8	18.5	250	74.1	250
Lagos	91.7	91.4	730	74.3	2.2	0.2	6.9	1.4	2.8	85.0	4.0	7.5	986	42.1	974
Ogun	97.1	91.1	341	29.7	7.5	0.6	12.3	64.3	4.5	9.2	9.8	21.2	457	78.9	453
Ondo	94.4	94.4	271	42.8	10.0	2.9	18.7	20.1	5.9	36.5	18.8	15.7	359	25.1	348
Osun	91.0	83.7	270	41.4	7.6	1.1	2.5	13.7	18.1	64.9	0.8	16.9	354	8.8	353
Oyo	98.8	94.4	483	34.2	5.0	0.8	16.1	45.3	2.9	10.8	24.9	17.4	669	67.6	649
Total	83.9	68.6	3,477	24.9	5.4	1.1	43.9	23.2	3.3	14.5	15.2	9.6	17,635	52.5	17,151

[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, yellow squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, mango, papaya, and palm nuts
[2] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs
[3] In the first two months after delivery of last birth
[4] Women who reported night blindness but did not report difficulty with vision during the day
[5] De-worming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis.
[6] Salt containing at least 15 ppm of iodine or more

CHAPTER 12 MALARIA

Table A-12.1 Ownership of mosquito nets: States

Percentage of households with at least one and with more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), ever-treated mosquito net, and insecticide- treated net (ITN), and the average number of nets per household, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Any type of mosquito net			Ever-treated mosquito net[1]			Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)[2]			
State of residence	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ever-treated nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ITNs per household	Number of households
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	14.6	5.0	0.2	14.5	4.6	0.2	10.0	2.9	0.1	371
Benue	15.2	8.8	0.3	14.8	8.8	0.3	3.1	1.3	0.1	859
Kogi	15.0	8.3	0.3	14.9	8.2	0.3	4.3	1.0	0.1	877
Kwara	14.5	4.7	0.2	13.4	4.0	0.2	8.3	2.1	0.1	617
Nasarawa	24.9	11.0	0.4	24.4	10.7	0.4	14.4	6.0	0.2	389
Niger	11.4	5.7	0.2	11.2	5.4	0.2	5.2	2.3	0.1	759
Plateau	19.6	4.9	0.3	19.4	4.4	0.3	13.0	3.5	0.2	696
North East										
Adamawa	13.1	5.7	0.2	13.1	5.4	0.2	4.1	1.3	0.1	676
Bauchi	22.6	12.2	0.4	21.6	11.5	0.4	7.4	3.7	0.1	877
Borno	53.4	34.2	1.1	53.0	33.9	1.1	3.4	1.7	0.1	869
Gombe	28.6	12.9	0.5	28.5	12.3	0.5	20.1	8.1	0.3	404
Taraba	20.1	10.2	0.4	20.1	10.1	0.4	8.7	3.8	0.1	430
Yobe	17.5	10.1	0.3	17.0	9.6	0.3	5.3	3.0	0.1	474
North West										
Jigawa	32.0	18.8	0.6	29.9	17.4	0.6	20.5	9.6	0.4	862
Kaduna	19.6	9.1	0.3	18.8	8.4	0.3	9.7	4.4	0.2	1,152
Kano	11.7	5.1	0.2	11.4	4.7	0.2	7.2	2.8	0.1	1,882
Katsina	5.0	1.4	0.1	4.5	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	1,113
Kebbi	20.0	13.2	0.4	18.8	11.9	0.4	5.0	3.3	0.1	679
Sokoto	62.1	33.2	1.1	60.5	30.8	1.0	6.1	1.4	0.1	817
Zamfara	12.4	6.7	0.2	12.0	5.9	0.2	5.1	2.9	0.1	675
South East										
Abia	4.3	1.8	0.1	3.9	1.8	0.1	3.0	1.4	0.0	781
Anambra	15.0	6.4	0.2	14.9	6.3	0.2	12.7	4.8	0.2	1,252
Ebonyi	24.7	8.8	0.4	24.2	8.4	0.4	14.7	4.7	0.2	528
Enugu	9.7	3.4	0.1	9.5	3.3	0.1	5.5	1.7	0.1	849
Imo	15.4	5.1	0.2	13.8	4.3	0.2	12.3	3.8	0.2	1,117
South South										
Akwa Ibom	17.3	6.0	0.2	17.0	5.7	0.2	13.7	4.7	0.2	999
Bayelsa	21.6	9.0	0.3	21.2	8.8	0.3	6.6	2.4	0.1	502
Cross River	26.5	8.7	0.4	26.2	8.5	0.4	15.7	3.9	0.2	765
Delta	12.4	5.2	0.2	12.2	4.9	0.2	5.5	1.4	0.1	1,222
Edo	15.1	7.0	0.3	14.0	5.5	0.2	5.8	1.9	0.1	760
Rivers	16.0	5.8	0.2	15.4	5.5	0.2	12.3	3.4	0.2	1,718
South West										
Ekiti	15.2	3.1	0.2	14.4	2.5	0.2	12.3	2.2	0.2	700
Lagos	14.7	4.9	0.2	13.4	4.2	0.2	9.3	2.2	0.1	2,522
Ogun	9.5	2.4	0.1	9.2	2.0	0.1	5.1	1.3	0.1	1,276
Ondo	17.9	8.6	0.3	17.6	8.2	0.3	5.1	0.9	0.1	939
Osun	4.1	0.8	0.1	3.9	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	968
Oyo	3.9	1.5	0.1	3.6	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	1,694
Total	16.9	7.6	0.3	16.3	7.1	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.1	34,070

[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.2 Use of mosquito nets by children: States

Among children under five years in all households, the percentage who, on the night preceding the interview, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an ever-treated mosquito net, and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among children under five years in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the past night, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among children under five in all households, percentage who, the past night:				Among children under five in households with an ITN[2]	
State of residence	Slept under any net	Slept under an ever-treated net[1]	Slept under an ITN[2]	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN the past night[2]	Number of children
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	8.7	8.7	7.8	236	45.5	40
Benue	14.7	14.0	1.6	782	*	22
Kogi	11.6	11.6	2.6	486	(53.9)	23
Kwara	10.9	9.5	5.2	410	56.2	38
Nasarawa	9.6	9.6	5.6	309	34.6	50
Niger	2.0	1.9	1.0	806	17.2	45
Plateau	11.8	11.7	8.0	578	48.4	96
North East						
Adamawa	5.3	5.3	2.1	639	36.7	37
Bauchi	12.0	11.4	3.8	1,060	49.7	81
Borno	22.0	21.9	1.1	934	(39.6)	25
Gombe	17.0	16.8	11.8	478	42.3	133
Taraba	8.5	8.5	4.1	439	36.4	50
Yobe	6.9	6.7	2.0	567	34.3	33
North West						
Jigawa	20.2	18.8	11.3	944	51.4	207
Kaduna	13.6	13.4	6.0	1,122	56.9	118
Kano	5.9	5.6	3.3	2,085	43.9	158
Katsina	2.7	2.3	1.1	1,407	(48.1)	31
Kebbi	11.6	11.3	3.5	646	51.7	44
Sokoto	32.3	31.9	2.5	853	39.1	55
Zamfara	6.9	6.7	2.8	736	43.0	48
South East						
Abia	3.8	3.8	3.4	435	53.5	28
Anambra	15.9	15.9	12.2	719	57.6	152
Ebonyi	22.7	22.4	12.9	394	57.1	89
Enugu	10.6	10.6	8.1	410	64.2	52
Imo	17.3	15.9	14.2	533	56.1	135
South South						
Akwa Ibom	15.3	15.3	13.5	546	52.4	141
Bayelsa	20.3	19.9	8.1	312	72.6	35
Cross River	27.4	27.3	16.1	529	71.1	120
Delta	10.4	10.3	5.7	638	56.5	64
Edo	12.7	11.2	3.3	527	(46.5)	37
Rivers	15.2	14.6	9.6	847	40.4	201
South West						
Ekiti	14.6	14.0	12.9	352	57.0	80
Lagos	9.9	9.4	6.5	1,402	43.0	211
Ogun	9.3	9.1	5.1	669	(58.1)	58
Ondo	16.6	16.4	4.0	507	(53.8)	38
Osun	4.3	4.3	1.6	489	*	18
Oyo	3.0	2.7	2.1	958	*	34
Total	11.9	11.6	5.5	25,783	49.8	2,825

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.3 Use of mosquito nets by women: States

Among all women age 15-49 in all households, the percentage who slept the past night under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an ever-treated mosquito net, and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among all women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept the past night under an ITN, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among women age 15-49 in all households, percentage who, the past night:				Women age 15-49 in households with an ITN[2]	
State of residence	Slept under any net	Slept under an ever-treated net[1]	Slept under an ITN[2]	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[2] the past night	Number of women
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	5.8	5.7	5.4	373	38.7	52
Benue	11.8	11.6	1.9	981	(49.2)	39
Kogi	10.4	10.4	1.2	800	(29.0)	34
Kwara	9.1	8.0	4.8	558	56.2	48
Nasarawa	10.2	10.1	5.5	463	32.2	79
Niger	3.3	3.2	1.4	835	25.4	46
Plateau	8.9	8.7	6.5	784	45.5	112
North East						
Adamawa	5.2	5.2	1.5	770	29.6	40
Bauchi	15.9	15.3	5.3	1,008	64.6	83
Borno	26.1	25.7	1.5	920	(41.3)	34
Gombe	14.6	14.4	11.2	470	48.5	108
Taraba	6.2	6.2	2.7	593	28.4	57
Yobe	9.2	8.6	3.0	542	48.8	33
North West						
Jigawa	19.7	17.6	10.7	968	49.2	211
Kaduna	12.3	11.8	5.6	1,346	46.7	161
Kano	6.2	5.9	3.9	2,089	46.8	173
Katsina	1.0	0.9	0.4	1,385	*	25
Kebbi	12.1	11.3	2.9	739	51.9	41
Sokoto	34.2	33.5	2.2	830	31.8	57
Zamfara	7.1	6.6	2.8	740	50.6	41
South East						
Abia	2.0	2.0	1.5	783	(44.5)	27
Anambra	7.9	7.7	6.5	1,053	42.8	159
Ebonyi	13.2	13.1	6.6	592	40.2	97
Enugu	4.7	4.7	2.4	787	(38.5)	50
Imo	4.8	4.1	3.8	917	22.5	155
South South						
Akwa Ibom	6.5	6.5	5.7	947	35.5	153
Bayelsa	13.3	13.2	4.5	473	53.5	40
Cross River	19.3	19.0	11.1	742	55.6	148
Delta	6.4	6.4	2.5	1,080	39.2	69
Edo	7.6	6.5	2.2	778	33.8	51
Rivers	8.8	8.3	5.8	1,505	36.9	239
South West						
Ekiti	9.0	8.5	8.0	561	47.3	95
Lagos	5.4	5.1	3.0	2,469	27.1	278
Ogun	6.0	6.0	3.4	879	(56.4)	53
Ondo	14.4	14.0	2.8	799	(46.8)	48
Osun	1.0	1.0	0.3	930	(12.1)	25
Oyo	2.5	2.1	1.5	1,217	(43.4)	43
Total	9.2	8.9	3.9	33,705	40.9	3,202

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.4 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women: States

Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households, the percentage who slept the past night under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an ever-treated mosquito net, and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept the past night under an ITN, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households, percentage who, the past night:				Pregnant women age 15-49 in households with an ITN[2]	
State of residence	Slept under any net	Slept under an ever-treated net[1]	Slept under an ITN[2]	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[2] the past night	Number of women
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	4.9	4.9	4.9	26	*	2
Benue	11.6	11.6	1.6	122	*	5
Kogi	16.7	16.7	1.5	59	*	3
Kwara	10.2	9.1	6.9	66	*	6
Nasarawa	12.7	12.7	4.7	39	*	7
Niger	1.0	1.0	1.0	86	*	3
Plateau	9.0	9.0	6.4	83	*	11
North East						
Adamawa	7.6	7.6	1.9	78	*	5
Bauchi	20.1	18.7	7.8	132	*	18
Borno	26.6	26.6	2.7	126	*	4
Gombe	19.3	19.3	14.7	68	*	15
Taraba	7.8	7.8	3.5	63	*	8
Yobe	14.0	14.0	3.8	60	*	3
North West						
Jigawa	23.8	23.1	14.1	126	*	30
Kaduna	11.6	11.6	3.6	170	*	20
Kano	9.5	9.5	4.4	251	*	17
Katsina	2.4	2.4	0.6	191	*	7
Kebbi	15.6	14.8	1.6	92	*	5
Sokoto	31.7	29.2	3.3	103	*	7
Zamfara	4.1	4.1	2.8	117	*	8
South East						
Abia	3.5	3.5	3.5	56	*	3
Anambra	12.2	12.2	10.6	98	*	27
Ebonyi	18.1	18.1	7.4	56	*	10
Enugu	3.9	3.9	1.9	55	*	3
Imo	11.4	7.7	5.5	77	*	17
South South						
Akwa Ibom	5.7	5.7	3.6	60	*	12
Bayelsa	16.2	16.2	10.0	45	*	6
Cross River	21.4	21.4	14.3	39	*	7
Delta	8.8	8.8	5.2	97	*	6
Edo	12.3	10.9	2.7	64	*	6
Rivers	10.5	10.5	9.2	138	*	29
South West						
Ekiti	4.5	4.5	4.5	50	*	7
Lagos	6.2	6.2	2.1	186	*	25
Ogun	18.2	18.2	10.0	68	*	11
Ondo	17.8	17.8	1.3	74	*	3
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	*	2
Oyo	8.7	7.2	4.3	117	*	8
Total	11.8	11.5	4.8	3,397	44.4	367

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An ever-treated net is a pre-treated net or a non-pre-treated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pre-treated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.5 Prophylactic use of anti-malarial drugs and use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) by women during pregnancy: States

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who during their pregnancy received anti-malarial drugs for prevention, percentage who received SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine (any and two or more doses), and percentage who received Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) (any and two or more doses), by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

		SP/Fansidar/Amalar/ Maloxine		Intermittent Preventive Treatment[1]		
State of residence	Percentage who received any anti-malarial drug	Percentage who received any SP/Fansidar/ Amalar/ Maloxine	Percentage who received 2+ doses	Percentage who received any SP/ Fansidar/Amalar/ Maloxine during an ANC visit	Percentage who received 2+ doses, at least one during an ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	29.3	17.9	7.2	16.4	6.7	92
Benue	15.8	6.0	4.3	1.9	1.9	332
Kogi	32.8	24.3	23.3	21.1	20.1	170
Kwara	19.0	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.4	157
Nasarawa	35.9	21.4	14.0	18.8	12.5	126
Niger	19.9	15.3	12.2	11.2	8.7	345
Plateau	12.1	4.6	3.1	2.8	1.9	255
North East						
Adamawa	10.8	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.6	277
Bauchi	8.7	3.4	3.0	1.5	1.3	475
Borno	4.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	388
Gombe	20.7	9.7	5.9	6.2	4.2	215
Taraba	20.4	10.3	6.4	8.1	5.2	203
Yobe	23.1	14.9	10.3	12.0	8.2	235
North West						
Jigawa	15.1	13.8	10.3	9.1	6.7	399
Kaduna	11.0	5.1	2.5	4.1	2.1	484
Kano	13.8	12.1	7.9	11.2	7.4	952
Katsina	4.0	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.0	586
Kebbi	11.5	4.9	3.7	2.9	2.3	264
Sokoto	3.5	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	399
Zamfara	15.2	6.0	5.5	3.8	3.8	326
South East						
Abia	29.9	15.9	6.8	9.7	5.1	186
Anambra	25.9	12.2	9.6	10.0	8.5	302
Ebonyi	22.9	8.4	3.4	6.9	2.7	162
Enugu	13.7	5.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	184
Imo	41.3	24.0	10.9	18.8	7.1	226
South South						
Akwa Ibom	46.2	32.8	18.9	19.8	12.6	220
Bayelsa	36.7	14.1	8.6	7.4	3.9	142
Cross River	38.9	35.1	14.1	30.4	12.4	222
Delta	15.1	7.4	4.8	4.4	2.4	272
Edo	10.0	4.3	3.0	3.9	2.6	208
Rivers	23.4	15.6	7.8	9.8	4.8	398
South West						
Ekiti	15.6	7.5	5.2	6.6	4.7	158
Lagos	21.1	14.2	6.8	9.4	5.5	604
Ogun	30.0	15.3	6.7	12.0	5.7	286
Ondo	23.8	11.9	7.0	6.0	4.5	202
Osun	20.8	9.3	5.7	6.7	4.6	193
Oyo	30.9	18.7	11.0	13.3	8.1	378
Total	18.4	10.9	6.5	8.0	4.9	11,027

IPT = Intermittent Preventive Treatment. SP/Fansidar is administered to pregnant women during one or more antenatal care visits as preventive treatment against malaria.

Table A-12.6 Prevalence and prompt treatment of fever: States

Percentage of children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and among children with fever, the percentage who received anti-malarial drugs and the percentage who received the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Children under age five		Children under age five with fever		
State of residence	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage who took anti-malarial drugs	Percentage who took anti-malarial drugs same or next day	Number of children
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	5.1	234	(51.6)	(28.0)	12
Benue	16.7	737	44.8	16.0	123
Kogi	4.5	438	*	*	20
Kwara	6.9	394	(47.8)	(25.6)	27
Nasarawa	9.7	293	54.4	35.6	28
Niger	11.4	792	43.9	22.4	90
Plateau	5.5	547	(53.8)	(10.3)	30
North East					
Adamawa	11.9	618	53.1	35.7	74
Bauchi	36.4	1,012	15.1	8.3	369
Borno	22.6	914	14.2	3.9	206
Gombe	13.8	468	16.9	4.1	65
Taraba	20.3	425	41.6	29.9	86
Yobe	13.3	552	26.6	9.9	73
North West					
Jigawa	13.9	923	18.8	9.9	128
Kaduna	10.2	1,083	49.3	17.4	110
Kano	21.3	2,034	20.5	8.9	433
Katsina	19.4	1,371	36.2	22.3	266
Kebbi	8.3	637	70.0	7.1	53
Sokoto	9.7	827	34.8	12.0	80
Zamfara	16.5	719	15.7	8.7	119
South East					
Abia	27.4	418	20.1	13.8	115
Anambra	11.3	708	27.9	11.9	80
Ebonyi	30.5	380	22.1	6.4	116
Enugu	27.0	399	6.0	2.0	108
Imo	26.2	523	30.5	16.7	137
South South					
Akwa Ibom	20.5	523	33.6	20.8	107
Bayelsa	18.1	298	36.1	19.6	54
Cross River	19.8	515	51.4	19.6	102
Delta	15.1	610	57.1	17.4	92
Edo	14.2	514	47.4	28.7	73
Rivers	29.9	850	49.7	21.4	254
South West					
Ekiti	14.9	345	53.6	23.2	52
Lagos	7.4	1,362	57.8	19.3	101
Ogun	7.7	645	(38.6)	(19.0)	49
Ondo	7.6	492	(43.0)	(19.1)	38
Osun	9.0	463	(73.9)	(49.9)	42
Oyo	6.4	914	(51.2)	(11.7)	58
Total	15.9	24,975	33.2	15.2	3,968

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A-12.7 Type and timing of anti-malarial drugs: States

Among children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received specific anti-malarial drugs and percentage who received the drugs the same or next day after developing the fever, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of children who received specific anti-malarial drugs:						Percentage of children who received anti-malarial drugs the same or next day:						Number of children with fever
State of residence	SP/ Fansidar/ Amalar/ Maloxine	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Other anti-malarial	SP/ Fansidar/ Amalar/ Maloxine	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Other anti-malarial	
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	(3.2)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	12
Benue	12.0	26.3	6.5	0.8	0.8	4.0	3.9	7.2	2.5	0.0	0.8	1.7	123
Kogi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Kwara	(5.5)	(36.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Nasarawa	13.5	34.2	13.5	0.0	5.2	5.0	8.3	23.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	5.0	28
Niger	14.6	30.0	3.9	0.0	4.9	2.9	3.9	19.5	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	90
Plateau	(10.5)	(46.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
North East													
Adamawa	3.1	41.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	9.2	3.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.1	74
Bauchi	2.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	369
Borno	0.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	206
Gombe	4.1	5.1	0.8	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	65
Taraba	1.5	30.1	3.1	2.3	5.2	1.5	0.7	21.4	2.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	86
Yobe	2.4	23.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	73
North West													
Jigawa	7.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128
Kaduna	11.2	36.2	2.2	1.1	0.0	5.9	1.1	11.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	110
Kano	0.4	15.1	1.5	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.4	6.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	433
Katsina	4.8	26.2	1.3	0.4	3.9	0.9	3.5	14.0	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.9	266
Kebbi	5.7	55.7	1.4	1.4	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	53
Sokoto	1.1	29.3	2.2	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	80
Zamfara	3.5	11.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	2.1	6.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	119
South East													
Abia	5.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	0.0	5.5	2.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	0.0	4.6	115
Anambra	8.3	11.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.9	4.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	80
Ebonyi	2.7	12.0	1.0	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	116
Enugu	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108
Imo	12.8	11.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	137
South South													
Akwa Ibom	15.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	11.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.6	107
Bayelsa	5.2	22.7	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.1	4.1	13.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	54
Cross River	14.0	21.4	1.9	0.9	7.5	6.6	2.8	9.3	0.0	0.9	4.7	1.9	102
Delta	12.9	34.3	5.3	0.0	3.1	8.9	1.8	11.1	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	92
Edo	10.0	15.0	1.3	11.2	2.5	11.2	6.2	8.8	0.0	7.5	1.2	6.2	73
Rivers	8.5	19.8	3.1	6.9	3.1	10.6	3.1	10.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	3.8	254
South West													
Ekiti	7.3	26.1	5.8	7.2	0.0	7.2	1.4	16.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	52
Lagos	11.5	23.1	5.8	1.9	9.7	5.8	1.9	7.7	3.9	0.0	3.9	1.9	101
Ogun	(5.4)	(19.4)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(2.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(8.2)	49
Ondo	(0.0)	(34.9)	(2.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	38
Osun	(4.9)	(47.4)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(2.4)	(33.1)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(4.7)	42
Oyo	(2.9)	(9.1)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	58
Total	5.9	19.2	2.0	1.6	2.4	4.5	2.5	8.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3,968

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.
ACT = Artemisinin Combination Therapy (Artemether-Lumefantrine (AL) for uncomplicated malaria, and Artesunate+Amodiaquine as an alternate)

CHAPTER 13 HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

Table A-13.1 Knowledge of AIDS: States

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women		Men	
State of residence	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of men
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	88.3	369	95.6	170
Benue	97.8	972	97.3	407
Kogi	88.2	792	96.2	360
Kwara	58.1	553	71.5	235
Nasarawa	71.8	458	93.7	211
Niger	41.4	827	78.5	359
Plateau	81.8	777	99.1	323
North East				
Adamawa	85.7	764	98.6	302
Bauchi	89.1	998	98.2	421
Borno	83.8	912	85.4	332
Gombe	73.2	465	99.6	200
Taraba	92.3	587	97.6	198
Yobe	52.1	537	30.1	192
North West				
Jigawa	96.8	959	96.7	316
Kaduna	97.0	1,333	96.5	700
Kano	94.2	2,070	96.4	853
Katsina	83.9	1,372	96.9	496
Kebbi	76.6	732	72.0	298
Sokoto	78.4	822	66.6	303
Zamfara	69.6	733	89.0	271
South East				
Abia	98.9	775	96.8	311
Anambra	99.5	1,042	99.2	402
Ebonyi	91.6	586	96.1	174
Enugu	93.7	780	87.4	229
Imo	99.0	908	98.7	332
South South				
Akwa Ibom	98.3	938	94.2	413
Bayelsa	90.4	468	99.5	225
Cross River	95.2	735	99.3	291
Delta	89.6	1,071	94.6	429
Edo	85.1	770	95.4	336
Rivers	92.1	1,490	96.0	743
South West				
Ekiti	95.7	556	99.4	261
Lagos	98.0	2,446	99.7	1,200
Ogun	85.2	870	95.5	284
Ondo	84.2	791	93.2	339
Osun	95.3	922	97.3	390
Oyo	93.3	1,205	97.0	502
Total 15-49	88.2	33,385	93.5	13,808
50-59	na	na	91.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	93.2	15,486

na = Not applicable

Table A-13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods: States

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is not HIV negative and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women					Men				
State of residence	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of men
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	80.0	87.0	79.4	85.1	369	88.9	92.8	87.3	85.1	170
Benue	55.6	83.9	53.3	69.8	972	74.3	78.7	64.1	66.6	407
Kogi	51.6	59.2	44.1	51.4	792	84.4	87.4	80.4	84.7	360
Kwara	30.4	33.6	28.4	28.4	553	46.4	49.4	36.3	36.8	235
Nasarawa	52.9	61.2	49.6	59.1	458	84.6	91.3	82.4	81.9	211
Niger	28.1	33.9	26.3	34.7	827	56.1	66.9	53.3	66.1	359
Plateau	52.0	76.7	50.8	68.6	777	89.1	99.1	89.1	97.4	323
North East										
Adamawa	57.3	80.8	55.5	82.3	764	82.1	93.1	80.2	93.1	302
Bauchi	26.4	65.7	24.2	74.8	998	81.7	95.6	80.5	97.7	421
Borno	31.4	47.1	23.7	65.7	912	61.1	78.5	59.2	69.1	332
Gombe	52.5	56.0	43.5	59.4	465	76.7	97.1	76.0	97.0	200
Taraba	50.4	85.2	49.0	88.9	587	91.5	96.2	91.1	93.3	198
Yobe	21.9	36.1	20.2	40.5	537	26.1	11.4	9.9	29.5	192
North West										
Jigawa	34.6	59.1	26.0	50.9	959	37.9	63.0	34.1	81.9	316
Kaduna	75.1	84.7	74.2	81.7	1,333	90.4	93.1	88.8	93.5	700
Kano	52.9	61.2	47.3	76.1	2,070	85.9	94.7	85.2	93.3	853
Katsina	25.7	68.5	24.6	59.3	1,372	58.6	79.8	55.5	85.6	496
Kebbi	56.1	63.9	52.5	60.0	732	27.3	59.1	24.7	60.4	298
Sokoto	38.8	59.4	37.1	56.5	822	45.0	59.2	41.9	53.5	303
Zamfara	29.2	61.3	28.4	67.1	733	47.0	70.6	39.0	63.9	271
South East										
Abia	82.8	94.3	80.7	91.0	775	81.5	87.9	75.5	84.7	311
Anambra	73.0	92.3	70.2	87.5	1,042	84.4	96.4	83.2	84.8	402
Ebonyi	53.5	71.0	45.6	68.4	586	74.1	87.9	70.2	88.0	174
Enugu	40.2	49.9	29.3	51.3	780	72.6	79.4	68.3	77.9	229
Imo	50.7	75.5	44.2	88.1	908	64.0	82.2	60.2	79.9	332
South South										
Akwa Ibom	75.9	88.6	71.7	91.3	938	71.0	87.0	68.6	74.6	413
Bayelsa	71.7	73.3	68.9	69.6	468	90.5	96.4	88.8	82.4	225
Cross River	88.9	93.3	87.7	77.0	735	87.1	95.9	85.4	84.1	291
Delta	48.3	53.0	40.5	55.2	1,071	66.8	84.4	63.0	79.5	429
Edo	63.4	77.0	61.2	73.6	770	87.1	92.2	85.5	88.2	336
Rivers	55.7	66.1	48.9	62.7	1,490	75.5	85.0	72.1	87.3	743
South West										
Ekiti	62.9	64.5	48.8	72.6	556	73.9	70.3	64.7	75.3	261
Lagos	53.7	66.1	43.9	53.7	2,446	65.4	77.5	58.1	61.5	1,200
Ogun	63.1	74.2	57.9	58.5	870	79.5	85.0	72.7	72.4	284
Ondo	52.5	55.4	44.2	39.1	791	70.1	81.2	66.9	65.4	339
Osun	80.0	85.4	75.6	68.8	922	87.1	93.7	85.2	51.7	390
Oyo	52.5	60.0	42.5	45.2	1,205	76.6	85.3	71.2	84.2	502
Total 15-49	53.0	67.9	48.0	65.2	33,385	72.4	83.0	68.6	77.9	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	61.3	78.8	58.3	74.5	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	71.2	82.6	67.5	77.5	15,486

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table A-13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS: Women by state

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about HIV transmission and prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of women who say that:						
State of residence	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS[2]	Number of women
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	82.2	83.1	72.8	83.9	67.2	61.6	369
Benue	58.3	56.0	35.6	71.8	16.8	12.9	972
Kogi	64.2	54.8	60.4	62.6	34.6	24.1	792
Kwara	46.3	33.0	37.7	39.5	24.6	10.6	553
Nasarawa	56.1	50.2	50.3	51.4	33.4	27.5	458
Niger	30.9	27.7	24.2	23.8	16.6	12.4	827
Plateau	67.0	57.6	57.6	68.4	40.0	27.3	777
North East							
Adamawa	60.6	51.4	57.1	68.8	32.6	24.1	764
Bauchi	57.8	27.4	33.3	45.7	12.7	5.0	998
Borno	44.3	53.3	50.1	54.5	25.2	14.6	912
Gombe	54.3	47.7	46.3	51.6	26.2	18.5	465
Taraba	70.6	58.5	44.1	66.6	32.6	16.1	587
Yobe	34.1	32.8	31.5	34.0	22.3	12.4	537
North West							
Jigawa	45.2	44.0	38.9	45.0	21.0	12.3	959
Kaduna	76.3	46.5	44.9	54.1	34.9	33.9	1,333
Kano	58.9	58.5	47.5	65.3	27.2	21.6	2,070
Katsina	65.3	49.6	48.8	52.2	28.4	12.9	1,372
Kebbi	68.1	66.8	61.9	60.2	52.5	39.2	732
Sokoto	39.7	31.5	38.2	37.0	22.5	16.5	822
Zamfara	54.4	32.9	23.1	43.0	16.0	6.0	733
South East							
Abia	81.0	74.5	71.3	84.2	56.3	50.0	775
Anambra	87.1	85.4	74.8	92.4	64.1	48.8	1,042
Ebonyi	58.4	60.4	66.7	72.5	32.7	19.3	586
Enugu	34.3	56.6	49.3	67.4	14.0	8.0	780
Imo	76.1	66.2	55.8	83.0	34.8	21.4	908
South South							
Akwa Ibom	87.3	44.9	27.0	70.5	17.9	15.1	938
Bayelsa	74.1	70.3	61.7	74.9	51.2	41.7	468
Cross River	79.3	60.5	57.0	86.7	38.5	37.0	735
Delta	64.0	76.2	64.9	76.8	49.4	23.9	1,071
Edo	74.1	66.8	53.3	69.7	44.3	39.4	770
Rivers	66.8	44.7	42.2	65.6	25.3	17.1	1,490
South West							
Ekiti	80.4	52.0	50.7	68.4	28.7	18.2	556
Lagos	86.6	78.0	70.0	86.8	56.0	26.9	2,446
Ogun	63.7	55.9	64.9	52.7	36.3	27.2	870
Ondo	66.3	50.3	63.0	65.4	36.8	20.2	791
Osun	88.1	53.3	76.2	57.0	46.0	37.2	922
Oyo	68.0	72.9	73.4	61.0	46.0	24.8	1,205
Total 15-49	65.5	56.0	52.6	63.8	34.6	23.4	33,385

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative and faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention.

Table A-13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS: Men by state

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of men who say that:						
State of residence	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS[2]	Number of men
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	91.3	82.8	84.6	90.0	77.1	75.1	170
Benue	73.9	55.8	49.5	74.4	27.5	20.8	407
Kogi	78.4	61.5	72.6	70.8	47.0	44.5	360
Kwara	55.4	47.8	57.0	56.4	38.3	22.1	235
Nasarawa	81.4	56.2	61.9	78.0	38.2	34.9	211
Niger	52.1	34.9	35.1	37.6	14.5	12.0	359
Plateau	88.9	61.5	69.9	88.7	43.7	40.4	323
North East							
Adamawa	75.7	48.1	74.3	76.9	37.4	34.0	302
Bauchi	82.4	43.7	67.5	67.4	32.8	29.0	421
Borno	51.7	43.9	57.3	65.9	25.4	20.9	332
Gombe	88.9	61.7	84.4	79.3	51.7	42.8	200
Taraba	94.0	90.0	82.9	75.6	77.0	73.0	198
Yobe	26.9	22.9	18.1	9.1	13.6	4.3	192
North West							
Jigawa	82.2	47.1	77.4	73.1	34.8	12.7	316
Kaduna	92.0	72.2	88.0	88.6	68.4	66.7	700
Kano	89.0	75.3	75.8	84.4	60.8	57.7	853
Katsina	78.8	56.9	53.9	57.6	34.1	21.2	496
Kebbi	55.1	40.9	46.7	55.6	28.3	13.6	298
Sokoto	39.1	29.5	43.6	38.5	17.8	13.3	303
Zamfara	50.3	49.9	34.9	44.4	17.8	13.3	271
South East							
Abia	83.0	67.3	74.4	84.7	52.7	43.5	311
Anambra	89.5	75.7	68.5	81.0	55.6	47.6	402
Ebonyi	73.9	61.9	65.9	78.4	43.3	36.2	174
Enugu	74.3	64.1	65.6	62.9	52.9	45.0	229
Imo	77.6	67.3	47.4	82.2	35.6	24.2	332
South South							
Akwa Ibom	82.1	57.9	48.3	75.2	32.8	25.3	413
Bayelsa	91.7	88.8	87.6	75.3	76.2	69.1	225
Cross River	91.2	56.0	56.7	84.8	36.0	34.0	291
Delta	75.1	62.1	64.0	80.7	37.1	26.3	429
Edo	66.7	66.2	66.5	73.5	51.9	49.5	336
Rivers	80.0	59.3	60.8	79.0	42.8	35.6	743
South West							
Ekiti	84.7	72.7	77.2	87.0	56.6	41.9	261
Lagos	92.1	78.8	78.3	88.4	64.4	38.4	1,200
Ogun	87.7	57.3	79.9	63.7	50.0	39.7	284
Ondo	71.1	54.6	70.2	53.0	41.9	32.7	339
Osun	89.8	70.8	86.9	79.2	63.7	57.5	390
Oyo	75.5	49.5	45.8	78.1	23.6	18.5	502
Total 15-49	78.4	61.0	65.5	73.5	44.9	36.3	13,808
50-59	72.7	54.6	59.2	66.7	39.8	29.7	1,678
Total men 15-59	77.8	60.3	64.8	72.8	44.3	35.6	15,486

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative and faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention.

Table A-13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: States

Percentage of women and men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women				Men			
State of residence	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of men
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	63.9	54.5	47.7	369	67.2	43.8	39.8	170
Benue	84.8	41.4	41.1	972	83.3	24.8	23.8	407
Kogi	42.1	13.8	11.7	792	50.7	28.9	23.1	360
Kwara	42.1	26.9	26.6	553	40.9	14.8	14.5	235
Nasarawa	29.7	24.7	24.2	458	71.2	54.6	49.8	211
Niger	23.2	21.4	19.0	827	53.8	40.0	36.5	359
Plateau	54.6	40.2	38.2	777	89.6	53.9	51.1	323
North East								
Adamawa	47.1	41.6	35.7	764	64.8	58.1	54.5	302
Bauchi	46.8	21.5	19.2	998	59.8	65.7	48.1	421
Borno	23.6	17.3	15.6	912	28.3	23.4	18.9	332
Gombe	52.6	44.4	43.1	465	53.1	83.9	48.8	200
Taraba	55.5	42.2	41.0	587	86.4	63.4	61.1	198
Yobe	20.9	16.2	13.3	537	19.8	13.2	12.3	192
North West								
Jigawa	27.7	18.2	15.7	959	43.0	19.3	15.3	316
Kaduna	57.9	37.1	36.3	1,333	78.0	71.1	70.1	700
Kano	34.2	20.5	14.7	2,070	37.1	51.1	32.6	853
Katsina	23.2	15.6	14.4	1,372	51.8	16.2	15.5	496
Kebbi	43.5	30.2	28.0	732	34.6	20.5	18.2	298
Sokoto	16.6	14.6	9.4	822	37.7	28.6	24.1	303
Zamfara	24.0	16.4	15.9	733	33.9	25.0	20.8	271
South East								
Abia	81.8	15.8	14.6	775	77.3	35.2	31.3	311
Anambra	67.5	44.7	40.2	1,042	78.3	37.1	34.7	402
Ebonyi	74.2	22.5	22.1	586	74.4	37.0	34.6	174
Enugu	49.8	15.8	14.7	780	66.6	66.1	63.5	229
Imo	78.1	28.5	27.4	908	42.0	23.9	19.3	332
South South								
Akwa Ibom	87.2	35.1	34.2	938	69.7	24.9	22.8	413
Bayelsa	44.4	38.3	36.6	468	69.6	66.3	48.5	225
Cross River	85.5	64.8	63.8	735	78.0	48.5	44.1	291
Delta	26.5	18.0	12.4	1,071	68.5	37.0	30.1	429
Edo	54.5	37.1	36.3	770	57.5	25.2	20.7	336
Rivers	57.2	30.9	28.3	1,490	64.4	33.1	27.5	743
South West								
Ekiti	45.1	21.2	19.2	556	63.8	23.5	20.7	261
Lagos	72.3	48.2	45.2	2,446	60.0	46.3	36.5	1,200
Ogun	63.3	14.7	14.7	870	56.2	20.8	18.2	284
Ondo	63.7	16.6	15.8	791	70.4	15.0	14.1	339
Osun	70.6	10.5	8.3	922	40.5	23.8	20.6	390
Oyo	66.3	23.0	22.0	1,205	63.1	39.2	32.6	502
Total 15-49	52.1	28.2	25.9	33,385	59.1	38.7	32.7	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	53.9	31.4	27.4	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	58.5	37.9	32.1	15,486

na = Not applicable

Table A-13.5.1 Accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV or AIDS: Women by state

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV or AIDS, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women who: Are willing to care for a family member with HIV in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher with HIV who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	96.3	50.1	84.2	59.4	34.2	326
Benue	87.7	18.4	48.7	54.7	8.8	950
Kogi	77.8	33.2	61.6	75.9	16.9	698
Kwara	39.1	41.8	48.6	57.7	20.8	321
Nasarawa	66.3	38.0	64.2	68.6	16.5	329
Niger	56.8	55.5	68.8	52.1	4.4	342
Plateau	95.6	50.6	57.4	52.9	26.7	635
North East						
Adamawa	79.2	26.9	49.1	83.3	20.1	654
Bauchi	61.0	23.6	33.5	55.6	8.3	889
Borno	44.0	17.0	40.2	63.1	8.8	764
Gombe	72.2	39.5	59.7	79.1	21.9	340
Taraba	81.0	27.4	61.5	57.3	12.8	542
Yobe	63.6	36.3	54.2	70.3	15.9	280
North West						
Jigawa	52.9	30.4	35.7	53.5	7.0	929
Kaduna	88.1	59.4	66.5	69.1	38.7	1,293
Kano	33.8	25.1	38.6	54.7	5.6	1,951
Katsina	42.6	34.3	38.6	90.0	13.9	1,151
Kebbi	50.4	36.5	55.8	83.2	13.6	561
Sokoto	44.7	24.7	41.6	34.4	6.2	645
Zamfara	42.0	35.6	36.9	57.2	6.2	510
South East						
Abia	71.2	31.1	43.7	71.5	15.9	767
Anambra	69.4	48.8	63.6	47.7	11.5	1,037
Ebonyi	73.3	27.9	40.0	79.7	12.9	537
Enugu	52.0	48.6	55.6	45.7	8.9	731
Imo	60.5	31.0	36.9	66.7	14.1	899
South South						
Akwa Ibom	63.8	44.3	62.2	48.1	7.4	922
Bayelsa	53.5	30.1	32.2	84.3	12.8	424
Cross River	94.4	57.1	89.8	37.5	18.9	700
Delta	54.4	52.7	53.5	59.4	12.8	959
Edo	71.5	41.8	56.5	13.8	5.4	655
Rivers	54.5	40.8	44.6	48.2	10.3	1,373
South West						
Ekiti	51.3	35.7	40.8	57.6	5.6	532
Lagos	79.2	52.9	59.5	45.2	17.5	2,397
Ogun	34.2	22.1	34.8	85.1	4.7	741
Ondo	58.2	26.8	42.5	65.9	8.5	666
Osun	14.8	23.3	34.2	48.5	1.7	878
Oyo	33.2	20.6	32.2	93.7	8.6	1,125
Total 15-49	60.4	36.5	49.4	60.0	12.8	29,453

Table A-13.5.2 Accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV or AIDS: Men by state

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV or AIDS, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of men who: Are willing to care for a family member with HIV in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher with HIV who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	97.5	80.6	90.2	82.4	69.6	163
Benue	95.4	24.6	46.4	76.9	14.3	397
Kogi	71.0	27.1	34.4	91.4	19.8	346
Kwara	69.5	51.6	53.3	84.4	26.3	168
Nasarawa	80.2	44.2	53.3	67.4	17.2	197
Niger	84.0	32.4	40.7	53.6	13.9	282
Plateau	97.6	58.3	64.9	71.6	34.8	320
North East						
Adamawa	77.1	45.7	54.3	51.4	21.5	297
Bauchi	84.4	40.6	43.0	56.6	13.8	413
Borno	87.2	42.2	44.6	28.0	6.5	284
Gombe	80.8	52.5	58.0	68.3	31.7	199
Taraba	85.4	54.6	57.2	93.2	38.6	193
Yobe	54.1	48.4	57.7	73.6	9.0	58
North West						
Jigawa	25.8	35.4	46.7	71.4	6.3	306
Kaduna	57.7	71.1	89.4	77.6	29.9	676
Kano	84.3	76.6	68.1	50.4	24.9	822
Katsina	89.6	27.7	45.1	65.8	14.6	481
Kebbi	86.7	28.1	69.1	48.4	7.7	214
Sokoto	71.9	37.9	44.7	41.7	8.5	201
Zamfara	67.3	26.5	30.9	68.9	13.3	241
South East						
Abia	77.2	54.4	62.8	56.6	18.0	301
Anambra	94.0	47.8	68.3	58.8	22.2	399
Ebonyi	78.9	44.9	51.7	83.3	26.6	167
Enugu	91.6	71.6	80.2	65.9	50.3	200
Imo	60.8	47.8	57.7	61.3	23.9	328
South South						
Akwa Ibom	41.6	34.0	61.2	77.9	15.1	390
Bayelsa	57.0	46.3	56.3	69.0	18.9	223
Cross River	78.9	66.6	67.9	64.8	30.7	289
Delta	69.5	40.4	60.9	74.9	22.6	406
Edo	71.1	42.1	51.8	72.9	17.5	321
Rivers	68.6	54.0	59.3	58.0	24.5	714
South West						
Ekiti	89.6	57.8	64.2	87.1	38.8	259
Lagos	84.3	57.7	63.8	66.1	31.0	1,197
Ogun	57.1	33.2	35.3	82.1	15.1	271
Ondo	66.3	37.1	40.9	50.7	11.2	316
Osun	12.2	41.9	39.4	84.9	3.3	380
Oyo	68.4	42.5	59.5	41.6	17.2	487
Total 15-49	73.6	48.4	57.5	65.6	22.0	12,905
50-59	73.1	43.6	53.8	74.6	21.9	1,527
Total men 15-59	73.5	47.9	57.1	66.5	22.0	14,433

Table A-13.6 Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: States

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who think that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of women who think that a wife is justified in:				Percentage of men who think that a wife is justified in:			
State of residence	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of men
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	94.5	79.8	96.7	369	95.2	91.4	97.3	170
Benue	86.5	61.5	88.8	972	93.1	83.2	96.5	407
Kogi	77.9	73.7	83.3	792	81.6	83.7	88.2	360
Kwara	54.7	45.9	61.5	553	74.5	66.7	77.3	235
Nasarawa	63.3	52.1	65.9	458	97.8	95.2	99.0	211
Niger	85.0	80.5	89.1	827	88.5	71.5	90.5	359
Plateau	89.1	76.5	92.9	777	98.0	86.3	100.0	323
North East								
Adamawa	87.1	63.4	90.3	764	97.1	96.0	99.3	302
Bauchi	77.6	45.2	80.0	998	90.6	87.5	95.6	421
Borno	73.8	77.5	85.4	912	81.6	72.9	85.9	332
Gombe	74.7	67.2	80.4	465	97.8	94.0	98.9	200
Taraba	94.9	81.4	97.2	587	92.2	80.5	93.6	198
Yobe	67.3	23.9	69.1	537	41.7	55.5	57.2	192
North West								
Jigawa	77.1	40.3	79.9	959	80.3	55.3	81.4	316
Kaduna	93.5	90.1	95.0	1,333	90.4	91.4	92.3	700
Kano	73.7	57.6	75.0	2,070	90.1	91.5	93.7	853
Katsina	94.0	73.3	96.0	1,372	77.6	76.5	79.5	496
Kebbi	66.9	64.8	70.5	732	76.3	69.9	79.8	298
Sokoto	95.8	75.6	96.5	822	94.6	93.5	96.6	303
Zamfara	88.1	41.3	89.7	733	59.5	42.6	67.2	271
South East								
Abia	84.5	72.8	91.7	775	92.5	87.5	96.4	311
Anambra	69.4	64.3	80.4	1,042	95.3	93.2	98.5	402
Ebonyi	63.9	32.3	70.5	586	82.1	65.4	90.9	174
Enugu	53.5	51.2	60.9	780	74.7	60.1	85.2	229
Imo	82.9	66.2	87.2	908	90.7	85.7	95.4	332
South South								
Akwa Ibom	93.2	91.8	96.8	938	92.5	88.4	95.3	413
Bayelsa	88.8	88.4	92.0	468	88.6	94.3	94.8	225
Cross River	73.6	72.2	78.1	735	88.8	92.2	95.9	291
Delta	67.9	54.7	74.1	1,071	96.5	80.0	98.1	429
Edo	91.1	86.1	93.6	770	96.8	98.4	99.2	336
Rivers	76.4	73.5	86.9	1,490	86.2	90.3	96.7	743
South West								
Ekiti	72.5	72.8	80.1	556	51.0	54.6	56.0	261
Lagos	89.6	85.2	95.7	2,446	78.9	84.8	96.4	1,200
Ogun	83.8	80.4	87.9	870	92.3	93.1	96.4	284
Ondo	85.3	76.0	89.5	791	92.7	78.2	94.7	339
Osun	85.4	87.5	92.9	922	95.9	98.3	98.6	390
Oyo	85.6	87.1	93.1	1,205	89.3	91.1	93.7	502
Total 15-49	81.0	69.5	85.7	33,385	86.6	83.5	91.9	13,808
50-59	na	na	na	na	87.0	77.0	90.6	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	86.6	82.8	91.7	15,486

na = Not applicable

Table A-13.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent transmission of HIV: States

Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid HIV, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 18-49		Men age 18-49	
State of residence	Percentage who agree	Number of women	Percentage who agree	Number of men
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	25.8	329	20.7	152
Benue	48.3	844	63.3	333
Kogi	49.5	673	81.3	319
Kwara	26.6	495	38.3	214
Nasarawa	35.0	403	70.2	188
Niger	16.4	757	29.2	321
Plateau	22.7	693	75.0	276
North East				
Adamawa	15.6	679	73.7	268
Bauchi	16.0	876	45.3	366
Borno	18.3	799	44.3	303
Gombe	30.2	419	36.8	180
Taraba	35.5	499	42.6	177
Yobe	19.9	476	11.5	181
North West				
Jigawa	31.0	878	10.2	290
Kaduna	51.6	1,191	51.4	608
Kano	11.6	1,871	20.4	772
Katsina	21.4	1,243	14.4	455
Kebbi	18.2	672	47.0	275
Sokoto	9.1	725	25.6	268
Zamfara	22.4	654	28.7	246
South East				
Abia	63.6	690	70.4	269
Anambra	13.6	910	38.1	360
Ebonyi	50.9	514	60.9	149
Enugu	32.1	668	54.2	208
Imo	26.5	788	37.9	290
South South				
Akwa Ibom	32.7	833	40.1	352
Bayelsa	62.9	384	91.6	190
Cross River	51.7	649	71.9	266
Delta	23.3	952	48.0	374
Edo	28.0	664	68.5	295
Rivers	47.5	1,308	61.6	659
South West				
Ekiti	51.7	465	64.4	228
Lagos	38.1	2,180	55.0	1,106
Ogun	46.5	774	42.8	269
Ondo	35.4	689	46.0	288
Osun	23.3	762	45.3	329
Oyo	55.6	1,081	32.0	452
Total 15-49	32.1	29,489	46.8	12,276
50-59	na	na	35.8	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	45.4	13,954

na = Not applicable

Table A-13.8.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women by state

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among women who had more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and among women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, the mean number of sexual partners during lifetime, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	All women			Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse	
State of residence	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person	Number	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	0.5	11.7	369	0.7	16.7	259	*	2	55.4	43	1.3	289
Benue	6.5	18.8	972	9.2	26.4	690	6.5	64	15.2	183	2.1	788
Kogi	0.6	12.3	792	0.9	19.2	508	*	5	34.3	97	1.4	614
Kwara	0.3	4.4	553	0.4	7.0	349	*	2	(41.0)	24	1.3	463
Nasarawa	1.1	9.2	458	1.4	12.2	344	*	5	10.5	42	1.3	386
Niger	0.6	1.3	827	0.9	1.7	611	*	5	*	11	1.2	702
Plateau	0.1	2.6	777	0.1	3.8	525	*	1	(19.4)	20	1.2	603
North East												
Adamawa	0.4	5.0	764	0.5	6.6	581	*	3	37.3	38	1.2	630
Bauchi	0.5	0.3	998	0.5	0.3	918	*	5	*	3	1.3	943
Borno	0.5	0.6	912	0.6	0.7	794	*	5	*	5	1.4	826
Gombe	0.1	2.4	465	0.1	2.9	381	*	0	*	11	1.2	422
Taraba	1.9	12.5	587	2.5	16.8	438	*	11	7.6	74	2.2	497
Yobe	0.9	0.0	537	1.0	0.0	485	*	5	na	0	1.2	501
North West												
Jigawa	0.5	0.0	959	0.5	0.0	911	*	5	na	0	1.2	924
Kaduna	0.7	3.7	1,333	0.9	4.9	1,010	*	9	(24.3)	50	1.1	1,087
Kano	0.1	0.1	2,070	0.1	0.1	1,792	*	2	*	2	1.2	1,845
Katsina	0.2	0.1	1,372	0.2	0.1	1,272	*	2	*	1	1.2	1,287
Kebbi	0.1	0.0	732	0.1	0.0	646	*	1	na	0	1.1	662
Sokoto	0.4	0.2	822	0.5	0.2	753	*	3	50.0	2	1.2	768
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	733	0.0	0.0	671	na	0	na	0	1.2	673
South East												
Abia	0.4	18.6	775	0.6	27.6	522	*	3	32.2	144	2.0	604
Anambra	2.0	12.6	1,042	3.2	19.8	663	*	21	45.5	131	1.6	782
Ebonyi	0.5	9.8	586	1.0	18.2	315	*	3	26.4	57	1.4	441
Enugu	0.7	11.1	780	1.5	22.9	379	*	6	49.5	87	1.8	495
Imo	1.0	12.7	908	1.6	20.3	565	*	9	46.4	115	1.6	688

Continued...

