MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS PERFORMANCE TRACKING SURVEY REPORT 2012

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes
DPRS	Department of Planning, Research, and Statistics
CFR	Commander of the Federal Republic
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EdData	Education Data
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
HIV	Human Immune Virus
Hep B	Hepatitis-B
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NISH	National Integrated Survey of Households
NpopCs	National Population Commission
NSS	National Statistical System (NSS)
SSA	Senior Special Assistant

FOREWORD

At the turn of the millennium, world leaders and development experts across a broad array of fields agreed to adopt an ambitious program to reduce global poverty and underdevelopment. The Millennium Development Goals, took shape under the auspices of the United Nations, identifying 8 goals supported by 21 quantifiable targets and 60 indicators through which progress can be measured. These goals are to (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) achieve universal primary education, (3) promote gender equality and empower women, (4) reduce child mortality, (5) improve maternal health, (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and (8) develop a global partnership for development.

Since 2005, with the merging of the Federal Office of Statistics and the National Data Bank to form today's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the passing of the Statistics Act 2007, more has been demanded from Nigeria's National Statistical System (NSS) in producing good quality, accurate and timely data. As coordinator of the NSS and authoritative source of all official statistics in Nigeria, the NBS is mandated to ensure that the demand for data by policy makers and users both within and outside the country is adequately addressed and duly met.

Prior to the fourth Republic, planning in Nigeria was based on preconceived ideas of what strategists determined to be the best way in advancing Nigeria's development process. Nigeria was built on idealism and a passion for progression that had no formative foundation on hard core statistics. For many years, we trusted our instincts to move our nation forward, and this as we have clearly seen in the lack of sustainable physical infrastructure has been to the detriment of the Nigerian economy and the Nigerian people.

With the advent of a new republic, after years of military rule, and a more private sector driven economy, the demand for data has gone viral. In the last few years, the Nigerian government has recognized the importance of data in planning, and this has translated into an unquenchable thirst for data from every operational sphere of the country. Federal and state governments; development partners; the private sector; and other producers and users of data, who form critical components of the National Statistical System must continuously work with the NBS to ensure for an effective System.

The NBS may be the national authority on data and coordinator of the statistical system, but it is not the sole producer of data. However, for many years the NBS has had to fill in many data gaps, because of a lack of capacity at the MDAs and inadequate funding to departments of planning, research and statistics (DPRS) across the civil/public service system. There is a lot of pressure on the NBS to ensure the mandate of the NSS is always being achieved. The NBS has withstood the pressure and continues to do so by meeting

data demands and churning them out to the public as quickly as constraints allow. While there are still many areas for improvement, the NBS has lived up to its role as coordinator of the Nigerian statistical system.

This Report therefore testifies to the progress made by the NBS in data production particularly on critical areas of development. The achievement of the goals set under the Millennium Declaration will be considered to be a major achievement by countries that attain it as a step in eradicating poverty. Monitoring Nigeria's progress is of utmost importance so we are aware of how far we have come and how much further we need to go. This report should be of great interest to anyone who is distressed by impoverishment in our nation and wants to do their part to see change come soon. As the Statistician General of the Federation and Chief Executive Officer of the National Bureau of Statistics, and consequently the person in charge of ensuring the success of the Nigerian Statistical System, it is my responsibility to see to it that data is made available on every conceivable area of economic and social living and consequently the work concluded on the MDGs' survey and report has been a true privilege and a humbling experience. The outcomes of the analyzed data are both encouraging and discouraging. Nevertheless, it provides the information required to learn from failures and progress and move forward, which ultimately is the essence of statistics.

Dr. Yemi Kale
Statistician General of the Federation

PREFACE

This report serves three purposes. First, it presents a snapshot of the result of the survey of some of the Millennium Development Goals conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2012. Secondly, the survey is targeted at addressing some of the gaps noticed in the 2011 survey. Finally, it tracks the progress and challenges towards the achievement of the MDGs.

The data is disaggregated at state, income group, urban and rural levels. But, for brevity the assessment was based on rural, urban and national aggregates.

The survey result is presented and analyzed such that Nigeria's performance on the indicators are evaluated based on the previous years (2004 and 2008) and the 2015 MDGs benchmarks. In addition, the gaps and challenges were identified. The indicators align with the cardinal objectives of government economic transformation agenda. Aside from the survey, data used for assessment was drawn from the Nigeria Millennium Development Goals report, 2010 and Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) EdData, 2010.

The report in addition, provides supplementary up-to-date coverage of the MDGs indicators in relation to the socioeconomic indicators covered by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Moreover, the state-level disaggregation provides impetus for Analysts and Researchers for further research.

The report is presented in four parts. Chapter two is the introduction; three is survey methodology; four is MDGs survey report and performance-tracking; while chapter five is conclusion. An appendix containing various tables referred to in the report is also provided.

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1   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the outcome of the 2012 MDGs survey carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) based on the directive of Mr. President during the quarterly meeting of the Presidential Committee in October, 2012. The objective is to (1) track the progress made (2) identify gaps and challenges capable of hampering the realization of the stated objectives, and (3) based on the identified gaps and challenges draw a proper action plan to accelerate the realization of the unmet goals.

The survey covered all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. It adopted the 2007/2012 edition of the National integrated Survey of Households (NISH) which is the vehicle for conducting all household based surveys in NBS. The frame for the Enumeration Areas (EAs/Cluster) was based on the 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by the National Population Commission (NpopCs). There are 662, 000 EAs in the country. Of these, 23,280 EAs were selected for all the household based surveys. These were selected based on 30 EAs per LGA and 40 EAs within the 6 FCT Council Areas. These were later pooled together after which 200 EAs were selected per state and FCT-Abuja, to form the NISH 2007/2012 edition sample design. Sixty (60) EAs were selected in each state for the study from replicates 15-20. Furthermore, ten (10) households (HHs) were systematically selected in each of the EAs/Clusters making a total of 600 Households canvassed in each state. In all, 22,200 HHs were studied as the national coverage with all the eligible women and children under five in these households being administered with the relevant questionnaires.

Apart from the survey, other sources of Data used for the purpose of comparison and assessment were drawn from the Millennium Development Goals report, 2010; and the Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (DHS) EdData, 2010

The report covers seven goals and eighteen indicators. The goals include universal basic education; gender equality and women empowerment; child mortality, maternal health; HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and environmental sustainability. The indicators include net enrolment in primary and secondary education; proportion of pupils starting primary 1 who reached grade 6; literacy rate among women 15-24 year olds; ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education; infant and under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births); percentage of one-year old fully immunized against measles; maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births); proportion of births attended to by skilled health personnel; contraceptive prevalence rate; adolescent birth rate; antenatal care coverage; unmet need

for family planning; proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS; proportion of pregnant women and children under-five sleeping under Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs); proportion of population using an improved drinking water source; and the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility.

Universal basic education: The target is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary education. The measureable indicator is usually net enrolment ratio, but because it cannot be estimated from household data, net attendance ratio was used as a proxy. In 2012, primary school net attendance ratio was 71.0 per cent which represents about 10.0 per cent improvement in comparison to 2008. Of this, about 83.9 per cent was in the urban area, while 63.4 per cent was in the rural area. Secondary school net attendance ratio was about 54.8 per cent with the urban area accounting for 70.5 per cent, while the rural area accounted for 46.2 per cent.

Grade 6 (six) completion rate was about 87.7 per cent, representing about 5.7 per cent increase compared with the 2004 figure and 12.3 per cent lower than the MDG benchmark. A further breakdown of the figure shows that completion rate was about 81.5 per cent in the urban area and 90.5 cent in the rural area.

However, there was a decline in literacy rate among women aged 15-24 year olds, notably those in the North-east and North-west zones. Incidentally, these are the Zones that have been facing some security challenges since 2009. Literacy rate among women in the North-east and North-west were 34.4 per cent and 30.1 per cent, respectively as against those in the North-central (65.6 per cent), South-east (90.7 per cent), South-south (91.6 per cent), and South-west (88.5 per cent). These culminated into an average literacy rate of 66 per cent, representing about 14 per cent less than the 2008 figure and 5.6 per cent higher than the 2004 figure.

In terms of wealth metrics, the survey revealed that the poor are the vulnerable. The primary school net attendance and completion rate of pupils in the poorest households were respectively, 31.1 per cent and 58.2 per cent, while those from the wealthiest household stood at 89.0 per cent and 74.9 per cent. Also, the average literacy rate among women age 15-24 in the poorest households was significantly low at about 19.6 per cent compared with 94.3 per cent among women in the richest households.

Gender equality and women empowerment: Among other things, this seeks to eliminate disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2015, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. For the purpose of this report, the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education, measured with gender parity index was used as the

indicator. The gender parity index in primary education was 1.0, while secondary school parity index was 1.02 – which implies that for every male child in primary and secondary school, there is a female child. With this, the country has met the MDGs' benchmark on gender parity in both primary and secondary education ahead of the 2015 date.

Child (Infant and Under-five) mortality: The emphasis here is on reducing the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015. The targeted indicators include infant mortality rate, and immunization of children. Infant (under-one) mortality rate stood at 61 (per 1,000 live births) a decline from 100 and 75 in 2004 and 2008, respectively. However Infant mortality rate was lower in the urban areas relative to the rural areas. In the urban areas, about 42 infants die out of 1,000 live births, while 67 die in the rural areas.

The number of children who die before their fifth-birthday declined to 94 (per 1,000 live births) in 2012 compared with 157 recorded in 2008. Again, the rural area is the laggard; accounting for 105 while the urban area recorded about 61 deaths (per 1,000 live births).

Child immunization against measles expanded to 55.8 per cent in 2012. This is an improvement over the 50 per cent recorded in 2004 and 41.4 per cent in 2008. Immunization coverage against measles was about 76.6 per cent in the urban areas and 45.8 per cent in the rural areas.

Other supportive interventions are full immunization of children against other child-killer diseases like polio (polio1, 2 & 3) with average coverage rate of 57.6 per cent; diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus with average coverage rate of 53.0 per cent; hepatitis B (1,2&3) with average coverage rate of 42.9 per cent; and yellow fever with coverage rate of 53.5 per cent.

A look at wealth index shows that child mortality rate and low vaccination against measles were severe in the poorest households. Infant mortality rate was about 72 (per 1,000 live births) while about 114 infants die before they celebrate their fifth birthday. In contrast, infant mortality rate in the richest households was about 41 (per 1,000 live births), while approximately 58 die before they reach their fifth birthday. Immunization coverage against measles in the poorest and richest households was 24.1 per cent and 81.0 per cent, respectively.

Maternal health: Targets for improving maternal health include reducing by three-quarters maternal mortality ratio; and achieve universal access to reproductive health. In 2012, the number of women who die during child birth reduced dramatically to 350 (per 100,000 births) as against 545 and 800 figures recorded in 2008 and 2004. This achievement in part could be as a result of government health interventions – which led to improvements, compared with the previous years, in the number of women who embraced family planning; as well as

the increase in the number of births attended to by skilled health workers. About 53.6 per cent of deliveries by women age 15-49 years were attended to by skilled health workers. This was however lower in rural areas than in the urban areas where 76.6 per cent of deliveries were attended to by skilled workers as against 42.1 per cent in the rural area.