Table A- 13.8.1—*Continued*

State of residence	All women			Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person	Number	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number
South South												
Akwa Ibom	3.5	30.2	938	4.4	38.0	746	(36.9)	33	33.3	283	2.7	812
Bayelsa	2.7	28.4	468	3.4	35.2	378	*	13	16.7	133	2.3	410
Cross River	1.4	22.7	735	2.0	31.2	535	*	11	43.5	167	1.7	615
Delta	1.2	21.8	1,071	1.5	28.5	821	*	12	38.2	233	2.0	911
Edo	0.9	14.4	770	1.3	20.3	545	*	7	29.4	111	1.7	604
Rivers	3.1	29.1	1,490	4.1	37.9	1,142	*	46	25.3	433	2.7	1,229
South West												
Ekiti	1.2	15.8	556	1.7	22.1	396	*	7	22.3	88	2.0	467
Lagos	1.1	15.6	2,446	1.5	21.1	1,806	*	27	50.3	381	2.0	1,957
Ogun	0.7	9.9	870	1.0	13.9	621	*	6	19.8	86	1.7	726
Ondo	0.1	15.4	791	0.2	20.8	587	*	1	32.3	122	1.7	651
Osun	0.2	11.1	922	0.3	17.2	593	*	2	48.2	102	1.3	675
Oyo	0.4	5.4	1,205	0.6	7.2	895	*	5	(24.9)	65	1.4	997
Total 15-49	1.0	10.0	33,385	1.4	13.1	25,448	22.9	346	33.4	3,345	1.6	27,974

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

Table A-13.8.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men by state

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual iintercourse in the past 12 months; among men who had more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and among men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, the mean number of sexual partners during lifetime, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	All men			Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months		Men who ever had sexual intercourse	
State of residence	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person	Number	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number
North Central												
FCT-Abuja	1.6	14.8	170	2.7	24.9	101	*	3	42.4	25	2.7	114
Benue	28.6	42.9	407	39.8	59.8	293	21.1	117	32.4	175	6.8	210
Kogi	12.5	36.9	360	17.6	51.7	257	22.0	45	38.8	133	3.0	281
Kwara	0.9	13.5	235	1.4	20.6	154	*	2	(57.0)	32	3.2	181
Nasarawa	7.8	30.5	211	11.4	44.3	145	(6.3)	16	40.4	64	4.6	154
Niger	17.1	5.6	359	28.4	9.3	216	*	61	*	20	2.6	231
Plateau	3.1	13.5	323	5.6	24.2	180	*	10	45.7	44	3.3	244
North East												
Adamawa	6.2	18.8	302	9.8	29.7	191	(23.1)	19	41.8	57	3.6	220
Bauchi	4.9	1.1	421	7.3	1.7	281	*	21	*	5	1.9	289
Borno	3.5	7.0	332	4.7	9.6	243	*	12	(29.0)	23	2.8	257
Gombe	2.8	6.1	200	4.1	9.0	137	*	6	(24.6)	12	2.2	143
Taraba	18.0	24.6	198	24.7	33.8	144	12.9	36	27.7	49	5.3	168
Yobe	0.3	0.3	192	0.4	0.4	131	*	1	*	1	1.4	117
North West												
Jigawa	8.1	0.6	316	11.0	0.8	232	(0.0)	26	*	2	2.1	234
Kaduna	5.3	11.0	700	9.2	19.1	405	(15.7)	37	57.6	77	2.4	416
Kano	0.2	0.4	853	0.4	0.7	445	*	2	*	3	1.7	464
Katsina	13.2	1.4	496	19.0	2.0	344	0.0	65	*	7	1.7	352
Kebbi	0.3	0.3	298	0.4	0.4	174	*	1	*	1	1.3	196
Sokoto	2.5	1.4	303	4.2	2.3	183	*	8	*	4	1.7	192
Zamfara	0.0	1.4	271	0.0	2.0	187	na	0	*	4	1.4	189
South East												
Abia	13.2	36.0	311	18.8	51.3	218	(51.4)	41	71.4	112	5.1	234
Anambra	0.4	22.7	402	0.6	33.1	276	*	2	63.0	91	2.7	309
Ebonyi	3.5	21.6	174	6.0	37.4	100	*	6	46.5	37	3.5	118
Enugu	2.1	20.2	229	3.8	36.3	127	*	5	(55.7)	46	2.7	153
Imo	5.7	23.9	332	10.3	42.7	185	*	19	69.8	79	4.2	199

Continued...

Table 13.8.2—*Continued*

State of residence	All men			Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months		Men who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse[1] in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that person	Number	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number
South South												
Akwa Ibom	13.6	38.4	413	18.3	51.7	307	52.9	56	53.3	159	8.2	304
Bayelsa	22.1	48.5	225	27.8	61.1	178	20.4	50	29.9	109	8.9	187
Cross River	13.5	37.3	291	18.5	51.0	213	(37.6)	39	50.0	109	8.1	229
Delta	23.0	37.7	429	32.0	52.4	309	39.0	99	58.9	162	11.0	322
Edo	15.3	34.4	336	23.4	52.6	220	31.4	52	64.0	116	6.6	226
Rivers	20.6	47.8	743	28.0	64.9	547	40.7	153	48.5	355	7.3	560
South West												
Ekiti	1.7	36.5	261	2.1	47.1	202	*	4	52.8	95	3.4	219
Lagos	14.1	35.9	1,200	18.9	48.1	894	63.9	169	75.4	431	4.8	855
Ogun	18.0	31.5	284	23.6	41.2	217	(24.8)	51	54.3	89	5.8	246
Ondo	14.3	36.2	339	18.8	47.7	258	53.8	48	61.9	123	5.3	260
Osun	4.3	25.4	390	6.3	37.3	266	*	17	69.6	99	2.8	285
Oyo	15.2	30.8	502	19.1	38.6	400	(30.6)	76	50.8	154	5.0	417
Total 15-49	9.9	22.5	13,808	14.7	33.2	9,362	33.1	1,373	54.4	3,104	4.3	9,774
50-59	12.9	5.1	1,678	14.9	5.9	1,462	4.7	217	29.8	86	4.5	1,510
Total men 15-59	10.3	20.6	15,486	14.7	29.5	10,824	29.3	1,590	53.8	3,190	4.3	11,284

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

Table A-13.9 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men by state

Percentage of men age 15-49 who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage who used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	0.0	170	na	0
Benue	1.3	407	*	5
Kogi	1.0	360	*	4
Kwara	0.0	235	na	0
Nasarawa	3.4	211	*	7
Niger	3.3	359	*	12
Plateau	0.7	323	*	2
North East				
Adamawa	1.7	302	*	5
Bauchi	0.7	421	*	3
Borno	0.8	332	*	3
Gombe	0.9	200	*	2
Taraba	1.3	198	*	3
Yobe	0.3	192	*	1
North West				
Jigawa	0.6	316	*	2
Kaduna	0.6	700	*	4
Kano	0.2	853	*	2
Katsina	0.9	496	*	5
Kebbi	0.0	298	na	0
Sokoto	0.3	303	*	1
Zamfara	1.0	271	*	3
South East				
Abia	1.8	311	*	6
Anambra	0.4	402	*	2
Ebonyi	0.3	174	*	1
Enugu	2.7	229	*	6
Imo	2.2	332	*	7
South South				
Akwa Ibom	2.5	413	*	10
Bayelsa	9.3	225	(30.8)	21
Cross River	1.7	291	*	5
Delta	5.4	429	*	23
Edo	1.9	336	*	6
Rivers	4.3	743	*	32
South West				
Ekiti	0.6	261	*	1
Lagos	1.4	1,200	*	17
Ogun	0.5	284	*	1
Ondo	0.3	339	*	1
Osun	0.0	390	na	0
Oyo	0.7	502	*	4
Total 15-49	1.5	13,808	61.6	205
50-59	0.4	1,678	*	7
Total men 15-59	1.4	15,486	61.3	212

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table A-13.10.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women by state

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of women
		Ever tested, and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	80.1	38.1	5.2	56.8	100.0	43.2	15.0	369
Benue	64.1	12.9	2.5	84.6	100.0	15.4	6.6	972
Kogi	34.5	8.5	1.6	89.9	100.0	10.1	3.6	792
Kwara	24.2	4.1	1.9	93.9	100.0	6.1	1.4	553
Nasarawa	22.3	6.9	0.9	92.2	100.0	7.8	3.3	458
Niger	18.6	5.9	0.3	93.8	100.0	6.2	2.6	827
Plateau	73.6	13.2	1.0	85.8	100.0	14.2	7.1	777
North East								
Adamawa	39.9	1.6	0.2	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.9	764
Bauchi	24.4	4.9	1.7	93.4	100.0	6.6	2.1	998
Borno	9.0	2.0	1.1	96.9	100.0	3.1	0.7	912
Gombe	35.9	16.2	1.6	82.2	100.0	17.8	6.4	465
Taraba	52.0	7.0	0.3	92.7	100.0	7.3	4.1	587
Yobe	20.3	1.2	0.5	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.4	537
North West								
Jigawa	12.7	0.8	0.3	98.9	100.0	1.1	0.4	959
Kaduna	70.9	12.3	3.1	84.6	100.0	15.4	5.1	1,333
Kano	14.5	4.7	1.0	94.4	100.0	5.6	3.4	2,070
Katsina	14.6	0.7	0.1	99.2	100.0	0.8	0.6	1,372
Kebbi	7.2	0.5	0.2	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.2	732
Sokoto	22.1	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.2	822
Zamfara	44.8	1.9	0.2	97.9	100.0	2.1	0.6	733
South East								
Abia	69.2	32.6	3.0	64.4	100.0	35.6	16.5	775
Anambra	79.3	42.3	3.4	54.3	100.0	45.7	18.2	1,042
Ebonyi	65.3	11.2	3.4	85.4	100.0	14.6	4.5	586
Enugu	57.6	19.3	2.6	78.2	100.0	21.8	7.1	780
Imo	83.5	43.6	1.6	54.8	100.0	45.2	18.3	908
South South								
Akwa Ibom	82.1	22.8	3.6	73.6	100.0	26.4	11.3	938
Bayelsa	44.0	6.9	0.9	92.2	100.0	7.8	2.4	468
Cross River	69.0	35.6	3.2	61.1	100.0	38.9	18.1	735
Delta	37.6	12.4	2.6	85.1	100.0	14.9	4.7	1,071
Edo	58.9	19.6	2.0	78.4	100.0	21.6	8.7	770
Rivers	51.3	23.2	2.9	73.8	100.0	26.2	11.6	1,490
South West								
Ekiti	44.5	10.4	2.4	87.2	100.0	12.8	4.7	556
Lagos	79.0	36.5	2.9	60.6	100.0	39.4	15.4	2,446
Ogun	66.1	14.3	8.5	77.2	100.0	22.8	3.6	870
Ondo	61.8	10.8	6.4	82.9	100.0	17.1	5.2	791
Osun	64.1	8.3	2.0	89.7	100.0	10.3	3.9	922
Oyo	69.2	12.9	6.2	80.9	100.0	19.1	6.1	1,205
Total 15-49	48.6	14.6	2.3	83.1	100.0	16.9	6.6	33,385

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table A-13.10.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men by state

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test: Ever tested, and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of men
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	90.7	11.8	0.8	87.4	100.0	12.6	3.6	170
Benue	76.5	17.1	3.0	79.9	100.0	20.1	12.4	407
Kogi	73.1	15.1	0.3	84.7	100.0	15.3	7.0	360
Kwara	48.6	4.0	2.2	93.8	100.0	6.2	1.5	235
Nasarawa	55.3	18.9	1.0	80.1	100.0	19.9	12.0	211
Niger	50.4	6.4	1.0	92.6	100.0	7.4	2.6	359
Plateau	73.9	20.8	1.5	77.7	100.0	22.3	9.1	323
North East								
Adamawa	75.0	9.8	0.5	89.8	100.0	10.2	4.0	302
Bauchi	44.6	0.9	1.9	97.2	100.0	2.8	0.0	421
Borno	59.0	1.8	1.1	97.1	100.0	2.9	0.8	332
Gombe	64.7	9.4	0.4	90.2	100.0	9.8	7.9	200
Taraba	65.4	5.7	1.0	93.4	100.0	6.6	2.1	198
Yobe	20.6	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.3	192
North West								
Jigawa	47.7	3.3	0.3	96.4	100.0	3.6	1.3	316
Kaduna	54.4	8.1	1.0	91.0	100.0	9.0	3.1	700
Kano	79.9	8.1	0.8	91.1	100.0	8.9	4.9	853
Katsina	45.4	0.5	0.2	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.0	496
Kebbi	42.9	4.0	0.8	95.2	100.0	4.8	1.8	298
Sokoto	25.5	3.4	0.0	96.6	100.0	3.4	1.4	303
Zamfara	38.7	1.7	1.4	96.9	100.0	3.1	0.7	271
South East								
Abia	77.0	24.9	2.8	72.2	100.0	27.8	12.1	311
Anambra	83.2	32.2	0.4	67.4	100.0	32.6	12.8	402
Ebonyi	73.1	20.4	1.7	77.8	100.0	22.2	9.1	174
Enugu	57.0	14.9	1.0	84.1	100.0	15.9	7.5	229
Imo	71.3	26.5	0.0	73.5	100.0	26.5	12.0	332
South South								
Akwa Ibom	70.4	17.8	0.0	82.2	100.0	17.8	8.5	413
Bayelsa	71.7	6.4	0.2	93.3	100.0	6.7	3.1	225
Cross River	89.2	35.0	2.4	62.6	100.0	37.4	19.7	291
Delta	70.9	18.5	1.2	80.3	100.0	19.7	11.2	429
Edo	83.2	17.2	1.9	80.9	100.0	19.1	8.1	336
Rivers	58.9	22.7	2.0	75.3	100.0	24.7	10.9	743
South West								
Ekiti	63.3	10.9	0.8	88.3	100.0	11.7	4.7	261
Lagos	79.9	28.5	3.0	68.6	100.0	31.4	12.3	1,200
Ogun	55.4	11.2	3.1	85.7	100.0	14.3	1.7	284
Ondo	60.8	6.4	0.6	93.0	100.0	7.0	1.9	339
Osun	87.3	17.3	3.1	79.6	100.0	20.4	4.8	390
Oyo	63.7	13.2	1.7	85.1	100.0	14.9	5.8	502
Total 15-49	65.1	14.0	1.4	84.6	100.0	15.4	6.5	13,808
50-59	58.1	12.6	1.1	86.3	100.0	13.7	5.1	1,678
Total men 15-59	64.3	13.9	1.3	84.8	100.0	15.2	6.4	15,486

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table A-13.11 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV: States

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV counselling during antenatal care for their most recent birth, and percentage who accepted an offer of HIV testing by whether they received their test results, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage who received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who:[2]		Percentage who were counselled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and who received results[2]	Number of women who gave birth in the past two years[3]
		Received results	Did not receive results		
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	59.6	40.9	7.1	39.9	92
Benue	25.6	12.8	3.1	10.4	332
Kogi	28.5	13.7	3.7	12.2	170
Kwara	25.7	4.9	5.3	2.9	157
Nasarawa	7.9	9.0	1.1	5.2	126
Niger	8.3	4.2	0.3	3.4	345
Plateau	30.1	11.9	1.5	10.1	255
North East					
Adamawa	12.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	277
Bauchi	7.7	6.3	2.1	4.9	475
Borno	10.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	388
Gombe	22.7	20.0	1.6	16.7	215
Taraba	21.4	6.1	0.9	5.7	203
Yobe	4.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	235
North West					
Jigawa	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	399
Kaduna	22.1	12.3	3.1	11.2	484
Kano	9.1	5.6	1.6	4.5	952
Katsina	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	586
Kebbi	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	264
Sokoto	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	399
Zamfara	8.2	1.7	0.0	1.4	326
South East					
Abia	50.9	48.7	6.3	38.0	186
Anambra	63.5	58.4	4.2	50.5	302
Ebonyi	21.2	10.8	6.1	8.6	162
Enugu	19.0	19.7	3.5	9.6	184
Imo	64.8	68.0	3.9	53.0	226
South South					
Akwa Ibom	42.7	30.1	3.6	27.4	220
Bayelsa	11.7	5.1	0.4	4.7	142
Cross River	42.8	32.9	3.4	24.8	222
Delta	7.4	12.5	5.4	2.7	272
Edo	50.6	25.7	5.2	24.8	208
Rivers	29.5	23.0	4.9	16.7	398
South West					
Ekiti	44.0	13.2	4.7	12.2	158
Lagos	69.1	61.1	5.2	57.3	604
Ogun	27.0	18.1	11.9	11.8	286
Ondo	35.9	16.5	8.8	14.6	202
Osun	41.8	18.1	3.6	17.6	193
Oyo	31.0	17.3	11.5	14.3	378
Total 15-49	23.5	16.0	3.1	13.3	11,027

[1] In this context, 'counselled' means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, 2) preventing transmission of the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus

[2] Only women who were offered the test are included here; women who were either required or asked for the test are excluded from the numerator of this measure

[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years

Table A-13.12 Male circumcision: States

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported having been circumcised, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage circumcised	Number of men
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	99.3	170
Benue	99.5	407
Kogi	97.2	360
Kwara	94.1	235
Nasarawa	100.0	211
Niger	94.7	359
Plateau	99.1	323
North East		
Adamawa	99.3	302
Bauchi	97.1	421
Borno	98.4	332
Gombe	99.1	200
Taraba	98.6	198
Yobe	98.0	192
North West		
Jigawa	97.6	316
Kaduna	99.2	700
Kano	98.3	853
Katsina	97.6	496
Kebbi	98.5	298
Sokoto	98.3	303
Zamfara	96.2	271
South East		
Abia	96.1	311
Anambra	98.0	402
Ebonyi	98.6	174
Enugu	94.1	229
Imo	99.6	332
South South		
Akwa Ibom	98.2	413
Bayelsa	99.3	225
Cross River	98.6	291
Delta	95.8	429
Edo	97.3	336
Rivers	95.9	743
South West		
Ekiti	98.1	261
Lagos	98.8	1,200
Ogun	97.8	284
Ondo	96.9	339
Osun	99.8	390
Oyo	98.4	502
Total 15-49	97.9	13,808
50-59	98.0	1,678
Total men 15-59	97.9	15,486

Table A-13.13 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms: States

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage who reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of women who reported:					Percentage of men who reported:				
State of residence	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.7	294	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	114
Benue	5.1	9.1	1.5	11.2	825	3.2	3.5	1.0	4.2	313
Kogi	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.0	619	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.6	282
Kwara	1.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	468	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	184
Nasarawa	8.0	13.0	3.8	13.6	387	3.7	6.5	4.3	8.0	166
Niger	1.2	6.9	4.6	8.3	753	1.8	9.4	10.8	15.1	251
Plateau	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.5	612	2.4	6.2	1.2	6.2	250
North East										
Adamawa	0.9	2.1	1.3	2.5	640	0.6	3.9	1.9	4.5	223
Bauchi	1.4	3.7	2.8	5.7	957	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.6	294
Borno	2.8	9.5	5.5	13.1	839	0.7	2.0	1.4	3.1	259
Gombe	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.5	428	2.7	1.3	1.0	3.0	144
Taraba	1.7	8.1	8.2	10.2	500	5.5	5.5	3.8	5.5	169
Yobe	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135
North West										
Jigawa	1.6	1.1	1.5	3.5	935	0.0	2.8	0.4	2.8	241
Kaduna	2.7	4.6	4.1	5.4	1,134	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.9	433
Kano	3.5	5.3	5.8	6.2	1,884	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	486
Katsina	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	1,357	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.9	363
Kebbi	5.3	3.5	2.9	6.4	678	5.1	7.9	1.1	9.4	208
Sokoto	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	780	0.4	4.3	1.7	4.8	198
Zamfara	2.0	6.0	5.5	7.0	697	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.9	201
South East										
Abia	5.8	9.5	6.5	12.8	620	3.9	3.9	0.9	6.1	257
Anambra	4.5	3.8	2.4	4.9	805	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	315
Ebonyi	2.7	7.7	2.7	9.2	451	0.0	1.5	1.0	2.5	124
Enugu	3.5	9.0	4.1	11.6	537	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	165
Imo	2.9	2.8	1.3	4.4	715	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	234
South South										
Akwa Ibom	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	845	2.4	3.1	1.0	4.1	337
Bayelsa	3.5	5.9	2.4	6.8	413	2.8	1.1	0.8	3.4	191
Cross River	1.5	2.9	2.0	4.5	631	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	246
Delta	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	933	2.5	2.9	1.0	4.4	348
Edo	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	624	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	248
Rivers	2.3	4.6	2.7	6.5	1,278	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.9	606
South West										
Ekiti	0.3	2.0	0.9	2.8	473	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	220
Lagos	2.4	5.8	2.2	6.6	1,979	1.3	1.5	0.2	2.4	993
Ogun	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.2	740	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.6	252
Ondo	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	674	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	277
Osun	1.5	2.4	2.2	3.5	680	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	286
Oyo	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	1,013	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	427
Total 15-49	2.1	3.9	2.4	5.1	28,699	1.4	2.1	0.9	2.9	10,438
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1,678
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.7	12,116

na = Not applicable

Table A-13.14 Prevalence of medical injections: States

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the past 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women					Men				
State of residence	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of women	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of women receiving medical injections in the past 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of men	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of men receiving medical injections in the past 12 months
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	12.8	0.5	369	98.2	47	14.9	0.6	170	100.0	25
Benue	35.0	1.9	972	95.7	340	40.1	1.9	407	98.2	164
Kogi	17.9	1.0	792	96.2	141	22.1	1.9	360	100.0	80
Kwara	17.5	0.4	553	93.1	97	12.0	0.3	235	(94.9)	28
Nasarawa	24.6	1.1	458	95.3	113	43.3	2.1	211	98.9	91
Niger	17.1	1.0	827	92.0	141	22.8	1.4	359	93.4	82
Plateau	17.0	0.8	777	96.6	132	33.1	1.4	323	100.0	107
North East										
Adamawa	23.8	0.8	764	97.5	182	46.4	1.9	302	98.5	140
Bauchi	28.8	1.2	998	90.5	287	30.1	1.6	421	97.7	127
Borno	16.4	0.6	912	79.1	149	25.4	0.9	332	99.0	84
Gombe	16.7	0.5	465	97.2	78	29.1	1.1	200	98.5	58
Taraba	22.2	1.0	587	98.6	131	25.5	1.4	198	99.1	50
Yobe	17.7	0.6	537	95.4	95	8.7	0.2	192	(100.0)	17
North West										
Jigawa	10.0	0.3	959	97.0	96	35.9	1.4	316	96.6	114
Kaduna	19.9	1.0	1,333	97.2	266	21.2	0.9	700	100.0	148
Kano	16.2	0.5	2,070	95.0	336	22.5	1.0	853	100.0	192
Katsina	13.8	0.5	1,372	91.4	189	23.1	1.0	496	98.0	114
Kebbi	22.8	0.6	732	98.2	167	18.4	0.7	298	100.0	55
Sokoto	19.2	0.9	822	95.0	158	33.4	1.3	303	99.2	101
Zamfara	15.6	0.6	733	96.2	114	31.3	1.7	271	94.5	85
South East										
Abia	44.5	2.3	775	96.6	345	28.9	1.7	311	100.0	90
Anambra	41.3	2.2	1,042	95.1	430	32.7	2.0	402	98.8	132
Ebonyi	20.8	0.7	586	96.1	122	18.4	0.9	174	94.5	32
Enugu	19.3	1.5	780	96.2	150	31.8	1.5	229	96.7	73
Imo	41.1	1.9	908	98.1	373	36.1	1.6	332	98.6	120
South South										
Akwa Ibom	26.6	1.4	938	93.3	249	20.8	0.9	413	98.7	86
Bayelsa	24.1	1.0	468	93.1	113	32.8	1.5	225	99.3	74
Cross River	35.5	1.4	735	98.6	261	34.9	2.3	291	100.0	102
Delta	24.3	1.2	1,071	95.4	260	34.9	1.8	429	93.7	150
Edo	30.1	1.7	770	93.3	232	25.1	1.4	336	92.5	84
Rivers	32.6	1.7	1,490	98.4	486	28.9	1.8	743	94.8	215
South West										
Ekiti	34.7	1.6	556	96.1	193	23.7	1.0	261	97.6	62
Lagos	37.1	1.5	2,446	97.2	907	30.0	1.6	1,200	94.8	360
Ogun	23.5	1.1	870	98.1	204	28.6	1.5	284	98.4	81
Ondo	22.2	0.9	791	95.9	176	30.6	1.8	339	99.0	104
Osun	37.3	1.3	922	98.5	344	21.5	0.9	390	100.0	84
Oyo	17.1	0.7	1,205	98.3	206	29.5	1.2	502	100.0	148
Total 15-49	24.9	1.1	33,385	95.9	8,311	27.9	1.4	13,808	97.7	3,857
Total men 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	27.9	1.4	15,486	97.8	4,314

Note : Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table A-13.15 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth: States

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
State of residence	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of men
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	60.3	53.0	131	70.6	83.2	48
Benue	13.2	35.3	424	15.4	68.6	184
Kogi	25.7	34.6	334	41.4	78.7	153
Kwara	6.2	36.9	195	22.3	59.9	75
Nasarawa	26.5	12.0	178	37.2	80.4	93
Niger	13.0	11.3	306	10.9	47.1	143
Plateau	24.6	25.0	310	37.5	62.7	124
North East						
Adamawa	21.2	36.1	297	26.3	78.9	126
Bauchi	4.2	4.8	372	28.6	27.2	139
Borno	13.0	16.6	333	13.8	45.3	106
Gombe	15.2	12.4	182	33.9	56.3	68
Taraba	14.6	25.0	229	65.5	62.3	62
Yobe	11.5	10.7	198	2.2	24.7	54
North West						
Jigawa	12.0	1.2	288	10.7	1.1	71
Kaduna	30.1	25.9	531	60.5	81.9	278
Kano	20.7	6.9	798	53.2	71.7	297
Katsina	10.8	1.8	442	14.0	33.9	141
Kebbi	39.4	5.3	244	6.0	23.1	88
Sokoto	13.2	1.9	322	8.9	12.2	105
Zamfara	5.5	7.8	248	19.0	43.7	80
South East						
Abia	49.5	55.9	300	38.0	82.9	129
Anambra	48.3	50.0	396	45.9	85.8	129
Ebonyi	17.6	51.1	223	29.7	60.6	78
Enugu	8.4	52.7	351	37.6	47.7	99
Imo	17.4	50.4	355	22.9	54.6	136
South South						
Akwa Ibom	16.7	64.8	349	21.5	81.1	161
Bayelsa	45.2	56.5	231	72.5	89.6	97
Cross River	40.9	39.9	289	33.6	86.4	109
Delta	22.8	37.8	441	24.2	77.4	162
Edo	36.9	50.1	295	45.0	89.3	145
Rivers	14.8	58.4	618	29.1	76.2	260
South West						
Ekiti	19.4	49.5	209	33.4	76.8	87
Lagos	23.6	80.2	820	31.6	91.3	343
Ogun	25.7	59.7	283	34.5	86.6	78
Ondo	16.2	48.9	304	29.2	78.6	135
Osun	34.0	56.1	393	51.4	79.1	154
Oyo	23.7	65.7	408	10.8	75.9	171
Total	22.2	36.6	12,626	32.6	68.0	4,910

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative, uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.3.1 and 13.3.2.

[2] Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

Table A-13.16 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth: States

Percentage of young women and of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
State of residence	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	4.9	131	u	u	2.7	48	u	u
Benue	11.6	424	53.8	297	9.8	184	41.1	110
Kogi	13.0	334	37.4	215	3.0	153	34.7	112
Kwara	12.9	195	35.5	137	5.8	75	26.9	54
Nasarawa	14.6	178	41.3	124	11.5	93	40.9	71
Niger	19.9	306	53.2	236	8.2	143	25.0	105
Plateau	3.2	310	27.1	226	12.3	124	30.9	77
North East								
Adamawa	14.4	297	46.6	212	2.9	126	32.0	92
Bauchi	40.7	372	77.9	251	2.1	139	16.3	84
Borno	40.6	333	73.1	221	3.5	106	18.4	77
Gombe	20.2	182	72.6	136	0.6	68	12.9	48
Taraba	16.9	229	61.9	141	10.1	62	36.3	41
Yobe	26.7	198	72.4	138	0.0	54	6.3	43
North West								
Jigawa	25.6	288	80.8	207	4.0	71	12.7	45
Kaduna	16.2	531	52.0	389	1.6	278	12.3	185
Kano	29.0	798	69.7	599	0.0	297	2.2	216
Katsina	35.7	442	83.7	313	0.8	141	5.8	100
Kebbi	17.7	244	68.3	184	0.0	88	2.3	65
Sokoto	45.9	322	80.2	225	0.8	105	3.6	71
Zamfara	30.4	248	80.7	169	0.0	80	6.8	54
South East								
Abia	6.3	300	27.9	215	9.5	129	41.0	87
Anambra	5.2	396	31.0	264	3.6	129	16.0	87
Ebonyi	6.1	223	28.3	151	5.6	78	22.7	54
Enugu	4.0	351	20.3	239	4.9	99	18.4	78
Imo	3.2	355	21.9	236	10.7	136	22.1	94
South South								
Akwa Ibom	21.7	349	57.0	243	5.4	161	40.1	100
Bayelsa	20.2	231	77.7	146	4.9	97	55.9	63
Cross River	8.9	289	49.2	203	14.5	109	38.9	84
Delta	9.3	441	45.4	323	10.1	162	41.3	107
Edo	4.9	295	27.5	189	5.0	145	28.7	104
Rivers	10.4	618	44.1	436	8.7	260	36.4	176
South West								
Ekiti	12.9	209	40.5	118	10.0	87	37.3	54
Lagos	3.1	820	23.1	555	4.8	343	21.8	248
Ogun	6.2	283	32.9	186	13.3	78	55.1	63
Ondo	9.8	304	45.4	203	11.6	135	47.7	83
Osun	3.5	393	27.8	233	5.5	154	16.1	93
Oyo	7.3	408	36.1	283	8.0	171	40.4	121
Total	15.7	12,626	49.3	8,731	5.7	4,910	25.6	3,378

u = Unknown (not available)

Table A-13.17 Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth: States

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
State of residence	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	23.2	60	*	7
Benue	5.5	279	8.6	95
Kogi	10.9	173	12.4	88
Kwara	9.8	116	(31.8)	29
Nasarawa	4.8	112	13.3	54
Niger	4.5	235	21.5	47
Plateau	10.0	154	15.6	59
North East				
Adamawa	8.5	177	15.0	57
Bauchi	1.2	332	(2.7)	35
Borno	3.0	267	19.0	46
Gombe	3.3	148	(11.9)	16
Taraba	2.3	145	6.6	36
Yobe	0.3	162	(0.0)	15
North West				
Jigawa	2.1	265	*	16
Kaduna	10.3	342	11.2	61
Kano	0.8	622	*	21
Katsina	2.4	427	(0.0)	32
Kebbi	0.8	193	*	12
Sokoto	1.2	283	*	12
Zamfara	0.4	213	*	19
South East				
Abia	22.7	158	32.8	78
Anambra	17.2	196	(39.8)	52
Ebonyi	13.7	98	28.8	32
Enugu	26.3	143	(27.8)	44
Imo	26.0	181	(51.6)	54
South South				
Akwa Ibom	21.1	265	18.7	84
Bayelsa	9.5	176	9.0	65
Cross River	28.3	188	29.1	68
Delta	10.1	307	29.1	90
Edo	12.4	153	31.5	66
Rivers	16.3	419	18.0	147
South West				
Ekiti	15.9	132	22.1	49
Lagos	31.5	396	39.6	160
Ogun	16.2	158	(19.9)	51
Ondo	19.2	190	36.3	75
Osun	24.3	160	36.4	57
Oyo	7.7	232	18.1	103
Total	10.5	8,259	22.2	2,031

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A-13.18 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth: States

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
				Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months					Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
State of residence	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married women	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married men	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	69.3	22.4	103	54.3	23	86.9	10.6	48	*	5
Benue	66.7	26.5	218	23.2	58	55.5	38.3	161	30.0	62
Kogi	66.4	30.6	242	34.1	74	45.9	50.3	142	38.0	71
Kwara	74.7	19.5	105	(45.0)	20	65.8	25.7	67	*	17
Nasarawa	60.3	32.1	110	12.5	35	48.8	39.5	82	33.3	32
Niger	85.1	7.4	83	*	6	79.6	12.9	121	*	16
Plateau	80.7	13.7	191	(14.9)	26	58.4	23.9	112	(43.1)	27
North East										
Adamawa	80.4	15.6	149	(38.7)	23	57.9	29.9	118	34.7	35
Bauchi	95.4	4.6	42	*	2	96.4	0.9	108	*	1
Borno	97.2	1.4	68	*	1	73.1	21.5	81	*	17
Gombe	76.2	17.7	44	*	8	83.0	13.4	63	*	8
Taraba	58.4	35.5	145	7.8	52	45.4	37.4	58	(19.7)	22
Yobe	100.0	0.0	36	na	0	97.2	0.0	40	na	0
North West										
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	23	na	0	90.9	3.1	61	*	2
Kaduna	82.8	15.6	228	(23.4)	36	88.2	10.4	246	*	26
Kano	99.1	0.9	178	*	2	97.7	1.2	281	*	3
Katsina	92.9	0.0	16	na	0	95.9	1.0	114	*	1
Kebbi	98.5	0.0	52	na	0	99.0	1.0	77	*	1
Sokoto	97.8	0.0	39	na	0	95.6	0.9	98	*	1
Zamfara	97.4	0.0	32	na	0	92.7	1.4	66	*	1
South East										
Abia	58.2	30.6	244	29.6	75	40.7	44.2	125	74.2	55
Anambra	65.1	25.4	307	(39.4)	78	60.5	28.5	128	*	36
Ebonyi	70.2	18.6	179	34.9	33	62.5	24.2	73	(41.4)	18
Enugu	70.7	19.2	293	55.2	56	58.1	21.6	95	*	21
Imo	61.7	25.6	283	(44.6)	73	61.1	23.5	134	*	32
South South										
Akwa Ibom	32.1	61.1	260	32.9	159	49.3	43.4	155	48.2	67
Bayelsa	33.7	61.6	163	16.6	100	37.3	55.9	86	26.7	48
Cross River	42.8	45.8	235	50.5	108	37.6	48.6	108	54.8	52
Delta	43.8	50.9	306	42.4	156	48.6	44.1	148	54.4	65
Edo	60.6	34.1	235	30.5	80	56.6	35.0	140	51.9	49
Rivers	40.6	55.0	490	28.2	270	45.5	42.4	249	35.8	106
South West										
Ekiti	45.1	47.4	170	18.6	81	44.0	52.6	85	43.6	45
Lagos	60.8	35.3	698	58.0	246	53.9	39.5	339	68.2	134
Ogun	63.1	28.7	198	(23.3)	57	37.2	50.5	73	(65.6)	37
Ondo	47.6	41.3	239	34.7	99	46.3	49.9	130	67.0	65
Osun	75.8	22.9	306	50.1	70	65.2	25.9	150	(73.5)	39
Oyo	76.7	18.7	230	(25.0)	43	44.8	47.4	153	(47.4)	72
Total	62.9	31.0	6,940	35.5	2,148	63.7	28.6	4,516	50.1	1,289

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table A-13.19.1 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: Women by state

Among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse, and among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
State of residence	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse[1]	Number of women
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	47.0	51	54.1	24
Benue	31.3	248	19.9	78
Kogi	48.8	150	34.5	73
Kwara	21.2	86	(46.3)	18
Nasarawa	35.2	100	11.1	35
Niger	3.8	186	*	7
Plateau	9.2	134	*	12
North East				
Adamawa	15.5	164	(41.2)	26
Bauchi	0.9	321	*	3
Borno	0.4	263	*	1
Gombe	6.3	131	*	8
Taraba	41.6	127	7.6	53
Yobe	0.0	159	na	0
North West				
Jigawa	0.0	260	na	0
Kaduna	10.9	317	(24.2)	34
Kano	0.3	603	*	2
Katsina	0.0	406	na	0
Kebbi	0.0	187	na	0
Sokoto	0.0	273	na	0
Zamfara	0.0	205	na	0
South East				
Abia	58.2	128	29.6	75
Anambra	50.1	166	41.0	83
Ebonyi	45.0	75	32.5	34
Enugu	54.7	107	56.8	58
Imo	52.7	138	(44.6)	73
South South				
Akwa Ibom	70.0	242	32.2	169
Bayelsa	62.9	166	16.5	104
Cross River	66.5	153	49.6	102
Delta	54.0	288	42.4	156
Edo	57.2	138	30.8	79
Rivers	70.3	392	27.7	275
South West				
Ekiti	59.7	115	21.8	69
Lagos	65.4	361	57.1	236
Ogun	47.6	125	(24.4)	59
Ondo	59.9	158	32.9	95
Osun	49.9	142	50.8	71
Oyo	20.4	202	*	41
Total 15-24	28.8	7,469	35.5	2,154

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.
na = Not applicable.
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

Table A-13.19.2 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: Men by state

Among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse, and among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
State of residence	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse[1]	Number of men
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	*	5	*	5
Benue	89.2	85	27.1	76
Kogi	90.0	81	37.0	73
Kwara	(70.1)	24	*	17
Nasarawa	82.4	44	35.2	36
Niger	28.4	35	*	10
Plateau	71.7	38	(44.6)	27
North East				
Adamawa	81.4	42	(35.4)	34
Bauchi	(3.0)	32	*	1
Borno	(33.5)	42	*	14
Gombe	(55.2)	14	*	8
Taraba	89.0	25	20.9	23
Yobe	(0.0)	13	na	0
North West				
Jigawa	*	12	*	2
Kaduna	48.7	57	*	28
Kano	*	18	*	3
Katsina	*	28	*	1
Kebbi	*	12	*	1
Sokoto	*	8	*	1
Zamfara	*	15	*	2
South East				
Abia	96.2	59	74.7	57
Anambra	96.2	38	*	36
Ebonyi	81.3	23	(43.5)	18
Enugu	84.9	24	*	21
Imo	95.8	33	*	32
South South				
Akwa Ibom	92.6	73	51.3	68
Bayelsa	90.1	59	23.0	53
Cross River	98.2	53	54.8	52
Delta	89.8	79	55.5	71
Edo	88.3	54	54.7	48
Rivers	92.0	117	38.7	108
South West				
Ekiti	96.9	46	43.6	45
Lagos	98.6	138	67.3	136
Ogun	(93.8)	42	(61.2)	40
Ondo	94.5	69	67.1	65
Osun	(91.3)	43	(71.8)	40
Oyo	83.2	91	(45.4)	76
Total 15-24	79.2	1,674	49.4	1,326

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

Table A-13.20 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19: States

Percentage of young women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than them, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse with a man 10+ years older[1]	Number of women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[1]
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	*	6
Benue	(13.5)	32
Kogi	(5.1)	35
Kwara	*	5
Nasarawa	(40.2)	18
Niger	*	3
Plateau	*	5
North East		
Adamawa	*	9
Bauchi	*	1
Borno	*	1
Gombe	*	4
Taraba	(37.8)	23
Yobe	na	0
North West		
Jigawa	na	0
Kaduna	9.0	13
Kano	na	0
Katsina	na	0
Kebbi	na	0
Sokoto	na	0
Zamfara	na	0
South East		
Abia	(9.1)	35
Anambra	*	26
Ebonyi	*	12
Enugu	*	22
Imo	*	15
South South		
Akwa Ibom	11.9	94
Bayelsa	8.4	59
Cross River	(6.2)	47
Delta	(6.4)	71
Edo	(2.7)	34
Rivers	13.3	116
South West		
Ekiti	(0.0)	37
Lagos	(9.6)	82
Ogun	*	19
Ondo	(0.0)	46
Osun	*	23
Oyo	*	12
Total 15-19	10.5	903

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed
na = Not applicable
[1] Sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner

Table A-13.21 Drunkenness during sexual intercourse among youth: States

Among all young women and young men age 15-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while being drunk and percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk or with a partner who was drunk, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
State of residence	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk or with a partner who was drunk	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while drunk or with a partner who was drunk	Number of men
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	0.3	0.3	131	0.0	0.0	48
Benue	0.0	2.3	424	2.8	2.8	184
Kogi	0.3	1.1	334	0.6	0.6	153
Kwara	0.0	0.0	195	0.0	0.0	75
Nasarawa	0.3	1.3	178	2.8	2.8	93
Niger	0.0	0.6	306	0.0	0.0	143
Plateau	0.0	0.5	310	0.6	0.6	124
North East						
Adamawa	0.0	1.3	297	1.7	1.7	126
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	372	0.0	0.0	139
Borno	0.0	0.0	333	0.0	0.0	106
Gombe	0.0	0.8	182	0.0	0.0	68
Taraba	0.4	0.8	229	0.0	0.0	62
Yobe	0.0	0.0	198	0.0	0.0	54
North West						
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	288	0.0	0.0	71
Kaduna	0.0	0.7	531	0.0	0.0	278
Kano	0.0	0.0	798	0.0	0.0	297
Katsina	0.0	0.0	442	0.0	0.0	141
Kebbi	0.0	0.3	244	0.0	0.0	88
Sokoto	0.3	0.3	322	0.0	0.0	105
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	248	0.0	0.0	80
South East						
Abia	0.0	0.7	300	6.9	6.9	129
Anambra	0.0	1.6	396	2.5	2.5	129
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	223	1.5	2.4	78
Enugu	1.6	2.2	351	3.7	3.7	99
Imo	0.0	0.0	355	3.1	3.1	136
South South						
Akwa Ibom	1.0	1.3	349	0.7	1.3	161
Bayelsa	1.0	2.2	231	0.0	0.0	97
Cross River	0.3	2.0	289	1.8	1.8	109
Delta	3.3	6.3	441	0.0	1.0	162
Edo	0.3	0.3	295	3.7	3.7	145
Rivers	2.5	6.0	618	2.2	2.2	260
South West						
Ekiti	0.0	0.4	209	0.0	0.0	87
Lagos	0.0	1.2	820	1.1	1.1	343
Ogun	0.0	0.9	283	1.7	1.7	78
Ondo	0.0	0.0	304	0.0	0.0	135
Osun	0.0	0.5	393	0.6	0.6	154
Oyo	0.0	0.0	408	0.0	0.0	171
Total 15-24	0.4	1.1	12,626	1.1	1.1	4,910

Table A-13.22 Recent HIV tests among youth: States

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
State of residence	Percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results	Number of women	Percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results	Number of men
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	12.0	51	*	5
Benue	6.7	248	11.9	85
Kogi	1.8	150	5.6	81
Kwara	0.9	86	(3.0)	24
Nasarawa	3.9	100	11.5	44
Niger	2.4	186	(8.0)	35
Plateau	8.7	134	4.0	38
North East				
Adamawa	1.4	164	8.5	42
Bauchi	3.2	321	(0.0)	32
Borno	0.3	263	(2.2)	42
Gombe	7.4	131	(0.0)	14
Taraba	5.5	127	0.0	25
Yobe	1.1	159	(0.0)	13
North West				
Jigawa	0.0	260	*	12
Kaduna	4.0	317	2.2	57
Kano	2.5	603	*	18
Katsina	1.4	406	*	28
Kebbi	0.0	187	*	12
Sokoto	0.0	273	*	8
Zamfara	1.3	205	*	15
South East				
Abia	24.6	128	15.1	59
Anambra	27.4	166	*	38
Ebonyi	11.5	75	(8.2)	23
Enugu	12.4	107	*	24
Imo	30.7	138	*	33
South South				
Akwa Ibom	11.0	242	4.7	73
Bayelsa	3.3	166	0.9	59
Cross River	24.2	153	22.2	53
Delta	3.7	288	9.6	79
Edo	8.5	138	8.3	54
Rivers	14.5	392	11.2	117
South West				
Ekiti	4.5	115	4.7	46
Lagos	13.5	361	8.1	138
Ogun	6.4	125	(0.0)	42
Ondo	8.1	158	5.5	69
Osun	7.8	142	(8.7)	43
Oyo	8.8	202	5.8	91
Total 15-24	6.8	7,469	7.1	1,674

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has suppressed.

CHAPTER 14 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

No state tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 15 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

Table A-15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's earnings: Women by state

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Women's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
State of residence	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband/ partner has no earnings	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	65.8	28.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	87.9	3.7	1.3	3.0	100.0	138
Benue	47.3	33.6	18.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.3	4.9	1.2	2.1	100.0	433
Kogi	44.3	52.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	79.0	8.6	0.3	8.9	100.0	283
Kwara	24.3	24.4	51.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	83.1	11.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	331
Nasarawa	35.5	55.0	9.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.1	64.3	29.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	100
Niger	67.6	12.1	12.4	0.0	7.9	100.0	6.2	74.2	6.2	2.9	10.5	100.0	366
Plateau	23.4	61.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	87.2	6.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	102
North East													
Adamawa	67.9	12.3	18.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	5.3	91.1	0.7	1.0	2.0	100.0	227
Bauchi	78.0	3.4	14.7	3.0	0.9	100.0	3.7	91.1	1.3	2.3	1.6	100.0	547
Borno	64.6	6.1	27.8	0.3	1.3	100.0	1.3	86.3	5.3	1.3	5.9	100.0	360
Gombe	72.6	19.9	6.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	2.3	94.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	120
Taraba	63.9	26.7	8.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	2.7	82.4	10.6	1.0	3.4	100.0	209
Yobe	80.1	8.4	10.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.8	91.9	1.7	0.0	5.6	100.0	215
North West													
Jigawa	55.0	2.5	41.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.8	90.3	1.4	0.0	6.4	100.0	457
Kaduna	80.7	12.6	4.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	2.3	89.3	4.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	340
Kano	94.2	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	67.4	0.9	0.1	30.0	100.0	1,178
Katsina	94.1	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.0	94.9	3.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	688
Kebbi	82.2	3.4	5.5	0.2	8.7	100.0	4.8	85.9	0.2	0.2	8.9	100.0	333
Sokoto	95.4	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	97.9	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	454
Zamfara	82.3	8.0	9.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.5	90.8	2.4	0.3	4.9	100.0	291
South East													
Abia	37.2	43.9	17.3	0.4	1.2	100.0	7.9	79.6	5.9	2.7	3.9	100.0	269
Anambra	42.1	20.0	36.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	15.6	77.6	4.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	267
Ebonyi	30.7	25.3	43.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	6.0	83.2	8.4	0.5	1.9	100.0	250
Enugu	13.0	46.9	36.2	1.5	2.3	100.0	14.4	73.5	6.8	1.5	3.8	100.0	145
Imo	7.8	57.5	34.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	60.1	19.7	1.4	13.6	100.0	313
South South													
Akwa Ibom	52.7	38.2	8.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.1	81.5	3.6	0.9	5.0	100.0	381
Bayelsa	58.4	11.2	29.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	10.8	71.4	14.5	1.9	1.5	100.0	149
Cross River	31.1	58.3	8.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	8.4	72.0	16.6	0.8	2.3	100.0	126
Delta	79.5	15.9	3.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	7.2	75.3	9.3	1.4	6.8	100.0	388
Edo	71.8	10.3	17.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.4	79.9	3.2	1.4	12.1	100.0	317
Rivers	40.6	47.1	11.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	9.8	77.8	5.0	1.9	5.6	100.0	318
South West													
Ekiti	61.6	28.5	9.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.0	72.4	8.3	0.6	10.8	100.0	262
Lagos	70.1	18.7	10.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.8	81.3	3.7	2.3	7.8	100.0	1,170
Ogun	73.3	24.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	81.8	9.0	0.5	3.8	100.0	561
Ondo	29.2	56.0	10.2	0.0	4.6	100.0	3.1	60.3	1.3	0.6	34.7	100.0	157
Osun	61.5	34.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	84.8	8.4	0.2	3.9	100.0	516
Oyo	83.0	12.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	89.2	2.2	0.6	4.4	100.0	875
Total	66.4	19.3	13.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	4.4	82.2	5.0	0.9	7.4	100.0	13,637

Table A-15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings: States

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how men's cash earnings are used, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Men							Women						
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
State of residence	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
North Central														
FCT-Abuja	0.0	1.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	68	1.9	26.9	70.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	227
Benue	3.0	32.3	64.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	139	4.8	31.7	63.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	596
Kogi	0.0	12.6	87.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	79	7.9	47.6	43.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	470
Kwara	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	131	3.8	32.6	63.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	417
Nasarawa	1.9	27.8	68.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	27	6.2	54.5	38.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	321
Niger	6.6	11.9	79.3	0.7	1.5	100.0	123	7.4	27.3	64.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	719
Plateau	0.8	75.7	23.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95	0.3	74.7	24.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	521
North East														
Adamawa	0.0	19.2	79.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	56	24.7	23.1	51.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	510
Bauchi	1.2	0.0	97.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	79	2.7	3.4	93.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	909
Borno	0.0	1.2	97.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	70	2.5	11.6	85.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	782
Gombe	8.2	15.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	33	18.6	26.0	54.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	401
Taraba	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	2.2	21.7	75.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	374
Yobe	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	39	0.9	2.1	96.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	479
North West														
Jigawa	0.0	2.2	95.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	173	4.1	2.6	93.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	910
Kaduna	1.0	1.5	97.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	247	2.8	32.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	972
Kano	0.0	3.6	95.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	317	0.6	1.8	97.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,797
Katsina	0.7	3.6	90.0	4.3	1.4	100.0	163	2.1	17.5	79.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	1,330
Kebbi	0.0	31.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44	30.1	4.1	65.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	665
Sokoto	1.2	5.9	92.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	73	1.4	2.4	96.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	757
Zamfara	1.3	1.3	97.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	2.2	18.5	78.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	665
South East														
Abia	2.6	39.5	57.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	126	3.2	52.7	43.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	390
Anambra	3.2	11.9	84.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	191	3.4	36.6	59.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	575
Ebonyi	12.9	52.3	32.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	47	4.6	23.1	72.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	316
Enugu	0.0	17.8	77.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	75	4.3	48.5	45.1	0.6	1.6	100.0	359
Imo	1.3	46.4	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	110	1.6	64.5	33.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	478
South South														
Akwa Ibom	2.1	53.4	44.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	166	9.1	34.7	55.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	485
Bayelsa	2.4	39.6	56.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	87	4.9	21.0	73.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	248
Cross River	0.0	33.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	5.4	49.0	45.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	408
Delta	0.0	54.7	45.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	178	5.3	15.8	78.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	608
Edo	0.0	11.5	87.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	133	3.0	14.2	81.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	448
Rivers	2.4	37.2	59.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	163	3.7	43.1	52.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	730
South West														
Ekiti	0.0	9.6	89.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	98	10.0	38.4	51.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	330
Lagos	1.5	21.4	77.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	514	12.8	28.3	58.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,438
Ogun	0.0	17.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161	5.9	25.5	68.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	602
Ondo	0.9	7.3	91.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	9.0	32.2	58.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	490
Osun	1.6	11.2	86.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	174	3.2	35.7	61.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	538
Oyo	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	272	6.6	13.1	80.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	916
Total 15-49	1.3	18.3	79.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	4,755	5.8	24.1	69.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	23,182
50-59	1.0	17.1	80.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,057	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-59	1.2	18.1	79.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	5,811	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table A-15.5.1 Women's participation in decision-making by state of residence: States

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Specific decisions: Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	49.3	49.5	55.5	54.4	46.3	41.0	229
Benue	52.1	55.2	75.7	69.7	42.3	14.4	626
Kogi	76.7	66.0	85.5	87.0	58.6	6.5	473
Kwara	35.5	34.4	47.7	57.4	29.0	39.8	420
Nasarawa	68.0	64.1	65.2	67.7	59.8	26.5	321
Niger	43.0	39.3	46.2	58.2	32.7	36.5	730
Plateau	62.0	74.0	79.3	72.3	58.2	16.5	521
North East							
Adamawa	42.8	37.1	38.5	49.2	30.0	46.4	566
Bauchi	16.5	12.0	20.4	27.4	6.7	66.0	942
Borno	27.3	18.5	30.0	39.1	10.7	51.3	800
Gombe	44.1	41.0	48.3	57.1	33.3	35.0	403
Taraba	34.4	34.5	36.6	47.7	26.4	46.7	393
Yobe	5.7	2.7	5.0	18.0	1.8	78.9	481
North West							
Jigawa	13.7	15.0	17.3	18.2	10.7	78.6	910
Kaduna	48.1	39.5	40.4	48.7	35.4	42.4	1,023
Kano	6.2	6.3	11.1	4.6	3.0	87.4	1,804
Katsina	23.8	23.8	34.2	59.2	19.6	39.9	1,336
Kebbi	13.3	12.5	12.1	29.1	8.2	64.7	666
Sokoto	4.6	1.6	2.6	24.4	1.1	74.4	759
Zamfara	26.4	25.0	28.7	32.7	19.9	60.9	691
South East							
Abia	51.5	47.8	80.1	69.5	33.7	12.2	397
Anambra	61.0	51.7	65.3	64.8	39.9	25.2	578
Ebonyi	49.3	37.0	57.1	57.6	27.7	29.5	318
Enugu	58.2	59.4	64.3	64.1	53.7	31.7	361
Imo	66.1	62.6	71.7	69.5	58.0	25.5	484
South South							
Akwa Ibom	63.6	44.9	83.7	82.6	28.3	7.4	489
Bayelsa	50.9	45.9	76.5	71.1	38.6	13.6	257
Cross River	67.9	68.4	91.9	90.0	56.3	2.8	409
Delta	78.1	58.6	80.0	91.4	51.9	5.5	618
Edo	67.0	57.2	72.4	73.8	51.2	22.6	459
Rivers	53.2	44.6	76.9	59.1	32.5	17.7	745
South West							
Ekiti	76.2	62.1	72.2	82.3	57.1	13.0	333
Lagos	68.9	58.0	72.9	74.7	53.6	19.9	1,469
Ogun	65.7	54.2	66.5	79.8	48.6	15.8	606
Ondo	74.4	61.2	77.9	80.5	55.7	13.3	496
Osun	65.3	52.3	64.9	74.9	49.1	23.7	541
Oyo	67.7	41.1	74.8	92.0	37.6	5.2	922
Total	43.6	37.6	49.6	54.9	31.4	38.4	23,578

Table A-15.5.2 Men's attitudes towards wives' participation in decision-making: States

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on five specific kinds of decisions, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Specific decision							
State of residence	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have	All five decisions	None of the five decisions	Number of men
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	2.0	35.9	54.9	60.3	46.3	0.5	36.7	81
Benue	32.2	78.1	55.2	70.0	23.6	4.2	3.7	191
Kogi	9.1	38.2	36.4	65.5	46.1	4.2	15.7	149
Kwara	9.0	51.0	55.5	76.9	60.0	7.0	11.2	144
Nasarawa	33.6	39.0	43.3	49.8	45.1	23.8	30.3	104
Niger	34.7	59.8	56.7	85.3	56.2	25.4	10.2	202
Plateau	18.3	45.4	37.1	80.2	76.1	11.5	9.0	170
North East								
Adamawa	4.4	25.6	75.9	71.4	60.6	2.0	4.9	146
Bauchi	0.4	1.1	13.1	59.7	40.1	0.4	27.2	282
Borno	1.2	6.6	20.0	26.5	18.4	0.4	61.7	212
Gombe	19.5	22.6	54.3	56.3	33.4	10.9	24.8	124
Taraba	2.9	3.9	15.3	74.4	20.8	1.3	23.2	110
Yobe	2.1	5.6	33.4	20.0	15.0	0.8	54.2	128
North West								
Jigawa	1.3	3.7	22.5	12.4	33.7	0.8	47.7	227
Kaduna	6.7	71.3	48.2	84.6	23.9	4.9	9.0	342
Kano	1.1	1.1	38.7	77.2	49.5	0.4	15.0	455
Katsina	4.0	18.0	59.3	63.7	37.7	1.7	30.0	350
Kebbi	30.1	30.9	59.9	65.8	39.0	20.2	19.9	205
Sokoto	3.3	3.3	58.9	68.7	65.9	1.9	15.0	183
Zamfara	1.5	5.0	57.0	50.1	16.9	0.5	32.6	189
South East								
Abia	46.1	77.8	60.7	66.7	68.5	22.2	4.2	129
Anambra	17.4	97.5	85.1	96.8	84.4	13.3	0.0	194
Ebonyi	30.0	79.3	62.1	71.0	56.2	12.8	7.8	71
Enugu	29.9	66.2	51.2	73.9	80.1	6.2	10.0	97
Imo	49.4	89.2	47.6	85.8	70.8	29.8	2.7	115
South South								
Akwa Ibom	67.8	92.8	90.1	95.4	93.9	65.1	1.9	168
Bayelsa	26.5	48.6	64.6	81.2	56.4	19.3	7.7	97
Cross River	41.1	79.1	42.7	54.4	46.6	12.4	7.0	127
Delta	20.1	79.4	32.4	63.4	57.3	6.5	4.6	193
Edo	47.2	97.3	66.2	70.9	69.6	40.5	0.7	134
Rivers	32.1	80.5	50.5	58.1	49.0	11.2	11.1	270
South West								
Ekiti	10.8	26.8	46.0	59.3	35.7	5.1	22.3	114
Lagos	16.7	61.7	53.7	87.2	62.8	8.0	5.6	534
Ogun	11.1	55.9	14.9	61.1	21.4	4.0	20.6	163
Ondo	18.9	49.7	28.2	72.7	61.0	8.1	9.2	163
Osun	2.6	70.4	35.7	81.9	24.7	0.5	9.3	180
Oyo	6.7	68.0	51.9	87.3	84.3	3.6	6.0	275
Total 15-49	16.2	45.6	47.4	68.7	49.1	9.1	16.3	7,018
50-59	18.6	47.4	48.0	70.5	46.9	11.4	16.9	1,599
Total 15-59	16.6	46.0	47.5	69.0	48.7	9.5	16.4	8,618

Table A-15.6.1 Attitudes towards wife beating: Women by state

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						
State of residence	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	1.5	10.9	5.3	11.6	2.6	14.3	369
Benue	26.2	47.8	48.7	50.1	42.4	60.6	972
Kogi	16.4	13.1	34.1	39.7	21.8	45.1	792
Kwara	2.5	5.6	11.3	9.7	5.2	16.5	553
Nasarawa	10.4	16.9	30.6	19.2	24.3	39.0	458
Niger	28.7	46.4	66.2	67.1	54.6	70.9	827
Plateau	36.7	40.2	42.1	42.9	39.1	49.2	777
North East							
Adamawa	12.1	13.7	25.0	17.5	37.6	44.1	764
Bauchi	48.6	57.5	56.8	56.5	59.4	71.3	998
Borno	30.9	32.8	39.5	35.6	43.9	58.2	912
Gombe	34.1	31.9	49.7	44.9	39.1	57.1	465
Taraba	27.9	29.8	40.6	45.4	35.6	51.8	587
Yobe	11.8	16.3	21.1	18.3	16.9	24.4	537
North West							
Jigawa	40.5	44.0	50.3	46.2	44.3	59.6	959
Kaduna	23.4	33.0	38.6	36.8	37.2	42.5	1,333
Kano	17.2	28.4	27.8	23.0	32.3	36.6	2,070
Katsina	15.5	51.4	44.0	36.0	57.5	75.6	1,372
Kebbi	6.3	36.2	51.1	42.7	54.0	68.8	732
Sokoto	12.7	42.0	56.3	25.6	38.2	62.6	822
Zamfara	5.5	27.1	32.4	24.0	14.0	44.1	733
South East							
Abia	7.7	22.1	30.1	24.8	7.5	39.3	775
Anambra	2.1	7.0	13.8	15.1	4.7	21.4	1,042
Ebonyi	29.0	56.6	56.8	50.7	29.6	71.4	586
Enugu	33.2	43.2	52.4	45.3	32.8	58.0	780
Imo	4.1	11.2	18.3	13.3	3.8	26.5	908
South South							
Akwa Ibom	6.5	23.1	35.1	28.0	10.9	43.5	938
Bayelsa	5.9	17.0	22.4	26.4	13.3	33.0	468
Cross River	14.0	17.2	40.2	44.7	19.0	52.9	735
Delta	12.3	31.8	34.8	35.1	15.4	42.4	1,071
Edo	9.6	18.3	22.0	27.5	12.0	32.5	770
Rivers	15.9	30.9	28.1	29.0	22.6	43.1	1,490
South West							
Ekiti	11.9	20.7	26.6	32.1	10.9	39.8	556
Lagos	2.4	4.8	2.6	5.8	1.6	8.4	2,446
Ogun	23.5	41.2	32.3	39.6	25.5	53.5	870
Ondo	13.2	21.5	24.6	26.0	10.3	36.7	791
Osun	5.6	9.1	8.6	13.9	4.7	15.8	922
Oyo	4.7	18.6	16.9	20.9	7.9	25.9	1,205
Total	16.2	27.6	32.2	30.5	25.3	43.0	33,385

Table A-15.6.2 Attitudes towards wife beating: Men by state

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						
State of residence	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.3	4.2	170
Benue	13.3	32.4	27.2	30.0	14.6	48.0	407
Kogi	7.5	7.8	12.6	13.3	8.3	18.6	360
Kwara	1.8	5.2	4.6	6.4	0.9	9.2	235
Nasarawa	42.8	48.5	55.0	51.5	42.7	71.2	211
Niger	6.7	19.0	15.3	19.3	13.2	30.9	359
Plateau	17.7	22.9	27.0	29.4	18.0	36.5	323
North East							
Adamawa	17.9	28.3	36.0	29.8	26.0	46.4	302
Bauchi	12.3	21.7	23.4	19.9	20.8	32.0	421
Borno	25.6	47.0	40.9	36.6	49.5	62.3	332
Gombe	9.3	25.3	21.9	20.0	23.1	40.1	200
Taraba	4.8	16.0	8.3	17.1	12.4	29.1	198
Yobe	33.0	34.7	31.9	42.4	44.6	54.6	192
North West							
Jigawa	6.8	9.9	9.7	8.8	11.7	14.3	316
Kaduna	2.4	8.3	9.9	10.5	4.2	15.1	700
Kano	1.1	2.8	4.2	4.0	2.7	5.7	853
Katsina	3.5	7.8	11.3	7.3	10.1	18.4	496
Kebbi	25.8	28.0	78.5	56.1	29.0	80.8	298
Sokoto	25.8	29.5	38.0	32.6	28.9	44.8	303
Zamfara	1.4	8.3	11.4	5.5	13.9	19.7	271
South East							
Abia	8.9	22.7	20.9	18.9	6.8	38.7	311
Anambra	4.7	9.4	7.0	8.6	6.3	12.5	402
Ebonyi	13.1	15.2	30.7	55.7	7.0	64.2	174
Enugu	15.2	31.7	54.7	28.4	12.7	69.2	229
Imo	3.0	14.4	20.6	12.6	3.0	29.6	332
South South							
Akwa Ibom	2.4	9.0	23.4	16.5	4.5	28.8	413
Bayelsa	5.0	10.2	10.5	11.2	8.3	25.2	225
Cross River	10.1	34.5	32.5	39.9	12.5	53.8	291
Delta	11.4	17.4	19.4	27.9	8.2	40.5	429
Edo	0.5	10.6	12.4	28.6	1.9	32.1	336
Rivers	5.1	16.3	13.2	11.4	5.3	25.9	743
South West							
Ekiti	2.0	13.1	8.3	7.5	3.3	15.8	261
Lagos	1.7	12.2	8.4	15.5	4.5	21.4	1,200
Ogun	5.0	21.8	16.1	22.3	6.9	30.0	284
Ondo	1.5	4.1	6.2	6.8	2.7	9.4	339
Osun	24.6	27.0	24.9	28.5	13.0	32.5	390
Oyo	6.9	9.7	13.9	28.3	5.3	31.0	502
Total 15-49	8.6	16.7	18.8	19.7	11.2	30.1	13,808
50-59	6.0	12.6	16.5	15.6	9.1	25.1	1,678
Total 15-59	8.4	16.3	18.6	19.2	11.0	29.6	15,486

Table A-15.7.1 Attitudes towards refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Women by state

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Wife is justified in refusing intercourse with her husband if she: Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of women
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	94.5	49.6	75.5	44.0	3.0	369
Benue	86.5	74.7	82.0	65.2	6.9	972
Kogi	77.9	65.3	72.3	56.2	14.9	792
Kwara	54.7	27.8	52.4	15.6	29.2	553
Nasarawa	63.3	55.3	53.1	44.9	29.3	458
Niger	85.0	70.0	75.0	60.2	8.7	827
Plateau	89.1	55.5	60.2	46.1	5.9	777
North East						
Adamawa	87.1	60.0	50.3	41.8	9.0	764
Bauchi	77.6	72.4	43.9	39.2	14.6	998
Borno	73.8	61.0	53.9	42.7	12.5	912
Gombe	74.7	49.3	35.5	19.7	16.6	465
Taraba	94.9	69.5	84.8	65.0	3.2	587
Yobe	67.3	34.3	19.4	9.5	29.7	537
North West						
Jigawa	77.1	62.9	50.2	38.6	18.6	959
Kaduna	93.5	77.5	58.4	53.5	5.0	1,333
Kano	73.7	50.8	25.4	21.0	23.0	2,070
Katsina	94.0	76.1	78.6	66.2	3.6	1,372
Kebbi	66.9	69.2	42.7	36.4	23.9	732
Sokoto	95.8	61.6	24.1	20.4	3.1	822
Zamfara	88.1	62.3	59.5	47.9	7.0	733
South East						
Abia	84.5	62.6	82.0	54.3	5.6	775
Anambra	69.4	73.3	67.8	48.1	11.7	1,042
Ebonyi	63.9	62.1	63.4	48.6	23.9	586
Enugu	53.5	50.2	54.8	37.6	35.2	780
Imo	82.9	50.7	72.4	39.2	7.9	908
South South						
Akwa Ibom	93.2	57.9	80.7	51.7	3.3	938
Bayelsa	88.8	71.4	86.5	65.2	5.1	468
Cross River	73.6	65.8	68.7	58.5	21.3	735
Delta	67.9	46.2	64.0	31.0	15.1	1,071
Edo	91.1	59.0	73.8	54.8	6.9	770
Rivers	76.4	54.5	63.4	40.7	15.3	1,490
South West						
Ekiti	72.5	66.9	73.8	55.9	15.9	556
Lagos	89.6	64.0	71.6	54.2	5.3	2,446
Ogun	83.8	69.4	85.1	61.7	8.5	870
Ondo	85.3	54.9	83.4	50.0	8.5	791
Osun	85.4	73.5	87.4	68.3	8.0	922
Oyo	85.6	66.4	88.8	60.6	5.7	1,205
Total	81.0	61.8	63.7	46.7	12.1	33,385

Note: Total includes 1 woman with information missing on marital status

Table A-15.7.2 Attitudes towards refusing sexual intercourse with husband: Men by state

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Wife is justified in refusing intercourse with her husband if she: Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of men
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	95.2	55.2	74.8	48.0	1.8	170
Benue	93.1	80.0	86.3	68.6	1.7	407
Kogi	81.6	34.9	78.9	33.2	14.6	360
Kwara	74.5	41.3	78.4	33.7	10.3	235
Nasarawa	97.8	82.2	89.6	74.2	0.5	211
Niger	88.5	75.6	70.6	56.5	3.5	359
Plateau	98.0	59.6	60.4	46.6	0.5	323
North East						
Adamawa	97.1	88.1	80.7	76.0	0.7	302
Bauchi	90.6	92.4	62.6	59.2	1.8	421
Borno	81.6	65.8	55.1	42.8	8.3	332
Gombe	97.8	95.8	81.6	77.7	0.2	200
Taraba	92.2	74.0	79.8	59.1	2.6	198
Yobe	41.7	94.5	92.5	35.9	1.1	192
North West						
Jigawa	80.3	67.9	50.0	32.8	10.4	316
Kaduna	90.4	55.6	80.9	49.8	6.7	700
Kano	90.1	93.9	65.5	57.0	1.3	853
Katsina	77.6	80.7	48.2	29.9	6.8	496
Kebbi	76.3	56.8	59.6	45.5	15.9	298
Sokoto	94.6	90.4	76.2	72.5	2.5	303
Zamfara	59.5	45.8	31.5	16.3	22.5	271
South East						
Abia	92.5	71.8	92.5	66.8	1.8	311
Anambra	95.3	86.6	96.2	83.5	1.1	402
Ebonyi	82.1	67.9	84.7	56.2	4.9	174
Enugu	74.7	76.3	86.3	59.4	3.7	229
Imo	90.7	78.8	76.4	63.3	4.7	332
South South						
Akwa Ibom	92.5	32.5	54.3	22.5	4.3	413
Bayelsa	88.6	83.6	90.7	74.8	2.6	225
Cross River	88.8	83.7	91.5	73.2	1.7	291
Delta	96.5	71.6	92.2	67.4	0.0	429
Edo	96.8	77.7	92.2	73.6	0.8	336
Rivers	86.2	53.6	80.1	47.9	6.4	743
South West						
Ekiti	51.0	66.0	91.6	24.2	4.2	261
Lagos	78.9	39.2	81.7	30.0	7.6	1,200
Ogun	92.3	48.2	90.9	42.3	2.7	284
Ondo	92.7	63.0	83.9	56.9	5.0	339
Osun	95.9	91.8	94.7	87.7	0.7	390
Oyo	89.3	64.9	65.5	44.2	3.8	502
Total 15-49	86.6	67.9	76.2	51.9	4.8	13,808
50-59	87.0	70.1	76.9	52.8	4.1	1,678
Total 15-59	86.6	68.2	76.3	52.0	4.7	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status

Table A-15.7.3 Men's attitudes towards a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse: States

Percentage of men age 15-49 who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when his wife refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	When a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to: Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman	Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of men
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	46.5	12.7	2.1	0.5	0.2	52.6	170
Benue	18.1	19.4	4.5	19.4	1.0	62.0	407
Kogi	16.1	4.5	3.8	10.3	1.3	78.2	360
Kwara	5.0	2.8	1.2	12.8	0.6	83.8	235
Nasarawa	79.8	38.2	19.8	15.3	6.1	16.8	211
Niger	54.6	13.3	5.5	5.5	1.0	43.6	359
Plateau	66.0	15.9	6.4	5.7	1.9	33.0	323
North East							
Adamawa	84.8	20.2	11.7	8.1	3.1	14.3	302
Bauchi	79.4	31.3	17.8	1.8	1.2	18.7	421
Borno	66.1	43.3	34.8	11.2	8.6	30.9	332
Gombe	87.5	29.8	7.5	2.4	0.9	11.5	200
Taraba	50.7	22.1	8.0	10.7	0.9	42.3	198
Yobe	83.5	63.9	50.7	49.5	47.8	15.3	192
North West							
Jigawa	55.9	14.4	3.3	1.7	0.9	43.0	316
Kaduna	69.1	8.2	3.3	2.3	0.5	30.3	700
Kano	80.5	30.1	2.7	1.5	0.6	18.9	853
Katsina	64.9	25.4	11.5	5.9	2.4	30.6	496
Kebbi	59.8	36.6	6.8	3.8	1.8	38.4	298
Sokoto	81.6	24.6	9.3	2.3	0.3	16.7	303
Zamfara	47.0	17.9	6.2	2.1	1.4	51.5	271
South East							
Abia	49.1	8.9	5.7	6.0	1.1	48.0	311
Anambra	51.6	4.7	2.8	1.6	0.8	47.2	402
Ebonyi	69.9	6.8	1.4	5.3	0.0	28.0	174
Enugu	38.9	10.5	7.4	13.3	1.1	46.3	229
Imo	26.9	4.4	1.4	4.0	0.4	69.9	332
South South							
Akwa Ibom	43.2	3.5	4.5	7.2	0.3	54.9	413
Bayelsa	9.3	4.8	4.3	11.9	0.5	79.8	225
Cross River	56.5	13.9	5.4	11.8	0.7	39.4	291
Delta	48.0	6.9	2.3	13.0	0.6	46.5	429
Edo	30.7	2.7	1.9	3.2	0.3	68.2	336
Rivers	24.3	5.1	2.3	17.7	0.0	64.3	743
South West							
Ekiti	7.8	5.0	1.4	6.7	0.6	87.8	261
Lagos	30.0	10.1	0.5	11.8	0.0	63.4	1,200
Ogun	65.0	12.3	1.8	23.4	0.0	25.4	284
Ondo	19.8	12.5	2.9	19.9	0.6	62.7	339
Osun	25.2	21.6	1.0	4.4	0.2	69.7	390
Oyo	19.2	3.3	1.0	5.9	0.0	75.6	502
Total 15-49	47.8	15.5	5.9	8.7	1.6	47.3	13,808
50-59	48.5	14.6	4.6	7.4	1.9	47.7	1,678
Total 15-59	47.9	15.4	5.8	8.6	1.7	47.3	15,486

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on marital status.

CHAPTER 16 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

No state tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 17 ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Table A-17.1 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood: States

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, and the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Information missing on father/ mother			
North Central													
FCT-Abuja	76.4	4.5	2.3	3.7	1.4	8.2	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.1	100.0	11.7	755
Benue	56.8	10.6	7.7	6.6	2.7	11.0	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	15.8	2,422
Kogi	60.2	11.7	4.0	4.7	1.0	15.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	18.5	1,649
Kwara	78.1	3.4	1.0	2.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	14.3	1,229
Nasarawa	67.4	6.0	2.0	11.9	1.2	7.2	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.2	100.0	11.4	1,037
Niger	82.0	1.7	0.8	4.2	0.9	8.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	100.0	10.3	2,387
Plateau	64.3	12.2	3.5	7.3	1.2	8.0	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	11.4	1,800
North East													
Adamawa	71.1	11.7	1.4	5.4	1.0	6.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	9.4	1,820
Bauchi	84.3	1.0	0.9	4.8	1.0	5.7	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	7.9	2,974
Borno	77.1	4.3	1.3	7.0	0.6	7.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	9.7	2,496
Gombe	80.5	3.1	1.2	4.9	1.1	7.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	9.2	1,340
Taraba	68.4	10.3	3.0	5.7	2.3	7.5	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	10.3	1,307
Yobe	80.7	2.6	0.9	7.9	0.3	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	7.7	1,470
North West													
Jigawa	75.7	6.2	1.2	6.8	0.7	8.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	9.5	2,606
Kaduna	76.9	5.3	1.9	6.6	1.3	5.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	8.0	3,477
Kano	76.3	8.0	1.8	5.8	1.0	4.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	7.2	5,534
Katsina	84.9	1.2	0.5	6.9	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.4	100.0	5.8	3,588
Kebbi	86.7	1.8	0.6	4.0	0.5	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	6.3	1,970
Sokoto	77.4	5.2	2.3	4.5	2.5	4.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	8.2	2,194
Zamfara	83.2	3.5	0.8	5.7	0.2	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	6.7	2,005
South East													
Abia	66.2	9.6	6.2	3.0	1.0	10.3	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	14.0	1,271
Anambra	66.3	13.0	4.7	2.6	0.5	9.1	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	13.0	1,949
Ebonyi	57.0	13.7	8.7	3.8	0.5	11.1	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.6	100.0	16.3	1,197
Enugu	61.0	12.9	7.3	3.4	1.5	10.7	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	13.9	1,458
Imo	57.8	12.5	7.0	2.9	1.5	12.8	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	18.3	1,654
South South													
Akwa Ibom	56.8	14.2	5.7	4.9	0.9	13.7	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	17.5	1,765
Bayelsa	45.5	25.2	3.9	6.4	0.7	14.9	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	18.3	894
Cross River	59.2	17.0	2.6	6.1	1.8	10.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	100.0	13.3	1,524
Delta	57.2	19.5	3.5	4.2	1.2	11.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	14.4	1,979
Edo	66.3	11.4	3.7	4.7	0.7	9.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	13.2	1,579
Rivers	55.6	15.0	6.3	5.0	1.7	9.7	1.2	2.5	2.2	0.7	100.0	16.4	2,319
South West													
Ekiti	63.3	12.2	2.7	5.8	0.6	12.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	15.4	1,075
Lagos	70.4	7.7	2.6	5.9	1.1	9.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	12.3	4,014
Ogun	64.7	14.5	2.0	4.6	0.6	10.8	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	13.7	1,850
Ondo	57.9	18.3	3.2	5.5	1.3	10.3	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	13.8	1,730
Osun	65.4	7.0	3.8	4.3	1.1	16.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	18.3	1,701
Oyo	69.3	10.4	2.3	4.2	1.0	11.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	12.7	2,770
Total <15	73.2	8.8	2.5	5.2	1.0	7.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	9.3	66,887
Total <18	70.5	8.7	2.8	5.3	1.1	8.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	11.5	74,788

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household.

Table A-17.2 Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC): States

Percentage of de jure children under age 18 years who are orphans or were made vulnerable due to the illness of at least one adult member of the household (OVC), by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Orphan children	Percentage of children who:				OVC children	
State of residence	Percentage of children with one or both parents dead	Have a very sick parent (sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months)[1]	Live in a household where at least one adult has been very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[2]	Live in a household where at least one adult died in the past 12 months and adult had been very sick for at least 3 months before he/she died[2]	Have a very sick parent or live in a household where an adult has been very sick or died in the past 12 months (vulnerable children)[2]	Percentage of children who are orphans and/or vulnerable	Number of children
North Central							
FCT-Abuja	6.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	7.0	755
Benue	15.0	3.8	6.6	3.4	10.2	22.9	2,422
Kogi	7.4	6.0	7.5	1.3	9.2	15.0	1,649
Kwara	3.0	1.0	2.1	0.1	2.3	5.2	1,229
Nasarawa	6.2	5.1	7.3	1.7	10.1	15.5	1,037
Niger	3.0	2.8	3.4	1.0	4.8	7.4	2,387
Plateau	7.7	0.8	2.4	1.6	4.1	11.1	1,800
North East							
Adamawa	3.9	3.3	4.2	1.0	6.1	9.4	1,820
Bauchi	3.7	3.5	4.2	0.2	4.5	8.1	2,974
Borno	3.8	4.8	10.0	1.3	11.8	14.9	2,496
Gombe	3.2	4.0	5.0	0.9	5.7	8.2	1,340
Taraba	7.9	1.5	4.3	1.1	5.4	12.6	1,307
Yobe	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.2	2.4	4.0	1,470
North West							
Jigawa	2.6	4.0	6.9	1.1	7.9	10.0	2,606
Kaduna	4.9	2.8	3.4	1.9	5.6	9.3	3,477
Kano	4.4	2.8	3.7	0.2	4.2	8.3	5,534
Katsina	2.0	3.0	4.3	0.5	4.8	6.7	3,588
Kebbi	1.6	2.6	2.6	0.9	3.8	5.2	1,970
Sokoto	7.4	5.1	7.0	0.7	7.7	14.4	2,194
Zamfara	1.7	2.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	4.7	2,005
South East							
Abia	10.5	2.9	4.0	1.4	5.7	15.5	1,271
Anambra	8.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	10.5	1,949
Ebonyi	13.8	6.4	8.9	1.7	11.5	24.4	1,197
Enugu	11.4	2.9	2.9	1.4	4.5	15.4	1,458
Imo	13.7	3.3	3.0	1.1	4.6	17.9	1,654
South South							
Akwa Ibom	10.2	2.2	3.0	1.1	4.4	13.7	1,765
Bayelsa	7.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.8	9.1	894
Cross River	7.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	7.8	1,524
Delta	7.6	3.9	5.0	0.8	6.3	13.4	1,979
Edo	7.5	3.6	5.7	0.8	6.6	13.9	1,579
Rivers	14.0	3.9	5.0	1.7	7.3	19.0	2,319
South West							
Ekiti	5.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	3.0	8.2	1,075
Lagos	5.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.1	6.3	4,014
Ogun	5.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	6.3	1,850
Ondo	6.7	1.8	2.5	0.5	3.3	9.4	1,730
Osun	6.5	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.8	8.2	1,701
Oyo	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	5.2	2,770
Total <15	5.2	2.7	3.8	0.8	4.8	9.5	66,887
Total <18	6.2	2.7	3.8	0.9	4.9	10.5	74,788

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household. Very sick means person was too sick to work or do normal activities.

[1] Whether or not parent lives in same household as child

[2] Person age 18-59 years

Table A-17-3.1 School attendance by survivorship of parents: States

For de jure children age 10-14 years of age, the percentage of children attending school by survivorship of parents, and the ratio of the percentage attending, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of children attending school by survivorship of parents				
State of residence	Both parents dead	Number of children	Both parents alive and child living with at least one parent	Number of children	Ratio[1]
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	na	0	92.2	155	na
Benue	90.0	11	92.3	396	1.0
Kogi	100.0	1	97.6	294	1.0
Kwara	na	0	74.3	241	na
Nasarawa	42.0	3	84.1	221	0.5
Niger	48.7	2	52.5	498	0.9
Plateau	83.5	5	88.2	366	0.9
North East					
Adamawa	66.7	2	72.2	375	0.9
Bauchi	na	0	41.6	599	na
Borno	0.0	1	30.5	460	0.0
Gombe	na	0	59.8	274	na
Taraba	100.0	2	74.5	244	1.3
Yobe	0.0	1	36.2	288	0.0
North West					
Jigawa	0.0	2	41.1	511	0.0
Kaduna	100.0	2	78.4	746	1.3
Kano	0.0	3	63.3	1,101	0.0
Katsina	100.0	2	41.9	693	2.4
Kebbi	na	0	31.5	500	na
Sokoto	33.3	3	36.9	381	0.9
Zamfara	na	0	26.9	425	na
South East					
Abia	100.0	6	99.6	225	1.0
Anambra	100.0	12	94.6	307	1.1
Ebonyi	71.4	4	95.7	194	0.7
Enugu	100.0	1	96.0	288	1.0
Imo	100.0	7	95.5	249	1.0
South South					
Akwa Ibom	100.0	11	96.1	298	1.0
Bayelsa	77.8	5	96.7	137	0.8
Cross River	100.0	3	95.4	262	1.0
Delta	80.0	6	95.1	411	0.8
Edo	100.0	5	96.1	287	1.0
Rivers	91.8	22	94.2	316	1.0
South West					
Ekiti	100.0	3	98.1	194	1.0
Lagos	100.0	4	97.1	731	1.0
Ogun	na	0	93.2	320	na
Ondo	na	0	96.1	363	na
Osun	33.3	3	98.7	290	0.3
Oyo	100.0	2	81.7	518	1.2
Total	83.9	134	71.7	14,158	1.2

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household.
na = Not applicable
[1] Ratio of the percentage of children attending school with both parents dead to the percentage of children attending school with both parents living and child is living with a parent

Table A-17.3.2 School attendance by OVC status: States

For de jure children age 10-14 years, the percentage of children attending school by OVC status, and the ratio of the percentages attending school for OVC and non-OVC, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	OVC: Percentage attending school (OVC)	OVC: Number of OVC children	Non-OVC: Percentage attending school (not OVC)	Non-OVC: Number of non-OVC children	Ratio[1]
North Central					
FCT-Abuja	90.2	26	91.5	183	0.99
Benue	87.4	188	92.5	420	0.94
Kogi	98.8	75	97.2	345	1.02
Kwara	(87.3)	23	75.0	286	(1.16)
Nasarawa	75.2	50	82.8	222	0.91
Niger	71.6	47	50.7	524	1.41
Plateau	90.4	70	88.0	399	1.03
North East					
Adamawa	68.0	56	72.3	380	0.94
Bauchi	54.0	49	40.3	626	1.34
Borno	26.2	102	30.4	426	0.86
Gombe	73.3	37	57.7	287	1.27
Taraba	72.1	51	75.0	258	0.96
Yobe	(40.3)	18	35.7	303	(1.13)
North West					
Jigawa	42.0	69	39.3	518	1.07
Kaduna	84.9	102	77.7	764	1.09
Kano	67.1	156	62.7	1,122	1.07
Katsina	49.1	60	41.3	679	1.19
Kebbi	(32.4)	28	31.9	516	(1.02)
Sokoto	30.9	81	36.2	367	0.85
Zamfara	(35.7)	33	27.2	438	(1.31)
South East					
Abia	95.0	60	99.6	267	0.95
Anambra	98.0	76	95.2	379	1.03
Ebonyi	94.5	88	95.5	200	0.99
Enugu	89.7	100	95.4	319	0.94
Imo	100.0	121	96.0	317	1.04
South South					
Akwa Ibom	92.4	98	96.1	351	0.96
Bayelsa	90.0	28	95.4	170	0.94
Cross River	(89.8)	46	94.8	321	(0.95)
Delta	91.0	91	95.1	468	0.96
Edo	96.6	76	95.8	311	1.01
Rivers	91.9	136	95.1	373	0.97
South West					
Ekiti	(100.0)	31	97.2	238	(1.03)
Lagos	98.1	104	96.1	891	1.02
Ogun	*	29	93.8	394	*
Ondo	95.4	67	95.3	413	1.00
Osun	(93.3)	45	98.7	367	(0.95)
Oyo	(84.8)	66	83.1	619	(1.02)
Total	79.7	2,583	73.0	15,459	1.09

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Ratio of the percentage of children attending school who are OVC to the percentage of children who are non-OVC

Table A-17.4 Possession of basic material needs by orphans and vulnerable children: States

Among de jure children age 5-17 years, the percentage of children possessing a minimum of three basic material needs, the percentages of OVC and non-OVC children who possess all three basic material needs, and the ratio of the percentages of children with all three basic needs, for OVC and non-OVC, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Among children 5-17 years of age, percentage possessing:					OVC		Non-OVC		
State of residence	Shoes	Two sets of clothes	Cover cloth or blanket	All three basic needs[1]	Number of children	Percentage possessing all three basic needs (OVC)[1]	Number of OVC children	Percentage possessing all three basic needs (non-OVC)[1]	Number of non-OVC children	Ratio[2]
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	89.7	89.7	77.6	77.6	512	75.5	48	77.8	464	0.97
Benue	71.8	94.1	73.4	63.4	1,639	57.3	443	65.6	1,196	0.87
Kogi	91.8	93.8	88.4	87.0	1,164	86.8	190	87.1	973	1.00
Kwara	96.6	96.6	96.4	95.8	816	97.3	58	95.7	759	1.02
Nasarawa	89.2	93.2	36.8	35.9	728	42.0	128	34.6	599	1.21
Niger	86.3	89.6	28.1	27.8	1,586	39.5	138	26.7	1,448	1.48
Plateau	91.8	92.5	34.5	33.8	1,226	32.0	163	34.1	1,062	0.94
North East										
Adamawa	89.3	91.3	43.6	43.5	1,179	45.7	131	43.2	1,049	1.06
Bauchi	91.7	92.4	68.2	67.3	1,888	60.6	174	68.0	1,714	0.89
Borno	83.3	84.2	58.7	55.6	1,564	54.5	254	55.8	1,310	0.98
Gombe	89.5	87.3	50.1	48.0	864	56.0	88	47.1	776	1.19
Taraba	66.0	80.4	43.5	39.9	867	44.9	133	39.0	734	1.15
Yobe	92.7	93.7	92.1	91.8	904	96.2	44	91.6	861	1.05
North West										
Jigawa	94.1	93.2	77.5	76.2	1,671	76.4	183	76.1	1,487	1.00
Kaduna	83.5	88.8	41.3	39.6	2,358	31.4	263	40.7	2,095	0.77
Kano	86.8	89.8	66.9	65.6	3,451	67.4	348	65.4	3,103	1.03
Katsina	83.5	80.0	72.4	69.8	2,178	71.0	157	69.7	2,021	1.02
Kebbi	75.9	78.8	49.6	47.5	1,331	57.6	69	47.0	1,262	1.23
Sokoto	94.2	94.4	92.9	92.7	1,339	92.1	227	92.8	1,112	0.99
Zamfara	89.8	91.2	88.2	83.2	1,282	75.6	70	83.6	1,212	0.90
South East										
Abia	90.8	91.5	68.0	67.4	839	71.8	153	66.4	686	1.08
Anambra	94.6	95.3	89.0	88.0	1,230	83.7	171	88.7	1,059	0.94
Ebonyi	89.3	93.1	50.8	50.6	811	48.3	228	51.4	583	0.94
Enugu	65.2	81.5	46.9	44.1	1,052	36.2	199	45.9	853	0.79
Imo	91.8	94.2	75.2	74.7	1,128	73.5	254	75.1	873	0.98
South South										
Akwa Ibom	91.7	93.2	70.1	69.8	1,237	67.1	200	70.3	1,037	0.95
Bayelsa	86.7	91.7	85.9	82.5	585	76.2	68	83.4	516	0.91
Cross River	83.3	86.6	64.7	62.6	1,002	63.0	101	62.6	900	1.01
Delta	88.7	92.4	80.7	77.0	1,354	70.6	221	78.3	1,133	0.90
Edo	95.0	96.2	83.7	83.6	1,059	74.9	186	85.4	874	0.88
Rivers	80.1	91.6	64.8	58.0	1,469	52.8	385	59.9	1,084	0.88
South West										
Ekiti	96.7	97.0	96.4	96.1	731	98.1	79	95.9	651	1.02
Lagos	93.5	93.3	93.1	92.7	2,611	96.6	230	92.4	2,382	1.05
Ogun	94.9	95.9	95.3	94.2	1,180	95.8	94	94.1	1,086	1.02
Ondo	92.1	92.8	92.5	91.4	1,221	86.0	144	92.1	1,078	0.93
Osun	98.0	97.8	97.9	97.6	1,210	100.0	122	97.4	1,088	1.03
Oyo	92.9	93.1	93.2	92.4	1,797	89.2	131	92.7	1,666	0.96
Total	88.0	90.9	70.8	69.0	49,062	65.6	6,276	69.4	42,786	0.95

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Shoes, two sets of clothing, and a blanket
[2] Ratio of the percentages of children with all three basic needs, for OVC and non-OVC.