Furthermore, the laudable decline witnessed in maternal mortality figures can be linked to the improvements in antenatal care coverage and the number of women who utilized the antenatal care services. About 57.8 per cent of women had at least four antenatal care visits with about 66.3 per cent of skilled personnel providing antenatal care at least once. Of these, 78.1 per cent of women in the urban area went for antenatal care with about 85.7 per cent of skilled workers provided this service, while 47.7 per cent of those in the rural area went for antenatal care with skilled workers providing about 56.5 per cent coverage.

Family planning remained low as the unmet need for family planning continues to rise marginally, both in urban and rural areas, though relatively higher in the urban area. Only about 17.3 per cent of women age women 15-49 used any method of child-spacing in 2012 with 22.7 per cent of them living in the urban area, while 14.9 per cent live in the rural area. The unmet need for family planning equally rose marginally like in the previous years, 2004 and 2008. Only about 21.5 per cent of contraception need was not met.

Family planning, antenatal care visits and coverage are not encouraging in the poorest households. Only about 3.3 per cent of women in the poorest households used any method of child-spacing. In contrast, about 25.8 per cent of those in the wealthiest households used contraception. The number of births by women in the poorest household attended to by skilled health workers was about 14.5 per cent – which is relatively a serious challenge compared with 84.3 per cent for those in the richest households. About 19.9 per cent of women in the poorest households had at least four antenatal care visits with about 27.9 per cent of skilled health workers providing antenatal care services; while antenatal care visits of those in the richest households was 84.1 per cent with about 90.8 per cent of skilled health workers providing antenatal services.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and Malaria: The focus of this goal is: to have halted by 2015 and begun the reverse of the spread of HIV/AIDS; to achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it by 2010; and to have halted by 2015 and begun the reverse of the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The number of women age 15-24 years who have comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission was significantly low at about 33.0 per cent. The number of women who know where to be tested was about 66.1 per cent with those in the

urban and rural area accounting for 77.3 per cent and 61.2 per cent; while those who have been tested was about 32.8 per cent with 44.8 per cent of them living in the urban areas, and 27.4 per cent in the rural areas.

The proportion of women aged (15-49) who have correctly identified that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child was about 73.9 per cent. Of this figure, the urban area accounted for 81 per cent, while the rural area accounted for about 70.7 per cent. Furthermore, 58.3 per cent said that they were aware that it could be transmitted during pregnancy, 60 per cent during delivery, and 64.7 per cent during breastfeeding, while 46.8 per cent are aware of the three means. Consequently, government stands better chances of early interventions in HIV/AIDS related cases.

On the issue of malaria, there was increased awareness on the use of ITNs and regular treatments for malaria infected children. The number of pregnant women and under-fives who slept under (ITNs) were about 30.3 per cent and 34.6 per cent, respectively. Though there is still room for improvement, the number of under-five who slept under (ITNs) in 2012 represent a significant improvement over the periods 2003 (2.2 per cent) and 2008 (5.5 per cent) figures.

Environmental sustainability: The target here is aimed at reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The survey revealed that about 57.4 per cent of Nigerians have access to safe drinking water, 19.2 per cent less than the MDGs benchmark of 77 per cent. This is only marginally higher than the 2004 and 2008 figures of 0.8 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. The number of people who have access to improved sanitation was about 33.7 per cent, a decline from 54 per cent recorded in 2008.

The survey generally shows that there were significant improvements in most of the indicators tracked. While some of the indicators have met and even surpassed the benchmarks, others are every inch closer to being met. Nonetheless, there are yet some challenges. The achievements recorded so-far are skewed to the urban areas, the rich and educated households; the rural areas, the poor and non-educated households were lagging in all the indicators. More effort is therefore required to tackle rural-urban disparities as well as inequalities between the haves and the have-nots so as to forestall a situation where by these achievements are being reversed.

2   INTRODUCTION

In the year 2000, 189 countries collectively adopted what later became a global economic development blueprint, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aim to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal basic primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop global partnership for development by the target date of 2015.

In most developing countries of Africa, the MDGs have formed a critical element of government policy-decisions for performance benchmarking. Although sub-Saharan Africa is generally said to have witnessed less rapid MDG progress than other developing regions, there are huge variations across the continent and Africa has also experienced tremendous progress since the Goals were set in 2000. Some of the greatest breakthroughs have been in the scale-up of primary education and health, the latter including pioneering efforts against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases.

In the case of Nigeria, emphasis on the MDGs program became more pronounced after the exit from the Paris and London Clubs in 2005. The MDGs survey of 2012 is the first survey exclusively designed to capture some of the MDGs data needed for the estimation of relevant indicators. Before now, the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals faced crucial challenges because of a general dearth of data.

One of the shortcomings which emanated from the foregoing is that the country did not witness a comprehensive and holistic analysis of her MDGs operations. Like most developing countries, the challenges of producing quality data have been an integral part of the country's development problem in the past. Fundamentally, the effects of this is that Nigeria is yet to know– with evidence based data, what has been done and what is yet to be done. Nonetheless, data from the National Bureau of Statistics has always contributed to MDGs monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The National Bureau of Statistics therefore unleashed all her data production systems for the production of the survey of the MDGs in 2012. With the intention of tracking the MDGs progress in 2012, correct and complement the 2011 survey, and more importantly, keep government abreast with the challenges of government in meeting with the 2015 terminal date.

This **survey report and performance-tracking** are therefore an overview of a master set of data that has been compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics based on the 2012 survey to track and report these indicators. It specifically covers six goals and eighteen indicators, which also traverse the transformation agenda of the government.

3   SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1   Objectives of the survey

The MDGs program came to the lime light in Nigeria following the debt pardon by both the Paris and London Clubs. Given the relief package that came with the debt cancellation, the MDGs proposed about 48 performance-monitoring indicators; but as at today, there are about 60 of such indicators. However, Nigeria cannot boast of a trend on each of these indicators for lack of data, which underscores the need for a MDGs survey to be run annually, commencing with the current survey in 2012.

Against this backdrop, the survey is targeted at addressing some of the gaps noticed in 2011. Secondly, it provides some of the indicators with which the report can receive a surety for acceptability both nationally and internationally. At the same time, it serves as a pivot in deliberating on many data oriented issues as they affect the MDGs monitoring and assessment.

3.2   Justification

This survey is important to keep track of, for the first time, the performance of the MDG indicators particularly now that the terminal date for the MDGs draws closer. Consequently, hard facts are needed to confirm achievements, identify gaps and design a way forward – even after the expiry of MDGs by 2015. Moreover, a quantitative comparison within the ECOWAS sub-region and Sub-Sahara Africa will be driven by numeral indices. Reports for internal consumption and reports for presentation at international meetings will be watery and vague without data sets to support claims.

3.3   Scope and Coverage

The survey covered the thirty six (36) states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Both urban and rural areas were also canvassed. As the survey serves as a pivotal role for deliberating on many data oriented issues relating to the MDGs monitoring and evaluation, the scope is guided accordingly by the MDGs objective template and other relevant socioeconomic indicators. Generically, the scope includes as follows:

A. Household;
B. Individual Women (15-49years); and
C. Children under-five

Based on these categories, the following were covered

1) Household Education
2) Water and Sanitation
3) Household Characteristics
4) Use of Insecticide Treated Nets in the households
5) Child mortality
6) Maternal and New born Health
7) Illness Symptoms
8) Contraception
9) Unmet Need
10) Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
11) Attitudes towards domestic violence
12) HIV/AIDS
13) Birth Registration
14) Early Childhood Development
15) Breast feeding
16) Care of illness
17) Malaria
18) Immunization
19) Anthropometry and so on.

From the foregoing, the following indicators were estimated;

1) Proportion of pupils starting primary one who reach final grade

2) Ratio of girls to boys in primary schools
3) Ration of girls to boys in secondary schools
4) Primary completion rate
5) Infant mortality
6) Under five mortality
7) Materrel mortality
8) Net attendance ratio in primary education
9) Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men
10) Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles.
11) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
12) Contraceptive prevalence rate.
13) Adolescent births rate.
14) Antenatal care converge (at least one visit and at least four visits)
15) Unmet need for family planning
16) Proportion of population aged 15-25 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
17) Incidence and death rates associated with Malaria
18) Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets.
19) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malaria drugs.
20) Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility.
21) Proportion of population using an improved water source

3.4   Sample Design

Sixty (60) EAs were selected in each state for the study. Further, ten (10) households (HHs) were systematically selected in each of the EAs/Clusters making a total of 600 Households canvassed in each state. In all, 22,200 HHs were studied as the national coverage with all

the eligible women and children under five in these households being administered with the relevant questionnaires.

3.5 Survey Instruments

The survey instruments used include:

1) Individual Women (15 – 49 years old) questionnaire;
2) Household questionnaire;
3) Children under - 5 years old;
4) Instruction Manual; and
5) Enumeration Area (EA) line maps and selected HHs lists.

3.6 Survey Equipment

The Survey Equipment used included:
1) Mother and Child Scale (for weights);
2) Measuring Board (for heights); and
3) Manual.

3.7 Fieldwork Training

Two levels of training were organized: first-level training took place in Abuja, Training of Trainers (TOT) for 3 days with 55 participants, comprising of NBS Coordinators, Trainers and Monitors; second-level training took place at five centres namely (1) North-central (Minna) (2) North-east and North-west (Keffi) (3) South-east (Enugu) (4) South-south (Calabar); and (5) South-west (Ibadan).

The following calibre of officers participated in the training: Zonal controllers; State Officers; Supervisors; and Measurers and Interviewers. The training lasted for four (4) days; with two (2) training centres each in South-west and North-central zone, one (1) centre each in South-south and South-east zones and three (3) centres at Keffi, and Nassarawa state, comprising the North-west and North-east Zones, making a total of nine (9) training centres throughout the country.

Each centre was manned by two (2) NBS trainers and at least one female NBS trainer was in each centre.

4   SURVEY RESULTS

Table 4.1 Summary of the MDGs Survey

MDG indicator Number	Indicator	value
	Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
1.8	Underweight prevalence: Moderate	27.4%
	Stunting prevalence: Moderate and Severe (-2SD)	41.3%
	wasting prevalence: Moderate and Severe	12.0%
	Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education	
2.1	Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	71.0%
	Secondary school net attendance rate	54.8%
2.2b	Primary 6 completion rate (%)	87.7%
2.3	Literacy among young women	66.0%
	Goal 3- -Promote gender equality and empower women	
3.1a	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.0
3.1b	Gender parity index (secondary school) ratio	1.02
	Goal 4- Reduce child mortality	
4.1	Under-five mortality rate	94 (per 1,000 live births)
4.2	infant mortality rate	61 (per 1,000 live births)
	Polio immunization coverage	
	polio 1	71.9%
	Polio 2	62.4%
	Polio 3	38.6%
	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, Pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	
	DPT 1	61.3%
	DPT 2	55.1%
	DPT 3	42.8%
4.3	Measles immunization coverage	55.8%
	Hepatitis B Immunization coverage	
	Hep B 1	55.3%
	Hep B 2	44.7%
	Hep B 3	28.6%
	Yellow fever	53.5%
	Goal 5- Improve maternal health	
5.1	Maternal mortality	350 (per 100,000)
5.2	Skilled attendance at delivery	53.60%
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	17.30%
5.4	Adolescent fertility rate (15-19)	79(per 1,000)
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage with at least once by skilled personnel	66.3%
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage at least four times by any provider	57.8%
	Early childbearing	23.0%
5.6	Unmet need	21.5%
	Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
	Percentage of women 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	31.5%
6.3	Percentage of women 15 – 24 with comprehensive correct knowledge	33.0%
	knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	73.9%
	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	12.7%
	Women who know a place where to be tested	66.1%
	women who have been tested for HIV and know the result	32.8%
	School attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphanhood and attending school	84.0%
	Malaria	
	Household with at least one ITN	43.8%
	Children Under 5 sleeping under Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	34.6%
	Anti-malaria treatment	54.8%
	Pregnant women sleeping under Insecticide-treated net (ITNs)	30.3%
	Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability	
7.8	Use of improved drinking water source	57.4%
7.9	Use of improved sanitation facilities	33.7%

Table 4.1 is the summary of the selected goals and indicators. Full information on these indicators are in the appendices.