Table A-17.5 Orphan not living with siblings: States

Among orphans under age 18 years who have one or more siblings under age 18 years, the percentage who do not live with all their siblings under age 18, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of orphans not living with all siblings under age 18	Number of orphans with one or more siblings
North Central		
FCT-Abuja	39.7	23
Benue	37.3	284
Kogi	69.4	67
Kwara	*	14
Nasarawa	54.0	45
Niger	(61.3)	41
Plateau	49.5	70
North East		
Adamawa	(45.5)	33
Bauchi	55.0	49
Borno	52.0	48
Gombe	47.3	25
Taraba	72.1	73
Yobe	(27.9)	21
North West		
Jigawa	(59.6)	31
Kaduna	48.6	79
Kano	44.0	105
Katsina	*	25
Kebbi	*	14
Sokoto	34.7	101
Zamfara	(38.5)	20
South East		
Abia	66.6	82
Anambra	49.3	90
Ebonyi	65.0	83
Enugu	57.0	99
Imo	72.0	144
South South		
Akwa Ibom	31.8	135
Bayelsa	34.7	40
Cross River	55.5	66
Delta	55.2	95
Edo	52.5	74
Rivers	60.1	227
South West		
Ekiti	62.5	30
Lagos	60.8	89
Ogun	76.2	72
Ondo	64.1	69
Osun	72.1	97
Oyo	73.6	100
Total 15-49	54.4	2,759

Note: Table is based on children who usually live in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A-17.8 Succession planning: States

Percentage of de facto women and men age 15-49 who are the primary caregivers for children under age 18 years, and among these primary caregivers, the percentage who have made arrangements for someone else to care for the children in the event that they are unable to do so because of illness or death, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women and men who are primary caregivers	Number of women and men 15-49	Percentage of caregivers who have made succession arrangements	Number of primary caregivers
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	56.2	540	12.7	303
Benue	62.9	1,379	25.8	868
Kogi	53.4	1,152	20.9	615
Kwara	68.1	788	27.2	536
Nasarawa	61.0	669	29.3	408
Niger	74.1	1,186	51.7	879
Plateau	63.2	1,099	15.3	694
North East				
Adamawa	64.2	1,065	41.9	684
Bauchi	77.4	1,419	34.2	1,099
Borno	74.0	1,244	15.3	920
Gombe	74.1	665	38.9	493
Taraba	67.4	785	28.1	529
Yobe	76.2	728	26.9	555
North West				
Jigawa	79.1	1,275	19.5	1,008
Kaduna	63.7	2,034	21.3	1,295
Kano	72.5	2,923	36.5	2,118
Katsina	79.2	1,868	37.5	1,479
Kebbi	74.8	1,030	31.3	770
Sokoto	71.7	1,125	9.3	807
Zamfara	78.5	1,004	30.9	788
South East				
Abia	50.8	1,086	37.6	552
Anambra	50.5	1,444	5.8	729
Ebonyi	58.7	760	22.6	446
Enugu	50.0	1,009	6.5	504
Imo	49.0	1,240	29.4	607
South South				
Akwa Ibom	53.6	1,351	27.9	724
Bayelsa	54.3	693	1.3	377
Cross River	64.1	1,027	24.8	658
Delta	55.7	1,500	18.8	835
Edo	55.1	1,106	24.3	610
Rivers	50.5	2,234	28.3	1,128
South West				
Ekiti	55.2	816	16.6	450
Lagos	53.8	3,646	22.5	1,960
Ogun	68.9	1,154	8.4	795
Ondo	59.6	1,130	2.4	674
Osun	53.6	1,312	22.9	703
Oyo	66.9	1,707	11.2	1,143
Total	63.0	47,193	24.6	29,744

Note: Table is based on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview

Table A-17.9 Widows dispossessed of property: States

Percentage of de facto women age 15-49 who have been widowed, and the percentage of widowed women who have been dispossessed of property, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of ever-widowed women	Number of women	Ever-widowed women: Percentage who were dispossessed of property[1]	Ever-widowed women: Number of women
North Central				
FCT-Abuja	2.4	369	*	9
Benue	9.8	972	57.7	95
Kogi	4.2	792	(62.2)	33
Kwara	2.6	553	*	14
Nasarawa	3.7	458	(45.9)	17
Niger	2.1	827	*	17
Plateau	4.3	777	(38.7)	34
North East				
Adamawa	3.1	764	(75.0)	24
Bauchi	5.8	998	42.4	58
Borno	3.7	912	(22.5)	34
Gombe	2.1	465	*	10
Taraba	5.0	587	59.8	29
Yobe	5.1	537	(58.6)	27
North West				
Jigawa	2.7	959	(18.2)	26
Kaduna	3.7	1,333	(39.3)	50
Kano	3.6	2,070	(9.0)	75
Katsina	3.1	1,372	(35.1)	43
Kebbi	1.8	732	*	13
Sokoto	4.8	822	(15.6)	39
Zamfara	3.7	733	(24.9)	27
South East				
Abia	5.1	775	(47.2)	40
Anambra	3.0	1,042	*	32
Ebonyi	10.0	586	32.4	58
Enugu	5.3	780	(42.3)	42
Imo	5.2	908	(15.2)	47
South South				
Akwa Ibom	6.7	938	63.6	63
Bayelsa	3.3	468	(85.7)	16
Cross River	3.4	735	(80.7)	25
Delta	3.8	1,071	(34.7)	40
Edo	4.0	770	(58.8)	31
Rivers	4.8	1,490	(43.4)	72
South West				
Ekiti	2.2	556	*	12
Lagos	1.7	2,446	*	41
Ogun	2.6	870	*	23
Ondo	3.4	791	(74.0)	27
Osun	3.1	922	(27.7)	28
Oyo	2.1	1,205	*	25
Total	3.9	33,385	41.5	1,294

Note: Table is based on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Dispossessed of property means that none of late husband's assets went to the respondent

Table A-17.11 External support for orphans and vulnerable children: States

Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children under age 18 years in households that received certain free basic external support to care for the child during the 12 months preceding the survey, by state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children in households that received:							
State of residence	Medical support in the past 12 months[1]	Emotional support in the past 3 months[2]	Social/ material support in the past 3 months[3]	School-related assistance in the past 12 months[4]	Al least one type of support[5]	All of the types of support[5]	None of the types of support	Number of OVC children
North Central								
FCT-Abuja	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.6	6.3	0.0	93.7	53
Benue	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.9	0.0	97.1	555
Kogi	0.0	4.7	3.6	0.0	6.5	0.0	93.5	247
Kwara	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.7	0.0	95.3	63
Nasarawa	4.0	2.3	3.7	0.5	6.3	0.0	93.7	160
Niger	7.0	4.2	6.1	3.7	11.3	0.0	88.7	177
Plateau	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	97.7	199
North East								
Adamawa	8.7	5.2	3.9	3.5	13.0	0.0	87.0	172
Bauchi	2.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	94.0	241
Borno	1.4	3.5	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	95.3	373
Gombe	2.5	4.0	5.0	1.4	9.0	0.0	91.0	109
Taraba	3.6	2.8	1.4	0.3	5.5	0.0	94.5	165
Yobe	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	59
North West								
Jigawa	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.3	2.6	0.0	97.4	262
Kaduna	3.5	5.3	1.8	0.4	5.7	0.4	94.3	325
Kano	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.7	461
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	239
Kebbi	0.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	97.1	103
Sokoto	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	95.7	316
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
South East								
Abia	8.0	6.0	2.5	2.5	17.0	0.0	83.0	197
Anambra	2.8	0.0	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.0	96.4	204
Ebonyi	1.0	2.2	0.4	4.7	7.1	0.0	92.9	292
Enugu	4.1	3.6	1.8	0.4	8.2	0.0	91.8	225
Imo	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	96.7	296
South South								
Akwa Ibom	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	241
Bayelsa	2.1	6.2	3.4	2.1	11.7	0.0	88.3	81
Cross River	2.4	4.7	0.0	1.6	7.1	0.0	92.9	118
Delta	2.8	2.5	4.5	5.8	13.8	0.0	86.2	265
Edo	1.6	7.0	4.3	3.5	12.9	0.0	87.1	219
Rivers	0.8	4.5	0.4	2.1	7.9	0.0	92.1	441
South West								
Ekiti	5.0	7.5	2.5	5.0	13.4	0.8	86.6	88
Lagos	3.1	1.5	1.5	0.8	5.4	0.0	94.6	253
Ogun	2.3	7.8	4.5	2.3	11.2	1.1	88.8	116
Ondo	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	98.8	163
Osun	1.4	11.9	7.7	5.0	15.5	0.0	84.5	139
Oyo	0.0	12.1	8.3	8.8	14.6	0.0	85.4	145
Total	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.5	6.3	0.1	93.7	7,857

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual household members.
[1] Medical care, supplies or medicine
[2] Companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor, or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[3] Help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food, or financial support for which there was no payment
[4] Allowance, free admission, books, or supplies for which there as no payment. Percentage calculated for ages 5-17 years
[5] Four types of support for those age 5-17, three types of support (i.e. excluding school support) received by those age 0-4

CHAPTER 18 FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING

Table A-18.1 Knowledge and prevalence of female circumcision: States

Percentage of women who have heard of female circumcision, percentage of women circumcised, and the percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women who heard of female circumcision	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision: Cut, flesh removed	Cut, no flesh removed	Sewn closed	Other[1]	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women circumcised
North Central										
FCT-Abuja	56.8	11.9	369	31.6	0.9	9.2	0.0	58.3	100.0	44
Benue	37.4	3.8	972	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	37
Kogi	14.8	1.2	792	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Kwara	79.2	67.4	553	61.2	0.6	4.1	0.4	33.7	100.0	373
Nasarawa	40.0	10.5	458	64.8	3.0	30.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	48
Niger	12.4	3.2	827	(27.9)	(9.9)	(31.1)	(3.5)	(27.6)	100.0	26
Plateau	17.9	0.7	777	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
North East										
Adamawa	35.7	0.5	764	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Bauchi	25.3	0.5	998	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Borno	79.0	10.4	912	51.7	13.8	14.3	0.0	20.2	100.0	95
Gombe	25.1	0.7	465	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Taraba	27.6	1.5	587	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Yobe	25.0	0.1	537	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
North West										
Jigawa	12.6	0.1	959	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kaduna	25.0	2.0	1,333	(56.9)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(24.9)	100.0	26
Kano[2]	83.5	74.0	2,070	23.6	0.4	10.4	0.4	65.2	100.0	1,531
Katsina	25.9	0.0	1,372	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Kebbi	32.9	0.0	732	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Sokoto	27.4	0.6	822	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Zamfara	21.1	1.3	733	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
South East										
Abia	90.8	55.2	775	53.3	2.0	4.9	3.2	36.6	100.0	428
Anambra	85.8	29.6	1,042	14.3	2.7	3.8	12.3	67.0	100.0	308
Ebonyi	96.6	82.6	586	77.1	1.5	4.7	8.3	8.4	100.0	484
Enugu	77.1	46.8	780	54.3	1.2	8.0	3.0	33.5	100.0	365
Imo	94.0	63.5	908	36.4	0.0	5.7	0.3	57.5	100.0	576
South South										
Akwa Ibom	69.5	15.2	938	76.7	7.9	0.8	3.2	11.5	100.0	143
Bayelsa	96.3	25.9	468	75.8	8.2	6.4	0.9	8.7	100.0	121
Cross River	83.5	34.4	735	45.5	2.3	21.1	3.8	27.4	100.0	253
Delta	92.4	56.5	1,071	50.4	2.9	3.9	1.3	41.5	100.0	605
Edo	87.1	51.2	770	45.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	51.9	100.0	394
Rivers	74.8	23.9	1,490	41.8	5.4	4.8	1.1	46.9	100.0	357
South West										
Ekiti	85.4	63.2	556	37.3	2.8	1.5	1.5	56.9	100.0	351
Lagos	86.2	36.0	2,446	37.8	1.6	4.0	0.4	56.2	100.0	880
Ogun	74.0	22.5	870	63.7	0.7	4.9	0.7	30.0	100.0	196
Ondo	83.2	53.4	791	75.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	22.2	100.0	422
Osun	91.2	82.8	922	95.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	763
Oyo	98.7	83.9	1,205	9.7	13.7	0.4	0.2	76.1	100.0	1,011
Total	61.1	29.6	33,385	45.4	3.0	5.3	1.6	44.8	100.0	9,890

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 26-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] This category consists of respondents who said they were circumcised, but responded 'no' to 'cut, flesh removed,' 'cut, not flesh removed,' and 'sewn closed.'

[2] Due to the inclusion of *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State, the observed prevalence of is 74 percent in Kano State.

Table A-18.2 Age at circumcision: States

Percent distribution of circumcised women by age at circumcision, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Age at circumcision					
State of residence	<1	1-4	5+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women circumcised
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	79.3	1.9	15.6	3.1	100.0	44
Benue	(28.9)	(2.6)	(54.9)	(13.6)	100.0	37
Kogi	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Kwara	82.6	3.0	10.7	3.7	100.0	373
Nasarawa	22.2	2.9	69.8	5.1	100.0	48
Niger	(65.4)	(3.5)	(24.1)	(7.0)	100.0	26
Plateau	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
North East						
Adamawa	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Bauchi	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Borno	40.0	6.6	49.5	3.9	100.0	95
Gombe	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Taraba	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Yobe	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
North West						
Jigawa	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kaduna	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Kano[1]	96.7	0.0	0.1	3.2	100.0	1,531
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Zamfara	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
South East						
Abia	97.5	0.0	0.7	1.7	100.0	428
Anambra	95.3	0.0	1.5	3.1	100.0	308
Ebonyi	57.5	2.3	38.7	1.5	100.0	484
Enugu	94.0	0.3	0.9	4.8	100.0	365
Imo	95.5	0.2	0.2	4.0	100.0	576
South South						
Akwa Ibom	17.3	5.5	76.4	0.8	100.0	143
Bayelsa	30.1	1.8	66.2	1.8	100.0	121
Cross River	37.3	6.4	50.3	6.0	100.0	253
Delta	63.3	1.0	35.1	0.6	100.0	605
Edo	82.5	0.0	14.5	3.0	100.0	394
Rivers	77.3	1.6	19.4	1.6	100.0	357
South West						
Ekiti	86.8	2.8	4.7	5.8	100.0	351
Lagos	88.4	1.3	8.9	1.3	100.0	880
Ogun	86.0	1.4	11.2	1.4	100.0	196
Ondo	79.1	1.4	6.7	12.8	100.0	422
Osun	92.1	4.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	763
Oyo	90.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	100.0	1,011
Total	82.4	1.6	12.5	3.5	100.0	9,890

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 26-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts were included in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State.

Table A-18.3 Person who performed circumcision: States

Percent distribution of circumcised women by the person who performed the circumcision, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Health professional			Traditional			.		
State of residence	Doctor	Trained nurse/ midwife	Other health professional	Traditional 'circumciser'	Traditional birth attendant	Other traditional	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women circumcised
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	1.9	5.2	0.0	63.9	2.1	6.6	20.3	100.0	44
Benue	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(86.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	100.0	37
Kogi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Kwara	1.8	1.2	0.0	88.8	1.4	0.0	6.7	100.0	373
Nasarawa	0.0	1.0	0.0	73.8	22.2	1.0	2.0	100.0	48
Niger	(6.8)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(65.3)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(10.5)	100.0	26
Plateau	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
North East									
Adamawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Bauchi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	95
Gombe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Taraba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Yobe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
North West									
Jigawa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Kaduna	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Kano[1]	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7	3.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	1,531
Sokoto	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Zamfara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
South East									
Abia	0.7	10.3	0.0	59.5	10.8	0.2	18.4	100.0	428
Anambra	13.7	14.1	0.0	18.9	20.2	0.0	33.1	100.0	308
Ebonyi	0.5	3.2	0.1	55.7	35.5	0.2	4.8	100.0	484
Enugu	0.9	6.1	0.3	25.4	36.8	1.2	29.4	100.0	365
Imo	0.2	8.0	0.0	33.7	7.7	0.0	50.3	100.0	576
South South									
Akwa Ibom	0.0	1.6	0.0	61.3	27.7	4.7	4.7	100.0	143
Bayelsa	0.9	5.0	0.0	80.8	8.7	0.5	4.1	100.0	121
Cross River	0.0	2.6	0.0	85.7	5.6	0.0	6.0	100.0	253
Delta	1.0	27.1	0.2	36.9	17.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	605
Edo	5.5	2.5	0.0	72.1	2.8	0.0	17.1	100.0	394
Rivers	2.1	13.7	0.0	33.8	42.8	0.0	7.6	100.0	357
South West									
Ekiti	1.5	9.2	0.0	48.8	1.1	0.2	39.3	100.0	351
Lagos	2.7	14.0	0.7	56.6	4.7	3.6	17.8	100.0	880
Ogun	2.8	1.4	0.7	94.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Ondo	1.2	15.5	0.0	47.7	1.4	0.0	34.2	100.0	422
Osun	0.5	4.5	0.0	92.7	0.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	763
Oyo	2.3	2.3	0.0	61.2	0.6	0.0	33.5	100.0	1,011
Total	1.7	7.1	0.1	63.7	9.4	0.5	17.5	100.0	9,890

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 26-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts were included in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State.

Table A-18.4 Daughter's circumcision experience and type of circumcision: States

Among women who have heard of female circumcision and who have at least one living daughter, percentage with at least one circumcised daughter, percentage who intend to have their daughter circumcised, and percent distribution by type of circumcision among most recently circumcised daughters, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Percentage of women with at least one daughter circumcised	Percentage of women who intend to have daughter circumcised	Number of women with at least one living daughter	Type of circumcision of daughter: Cut, flesh removed	Cut, no flesh removed	Sewn closed	Other[1]	Don't know	Number of most recently circumcised daughters
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	8.2	1.6	112	*	*	*	*	*	9
Benue	2.1	1.7	232	*	*	*	*	*	5
Kogi	2.6	1.3	69	*	*	*	*	*	2
Kwara	59.9	7.1	263	70.5	1.4	8.6	0.5	2.4	158
Nasarawa	9.8	14.1	107	*	*	*	*	*	11
Niger	6.2	1.5	58	*	*	*	*	*	4
Plateau	1.0	0.0	77	*	*	*	*	*	1
North East									
Adamawa	0.9	1.3	168	*	*	*	*	*	2
Bauchi	6.4	1.1	183	*	*	*	*	*	12
Borno	9.3	3.5	487	(89.7)	(8.2)	(35.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
Gombe	0.0	1.3	78	*	*	*	*	*	0
Taraba	2.3	3.4	104	*	*	*	*	*	2
Yobe	0.0	0.0	94	*	*	*	*	*	0
North West									
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	79	*	*	*	*	*	0
Kaduna	3.6	0.6	212	*	*	*	*	*	8
Kano[2]	80.3	1.4	1,223	40.7	12.1	9.4	1.0	35.1	983
Katsina	0.0	0.0	260	*	*	*	*	*	0
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	174	*	*	*	*	*	0
Sokoto	1.1	0.5	160	*	*	*	*	*	2
Zamfara	3.6	0.7	119	*	*	*	*	*	4
South East									
Abia	25.1	1.8	343	88.9	1.2	12.2	3.7	6.1	86
Anambra	12.7	2.9	437	(64.2)	(3.0)	(9.0)	(17.9)	(6.0)	55
Ebonyi	41.4	24.7	313	92.3	2.8	4.6	3.9	0.5	130
Enugu	39.0	4.0	275	89.9	2.0	11.1	2.0	3.0	107
Imo	39.8	3.1	409	73.6	3.5	16.6	0.0	22.1	163
South South									
Akwa Ibom	6.1	11.1	366	*	*	*	*	*	22
Bayelsa	8.0	12.4	228	(72.7)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(6.1)	(3.0)	18
Cross River	9.3	12.6	347	(79.3)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(6.0)	(8.8)	32
Delta	30.0	17.3	463	75.6	3.0	0.0	2.1	19.4	139
Edo	40.7	8.6	349	94.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.9	142
Rivers	15.4	4.4	526	(78.5)	(9.6)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(7.1)	81
South West									
Ekiti	47.0	5.4	250	76.4	3.2	7.6	1.3	17.9	117
Lagos	19.9	3.8	1,088	69.5	2.7	6.3	0.0	23.3	217
Ogun	11.6	7.4	427	(83.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(5.6)	50
Ondo	52.8	5.7	357	90.1	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.0	189
Osun	61.1	3.5	400	99.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	245
Oyo	57.0	5.9	725	39.0	38.0	0.9	0.4	9.6	413
Total	29.9	5.3	11,563	65.7	9.7	7.0	1.3	16.0	3,452

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 26-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] This category consists of respondents who said they were circumcised, but responded 'no' to 'cut, flesh removed,' 'cut, not flesh removed,' and 'sewn closed.'
[2] *Angurya* and *Gishiri* cuts were included in the definition of female circumcision in Kano State.

Table A-18.6.1 Perceived benefits of female circumcision: Women by state

Percent distribution of all women who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on benefits of female circumcision, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Benefits of female circumcision according to women								
State of residence	Cleanliness/ hygiene	Social acceptance	Better marriage prospects	Preserve virginity/ prevent premarital sex	More sexual pleasure for the man	Religious approval	Other	No benefits	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	1.9	1.3	2.0	3.2	1.6	0.8	1.9	91.0	210
Benue	0.5	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.6	2.1	87.1	363
Kogi	4.6	1.5	4.6	5.4	5.4	1.5	2.3	66.9	117
Kwara	4.7	17.2	22.3	16.4	1.2	39.3	1.9	35.2	438
Nasarawa	7.6	3.6	7.6	8.7	3.7	2.6	1.3	69.0	183
Niger	3.5	3.5	36.5	24.3	11.4	2.6	2.6	32.1	102
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	84.9	139
North East									
Adamawa	4.7	9.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	73.0	272
Bauchi	1.6	5.1	4.3	0.4	2.1	1.2	3.1	73.2	252
Borno	3.1	14.1	14.7	17.8	13.1	3.2	2.2	44.1	721
Gombe	1.4	1.4	0.9	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	93.5	117
Taraba	1.3	0.6	2.5	5.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	86.5	162
Yobe	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.8	69.9	134
North West									
Jigawa	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	79.5	121
Kaduna	0.4	3.3	0.4	8.8	3.8	0.0	2.5	72.7	333
Kano	14.4	8.4	17.5	8.9	32.6	2.1	1.0	5.5	1,729
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	96.7	355
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.6	241
Sokoto	0.4	0.4	4.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	50.6	225
Zamfara	8.7	1.6	3.8	1.6	1.6	2.2	0.5	85.3	155
South East									
Abia	3.4	0.7	0.9	17.7	1.0	0.1	4.3	69.8	703
Anambra	1.3	1.8	5.3	20.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	70.3	894
Ebonyi	5.9	28.5	15.7	13.1	4.7	5.9	4.7	55.0	566
Enugu	1.3	4.2	6.2	17.6	2.2	0.0	1.9	58.0	601
Imo	7.2	0.5	3.1	28.2	0.9	0.4	4.3	49.3	854
South South									
Akwa Ibom	1.4	6.4	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.5	6.3	80.4	652
Bayelsa	1.0	2.3	0.7	2.0	0.1	2.6	2.2	91.4	451
Cross River	3.3	8.1	27.1	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	59.2	614
Delta	12.0	11.4	7.9	8.0	1.4	3.7	7.9	50.8	990
Edo	10.3	4.7	7.8	19.0	2.2	0.0	7.2	42.1	671
Rivers	0.9	4.3	2.5	5.3	0.9	0.9	2.3	70.2	1,115
South West									
Ekiti	9.6	12.1	9.0	13.9	5.5	1.1	8.2	50.5	474
Lagos	5.0	5.9	5.3	11.9	3.2	0.9	2.0	69.3	2,108
Ogun	6.2	15.8	3.1	5.0	0.8	0.4	3.4	72.5	644
Ondo	6.0	18.6	4.2	5.8	1.1	0.6	2.9	51.8	658
Osun	16.7	13.6	18.6	10.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	53.0	840
Oyo	18.1	12.9	7.6	26.8	0.8	0.2	7.2	44.2	1,190
Total	6.4	7.9	7.8	11.2	4.9	1.9	2.9	58.1	20,396

Table A-18.6.2 Perceived benefits of female circumcision: Men by state

Percent distribution of all men who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on benefits of female circumcision, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

	Benefits of female circumcision according to men								
State of residence	Cleanliness/ hygiene	Social acceptance	Better marriage prospects	Preserve virginity/ prevent premarital sex	More sexual pleasure for the man	Religious approval	Other	No benefits	Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
North Central									
FCT-Abuja	2.3	0.6	5.9	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	87.9	126
Benue	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.9	2.0	0.4	2.6	87.5	267
Kogi	7.1	3.5	5.7	5.0	4.3	2.8	1.4	82.3	127
Kwara	4.6	10.9	10.1	19.2	8.6	18.6	0.9	33.8	236
Nasarawa	3.2	4.9	6.4	24.9	15.6	9.9	6.0	53.4	144
Niger	8.2	7.5	10.1	33.1	5.4	1.3	6.0	46.6	134
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.8	2.8	0.0	0.9	63.7	163
North East									
Adamawa	0.3	0.9	2.4	7.4	5.0	0.3	2.1	77.9	244
Bauchi	2.7	0.3	1.5	2.9	6.3	0.3	3.5	71.8	341
Borno	10.8	10.9	9.4	11.7	20.8	3.3	0.8	43.7	315
Gombe	0.3	2.9	1.8	16.6	15.5	0.0	0.6	58.8	155
Taraba	0.4	1.7	6.4	32.5	12.1	0.4	0.4	51.3	123
Yobe	3.5	9.5	2.0	3.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	78.5	85
North West									
Jigawa	0.8	1.2	4.2	5.4	8.1	0.0	0.4	52.8	225
Kaduna	2.4	2.5	3.7	29.2	7.7	10.7	2.2	34.0	357
Kano	4.0	2.1	7.6	12.0	27.5	1.1	0.8	52.6	771
Katsina	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.4	84.7	320
Kebbi	4.4	6.9	15.0	10.0	18.8	1.3	1.9	34.4	120
Sokoto	2.4	1.6	15.1	3.7	4.5	0.8	2.4	52.7	210
Zamfara	5.0	21.1	11.6	13.4	9.4	3.0	2.5	47.8	227
South East									
Abia	4.5	8.6	12.7	27.9	2.1	1.2	4.5	56.9	270
Anambra	2.9	2.1	6.0	40.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	46.8	397
Ebonyi	1.3	30.2	16.8	6.5	1.9	0.0	1.6	53.0	188
Enugu	57.9	16.9	34.9	52.7	21.0	4.8	2.5	18.3	200
Imo	6.5	9.8	1.9	31.3	1.8	0.9	3.1	43.7	312
South South									
Akwa Ibom	0.4	4.7	1.6	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	84.7	287
Bayelsa	2.1	8.3	4.4	2.3	5.5	7.8	0.2	68.0	232
Cross River	1.0	3.6	0.7	2.7	0.7	0.0	7.6	58.9	298
Delta	2.1	5.7	1.7	6.1	2.5	0.3	13.7	50.6	398
Edo	8.4	1.7	1.7	15.9	0.3	0.5	10.0	32.0	326
Rivers	1.6	6.5	1.6	4.1	1.1	3.8	8.5	55.2	687
South West									
Ekiti	3.5	5.8	5.8	12.2	18.1	3.2	16.1	38.5	249
Lagos	4.4	2.9	3.3	37.7	6.9	6.2	5.2	40.2	969
Ogun	4.9	16.9	15.9	9.8	3.0	0.5	0.5	66.3	260
Ondo	8.0	3.0	6.5	10.2	6.3	0.8	2.3	41.4	264
Osun	2.9	0.6	23.3	33.2	5.2	1.5	0.4	19.7	431
Oyo	3.2	14.2	2.3	31.6	1.0	3.2	3.4	41.8	522
Total	4.4	5.8	6.4	17.3	7.2	2.7	3.6	51.8	10,979

Table A-18.7.1 Attitudes towards continuation of female circumcision: Women by state

Percent distribution of all women who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether female circumcision should be continued or discontinued, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Women's opinion on continuation of female circumcision				Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
	Should be continued	Should be discontinued	Depends/ don't know	Missing		
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	2.0	93.4	3.3	1.2	100.0	210
Benue	2.1	88.0	8.8	1.1	100.0	363
Kogi	6.1	73.1	16.1	4.6	100.0	117
Kwara	49.1	35.8	13.8	1.4	100.0	438
Nasarawa	15.3	75.5	1.3	7.9	100.0	183
Niger	18.4	59.9	19.1	2.7	100.0	102
Plateau	1.7	87.8	4.4	6.1	100.0	139
North East						
Adamawa	1.7	82.6	6.9	8.8	100.0	272
Bauchi	8.6	61.4	27.6	2.4	100.0	252
Borno	16.6	55.3	27.3	0.8	100.0	721
Gombe	1.8	90.2	5.9	2.1	100.0	117
Taraba	7.1	80.5	10.3	2.1	100.0	162
Yobe	1.8	86.6	9.6	2.1	100.0	134
North West						
Jigawa	4.3	58.9	28.5	8.3	100.0	121
Kaduna	7.6	85.1	3.3	4.1	100.0	333
Kano	46.5	15.3	36.7	1.5	100.0	1,729
Katsina	0.0	97.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	355
Kebbi	0.3	89.6	3.1	6.9	100.0	241
Sokoto	5.0	89.6	3.5	1.9	100.0	225
Zamfara	4.4	88.5	4.3	2.8	100.0	155
South East						
Abia	19.6	74.0	5.1	1.4	100.0	703
Anambra	13.1	80.0	5.4	1.4	100.0	894
Ebonyi	31.5	67.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	566
Enugu	11.8	66.9	18.7	2.6	100.0	601
Imo	34.4	59.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	854
South South						
Akwa Ibom	5.0	75.7	18.1	1.2	100.0	652
Bayelsa	6.4	89.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	451
Cross River	13.2	82.0	4.2	0.6	100.0	614
Delta	26.0	52.7	21.2	0.1	100.0	990
Edo	33.9	38.7	25.4	2.0	100.0	671
Rivers	12.4	69.1	18.0	0.5	100.0	1,115
South West						
Ekiti	28.7	52.7	16.6	2.1	100.0	474
Lagos	13.2	72.3	13.5	1.0	100.0	2,108
Ogun	14.7	72.5	10.5	2.4	100.0	644
Ondo	20.6	42.7	34.2	2.4	100.0	658
Osun	47.7	48.9	3.1	0.4	100.0	840
Oyo	40.4	44.0	15.3	0.3	100.0	1,190
Total	21.5	62.1	14.9	1.5	100.0	20,396

Table A-18.7.2 Attitudes towards continuation of female circumcision: Men by state

Percent distribution of all men who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether female circumcision should be continued or discontinued, according to state of residence, Nigeria 2008

State of residence	Men's opinion on continuation of female circumcision				Total	Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
	Should be continued	Should be discontinued	Depends/ don't know	Missing		
North Central						
FCT-Abuja	4.2	91.9	3.6	0.3	100.0	126
Benue	3.4	88.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	267
Kogi	6.4	85.8	5.7	2.1	100.0	127
Kwara	48.6	38.7	10.0	2.7	100.0	236
Nasarawa	25.6	71.3	2.8	0.4	100.0	144
Niger	14.8	74.4	10.2	0.7	100.0	134
Plateau	8.4	90.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	163
North East						
Adamawa	6.5	92.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	244
Bauchi	11.5	83.2	4.7	0.6	100.0	341
Borno	32.1	59.7	7.7	0.5	100.0	315
Gombe	4.8	93.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	155
Taraba	2.1	97.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	123
Yobe	1.4	92.8	3.9	1.9	100.0	85
North West						
Jigawa	7.9	86.6	4.2	1.3	100.0	225
Kaduna	18.8	74.7	5.2	1.3	100.0	357
Kano	8.8	81.8	8.6	0.8	100.0	771
Katsina	2.6	86.5	4.4	6.6	100.0	320
Kebbi	25.6	46.3	23.8	4.4	100.0	120
Sokoto	11.4	83.7	3.7	1.2	100.0	210
Zamfara	26.0	53.0	17.6	3.3	100.0	227
South East						
Abia	36.1	58.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	270
Anambra	45.6	47.2	7.2	0.0	100.0	397
Ebonyi	32.7	64.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	188
Enugu	21.1	72.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	200
Imo	40.3	38.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	312
South South						
Akwa Ibom	5.5	82.9	11.6	0.0	100.0	287
Bayelsa	7.6	90.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	232
Cross River	11.6	82.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	298
Delta	30.6	59.7	8.4	1.3	100.0	398
Edo	51.5	36.4	11.1	1.1	100.0	326
Rivers	14.5	69.3	14.8	1.4	100.0	687
South West						
Ekiti	57.2	34.7	7.6	0.6	100.0	249
Lagos	26.7	43.5	28.6	1.1	100.0	969
Ogun	17.6	79.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	260
Ondo	33.8	41.2	19.4	5.7	100.0	264
Osun	54.5	28.1	17.4	0.0	100.0	431
Oyo	39.5	36.4	23.8	0.3	100.0	522
Total	23.6	64.2	11.1	1.1	100.0	10,979

SURVEY DESIGN

Appendix ***B***

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide recommendations for the sample design of the 2008 NDHS survey, and the corresponding selection procedures performed prior to the survey implementation.

B.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SAMPLE DESIGN

(1) The 2008 NDHS survey is designed to allow reliable estimation of most variables for a variety of health and demographic analyses at the various domains of interest.

(2) The major domains distinguished in the tabulation of important characteristics for the eligible women population are:

- Nigeria as a whole
- Each of six major regions defined in Nigeria, and named as:

  1) North Central
  2) North East
  3) North West
  4) South East
  5) South West
  6) South South

- Urban and rural areas of Nigeria (each as a separate domain).
- Each of the 36 sates of Nigeria, plus the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja.

(3) The primary objective of the 2008 NDHS is to provide estimates with acceptable precision for important population characteristics such as fertility, contraceptive prevalence, selected health indicators, mainly infant mortality and an HIV/AIDS module for women and men.

(4) The population covered by the 2008 NDHS is defined as the universe of all women age 15-49 in Nigeria.

(5) A sample of households was selected and all women age 15-49 identified in the households will be interviewed.

(6) Approximately half of the selected households for the women sample were used to interview the eligible men age 15-59, and estimates were computed for the same domains of study.

B.3 SAMPLE FRAME

Administratively, Nigeria is divided into states. Each state is subdivided into local government areas (LGAs), and each LGA is divided into localities. In addition to these administrative units, during the last 2006 Population Census, each locality was subdivided into convenient areas called census enumeration areas (EAs). Nigeria has 36 states, plus FCT-Abuja. At the time of survey implementation, the list of EAs did not have census information for households and the population because the census frame is under segmentation revision. Therefore, no household or population information was available at the EA level. The need for sampling planning and selection of such information on urban/rural was quite important; therefore, each EA was approximately classified as urban or rural. The available cartographic material demarcated for each EA was useful in the EA location and its identification; hence the sample frame for this survey is the list of EAs used in the last census population.

B.4 STRATIFICATION

In the current preliminary census frame, the EAs are grouped by states, by LGAs within a state, and by localities within an LGA. The EAs are stratified separately by urban and rural areas. Any locality with less than 20,000 population in each LGA constitutes the rural area in the LGA.

B.5 SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The primary sampling unit (PSU), a cluster, for the 2008 NDHS is defined on the basis of EAs from the 2006 EAs census frame. A minimum requirement of 80 households (400 population) for the cluster size has been imposed in the design. If the selected EA is small during the listing process, then a supplemental household listing should be conducted in the neighbouring EA. The number of clusters in each state was not allocated proportional to their total population (or households) due to the need to obtain estimates for each of the 36 states and FCT-Abuja. Nigeria is a country where the majority of the population resides in rural areas. With the current allocation, the urban areas in some states were over-sampled in order to provide reliable information for the total urban population at the national level. Table B.1 shows the allocation of 36,800 completed interviews among the 36 states and FCT-Abuja.

The target of the 2008 NDHS sample is to obtain 36,800 completed interviews. Based on the level of non-response found in the 2003 Nigeria DHS, to achieve this target, approximately 36,800 households will be selected, and all women age 15-49 will be interviewed. A requirement was to reach a minimum of 950 completed interviews per state. In each state, the number of households was distributed proportionately among its urban and rural areas.

The selected households were distributed in 888 clusters in Nigeria, 286 clusters in the urban areas, and 602 clusters in the rural areas.

Under this final allocation, it was expected that each of the 36 designated states and FCT-Abuja would have a minimum of 950 completed women interviews.

Table B.1 Allocation of completed interviews by region and state

Region/state	Nigeria basic information projected total women in 2007		Sample size	Number of clusters
	Women	Percentage		
North Central				
Benue	1,052,752	23.3	1,000	24
FCT-Abuja	118,951	2.6	950	23
Kogi	759,298	16.8	1,000	24
Kwara	544,327	12.0	950	23
Niger	841,025	18.6	1,000	24
Nasarawa	439,646	9.7	950	23
Plateau	766,486	16.9	1,000	24
Subtotal	**4,522,485**	**100.0**	**6,850**	**165**
Northeast				
Adamawa	713,172	16.6	950	23
Bauchi	1,013,754	23.5	1,000	24
Borno	984,658	22.9	1,000	24
Gombe	529,408	12.3	950	23
Taraba	550,753	12.8	950	23
Yobe	514,095	11.9	950	23
Subtotal	**4,305,840**	**100.0**	**5,800**	**140**
Northwest				
Jigawa	1,085,772	13.2	1,000	24
Kaduna	1,349,397	16.4	1,000	24
Kano	2,095,113	25.4	1,300	32
Katsina	1,384,984	16.8	1,000	24
Kebbi	749,280	9.1	950	23
Sokoto	841,819	10.2	1,000	24
Zamfara	742,227	9.0	950	23
Subtotal	**8,248,592**	**100.0**	**7,200**	**174**
Southeast				
Abia	654,299	20.9	950	23
Anambra	185,404	5.9	950	23
Ebonyi	535,615	17.1	950	23
Enugu	845,803	27.0	1,000	24
Imo	916,013	29.2	1,000	24
Subtotal	**3,137,134**	**100.0**	**4,850**	**117**
Southwest				
Ekiti	576,633	8.7	950	23
Lagos	2,143,930	32.4	1,300	32
Ogun	923,242	14.0	1,000	24
Ondo	838,016	12.7	1,000	24
Osun	791,359	12.0	1,000	24
Oyo	1,340,115	20.3	1,000	24
Subtotal	**6,613,295**	**100.0**	**6,250**	**151**
South South				
Akwa Ibom	864,144	18.0	1,000	24
Bayelsa	404,706	8.4	950	23
Cross River	690,371	14.4	950	23
Delta	937,995	19.6	1,000	24
Edo	746,674	15.6	950	23
Rivers	1,153,249	24.0	1,000	24
Subtotal	4,797,139	**100.0**	**5,850**	**141**
Total	**31,624,485**		**36,800**	**888**

B.6 SAMPLE SELECTION

The 2008 NDHS sample was selected using a stratified two-stage cluster design consisting of 888 clusters, 286 in the urban and 602 in the rural areas. Once the number of households was allocated to each state, the numbers of clusters (calculated based on an average sample take of 41 completed interviews or about 41 selected households) was calculated by dividing the total sample in the state by the sample take. Finally, all women 15-49 years were interviewed in each cluster, and in half of the selected households about 20 men were interviewed. Before the selection in a state, all EAs were stratified by urban and rural areas. The selection was performed using the following formula:

$$P_{1i} = (a / A)$$

Where,

a: is the number of clusters to be selected in the given state

A: is the total number of clusters in the given state.

In each selected cluster, a complete household listing operation was carried out and households were selected to achieve a fixed sample take per cluster. However, since the 2008 NDHS sample was unbalanced among residence area and state, a final weighing adjustment procedure to provide estimates at every other domain of study was required.

In a given state, if c is the fixed number of households selected out of the total households (L_i)— found in the 2008 listing process—for the ith cluster, then the household probability in the selected i^{th} cluster can be expressed as:

$$P_{2i} = (c / L_i)$$

The final households overall probability in the ith cluster could be calculated as:

$$f_i = P_{1i} * P_{2i}$$

and the sampling design weight for the ith cluster is given as:

$$1/ f_i = 1 / (P_{1i} * P_{2i})$$

B.7 SAMPLE FOR MALE SURVEY

Men age 15-59 were interviewed in every second household selected for the women's interview. According the 2003 NDHS, a total of 2,346 successfully completed male interviews were obtained with a sample of 2,569 selected households. Therefore, it was expected to have about 16,800 successfully completed male interviews in the 2008 NDHS.

Table B.2 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Nigeria 2008

	Residence		Zone						
Result	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Total
Selected households									
Completed (C)	93.9	93.8	93.3	95.1	94.7	86.1	93.9	98.3	93.9
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.8
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4
Household absent (HA)	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.3	2.4	7.6	2.3	1.1	2.8
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.6
Dwelling destroy (DD)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	11,418	24,880	6,711	5,738	7,122	4,797	5,737	6,193	36,298
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	97.9	98.6	97.9	99.3	98.5	95.6	98.4	99.7	98.3
Eligible women									
Completed (EWC)	96.5	96.5	96.6	97.5	96.4	94.1	95.5	98.1	96.5
Not at home (EWNH)	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	3.1	2.8	0.9	1.8
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.6
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other (EWO)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,868	23,728	6,592	6,376	7,566	3,898	5,041	5,123	34,596
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	96.5	96.5	96.6	97.5	96.4	94.1	95.5	98.1	96.5
Overall response rate (ORR)[3]	94.5	95.1	94.5	96.8	95.0	89.9	93.9	97.8	94.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

[3] The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table B.3 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Nigeria 2008

	Residence		Zone						
Result	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Total
Selected households									
Completed (C)	93.7	93.6	93.0	94.7	94.2	86.5	93.5	98.2	93.6
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.8
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
Household absent (HA)	2.5	3.2	3.0	1.4	2.8	7.8	2.6	1.2	3.0
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.8	1.5	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.7
Dwelling destroy (DD)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	5,612	12,215	3,301	2,814	3,508	2,353	2,839	3,012	17,827
Household response rate (HRR) [1]	97.9	98.6	97.6	99.1	98.4	96.6	98.5	99.7	98.4
Eligible men									
Completed (EMC)	91.7	93.1	91.2	94.7	92.3	86.5	91.8	97.2	92.6
Not at home (EMNH)	4.1	3.2	4.1	2.3	2.6	8.4	5.0	0.9	3.5
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other (EMO)	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,597	11,125	3,315	2,887	3,640	1,650	2,592	2,638	16,722
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	91.7	93.1	91.2	94.7	92.3	86.5	91.8	97.2	92.6
Overall response rate (ORR)[3]	89.8	91.8	89.0	93.9	90.8	83.5	90.4	96.9	91.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] Using the number of eligible men falling into specific response categories, the eligible man response rate (EMRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EMC}{EMC + EMNH + EMP + EMR + EMPC + EMI + EMO}$$

[3] The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS *Appendix C*

Estimates derived from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: 1) non-sampling errors and 2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2008 Nigeria DHS (2008 NDHS) to minimise this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2008 NDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected 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. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2008 NDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use a more complex formula. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2008 NDHS uses the Taylor linearisation method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. Another approach, the Jackknife repeated replication method, is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_{h-1}}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from *1* to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2008 NDHS, there were 886 non-empty clusters. Hence, 886 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 886 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 886 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also computed.

Sampling errors for the 2008 NDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the women's and men's samples. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for 6 regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. Tables C.2 to C.10 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for the selected variables including fertility and mortality rates. The sampling errors for mortality rates except for the entire country are presented for the 10 years preceding the survey. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for children ever born to women age 40-49) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 6.507 and its standard error is 0.057. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate (i.e., 6.507 ± 2×0.057; in other words between 6.392 and 6.622). There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true average number of children ever born to all women aged 40-49 is between 6.392 and 6.622.

For the women sampling errors and not taking into consideration the estimate for using female sterilisation, the relative standard errors (SE/R) for the means and proportions range between 2 and 8.8 percent, with an average relative standard error of 2.99 percent; the highest relative standard errors are for estimates of very low values (e.g., *currently using IUD—1 percent—has 8.8 percent of relative error*). So in general, the relative standard error for most estimates for the country as a whole is small, except for estimates of very small proportions. The relative standard error for the total fertility rate is small, 1.4 percent. However, for the mortality rates, the average relative standard error for the past five-year period mortality rates is much higher, about 3.2 percent.

There are differentials in the relative standard error for the estimates of women sub-populations. For example, for the variable *want no more children*, the relative standard errors as a percent of the estimated mean for the whole country, urban total area and for the rural total area are 2.1 percent, 3.0 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

For the total women sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT) averaged over all variables is 1.86, which means that due to multi-stage clustering of the sample the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.86 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literate	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All women 15-49
Net attendance ratio for primary school	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Had first sex before 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married
Ever using contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married
Currently using periodic abstinence	Proportion	Currently married
Obtained method from public sector source	Proportion	User modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married
Ideal family size	Mean	All women 15-49
Two or more tetanus injections	Proportion	Births in past 5 years
Neonatal tetanus	Proportion	Births in past 5 years
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	Proportion	Children under five
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	Proportion	Children under five
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Proportion	Children under five with diarrhoea
Taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under five with diarrhoea
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Fully immunised	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children Under-5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children Under-5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children Under-5 who were measured
BMI <18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows about limiting partners	Proportion	All women 15-49
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All women 15-49
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	Proportion	All women 15-24
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	Proportion	All women 15-24
Female circumcision	Proportion	All women 15-49
Total Fertility Rate TFR (3 years)	Rate	All women 15-49
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Number of births in past 5 (10) years
Post-neonatal mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Number of births in past 5 (10) years
Infant mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Number of births in past 5 (10) years
Infant mortality (0-9 years)	Rate	Number of births in past 5 (10) years
Child mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Number of births in past 5 (10) years
Under-5 mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Number of births in past 5 (10) years
Maternal mortality ratio	Rate	Exposure years in past 6 years
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literate	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had first sex before 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Knows at least one method	Proportion	Currently married
Know any modern method	Proportion	Currently married
Ever used any method	Proportion	Currently married
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married
Delay at least two years	Proportion	Currently married
Ideal number of family size	Mean	All men 15-49
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All men 15-49
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	Proportion	All men 15-49
Knows about limiting partners	Proportion	All men 15-49
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All men 15-49
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	Proportion	All men 15-24
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	Proportion	All men 15-24

Table C.2 Sampling errors for national sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.357	0.007	33385	33385	2.502	0.018	0.344	0.371
Literate	0.537	0.009	33385	33385	3.242	0.016	0.519	0.555
No education	0.358	0.008	33385	33385	3.208	0.024	0.341	0.375
Secondary education or higher	0.446	0.008	33385	33385	3.113	0.019	0.429	0.463
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.621	0.008	26556	25093	2.101	0.013	0.604	0.637
Never married	0.252	0.005	33385	33385	2.045	0.019	0.242	0.261
Currently married/in union	0.706	0.005	33385	33385	2.117	0.007	0.696	0.717
Had first sex before 18	0.515	0.006	26794	26892	2.099	0.012	0.503	0.528
Currently pregnant	0.105	0.002	33385	33385	1.266	0.02	0.1	0.109
Children ever born	3.055	0.029	33385	33385	1.763	0.01	2.996	3.113
Children surviving	2.475	0.021	33385	33385	1.597	0.009	2.433	2.518
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.507	0.057	5948	5904	1.449	0.009	6.392	6.622
Knows any contraceptive method	0.684	0.009	23954	23578	3.089	0.014	0.666	0.703
Ever using contraceptive method	0.289	0.007	23954	23578	2.433	0.025	0.275	0.303
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.146	0.005	23954	23578	2.044	0.032	0.137	0.155
Currently using a modern method	0.097	0.003	23954	23578	1.683	0.033	0.09	0.103
Currently using pill	0.017	0.001	23954	23578	1.245	0.062	0.015	0.019
Currently using IUD	0.01	0.001	23954	23578	1.348	0.088	0.008	0.012
Currently using condom	0.024	0.001	23954	23578	1.379	0.056	0.022	0.027
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.001	23954	23578	1.524	0.158	0.003	0.005
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.021	0.001	23954	23578	1.554	0.069	0.018	0.024
Obtained method from public sector source	0.233	0.011	2802	3126	1.388	0.048	0.211	0.256
Want no more children	0.197	0.004	23954	23578	1.593	0.021	0.189	0.205
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.322	0.005	23954	23578	1.817	0.017	0.311	0.333
Ideal family size	6.131	0.047	29230	28874	2.65	0.008	6.036	6.226
Two or more tetanus injections	0.453	0.008	18028	17635	2.227	0.018	0.436	0.469
Neonatal tetanus	0.48	0.008	18028	17635	2.274	0.018	0.463	0.497
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.389	0.009	28647	28100	2.374	0.023	0.371	0.407
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.101	0.004	25446	24975	1.7	0.035	0.094	0.108
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.255	0.012	2645	2530	1.331	0.049	0.23	0.28
Taken to a health provider	0.422	0.014	2645	2530	1.261	0.032	0.395	0.449
Vaccination card seen	0.261	0.009	5022	4945	1.385	0.034	0.244	0.279
Received BCG	0.497	0.011	5022	4945	1.524	0.022	0.475	0.519
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.354	0.011	5022	4945	1.578	0.031	0.333	0.376
Received polio (3 doses)	0.387	0.01	5022	4945	1.469	0.027	0.366	0.407
Received measles	0.414	0.011	5022	4945	1.531	0.026	0.393	0.436
Fully immunised	0.227	0.009	5022	4945	1.426	0.038	0.209	0.244
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.406	0.006	20633	19896	1.464	0.014	0.395	0.417
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.139	0.004	20633	19896	1.586	0.031	0.131	0.147
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.231	0.005	20633	19896	1.608	0.023	0.22	0.242
BMI <18.5	0.122	0.003	28119	28200	1.533	0.025	0.116	0.128
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.882	0.005	33385	33385	2.972	0.006	0.872	0.893
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.53	0.007	33385	33385	2.607	0.013	0.515	0.544
Knows about limiting partners	0.679	0.007	33385	33385	2.715	0.01	0.665	0.693
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.234	0.006	33385	33385	2.392	0.024	0.223	0.245
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.288	0.009	7577	7469	1.785	0.032	0.27	0.307
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.355	0.014	2029	2154	1.357	0.041	0.326	0.384
Female circumcision	0.296	0.01	33385	33385	4.163	0.035	0.275	0.317
Total Fertility Rate TFR (3 years)	5.724	0.083	NA	93502	1.9	0.014	5.559	5.889
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)	39.973	1.501	28799	28248	1.179	0.038	36.971	42.975
Post-neonatal mortality (0-4 years)	35.28	1.292	28855	28300	1.11	0.037	32.697	37.864
Infant mortality (0-4 years)	75.253	2.062	28871	28314	1.199	0.027	71.129	79.377
Infant mortality (0-9 years)	86.837	1.921	55445	53980	1.360	0.022	82.996	90.679
Child mortality (0-4 years)	88.173	3.051	29645	29050	1.49	0.035	82.07	94.276
Under-5 mortality (0-4 years)	156.791	3.777	29733	29130	1.466	0.024	149.236	164.346
Maternal mortality ratio	545.061	34.999	377463	377463	NA	0.064	475.063	615.059
MEN								
Urban residence	0.378	0.008	13838	13808	1.929	0.021	0.362	0.394
Literate	0.768	0.008	13838	13808	2.11	0.01	0.753	0.783
No education	0.188	0.007	13838	13808	2.248	0.04	0.173	0.203
Secondary education or higher	0.612	0.009	13838	13808	2.105	0.014	0.594	0.629
Never married	0.474	0.006	13838	13808	1.424	0.013	0.462	0.486
Currently married	0.508	0.006	13838	13808	1.428	0.012	0.496	0.52
Had first sex before 18	0.235	0.005	11267	11276	1.294	0.022	0.225	0.246
Knows at least one method	0.897	0.007	7186	7018	1.949	0.008	0.884	0.911
Know any modern method	0.888	0.007	7186	7018	1.977	0.008	0.873	0.903
Ever used any method	0.445	0.009	7186	7018	1.516	0.02	0.427	0.463
Want no more children	0.116	0.005	7186	7018	1.218	0.04	0.107	0.125
Delay at least two years	0.383	0.008	7186	7018	1.336	0.02	0.368	0.398
Ideal number of family size	7.206	0.097	12305	12182	1.649	0.013	7.012	7.4
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.935	0.004	13838	13808	1.93	0.004	0.927	0.943
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.724	0.007	13838	13808	1.868	0.01	0.709	0.738
Knows about limiting partners	0.83	0.006	13838	13808	1.873	0.007	0.818	0.842
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.363	0.008	13838	13808	1.985	0.022	0.347	0.379
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.792	0.012	1696	1674	1.248	0.016	0.768	0.817
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.494	0.017	1315	1326	1.229	0.034	0.461	0.528

Table C.3 Sampling errors for urban sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literate	0.766	0.011	10489	11934	2.775	0.015	0.743	0.789
No education	0.165	0.01	10489	11934	2.712	0.06	0.145	0.185
Secondary education or higher	0.667	0.012	10489	11934	2.693	0.019	0.642	0.692
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.741	0.01	7041	7482	1.538	0.013	0.722	0.76
Never married	0.339	0.008	10489	11934	1.714	0.023	0.323	0.355
Currently married/in union	0.618	0.009	10489	11934	1.798	0.014	0.601	0.635
Had first sex before 18	0.359	0.01	8462	9666	1.835	0.027	0.34	0.378
Currently pregnant	0.09	0.004	10489	11934	1.282	0.04	0.083	0.098
Children ever born	2.426	0.043	10489	11934	1.61	0.018	2.341	2.512
Children surviving	2.095	0.034	10489	11934	1.506	0.016	2.027	2.162
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.655	0.107	1708	1910	1.524	0.019	5.441	5.87
Knows any contraceptive method	0.879	0.01	6586	7375	2.57	0.012	0.859	0.9
Ever using contraceptive method	0.473	0.014	6586	7375	2.247	0.029	0.445	0.5
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.259	0.01	6586	7375	1.789	0.037	0.239	0.278
Currently using a modern method	0.167	0.006	6586	7375	1.399	0.038	0.154	0.18
Currently using pill	0.033	0.002	6586	7375	1.122	0.075	0.028	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.002	6586	7375	1.206	0.1	0.017	0.026
Currently using condom	0.048	0.003	6586	7375	1.305	0.072	0.041	0.054
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.001	6586	7375	1.14	0.211	0.003	0.006
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.036	0.003	6586	7375	1.475	0.094	0.029	0.043
Obtained method from public sector source	0.215	0.015	1449	1770	1.37	0.069	0.186	0.245
Want no more children	0.249	0.008	6586	7375	1.417	0.03	0.234	0.265
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.303	0.009	6586	7375	1.612	0.03	0.285	0.321
Ideal family size	5.202	0.058	9500	10785	2.316	0.011	5.085	5.318
Two or more tetanus injections	0.673	0.012	4825	5330	1.849	0.019	0.648	0.698
Neonatal tetanus	0.713	0.012	4825	5330	1.914	0.017	0.688	0.738
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.654	0.015	7613	8359	2.077	0.023	0.624	0.684
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.079	0.006	6980	7690	1.545	0.071	0.068	0.09
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.405	0.03	621	608	1.286	0.075	0.344	0.465
Taken to a health provider	0.498	0.027	621	608	1.123	0.054	0.444	0.552
Vaccination card seen	0.388	0.018	1369	1498	1.328	0.046	0.352	0.425
Received BCG	0.714	0.018	1369	1498	1.458	0.026	0.677	0.751
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.548	0.021	1369	1498	1.492	0.038	0.506	0.589
Received polio (3 doses)	0.516	0.019	1369	1498	1.358	0.037	0.479	0.554
Received measles	0.591	0.018	1369	1498	1.345	0.031	0.555	0.628
Fully immunised	0.375	0.018	1369	1498	1.34	0.048	0.339	0.412
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.313	0.01	5894	6365	1.425	0.031	0.294	0.332
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.11	0.007	5894	6365	1.485	0.06	0.096	0.123
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.158	0.008	5894	6365	1.536	0.051	0.142	0.174
BMI <18.5	0.091	0.004	9057	10307	1.448	0.048	0.082	0.1
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.953	0.004	10489	11934	2.091	0.005	0.944	0.962
Knows about condoms	0.632	0.011	10489	11934	2.24	0.017	0.611	0.653
Knows about limiting partners	0.745	0.009	10489	11934	2.224	0.013	0.726	0.764
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.332	0.01	10489	11934	2.127	0.029	0.313	0.352
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.439	0.018	2018	2250	1.628	0.041	0.404	0.475
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.461	0.022	818	989	1.274	0.048	0.417	0.505
Female circumcision	0.368	0.017	10489	11934	3.626	0.046	0.334	0.402
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	4.709	0.121	na	33523	1.657	0.026	4.467	4.951
Child mortality (0-10 years)	58.067	3.962	14328	15669	1.641	0.068	50.143	65.991
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	67.202	3.062	14214	15555	1.291	0.046	61.079	73.325
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	37.916	2.068	14199	15537	1.155	0.055	33.780	42.052
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	29.286	1.933	14210	15551	1.223	0.066	25.420	33.152
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	121.367	5.435	14347	15691	1.623	0.045	110.497	132.237
MEN								
Literate	0.909	0.007	4643	5215	1.764	0.008	0.894	0.923
No education	0.075	0.007	4643	5215	1.877	0.097	0.06	0.089
Secondary education or higher	0.783	0.011	4643	5215	1.804	0.014	0.761	0.805
Never married	0.541	0.01	4643	5215	1.323	0.018	0.522	0.56
Currently married	0.443	0.01	4643	5215	1.341	0.022	0.423	0.462
Had first sex before 18	0.208	0.008	3817	4312	1.278	0.04	0.191	0.225
Knows at least one method	0.971	0.005	2086	2309	1.446	0.006	0.96	0.981
Know any modern method	0.969	0.006	2086	2309	1.506	0.006	0.957	0.98
Ever used any method	0.637	0.015	2086	2309	1.392	0.023	0.608	0.667
Want no more children	0.157	0.009	2086	2309	1.132	0.057	0.139	0.175
Delay at least two years	0.373	0.013	2086	2309	1.211	0.034	0.348	0.399
Ideal number of family size	5.674	0.13	4273	4826	1.685	0.023	5.415	5.933
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.979	0.003	4643	5215	1.431	0.003	0.973	0.985
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.777	0.011	4643	5215	1.793	0.014	0.755	0.799
Knows about limiting partners	0.869	0.009	4643	5215	1.748	0.01	0.852	0.886
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.454	0.014	4643	5215	1.852	0.03	0.427	0.482
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.883	0.017	541	619	1.233	0.019	0.849	0.917
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.624	0.026	471	546	1.185	0.042	0.571	0.677

na = Not applicable

Table C,4 Sampling errors for rural sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literate	0.409	0.011	22896	21451	3.435	0.027	0.387	0.432
No education	0.465	0.011	22896	21451	3.407	0.024	0.442	0.487
Secondary education or higher	0.323	0.01	22896	21451	3.257	0.031	0.302	0.343
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.57	0.011	19515	17611	2.326	0.02	0.547	0.592
Never married	0.203	0.006	22896	21451	2.183	0.029	0.191	0.215
Currently married/in union	0.755	0.006	22896	21451	2.244	0.008	0.743	0.768
Had first sex before 18	0.603	0.008	18332	17226	2.139	0.013	0.588	0.619
Currently pregnant	0.113	0.003	22896	21451	1.248	0.023	0.107	0.118
Children ever born	3.404	0.036	22896	21451	1.729	0.011	3.332	3.477
Children surviving	2.687	0.026	22896	21451	1.57	0.01	2.636	2.738
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.914	0.062	4240	3994	1.337	0.009	6.79	7.039
Knows any contraceptive method	0.596	0.012	17368	16203	3.26	0.02	0.571	0.62
Ever using contraceptive method	0.205	0.007	17368	16203	2.338	0.035	0.191	0.22
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.094	0.005	17368	16203	2.041	0.048	0.085	0.104
Currently using a modern method	0.065	0.003	17368	16203	1.805	0.052	0.058	0.071
Currently using pill	0.01	0.001	17368	16203	1.268	0.098	0.008	0.011
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.001	17368	16203	1.483	0.17	0.003	0.006
Currently using condom	0.014	0.001	17368	16203	1.326	0.085	0.012	0.016
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.001	17368	16203	1.715	0.216	0.002	0.005
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.014	0.001	17368	16203	1.525	0.097	0.011	0.017
Obtained method from public sector source	0.257	0.016	1353	1356	1.376	0.064	0.225	0.29
Want no more children	0.173	0.005	17368	16203	1.65	0.027	0.164	0.183
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.33	0.007	17368	16203	1.909	0.021	0.316	0.344
Ideal family size	6.685	0.063	19730	18089	2.718	0.009	6.56	6.811
Two or more tetanus injections	0.357	0.01	13203	12305	2.362	0.028	0.338	0.377
Neonatal tetanus	0.379	0.01	13203	12305	2.407	0.027	0.358	0.399
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.277	0.01	21034	19741	2.53	0.036	0.257	0.297
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.111	0.004	18466	17284	1.75	0.039	0.102	0.12
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.208	0.013	2024	1922	1.374	0.063	0.182	0.235
Taken to a health provider	0.398	0.015	2024	1922	1.311	0.039	0.367	0.429
Vaccination card seen	0.206	0.009	3653	3447	1.381	0.046	0.187	0.225
Received BCG	0.402	0.013	3653	3447	1.545	0.032	0.377	0.428
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.27	0.012	3653	3447	1.594	0.044	0.247	0.294
Received polio (3 doses)	0.33	0.012	3653	3447	1.511	0.036	0.307	0.354
Received measles	0.337	0.013	3653	3447	1.617	0.038	0.312	0.363
Fully immunised	0.162	0.009	3653	3447	1.416	0.054	0.144	0.18
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.45	0.007	14739	13531	1.453	0.015	0.437	0.463
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.153	0.005	14739	13531	1.647	0.036	0.142	0.164
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.265	0.007	14739	13531	1.639	0.025	0.252	0.279
BMI <18.5	0.14	0.004	19062	17893	1.563	0.028	0.132	0.148
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.843	0.008	22896	21451	3.216	0.009	0.827	0.858
Knows about condoms	0.473	0.009	22896	21451	2.86	0.02	0.454	0.492
Knows about limiting partners	0.643	0.009	22896	21451	2.986	0.015	0.624	0.662
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.179	0.007	22896	21451	2.595	0.037	0.166	0.192
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.223	0.01	5559	5219	1.815	0.045	0.203	0.244
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.265	0.017	1211	1166	1.341	0.064	0.231	0.299
Female circumcision	0.256	0.013	22896	21451	4.575	0.051	0.23	0.283
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	6.282	0.095	na	59980	1.85	0.015	6.092	6.473
Child mortality (0-10 years)	105.962	3.581	41752	38911	1.799	0.034	98.801	113.124
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	94.730	2.286	41231	38425	1.342	0.024	90.158	99.302
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	49.108	1.639	41136	38336	1.311	0.033	45.831	52.385
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	45.622	1.423	41219	38415	1.226	0.031	42.776	48.468
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	190.654	4.270	41859	39010	1.734	0.022	182.114	199.194
MEN								
Literate	0.683	0.011	9195	8593	2.293	0.016	0.661	0.705
No education	0.257	0.011	9195	8593	2.443	0.043	0.235	0.279
Secondary education or higher	0.508	0.012	9195	8593	2.287	0.023	0.484	0.532
Never married	0.434	0.008	9195	8593	1.469	0.018	0.418	0.449
Currently married	0.548	0.008	9195	8593	1.463	0.014	0.533	0.563
Had first sex before 18	0.252	0.007	7450	6964	1.308	0.026	0.239	0.265
Knows at least one method	0.862	0.01	5100	4709	2.067	0.012	0.842	0.882
Know any modern method	0.848	0.011	5100	4709	2.093	0.012	0.827	0.869
Ever used any method	0.351	0.01	5100	4709	1.545	0.029	0.33	0.372
Want no more children	0.096	0.005	5100	4709	1.252	0.054	0.085	0.106
Delay at least two years	0.387	0.01	5100	4709	1.398	0.025	0.368	0.407
Ideal number of family size	8.211	0.133	8032	7356	1.662	0.016	7.945	8.477
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.908	0.006	9195	8593	2.067	0.007	0.895	0.92
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.691	0.009	9195	8593	1.968	0.014	0.672	0.71
Knows about limiting partners	0.807	0.008	9195	8593	1.978	0.01	0.791	0.823
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.308	0.01	9195	8593	2.115	0.033	0.287	0.328
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.739	0.017	1155	1055	1.279	0.022	0.706	0.772
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.404	0.021	844	780	1.226	0.051	0.363	0.445

na = Not applicable

Table C.5 Sampling errors for Central sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.292	0.013	6366	4748	2.238	0.044	0.266	0.317
Literate	0.476	0.022	6366	4748	3.54	0.047	0.432	0.521
No education	0.355	0.025	6366	4748	4.158	0.07	0.305	0.405
Secondary education or higher	0.393	0.02	6366	4748	3.296	0.051	0.353	0.434
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.705	0.021	5307	3895	2.681	0.03	0.663	0.747
Never married	0.25	0.012	6366	4748	2.194	0.048	0.226	0.274
Currently married/in union	0.699	0.013	6366	4748	2.285	0.019	0.673	0.726
Had first sex before 18	0.448	0.014	5102	3789	1.979	0.031	0.42	0.476
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.005	6366	4748	1.394	0.051	0.093	0.114
Children ever born	2.979	0.063	6366	4748	1.732	0.021	2.853	3.105
Children surviving	2.516	0.046	6366	4748	1.498	0.018	2.425	2.608
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.436	0.118	1092	817	1.419	0.018	6.201	6.671
Knows any contraceptive method	0.643	0.029	4441	3320	3.988	0.045	0.586	0.7
Ever using contraceptive method	0.264	0.016	4441	3320	2.375	0.06	0.233	0.295
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.13	0.01	4441	3320	1.97	0.076	0.11	0.15
Currently using a modern method	0.105	0.008	4441	3320	1.793	0.078	0.089	0.122
Currently using pill	0.014	0.002	4441	3320	1.258	0.156	0.01	0.019
Currently using IUD	0.008	0.002	4441	3320	1.168	0.199	0.005	0.011
Currently using condom	0.019	0.003	4441	3320	1.261	0.135	0.014	0.024
Currently using female sterilisation	0.012	0.003	4441	3320	2.016	0.279	0.005	0.018
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.012	0.003	4441	3320	1.542	0.209	0.007	0.017
Obtained method from public sector source	0.381	0.031	627	443	1.603	0.082	0.319	0.443
Want no more children	0.195	0.011	4441	3320	1.826	0.056	0.173	0.217
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.281	0.01	4441	3320	1.535	0.037	0.26	0.302
Ideal family size	5.746	0.084	5456	4005	2.491	0.015	5.578	5.913
Two or more tetanus injections	0.457	0.023	3350	2525	2.716	0.051	0.41	0.504
Neonatal tetanus	0.489	0.023	3350	2525	2.713	0.048	0.442	0.536
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.427	0.027	5046	3830	3.079	0.062	0.374	0.48
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.056	0.005	4542	3434	1.395	0.088	0.046	0.066
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.335	0.032	241	193	1.064	0.096	0.271	0.4
Taken to a health provider	0.443	0.036	241	193	1.105	0.081	0.371	0.514
Vaccination card seen	0.312	0.025	855	640	1.558	0.08	0.262	0.362
Received BCG	0.624	0.028	855	640	1.674	0.045	0.567	0.68
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.434	0.03	855	640	1.77	0.07	0.373	0.494
Received polio (3 doses)	0.405	0.024	855	640	1.433	0.06	0.357	0.454
Received measles	0.518	0.028	855	640	1.6	0.053	0.462	0.573
Fully immunised	0.259	0.021	855	640	1.375	0.081	0.217	0.301
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.438	0.014	3812	2800	1.592	0.031	0.411	0.465
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.093	0.008	3812	2800	1.638	0.087	0.077	0.109
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.195	0.011	3812	2800	1.587	0.056	0.173	0.217
BMI <18.5	0.085	0.005	5437	4043	1.25	0.056	0.075	0.094
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.759	0.023	6366	4748	4.323	0.031	0.712	0.805
Knows about condoms	0.483	0.017	6366	4748	2.707	0.035	0.449	0.517
Knows about limiting partners	0.621	0.022	6366	4748	3.682	0.036	0.576	0.666
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.22	0.014	6366	4748	2.613	0.062	0.193	0.247
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.259	0.023	1244	955	1.833	0.088	0.214	0.305
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.287	0.031	333	248	1.237	0.107	0.226	0.348
Female circumcision	0.114	0.018	6366	4748	4.387	0.153	0.079	0.15
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	5.411	0.166	na	13286	1.636	0.031	5.08	5.743
Child mortality (0-10 years)	61.941	4.569	9980	7582	1.530	0.074	52.802	71.080
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	77.362	3.884	9898	7515	1.267	0.050	69.595	85.130
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	40.547	2.758	9885	7506	1.221	0.068	35.030	46.063
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	36.816	2.439	9894	7512	1.195	0.066	31.938	41.693
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	134.512	6.140	9997	7594	1.507	0.046	122.232	146.791
MEN								
Urban residence	0.284	0.013	2773	2065	1.518	0.046	0.258	0.31
Literate	0.756	0.021	2773	2065	2.54	0.027	0.715	0.798
No education	0.154	0.02	2773	2065	2.975	0.132	0.113	0.195
Secondary education or higher	0.643	0.021	2773	2065	2.306	0.033	0.601	0.685
Never married	0.48	0.014	2773	2065	1.426	0.028	0.453	0.507
Currently married	0.504	0.013	2773	2065	1.411	0.027	0.477	0.531
Had first sex before 18	0.301	0.015	2205	1629	1.508	0.049	0.272	0.331
Knows at least one method	0.906	0.017	1401	1040	2.205	0.019	0.872	0.941
Know any modern method	0.895	0.019	1401	1040	2.266	0.021	0.857	0.932
Ever used any method	0.413	0.019	1401	1040	1.463	0.047	0.374	0.451
Want no more children	0.134	0.012	1401	1040	1.331	0.09	0.11	0.159
Delay at least two years	0.392	0.018	1401	1040	1.377	0.046	0.356	0.428
Ideal number of family size	6.514	0.19	2525	1867	1.84	0.029	6.134	6.895
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.907	0.014	2773	2065	2.484	0.015	0.879	0.934
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.743	0.018	2773	2065	2.11	0.024	0.708	0.778
Knows about limiting partners	0.805	0.017	2773	2065	2.286	0.021	0.77	0.839
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.325	0.017	2773	2065	1.958	0.054	0.29	0.36
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.782	0.028	394	313	1.323	0.035	0.726	0.837
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.368	0.035	309	245	1.263	0.094	0.299	0.438

na = Not applicable

Table C.6 Sampling errors for North East sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.263	0.012	6217	4262	2.091	0.044	0.239	0.286
Literate	0.228	0.021	6217	4262	3.979	0.093	0.186	0.27
No education	0.681	0.023	6217	4262	3.96	0.034	0.634	0.728
Secondary education or higher	0.165	0.017	6217	4262	3.651	0.104	0.13	0.199
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.437	0.028	5547	3779	2.959	0.064	0.381	0.493
Never married	0.124	0.012	6217	4262	2.883	0.097	0.1	0.148
Currently married/in union	0.841	0.013	6217	4262	2.859	0.016	0.815	0.868
Had first sex before 18	0.734	0.014	4961	3406	2.303	0.02	0.705	0.763
Currently pregnant	0.126	0.005	6217	4262	1.129	0.038	0.117	0.136
Children ever born	3.936	0.077	6217	4262	1.801	0.019	3.783	4.09
Children surviving	2.977	0.051	6217	4262	1.59	0.017	2.875	3.079
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.475	0.132	1113	769	1.315	0.018	7.211	7.74
Knows any contraceptive method	0.586	0.021	5147	3585	3.094	0.036	0.544	0.629
Ever using contraceptive method	0.104	0.008	5147	3585	1.802	0.074	0.089	0.12
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.04	0.004	5147	3585	1.56	0.106	0.032	0.049
Currently using a modern method	0.035	0.004	5147	3585	1.656	0.122	0.026	0.043
Currently using pill	0.006	0.001	5147	3585	1.295	0.241	0.003	0.008
Currently using IUD	0	0	5147	3585	0.813	0.579	0	0.001
Currently using condom	0.002	0.001	5147	3585	1.326	0.397	0	0.004
Currently using female sterilisation	0.002	0.001	5147	3585	1.157	0.338	0.001	0.004
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.001	0.001	5147	3585	1.124	0.426	0	0.002
Obtained method from public sector source	0.454	0.058	152	94	1.435	0.128	0.338	0.57
Want no more children	0.134	0.007	5147	3585	1.537	0.054	0.12	0.149
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.35	0.013	5147	3585	1.991	0.038	0.323	0.376
Ideal family size	8.137	0.113	5623	3848	2.425	0.014	7.91	8.363
Two or more tetanus injections	0.287	0.019	3972	2751	2.61	0.065	0.25	0.325
Neonatal tetanus	0.3	0.019	3972	2751	2.66	0.064	0.262	0.339
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.155	0.014	6559	4575	2.577	0.092	0.126	0.183
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.208	0.011	5737	3989	1.843	0.052	0.187	0.23
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.176	0.02	1103	831	1.613	0.114	0.136	0.216
Taken to a health provider	0.359	0.021	1103	831	1.375	0.059	0.317	0.402
Vaccination card seen	0.151	0.016	1129	780	1.5	0.107	0.118	0.183
Received BCG	0.272	0.024	1129	780	1.828	0.089	0.223	0.32
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.124	0.017	1129	780	1.725	0.137	0.09	0.159
Received polio (3 doses)	0.286	0.022	1129	780	1.594	0.076	0.242	0.329
Received measles	0.248	0.02	1129	780	1.574	0.082	0.208	0.289
Fully immunised	0.076	0.012	1129	780	1.531	0.16	0.052	0.101
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.486	0.013	4529	3097	1.66	0.027	0.46	0.512
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.222	0.015	4529	3097	2.226	0.069	0.191	0.253
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.345	0.016	4529	3097	2.035	0.045	0.313	0.376
BMI <18.5	0.207	0.012	5046	3456	2.029	0.056	0.184	0.23
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.814	0.015	6217	4262	3.011	0.018	0.784	0.844
Knows about condoms	0.386	0.02	6217	4262	3.281	0.052	0.345	0.426
Knows about limiting partners	0.623	0.021	6217	4262	3.426	0.034	0.581	0.665
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.144	0.012	6217	4262	2.617	0.081	0.121	0.167
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.078	0.015	1669	1166	2.25	0.19	0.048	0.107
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.192	0.046	164	91	1.477	0.237	0.101	0.284
Female circumcision	0.027	0.01	6217	4262	5.013	0.381	0.006	0.048
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	7.16	0.157	na	11919	1.589	0.022	6.846	7.473
Child mortality (0-10 years)	126.352	5.497	13125	9189	1.550	0.044	115.358	137.346
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	109.483	4.851	12901	9027	1.495	0.044	99.781	119.185
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	53.182	2.744	12869	9005	1.193	0.052	47.693	58.670
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	56.301	3.485	12896	9023	1.526	0.062	49.331	63.271
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	222.002	6.896	13162	9215	1.561	0.031	208.209	235.794
MEN								
Urban residence	0.289	0.016	2444	1645	1.716	0.054	0.258	0.321
Literate	0.538	0.025	2444	1645	2.513	0.047	0.488	0.589
No education	0.45	0.028	2444	1645	2.772	0.062	0.394	0.506
Secondary education or higher	0.357	0.027	2444	1645	2.771	0.075	0.303	0.411
Never married	0.37	0.018	2444	1645	1.794	0.047	0.335	0.405
Currently married	0.61	0.017	2444	1645	1.736	0.028	0.575	0.644
Had first sex before 18	0.191	0.012	2038	1369	1.435	0.066	0.166	0.216
Knows at least one method	0.812	0.026	1476	1002	2.541	0.032	0.76	0.863
Know any modern method	0.801	0.027	1476	1002	2.578	0.034	0.747	0.854
Ever used any method	0.162	0.015	1476	1002	1.562	0.093	0.132	0.192
Want no more children	0.038	0.006	1476	1002	1.219	0.159	0.026	0.051
Delay at least two years	0.367	0.02	1476	1002	1.627	0.056	0.327	0.408
Ideal number of family size	12.114	0.389	2154	1429	1.763	0.032	11.335	12.893
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.878	0.018	2444	1645	2.771	0.021	0.842	0.915
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.717	0.02	2444	1645	2.164	0.027	0.678	0.757
Knows about limiting partners	0.821	0.022	2444	1645	2.9	0.027	0.776	0.866
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.324	0.021	2444	1645	2.169	0.063	0.283	0.365
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.471	0.052	251	169	1.64	0.11	0.368	0.575
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.242	0.045	132	80	1.193	0.185	0.152	0.331

na = Not applicable

Table C.7 Sampling errors for North West sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.204	0.01	7297	8022	2.055	0.048	0.185	0.224
Literate	0.211	0.022	7297	8022	4.529	0.103	0.167	0.254
No education	0.742	0.022	7297	8022	4.253	0.029	0.699	0.786
Secondary education or higher	0.14	0.019	7297	8022	4.626	0.134	0.102	0.177
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.434	0.02	6882	7311	2.482	0.046	0.394	0.474
Never married	0.078	0.009	7297	8022	2.99	0.12	0.059	0.097
Currently married/in union	0.896	0.011	7297	8022	3.009	0.012	0.875	0.918
Had first sex before 18	0.762	0.014	6052	6643	2.52	0.018	0.734	0.789
Currently pregnant	0.135	0.005	7297	8022	1.188	0.035	0.125	0.144
Children ever born	4.03	0.06	7297	8022	1.526	0.015	3.911	4.149
Children surviving	3.025	0.042	7297	8022	1.444	0.014	2.941	3.109
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.707	0.112	1434	1574	1.309	0.014	7.484	7.93
Knows any contraceptive method	0.451	0.02	6596	7189	3.345	0.045	0.41	0.492
Ever using contraceptive method	0.065	0.008	6596	7189	2.569	0.12	0.049	0.08
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.028	0.004	6596	7189	2.192	0.16	0.019	0.036
Currently using a modern method	0.025	0.004	6596	7189	2.001	0.155	0.017	0.032
Currently using pill	0.006	0.001	6596	7189	1.228	0.195	0.004	0.008
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	6596	7189	1.485	0.375	0.001	0.004
Currently using condom	0.001	0	6596	7189	0.994	0.455	0	0.001
Currently using female sterilisation	0.001	0	6596	7189	1.013	0.449	0	0.001
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.002	0.001	6596	7189	1.501	0.457	0	0.003
Obtained method from public sector source	0.531	0.046	145	171	1.109	0.087	0.439	0.623
Want no more children	0.101	0.007	6596	7189	1.802	0.066	0.088	0.115
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.343	0.012	6596	7189	2.137	0.036	0.318	0.368
Ideal family size	7.99	0.16	5542	5804	3.016	0.02	7.671	8.31
Two or more tetanus injections	0.179	0.014	4888	5372	2.471	0.076	0.152	0.207
Neonatal tetanus	0.201	0.015	4888	5372	2.665	0.076	0.17	0.231
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.098	0.009	7947	8779	2.107	0.088	0.081	0.115
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.131	0.008	6899	7594	1.758	0.059	0.116	0.147
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.252	0.021	862	998	1.375	0.084	0.209	0.294
Taken to a health provider	0.389	0.024	862	998	1.383	0.063	0.34	0.438
Vaccination card seen	0.058	0.01	1409	1545	1.595	0.177	0.038	0.079
Received BCG	0.191	0.018	1409	1545	1.72	0.096	0.154	0.227
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.091	0.015	1409	1545	1.861	0.16	0.062	0.12
Received polio (3 doses)	0.243	0.018	1409	1545	1.597	0.076	0.206	0.28
Received measles	0.195	0.02	1409	1545	1.824	0.101	0.156	0.235
Fully immunised	0.06	0.01	1409	1545	1.53	0.166	0.04	0.08
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.526	0.011	5032	5488	1.399	0.02	0.505	0.547
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.199	0.01	5032	5488	1.64	0.05	0.179	0.219
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.351	0.013	5032	5488	1.747	0.036	0.326	0.377
BMI <18.5	0.186	0.007	5818	6395	1.431	0.039	0.171	0.201
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.878	0.01	7297	8022	2.559	0.011	0.858	0.897
Knows about condoms	0.464	0.017	7297	8022	2.989	0.038	0.429	0.499
Knows about limiting partners	0.662	0.014	7297	8022	2.605	0.022	0.633	0.691
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.207	0.013	7297	8022	2.742	0.063	0.181	0.233
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.016	0.006	2049	2251	2.004	0.347	0.005	0.027
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.231	0.098	29	36	1.236	0.426	0.034	0.428
Female circumcision	0.196	0.03	7297	8022	6.551	0.155	0.135	0.257
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	7.297	0.155	na	22693	1.659	0.021	6.986	7.607
Child mortality (0-10 years)	139.023	5.878	15844	17462	1.576	0.042	127.266	150.780
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	91.123	3.759	15595	17179	1.410	0.041	83.605	98.641
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	46.753	2.772	15559	17139	1.437	0.059	41.209	52.297
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	44.370	2.088	15590	17175	1.121	0.047	40.195	48.546
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	217.478	7.257	15885	17506	1.717	0.033	202.964	231.993
MEN								
Urban residence	0.251	0.014	2930	3237	1.754	0.056	0.223	0.279
Literate	0.606	0.022	2930	3237	2.468	0.037	0.561	0.65
No education	0.407	0.024	2930	3237	2.653	0.059	0.359	0.455
Secondary education or higher	0.376	0.025	2930	3237	2.809	0.067	0.325	0.426
Never married	0.382	0.014	2930	3237	1.612	0.038	0.353	0.41
Currently married	0.603	0.015	2930	3237	1.633	0.025	0.573	0.632
Had first sex before 18	0.097	0.007	2449	2691	1.1	0.068	0.084	0.111
Knows at least one method	0.823	0.018	1805	1951	2.018	0.022	0.787	0.86
Know any modern method	0.808	0.019	1805	1951	2.064	0.024	0.77	0.846
Ever used any method	0.136	0.015	1805	1951	1.819	0.108	0.107	0.166
Want no more children	0.015	0.004	1805	1951	1.295	0.245	0.008	0.023
Delay at least two years	0.403	0.017	1805	1951	1.462	0.042	0.37	0.437
Ideal number of family size	10.589	0.348	2201	2362	1.958	0.033	9.893	11.285
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.909	0.01	2930	3237	1.839	0.011	0.889	0.928
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.655	0.021	2930	3237	2.401	0.032	0.613	0.698
Knows about limiting partners	0.803	0.014	2930	3237	1.845	0.017	0.776	0.831
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.377	0.022	2930	3237	2.5	0.059	0.333	0.422
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.252	0.05	139	150	1.349	0.198	0.152	0.351
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.363	0.082	33	38	0.961	0.225	0.199	0.526

na = Not applicable

Table C.8 Sampling errors for South East sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.44	0.014	3667	4091	1.665	0.031	0.413	0.468
Literate	0.813	0.018	3667	4091	2.724	0.022	0.778	0.848
No education	0.063	0.009	3667	4091	2.374	0.152	0.044	0.082
Secondary education or higher	0.703	0.02	3667	4091	2.643	0.028	0.663	0.743
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.828	0.013	2388	2483	1.521	0.015	0.802	0.854
Never married	0.412	0.012	3667	4091	1.427	0.028	0.389	0.435
Currently married/in union	0.523	0.012	3667	4091	1.438	0.023	0.499	0.547
Had first sex before 18	0.281	0.012	2893	3239	1.405	0.042	0.257	0.304
Currently pregnant	0.088	0.006	3667	4091	1.246	0.066	0.076	0.1
Children ever born	2.43	0.067	3667	4091	1.412	0.028	2.296	2.564
Children surviving	2.072	0.052	3667	4091	1.272	0.025	1.969	2.175
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.841	0.132	693	739	1.224	0.023	5.577	6.105
Knows any contraceptive method	0.855	0.018	1911	2139	2.236	0.021	0.819	0.891
Ever using contraceptive method	0.459	0.021	1911	2139	1.86	0.046	0.417	0.502
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.234	0.014	1911	2139	1.425	0.059	0.206	0.261
Currently using a modern method	0.118	0.008	1911	2139	1.152	0.072	0.101	0.135
Currently using pill	0.016	0.003	1911	2139	1.055	0.192	0.01	0.022
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.003	1911	2139	1.105	0.213	0.008	0.02
Currently using condom	0.046	0.006	1911	2139	1.219	0.127	0.034	0.058
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.003	1911	2139	1.571	0.462	0	0.012
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.058	0.007	1911	2139	1.375	0.127	0.043	0.073
Obtained method from public sector source	0.121	0.021	312	393	1.138	0.174	0.079	0.163
Want no more children	0.282	0.013	1911	2139	1.252	0.046	0.256	0.307
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.271	0.014	1911	2139	1.34	0.05	0.244	0.298
Ideal family size	5.493	0.087	3507	3902	2.584	0.016	5.318	5.668
Two or more tetanus injections	0.777	0.019	1454	1603	1.74	0.024	0.739	0.815
Neonatal tetanus	0.813	0.019	1454	1603	1.833	0.023	0.775	0.85
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.818	0.028	2450	2730	2.689	0.034	0.763	0.874
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.049	0.006	2173	2428	1.164	0.116	0.038	0.061
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.329	0.056	123	120	1.193	0.171	0.217	0.441
Taken to a health provider	0.752	0.049	123	120	1.096	0.065	0.654	0.85
Vaccination card seen	0.461	0.027	442	504	1.118	0.058	0.408	0.515
Received BCG	0.791	0.023	442	504	1.146	0.029	0.745	0.836
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.669	0.03	442	504	1.301	0.045	0.609	0.728
Received polio (3 doses)	0.525	0.029	442	504	1.197	0.055	0.467	0.583
Received measles	0.639	0.026	442	504	1.108	0.041	0.587	0.69
Fully immunised	0.429	0.026	442	504	1.11	0.062	0.376	0.481
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.217	0.013	1864	1947	1.232	0.061	0.19	0.243
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.086	0.007	1864	1947	1.046	0.085	0.071	0.101
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.1	0.008	1864	1947	1.043	0.081	0.084	0.117
BMI <18.5	0.068	0.006	3171	3529	1.43	0.094	0.055	0.081
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.971	0.006	3667	4091	2.102	0.006	0.959	0.982
Knows about condoms	0.609	0.018	3667	4091	2.24	0.03	0.573	0.645
Knows about limiting partners	0.778	0.018	3667	4091	2.634	0.023	0.742	0.814
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.309	0.019	3667	4091	2.452	0.061	0.272	0.347
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.526	0.026	538	614	1.2	0.049	0.474	0.577
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.411	0.033	279	323	1.125	0.081	0.345	0.478
Female circumcision	0.528	0.023	3667	4091	2.833	0.044	0.482	0.575
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	4.823	0.159	na	26616	1.393	0.033	4.504	5.142
Child mortality (0-10 years)	64.296	5.226	4665	5119	1.184	0.081	53.845	74.748
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	94.979	4.913	4634	5083	1.009	0.052	85.152	104.806
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	50.825	4.261	4625	5074	1.085	0.084	42.302	59.348
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	44.154	3.544	4634	5083	1.087	0.080	37.067	51.242
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	153.169	6.831	4674	5128	1.127	0.045	139.507	166.831
MEN								
Urban residence	0.454	0.02	1237	1448	1.423	0.044	0.413	0.494
Literate	0.937	0.009	1237	1448	1.252	0.009	0.919	0.954
No education	0.009	0.003	1237	1448	0.96	0.281	0.004	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.7	0.021	1237	1448	1.589	0.03	0.659	0.742
Never married	0.57	0.018	1237	1448	1.268	0.031	0.535	0.606
Currently married	0.419	0.018	1237	1448	1.282	0.043	0.383	0.455
Had first sex before 18	0.178	0.016	981	1155	1.296	0.089	0.147	0.21
Knows at least one method	0.919	0.016	514	607	1.34	0.018	0.886	0.951
Know any modern method	0.911	0.017	514	607	1.327	0.018	0.878	0.944
Ever used any method	0.7	0.026	514	607	1.308	0.038	0.647	0.753
Want no more children	0.199	0.019	514	607	1.057	0.094	0.162	0.237
Delay at least two years	0.353	0.028	514	607	1.304	0.078	0.298	0.408
Ideal number of family size	5.439	0.146	1195	1397	1.651	0.027	5.147	5.731
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.964	0.007	1237	1448	1.303	0.007	0.95	0.978
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.76	0.018	1237	1448	1.456	0.023	0.725	0.795
Knows about limiting partners	0.876	0.013	1237	1448	1.44	0.015	0.849	0.903
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.396	0.022	1237	1448	1.572	0.055	0.352	0.439
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.927	0.021	157	176	1.003	0.023	0.885	0.969
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.662	0.045	143	163	1.124	0.067	0.573	0.751

na = Not applicable

Table C.9 Sampling errors for South South sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.33	0.018	4813	5473	2.68	0.055	0.294	0.367
Literate	0.778	0.013	4813	5473	2.152	0.017	0.752	0.804
No education	0.06	0.006	4813	5473	1.623	0.092	0.049	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.686	0.014	4813	5473	2.095	0.02	0.658	0.715
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.801	0.008	3093	3264	1.108	0.011	0.784	0.818
Never married	0.393	0.01	4813	5473	1.432	0.026	0.373	0.413
Currently married/in union	0.544	0.01	4813	5473	1.462	0.019	0.523	0.565
Had first sex before 18	0.477	0.015	3782	4346	1.828	0.031	0.447	0.506
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.005	4813	5473	1.278	0.061	0.074	0.095
Children ever born	2.441	0.074	4813	5473	1.817	0.03	2.292	2.59
Children surviving	2.083	0.059	4813	5473	1.706	0.028	1.965	2.201
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.187	0.137	725	813	1.324	0.022	5.913	6.46
Knows any contraceptive method	0.899	0.011	2661	2978	1.848	0.012	0.878	0.921
Ever using contraceptive method	0.56	0.017	2661	2978	1.742	0.03	0.526	0.593
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.262	0.011	2661	2978	1.345	0.044	0.239	0.285
Currently using a modern method	0.155	0.008	2661	2978	1.117	0.051	0.139	0.171
Currently using pill	0.026	0.003	2661	2978	1.044	0.123	0.02	0.033
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.002	2661	2978	1.131	0.267	0.003	0.01
Currently using condom	0.044	0.005	2661	2978	1.202	0.108	0.035	0.054
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.002	2661	2978	1.18	0.307	0.002	0.009
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.053	0.006	2661	2978	1.307	0.107	0.042	0.065
Obtained method from public sector source	0.147	0.016	734	860	1.256	0.112	0.114	0.18
Want no more children	0.271	0.012	2661	2978	1.343	0.043	0.248	0.294
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.324	0.014	2661	2978	1.509	0.042	0.297	0.351
Ideal family size	5.183	0.061	4468	4994	2.113	0.012	5.061	5.305
Two or more tetanus injections	0.636	0.02	2101	2310	1.874	0.031	0.596	0.675
Neonatal tetanus	0.687	0.019	2101	2310	1.919	0.028	0.648	0.726
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.558	0.027	3327	3667	2.378	0.048	0.504	0.611
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.038	0.004	2997	3310	1.2	0.117	0.029	0.047
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.237	0.046	116	127	1.087	0.194	0.145	0.329
Taken to a health provider	0.614	0.046	116	127	0.929	0.074	0.523	0.705
Vaccination card seen	0.464	0.029	585	663	1.396	0.063	0.405	0.522
Received BCG	0.753	0.028	585	663	1.518	0.037	0.697	0.808
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.542	0.035	585	663	1.683	0.065	0.471	0.612
Received polio (3 doses)	0.536	0.032	585	663	1.522	0.06	0.472	0.6
Received measles	0.555	0.032	585	663	1.535	0.058	0.491	0.619
Fully immunised	0.36	0.032	585	663	1.573	0.088	0.297	0.424
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.311	0.015	2574	2769	1.431	0.047	0.282	0.34
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.075	0.007	2574	2769	1.263	0.093	0.061	0.088
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.128	0.009	2574	2769	1.292	0.073	0.11	0.147
BMI <18.5	0.077	0.006	4206	4779	1.407	0.075	0.065	0.088
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.92	0.01	4813	5473	2.434	0.01	0.901	0.939
Knows about condoms	0.646	0.016	4813	5473	2.364	0.025	0.614	0.679
Knows about limiting partners	0.732	0.016	4813	5473	2.537	0.022	0.699	0.764
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.26	0.013	4813	5473	2.074	0.05	0.234	0.286
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.642	0.019	1232	1379	1.405	0.03	0.604	0.681
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.326	0.023	778	886	1.361	0.07	0.28	0.372
Female circumcision	0.342	0.025	4813	5473	3.632	0.073	0.293	0.392
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	4.69	0.173	na	15276	1.586	0.037	4.343	5.036
Child mortality (0-10 years)	58.064	4.251	6225	6815	1.195	0.073	49.562	66.566
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	84.486	4.957	6198	6787	1.169	0.059	74.572	94.401
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	47.533	3.727	6188	6777	1.159	0.078	40.078	54.988
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	36.953	3.005	6196	6784	1.104	0.081	30.944	42.963
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	137.644	6.614	6237	6829	1.243	0.048	124.416	150.872
MEN								
Urban residence	0.318	0.019	2167	2437	1.882	0.059	0.28	0.355
Literate	0.893	0.011	2167	2437	1.588	0.012	0.872	0.914
No education	0.023	0.004	2167	2437	1.292	0.182	0.014	0.031
Secondary education or higher	0.802	0.013	2167	2437	1.469	0.016	0.776	0.827
Never married	0.57	0.012	2167	2437	1.082	0.02	0.547	0.593
Currently married	0.406	0.012	2167	2437	1.108	0.029	0.382	0.429
Had first sex before 18	0.376	0.015	1718	1953	1.31	0.041	0.345	0.406
Knows at least one method	0.976	0.01	895	989	2.002	0.01	0.956	0.997
Know any modern method	0.974	0.011	895	989	1.97	0.011	0.953	0.995
Ever used any method	0.738	0.021	895	989	1.419	0.028	0.696	0.78
Want no more children	0.207	0.016	895	989	1.176	0.077	0.175	0.238
Delay at least two years	0.372	0.018	895	989	1.138	0.049	0.336	0.409
Ideal number of family size	5.381	0.125	2006	2221	1.492	0.023	5.13	5.631
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.961	0.006	2167	2437	1.483	0.006	0.948	0.973
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.776	0.014	2167	2437	1.51	0.017	0.749	0.803
Knows about limiting partners	0.886	0.011	2167	2437	1.594	0.012	0.864	0.908
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.37	0.016	2167	2437	1.511	0.042	0.339	0.402
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.918	0.015	413	436	1.128	0.017	0.887	0.948
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.457	0.03	378	400	1.185	0.066	0.397	0.518