4.1   MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The MDG target here is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. The measurable indicators are net enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education; proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary school; and literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds.

4.1.1   MDG indicator 2.1: Net attendance in primary education

In place of the traditional net enrolment ratio, net attendance ratio was estimated as a proxy since net enrolment cannot be estimated from household level.

Net attendance ratio increased to 71.0 per cent in 2012 from 61.0 per cent in 2008 (indicator figure 2.1). Of this, 83.9 per cent was in the urban area, while 63.4 per cent was in the rural areas. A further breakdown of the results in Table 5.1 indicates that the attendance rate of both male and female was 68.0 per cent, indicating parity between male and female education. This is impressive given the temporary setback as a result of some security challenges in some parts of the country since 2009, notably Borno and Yobe (North-east), Kaduna, Kano, and Plateau (North-west). The attendance rate in the North-east zone was 42.0 per cent, while North-west zone recorded 47.8 per cent.

Nonetheless, there is still a significant ground to be covered in closing the gap between the attendance ratio of the haves and the have-nots in the economy – which mirrors income inequality. The net attendance ratio of pupils in the poorest household was about 31.1 per cent, while attendance ratio of those in the richest household was about 89.0 per cent.

4.1.2   MDG indicator 2.1: Primary 6 completion rate

Figure 4.1 Grade 6 completion rate

Grade 6 completion rate (%)

82   87.7   100

100

0

2004   2012   2015
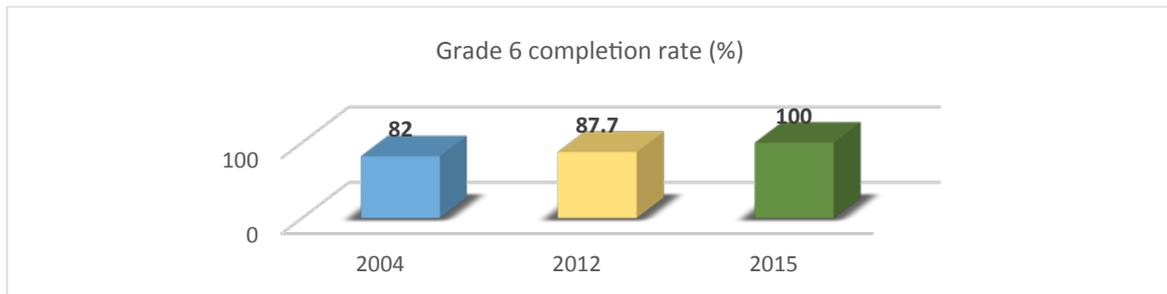
Grade 6 completion rate increased from 82.0 per cent in 2004 to 87.7 per cent in 2012, 12.3 per cent less than the 2015 MDG benchmark as shown in indicator Figure 4.2. Table 5.3 shows that completion rate was higher in the rural (90.5 per cent) than the urban (81.5 per cent) area – which means that the incidence of primary school dropouts was relatively higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Incidence of dropouts is also more prevalent among children in the poorest households. The completion rate of children in the poorest households was about 58.2 per cent, while that those in the richest households was 74.9 per cent.

4.1.3   MDG indicator 2.3: Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women

Figure 4.2 Percentage literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women

Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women (%)

100

80   66

100

100

60.4

50

0

2004   2008   2012   2015
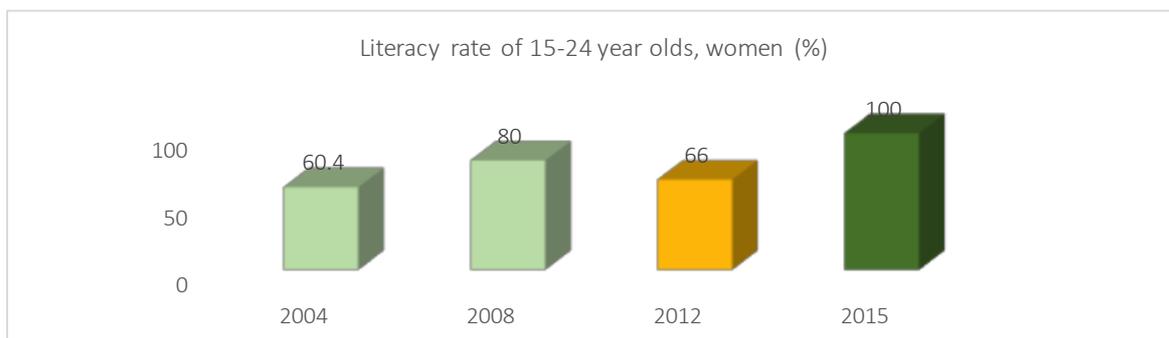
There was a slump, particularly in the rural area, in number of young women age 15-24 years who can both read and write in any language. Literacy rate among young women rose from 60.4 per cent in 2004 to about 80.0 per cent in 2008, but declined significantly again in 2012 to about 66.0 per cent. The 2012 figure is 34.0 per cent less than the MDG target for

2015 and 14.0 per cent less than the 2008. However, this dismal performance could be associated with the security challenges in some states in the North-east and North-west. These regions recorded low literacy rates as shown in Table 5.4. Literacy rate in the North-east was about 34.4 per cent and 30.1 per cent in North-west. In contrast, literacy rate in the North-central was 65.6 per cent, while it was 90.7 per cent in the South-east, 91.6 per cent in the South-south, and 88.5 per cent in the South-west, respectively.

Table 5.4 further revealed that literacy rate was significantly lower in the rural than in the urban area. Literacy rate in the rural area was about 56.6 per cent which is 20.4 per cent less than the figure in the urban area. Using income metrics, the survey reveals that illiteracy was exceedingly more pronounced in the poorest household with literacy rate of 19.6 per cent as against 94.3 per cent among women in the richest household.

4.2 MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

This goal sorts to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. Indicators used to measure the progress in this area are ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; and the proportion of women in paid employment within the non-agricultural sector. For the purpose of this report, only two indicators are covered, ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education.

4.2.1 MDG indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education

Figure 4.3 Gender parity index (primary and secondary school)
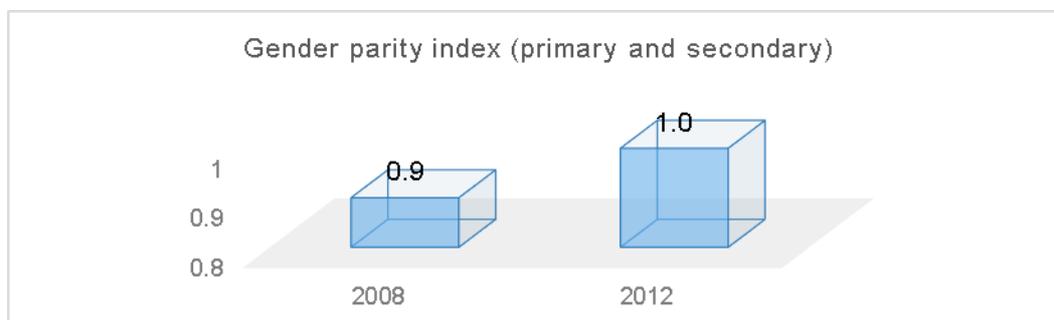
The disparity between boys and girls at both primary and secondary school has been eliminated (indicator Figure 4.3). Impressively, Table 5.5 shows that gender parity index (primary and secondary education) was a ratio of 1.0 in 2012 as against 0.90 in 2008. With

this, the country has achieved parity in both primary and secondary education ahead of the 2015 terminal date.

Using rural-urban and wealth metrics, shows that the country has impressively achieved complete and total parity in both primary and secondary education. Table 5.5shows that gender parity index in primary education in the urban area was 1.03 and 0.99 in the rural area; while parity index in secondary education was 1.03 in the urban area and 0.99 in the rural area. Gender parity in primary education in the poorest household was 0.96 and 1.01 for those in the richest household. Parity in secondary education was 0.93 and 1.00 in the poorest and the wealthiest households, respectively.

4.3   MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

The goal is aimed at reducing by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate with emphasis on under-five mortality rate; infant (under-one) mortality rate; and the proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles as the tracking indicators.

4.3.1   *MDG indicator 4.1 Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)*

Figure 4.4 Under-five mortality per 1000 live births

	2004	2008	2012	2015(benchmark)
Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	201	157	94	63.7
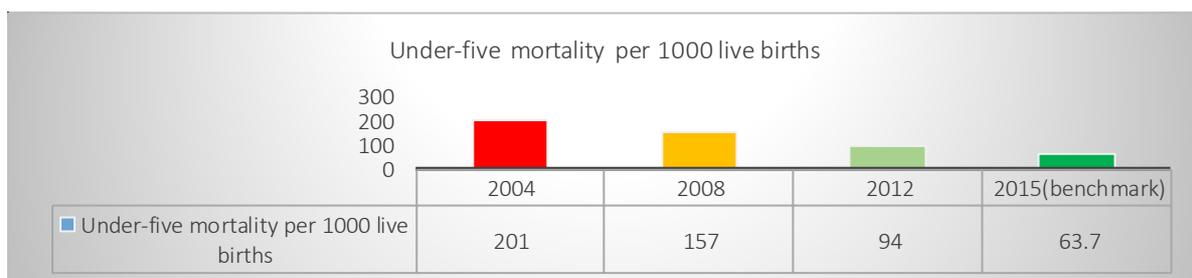
Under-five mortality rate in 2012 shows a remarkable decline and consolidation on the progress made in reducing infant deaths since 2004, (indicator Figure 4.4). The number of children that die before their fifth birthday out of 1000 live births declined from 201 in 2004 to 157 in 2008 and further to 94 in 2012; that is, 53.2 per cent decline compared with 2004 and 40.1 per cent against the 2008 figure.

Some of the possible driving influences include increased use of insecticide-treated bed nets to protect against malaria infection; and access to vaccinations against polio, diphtheria,

pertussis, tetanus and, measles which have all made important contributions to the improvements in child survival.

However, under-five mortality was relatively higher in the rural area and in the poorest household. Under-five mortality rate in the rural area was about 105 deaths (per 1,000 live-births) as against 61 in the urban area. By implication the urban area has achieved and surpassed the MDG target of 63.7 (per 1,000 live births), while the rural area is lagging by about 46 as shown in Table 5.6. Under-five mortality rate in the poorest household stood at about 114, about 44.1 per cent higher than the 2015 benchmark. In the richest household, the figure stood at about 58 deaths (per 1,000 live births), 9.8 per cent improvement over the MDG benchmark.