na = Not applicable

Table C.10 Sampling errors for South West sample, Nigeria 2008

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.616	0.016	5025	6789	2.372	0.026	0.583	0.648
Literate	0.798	0.016	5025	6789	2.857	0.02	0.765	0.83
No education	0.12	0.015	5025	6789	3.319	0.127	0.089	0.15
Secondary education or higher	0.671	0.018	5025	6789	2.676	0.026	0.635	0.706
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.766	0.014	3339	4361	1.757	0.019	0.737	0.795
Never married	0.327	0.011	5025	6789	1.598	0.032	0.306	0.348
Currently married/in union	0.643	0.011	5025	6789	1.701	0.018	0.62	0.666
Had first sex before 18	0.296	0.012	4004	5469	1.664	0.041	0.272	0.32
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.005	5025	6789	1.212	0.057	0.073	0.092
Children ever born	2.272	0.047	5025	6789	1.421	0.021	2.178	2.365
Children surviving	2.041	0.041	5025	6789	1.41	0.02	1.959	2.122
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.979	0.105	891	1192	1.447	0.021	4.769	5.188
Knows any contraceptive method	0.95	0.01	3198	4366	2.655	0.011	0.93	0.971
Ever using contraceptive method	0.561	0.02	3198	4366	2.29	0.036	0.521	0.601
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.317	0.015	3198	4366	1.826	0.047	0.287	0.347
Currently using a modern method	0.21	0.01	3198	4366	1.446	0.05	0.189	0.231
Currently using pill	0.04	0.004	3198	4366	1.065	0.093	0.032	0.047
Currently using IUD	0.031	0.004	3198	4366	1.203	0.118	0.024	0.039
Currently using condom	0.061	0.005	3198	4366	1.211	0.084	0.051	0.072
Currently using female sterilisation	0.002	0.001	3198	4366	1.049	0.392	0	0.004
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.035	0.005	3198	4366	1.442	0.134	0.026	0.044
Obtained method from public sector source	0.218	0.019	832	1165	1.346	0.089	0.179	0.256
Want no more children	0.316	0.011	3198	4366	1.319	0.034	0.294	0.338
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.317	0.012	3198	4366	1.456	0.038	0.293	0.341
Ideal family size	4.59	0.054	4634	6322	2.273	0.012	4.482	4.698
Two or more tetanus injections	0.769	0.016	2263	3075	1.845	0.021	0.736	0.801
Neonatal tetanus	0.791	0.016	2263	3075	1.885	0.02	0.758	0.823
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.765	0.021	3318	4519	2.305	0.028	0.723	0.807
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.062	0.006	3098	4221	1.208	0.09	0.051	0.073
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.437	0.041	200	261	1.065	0.094	0.355	0.519
Taken to a health provider	0.487	0.04	200	261	1.028	0.082	0.408	0.567
Vaccination card seen	0.425	0.025	602	814	1.209	0.059	0.375	0.474
Received BCG	0.803	0.026	602	814	1.536	0.032	0.752	0.854
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.665	0.029	602	814	1.465	0.043	0.607	0.722
Received polio (3 doses)	0.534	0.027	602	814	1.282	0.05	0.481	0.587
Received measles	0.655	0.027	602	814	1.37	0.041	0.601	0.709
Fully immunised	0.428	0.027	602	814	1.331	0.064	0.373	0.483
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.312	0.012	2822	3795	1.336	0.04	0.287	0.337
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.093	0.007	2822	3795	1.143	0.072	0.079	0.106
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.133	0.008	2822	3795	1.203	0.061	0.117	0.149
BMI <18.5	0.097	0.006	4441	5998	1.406	0.064	0.085	0.11
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.934	0.01	5025	6789	2.816	0.011	0.914	0.953
Knows about condoms	0.589	0.015	5025	6789	2.096	0.025	0.559	0.618
Knows about limiting partners	0.673	0.013	5025	6789	1.947	0.019	0.647	0.699
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.265	0.011	5025	6789	1.693	0.04	0.244	0.286
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.518	0.028	845	1104	1.653	0.055	0.461	0.575
Condom use at higher-risk sex among youth	0.43	0.03	446	572	1.286	0.07	0.37	0.491
Female circumcision	0.534	0.025	5025	6789	3.506	0.046	0.484	0.583
Total fertility rate TFR (3 years)	4.521	0.14	na	18922	1.475	0.031	4.24	4.801
Child mortality (0-10 years)	32.108	2.899	6241	8414	1.130	0.090	26.310	37.906
Infant mortality (0-10 years)	58.905	3.910	6219	8387	1.187	0.066	51.084	66.726
Neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	36.695	3.002	6209	8373	1.149	0.082	30.691	42.700
Post-neonatal mortality (0-10 years)	22.209	2.288	6219	8387	1.131	0.103	17.633	26.785
Under-5 mortality (0-10 years)	89.121	4.904	6251	8428	1.204	0.055	79.314	98.929
MEN								
Urban residence	0.641	0.018	2287	2977	1.762	0.028	0.606	0.677
Literate	0.896	0.011	2287	2977	1.692	0.012	0.874	0.917
No education	0.052	0.01	2287	2977	2.215	0.199	0.031	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.79	0.014	2287	2977	1.663	0.018	0.762	0.819
Never married	0.503	0.014	2287	2977	1.325	0.028	0.475	0.531
Currently married	0.48	0.014	2287	2977	1.325	0.029	0.453	0.508
Had first sex before 18	0.282	0.012	1876	2479	1.118	0.041	0.259	0.306
Knows at least one method	0.989	0.004	1095	1430	1.133	0.004	0.982	0.996
Know any modern method	0.984	0.005	1095	1430	1.307	0.005	0.975	0.994
Ever used any method	0.778	0.017	1095	1430	1.357	0.022	0.744	0.812
Want no more children	0.196	0.013	1095	1430	1.055	0.065	0.17	0.221
Delay at least two years	0.379	0.014	1095	1430	0.986	0.038	0.35	0.408
Ideal number of family size	4.732	0.082	2224	2907	1.55	0.017	4.569	4.895
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.978	0.004	2287	2977	1.412	0.004	0.969	0.986
Knows condoms reduce HIV risks	0.728	0.013	2287	2977	1.428	0.018	0.701	0.754
Knows about limiting partners	0.815	0.012	2287	2977	1.51	0.015	0.79	0.839
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.373	0.016	2287	2977	1.564	0.042	0.342	0.405
Higher-risk sex past 12 months among youth	0.933	0.016	342	430	1.161	0.017	0.901	0.964
Condom use at last higher-risk sex among youth	0.603	0.031	320	401	1.138	0.052	0.541	0.665

na = Not applicable

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix D

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Nigeria 2008

	Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	2,719	3.6	2,784	3.7
1	2,465	3.3	2,444	3.3
2	2,423	3.2	2,483	3.3
3	2,608	3.4	2,802	3.8
4	2,429	3.2	2,507	3.4
5	2,104	2.8	2,211	3.0
6	2,659	3.5	2,623	3.5
7	2,273	3.0	2,456	3.3
8	2,626	3.5	2,571	3.4
9	1,733	2.3	1,809	2.4
10	2,349	3.1	2,495	3.3
11	1,289	1.7	1,360	1.8
12	2,023	2.7	2,106	2.8
13	1,595	2.1	1,625	2.2
14	1,518	2.0	1,665	2.2
15	1,544	2.0	1,616	2.2
16	1,225	1.6	1,226	1.6
17	1,145	1.5	1,174	1.6
18	1,684	2.2	1,522	2.0
19	989	1.3	928	1.2
20	2,148	2.8	1,814	2.4
21	802	1.1	746	1.0
22	1,291	1.7	1,077	1.4
23	1,049	1.4	855	1.1
24	946	1.3	809	1.1
25	2,355	3.1	1,878	2.5
26	1,061	1.4	850	1.1
27	1,059	1.4	837	1.1
28	1,421	1.9	1,168	1.6
29	671	0.9	597	0.8
30	2,221	2.9	2,061	2.8
31	494	0.7	433	0.6
32	944	1.2	916	1.2
33	573	0.8	537	0.7
34	501	0.7	510	0.7
35	1,711	2.3	1,705	2.3
36	522	0.7	548	0.7
37	525	0.7	562	0.8
38	782	1.0	728	1.0
39	358	0.5	398	0.5
40	1,588	2.1	1,602	2.1
41	299	0.4	297	0.4
42	512	0.7	607	0.8
43	389	0.5	367	0.5
44	282	0.4	274	0.4
45	941	1.2	1,229	1.6
46	320	0.4	347	0.5
47	337	0.4	343	0.5
48	612	0.8	520	0.7
49	407	0.5	286	0.4
50	914	1.2	1,157	1.6
51	359	0.5	200	0.3
52	655	0.9	376	0.5
53	416	0.5	230	0.3
54	357	0.5	210	0.3
55	849	1.1	633	0.8
56	336	0.4	275	0.4
57	204	0.3	217	0.3
58	355	0.5	295	0.4
59	133	0.2	185	0.2
60	888	1.2	848	1.1
61	150	0.2	212	0.3
62	251	0.3	398	0.5
63	167	0.2	216	0.3
64	118	0.2	178	0.2
65	550	0.7	593	0.8
66	82	0.1	132	0.2
67	125	0.2	169	0.2
68	229	0.3	255	0.3
69	85	0.1	119	0.2
70+	1,843	2.4	2,299	3.1
Don't know/missing	39	0.1	64	0.1
Total	75,627	100.0	74,568	100.0

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto 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 groups, Nigeria 2008

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10-14	8,775	na	na	na
15-19	6,587	6,355	19.6	96.5
20-24	6,235	5,995	18.5	96.1
25-29	6,567	6,317	19.5	96.2
30-34	4,733	4,562	14.0	96.4
35-39	3,899	3,766	11.6	96.6
40-44	3,071	2,957	9.1	96.3
45-49	2,616	2,520	7.8	96.3
50-54	2,700	na	na	na
15-49	33,708	32,471	100.0	96.3

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and non-residents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men aged 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Nigeria 2008

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10-14	4,687	na	na	na
15-19	2,778	2,524	16.5	90.9
20-24	2,488	2,311	15.1	92.9
25-29	2,624	2,456	16.0	93.6
30-34	2,200	2,051	13.4	93.2
35-39	1,901	1,765	11.5	92.9
40-44	1,491	1,381	9.0	92.6
45-49	1,263	1,183	7.7	93.7
50-54	1,013	944	6.2	93.2
55-59	766	725	4.7	94.6
60-64	950	na	na	na
15-59	16,523	15,340	100.0	92.8

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and non-residents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations with information missing for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Nigeria 2008

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in past 15 years		
Month only		2.47	73,402
Month and year		0.21	73,402
Age at death	Dead children born in past 15 years	0.26	12,221
Age/date at first union[1]	Ever-married women age 15-49	1.95	24,988
	Ever-married men age 15-49	1.68	8,930
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.09	33,385
	All men age 15-54	0.09	15,486
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	1.80	24,975
Anthropometry	Living children age 0-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Height		5.30	25,760
Weight		4.74	25,760
Height or weight		5.47	25,760

[1] Both year and age missing

Table D.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to survival status of children (weighted), Nigeria 2008

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2008	5,437	477	5,914	100.0	99.8	100.0	98.4	119.9	100.0	na	na	na
2007	4,820	721	5,541	100.0	99.6	99.9	102.3	114.9	103.8	na	na	na
2006	4,980	713	5,693	99.9	99.5	99.9	104.1	128.9	106.9	104.0	91.5	102.3
2005	4,756	837	5,592	100.0	99.6	99.9	102.7	106.7	103.3	104.2	120.8	106.4
2004	4,149	672	4,821	100.0	98.1	99.7	105.1	109.5	105.7	86.9	65.4	83.1
2003	4,793	1,220	6,013	97.5	91.5	96.3	101.5	111.8	103.5	117.6	159.0	124.2
2002	4,001	861	4,862	96.1	91.0	95.2	105.7	102.5	105.1	83.7	70.2	80.9
2001	4,771	1,235	6,006	97.0	91.1	95.8	103.6	109.5	104.8	131.7	141.2	133.6
2000	3,242	888	4,130	96.8	90.1	95.3	98.5	106.6	100.2	72.2	78.6	73.5
1999	4,207	1,023	5,230	95.9	92.1	95.2	102.4	108.2	103.5	143.7	124.5	139.5
2004-2008	24,142	3,420	27,562	100.0	99.3	99.9	102.3	115.2	103.8	na	na	na
1999-2003	21,013	5,227	26,240	96.7	91.2	95.6	102.5	108.1	103.6	na	na	na
1994-1998	14,182	3,957	18,139	96.0	91.3	95.0	102.8	109.4	104.2	na	na	na
1989-1993	9,965	3,110	13,075	96.1	90.8	94.8	104.7	117.3	107.6	na	na	na
<1988	9,370	3,403	12,774	95.9	91.8	94.8	106.5	119.5	109.8	na	na	na
All	78,673	19,117	97,790	97.4	92.7	96.5	103.2	113.1	105.1	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Nigeria 2008

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total 0-19
<1	349	325	264	176	1,113
1	225	233	141	109	708
2	90	105	77	55	328
3	78	87	76	61	302
4	45	76	44	36	200
5	44	83	55	27	209
6	40	48	30	35	154
7	63	83	58	57	261
8	30	37	20	27	113
9	16	38	26	14	94
10	14	28	15	16	72
11	4	5	5	6	20
12	8	6	6	2	22
13	2	7	4	8	22
14	37	50	40	23	150
15	14	14	10	9	47
16	4	7	5	6	22
17	4	2	3	0	9
18	2	9	3	2	16
19	3	5	1	2	10
20	8	15	14	7	44
21	14	24	16	12	66
22	2	6	1	4	13
23	0	7	2	2	11
24	4	2	3	0	10
25	0	3	4	2	9
26	2	0	1	0	3
27	0	2	1	0	3
28	2	8	5	0	15
29	4	4	0	2	10
30	10	9	11	9	39
31+	11	15	13	12	51
Missing	1	4	1	1	7
Total 0-30	1,118	1,327	941	709	4,095
Percent early neonatal[1]	77.9	72.1	73.0	70.4	73.6

[1] (0-6 days)/(0-30 days) * 100

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Nigeria 2008

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	1,119	1,330	942	710	4,101
1	96	140	133	95	464
2	107	124	128	84	443
3	101	144	117	58	419
4	85	92	55	55	287
5	67	97	65	45	274
6	84	94	67	57	303
7	82	124	86	65	357
8	75	101	67	60	302
9	75	100	81	61	318
10	49	76	56	42	223
11	44	67	46	33	189
12	87	128	107	77	399
13	26	28	33	12	99
14	26	31	28	16	102
15	18	35	21	23	97
16	24	26	23	14	88
17	21	30	25	18	94
18	38	51	44	27	159
19	20	30	27	13	89
20	12	18	14	10	54
21	10	10	12	6	38
22	11	5	6	2	24
23	6	8	4	4	23
24+	9	26	19	14	68
Missing	4	3	8	0	15
1 year	330	491	370	311	1,502
Total 0-11	1,983	2,488	1,844	1,365	7,680
Percent neonatal[1]	56.4	53.5	51.1	52.0	53.4

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month/under one year

Table D.7 Data on siblings

Percent distribution of respondents and siblings by year of birth, Nigeria 2008

Year of birth	Respondents	Siblings
Before 1950	0.0	0.9
1950-54	0.0	1.5
1955-59	1.8	3.2
1960-64	8.1	5.1
1965-69	9.4	8.0
1970-74	12.1	11.6
1975-79	14.8	14.1
1980-84	19.7	16.5
1985 or later	34.2	39.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Lower year of birth	1958	1924
Upper year of birth	1993	2008
Median	1973	1973
Number of cases	33,385	178,701

Table D.8 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings, Nigeria 2008

Respondent's year of birth	Mean sibship size	Sex ratio at birth
1955-59	5.7	107.0
1960-64	5.9	109.1
1965-69	6.1	108.1
1970-74	6.5	111.9
1975-79	6.5	108.0
1980-84	6.5	105.1
1985-89	6.5	106.1
>1989	6.3	106.4
Total	6.4	107.3

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN: 2008 NDHS DATA ACCORDING TO THE NCHS/CDC/WHO INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE POPULATION

Appendix **E**

Table E.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nigeria 2008

	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months												
<6	3.3	12.6	-0.1	2.6	10.9	15.0	0.3	0.8	5.6	11.5	0.2	1,897
6-8	9.5	21.9	-0.7	4.1	14.6	11.3	-0.2	5.4	20.4	4.5	-0.8	1,142
9-11	13.8	29.0	-1.0	4.1	15.5	7.4	-0.4	10.9	30.4	2.3	-1.2	1,018
12-17	24.2	45.6	-1.7	5.4	16.8	6.1	-0.5	15.0	38.4	1.9	-1.6	2,152
18-23	28.5	50.0	-1.8	4.6	14.7	6.8	-0.4	11.6	33.1	3.3	-1.3	1,597
24-35	24.7	41.1	-1.5	4.0	12.3	4.5	-0.4	13.0	32.9	2.2	-1.3	3,862
36-47	20.1	37.7	-1.4	3.4	10.6	3.6	-0.3	7.4	25.2	2.0	-1.1	4,326
48-59	20.1	39.1	-1.6	3.8	10.3	3.3	-0.4	6.9	26.7	1.1	-1.2	3,999
Sex												
Male	20.8	38.5	-1.4	4.3	12.8	5.5	-0.3	9.4	28.0	2.8	-1.1	10,043
Female	18.3	35.0	-1.2	3.6	12.0	6.4	-0.3	8.5	26.3	3.2	-1.0	9,949
Birth interval in months[2]												
First birth[3]	16.4	34.0	-1.2	3.1	10.9	6.1	-0.3	6.4	24.5	2.7	-1.0	3,448
<24	22.9	41.4	-1.5	4.6	13.5	4.7	-0.4	11.3	31.0	2.4	-1.2	3,299
24-47	19.9	37.0	-1.3	4.0	12.7	6.3	-0.3	9.3	27.8	3.1	-1.1	8,851
48+	18.3	33.9	-1.2	4.0	12.4	6.6	-0.3	8.2	25.4	3.7	-1.0	2,763
Size at birth[2]												
Very small	26.3	45.6	-1.6	5.9	17.3	5.0	-0.6	14.7	39.5	2.1	-1.5	767
Small	25.0	42.8	-1.6	4.4	15.3	4.1	-0.5	12.6	35.1	1.6	-1.5	1,675
Average or larger	18.6	35.6	-1.3	3.8	12.0	6.3	-0.3	8.3	26.0	3.2	-1.0	15,637
Missing	21.1	38.7	-1.5	1.8	9.3	6.1	-0.3	7.7	24.3	3.3	-1.1	278
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	19.5	36.8	-1.3	3.9	12.5	6.0	-0.3	9.0	27.4	3.0	-1.1	18,362
Not interviewed but in household	18.5	35.5	-1.1	3.2	10.8	4.9	-0.2	9.2	23.0	3.7	-0.9	399
Not interviewed, and not in the household[4]	20.2	37.1	-1.3	4.0	11.7	5.3	-0.3	9.3	25.2	2.9	-1.0	1,231
Missing	100.0	100.0	-3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-2.3	2
Mother's nutritional status[5]												
Thin (BMI<18.5)	29.1	50.0	-1.9	5.9	17.9	4.1	-0.7	17.7	44.4	2.0	-1.7	2,033
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	20.1	38.1	-1.4	4.2	12.7	5.9	-0.3	9.0	28.3	2.6	-1.1	12,065
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	12.9	25.9	-0.9	2.3	9.0	7.0	-0.1	4.6	16.4	4.4	-0.6	4,187
Missing	19.4	38.1	-1.3	4.2	12.9	8.7	-0.2	7.5	24.7	5.4	-1.0	311
Residence												
Urban	13.0	27.3	-0.9	3.0	9.8	6.5	-0.2	5.0	19.1	4.0	-0.8	6,386
Rural	22.7	41.2	-1.5	4.4	13.6	5.7	-0.4	10.9	30.9	2.5	-1.2	13,607

Continued…

Table E.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Zone												
North Central	21.3	39.4	-1.5	2.9	8.4	6.9	-0.1	6.2	23.7	3.4	-1.0	2,810
North East	26.4	45.0	-1.7	7.4	19.7	5.8	-0.6	15.6	39.7	2.6	-1.5	3,121
North West	29.6	49.2	-1.8	5.7	17.8	5.7	-0.5	15.0	39.8	2.6	-1.5	5,548
South East	7.0	17.8	-0.6	2.0	7.7	6.3	-0.2	3.2	11.7	4.7	-0.5	1,965
South South	11.1	26.9	-1.0	1.3	6.0	6.7	-0.1	3.9	15.5	2.6	-0.7	2,758
South West	10.7	26.8	-1.0	2.2	8.4	5.1	-0.2	3.5	17.3	2.9	-0.8	3,792
Mother's education[6]												
No education	28.1	47.4	-1.7	6.3	18.0	5.4	-0.5	14.9	39.2	2.5	-1.5	8,079
Primary	17.5	36.0	-1.3	2.5	9.8	6.0	-0.2	6.5	23.9	2.7	-1.0	4,557
Secondary	10.5	24.5	-0.9	2.1	7.7	6.5	-0.1	3.3	15.1	3.5	-0.7	4,998
More than secondary	6.4	16.8	-0.5	1.2	4.7	8.1	-0.0	1.2	9.3	5.5	-0.4	1,118
Missing	33.3	57.8	-2.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	-0.1	15.5	21.3	0.0	-1.5	10
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	29.9	49.2	-1.8	6.2	18.0	5.4	-0.5	16.3	40.1	2.2	-1.5	4,132
Second	24.5	44.6	-1.6	5.1	15.2	5.3	-0.4	12.0	34.0	2.3	-1.3	4,375
Middle	19.5	37.6	-1.4	3.5	10.3	6.3	-0.2	7.8	26.4	2.7	-1.1	3,968
Fourth	13.1	29.0	-1.1	2.5	9.3	5.7	-0.2	4.9	20.4	3.6	-0.9	3,788
Highest	8.9	20.6	-0.6	2.1	8.2	7.2	-0.1	2.7	12.5	4.5	-0.5	3,730
Total	19.6	36.8	-1.3	3.9	12.4	6.0	-0.3	9.0	27.1	3.0	-1.1	19,993

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

[1] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median

[2] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[3] First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

[4] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[5] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.9

[6] For women who were not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2008 NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **F**

2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey Technical Team

Emma E. Attah	Director Planning and Research
Sani A. Gar	Project Director
Inuwa B. Jalingo	Project Coordinator
David A. Fasiku	States Coordinator
Innocent M. Onuorah	States Coordinator
Raliya M. Sambo	States Coordinator
Shehu M. Gada	States Coordinator
Elizabeth E. Idoko	States Coordinator
Amaka L. Ezenwa	States Coordinator
Patience U. Mbagwu	States Coordinator
Joel J. Amah	States Coordinator
Jibrin Tauhid	States Coordinator
Adenike O. Ogunlewe	States Coordinator
Martin O. Makinwa	States Coordinator
Bamidele A. Sadiku	States Coordinator
Bala I. Mairuwa	States Coordinator
Abu Mahmoud	States Coordinator
Bintu Ibrahim	States Coordinator
Osifo T. Ojogun	States Coordinator
Margaret Edet	States Coordinator

ICF Macro Staff

Adrienne Cox	Country Manager
Pav Govindasamy	Regional Coordinator
Alfredo Aliaga	Sampling Specialist
Sherrell Goggin	Data Processing Specialist
Noureddine Abderrahim	Data Processing Specialist
Datla Vishnu Raju	Data Processing Specialist
Avril Armstrong	Pretest Training and Field Monitoring
Peter Katambarare	Consultant, Survey Training and Field Monitoring
Anjushree Pradhan	Consultant, Survey Field Monitoring
Anuja Jayaraman	Survey Field Monitoring
Joy Fishel	Report Writing
Zhuzhi Moore	Technical Reviewer
Andrew Inglis	GIS Specialist
Dana Thompson	GIS Specialist
Laurie Liskin	Senior Advisor for Dissemination
Hannah Guedenet	Dissemination Specialist
Sidney Moore	Senior Editor
Kaye Mitchell	Document Production Specialist
Cheryl Deal	Graphic Designer
Christopher Gramer	Graphics/Desktop Publishing Specialist

Report Writing

Sani A. Gar	National Population Commission
Inuwa B. Jalingo	National Population Commission
Oluwakayode J. Ajayi	National Population Commission
Bolaji B. Akinsulie	National Population Commission
David A. Fasiku.	National Population Commission
Abu Mahmoud	National Population Commission
Elizabeth E. Idoko	National Population Commission
Bintu Ibrahim	National Population Commission
Martin O. Makinwa	National Population Commission
Osifo T. Ojogun	National Population Commission
Margaret Edet	National Population Commission
Innocent M. Onuorah	National Population Commission
Taiwo Adebesin	National Primary Health Care Dev. Agency
Samson Adebayo	Society for Family Health
Francis Agbo	National Agency for Control of AIDS
Christiana Oliko	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Olajide A. Falana	Federal Ministry of Health (Nutrition)
Okoko O. Ohoji	Federal Ministry of Health (NIGEP/NTD)
Gambo Louis	National Bureau of Statistics
Okpewuru Egbe	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Emmanuel Onyefunafoa	Federal Ministry of Health (NMCP)
J.G. Ottong, Prof.	University of Calabar
Rotgak Gofwen, Prof.	University of Jos
Uche I. Abanihe, Prof.	University of Ibadan

Pre-test Field Staff

North Central Team

Bamidele A. Sadiku	Coordinator
Jibrin Tauhid	Coordinator
Eliizabeth E. Idoko	Coordinator
Ojobi S. Onuminya	Interviewer
Tunji Falano	Interviewer
Maryam Ibrahim	Interviewer
Francis Ali	Driver

North East Team

Inuwa B. Jalingo	Coordinator
Bintu Ibrahim	Coordinator
Raliya M. Sambo	Coordinator
Rabi Chiroma	Interviewer
Augustine Iliya	Interviewer
Shehu Umar	Driver

North West Team

Shehu M. Gada	Coordinator
Bala Mairuwa	Coordinator
Abu Mahmoud	Coordinator
Kassim D. Muhd	Interviewer
Lami Bala	Interviewer
Yahaya Adamu	Driver

South East Team

Patience U. Mbagwu	Coordinator
Amaka L. Ezenwa	Coordinator
Innocent M. Onuorah	Coordinator
Vitaleen C. Nnadi	Interviewer
Obike C. Nwohu	Interviewer
Peter Ibe	Driver

South West Team

Adenike O.Ogunlewe	Coordinator
Martin O. Makinwa	Coordinator
David A. Fasiku	Coordinator
Titi Ahmed	Interviewer
Festus O. Oladele	Interviewer
Iyiola Osungbohun	Driver

South South Team

Joel J. Amah	Coordinator
Osifo T. Ojogun	Coordinator
Margaret Edet	Coordinator
Nwachukwu Mfon	Interviewer
Paul Ubaka	Interviewer
Bassey E. Okon	Driver
Ndarake Okon	Driver

Household Listing

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

Nasir Usman	Trainer
Moses Onuminya	Trainer

Benue

Itta Winifred	Supervisor
Onoja S. Peter	Lister
Ben Aule	Lister
Henry Uzungwe	Lister
Derek Wonbu	Lister
Ali Francis	Driver
T. Egbodo	Driver

FCT - Abuja

Folorunsho Jokosenumi	Supervisor
Isiyaku Sule Hassan	Lister
N.Y. Domshack	Lister
Sualiman M. Hassan	Lister
Danladi Daniel	Lister
Audu Ali Liman	Driver
Shaib Bukar	Driver

Koji

O.E. Adewale	Supervisor
D. Akor	Lister
Ibrahim M.M.	Lister
A.B. Itopa	Lister
Akor Samuel	Lister
A.A. Omadnga	Driver
S.E. Alav	Driver

Kwara

Zakari S. Madiu	Supervisor
Zulu Suleman	Lister
Abdulra'uf Abdullahi	Lister
Nike Balogun	Lister
Kuburat Salihu	Lister
Alhassan Saidu	Driver
Adamu Alhassan	Driver

Naswara

Suru Ola Apeji	Supervisor
Daniel Soja D.	Lister
Dasplan Sunday	Lister
Fero Tsaku Gbadu	Lister
Joseph Akulo Ekpazhi	Lister
Dogara Halilu	Driver
Alhassan Mallam	Driver

Niger

Abdulrahaman Abdul	Supervisor
Nda-Ali Abdullahi	Lister
Ibrahim D. Abdulmumini	Lister
Ibrahim Gbagge Garba	Lister
Usman Alfa	Lister
Salisu R. Abubakar	Driver
Alfa Adamu	Driver

Plateau

Abubakar Afegbua	Supervisor
Joseph G. Bol	Lister
Vendip Hankap	Lister
Tanimu Yakubu	Lister
Agnes R. Fwangchi	Lister
Samuel Pamchung	Driver
Peter S. Sani	Driver

NORTH EAST ZONE

B. Liman Shettima	Trainer
H.S. Ibrahim	Trainer

Adamawa

A.A. Opara	Supervisor
Solomon Dalhatu	Lister
Norochia Badalahil	Lister
Rabo Jareed	Lister
Tony T. Zira	Lister
Bitrus Audu	Driver
William Edward	Driver

Bauchi

Esuola Lukman	Supervisor
Bashar Ya'u	Lister
Aliyu Hamza	Lister
Abubakar Sadiq	Lister
Sani Yanusa	Lister
Isa Adamu Giade	Driver
Danazumi Garba	Driver

Borno

Sale Bello	Supervisor
Burka Gajiram	Lister
Haruna Ibrahim	Lister
Ibrahim Alhassan	Lister
Moh'd Alhaji Mustapha	Lister
Ibrahim Kachalla	Driver
Ibrahim Isa	Driver

Gombe

Sule Abdulganiu	Supervisor
Musa Inusa	Lister
Muhammad Inusa	Lister
Richard	Lister
Ahijo Saboda	Lister
Idris M. Wagini	Driver
Ibrahim A. Dakum	Driver

Taraba

Bello Solomon	Supervisor
H.O. Salako	Lister
Danjuma V. Mto	Lister
Bashar Yakubu	Lister
Nuhu Stephen	Lister
Emma Eso	Driver
Danboyi Kpatson	Driver

Yobe

Ahmed Kumo	Supervisor
Thiama Ndirmbula	Lister
Mohammed Isa	Lister
Bukar M. Ishaku	Lister
Adamu Isa	Lister
Musa Usman	Driver
Abdulrahman Hussaini	Driver

NORTH WEST ZONE

Saidu Usman	Trainer
Evelyn Olanipekun	Trainer

Jigawa

I.Y. Kazaure	Supervisor
Abdullahi M. Inuwa	Lister
Yahaya Suleman Sakwaya	Lister
Abdulkarim Ahmad	Lister
Ibrahim Mohd Madachi	Lister
Ado Bala	Driver
Yahaya Adamu	Driver

Kaduna

Audu Adamu	Supervisor
Gerald D. Akphan	Lister
Rabiu Gaga	Lister
Umar John Deh	Lister
Zubairu Lawal	Lister
John D. Audu	Driver
Suleiman Abdullahi	Driver

Kano

M.M. Abubakar	Supervisor
Nura Ibrahim Haruna	Lister
Samaila Alhasan Dogo	Lister
Bashir M. Danbazau	Lister
Ado Usman	Lister
Moh'd A. Bello	Lister
Buhari Abubakar	Lister
Sani M. Kabara	Driver
Abdulkadir Umar	Driver

Katsina

George Odunaike	Supervisor
Kasimu Ibrahim	Lister
Maje Ibrahim	Lister
Mu'azu Zayyad	Lister
Ma'aruf Tukur	Lister
Kabir Adamu	Driver
Mamuda Ibrahim	Driver

Kebbi

Habila Magaji	Supervisor
Kabiru Sani	Lister
Mohammed A. Wara	Lister
Magaji A. Kardi	Lister
Mohammed G. Shehu	Lister
Abdullahi Musa	Driver
Sani Dandi	Driver

Sokoto

Olurode Adelayo	Supervisor
Ibrahim Mainasara	Lister
Idris M. Jidda	Lister
Yahaya Yunusa	Lister
Bello Adamu	Lister
Bahago Ibrahim	Driver
Mani Umaru	Driver

Zamfara

Emmanuel Nwachuchwu	Supervisor
Aliyu Mohammed Gusau	Lister
Danladi M. Zakuwa	Lister
Mustafa Galadima	Lister
Garba Ladan Shinkafi	Lister
Saidu Mohammed	Driver
Mohammed M. Isiya	Driver

SOUTH EAST ZONE

C.C. Uchendu	Trainer
R.O. Ologun	Trainer

Abia

Charles Egbu	Supervisor
Felix Onukwubiri	Lister
Chinenye Okon	Lister
Emmanuel C. Izuwah	Lister
Chidiebere Ezebuiro	Lister
Jerry C. Izuwah	Driver
Igwe Hycienth	Driver

Anambra

A.A. Ugochukwu	Supervisor
Emma Nwakille	Lister
Roseline O. Okeke	Lister
Okeke P. Ebele	Lister
Augustina U. Ibada	Lister
Ilodigwe Cosmas	Driver
Mike O. Chukwurah	Driver

Ebonyi

Tina Onwumaeze	Supervisor
Onyeji Leticia	Lister
Ogu Gloria Oguchukwu	Lister
A.C. Njoku	Lister
George Nwankwagu	Lister
Alagu Waorah Michael	Driver
Njoku Uke Simon	Driver

Enugu

Onyia Ngozi	Supervisor
Ude C. Benjamen	Lister
Goodluck Alilionwu	Lister
Eze Paulina	Lister
Nonyelum M. Agbalibe	Lister
Akpo Lazarus	Driver

Imo

S.M.O. Unogu	Supervisor
Cyril Nwanguma	Lister
Vitus Anufaro	Lister
Ernest Nze	Lister
Onyemauwa Ucheoma	Lister
Emecheta Kyrian	Driver
Joseph N. Madutor	Driver

SOUTH SOUTH ZONE

Saad Abubakar	Trainer
Maruf K. Usman	Trainer

Akwa Ibom

I.P. Umoffia	Supervisor
Comfort Idung	Lister
Rose Celestine Mathew	Lister
Afiong Edet Udoh	Lister
Ayatmo S. Akpan	Lister
Smith Sunday Amefiok	Driver
Edet I. Akpan	Driver

Bayelsa

Emmanuel Moses	Supervisor
Arimuna Ariwera	Lister
Adonkie Ama Ebi	Lister
Dibigha H. Sergeant	Lister
Baratuiopre O. Izulu	Lister
Adamu Moh'd	Driver
Peter M. Yamu	Driver

Cross River

Bassey Eteng	Supervisor
Ebri Ubi	Lister
Paul Agwu	Lister
Effiom Edem Okokon	Lister
Addo A. Addo	Lister
Etim Okon Asuquo	Driver
I.M. Eyong Raymondi	Driver

Delta

J. N. Chalokwu	Supervisor
J.C. Nkenclor	Lister
Ataminyo Godwin	Lister
Nwabuego Anne Dele	Lister
Momah George	Lister
Mike Ugba	Driver
Francis Nogekwu	Driver

Edo

Oguike Francis	Supervisor
Saturday I. Ekeoba	Lister
Okoruele James	Lister
Ighagbon Isaac	Lister
Ebvavoloyi Godwin	Lister
Albangbe Napoleon	Driver
Irabor Ogbes	Driver

Rivers

Ibe Geofrey	Supervisor
Tubotamuno Akoko	Lister
Tom Orumene	Lister
Edword Jack	Lister
K.C. Jackreec	Lister
Loveday Deekor	Driver
Akoko Tamunosaki	Driver

SOUTH WEST ZONE

A. A. Olaoye	Trainer
Omotosho Kayode	Trainer

Lagos

D.S. Saidu	Supervisor
S.O. Lateef	Lister
R.A. Idris	Lister
Gafar Amuda	Lister
Joy K. Uwadia	Lister
J.O. Adeleke	Lister
K.T. Olasupo	Lister
Omilana Kehinde	Driver
Bayo Oluwo	Driver

Ogun

Nkoyo Nwakusor	Supervisor
R.A. Kuye	Lister
B.J. Sodipo	Lister
F.A. Adekoya	Lister
F.M. Omolade	Lister
M.R. Ademola	Driver
O.A. Dada	Driver

Ondo

Festus Oladele	Supervisor
M.A. Okunneye	Lister
Dauda Alimi	Lister
F.I. Ajayi	Lister
R.I. Akinduro	Lister
Tayo S. Oladele Tayo	Driver
Foluke E. Akinboro	Driver

Osun

Sunday Olaoye	Supervisor
A.A. Oyedoekun	Lister
A. Adekunle	Lister
O.H. Ongbogi	Lister
O.H. Omiyangi	Lister
Samson Osungbohun	Driver
Olaniyi O. Ojo	Driver

Oyo

Moses Egbejinmi	Supervisor
K. Adedokum	Lister
O.I. Mustapha	Lister
M.T. Oladrja	Lister
F.K. Adegbte	Lister
Yussuf Akinwale	Driver
Safiu Adebambo	Driver

Reserve

Bassey Brenden	Lister	Loveday Deekor	Lister
Bulama Mohammed	Lister	Akoko Tamunosaki	Lister
Maigari Luka	Lister	Tubaoamuno Akoko	Lister
Akanbi Olalekan Dauda	Lister	Tom Orumene	Lister
Okolo Igwesuike	Lister	Edword Jack	Lister
Elsie Esara	Lister	K.C. Jackreec	Lister
Maria Onyeachusis	Lister	Geofrey Ibe	Lister
Joy Okoro	Lister		

Household Listing/Field Monitoring

Wokoma D. Wokoma	Director General
Emma E. Attah	Director Planning and Research
Alfa Mohammed	Director Cartography
Sani A. Gar	Project Director
Inuwa B. Jalingo	Project Coordinator
Fasiku A. David	Sampling Statistician
Shettima B. Liman	Listing Trainer
H.S. Ibrahim	Listing Trainer
Saidu Usman	Listing Trainer
Evelyn Olanipekun	Listing Trainer
A. A. Olaoye	Listing Trainer
Omotosho Kayode	Listing Trainer
Saad Abubakar	Listing Trainer
Maruf K. Usman	Listing Trainer
C.C. Uchendu	Listing Trainer
R.O. Ologun	Listing Trainer
Nasir Usman	Listing Trainer
Moses Onuminya	Listing Trainer

Fieldwork Teams

Patience U. Mbagwu, Coordinator (Abia and Imo)

Abia		Iwo	
Obike C. Nwohu	Supervisor	Obike C. Nwohu	Supervisor
Opara Georgina	Editor	Opara Georgina	Editor
Kalu Ume	Interviewer	Kalu Ume	Interviewer
Kalu Ihechiluru	Interviewer	Kalu Ihechiluru	Interviewer
Anumba Sylvia	Interviewer	Anumba Sylvia	Interviewer
Iheme Lizzy Ben	Interviewer	Iheme Lizzy Ben	Interviewer
Egwuekwe Emeka	Interviewer	Egwuekwe Emeka	Interviewer
Nnadi C. Ngozi	Interviewer	Nnadi C. Ngozi	Interviewer
Chijioke Ajunwa	Driver	Chijioke Ajunwa	Driver
Nwankwo Prince Chinedu	Driver	Nwankwo Prince Chinedu	Driver

Inuwa B. Jalingo, Coordinator (Adamawa and Taraba)

Adamawa		Taraba	
Nerose F. Wonakpalukai	Supervisor	Ilori O. Israel	Supervisor
Michal Jonathan	Editor	Aishatu Bakari	Editor
Manasseh Dzarma	Interviewer	Martina John	Interviewer
Glory Charles	Interviewer	Isa Mohammad	Interviewer
Blessing Yaro	Interviewer	Eunice Beye	Interviewer
Talatu Haniel	Interviewer	Jibrilla Bakari	Interviewer
Susuti Samuel	Interviewer	Benedicta Bajo	Interviewer
Stephen U. Alawa	Interviewer	Afilia Esthon	Interviewer
Hori Dahayi	Driver	Abubakar Hammangabdo	Driver
Babangida Adamu	Driver	Danjuma Tubatsin	Driver

Margaret Edet, Coordinator (Akwa Ibom and Cross River)

Akwa Ibom		Cross River	
Margaret Akpan	Supervisor	Helen Henshaw	Supervisor
Morgan Esara	Editor	Kanu E. Ukpai Kanu	Editor
Victoria Asuquo Essien	Interviewer	Isu Okoi Igbor	Interviewer
Otoima J. Udondom	Interviewer	Etta Bassey Effiong	Interviewer
Udeme Asibong Ibe	Interviewer	Margaret David Alobo	Interviewer
Akpan Sunday Ita	Interviewer	Joseph J. Udofia	Interviewer
Akaninyene Udousoro	Interviewer	Michael Attah Attah	Interviewer
Christiana E. Mfon	Interviewer	Stella Ogar Anya	Interviewer
Edet Inwang	Driver	Okon Ndareke	Driver
Thompson Nkamanse	Driver	Godwin Omu	Driver

Amaka L. Ezenwa, Coordinator (Anambra and Enugu)

Anambra		Enugu	
Theodore C. Odenigbo	Supervisor	Ignatius Okafor	Supervisor
Chinwe A. Okafor	Editor	Odinkemma Okozor	Editor
Ijeoma C. Udu	Interviewer	Ifeanyi N. Okoh	Interviewer
Charles Ekemezie	Interviewer	Perpetual I. Udenwagu	Interviewer
Adaobi A. Chiaha	Interviewer	Judith T. Nnamani	Interviewer
Chijioke E. Nwosu	Interviewer	Chinwe Mbah	Interviewer
Dominica Nnadi	Interviewer	Chidera N. Ani	Interviewer
Eugenia N. Egbosi	Interviewer	Ifeoma G. Okonkwo	Interviewer
Cosmas Ilodigwe	Driver	Kevln Nnah	Driver
Gabriel Eze	Driver	Chukwudi Nnatah	Driver

Raliya M. Sambo, Coordinator (Bauchi and Gombe)

Bauchi		Gombe State team	
Ibrahim Dede Adamu	Supervisor	Abubakar Isah Baraza	Supervisor
Rebecca Yakubu Adamu	Editor	Kwarau Safiya	Editor
Talatu Jonathan	Interviewer	Ladi Yakubu	Interviewer
Paul Daniel	Interviewer	Ngalban Rosemary	Interviewer
Mariya Adamu	Interviewer	Dahiru Bello Ribadu	Interviewer
Saratu Bukar	Interviewer	Rebecca T. Maibugu	Interviewer
Sulaiman B. Musa	Interviewer	Sarah Kassem	Interviewer
Rabi Chiroma	Interviewer	Mohammed Adamu	Interviewer
Garba A. Zailani	Driver	Ibrahim Audu	Driver
Abubarkar Ibrahim	Driver	Mohammed Kawuwa	Driver

Elizabeth E. Idoko, Coordinator (Benue and Nasarawa)

Benue		Nasarawa	
Ojobi Onuminya	Supervisor	Ahmed Y. Doma	Supervisor
Chris T Jige	Editor	Martha A. Okpainya	Editor
Kashimana Tyav	Interviewer	Vincent F. Zema	Interviewer
Jane Igomu	Interviewer	Filibus Hannatu	Interviewer
Justina Ujah	Interviewer	Mohammed Abdul	Interviewer
Helen Zaki	Interviewer	Comfort Audu	Interviewer
Emmanuel Okpainya	Interviewer	Hadiza O. Ibrahim	Interviewer
Thomas O. Anhange	Interviewer	Blessing D. Nprune	Interviewer
Fracis Ali	Driver	Ali Ankruma	Driver
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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix G

25 June 2008

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2008
MODEL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
WITH HIV/AIDS AND MALARIA MODULES

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

National Health Research Ethics Committee
Assigned Number NHREC/01/01/2007

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____ .....

LOCAL GOVT. AREA _____ .....

LOCALITY _____ .....

ENUMERATION AREA _____ .....

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2) _____ .....

CLUSTER NUMBER .....

BU LDING NUMBER .....

HOUSEHOLD HEAD NAME/NUMBER _____

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE (YES=1, N0=2) .....