4.3.2 MDG indicator 4.2: Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Figure 4.5 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
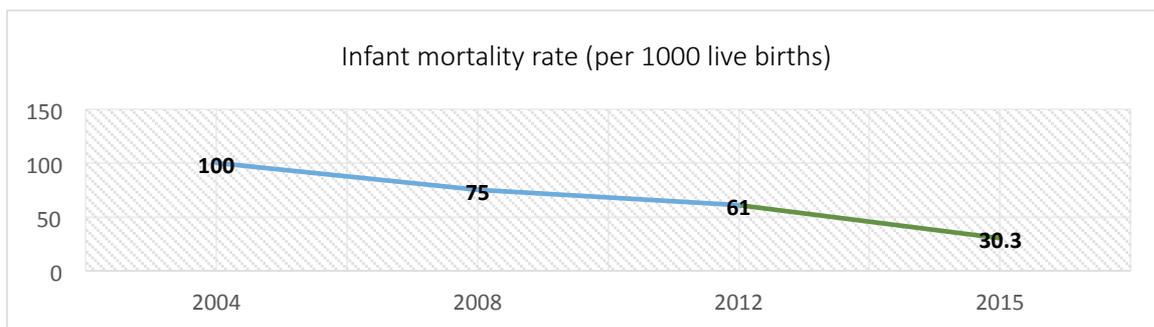
Looking at the trend over the years, the country can be said to have made steady and significant progress in improving infant health. Infant mortality rate declined from 100 (per 1,000 live births) in 2004 to 75 in 2008. In 2012, it further declined to about 61 (per 1,000 live births) as shown in indicator Figure 4.5.

Remarkably, this in part is attributable to the increase in antenatal care coverage which saw a significant improvement in the number of pregnant women who sort for antenatal care services. In addition, there was a relative increase in the number of women who now embrace the relevance of family planning and child-spacing. Nonetheless, for the 2015 target to be met, about 50 per cent (comparing the 2012 figure with the 2015 benchmark) reduction in infant mortality will need to be achieved in the periods 2013-2015.

However like under-five mortality, high infant mortality is still a rural phenomenon and more prevalent among the poor as shown in Table 5.6. Infant mortality rate in the rural area was about 67 (per 1,000 live births) compared with 42 in the urban area; while the poorest household recorded about 72 deaths (per 1,000 live births) which is about 43.1 per cent

higher, compared with the infant mortality rate of 41 (per 1,000 live births) in the wealthiest household.

4.3.3   MDG indicator 4.3: Percentage of one-year olds fully immunized against measles

Figure 4.6 Percentage of one-year olds fully immunized against measles
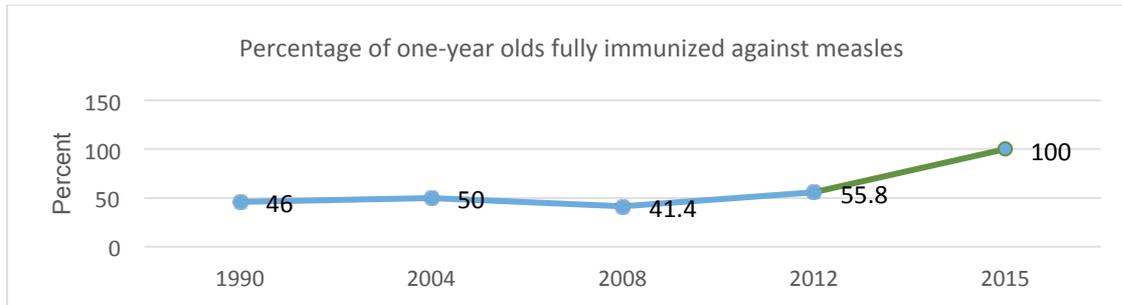
Child immunization against measles in the country expanded to about 55.8 per cent in 2012 from 41.4 per cent in 2008 and 50.0 per cent in 2004 (indicator Figure 4.6).

Other supportive dimensions shown in Table 5.7 include full immunization of children age 12-23 months against other child-killer diseases like polio (polio1, 2 & 3) with average coverage rate of 57.6 per cent; diphtheria with average coverage rate of 53.0 per cent; hepatitis B (B1, B2 &B3) with average coverage rate of 42.9 per cent; and yellow fever with coverage rate of 53.5 per cent. These interventions may have contributed to the decline in the number of under-five mortality recorded during the 2012 period. Based on the trends, there is scope to achieve a 100 per cent immunization against measles which is marginally less than 50.0 per cent from the 2012 figure.

Again, like in most of the other indicators, households in the rural area; and the poor are the vulnerable group as indicated in table Table 5.7. About 45.8 per cent of children in the rural area were immunized against measles, while approximately 76.6 per cent of those in the urban were vaccinated. Also, only about 24.1 per cent of children in the poorest household were immunized in contrast to about 81.0 per cent of children in the wealthiest household.

4.4   MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health

The target of MDG-5 is to reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio – to approximately 250 mortality rates (per 100, 000 live births). Consequently, two indicators namely maternal mortality ratio, and the proportion of births attended to by skilled health personnel, are used in tracking the progress made by respective countries.

4.4.1 MDG indicator 5.1: Maternal mortality

Figure 4.7 Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
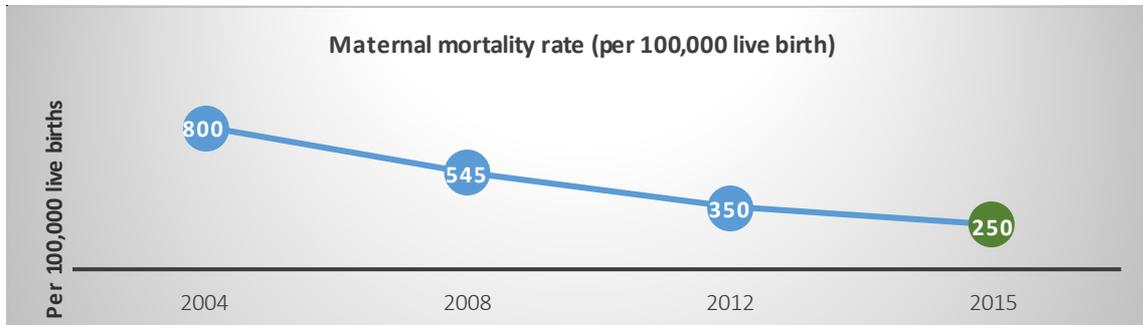
The figure in indicator Figure 4.7 and Table 5.8 shows that there was a momentous decline in maternal mortality rate in 2012 to about 350 (per 100, 000 live births), a substantial improvement over the previous years (800) in 2004 and (545) in 2008, respectively. This represents a fall of about 56.2 per cent from 2004 and 35.8 per cent from 2008. When compared with the 2015 benchmark, the 2012 figure is about 28.6 per cent short of the 250 target-which means that an additional reduction of about 100 deaths (per 100,000 births) is required in the next three years.

4.4.2 MDG indicator 5.2: proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Figure 4.8 Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel
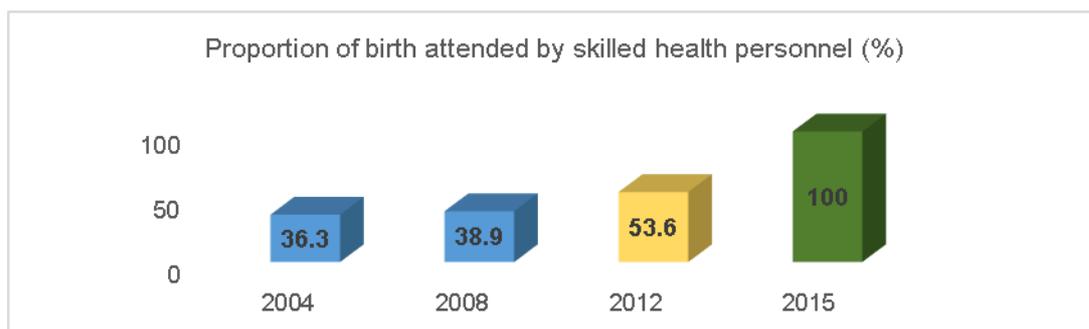
Among other several factors, achieving improved maternal health to a very large extent is dependent on the number of births attended to by skilled health personnel. Indicator Figure 4.8 shows that the proportion of deliveries attended to by skilled health personnel rose significantly from 36.3 per cent and 38.9 per cent in 2004 and 2008 to about 53.6 per cent in 2012. Though, the improvement is laudably encouraging over the previous years, but not far-reaching when compared with the challenges required to achieve the 2015 target, particularly among the poor and the rural area.

Of the 2012 figure, 76.6 per cent was commendably recorded in the urban area, but a relatively low figure of about 42.1 per cent coverage was recorded in the rural area. Coverage for women in the poorest household was about 14.5 per cent; but in contrast, the coverage for women in the wealthiest household was 84.3 per cent, see Table 5.9.

4.4.3 MDG indicator 5.3: Contraceptive prevalence rate

Figure 4.9 Contraceptive prevalence rate
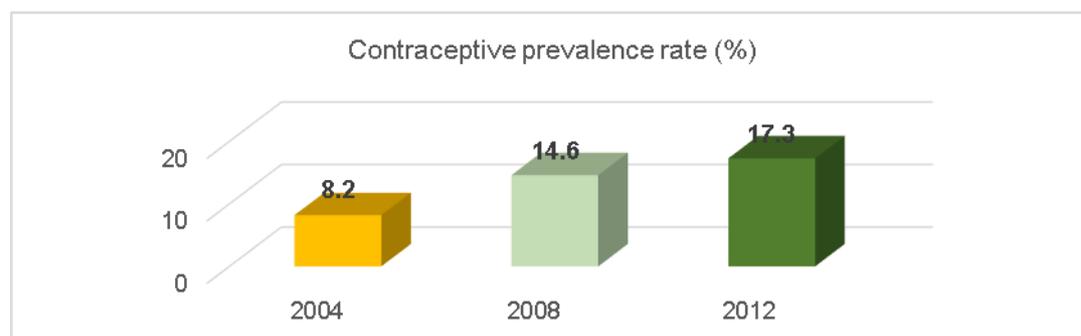
Prevention of fertilization, hence child spacing remained noticeably low in 2012; though appreciably higher than the previous years, 2004 and 2008 (indicator figure 5.3). The use of contraceptives increased to 17.3 per cent in 2012 from 14.6 per cent in 2008 and 8.2 per cent in 2004.

Although, the prevalence was generally low, it was relatively better in the urban area and in the richest household. Table 5.10 shows that about 22.7 per cent of those in the urban area and 14.9 per cent of those in the rural area used contraceptives in 2012; while 3.3 per cent of the poorest and 25.8 of women in the richest households used contraceptives.

4.4.4 MDG indicator 5.5: Antenatal care coverage

Figure 4.10 Ante-natal care coverage (%)
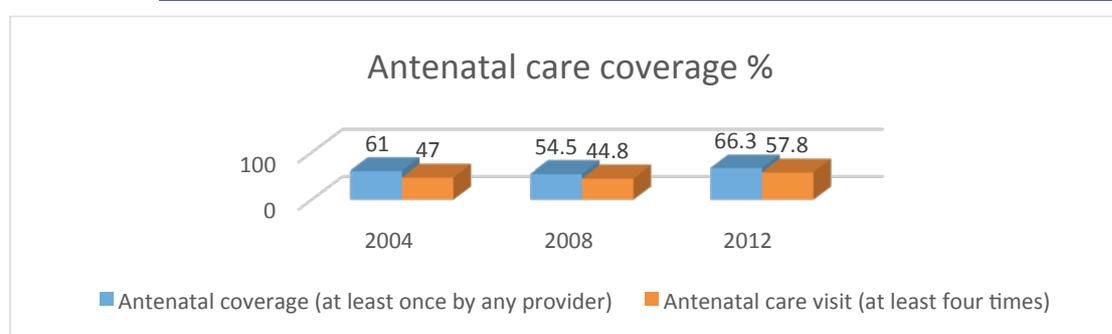
Antenatal care coverage is among the health interventions which are capable of reducing maternal mortality. The number of skilled health workers who attended to pregnant women at least once during antenatal care visit increased to 66.3 per cent in 2012 from 61 per cent in 2004 and 54.5 per cent in 2008. The 2012 figure represents 5.3 per cent and 11.8 per cent increase over the 2004 and 2008 figures.

In addition, women who went for antenatal care services (for at least four visits) in the two years preceding the survey in 2012 rose to about 57.8 per cent, an increase of 10.8 per cent from 2004 and 13.0 per cent from 2008, (indicator Figure 4.10).

However, this spectacular success was not evenly spread. Like in the other indicators, the rural area and the poor were equally the laggards. The number of women in the urban area who had at least four antenatal care visits was about 78.1 per cent with about 85.7 per cent of skilled health workers attending to their needs, while about 47.7 per cent of those in the rural area had at least four antenatal care visits with about 56.5 per cent of skilled health workers attending to their needs.

In terms of income metrics, Table 5.11and Table 5.12 show that about 19.9 per cent of women in the poorest household had at least four antenatal care visits. Among those women about 27.9 per cent had skilled health workers attending to their needs, while about 84.1 per cent of those in the richest household had at least four antenatal care visits within which about 90.8 per cent had health personnel attending to their needs.

4.4.5   MDG indicator 5.6: Unmet need for family planning

Figure 4.11 Unmet need for family planning
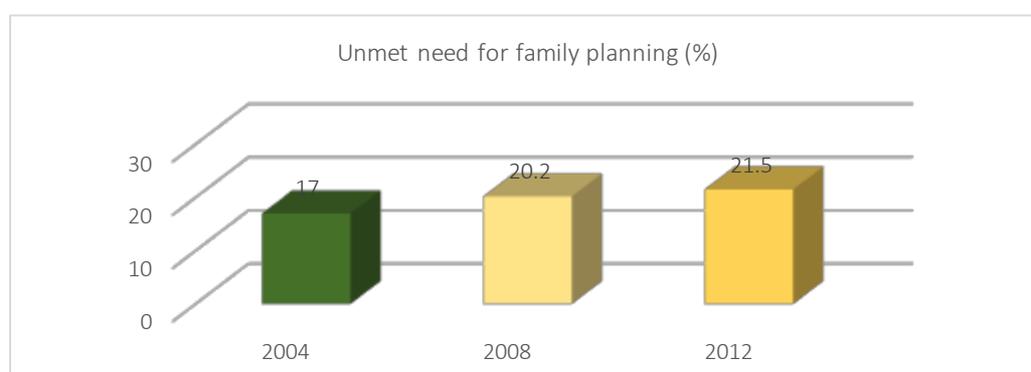
The unmet need for family planning—expresses the percentage of women aged 15 to 49, married or in a union, who reported the desire to delay or avoid pregnancy, but are not using any form of contraception. The unmet need for family planning rose marginally like in the

previous years, 2004 and 2008. In 2004, the figure was about 17 per cent, but increased to 20.2 per cent in 2008 and marginally to 21.2 per cent in 2012 (indicator Figure 4.11).

Table 5.13 shows that the unmet need for contraception in the urban and rural areas were 21.9 per cent and 21.3 per cent, while among the poorest and richest households the figures were 24.8 per cent and 20.3 per cent, respectively.

4.5 MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

The target is to halt by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by combating HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years. One serious challenge about collecting information on HIV/AIDS during the survey was that people were not willing to disclose their HIV status because of the problems associated with stigmatization. As a result, information on the number of people living with HIV/AIDS was not collected.

4.5.1 MDG indicator 6.3: Young women aged 15-24 with *comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS*.

Figure 4.12 Young women aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)
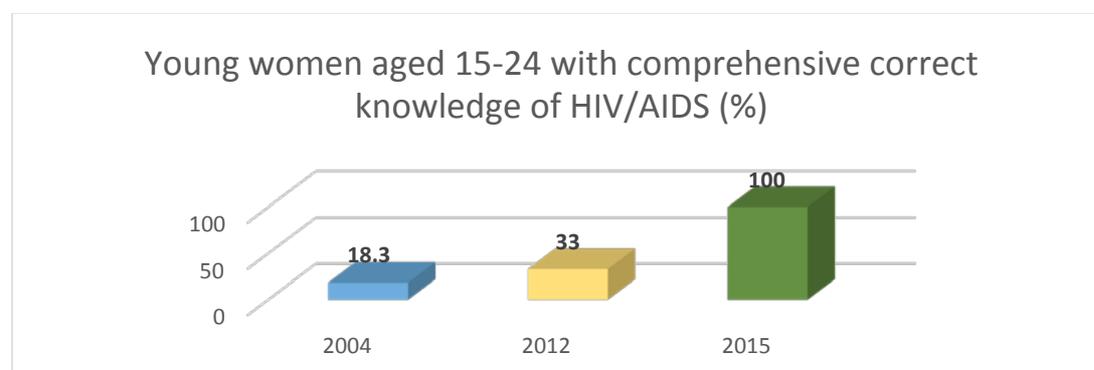
6.3a: Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention

The number of young women age 15-24 years old who have comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission rose significantly to 33.0 per cent in 2012 from 18.3 per cent in 2004. The 2012 figure as shown in Table 5.14 however shows that there is still much ground (additional 67 per cent) to be covered to meet the 100 per cent MDG target by 2015.

In addition, Table 5.15 shows that the number of women age 15-49 years old who have comprehensive correct knowledge of the main ways of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission was about 31.5 per cent.

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission is relatively lower in the rural area and among the poorest household. The number of women in the rural area aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention was 27.8 per cent as against 39.8 per cent in the urban area. Furthermore, the number of women in the poorest household who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission was about 19.8 per cent, about 23.5 per cent less than the awareness among women in the richest household, see Table 5.14.

6.3b: Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby during pregnancy, labor and delivery, and later through breastfeeding. The survey data in Table 5.16 shows that about 73.9 per cent of women are aware of mother-to-child transmission, with those in the urban and rural area constituting about 81.0 per cent and 70.7 per cent, respectively. A further breakdown of this figure shows that about 58.3 per cent are aware that it can be transmitted during pregnancy, 60 per cent during labor, while 64.7 per cent are aware of transmission during breastfeeding. Generally, about 46.8 per cent of them are aware of these three transmission channels.

The data in table Table 5.16 further revealed that women who are educated and those in the richest household are more informed of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. It is evident that 83.2 per cent of women who attained secondary education or above have the knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, while those that have primary and those who have no education constitute about 76.2 per cent and 59.7 per cent, respectively. In addition, about 84.8 per cent of women in the richest household, and 56.3 per cent of those in the poorest household, have a comprehensive correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

This implies that the poor and the uneducated are the most vulnerable group. It is likely that children born to the poor and uneducated women constitute a higher proportion of children born with HIV/AIDS, a situation that may subsequently aggravate the incidence of under-five and infant mortality among the children within these categories of households.

4.5.2 MDG indicator 6.4: School attendance of orphans

Percentage of children who are orphans and are attending school
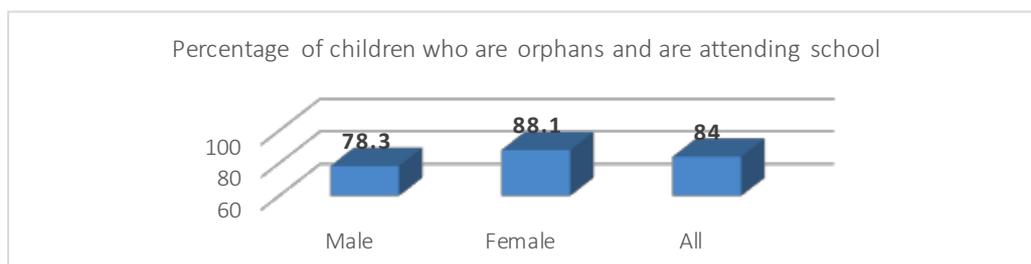
Figure 4.13 Percentage of children who are orphans and attending school

Table 5.17 (indicator Figure 4.13) shows that about 84.0 per cent of orphaned children attended school with male orphans accounting for 78.3 per cent, while female orphans accounted for 88.1 per cent. Furthermore, about 98.5 per cent of orphans who live in the urban area were in school while 78.4 per cent of those in the rural area were also attending school.

4.5.3 *MDG indicator 6.7: Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets*

Proportion of children under 5 and pregnant women sleeping under ITNs(%)

■ Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets(%)
■ Prportion of pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets(%)
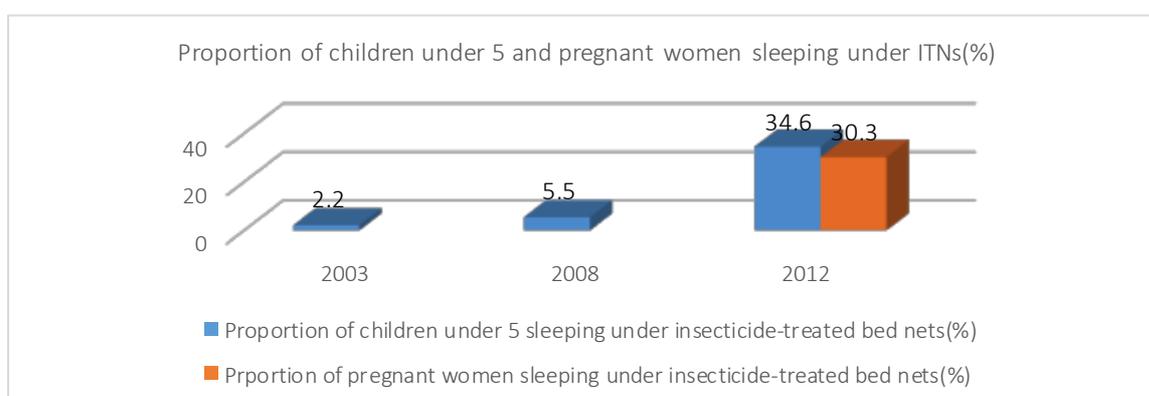
Figure 4.14 Proportion of children under 5 and pregnant women sleeping under ITNs

In 2012, there was an upward trend in the availability and use of Insecticides Treated Nets (ITNs) among the households. The number of households who have at least one insecticide treated net was 43.8 per cent; while children under-five and pregnant women who slept under treated nets were about 34.6 per cent and 30.3 per cent, respectively. Indicator Figure

4.14 shows that the number of children under-five who slept under ITNs rose astronomically by about 32.4 per cent and 29.1 per cent when compared with 2003[1] and 2008.