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR 2 0 0 8
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	NT. NUMBER
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:
1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF T ME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPEC FY)

TOTAL PERSONS N HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL ELIG BLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIG BLE MEN

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

	HAUSA	YORUBA	IGBO	ENGLISH	OTHER
LANGUAGE OF NTERV EW	1	2	3	4	6 _____ SPECIFY
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	3	4	6 _____ SPECIFY

TRANSLATOR USED? YES 1 NO 2

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

ENGLISH

Introduction and Consent

Greetings. My name is _____ and I am working with National Population Commission. We are conducting a national survey that asks women and men about various health issues. This study has been reviewed and granted approval by the National Health Research Ethics Committee, assigned number NHREC/01/01/2007, for the study period of February 22, 2008 to February 23, 2009. We would very much appreciate your participitation. in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 20 and 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Should you have any queries, feel free to call any of the following contact person(s):

2008 NDHS Contact Person: Project Director; **Email:** saligar58@yahoo.com; **Phone**: 08033708114
NHREC Dontact Person(s): Secretary, NHREC; **Email:** secretary@nhrec.net; **Phone:** 08033143791
Desk Officer, NHREC; **Email:** deskofficer@nhrec.net; **Phone:** 08065479926

As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household. All of the answers you give will be. confidential. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERV EWED . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2 → END

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

						IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who slept here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-38 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) sleep here last night?	How old was (NAME) as at last birthday?	What is (NAME'S) current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS IN Q. 39.	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59 IF HH SELECTED FOR MALE INTERVIEW	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9A)	(10)	(11)
			M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS					
01			1 2	1 2	1 2			01	01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10	10

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who slept here last night, who have not been listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = BROTHER-IN-LAW/SISTER-IN-LAW
10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
11 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
12 = OTHER RELATIVE
13 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
14 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who slept here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-38 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) sleep here last night?	How old was (NAME) as at last birthday?	What is (NAME'S) current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS IN Q. 39.	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59 IF HH SELECTED FOR MALE INTERVIEW	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9A)	(10)	(11)
			M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS					
11			1 2	1 2	1 2			11	11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who slept here last night, who have not been listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = BROTHER-IN-LAW/SISTER-IN-LAW
10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
11 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
12 = OTHER RELATIVE
13 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
14 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 18-59 YEARS	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS							
LINE NO.	SICK PERSON	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS							
	Has (NAME) been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF MOTHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is she was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF FATHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s father been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is he was too sick to work or do normal activities?	**MOTHER AND/OR FATHER DEAD/ SICK** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER IF CHILD'S MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED (Q.13 OR 16=NO) OR BEEN SICK (Q.15 OR 18=YES).	**BOTH PARENTS ALIVE** IF YES TO Q.13 AND Q.16 (BOTH ALIVE), CIRCLE '1'. FOR ALL OTHER CASES, CIRCLE '2'.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Y N DK	Y N DK		Y N DK	Y N DK		Y N DK		
01	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	01	1 2 GO TO 23
02	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	02	1 2 GO TO 23
03	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	03	1 2 GO TO 23
04	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	04	1 2 GO TO 23
05	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	05	1 2 GO TO 23
06	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	06	1 2 GO TO 23
07	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	07	1 2 GO TO 23
08	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	08	1 2 GO TO 23
09	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	09	1 2 GO TO 23
10	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	10	1 2 GO TO 23

	IF AGE 18-59 YEARS	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS							
LINE NO.	SICK PERSON	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS							
	Has (NAME) been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF MOTHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is she was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF FATHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s father been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is he was too sick to work or do normal activities?	**MOTHER AND/OR FATHER DEAD/ SICK** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER IF CHILD'S MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED (Q.13 OR 16=NO) OR BEEN SICK (Q.15 OR 18=YES).	**BOTH PARENTS ALIVE** IF YES TO Q.13 AND Q.16 (BOTH ALIVE), CIRCLE '1'. FOR ALL OTHER CASES, CIRCLE '2'.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Y N DK	Y N DK		Y N DK	Y N DK		Y N DK		
11	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	11	1 2 GO TO 23
12	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	12	1 2 GO TO 23
13	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	13	1 2 GO TO 23
14	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	14	1 2 GO TO 23
15	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	15	1 2 GO TO 23
16	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	16	1 2 GO TO 23
17	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	17	1 2 GO TO 23
18	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	18	1 2 GO TO 23
19	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	19	1 2 GO TO 23
20	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	20	1 2 GO TO 23

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS		IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			
LINE NO.	BROTHERS AND SISTERS		EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
	Does (NAME) have any brothers or sisters age 0 - 17 who have the same mother and the same father?	Do any of these brothers and sisters age 0 - 17 not live in this household?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (2007 - 2008) school year?	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the previous school year, that is, (2006 - 2007)?	During that school year, what level and grade did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Y N DK	Y N	Y N	LEVEL CLASS/ YEAR	Y N	LEVEL CLASS/ YEAR	Y N	LEVEL CLASS/ YEAR
01	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
02	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
03	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
04	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
05	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
06	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
07	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
08	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
09	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
10	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL:
0=PRE-PRIMARY/KINDERGARTEN
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

EDUCATION YEAR:
01 - 03 = YEARS AT PRE-PRIMARY/KINDERGARDEN LEVEL
01 - 06 = YEARS 1 - 6 AT PRIMARY LEVEL
01 - 06 = YEARS 1 - 6 AT SECONDARY LEVEL
01 - TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS AT HIGHER LEVEL*
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
(USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY.
THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
98 = DON'T KNOW

***FOR "HIGHER", TOTAL THE NUMBER OF YEARS AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL**

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS		IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			
LINE NO.	BROTHERS AND SISTERS		EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
	Does (NAME) have any brothers or sisters age 0 - 17 who have the same mother and the same father?	Do any of these brothers and sisters age 0 - 17 not live in this household?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (2007 - 2008) school year?	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the previous school year, that is, (2006 - 2007)?	During that school year, what level and grade did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Y N DK	Y N	Y N	LEVEL CLASS/ YEAR	Y N	LEVEL CLASS/ YEAR	Y N	LEVEL CLASS/ YEAR
11	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
12	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
13	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
14	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
15	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
16	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
17	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
18	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
19	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	
20	1 2 8 GO TO 23	1 2	1 2 GO TO 29		1 2 GO TO 27		1 2 GO TO 29	

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL:
0=PRE-PRIMARY/KINDERGARTEN
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

EDUCATION YEAR:
01 - 03 = YEARS AT PRE-PRIMARY/KINDERGARDEN LEVEL
01 - 06 = YEARS 1 - 6 AT PRIMARY LEVEL
01 - 06 = YEARS 1 - 6 AT SECONDARY LEVEL
01 - TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS AT HIGHER LEVEL*
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
(USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY.
THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
98 = DON'T KNOW

***FOR "HIGHER", TOTAL THE NUMBER OF YEARS AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL**

	IF AGE 5-17 YEARS			0-4 YEARS			ALL AGES				IF AGES 5-17 YEARS
LINE NO.	BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS			BIRTH REGISTRATION			NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES				SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN CHILDREN
							ONCHO-CERIASIS	LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS	GUINEA WORM	SCHISTO-SOMIASIS	
	Does (NAME) have a cover-cloth (blanket)?	Does (NAME) have a pair of shoes?	Does (NAME) have at least two sets of clothes?	Was (NAME'S) birth registered?	With which authority was (NAME'S) birth registered? 1 = NPOPC 2 = LGA 3 = PRIVATE CLINIC/ HOSPITAL 4 = OTHER	May I see (NAME'S) birth certificate? 1 = SEEN 2= NOT SEEN	In the last 12 months, has (NAME) taken any drug for River Blindness [LOCAL TERM], a disease that causes itchy skin, lumps in the skin, and blindness?	In the last 12 months, has (NAME) taken any drug for elephantitis [LOCAL TERM], which causes swelling in the arms and legs?	In the last 12 months, have you ever seen a worm emerging from a skin lesion (boil or blister) on (NAME)? This disease is called Guinea Worm.	In the last 12 months, has (NAME) taken any drug for bilharazia [LOCAL TERM], which causes blood in the urine?	Have you noticed any blood in (NAME'S) urine in the last month?
	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	'(33A)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK			Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK
01	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
02	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
03	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
04	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
05	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
06	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
07	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
08	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
09	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
10	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8

	IF AGE 5-17 YEARS			0-4 YEARS			ALL AGES				IF AGES 5-17 YEARS
LINE NO.	BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS			BIRTH REGISTRATION			NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES				SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN CHILDREN
							ONCHO-CERIASIS	LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS	GUINEA WORM	SCHISTO-SOMIASIS	
	Does (NAME) have a cover-cloth (blanket)?	Does (NAME) have a pair of shoes?	Does (NAME) have at least two sets of clothes?	Was (NAME'S) birth registered?	With which authority was (NAME'S) birth registered? 1 = NPOPC 2 = LGA 3 = PRIVATE CLINIC/ HOSPITAL 4 = OTHER	May I see (NAME'S) birth certificate? 1 = SEEN 2= NOT SEEN	In the last 12 months, has (NAME) taken any drug for River Blindness [LOCAL TERM], a disease that causes itchy skin, lumps in the skin, and blindness?	In the last 12 months, has (NAME) taken any drug for elephantitis [LOCAL TERM], which causes swelling in the arms and legs?	In the last 12 months, have you ever seen a worm emerging from a skin lesion (boil or blister) on (NAME)? This disease is called Guinea Worm.	In the last 12 months, has (NAME) taken any drug for bilharazia [LOCAL TERM], which causes blood in the urine?	Have you noticed any blood in (NAME'S) urine in the last month?
	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	'(33)	'(33A)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK			Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK
11	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
12	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
13	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
14	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
15	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
16	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
17	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
18	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
19	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
20	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 34			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF WOMEN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

39 LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE **ROW** YOU SHOULD GO TO.
CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON THE COVER SHEET OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE **COLUMN** YOU SHOULD GO TO.
FIND THE BOX WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN THE BOX. THIS NUMBER IS USED TO IDENTIFY WHETHER THE FIRST ('1'), SECOND ('2'), THIRD ('3'), ETC. ELIGIBLE WOMAN LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE WILL BE ASKED THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS.
CIRCLE THE LINE NUMBER FOR THIS WOMAN IN COLUMN 9A.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '36716', GO TO ROW '6'.
IF THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'.
FIND THE BOX WHERE ROW '6' AND COLUMN '3' MEET. THE NUMBER IN THAT BOX ('2') INDICATES THAT THE SECOND ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING SHOULD BE ASKED THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS.
SUPPOSE THE LINE NUMBERS OF THE THREE WOMEN ARE '02', '03', AND '07'. THE WOMAN TO BE ASKED THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS IS THE SECOND ONE, I.E., THE WOMAN ON LINE '03'.

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER (ROW)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD (COLUMN)							
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER**		
		PIPED INTO DWELLING	11	106
		PIPED TO YARD/PLOT	12	
		PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE	13	103
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE	21	
		DUG WELL		
		PROTECTED WELL	31	
		UNPROTECTED WELL	32	
		WATER FROM SPRING		
		PROTECTED SPRING	41	
		UNPROTECTED SPRING	42	
		RAINWATER	51	106
		TANKER TRUCK	61	103
		CART WITH SMALL TANK	71	
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81	
		BOTTLED WATER	91	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	96	103
102	What is he main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER**		
		PIPED INTO DWELLING	11	106
		PIPED TO YARD/PLOT	12	
		PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE	13	
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE	21	
		DUG WELL		
		PROTECTED WELL	31	
		UNPROTECTED WELL	32	
		WATER FROM SPRING		
		PROTECTED SPRING	41	
		UNPROTECTED SPRING	42	
		RAINWATER	51	106
		TANKER TRUCK	61	
		CART WITH SMALL TANK	71	
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	96	
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING	1	106
		IN OWN YARD/PLOT	2	
		ELSEWHERE	3	
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	[ ][ ][ ]	
		DON'T KNOW	998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your yourhousehold?	ADULT WOMAN	1	
		ADULT WOMAN WITH CHILD	2	
		ADULT MAN	3	
		FEMALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD	4	
		MALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD	5	
		FEMALE AND MALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD	6	
		ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	7	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 108
107	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC.) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F ALUM G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
108	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 111
109	Do you share this toilet facility with o her households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
110	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0][ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
111	Does your household have the following items which are in good working order: Electricity? A radio? A television? A mobile telephone? A non-mobile telephone? A refrigerator? A cable TV ? A generating set ? Aircondi ioner ? A computer ? Electric iron ? A fan ?	YES NO ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2 RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 MOBILE TELEPHONE . . . . . 1 2 NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . 1 2 REFRIGERATOR . . . . . 1 2 CABLE TV . . . . . 1 2 GENERATING SET . . . . . 1 2 AIR CONDITIONER . . . . . 1 2 COMPUTER . . . . . 1 2 ELECTRIC IRON . . . . . 1 2 FAN 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
112	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY	01	
		LPG	02	→ 115
		NATURAL GAS	03	
		BIOGAS	04	
		KEROSENE	05	
		COAL, LIGNITE	06	
		CHARCOAL	07	
		WOOD	08	
		STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS	09	
		AGRICULTURAL CROP	10	
		ANIMAL DUNG	11	
		NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD	95	→ 117
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	96	
113	In this household, is food cooked mainly on an open fire, an open stove, or a closed stove?	OPEN FIRE	1	
		OPEN STOVE	2	
		CLOSED STOVE WITH CHIMNEY	3	→ 115
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6	
114	Does his (fire/stove) have a chimney, a hood, or neither of these?	CHIMNEY	1	
		HOOD	2	
		NEITHER	3	
115	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE	1	
		IN A SEPARATE BUILDING	2	
		OUTDOORS	3	→ 117
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6	
116	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
117	MAIN MATERIAL FOR FINISH OF THE 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/RUG	35	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
118	MAIN MATERIAL FOR FINISH OF THE ROOF. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL/ZINC . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
119	MAIN MATERIAL FOR FINISH OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT (MUD) . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 PLYWOOD . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 25 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
120A	How many rooms in total are in your household, including rooms for sleeping and all other rooms?	ROOMS (TOTAL) . . . . . [ ][ ]	
120B	How many rooms are used for sleeping in your household?	NUMBER OF ROOMS (SLEEPING) [ ][ ]	
121	Does any member of this household own: A canoe? A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? An animal-drawn cart? A car or truck? A boat with a motor?	YES NO CANOE . . . . . 1 2 BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . 1 2 ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . 1 2 CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
123	How much of agricultural land do members of this household own?	PLOT . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] ACRES . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] HECTARES . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] 95 OR MORE PLOTS/ACRES/ HECTARES 995 DON'T KNOW 998	
124	Does his household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 126
125	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. Milk cows or bulls? Horses, donkeys, or mules? Goats? Sheep? Chickens/Ducks? Pigs? Other _____ (SPECIFY) Other _____ (SPECIFY)	COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . [ ][ ] GOATS . . . . . [ ][ ] SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] CHICKENS/DUCKS . . . . . [ ][ ] PIGS . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
126	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets hat can be used while sleeping?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 138
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . [ ]	

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . 2
130	How many months ago did your household obtain the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] 37 OR MORE MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] 37 OR MORE MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] 37 OR MORE MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
131	Is this net an untreated net, a long-las ing net, or a re-treatable net?	UNTREATED NET 11 (SKIP TO 135) ← LONG-LASTING NET . . . . . 21 (SKIP TO 135) ← RE-TREATABLE NET . . . . . 31 (SKIP TO 133) ← OTHER . . . . . 41 DON'T KNOW 98	UNTREATED NET 11 (SKIP TO 135) ← LONG-LASTING NET . . . . . 21 (SKIP TO 135) ← RE-TREATABLE NET . . . . . 31 (SKIP TO 133) ← OTHER . . . . . 41 DON'T KNOW 98	UNTREATED NET 11 (SKIP TO 135) ← LONG-LASTING NET . . . . . 21 (SKIP TO 135) ← RE-TREATABLE NET . . . . . 31 (SKIP TO 133) ← OTHER . . . . . 41 DON'T KNOW 98
132	When you got the net, was it treated with an insecticide to kill or repel mosquitos?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8
133	Since you got the mosquito net, was i ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitos?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 135) ← NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 135) ← NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 135) ← NOT SURE 8
134	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] 25 OR MORE MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] 25 OR MORE MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] 25 OR MORE MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
135	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 137) ← NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 137) ← NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 137) ← NOT SURE 8

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
136	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ]	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ]	NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ]
137		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 138.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 138.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 138.

138	ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF COOKING SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE. RECORD PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)	0 PPM (NO IODINE) . . . . . . BELOW 15 PPM . . . . . . 15 PPM AND ABOVE . . . . . . NO SALT IN HH . . . . . . SALT NOT TESTED _____ (SPECIFY REASON)	1 2 3 4 6

SUPPORT FOR SICK PEOPLE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		
201	CHECK QUESTIONS 7 AND 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: NUMBER OF SICK PEOPLE AGE 18-59 [ ][ ] AT LEAST ONE [ ] ↓ NONE [ ] → 301			
202	ENTER IN QUESTION 203 THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH SICK PERSON AGE 18-59, BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST SICK PERSON LISTED IN QUESTION 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 SICK PEOPLE, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). READ THE INTRODUCTION THAT FOLLOWS. THEN ASK QUESTIONS 204-215 AS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH OF THE PERSONS AGE 18-59 REPORTED AS HAVING BEEN VERY SICK. You told me that in your household one (some) of he members of your household has(ve) been very sick for at least three of the past 12 months. We are interested in learning about the care and support that may have been received for [that/each of those persons]. First I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support that your household may have been given for [that/ each of those] person(s) 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.			
203	NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMNS 1 AND 2 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	1ST SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ]	2ND SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ]	3RD SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ]
204	Now I would like to ask you about any support you received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 206) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 206) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 206) ←┤ DK 8
205	Did your household receive any of these medical support at least once a month while (NAME) was sick?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
206	In the last 12 months, has your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 208) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 208) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 208) ←┤ DK 8
207	Did your household receive any of these emotional or psychological support in the past 30 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
208	In the last 12 months, has your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←┤ DK 8
209	Did your household receive any of these material support in the past 30 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
210	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, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 212) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 212) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 212) ←┤ DK 8
211	Did your household receive any of these social support in the past 30 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		
		1ST SICK PERSON NAME _____	2ND SICK PERSON NAME _____	3RD SICK PERSON NAME _____
212	Now I would like to ask about heal h problems (NAME) may have recently had. In the last 30 days, has (NAME) had severe pain, mild pain, or no pain at all?	SEVERE . . . . . 1 MILD . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 214)	SEVERE . . . . . 1 MILD . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 214)	SEVERE . . . . . 1 MILD . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 214)
213	When (NAME) was in pain, was he/she able to reduce or stop the pain most of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST TIME . 1 SOME T ME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3
214	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) suffer from nausea, coughing, diarrhea, or constipation? IF YES: Was this problem (were any of these problems) ever severe?	YES, SEVERE 1 YES, NEVER SEVERE . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 216)	YES, SEVERE 1 YES, NEVER SEVERE . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 216)	YES, SEVERE 1 YES, NEVER SEVERE . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 216)
215	Was (NAME) able to reduce or stop this (hese) problem(s) most of the time, some of the ime, or not at all?	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST TIME . 1 SOME T ME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3
216		GO BACK TO 204 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S) IF THERE ARE NO MORE SICK PEOPLE, GO TO 301.		

SUPPORT FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	Now I would like to ask you a few more questions about your household. Think back over the past 12 months. Has any usual member of your household died in he last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 401
302	How many household members died in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF DEATHS . . . . . [ ]	

303	ASK 304-322 AS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH PERSON WHO DIED. IF THERE WERE MORE THAN 3 DEATHS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
304	What was the name of he person who died (most recently/before him/her)?	NAME 1ST DEATH _____	NAME 2ND DEATH _____	NAME 3RD DEATH _____
305	Was (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
306	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	AGE . [ ][ ]	AGE . [ ][ ]	AGE . [ ][ ]
306A	Was the death of (NAME) registered with NPopC?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
307	CHECK 306: AGE OF PERSON AT DEATH	<18/60+ [ ] (SKIP TO 318) 18-59 [ ]	<18/60+ [ ] (SKIP TO 318) 18-59 [ ]	<18/60+ [ ] (SKIP TO 318) 18-59 [ ]
308	Was (NAME) very sick for at least three of the 12 months before (he/she) died, that is (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DK 8
309	I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support that your household may have received for [NAME] before (he/she) died, 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.			
310	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any medical supplies for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312) DK 8
311	Did your household receive any of hese medical suppor at least once a month while (NAME) was sick?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
312	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 314) DK 8
313	Did your household receive any of hese emotional or psychological support in the last 30 days before (NAME)'s death?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
314	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 316) DK 8
315	Did your household receive any of hese material support in the last 30 days before (NAME)'s death?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
316	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any social support for (NAME), such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 318) DK 8
317	Did your household receive any of his social suppor in the last 30 days before (NAME)'s death?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8

		NAME 1ST DEATH _____	NAME 2ND DEATH _____	NAME 3RD DEATH _____
318	Now I would like to ask about the health problems (NAME) may have had. In the 30 days before (NAME) died, did he/she have severe pain, mild pain, or no pain at all?	SEVERE . . . . . 1 MILD . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 320)	SEVERE . . . . . 1 MILD . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 320)	SEVERE . . . . . 1 MILD . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 320)
319	When (NAME) was in pain, was he/she able to reduce or stop he pain most of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST T ME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3
320	In the 30 days before (NAME) died, did he/she suffer from nausea, coughing, diarrhea, or constipation? IF YES: Was this problem (were any of these problems) severe?	YES, SEVERE . 1 YES, NEVER SEVERE . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 322)	YES, SEVERE . 1 YES, NEVER SEVERE . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 322)	YES, SEVERE . 1 YES, NEVER SEVERE . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 322)
321	Was (NAME) able to reduce or stop the problems he/she had most of the time, some of the time or not at all?	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST TIME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST T ME . 1 SOME TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3
322		GO BACK TO 304 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE DEATHS, GO TO 401.		

SUPPORT FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP
401	CHECK COLUMN 7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: **ANY CHILD AGE 0-17?** AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 0-17 ☐ NO CHILD AGE 0-17 ☐ →	501
402	CHECK COLUMN 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: **ANY SICK ADULT AGE 18-59 WHO IS VERY SICK?** NO SICK ADULT AGE 18-59 ☐ AT LEAST ONE SICK ADULT AGE 18-59 ☐ → GO TO 406. CHECK QUESTION 7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND LIST THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGE 0-17 YEARS.	
403	CHECK 306 IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION: **ANY ADULT AGE 18-59 WHO DIED IN PAST 12 MONTHS?** NO ADULT DEATH AGE 18-59 IN 306 ☐ AT LEAST ONE ADULT DEATH AGE 18-59 IN 306 ☐ → GO TO 406. CHECK QUESTION 7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND LIST THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGE 0-17 YEARS.	
404	CHECK COLUMN 19 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: **ANY CHILD WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED OR WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND IS VERY SICK?** AT LEAST ONE CHILD WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED/IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND HAS BEEN VERY SICK ☐ NO CHILD WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED OR IS NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND HAS BEEN VERY SICK ☐ →	501
405	RECORD NAMES, LINE NUMBERS AND AGES OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 FOR ALL CHILDREN WHO ARE IDENTIFIED IN COLUMN 19 AS HAVING A MOTHER AND/OR FATHER WHO HAS DIED OR HAS BEEN VERY SICK.	

		1ST CHILD	2ND CHILD	3RD CHILD	4TH CHILD
406	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 AGE FROM COLUMN 7	NAME _____ LINE NO. [ ][ ] AGE [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NO. [ ][ ] AGE [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NO. [ ][ ] AGE [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NO. [ ][ ] AGE [ ][ ]
407	I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support for children that your household may have received 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.				
408	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, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
409	In the last 12 months, has your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support, which you received at home and for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8
410	Did your household receive any of these emotional or psychological 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
411	In the last 12 months, has your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clo hing, food, or financial support for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8
412	Did your household receive any of these material support in he 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
413	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 for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8
414	Did your household receive any of this social 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
415	CHECK 406: AGE OF CHILD	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ]↓	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ]↓	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ]↓	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ]↓
416	In the last 12 months, has your household received any support for (NAME'S) schooling, such as allowance, free admission, books or supplies, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
417		GO BACK TO 408 FOR NEXT CHILD; OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 501.			

NO.		CODING CATEGORIES			
406	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 AGE FROM COLUMN 7	5TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] AGE . [ ][ ]	6TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] AGE . [ ][ ]	7TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] AGE . [ ][ ]	8TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] AGE . [ ][ ]
408	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, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
409	In the last 12 months, has your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support, which you received at home and for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ←┤ DK 8
410	Did your household receive any of these emotional or psychological sup 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
411	In the last 12 months, has your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ←┤ DK 8
412	Did your household receive any of these material 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
413	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 for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┤ DK 8
414	Did your household receive any social 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
415	CHECK 406: AGE OF CHILD	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ] ↓	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ] ↓	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ] ↓	AGE 0-4 [ ] (SKIP TO 417) ←┘ AGE 5-17 [ ] ↓
416	In the last 12 months, has your household received any support for (NAME'S) schooling, such as allowance, free admission, books or supplies, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
417		GO BACK TO 408 FOR NEXT CHILD; OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 501.			

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

501	CHECK COLUMN 11. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND AGE FOR ALL ELIG BLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 502. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNA RE(S). A FINAL OUTCOME MUST BE RECORDED FOR THE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT IN 508.			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
502	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	L NE NUMBER . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____
503	IF MOTHER INTERV EWED, COPY MONTH AND YEAR FROM B RTH HISTORY AND ASK DAY; IF MOTHER NOT NTERVIEWED, ASK: What is (NAME'S) birth date?	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
504	CHECK 503: CH LD BORN IN JANUARY 2003 OR LATER?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 510)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, F NO MORE, GO TO 510)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CH LD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 510)
505	WEIGHT N KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]	KG. . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]	KG. . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]
506	HEIGHT IN CENT METERS	CM. [ ][ ][ ] . [ ]	CM. [ ][ ][ ] . [ ]	CM. [ ][ ][ ] . [ ]
507	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STAND NG UP 2
508	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
509		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNA RE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 510.		

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
502	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	L NE NUMBER . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____
503	IF MOTHER INTERV EWED, COPY MONTH AND YEAR FROM B RTH HISTORY AND ASK DAY; IF MOTHER NOT NTERVIEWED, ASK: What is (NAME'S) birth date?	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	DAY . . . . . [ ][ ] MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
504	CHECK 503: CH LD BORN IN JANUARY 2003 OR LATER	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 510)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, F NO MORE, GO TO 510)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CH LD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 510)
505	WEIGHT N KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]	KG. . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]	KG. . . . [ ][ ] . [ ]
506	HEIGHT IN CENT METERS	CM. [ ][ ][ ] . [ ]	CM. [ ][ ][ ] . [ ]	CM. [ ][ ][ ] . [ ]
507	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STAND NG UP 2
508	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
509		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNA RE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); F NO MORE CH LDREN, GO TO 510.		

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

510	CHECK COLUMN 9. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 511. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). A FINAL OUTCOME MUST BE RECORDED FOR THE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT IN 514.			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
511	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____
512	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ]	KG. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ]	KG. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ]
513	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ]	CM. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ]	CM. . . . . [ ][ ][ ].[ ]
514	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6

25 June 2008

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2008
MODEL WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE
WITH HIV/AIDS AND MALARIA MODULES

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

National Health Research Ethics Committee
Assigned Number NHREC/01/01/2007

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____ . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

LOCAL GOVT. AREA _____ . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

LOCALITY _____ . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

ENUMERATION AREA _____ . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2) . . . . . [ ]

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

BUILDING NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD HEAD NAME/NUMBER _____ [ ][ ][ ]

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ [ ][ ]

IS WOMAN SELECTED FOR QUESTIONS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (SECTION 13)? . . . . . [ ]
(YES=1, NO=2)

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR 2 0 0 8
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER [ ][ ][ ]
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT [ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	HAUSA	YORUBA	IGBO	ENGLISH	OTHER
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	3	4	6 _____ SPECIFY
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	3	4	6 _____ SPECIFY

TRANSLATOR USED? YES 1 NO 2

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]
DATE _____ [ ][ ]	DATE _____ [ ][ ]		

ENGLISH

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Greetings. My name is _____ and I am working with National Population Commission. We are conducting a national survey that asks women and men about various health issues. This study has been reviewed and granted approval by the National Health Research Ethics Committee, assigned number NHREC/01/01/2007, for the study period of February 22, 2008 to February 23, 2009. We would very much appreciate your participitation. in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 60 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Should you have any queries, feel free to call any of the following contact person(s):

2008 NDHS Contact Person: Project Director; **Email**: saligar58@yahoo.com; **Phone**: 080337708114
NHREC Dontact Person(s): Secretary, NHREC; **Email:** secretary@nhrec.net; **Phone:** 08033143791
Desk Officer, NHREC; **Email:** deskofficer@nhrec.net; **Phone:** 08065479926

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.
At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 →END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→104
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a village?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 VILLAGE 3	
104	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you travelled away from your home community and slept away?	NUMBER OF TRIPS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→106
105	In the last 12 months, have you been away from your home community for more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND/OR 107 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→112
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest (class/form/year) you completed at that level?	CLASS/FORM/YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	CHECK 109: PRIMARY ☐ ↓ SECONDARY OR HIGHER ☐ →		115
112	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.* IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
113	Have you ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read or write (not including primary school)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	CHECK 112: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		116
115	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
116	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
117	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
118	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 2 ISLAM . . . . . 3 TRADITIONALIST . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
119	What is your ethnic group?	_____ ☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 →206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 →204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 →206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 →208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES [ ] ↓ NO [ ] → PROBE AND CORRECT # NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS [ ] ↓ NO BIRTHS [ ] → 226		

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.
(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212 What name was given to your (first/next) baby? (NAME)	213 Were any of these births twins?	214 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	215 In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COM-PLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after bir h?
01	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	
02	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
03	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
04	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
05	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
06	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
07	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

212 What name was given to your next baby? (NAME)	213 Were any of these births twins?	214 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	215 In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COM-PLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after bir h?
08	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] → (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 [ ][ ]	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
09	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] → (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 [ ][ ]	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
10	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] → (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 [ ][ ]	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
11	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] → (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 [ ][ ]	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
12	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] → (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 [ ][ ]	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

223 COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK:

NUMBERS ARE SAME [ ] → CHECK:

NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT [ ] → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)

CHECK:

- FOR EACH BIRTH: YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED. [ ]
- FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2003: MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH ARE RECORDED. [ ]
- FOR EACH LIVING CHILD: CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED. [ ]
- FOR EACH DEAD CHILD: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED. [ ]
- FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR: PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS. [ ]

224 CHECK 215 AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2003 OR LATER.
IF NONE, RECORD '0' AND SKIP TO 226. [ ]

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
225	FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2003, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 229
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
228	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u>, did you want to wait until <u>later</u>, or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all?	THEN . . . . . 1 LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
229	Have you ever had a pregnancy that <u>miscarried</u>, was <u>aborted</u>, or ended in a <u>stillbirth</u>?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 237
230	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
231	CHECK 230: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JAN. 2003 OR LATER ↓ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JAN. 2003 → 237		
232	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
233	Since January 2003, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 235
234	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 2003. ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
235	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2003?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 237
236	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2003 end?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
237	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
238	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301
239	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 CIRCLED IN 301, ASK 302.		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you ever had a partner who had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	IMPLANTS Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	MALE CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	FEMALE CONDOM Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	DIAPHRAGM Women can place athen fleximbe disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	FOAM OR JELLY Women can place a suppository, jelly, or cream in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) Up to 6 months after childbirth, a woman can use a method that requires that she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	RHYTHM METHOD Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of he month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within five days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
15	Have you heard of any other ways or traditonal methods hat women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

303	CHECK 302: NOT A SINGLE "YES" (NEVER USED) ↓ AT LEAST ONE "YES" (EVER USED) →		307
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 306
305	ENTER '0' IN THE CALENDAR IN EACH BLANK MONTH.		→ 333
306	What have you used or done? CORRECT 302 AND 303 (AND 301 IF NECESSARY).		
307	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
308	CHECK 302 (01): WOMAN NOT STERILIZED ↓ WOMAN STERILIZED →		311A
309	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT →		322
310	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 → 322
311 311A	Which method are you using? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. **IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.** CIRCLE 'A' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B PILL . . . . . C IUD . . . . . D INJECTABLES . . . . . E IMPLANTS . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H DIAPHRAGM . . . . . I FOAM/JELLY . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	 → 316 → 312 → 315 → 311B → 315 → 313 → 315 → 319A
311B	What name/type of injectables are you using?	NORISTERAT (2 MONTHS) . . . . . 1 NORIGYNON (2 MONTHS) . . . . . 2 DEPO PROVERA (3 MONTHS) . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 315
312	What brand of pills are you using? ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT REMEMBER NAME OF BRAND.	DUOFEM . . . . . 01 MICROBYNON . . . . . 02 LOFEMENAL . . . . . 03 NEOGYNON . . . . . 04 CONFIDENCE . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	What brand name of the condoms did you use? ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT REMEMBER NAME OF BRAND.	**MALE CONDOMS** GOLD CIRCLE . . . . . 01 DUREX . . . . . 02 RUGH RIDER . . . . . 03 TWIN LOTUS . . . . . 04 **FEMALE CONDOM** FEMIDOM . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ . . . 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
314	How many (pill cycles/condoms) did you get the last time?	NUMBER OF PILL CYCLES/CONDOMS [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
315	The last time you obtained (HIGHEST METHOD ON LIST IN 311), how much did you pay in total, including the cost of the method and any consultation you may have had?	COST . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] FREE . . . . . .99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	→ 319A
316	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . 23 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 24 NON-GOV. ORGANIZATION . . . 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
317	CHECK 311/311A: CODE 'A' CIRCLED → Before your sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation? CODE B' CIRCLED → Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/partner told that he would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
318	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	COST . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] FREE . . . . . 995 DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
319	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	→ 320
319A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
320	CHECK 319/319A, 215 AND 230: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 319/319A — YES ↓ / NO ↓ GO BACK TO 319/319A, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		
321	CHECK 319/319A: YEAR IS 2003 OR LATER ↓ ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. YEAR IS 2002 OR EARLIER ↓ ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2003. THEN SKIP TO → 331		
322	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2003. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: * When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? * When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? * How long did you use the method then?		
323	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER METHOD 96	→333 →326 →335 →324A →324A →335 →335

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
324	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) when you started using it?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY)	
324A	Where did you learn how to use the rhythm/lactational amenorhea method? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 CHEMIST/PMS STORE . . . . . 23 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 24 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 25 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 CHURCH . . . . . 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 33 NGO . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
325	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12	 → 332 → 329 → 329 → 329 → 335 → 335
326	You obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 323) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 316 OR 324) in (DATE FROM 319/319A). At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 328
327	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 → 329
328	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 326: CODE '1' CIRCLED → At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED → When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 323) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 316 OR 324) were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 331
330	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
331	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER METHOD 96	→ 335 → 335
332	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . 23 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 24 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 25 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 CHURCH . . . . . 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 33 NGO . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 335
333	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 335

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
334	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D FIELDWORKER . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K FIELDWORKER . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N CHURCH . . . . . O FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . P NGO . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
335	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
336	In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→401
337	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2003 OR LATER ☐ ↓ / NO BIRTHS IN 2003 OR LATER ☐ →	573

402 CHECK 215: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2003 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH.
(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of all your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)

403	LINE NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH LINE NO. ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH LINE NO. ☐☐	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NO. ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	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 not want to have any (more) children at all?	THEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407) ← LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 407) ←	THEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 432) ← LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 432) ←	THEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 432) ← LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 432) ←
406	How much longer would you have liked to wait?	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . .2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . .2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . .2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998
407	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . D COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . E OTHER_____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y (SKIP TO 414) ←	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
408	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE(S) OF SOURCE(S) AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . A OTHER HOME . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST/ DISPENSARY . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ H (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)		
409	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98		
410	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98		
411	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once? Were you weighed? Was your blood pressure measured? Did you give a urine sample? Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO WEIGHT . . . 1 2 BP . . . . . 1 2 URINE . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD . . . 1 2		
412	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
413	Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get this tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES ☐ → (SKIP TO 421) OTHER ☐ →		
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections, either to protect yourself or another baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
418	Before this pregnancy, how many other times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8		
419	In what month and year did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	MONTH . . . ☐☐ DK MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR ☐☐☐☐ → (SKIP TO 421) ← DK YEAR 9998		
420	How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐		
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
423	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
424	During this pregnancy, did you have difficulty with your vision during daylight?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
425	During this pregnancy, did you suffer from night blindness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
426	During this pregnancy, did you take any drugs to keep you from getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 432) DON'T KNOW 8		
427	What drugs did you take? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF TYPE OF DRUG IS NOT DETERMINED, SHOW TYPICAL ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS TO RESPONDENT.	SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . . . A CHLOROQUINE . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z		
428	CHECK 427: DRUGS TAKEN FOR MALARIA PREVENTION.	CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE A' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 432)		
429	How many times did you take (SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine) during this pregnancy?	TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]		
429A	How many months pregnant were you when you took your **first** dose of (SP/Fansidar/ Amalar/Maxoline)?	MONTH . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98		
429B	CHECK 429:	2 OR MORE TIMES 1 TIME (SKIP TO 430)		
429C	How many months pregnant were you when you took your **second** dose of (SP/Fansidar/ Amalar/Maxoline)?	MONTH . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98		
430	CHECK 407: ANTENATAL CARE FROM HEALTH PERSONNEL DURING THIS PREGNANCY	CODE 'A', B' OR 'C' CIRCLED OTHER (SKIP TO 432)		
431	Did you get the (SP/Fansidar/ Amalar/Maloxine) during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT . . 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . . 2 OTHER SOURCE 6		
432	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very big, bigger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY BIG . . . . . 1 BIGGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY BIG . . . . . 1 BIGGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY BIG . . . . . 1 BIGGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
433	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 435) ←┤ DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 435) ←┤ DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 435) ←┤ DON'T KNOW 8
434	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] KG FROM RECALL 2 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . 99.998	KG FROM CARD 1 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] KG FROM RECALL 2 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . 99.998	KG FROM CARD 1 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] KG FROM RECALL 2 [ ] . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . 99.998
435	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y
436	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 443) ←┤ OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 443) ←┘	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 444) ←┤ OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 444) ←┘	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 444) ←┤ OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 444) ←┘

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
437	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . 998	HOURS 1 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998	HOURS 1 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998
438	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section (operation)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
439	Before you were discharged after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442) ←	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
441	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 453) ←		
442	After you were discharged, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 445) ← NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2
443	Why didn't you deliver in a health facility? PROBE: Any other reason? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COST TOO MUCH . . A FACILITY NOT OPEN . B TOO FAR/ NO TRANSPORTATION C DON'T TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE D NO FEMALE PROVIDER AT FACILITY . . E HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW . . F NOT NECESSARY . . G NOT CUSTOMARY . . H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
444	After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 449)	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
445	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
446	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		
447	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/DISPENSARY. . 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		
448	CHECK 442:	YES [ ] (SKIP TO 453) NOT ASKED [ ]		
449	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
450	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
451	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		
452	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/DISPENSARY. . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)		
453	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose (l ke this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
454	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 456) ←┘ NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ←┘		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
455	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459)
456	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have a period?	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
457	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREG-NANT PREGNANT OR UNSURE (SKIP TO 459)		
458	Have you begun to have sexual intercourse again since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 460)		
459	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
460	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 467)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 467)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 467)
461	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 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ]		
462	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 464)		
463	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . A PLAIN WATER . . . B SUGAR OR GLU-COSE WATER . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F INFANT FORMULA . G TEA/INFUSIONS . . . H HONEY . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)		
464	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING DEAD (SKIP TO 466)		
465	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 468) NO 2		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
466	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] STILL BF . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] STILL BF . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW . . . 98
467	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING [ ] (SKIP TO 470) DEAD [ ] (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING [ ] (SKIP TO 470) DEAD [ ] (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING [ ] (SKIP TO 470) DEAD [ ] (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)
468	How many times did you breastfeed last night between sunset and sunrise? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF NIGHTTIME FEEDINGS . [ ][ ]		
469	How many times did you breastfeed yesterday during the daylight hours? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT FEEDINGS . [ ][ ]		
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH AND CHILD'S AND WOMAN'S NUTRITION

501	ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2003 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).			
502	LINE NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING [ ] DEAD [ ] (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	NAME _____ LIVING [ ] DEAD [ ] (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	NAME _____ LIVING [ ] DEAD [ ] (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE, OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)
504	Do you have a card where (NAME'S) vaccinations are written down? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 508) NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 508) NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 508) NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 508) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 508) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 508) NO 2

506 (1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.
(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.
(3) IF MORE THAN TWO VITAMIN 'A' DOSES, RECORD DATES FOR MOST RECENT AND SECOND MOST RECENT DOSES.

	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH			SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH		
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
BCG				BCG			BCG		
POLIO 0 (POLIO GIVEN AT BIRTH)				P0			P0		
POLIO 1				P1			P1		
POLIO 2				P2			P2		
POLIO 3				P3			P3		
DPT 1				D1			D1		
DPT 2				D2			D2		
DPT 3				D3			D3		
MEASLES				MEA			MEA		
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)				VIT A			VIT A		
VITAMIN A (2nd MOST RECENT)				VIT A			VIT A		

506A	CHECK 506:	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED [ ] (GO TO 510) OTHER [ ]	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED [ ] (GO TO 510) OTHER [ ]	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED [ ] (GO TO 510) OTHER [ ]

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
507	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS BCG, POLIO 0-3, DPT 1-3, AND/OR MEASLES VACCINES.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 510) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 510) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 510) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510) DON'T KNOW 8
508	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a national immunization campaign?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511A) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511A) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511A) DON'T KNOW 8
509	Please tell me if (NAME) received any of the following vaccinations:			
509A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
509B	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509E) DON'T KNOW 8
509C	Was the first polio vaccine received in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2
509D	How many times was the polio vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]
509E	A DPT vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509G) DON'T KNOW 8
509F	How many times was a DPT vaccination received?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]
509G	A measles injection or an MMR injection - that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510	Were any of the vaccinations (NAME) received during the last two years given as part of a national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO VACCINATION IN THE LAST 2 YRS. 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 511B)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO VACCINATION IN THE LAST 2 YRS. 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 511B)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO VACCINATION IN THE LAST 2 YRS. 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 511B)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
511	At which national immunization day campaigns did (NAME) receive vaccinations? RECORD ALL CAMPAIGNS MENTIONED. **NOTE: ALL RECOMMENDED VACCINES INCLUDE POLIO, MEASLES, YELLOW FEVER, CSM, BCG, ETC.**	**POLIO 2006** . . . . . A (NIDS/FEB,MAR) **MEASLES 2006** . . . B (SNIDS/OCT) **ALL 2006** . . . . . C (IPDS/MAY-JULY) **ALL 2007** . . . . . D (IPDS/JAN) (SIPDS/MAR-SEPT) **ALL 2008** . . . . . E (IPDS/JAN,FEB 2008) (SIPDS/APR 2008) (SKIP TO 511B)	**POLIO 2006** . . . . . A (NIDS/FEB,MAR) **MEASLES 2006** . . . B (SNIDS/OCT) **ALL 2006** . . . . . C (IPDS/MAY-JULY) **ALL 2007** . . . . . D (IPDS/JAN) (SIPDS/MAR-SEPT) **ALL 2008** . . . . . E (IPDS/JAN,FEB 2008) (SIPDS/APR 2008) (SKIP TO 511B)	**POLIO 2006** . . . . . A (NIDS/FEB,MAR) **MEASLES 2006** . . . B (SNIDS/OCT) **ALL 2006** . . . . . C (IPDS/MAY-JULY) **ALL 2007** . . . . . D (IPDS/JAN) (SIPDS/MAR-SEPT) **ALL 2008** . . . . . E (IPDS/JAN,FEB 2008) (SIPDS/APR 2008) (SKIP TO 511B)
511A	What are the main reasons (NAME) has not received any vaccinations? PROBE: Any other reasons? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	LACK OF INFO. . . . A FEAR OF SIDE-EFFECTS . . . . . B FEAR CHILD MAY GET DISEASE . . . C VACCINES DO NOT WORK . . . . . D RELIGIOUS REASONS E POST TOO FAR . . . F CHILD WAS ABSENT G OTHER_____ X SPECIFY	LACK OF INFO. . . . A FEAR OF SIDE-EFFECTS . . . . . B FEAR CHILD MAY GET DISEASE . . . C VACCINES DO NOT WORK . . . . . D RELIGIOUS REASONS E POST TOO FAR . . . F CHILD WAS ABSENT G OTHER_____ X SPECIFY	LACK OF INFO. . . . A FEAR OF SIDE-EFFECTS . . . . . B FEAR CHILD MAY GET DISEASE . . . C VACCINES DO NOT WORK . . . . . D RELIGIOUS REASONS E POST TOO FAR . . . F CHILD WAS ABSENT G OTHER_____ X SPECIFY
511B	CHECK 506 AND 509B DATE FOR POLIO VACCINE RECORDED IN 506 OR CODE '1' RECORDED IN 509B	NO POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED ☐ POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED ☐ (SKIP TO 512)	NO POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED ☐ POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED ☐ (SKIP TO 512)	NO POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED ☐ POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED ☐ (SKIP TO 512)
511C	Now I want to ask you specifically about vaccinating your child against polio. What are the main reasons (NAME) has not received any polio vaccinations? PROBE: Any other reasons? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	LACK OF INFO. . . . A FEAR OF SIDE-EFFECTS . . . . . B FEAR CHILD MAY GET DISEASE . . . C VACCINES DO NOT WORK . . . . . D RELIGIOUS REASONS E POST TOO FAR . . . F CHILD WAS ABSENT G OTHER_____ X SPECIFY	LACK OF INFO. . . . A FEAR OF SIDE-EFFECTS . . . . . B FEAR CHILD MAY GET DISEASE . . . C VACCINES DO NOT WORK . . . . . D RELIGIOUS REASONS E POST TOO FAR . . . F CHILD WAS ABSENT G OTHER_____ X SPECIFY	LACK OF INFO. . . . A FEAR OF SIDE-EFFECTS . . . . . B FEAR CHILD MAY GET DISEASE . . . C VACCINES DO NOT WORK . . . . . D RELIGIOUS REASONS E POST TOO FAR . . . F CHILD WAS ABSENT G OTHER_____ X SPECIFY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
512	CHECK 506: DATE SHOWN FOR VITAMIN A DOSE	DATE FOR MOST RECENT VITAMIN A DOSE OTHER ☐ (SKIP TO 514)	DATE FOR MOST RECENT VITAMIN A DOSE OTHER ☐ (SKIP TO 514)	DATE FOR MOST RECENT VITAMIN A DOSE OTHER ☐ (SKIP TO 514)
513	According to (NAME)'s health card, he/she received a vitamin A dose (l ke this/any of these) in (MONTH AND YEAR OF MOST RECENT DOSE FROM CARD). Has (NAME) received another vitamin A dose since then? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 515) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 515) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 515) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) DON'T KNOW 8
514	HAS (NAME) ever received a vitamin A dose (like this/ any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) DON'T KNOW 8
515	Did (NAME) receive a vitamin A dose within the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
516	In the last seven days, did (NAME) take iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup (l ke this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/ SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
517	Has (NAME) taken any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
518	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8
519	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
520	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
521	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
522	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 527) ←┘	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 527) ←┘	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 527) ←┘
523	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVT HEALTH POST . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . D FIELDWORKER . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . I PVT DOCTOR . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K FIELDWORKER . L OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVT HEALTH POST . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . D FIELDWORKER . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . I PVT DOCTOR . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K FIELDWORKER . L OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVT HEALTH POST . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . D FIELDWORKER . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . I PVT DOCTOR . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K FIELDWORKER . L OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
524	CHECK 523:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 526)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 526)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 526)
525	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 523.	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐
526	How many days after the diarrhea began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY1, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐
527	Does (NAME) still have diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
528	Was he/she given any of the following to drink at any time since he/she started having the diarrhea:	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK
	a) A fluid made from a special sugar-salt solution (ORS/ORT)?	FLUID FROM ORS PKT . . 1 2 8	FLUID FROM ORS PKT . . 1 2 8	FLUID FROM ORS PKT . . 1 2 8
	b) A pre-packaged ORS/ORT liquid?	ORS LQD . . 1 2 8	ORS LQD . . 1 2 8	ORS LQD . . 1 2 8
	c) A government-recommended homemade fluid?	HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8	HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8	HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8
529	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (IF 2 OR 8 SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (IF 2 OR 8 SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (IF 2 OR 8 SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8
530	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MED-ICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MED-ICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MED-ICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
531	CHECK 530: GIVEN ZINC?	CODE "C" CIRCLED ☐ CODE "C" NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 533)	CODE "C" CIRCLED ☐ CODE "C" NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 533)	CODE "C" CIRCLED ☐ CODE "C" NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 533)
532	How many times was (NAME) given zinc?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
533	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
534	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537) DON'T KNOW 8
535	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 538) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 538) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 538) DON'T KNOW 8
536	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 538)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 538)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 538)
537	CHECK 533: HAD FEVER?	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)
538	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
539	When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
540	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 545)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 545)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 545)
541	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVT HEALTH POST . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . D FIELDWORKER . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . I PVT DOCTOR . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K FIELDWORKER . L OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVT HEALTH POST . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . D FIELDWORKER . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . I PVT DOCTOR . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K FIELDWORKER . L OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOVT HEALTH POST . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . D FIELDWORKER . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . I PVT DOCTOR . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K FIELDWORKER . L OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
542	CHECK 541:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 544)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 544)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 544)
543	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 541.	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐
544	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐
545	Is (NAME) still sick with a (fever/ cough)?	FEVER ONLY . . . . . 1 COUGH ONLY . . . 2 BOTH FEVER AND COUGH . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	FEVER ONLY . . . . . 1 COUGH ONLY . . . 2 BOTH FEVER AND COUGH . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	FEVER ONLY . . . . . 1 COUGH ONLY . . . 2 BOTH FEVER AND COUGH . . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
546	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570) DON'T KNOW 8
547	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ . . . F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . G INJECTION . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I ACETA-MINOPHEN . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ . . . F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . G INJECTION . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I ACETA-MINOPHEN . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ . . . F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . G INJECTION . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I ACETA-MINOPHEN . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
548	CHECK 547: ANY CODE A-G CIRCLED?	YES ☐ NO ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	YES ☐ NO ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	YES ☐ NO ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)
549	Did you already have (NAME OF DRUG FROM 547) at home when the child became ill? ASK SEPARATELY FOR EACH OF THE DRUGS 'A' THROUGH 'G' THAT THE CHILD IS RECORDED AS HAVING TAKEN IN 547. IF YES FOR ANY DRUG, CIRCLE CODE FOR THAT DRUG. IF NO FOR ALL DRUGS, CIRCLE 'Y'.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . . . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL . . . F ANTIBIOTIC PILL/ SYRUP . . . . . G NO DRUG AT HOME . Y	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . . . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL . . . F ANTIBIOTIC PILL/ SYRUP . . . . . G NO DRUG AT HOME . Y	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR/ AMALAR/ MALOXINE . . . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . . . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL . . . F ANTIBIOTIC PILL/ SYRUP . . . . . G NO DRUG AT HOME . Y

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
550	CHECK 547: ANY CODE A-F CIRCLED?	YES ☐ NO ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	YES ☐ NO ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	YES ☐ NO ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)
551	CHECK 547: SP/FANSIDAR/AMALAR/ MALOXINE ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 554)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 554)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 554)
552	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar/Amalar/Maloxine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
553	For how many days did (NAME) take the SP/Fansidar/Amalar/ Maloxine? IF 3 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 3.	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8
554	CHECK 547: CHLOROQUINE ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 557)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 557)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 557)
555	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
556	For how many days did (NAME) take the chloroquine? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
557	CHECK 547: AMODIAQUINE ('C') GIVEN	CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 560)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 560)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 560)
558	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take Amodiaquine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
559	For how many days did (NAME) take the Amodiaquine? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8
560	CHECK 547: QUININE ('D') GIVEN	CODE 'D' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 563)	CODE 'D' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 563)	CODE 'D' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 563)
561	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
562	For how many days did (NAME) take the quinine? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
563	CHECK 547: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY - ACT ('E') GIVEN	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 566)	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 566)	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 566)
564	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT))?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
565	For how many days did (NAME) take the (ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT))? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8
566	CHECK 547: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('F') GIVEN	CODE 'F' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	CODE 'F' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)	CODE 'F' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570)
567	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
568	For how many days did (NAME) take the (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8
569		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570.	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570.	GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 570.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
570	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2003 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ → 573 RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE WITH 571) _____ (NAME)		
571	The last time (NAME FROM 570) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
572	CHECK 528(a) AND 528(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ → 574		
573	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS or other pre-packaged ORS liquids you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
574	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2005 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ → 601 RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE WITH 575) _____ (NAME)		
575	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods (NAME FROM 574) had yesterday during the day or at night. Did (NAME FROM 574) (drink/eat):	YES NO DK	
	Plain water?	PLAIN WATER 1 2 8	
	Commercially produced infant formula?	FORMULA 1 2 8	
	Any commercially-fortified baby food like Cerelac]?	BABY CEREAL 1 2 8	
	Any (other) porridge or gruel?	OTHER PORRIDGE/GRUEL. . 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
576	Now I would like to ask you about (other) liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 574)/you may have had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child/you had the item even if it was combined with other foods.		

Did (NAME FROM 574)/you drink (eat):		CHILD YES	CHILD NO	CHILD DK	MOTHER YES	MOTHER NO	MOTHER DK
a) Mi k such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	**a**	1	2	8	1	2	8
b) Tea or coffee?	**b**	1	2	8	1	2	8
c) Any other liquids?	**c**	1	2	8	1	2	8
d) Bread, rice, noodles, or other foods made from grains [e.g. millet, sorghum, maize, wheat, poridge, or other local grains?	**d**	1	2	8	1	2	8
e) Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	**e**	1	2	8	1	2	8
f) Irish/white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, cocoyams, or anyother foods made from roots?	**f**	1	2	8	1	2	8
g) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?	**g**	1	2	8	1	2	8
h) Ripe mangoes, pawpaw, palm-nuts, etc.	**h**	1	2	8	1	2	8
i) Any other fruits or vegetables [e.g. bananas, plantains, watermelon, apples/sauce, green beans, avocados, tomatoes]?	**i**	1	2	8	1	2	8
j) Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	**j**	1	2	8	1	2	8
k) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	**k**	1	2	8	1	2	8
l) Eggs?	**l**	1	2	8	1	2	8
m) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	**m**	1	2	8	1	2	8
n) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	**n**	1	2	8	1	2	8
o) Cheese, yogurt or other milk products?	**o**	1	2	8	1	2	8
p) Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these?	**p**	1	2	8	1	2	8
q) Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits?	**q**	1	2	8	1	2	8
r) Any other solid or semi-solid food?	**r**	1	2	8	1	2	8

577	CHECK 575 (LAST 2 CATEGORIES: BABY CEREAL OR OTHER PORRIDGE/GRUEL) AND 576 (CATEGORIES d THROUGH r FOR CHILD): AT LEAST ONE "YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE "YES" ☐ → 601		
578	How many times did (NAME FROM 574) eat solid, semisolid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	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	→ 604
602	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 617
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 609
604	Is your husband/partner living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ]	
606	Does your husband/partner have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 609
607	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or partners does your husband live with now as if married?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
608	Are you the first, second, … wife/partner?	RANK . . . . . [ ][ ]	
609	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 611
610	CHECK 603: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? CURRENTLY WIDOWED [ ] → 613 NOT ASKED OR CURRENTLY DIVORCED/ SEPARATED [ ] → 615		
611	CHECK 603: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? CURRENTLY WIDOWED [ ] → 613 NOT ASKED [ ] CURRENTLY DIVORCED/ SEPARATED [ ] → 615		
612	How did your previous marriage or union end?	DEATH . . . . . 1 DIVORCE . . . . . 2 SEPARATION 3	→ 615
613	To whom did most of your late husband's property go?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 OTHER WIFE . . . . . 2 SPOUSE'S CHILDREN . . . . . 3 SPOUSE'S FAMILY . . . . . 4 NO PROPERTY . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 615
614	Did you receive any of your late husband's assets or valuables?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
615	CHECK 609: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → In what month and year did you start living with your husband/partner? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → Now I would like to ask about when you started living with your first husband/partner. In what month and year was that?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 617
616	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
617	**CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
618	Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some family life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95	→ 621 → 621
619	CHECK 107: AGE 15-24 → AGE 25-49 [ ]		→ 641
620	Do you intend to wait until you get married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	→ 641
621	CHECK 107: AGE 15-24 → AGE 25-49 [ ]		→ 625A
622	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
623	How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?	AGE OF PARTNER . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	→ 625A
624	Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	→ 625A
625	Would you say this person was ten or more years older than you or less than ten years older than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . . . . . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . . . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 3	
625A	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
626	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS. WHEN IS LESS THAN A DAY RECORD "00"	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 628 → 640

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
627	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS . 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3	DAYS . 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3
628	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 630)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 630)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 630)
629	Did you use a condom every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
630	What was your relationship to this (second/third) person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, CIRCLE '2'. IF NO, CIRCLE '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 636) LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 636) LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 636) LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)
631	For how long (have you had/did you have) a sexual relationship with this person? IF ONLY HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THIS PERSON ONCE, RECORD '01' DAYS.	DAYS . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAYS . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAYS . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3
632	CHECK 107:	AGE 15-24 AGE 25-49 (SKIP TO 636)	AGE 15-24 AGE 25-49 (SKIP TO 636)	AGE 15-24 AGE 25-49 (SKIP TO 636)
633	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER (SKIP TO 636) DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER (SKIP TO 636) DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER (SKIP TO 636) DON'T KNOW 98
634	Is this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age?	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 636)	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 636)	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 636)
635	Would you say this person is ten or more years older than you or less than ten years older than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH . . . 3	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH . . . 3	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH . . . 3

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
636	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this(second/third) person, did you or this person drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 638) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 638) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 639) ←
637	Were you or your partner drunk at that time? IF YES: Who was drunk?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4
638	Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 627 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 640) ←	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 627 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 640) ←	
639	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
640	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
641	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 644
642	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D FIELDWORKER . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K FIELDWORKER . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N CHURCH . . . . . O FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . P NGO . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
643	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
644	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701
645	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D FIELDWORKER . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K FIELDWORKER . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N CHURCH . . . . . O FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . P NGO . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
646	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 311/311A: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 713
702	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? PREGNANT ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, 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 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW AND PREGNANT . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW AND NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 5	 → 704 → 713 → 709 → 708
703	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	 → 708 → 713 → 708
704	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 709
705	CHECK 310: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 713
706	CHECK 703: NOT ASKED ☐ 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS ☐ 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR ☐		→ 709

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
707	CHECK 702: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD → You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a method? Any other reason? WANTS NO MORE/ NONE → You have said that you do not want any (more) children, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a method? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . D SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G FATALISTIC . . . . . H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N METHOD-RELATED REASONS HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . P LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . Q COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . R INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . S INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
708	CHECK 310: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED → NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING → YES, CURRENTLY USING		→ 713
709	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	 → 711 → 713
710	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 MPLANTS . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) UNSURE 98	→ 713

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
711	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future?	NOT MARRIED . . . . . 11 FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX . . . 22 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 23 SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 24 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 26 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 31 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED 32 OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . 33 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 34 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . 41 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 42 METHOD-RELATED REASONS HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 51 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 52 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . 53 COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . 54 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 55 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . 56 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→713
712	Would you ever use a contraceptive method if you were married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
713	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→715 →715
714	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
715	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? Read about family planning in a poster? Read about family planning in leaflets and brochures? Heard about family planning from town crier? Heard about family planning from mobile public announcement?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . 1 2 POSTER . . . . . 1 2 LEAFLETS OR BROCHURES . . . 1 2 TOWN CRIER . . . . . 1 2 MOBILE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715A	CHECK 715: AT LEAST ONE "YES" (HAS HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) ☐ NOT A SINGLE "YES" (HAS **NOT** HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) ☐		→ 716
715B	Please tell me which family planning messages you have heard or seen in the past few months? PROBE: Any others? PROBE UNTIL YOU HAVE EXHAUSTED ALL ANSWERS.	AS FOR ME AND MY PARTNER WE "DEY KAMPE" WITH FEMALE CONDOM. . . . . A UNSPACED CHILDREN MAKES THE GOING TOUGH. FOR THE LOVE OF YOUR FAMILY, GO FOR CHILD SPACING TODAY. . . . . B WELL-SPACED CHILDREN ARE EVERY PARENT'S JOY. . . . . C IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO PREVENT UNWANTED PREGNANCY. . . . . D WHY IS YOUR WIFE LOOKING SO GOOD? . . . . . E OTHER _____ . X (SPECIFY)	
716	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning through a peer group discussion? Heard about family planning in school? Heard about family planning through community leaders?	YES NO PEER GROUP DISSCUSION . . . . . 1 2 IN SCHOOL . . . . . 1 2 COMMUNITY LEADERS 1 2	
717	CHECK 601 and 602: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NO, NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 801
718	CHECK 311/311A: CODE B, G, OR M CIRCLED ☐ NO CODE CIRCLED ☐ OTHER CODES ☐		→ 720 → 722
719	Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
721	CHECK 311/311A: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 801
722	Does your husband/partner want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ NEVER MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐		803 807
802	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
803	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 806
804	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	 806
805	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level?	GRADE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
806	CHECK 801: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ What is your husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ What was your (last) husband's/ partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 818
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
812	CHECK 811: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE ☐ DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE ☐		 814
813	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND . . . . . 1 FAMILY LAND . . . . . 2 RENTED LAND . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
815	Do you usually work at home or away from home?	HOME . . . . . 1 AWAY 2	
816	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
817	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
818	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		827
819	CHECK 817: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		822
820	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: mainly you, mainly your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband/partner earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 823
822	Who usually decides how your husband's/partner's earnings will be used: you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
823	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
824	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
825	Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
826	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
827	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3	
828	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: If she goes out without telling him? If she neglects the children? If she argues with him? If she refuses to have sex with him? If she burns the food? If she fails to prepare food on time? If she refuses to have another child?	YES / NO / DK GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8 ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 FOOD ON TIME . . . . . 1 2 8 ANOTHER CHILD 1 2 8	

SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 → 942
902	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908A	Can HIV & AIDS be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
909	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
910	CHECK 909: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 912
911	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
912	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
913	CHECK 208 AND 215: NO BIRTHS ☐ LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2005 ☐ LAST BIRTH BEFORE JANUARY 2005 ☐		→ 922 → 922
914	CHECK 407 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐		→ 922
914A	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
915	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth, did anyone talk to you about: Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother? Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus? Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	YES NO DK AIDS FROM MOTHER 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO . 1 2 8 TESTED FOR AIDS . 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
916	Were you offered a test for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
917	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 922
918	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
919	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 14 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 15 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 CHEMIST/PMS 24 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 25 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
920	Have you been tested for the AIDS virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 923
921	When was the last time you were tested for the AIDS virus?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	→ 929
922	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 927
923	When was the last time you were tested?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
924	The last time you had the test, 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	
925	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
926	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 14 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 15 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 CHEMIST/PMS 24 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 25 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 929
927	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 929
928	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . E FIELDWORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J CHEMIST/PMS K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L FIELDWORKER . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ N (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY)	
929	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
931	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
932	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
933	Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK ANYONE WITH AIDS 3	→ 938

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
934	Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
935	Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
936	CHECK 933, 934, AND 935: NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		938
937	Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
938	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be ashamed of themselves.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
939	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be blamed for bringing the disease into the community.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
940	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
941	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
942	CHECK 901: HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ ↓ Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ ↓ Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
943	CHECK 618: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		951
944	CHECK 942: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		946
945	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
946	Sometimes women experience a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
947	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
948	CHECK 945, 946, AND 947: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW		→ 951
949	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 945/946/947), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 951
950	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . E FIELDWORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J CHEMIST/PMS K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L FIELDWORKER . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ N (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
951	Husbands and wives do not always agree on everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
952	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
953	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
954	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
955	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A PARTNER ↓ NOT IN UNION		→ 958
956	Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
957	Could you ask your husband/partner to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
958	Do you believe that young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
959	Do you think that most young men you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
960	Do you believe that men who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
961	Do you think that most men you know who are not married and are having sex, have sex with only one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
962	Do you believe that married men should only have sex with their wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
963	Do you think that most married men you know have sex only with their wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
964	Do you believe that young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
965	Do you think that most young women you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
966	Do you believe that women who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
967	Do you think that most women you know who are not married and are having sex, have sex with only one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
968	Do you believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
969	Do you think that most married women you know have sex only with their husbands?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 →1005
1002	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1002A	What are the signs or symptoms that would lead you to think a person has tuberculosis or TB? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING . . . . . A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM . . . . . B COUGHING SERVERAL WEEKS . . . . . C FEVER . . . . . D BLOOD IN SPUTUM . . . . . E LOSS OF APPETITE . . . . . F NIGHTSWEATING . . . . . G PAIN IN CHEST . . . . . H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE . . . . . I WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . J PALENESS . . . . . K OTHER _____ . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1002B	Do you know of other illnesses that are associated with tuberculosis or TB?	COLD A PNEUMONIA B FEVER C HIV/AIDS D BRONCITIS/UPPER RESPIRATORY E LUNG CANCER F OTHER _____ . X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1002C	Do you know of where someone can go to receive treatment for tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other place? _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B OTHER PUBLIC _____ C (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . D PHARMACY . . . . . E CHEMIST/PMS F OFFICE OR HOME OF NURSE/ HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ H (SPECIFY) **OTHER PLACE** AT HOME . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1003	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1004	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
1004A	If a tuberculosis patient is within the house, how l kely is it that tuberculosis can spread to other members of the household, highly likely, somewhat likely, or not likely at all?	HIGHLY LIKELY . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LIKELY . . . . . 2 NOT LIKELY AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
1004B	If a member of your household has tuberculosis, should other people in the household be screened for tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
1005	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→1009
1006	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→1009
1007	The last time you had an injection given to you by a health worker, where did you go to get the injection? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 DENTAL CLINIC/OFFICE . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 CHEMIST/PMS 24 OFFICE OR HOME OF NURSE/ HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER PLACE** AT HOME . . . . . 31 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1008	Did the person who gave you that injection take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1009	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1011
1010	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1011	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1013

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1012	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use, apart from cigarettes? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1013	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not?	BIG PROB-LEM / NOT A BIG PROB-LEM	
	Getting permission to go?	PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 2	
	Getting money needed for treatment?	GETTING MONEY 1 2	
	The distance to the health facility?	DISTANCE 1 2	
	Having to take transport?	TAKING TRANSPORT . . . 1 2	
	Not wanting to go alone?	GO ALONE 1 2	
	Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	NO FEMALE PROV. . . . 1 2	
	Concern that there may not be a male health provider?	NO MALE PROVIDER . . . 1 2	
	Concern that there may not be any health provider?	NO PROVIDER . . . 1 2	
	Concern that there may be no drugs available?	NO DRUGS . . . 1 2	
1014	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1016
1015	What type of health insurance? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1016	CHECK 217: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-17 ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 1018
1017	Now I would like to ask you about your own child(ren) who (is/are) under the age of 18. Have you made arrangements for someone to care for (him/her/them) in the event that you fall sick or are unable unable to care for (him/her/them)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	
1018	(Besides your own child/children), are you the primary caregiver for any children age 0-17?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ FGC01
1019	Have you made arrangements for someone to care for (this child/these children) in the event that you fall sick or are unable to care for (him/her/them)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
FGC01	Have you ever heard of female circumcision? [2]	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ FGC03
FGC02	In some 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	→ 1101
FGC03	Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ FGC09
FGC04	Now I would l ke to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ FGC06
FGC05	Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC06	Was your genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC07	How old were you when you were circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . [ ][ ] DURING INFANCY . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
FGC08	Who performed the circumcision? [3]	**TRADITIONAL** TRAD. CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRAD. _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
FGC09	CHECK 214 AND 216: HAS ONE LIVING DAUGHTER [ ] ↓ HAS MORE THAN ONE LIVING DAUGHTER [ ] ↓ HAS NO LIVING DAUGHTER [ ]		→ FGC19
FGC10	CHECK FGC09: ONE LIVING DAUGHTER [ ] ↓ Has your daughter been circumcised? IF YES: RECORD '01' MORE THAN ONE LIVING DAUGHTER [ ] ↓ Have any of your daughters been circumcised? IF YES: How many? RECORD NUMBER	NUMBER CIRCUMCISED . . . . . [ ][ ] NO DAUGHTER CIRCUMCISED 95	→ FGC18
FGC11	CHECK FGC10: ONE LIVING DAUGHTER [ ] ↓ What is your daughter's name? MORE THAN ONE LIVING DAUGHTER [ ] ↓ Which of your daughters was circumcised most recently? _____ (DAUGHTER'S NAME)	DAUGHTER'S LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212 . . . . . [ ][ ]	

FGC12	Now I would l ke to ask you what was done to (NAME OF THE DAUGHTER FROM Q. FGC11) at that time. Was any flesh removed from her genital area?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ FGC14
FGC13	Was her genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC14	Was her genital area sewn closed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC15	How old was (NAME OF THE DAUGHTER FROM Q. FGC11) when this occurred? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . [ ][ ] DURING INFANCY . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
FGC16	Who performed the circumcision? [3]	**TRADITIONAL** TRAD. CIRCUMCISER . . . . 11 TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRAD. _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** . . . . . . DOCTOR . . . . . 21 TRAINED NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
FGC17	Do you have any daughter who is not circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ FGC19
FGC18	Do you intend to have any of your daughters circumcised in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC19	What benefits do girls themselves get if they are circumcised? PROBE: Any other benefits? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CLEANLINESS/HYGIENE . . . . . A SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE . . . . . B BETTER MARRIAGE PROSPECTS . C PRESERVE VIRGINITY/PREVENT PREMARITAL SEX . . . . . D MORE SEXUAL PLEASURE FOR THE MAN . . . . . E RELIGIOUS APPROVAL . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO BENEFITS . . . . . Y	
FGC20	Do you believe that this practice is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC21	Do you think that this practice should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 DISCONTINUED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 11 : OBSTETRIC FISTULA (VVF) MODULE - LONG

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Sometimes a woman can have a problem such that she experiences a constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after a pelvic surgery. This is called vesicovaginal fistula (VVF). Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1103
1102	Have you ever heard of this kind of problem, such that a woman experiences a constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1110 → 1201
1103	Did this problem occur: After a delivery? After a sexual assault? After pelvic surgery? After some other event?	DELIVERY . . . . . YES NO SEXUAL ASSAULT . . . . . YES NO PELVIC SURGERY . . . . . YES NO OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 1103A → 1105 → 1105
1103A	Did this problem occur after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 1 VERY DIFFICULT DELIVERY 2	
1103B	Was this baby born alive?	YES, BABY BORN ALIVE . . . . . 1 NO, BABY NOT BORN ALIVE 2	
1104	After which delivery did this occur?	DELIVERY NUMBER: [ ][ ]	
1105	How many days after (ANSWER TO Q1103) did the leakage start?	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER PRECIPITATING EVENT [ ][ ] (ENTER 99 IF MORE THAN 99 DAYS)	
1106	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1108
1107	Why have you not sought treatment? 1. Did not know problem could be fixed 2. Do not know where to go 3. Too expensive 4. Too far to reach treatment facility 5. Poor quality of care at facility 6. Could not get permission to go 7. Embarrassment 8. Other (specify)	DID NOT KNOW COULD BE FIXED . 1 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO . . . . 2 TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . 3 TOO FAR . . . . . 4 POOR QUALITY OF CARE . . . . . 5 COULD NOT GET PERMISSION . . . . 6 EMBARRASSMENT . . . . . 7 OTHER _____ 8 (SPECIFY)	→ 1201
1108	From whom did you last seek treatment?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 2 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 3 OTHER PERSON . . . . . . UNTRAINED VILLAGE DOCTOR 4 OTHER _____ 5 (SPECIFY)	

1109	Did the treatment stop the problem?	YES, NO MORE LEAKAGE AT ALL 1 YES, BUT STILL SOME LEAKAGE . 2 NO, STILL HAVE PROBLEM 3	
1110	Are there any (other) women in your household who suffer from obstetric fistula?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1111	How many (other) women in your household suffer from vesicovaginal fistula (VVF)?	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 12. MATERNAL AND ADULT MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, hat is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1202	CHECK 1201: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS [ ] ↓	ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) [ ] →	1301
1203	How many of these births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1204	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1205	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (2))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (3))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (4))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (5))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (6))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (7))
1207	How old is (NAME)?	[ ][ ] GO TO (2)	[ ][ ] GO TO (3)	[ ][ ] GO TO (4)	[ ][ ] GO TO (5)	[ ][ ] GO TO (6)	[ ][ ] GO TO (7)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]
1209	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
1213	Was (NAME)'S death due to an accident or violence?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1301

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
1204	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1205	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1206	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (8))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (9))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (10))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (11))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (12))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 1208) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (13))
1207	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (8)	☐☐ GO TO (9)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
1208	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1209	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO [8]	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
1210	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2
1211	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 1213) NO . . . 2
1212	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
1213	Was (NAME)'S death due to an accident or violence?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1301

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

SECTION 13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1301	CHECK HOUSEHOLD Q.9A AND FRONT COVER: WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION?	YES ☐ ↓ / NO ☐	→ 1332
1302	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL EFFECTIVE PRIVACY IS ENSURED.	PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ / PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2	→ 1331
	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Nigeria. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else will know that you were asked these questions.		
1303	CHECK 601AND 602:	CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / FORMERLY MARRIED (READ IN PAST TENSE) ☐ ↓ / NEVER MARRIED ☐	→ 1315

1304 First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband?

		YES	NO	DK
a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	JEALOUS	1	2	8
b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	ACCUSES	1	2	8
c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	NOT MEET FRIENDS	1	2	8
d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	NO FAMILY	1	2	8
e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8
f) He (does/did) not trust you wi h any money?	MONEY	1	2	8

1305A Now if you will permit me, I need to ask some more questions about your rela ionship wi h your (last) husband.

A (Does/did) your (last) husband ever:

1305B CHECK 603: ASK ONLY **IF RESPONDENT IS NOT A WIDOW**

How often did this happen during the **last 12 months**: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

			OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
	NO 2				
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
	NO 2				
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
	NO 2				

1306A	(Does/did) your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:		1306B CHECK 603: ASK ONLY **IF RESPONDENT IS NOT A WIDOW** How often did this happen during the **last 12 months**: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		
			OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL
a)	slap you?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
b)	twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
c)	push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
d)	punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
e)	kick you, drag you or beat you up?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
f)	try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
g)	threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
h)	physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3
i)	force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3

1307	CHECK 1306A (a-i): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐	→1310
1308	How long after you first got married to your (last) husband did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS ..... ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/ BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
1309	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you:		
a)	You had cuts, bruises or aches?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
b)	You had severe burns?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
c)	You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
d)	You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
1310	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→1313
1311	CHECK 603: RESPONDENT IS **NOT** A WIDOW ☐ ↓	RESPONDENT IS A WIDOW ☐	→1313
1312	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your husband: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1313	Does (did) your husband drink alcohol?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→1315
1314	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only some imes, or never?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NEVER 3	

1315	CHECK 201, 226, AND 229: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT ☐		→1318
1316	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1318
1317	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . N POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1318	CHECK 601 AND 602: ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ EVER MARRIED From the ime you were 15 years old has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically? From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than your (current/last) husband hit, slapped, kicked, or done any hing else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→1321
1319	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E FORMER HUSBAND . . . . . F CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . G FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . H MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . K TEACHER . . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . M POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1320	In the last 12 months, how often have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by this/these person(s): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1321	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1324
1322	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

W 70

1323	Who was the person who was forcing you at that time?	CURRENT HUSBAND ..... 01 FORMER HUSBAND ..... 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... 03 FATHER ..... 04 STEP-FATHER ..... 05 OTHER RELATIVE ..... 06 IN-LAW ..... 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE ..... 08 FAMILY FRIEND ..... 09 TEACHER ..... 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK ..... 11 POLICE/SOLDIER ..... 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... 13 STRANGER ..... 14 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	
1324	CHECK 601 AND 602: ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ EVER MARRIED In the last 12 months has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will? In he last 12 months, has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/ partner forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	
1325	CHECK 1306A (a-i), 1318, 1321, AND 1324: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐		→ 1329
1326	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help to stop the person(s) from doing this to you again?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 1328
1327	From whom have you sought help to stop this? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY ..... A HUSBAND'S FAMILY ..... B CURRENT/LAST HUSBAND ..... C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... D FRIEND ..... E NEIGHBOUR ..... F RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL ..... H POLICE (e.g. Victim Support Unit)..... I LAWYER ..... J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION (e.g YWCA) ..... K OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	→ 1329
1328	Have you ever told any one else about this?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
1329	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.

1330	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO
		HUSBAND	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3
		FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3

1331	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE _____ _____ _____		
1332	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR ..... ☐☐ MINUTES ..... ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____

W-72

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD
1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 PILL
4 IUD
5 INJECTABLES
6 IMPLANTS
7 MALE CONDOM
8 FEMALE CONDOM
9 DIAPHRAGM
J FOAM OR JELLY
K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD
M WITHDRAWAL
X OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

	12	DEC	01		
	11	NOV	02		
	10	OCT	03		
	09	SEP	04		
2	08	AUG	05		2
0	07	JUL	06		0
0	06	JUN	07		0
8	05	MAY	08		8
*	04	APR	09		*
	03	MAR	10		
	02	FEB	11		
	01	JAN	12		
	12	DEC	13		
	11	NOV	14		
	10	OCT	15		
	09	SEP	16		
2	08	AUG	17		2
0	07	JUL	18		0
0	06	JUN	19		0
7	05	MAY	20		7
*	04	APR	21		*
	03	MAR	22		
	02	FEB	23		
	01	JAN	24		
	12	DEC	25		
	11	NOV	26		
	10	OCT	27		
	09	SEP	28		
2	08	AUG	29		2
0	07	JUL	30		0
0	06	JUN	31		0
6	05	MAY	32		6
*	04	APR	33		*
	03	MAR	34		
	02	FEB	35		
	01	JAN	36		
	12	DEC	37		
	11	NOV	38		
	10	OCT	39		
	09	SEP	40		
2	08	AUG	41		2
0	07	JUL	42		0
0	06	JUN	43		0
5	05	MAY	44		5
*	04	APR	45		*
	03	MAR	46		
	02	FEB	47		
	01	JAN	48		
	12	DEC	49		
	11	NOV	50		
	10	OCT	51		
	09	SEP	52		
2	08	AUG	53		2
0	07	JUL	54		0
0	06	JUN	55		0
4	05	MAY	56		4
*	04	APR	57		*
	03	MAR	58		
	02	FEB	59		
	01	JAN	60		
	12	DEC	61		
	11	NOV	62		
	10	OCT	63		
	09	SEP	64		
2	08	AUG	65		2
0	07	JUL	66		0
0	06	JUN	67		0
3	05	MAY	68		3
*	04	APR	69		*
	03	MAR	70		
	02	FEB	71		
	01	JAN	72		

25 June 2008

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NIGERIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2008
MODEL MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE
WITH HIV/AIDS MODULE

National Health Research Ethics Committee
Assigned Number NHREC/01/01/2007

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____ . . . . . .

LOCAL GOVT. AREA _____ . . . . . .

LOCALITY _____ . . . . . .

ENUMERATION AREA _____ . . . . . .

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2) . . . . . .

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . .

BUILDING NUMBER . . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD HEAD NAME/NUMBER _____

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR 2 0 0 8
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	HAUSA	YORUBA	IGBO	ENGLISH	OTHER
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	3	4	6 _____ SPECIFY
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	3	4	6 _____ SPECIFY

TRANSLATOR USED?	YES	NO
	1	2

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

ENGLISH

M-1

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Greetings. My name is _____ and I am working with National Population Commission. We are conducting a national survey that asks women and men about various health issues. This study has been reviewed and granted approval by the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC). We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 20 and 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Should you have any queries, feel free to call any of the following contact person(s):

2008 NDHS Contact Person: Project Director; **Email**: saligar58@yahoo.com; **Phone**: 080337708114
NHREC Dontact Person(s): Secretary, NHREC; **Email:** secretary@nhrec.net; **Phone:** 08033143791
Desk Officer, NHREC; **Email:** deskofficer@nhrec.net; **Phone:** 08065479926

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 104
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a village?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 VILLAGE 3	
104	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you traveled away from your home community and slept away?	NUMBER OF TRIPS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 106
105	In the last 12 months, have you been away from your home community for more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND/OR 107 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest (class/form/year) you completed at that level?	CLASS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	CHECK 109: PRIMARY ☐ ↓ SECONDARY OR HIGHER ☐ →		115
112	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. **(3)** IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
113	Have you ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read or write (not including primary school)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	CHECK 112: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		116
115	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
116	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
117	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
118	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 1 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 2 ISLAM . . . . . 3 TRADITIONALIST . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
119	What is your ethnic group?	_____ ☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 212 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	How old were you when your (first) child was born? (AGE IN COMPLETEDD YEARS)	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		
214	How many years old is your (youngest) living child? (AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS)	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
215	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-3 YEARS ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 301
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? WRITE NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
217	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 3	→ 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
219	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER _____ 2 (SPECIFY)	→ 221
220	What was the main reason why (NAME)'s mother did not deliver in a hospital or health facility?	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 01 FACILITY CLOSED . . . . . 02 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORTATION . 03 DON'T TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE . . . . . 04 NO FEMALE PROVIDER . . . . . 05 NOT THE FIRST CHILD . . . . . 06 CHILD'S MOTHER DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . 07 HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . 08 FAMILY DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON"T KNOW 98	
221	When a child has diarrhea, how much fluid should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, the same amount as usual, less than usual, or should he or she not be given anything to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would l ke to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 CIRCLED IN 301, ASK 302.		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you ever had an opera ion to avoid having any more children? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
05	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops hem from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
06	IMPLANTS Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
07	MALE CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	FEMALE CONDOM Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
09	DIAPHRAGM Women can place a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
10	FOAM OR JELLY Women can place a suppository, jelly, or cream in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
11	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) Up to 6 months after childbir h, a woman can use a method that requires that she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
12	RHYTHM METHOD Every mon h that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within five days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
15	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
303	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? Read about family planning in a poster? Read about family planning in leaflets and brochures? Heard about family planning from town crier? Heard about family planning from mobile public announcement?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . 1 2 POSTER 1 2 LEAFLETS OR BROCHURES 1 2 TOWN CRIER 1 2 MOBILE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT 1 2	
303A	CHECK 303: AT LEAST ONE "YES" (HAS HEARD OR READ MESSAGE) NOT A SINGLE "YES" (HAS **NOT** HEARD OR READ MESSAGE)		→303C
303B	Please tell me which family planning messages you have heard or seen in the past few months? PROBE: Any others? PROBE UNTIL YOU HAVE EXHAUSTED ALL ANSWERS.	AS FOR ME AND MY PARTNER WE "DEY KAMPE" WITH FEMALE CONDOM. . . . . A UNSPACED CHILDREN MAKES THE GOING TOUGH. FOR THE LOVE OF YOUR FAMILY, GO FOR CHILD SPACING TODAY. . . . . B WELL-SPACED CHILDREN ARE EVERY PARENT'S JOY. . . . . C IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO PREVENT UNWANTED PREGNANCY. . . . . D WHY IS YOUR WIFE LOOKING SO GOOD? . . . . . E OTHER _____ . X (SPECIFY)	
303C	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning through a peer group discussion? Heard about family planning in school? Heard about family planning through community leaders?	YES NO PEER GROUP DISSCUSION . . . . . 1 2 IN SCHOOL . . . . . 1 2 COMMUNITY LEADERS 1 2	
304	In the last few months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
305	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 307
306	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
307	Do you think that a woman who is breastfeeding her baby can become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

308	I will now read to you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DK CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS . 1 2 8 WOMAN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS . . . 1 2 8	
309	CHECK 301 (07) KNOWS MALE CONDOM YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 313
310	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 313
311	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D FIELDWORKER . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K FIELDWORKER . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ M **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N CHURCH . . . . . O FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . P NGO . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
313	CHECK 301 (08) KNOWS FEMALE CONDOM YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 401
314	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401

315	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D FIELDWORKER . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K FIELDWORKER . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ M (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . N CHURCH . . . . . O FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . P NGO . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
316	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your wife/partner living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have more than one wife or woman you live with as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives do you have or other partners do you live with as if married?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . [ ][ ]	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → Please tell me the name of your wife (the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → Please tell me the name of each of your current wives (and/or of each woman you are living with as if married). RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF MORE THAN 4 WIVES, USE ADDITIONAL MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? / AGE _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ] _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ] _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ] _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ]	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER [ ]		→ 411A
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 411A
411 411A	In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/ partner)? Now I would like to ask a question about your first wife/partner. In what month and year did you start living with your first wife/ partner?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her? (AGE IN COMPLETEDD YEARS)	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
414	Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	→ 417 → 417
415	CHECK 107: AGE 15-24 [ ] ↓ AGE 25-59 [ ]		→ 501
416	Do you intend to wait until you get married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	→ 501
417	CHECK 107: AGE 15-24 [ ] ↓ AGE 25-59 [ ]		→ 419
418	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
419	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
420	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 422 → 435

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
421	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS . 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3	DAYS . 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3
422	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 424)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 424)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 424)
423	Did you use a condom every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
424	What was your relationship to this (second/third) person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, CIRCLE '2'. IF NO, CIRCLE '3'.	WIFE . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)
425	For how long (have you had/did you have) a sexual relationship with this person? IF ONLY HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THIS PERSON ONCE, RECORD '01' DAYS.	DAYS . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAYS . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	DAYS . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3
426	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person, did you or this person drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 428)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 428)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429)
427	Were you or your partner drunk at that time? IF YES: Who was drunk?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4
428	Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 421 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430)	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 421 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430)	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . . DON'T KNOW . . . 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
430	CHECK 424 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS PROSTITUTE ☐ NO PARTNERS ARE PROSTITUTES ☐		432
431	CHECK 424 AND 422 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH EVERY PROSTITUTE ☐ OTHER ☐		434 435
432	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	435
433	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	435
434	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	
435	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
436	CHECK 422, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): CONDOM USED ☐ NO CONDOM USED OR Q422 NOT ASKED ☐		441
437	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What brand name of the condoms did you use? ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT REMEMBER NAME OF BRAND.	**MALE CONDOMS** GOLD CIRCLE . . . . . 01 DUREX . . . . . 02 RUGH RIDER . . . . . 03 TWIN LOTUS . . . . . 04 **FEMALE CONDOM** FEMIDOM . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ . . . 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
438	How many condoms did you get the last time?	NUMBER OF CONDOMS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
439	The last time you obtained the condoms, how much did you pay in total, including the cost of the condom(s) and any consultation you may have had?	COST . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐ FREE . . . . . 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
440	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . 23 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 24 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 25 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 CHURCH . . . . . 32 FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 33 NGO . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 36 (SPECIFY)	
441	CHECK 302 (02): RESPONDENT EVER STERILIZED NO ☐ YES ☐ → 501		
442	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method (other than a condom) to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501
443	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . F DIAPHRAGM . . . . . G FOAM/JELLY . . . . . H LAM . . . . . I RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . J WITHDRAWAL . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 407: ONE OR MORE WIVES/PARTNERS ☐ QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐		→ 508
502	CHECK 302: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 508
503	(Is your wife (partner)/Are any of your wives (partners)) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
504	CHECK 503: NO WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? WIFE(WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) PREGNANT ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. After the child(ren) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, 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 COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 3 WIFE (WIVES)/PARTNER(S) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 508
505	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 507
506	CHECK 503: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT ☐ After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you l ke to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 508
507	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 HE/ALL HIS WIVES/PARTNERS ARE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
508	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
509	How many of these children would you l ke to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 613
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	CHECK 604: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE ☐ ↓ DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE ☐		→ 607
606	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND . . . . . 1 FAMILY LAND . . . . . 2 RENTED LAND . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	
607	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE/ ORGANIZATION . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
608	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
609	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
610	CHECK 407: ONE OR MORE WIVES/PARTNERS ☐ ↓ QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐		→ 613
611	CHECK 609: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 613
612	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: mainly you, mainly your (wife (wives)/partner(s)), or you and your (wife (wives)/partner(s)) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE (WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
613	In a couple, who do you think should have the greater say in each of the following decisions: the husband, the wife or both equally:	HUSBAND / WIFE / BOTH EQUALLY / DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS	
	a) making major household purchases?	a) 1 2 3 8	
	b) making purchases for daily household needs?	b) 1 2 3 8	
	c) deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives?	c) 1 2 3 8	
	d) deciding what to do with the money she earns for her work?	d) 1 2 3 8	
	e) deciding how many children to have?	e) 1 2 3 8	
614	I will now read you some statements about pregnancy. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with them.	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DK/ DE-PENDS	
	a) Childbearing is a woman's concern and there is no need for the father to get involved.	CHILDBEARING WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman have assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery.	DOCTOR/NURSE'S ASSISTANCE CRUCIAL 1 2 8	
615	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES / NO / DK/ DE-PENDS	
	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT 1 2 8	
	If she neglects the children?	NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8	
	If she argues with him?	ARGUES 1 2 8	
	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
	If she does not cook on time?	COOKS LATE 1 2 8	
	If she refuses to have more children?	REFUSES CHILDREN 1 2 8	
616	Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to…	YES / NO / DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS	
	a) Get angry and reprimand her?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Refuse to give her money or other means of support?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Go ahead and have sex with another woman?	d) 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 733
702	Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Is it poss ble for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708A	Can HIV & AIDS be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
710	CHECK 709: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 712
711	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
712	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
712A	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHER PERSONS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
713	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 718
714	When was the last time you were tested?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	The last time you had the test, 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	
716	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
717	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 14 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 15 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . 24 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 25 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 720
718	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
719	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . E FIELDWORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L FIELDWORKER . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ N (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY)	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
721	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK ANYONE WITH AIDS 3	→ 729
725	Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
726	Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	CHECK 724, 725, AND 726: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' → 729 OTHER ↓		
728	Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
729	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be ashamed of themselves.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
730	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be blamed for bringing the disease into the community.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
731	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
732	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
733	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT AIDS ↓ Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS ↓ Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
734	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 742		
735	CHECK 733: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 737		
736	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
738	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
739	CHECK 736, 737, AND 738: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ → 742		
740	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 736/737/738), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 742
741	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . E FIELDWORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . K MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . L FIELDWORKER . . . . . M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ N (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
742	Husband and wives do not always agree in everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
743	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
744	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
745	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
746	Do you believe that young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
747	Do you think that most young men you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
748	Do you believe that men who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
749	Do you think that most men you know who are not married and are having sex have sex with only one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
750	Do you believe that married men should only have sex with their wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
751	Do you think that most married men you know have sex only with their wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
752	Do you believe that young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
753	Do you think that most young women you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
754	Do you believe that women who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
755	Do you think that most women you know who are not married and are having sex have sex with only one partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
756	Do you believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
757	Do you think that most married women you know have sex only with their husbands?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 805
802	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
802A	What are the signs or symptoms that would lead you to think a person has tuberculosis or TB? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING . . . . . A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM . . . . . B COUGHING SERVERAL WEEKS . . . . . C FEVER . . . . . D BLOOD IN SPUTUM . . . . . E LOSS OF APPETITE . . . . . F NIGHTSWEATING . . . . . G PAIN IN CHEST . . . . . H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE . . . . . I WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . J PALENESS . . . . . K OTHER _____ . X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
802B	Do you know of other illnesses that are associated with tuberculosis or TB?	COLD . . . . . A PNEUMONIA . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C HIV/AIDS . . . . . D BRONCITIS/UPPER RESPIRATORY E LUNG CANCER . . . . . F OTHER _____ . X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
802C	Do you know of where someone can go to receive treatment for tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other place? _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B OTHER PUBLIC _____ C (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . D PHARMACY . . . . . E CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . F OFFICE OR HOME OF NURSE/ HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ H (SPECIFY) **OTHER PLACE** AT HOME . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
803	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
804A	If a tuberculosis patient is within the house, how likely is it that tuberculosis can spread to other members of the household, highly likely, somewhat likely, or not likely at all?	HIGHLY LIKELY . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LIKELY . . . . . 2 NOT LIKELY AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
804B	If a member of your household has tuberculosis, should other people in the household be screened for tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
805	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
806	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 810
807	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 810
808	The last time you had an injection given to you by a health worker, where did you go to get the injection? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 DENTAL CLINIC/OFFICE . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 CHEMIST/PMS . . . . . 24 OFFICE OR HOME OF NURSE/ HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER PLACE** AT HOME . . . . . 31 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
809	Did the person who gave you that injection take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
810	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
812	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 814
813	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
814	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816
815	What type of health insurance? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
816	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-17 [ ] ↓ OTHER [ ]		→ 818
817	Now I would like to ask you about your own child(ren) who (is/are) age 0 -17. Have you made arrangements for someone to care for (him/her/them) in the event that you fall sick or are unable to care for (him/her/them)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	
818	(Besides your own child/children), are you the primary caregiver for any children age 0- 17?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ FGC01
819	Have you made arrangements for someone to care for (this child/these children) in the event that you fall sick or are unable to care for (him/her/them)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
FGC01	Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→FGC03
FGC02	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	→901
FGC03	What benefits do girls themselves get if they are circumcised? PROBE: Any other benefits? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CLEANLINESS/HYGIENE . . . . . A SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE . . . . . B BETTER MARRIAGE PROSPECTS . . . C PRESERVE VIRGINITY/PREVENT PREMARITAL SEX . . . . . D MORE SEXUAL PLEASURE FOR THE MAN . . . . . E RELIGIOUS APPROVAL . . . . . F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X NO BENEFITS . . . . . Y	
FGC04	Do you believe that this practice is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
FGC05	Do you think that this practice should be continued, or should it be discontinued?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 DISCONTINUED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. MATERNAL AND ADULT MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
902	CHECK 901: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS [ ] ↓	ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) [ ] →	914
903	How many of these births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

904	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
905	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
906	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (2))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (3))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (4))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (5))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (6))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (7))
907	How old is (NAME)?	[ ][ ] GO TO (2)	[ ][ ] GO TO (3)	[ ][ ] GO TO (4)	[ ][ ] GO TO (5)	[ ][ ] GO TO (6)	[ ][ ] GO TO (7)
908	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]
909	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	[ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
910	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2 DK . . . 8
911	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2
912	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
913	Was (NAME)'S death due to an accident or violence?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 914.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
904	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
905	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
906	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (8))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (9))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (10))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (11))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (12))	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (GO TO 908) DK . . . 8 (GO TO (13))
907	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (8)	☐☐ GO TO (9)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
908	How many years ago did (NAME) died?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
909	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO [8]	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
910	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2
911	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 (GO TO 913) NO . . . 2
912	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
913	Was (NAME)'S death due to an accident or violence?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 914.

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED . . . . . ☐

914	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____