Table 5.18 Table 5.19to Table 5.20 show that there were minor variations between the rural and urban areas, and between the poorest and richest household who have and used ITNs during the period under focus. Households in the urban and rural areas that have at least one ITN were 40.3 per cent and 45.4 per cent respectively; while those in the poorest and the richest households who have at least one ITN were 42 per cent and 47.3, respectively. The number of children under-five and pregnant women who slept under ITNs in the urban area were 39 per cent and 32 per cent; and in the rural area, the figures were about 32.6 per cent and 29.8 per cent, respectively. Furthermore, the number of children under-five in the poorest household who slept under ITNs was about 24.2 per cent as against 39.2 per cent of those in the richest household. For pregnant women, about 27.8 of them in the poorest household slept under ITNs while about 32.9 per cent of those in the wealthiest household slept under ITNs.

4.6   MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

4.6.1   MDG indicator 7.8: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water
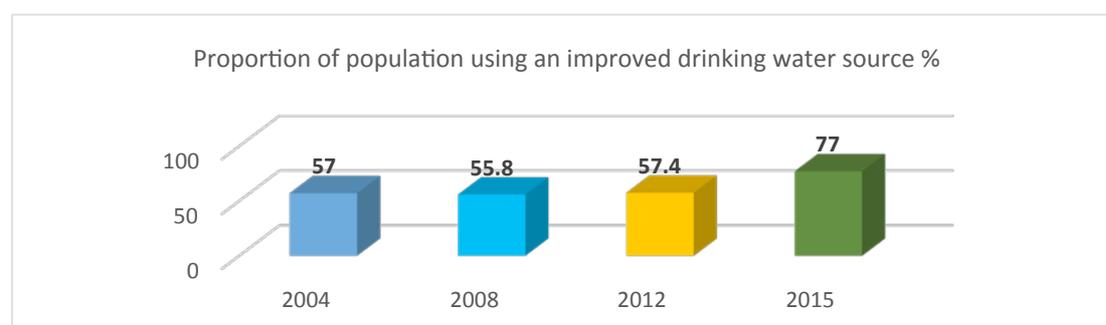
Figure 4.15 Proportion of population using improved drinking water

Emphasis on adequate access to safe drinking water stems from its (water) link with other water-related diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, and guinea worm which are known to be widespread.

[1] There is no available data for 2004

The proportion of households that used improved drinking water sources was 57 per cent in 2004 and 55.8 per cent in 2008. In 2012, indicator Figure 4.15 shows that it increased to 57.4 per cent which is about 1.6 per cent more than the 2008 figure and 0.4 per cent marginally higher than the 2004 figure.

Evidently, the 2012 figure points to a large scope for improvement in order to achieve additional 19.2 per cent access to meet up with the 77.0 per cent MDGs target by 2015. The challenge is particularly more pronounced in the rural area where access to improved source of drinking water is relatively lower at about 51.3 per cent compared with 72.4 per cent in the urban area. About 24.9 per cent of those in the poorest household have access to improved sources of water while about 74.4 per cent of those in richest household have access to improved water sources.

4.6.2   *MDG indicator 7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility*
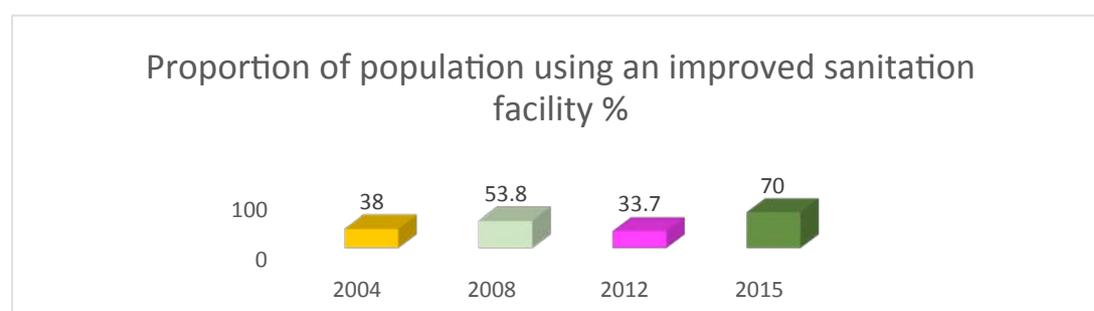
Figure 4.16 Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility

Access to improved sanitation facilities has not shown any regular pattern over the years. In 2004 access to improved sanitation was about 38 per cent, but increased to 53.8 per cent in 2008 and declined significantly again in 2012 to 33.7 per cent. The 2012 figure is a serious challenge when compared with 70 per cent benchmark for the MDG in 2015.

Access to improved sanitation in the urban and rural areas were 42.7 per cent and 30.1 per cent; while access in the poorest household was about 8.6 per cent, which is significantly low compared with 52.1 per cent in the richest household, see Table 5.21 and Table 5.22.

5   CONCLUSION

The survey and performance-tracking of the country's progress in the MDGs affords government and other relevant stakeholders the opportunity of getting first-hand information, not only with the performance of vital socioeconomic indicators, but also the direction the economy is headed. The survey was based on 23, 280 enumeration areas and covers 22, 200 households across the thirty-six (36) states in Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory, FCT. The 2007/2012 edition of the National integrated Survey of Households (NISH) which is the vehicle for conducting all household based surveys in NBS was adopted. The frame for the Enumeration Areas (EAs/Cluster) was based on the 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by the National Population Commission (NpopCs). Both the urban and rural areas were also covered. For performance-tracking, the 2004, 2008, and the 2015 (benchmark) terminal date indicators were used for the assessment.

The data from the 2012 MDGs survey underscore the achievements, progress and challenges faced by the country. The country recorded some significant improvements in the areas of gender parity in both secondary and primary school education; net attendance ratios in secondary and primary education; immunization and antenatal coverage; maternal and child health; use of insecticide treated nets; and general awareness on the prevention and transmission of HIV/AIDS. In particular, the data shows that there was parity between boys and girls in both secondary and primary education. There are yet some challenges in other indicators such as access to a quality source of drinking water; sanitation; the unmeet family planning need; and literacy rate. The data further showed significant disparities between urban and rural areas; and between the poorest and richest households – in all the indicators, the rural area and the poorest household are the laggards.

The 2012 survey of MDGs indicators has revealed the critical importance of periodic tracking of Nigeria's progress towards the 2015 targets. It represents a significant improvement in the data landscape for the monitoring and assessment of the progress and challenges of the MDGs in Nigeria. The progress recorded by the 2012 MDGs survey should be sustained through subsequent efforts to collect, analyze and report data on the MDG indicators. This calls for greater investments and capability building for survey implementation and reporting.

ANNEX 1: Tables

Table 5.1 Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (net attendance ratio)

	Male	Female	Total
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]
State			
Abia	90.7	90.2	90.5
Adamawa	68.4	65.2	66.9
Akwa ibom	89.2	90.7	90.0
Anambra	89.2	91.5	90.4
Bauchi	31.1	30.7	31.1
Bayelsa	90.0	87.7	89.0
Benue	62.8	65.1	64.0
Borno	32.2	39.7	35.9
Cross River	89.4	79.9	85.1
Delta	92.5	91.3	92.0
Ebonyi	85.8	82.2	84.1
Edo	86.3	88.9	87.7
Ekiti	94.2	93.7	94.0
Enugu	89.9	91.6	90.8
Gombe	41.9	42.9	42.5
Imo	84.9	88.8	86.8
Jigawa	39.3	38.6	39.1
Kaduna	66.5	62.9	64.8
Kano	61.7	55.9	59.3
Katsina	48.9	42.7	46.1
Kebbi	27.9	23.4	25.9
Kogi	87.5	91.3	89.5
Kwara	81.3	85.1	83.2
Lagos	87.5	88.9	88.4
Nasarawa	67.8	67.5	67.7
Niger	63.1	64.0	63.6
Ogun	66.6	74.8	70.5
Ondo	95.2	91.1	93.2
Osun	93.8	93.7	93.8
Oyo	76.8	80.2	78.4
Plateau	66.5	67.2	66.9
Rivers	85.3	88.1	86.8

	Male	Female	Total
Sokoto	33.0	28.3	31.0
Taraba	69.6	71.6	70.7
Yobe	15.8	19.7	17.6
Zamfara	30.7	26.7	28.9
FCT (Abuja)	78.6	82.3	80.5
Area	.0	.0	.0
Urban	82.6	83.7	83.9
Rural	61.4	60.9	63.4
Age at beginning of school year			
6	44.2	47.7	46.5
7	62.0	61.0	62.1
8	67.8	68.8	68.8
9	75.5	74.4	75.4
10	71.0	72.9	72.4
11	79.8	79.6	80.1
Mother's education			
None	47.3	47.4	48.8
Primary	83.2	81.1	82.8
Secondary +	87.1	87.9	88.3
Mother not in household	63.5	57.7	59.5
Missing/DK	36.7	8.1	24.5
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	31.1	30.0	31.1
Second	53.7	51.3	53.2
Middle	74.1	72.9	74.1
Fourth	80.9	81.6	81.8
Richest	87.9	88.9	89.0
Geopolitical zone			
North central	71.1	73.4	72.6
North east	39.8	43.5	42.0
North west	49.0	44.7	47.8
South east	88.4	89.5	89.2
South south	88.9	88.4	89.1
South west	85.3	87.2	86.7
Total	68.0	68.1	71.0

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

Table 5.2 Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary school

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school
State						
Abia	75.1	17.2	69.9	25.8	73.0	20.8
Adamawa	56.8	28.5	50.9	27.9	54.2	28.3
Akwa ibom	73.0	18.7	77.1	13.4	75.4	15.8
Anambra	72.2	20.7	77.7	14.2	75.2	17.3
Bauchi	25.6	15.2	19.0	18.8	22.8	16.8
Bayelsa	78.1	14.9	84.5	7.2	80.6	11.9
Benue	44.4	36.8	43.1	39.1	43.9	37.8
Borno	37.4	10.6	34.6	5.8	35.9	7.9
Cross River	63.9	21.1	68.3	18.9	65.9	20.1
Delta	70.6	22.2	72.4	17.2	71.3	19.9
Ebonyi	56.1	34.9	55.7	34.2	55.9	34.6
Edo	68.6	25.8	67.7	29.8	68.3	27.6
Ekiti	79.5	16.3	85.5	9.6	82.3	13.3
Enugu	66.4	29.4	80.0	15.9	73.8	22.1
Gombe	33.1	14.5	27.9	15.5	30.7	15.0
Imo	79.3	17.3	78.4	16.1	78.9	16.6
Jigawa	20.1	23.1	16.4	21.1	18.5	22.2
Kaduna	33.3	38.7	29.0	41.0	31.5	39.7
Kano	33.8	28.9	30.9	30.8	32.7	29.8
Katsina	24.7	26.9	16.1	23.2	21.1	25.4
Kebbi	16.1	24.3	10.2	21.5	13.5	23.1
Kogi	57.8	33.7	61.2	27.7	59.6	30.7
Kwara	47.5	36.7	52.6	32.6	49.8	34.9
Lagos	76.2	16.8	80.1	11.5	78.1	14.4
Nasarawa	45.1	31.7	43.7	33.1	44.5	32.3
Niger	42.0	35.5	40.1	28.3	41.4	32.7
Ogun	59.2	25.6	56.9	30.2	58.2	27.6
Ondo	70.8	24.7	75.1	18.0	72.5	22.0
Osun	79.2	17.3	81.4	8.1	80.3	13.0
Oyo	68.1	21.4	68.8	18.9	68.7	20.0
Plateau	37.2	38.8	40.1	38.0	38.6	38.4
Rivers	75.2	17.9	77.0	8.5	76.1	13.7
Sokoto	14.4	22.5	10.5	20.2	13.0	21.7
Taraba	49.6	31.9	54.7	23.9	52.1	28.0
Yobe	13.9	3.4	16.4	7.0	15.0	4.9
Zamfara	25.3	13.4	15.2	14.8	21.1	14.0
FCT (Abuja)	60.9	32.9	53.9	36.4	57.3	34.7
Area						
Urban	68.9	20.7	70.8	18.2	70.5	19.7
Rural	44.8	26.8	44.5	24.0	46.2	26.2
Age at beginning of school year						
12	31.9	46.8	33.4	42.6	33.1	44.9
13	46.8	30.7	48.6	28.1	48.1	29.5
14	50.4	23.7	56.4	18.7	53.9	21.3
15	55.2	17.1	62.9	8.6	58.2	14.3
16	60.0	12.0	62.8	5.3	61.5	9.3
17	65.6	7.6	61.9	4.3	64.2	6.3
Mother's education						
None	33.2	26.1	33.6	26.6	34.4	26.7
Primary	58.4	30.8	63.6	26.7	61.3	29.1
Secondary +	72.2	21.2	75.3	18.2	74.3	20.1
Mother not in household	67.9	8.3	13.9	4.9	22.8	5.4
Missing/DK	.0	.0	.0	10.9	.0	6.4
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	17.5	22.8	16.2	18.4	17.3	21.1
Second	32.7	29.5	30.9	28.3	32.3	29.2
Middle	52.0	32.0	48.1	28.1	50.6	30.4
Fourth	63.6	23.5	65.7	21.4	65.0	22.7
Richest	76.6	16.1	76.7	14.9	77.2	15.8
Geopolitical zone						
North central	46.7	35.8	47.8	33.7	47.6	35.0
North east	35.1	17.0	32.8	16.0	34.3	16.7
North west	26.6	27.1	21.5	26.9	25.0	27.3
South east	70.5	23.7	74.5	19.5	72.8	21.6
South south	71.5	20.6	74.2	16.1	73.0	18.6
South west	72.5	20.3	74.7	16.0	73.9	18.5
Total	52.2	25.6	53.1	22.7	54.8	25.2

[1] MICS indicator 7.5

Table 5.3 Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school

	Primary school completion rate [1]	Transition rate to secondary school [2]
Sex		
Male	91.6	34.9
Female	83.2	41.3
State		
Abia	99.5	68.8
Adamawa	132.2	59.8
Akwa ibom	83.3	63.9
Anambra	113.3	98.5
Bauchi	54.0	17.1
Bayelsa	80.3	77.1
Benue	102.6	35.2
Borno	48.6	17.1
Cross River	118.7	21.4
Delta	129.1	80.5
Ebonyi	198.1	43.0
Edo	138.9	15.8
Ekiti	172.1	72.5
Enugu	82.4	84.9
Gombe	38.8	.0
Imo	85.9	59.6
Jigawa	74.6	8.2
Kaduna	85.7	7.4
Kano	102.1	6.4
Katsina	38.3	35.3
Kebbi	43.7	7.6
Kogi	163.1	38.1
Kwara	124.2	15.7
Lagos	55.9	40.0
Nasarawa	82.2	24.4
Niger	180.8	17.1
Ogun	83.2	20.3
Ondo	103.2	19.4
Osun	66.4	88.8
Oyo	71.1	26.3
Plateau	80.8	12.4

	Primary school completion rate [1]	Transition rate to secondary school [2]
Rivers	128.6	53.9
Sokoto	76.0	1.5
Taraba	121.0	26.0
Yobe	10.1	.0
Zamfara	30.0	13.1
FCT (Abuja)	136.0	14.8
Area		
Urban	81.5	38.6
Rural	90.5	37.1
Mother's education		
None	73.9	29.1
Primary	100.1	42.3
Secondary +	85.0	47.8
Mother not in household	138.0	20.1
Missing/DK	.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	58.2	16.1
Second	81.6	24.6
Middle	115.9	29.4
Fourth	102.5	37.9
Richest	74.9	52.7
Geopolitical zone		
North central	121.8	21.6
North east	61.1	22.3
North west	68.3	11.1
South east	104.4	71.9
South south	116.9	51.0
South west	78.9	39.4
Total	87.7	37.7

[1] MICS indicator 7.7
[2] MICS indicator 7.8

Table 5.4 Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate

	Percentage literate [1]	Percentage not known
State		
Abia	94.2	.0
Adamawa	55.8	5.6
Akwa ibom	92.5	.0
Anambra	92.1	.0
Bauchi	19.3	.8
Bayelsa	86.8	.0
Benue	73.7	.0
Borno	23.1	9.5
Cross River	89.0	.2
Delta	87.4	.5
Ebonyi	77.8	.0
Edo	90.5	1.8
Ekiti	95.8	.0
Enugu	89.5	.0
Gombe	29.0	.0
Imo	96.4	.5
Jigawa	25.1	4.8
Kaduna	47.3	.7
Kano	38.1	3.3
Katsina	10.4	5.4
Kebbi	20.5	5.7
Kogi	83.9	.6
Kwara	69.7	.0
Lagos	96.3	.0
Nasarawa	59.2	1.1
Niger	22.9	.0
Ogun	81.8	1.8
Ondo	81.1	.0
Osun	90.6	.0
Oyo	80.3	.0
Plateau	63.6	.0
Rivers	95.8	1.1
Sokoto	15.0	4.3
Taraba	72.0	.9
Yobe	7.2	8.4
Zamfara	19.2	49.6
FCT (Abuja)	78.8	1.1
Area		
Urban	87.0	.8
Rural	56.6	3.2
Education		
None	2.0	9.2
Primary	15.7	1.0
Secondary +	100.9	.0
Missing/DK	9.2	.0
Age		
15-19	70.2	2.1
20-24	60.5	3.0
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	19.6	5.7
Second	37.7	6.3
Middle	63.4	1.6
Fourth	82.5	1.1
Richest	94.3	.2
Geopolitical zone		
North central	65.6	.3
North east	34.4	4.3
North west	30.1	7.4
South east	90.7	.1
South south	91.6	.6
South west	88.5	.2
Total	66.0	2.5

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table 5.5 Ratio of adjusted net attendance of girls to boys in primary and secondary school

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR [1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR [2]
State						
Abia	90.2	90.7	.99	69.9	75.1	.93
Adamawa	65.2	68.4	.95	50.9	56.8	.90
Akwa ibom	90.7	89.2	1.02	77.1	73.0	1.06
Anambra	91.5	89.2	1.03	77.7	72.2	1.08
Bauchi	30.7	31.1	.99	19.0	25.6	.74
Bayelsa	87.7	90.0	.97	84.5	78.1	1.08
Benue	65.1	62.8	1.04	43.1	44.4	.97
Borno	39.7	32.2	1.23	34.6	37.4	.92
Cross River	79.9	89.4	.89	68.3	63.9	1.07
Delta	91.3	92.5	.99	72.4	70.6	1.02
Ebonyi	82.2	85.8	.96	55.7	56.1	.99
Edo	88.9	86.3	1.03	67.7	68.6	.99
Ekiti	93.7	94.2	.99	85.5	79.5	1.08
Enugu	91.6	89.9	1.02	80.0	66.4	1.21
Gombe	42.9	41.9	1.02	27.9	33.1	.84
Imo	88.8	84.9	1.05	78.4	79.3	.99
Jigawa	38.6	39.3	.98	16.4	20.1	.82
Kaduna	62.9	66.5	.95	29.0	33.3	.87
Kano	55.9	61.7	.91	30.9	33.8	.91
Katsina	42.7	48.9	.87	16.1	24.7	.65
Kebbi	23.4	27.9	.84	10.2	16.1	.63
Kogi	91.3	87.5	1.04	61.2	57.8	1.06
Kwara	85.1	81.3	1.05	52.6	47.5	1.11
Lagos	88.9	87.5	1.02	80.1	76.2	1.05
Nasarawa	67.5	67.8	1.00	43.7	45.1	.97
Niger	64.0	63.1	1.01	40.1	42.0	.95
Ogun	74.8	66.6	1.12	56.9	59.2	.96
Ondo	91.1	95.2	.96	75.1	70.8	1.06
Osun	93.7	93.8	1.00	81.4	79.2	1.03
Oyo	80.2	76.8	1.04	68.8	68.1	1.01
Plateau	67.2	66.5	1.01	40.1	37.2	1.08
Rivers	88.1	85.3	1.03	77.0	75.2	1.02
Sokoto	28.3	33.0	.86	10.5	14.4	.73
Taraba	71.6	69.6	1.03	54.7	49.6	1.10
Yobe	19.7	15.8	1.24	16.4	13.9	1.18
Zamfara	26.7	30.7	.87	15.2	25.3	.60
FCT (Abuja)	82.3	78.6	1.05	53.9	60.9	.89
Area						
Urban	83.7	82.6	1.01	70.8	68.9	1.03
Rural	60.9	61.4	.99	44.5	44.8	.99
Mother's education						
None	47.4	47.3	1.00	33.6	33.2	1.01
Primary	81.1	83.2	.97	63.6	58.4	1.09
Secondary	87.9	87.1	1.01	75.3	72.2	1.04
Not in the household	57.7	63.5	.91	13.9	67.9	.21
Cannot be determined	8.1	36.7	.22	.0	.0	1.39
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	30.0	31.1	.96	16.2	17.5	.93
Second	51.3	53.7	.95	30.9	32.7	.95
Middle	72.9	74.1	.98	48.1	52.0	.92
Fourth	81.6	80.9	1.01	65.7	63.6	1.03
Richest	88.9	87.9	1.01	76.7	76.6	1.00
Geopolitical zone						
North central	73.4	71.1	1.03	47.8	46.7	1.02
North east	43.5	39.8	1.09	32.8	35.1	.93
North west	44.7	49.0	.91	21.5	26.6	.81
South east	89.5	88.4	1.01	74.5	70.5	1.06
South south	88.4	88.9	.99	74.2	71.5	1.04
South west	87.2	85.3	1.02	74.7	72.5	1.03
Total	68.1	68.0	1.00	53.1	52.2	1.02

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator

Table 5.6 Infant and under-five mortality rates, North Model

		Infant Mortality Rate [1]	Under-five Mortality Rate [2]
Sex	Male	66	100
	Female	57	90
State	Abia	62	96
	Adamawa	36	51
	Akwa Ibom	66	102
	Anambra	28	36
	Bauchi	86	138
	Bayelsa	56	85
	Benue	47	70
	Borno	60	92
	Cross river	78	124
	Delta	37	52
	Ebonyi	51	76
	Edo	16	21
	Ekiti	19	24
	Enugu	33	45
	Gombe	50	74
	Imo	84	135
	Jigawa	115	193
	Kaduna	116	194
	Kano	50	74
	Katsina	85	137
	Kebbi	58	89
	Kogi	44	64
	Kwara	55	84
	Lagos	24	31
	Nasarawa	68	106
	Niger	47	70
	Ogun	14	18
	Ondo	29	38
	Osun	44	63
	Oyo	40	57
	Plateau	53	80
	Rivers	39	56
	Sokoto	61	93
	Taraba	25	32
	Yobe	130	218
	Zamfara	81	129
	Abuja F C T	59	90
Area	Urban	42	61
	Rural	67	105
Mother's education	None	73	115
	Primary	53	80
	Secondary+	44	63
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	72	114
	Second	75	118
	Middle	69	107
	Fourth	47	69
	Richest	41	58
Geopolitical zone of household head	North Central	52	78
	North East	71	110
	North West	82	130
	South East	49	72
	South South	49	73
	South West	28	37
Total		61	94
[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2			

Table 5.7 Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases

		Percentage of children who received:																Percentage with vaccination card seen
		BCG	Polio at birth	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Measles	HepB at birth	HepB 1	HepB 2	HepB 3	Yellow fever	None	All	
Sex	Male	66.7	47.6	71.7	61.3	37.1	61.4	55.2	42.6	55.9	31.7	55.0	44.5	27.3	53.4	21.4	18.9	21.0
	Female	65.2	47.4	72.0	63.5	40.2	61.1	54.9	43.0	55.6	33.0	55.5	44.9	30.0	53.6	21.1	20.2	25.3
State	Abia	86.4	78.8	78.5	58.4	26.5	75.0	67.8	57.5	64.0	51.5	58.4	46.1	26.7	63.1	13.6	18.3	42.9
	Adamawa	78.4	48.5	81.2	58.0	24.3	78.9	56.9	19.7	65.7	30.1	63.3	35.4	13.5	67.8	11.3	10.3	14.3
	Akwa ibom	83.9	51.7	84.7	82.6	53.9	77.7	79.0	68.2	68.0	41.2	74.3	72.9	57.9	64.4	13.5	38.8	37.1
	Anambra	95.0	73.7	95.0	87.3	43.5	94.3	93.3	82.6	87.9	71.9	90.8	80.5	41.9	77.5	5.0	30.5	26.6
	Bauchi	14.7	6.3	53.4	53.4	48.7	6.2	3.8	2.3	8.2	1.5	3.9	2.4	2.4	5.6	43.7	2.3	.0
	Bayelsa	81.4	43.7	71.5	54.0	31.8	75.8	58.7	37.8	72.4	22.9	69.7	46.0	33.7	64.7	18.6	19.3	23.1
	Benue	69.7	46.1	56.5	42.1	22.3	64.7	42.6	28.4	66.9	38.2	36.9	31.5	19.8	64.1	16.7	18.5	15.7
	Borno	28.2	11.1	50.7	33.0	22.8	16.9	12.2	3.5	10.2	.0	15.6	5.0	.0	15.1	49.3	.0	3.4
	Cross River	79.0	64.7	79.0	66.1	45.5	75.9	68.8	52.0	69.0	47.3	75.1	57.3	50.2	72.1	17.8	28.9	46.5
	Delta	66.7	49.4	58.3	48.5	32.0	62.4	54.7	35.9	57.5	15.9	52.3	50.4	38.7	49.7	33.3	25.2	28.1
	Ebonyi	86.0	71.7	80.9	62.9	13.0	86.7	84.1	66.7	80.6	67.5	73.3	55.2	12.1	81.1	12.0	9.5	12.2
	Edo	84.8	70.3	74.5	58.7	39.0	81.8	68.2	45.4	81.3	48.1	72.4	48.7	38.9	78.1	13.2	28.6	34.2
	Ekiti	91.3	84.9	91.3	86.2	64.2	91.3	88.8	84.2	83.7	56.5	88.8	84.9	64.4	86.5	8.7	49.9	45.7
	Enugu	81.0	68.3	78.6	69.1	36.8	72.2	71.0	66.9	64.8	40.8	71.8	50.3	34.0	66.1	14.4	15.2	23.3
	Gombe	78.3	52.0	77.9	65.6	34.1	74.0	63.7	38.2	73.3	37.4	62.9	48.1	11.6	67.9	5.4	5.4	12.5
	Imo	98.4	82.5	96.7	88.1	51.3	94.7	93.5	83.7	84.7	64.5	91.1	79.9	56.8	82.5	1.6	43.4	47.5
	Jigawa	18.8	6.9	60.6	53.0	38.6	9.2	6.0	3.0	12.8	2.2	6.6	4.2	.9	11.4	32.5	.0	.4
	Kaduna	33.6	21.1	48.3	41.0	24.1	29.8	23.2	16.9	23.5	10.7	22.5	15.8	12.2	22.2	44.8	7.0	10.4
	Kano	53.5	19.8	67.9	52.4	27.6	43.2	25.1	9.9	44.9	21.0	29.4	7.7	5.3	44.3	25.8	5.3	5.2
	Katsina	48.4	14.0	54.4	47.0	37.6	42.9	40.3	21.1	34.8	9.8	39.8	25.2	13.9	31.4	38.9	8.5	8.8
	Kebbi	25.7	21.9	73.3	62.6	40.1	19.0	8.7	4.3	18.2	6.1	10.3	5.5	.0	23.5	15.0	.0	.0
	Kogi	88.9	61.6	87.8	73.1	47.6	85.8	74.4	63.8	85.3	46.7	68.4	57.6	46.2	76.4	7.1	30.9	22.4
	Kwara	69.5	44.8	66.6	57.2	43.1	73.1	73.1	50.5	61.0	33.7	67.2	62.0	40.5	58.1	21.5	32.7	30.0
	Lagos	90.5	76.5	85.2	81.3	58.9	88.8	87.0	76.6	79.4	44.7	86.7	75.5	45.3	76.5	6.4	34.7	50.8
	Nasarawa	62.7	46.4	77.0	66.7	41.8	53.2	45.5	34.0	48.9	33.7	43.1	39.0	25.5	46.9	12.5	22.3	29.2
	Niger	62.2	23.6	63.4	55.9	31.4	45.5	40.9	20.9	35.6	15.2	29.9	22.2	17.5	48.8	33.4	12.1	12.8
	Ogun	81.9	69.2	77.0	70.1	38.2	77.3	66.4	59.8	63.4	23.9	72.7	61.2	41.8	59.4	18.1	23.5	22.8
	Ondo	86.7	64.0	81.6	77.6	31.3	85.6	77.0	69.8	73.3	57.0	85.6	74.2	35.0	68.4	13.3	28.1	31.3
	Osun	93.2	81.1	88.2	83.3	61.7	91.0	87.6	77.5	88.4	73.6	90.2	86.7	71.6	88.4	4.8	55.5	32.4
	Oyo	87.0	69.8	85.5	80.9	61.3	86.0	83.4	74.5	76.6	46.8	87.6	82.8	58.2	66.8	8.5	39.7	37.2
	Plateau	77.5	43.4	71.6	53.5	33.6	64.2	58.5	37.9	60.1	45.4	58.3	38.9	26.2	55.7	11.1	7.8	19.1
	Rivers	86.8	69.2	79.9	72.9	40.5	78.1	78.6	62.8	81.0	43.8	76.4	53.9	37.2	73.9	11.7	18.6	45.8
	Sokoto	24.3	6.3	62.2	52.4	15.2	17.8	10.8	6.9	13.8	4.8	10.8	9.9	3.5	9.4	37.1	2.5	1.5
	Taraba	54.8	42.7	49.7	29.1	5.9	52.4	39.8	15.1	42.5	34.3	33.9	18.2	4.6	38.4	38.8	3.5	11.2
	Yobe	44.9	14.2	60.9	51.6	33.8	38.5	32.7	6.6	37.4	2.4	34.8	27.1	4.8	38.5	31.9	2.6	1.7
	Zamfara	17.1	38.3	44.6	31.9	12.7	15.4	7.1	.4	19.5	8.1	4.2	.0	.0	21.3	48.4	.0	.0
	FCT (Abuja)	95.2	68.5	94.1	91.8	58.1	92.9	88.9	82.7	91.6	47.5	89.8	88.0	66.8	89.6	4.8	49.8	36.2
Area	Urban	86.3	70.0	83.8	76.1	50.8	83.7	77.7	65.7	76.6	47.5	77.7	66.7	43.9	74.3	8.6	32.6	36.9
	Rural	56.3	36.8	66.3	56.0	32.9	50.6	44.2	31.7	45.8	25.1	44.5	34.1	21.3	43.6	27.2	13.4	16.5
Mother's education	None	37.7	18.9	57.6	48.7	28.6	31.8	24.9	14.3	27.7	10.4	26.1	17.6	9.1	27.7	36.2	6.3	5.6
	Primary	72.3	50.5	72.2	61.5	36.8	67.3	59.4	45.7	60.2	34.6	60.4	46.8	29.9	58.3	18.9	19.7	24.9
	Secondary	87.0	70.3	84.2	74.8	48.2	83.2	78.3	65.3	77.1	49.2	76.9	66.0	44.1	72.6	9.4	30.8	37.2
	Missing/DK	88.7	88.7	15.1	.0	.0	88.7	79.1	26.0	88.7	66.4	67.8	41.1	11.0	88.7	11.3	.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	29.7	15.7	54.6	46.5	26.6	26.5	21.0	12.3	24.1	11.3	22.4	16.4	7.0	23.0	40.6	4.6	4.3
	Second	43.2	22.9	58.8	50.3	30.9	36.8	29.8	18.7	32.3	12.9	30.5	20.3	12.0	34.8	32.6	7.3	8.8
	Middle	61.8	39.1	67.3	56.0	37.1	54.4	48.8	33.9	51.7	25.0	49.7	36.7	24.4	46.9	24.0	15.3	17.6
	Fourth	81.3	59.4	80.6	69.2	41.6	77.0	68.5	53.0	66.1	40.5	68.0	55.7	36.8	63.7	14.0	25.9	31.4
	Richest	90.3	75.3	85.6	77.0	48.4	86.6	81.5	70.4	81.0	52.4	80.3	69.5	45.9	76.9	7.2	32.9	39.0
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	73.2	45.5	70.7	59.5	36.8	66.2	57.0	41.5	61.9	36.7	52.7	44.8	31.5	61.1	16.4	22.4	22.0
	North east	44.6	24.3	60.9	47.4	29.6	38.2	29.6	11.6	33.5	13.2	31.5	19.1	5.3	33.6	33.3	3.5	6.0
	North west	34.6	17.5	58.3	48.4	28.8	28.4	20.3	10.6	26.2	10.0	20.8	11.3	6.4	25.1	35.1	4.1	4.7
	South east	90.8	75.7	87.8	75.8	37.3	86.0	83.3	73.2	77.7	60.8	78.9	65.7	37.5	73.8	8.3	26.1	32.9
	South south	80.1	59.0	74.3	64.6	40.6	74.5	68.9	51.8	71.2	36.1	69.3	55.5	42.7	66.4	18.4	26.2	36.8
	South west	88.9	74.4	84.8	80.2	55.0	87.0	83.2	74.2	77.8	48.2	85.7	77.1	50.7	74.2	8.7	37.2	40.7
Total		66.0	47.4	71.9	62.4	38.6	61.3	55.1	42.8	55.8	32.3	55.3	44.7	28.6	53.5	21.2	19.5	23.0

Table 5.8 Lifetime risk of maternal death and proportion of dead sisters dying of maternal causes

Table 3-A: Maternal mortality ratio
Lifetime risk of maternal death and proportion of dead sisters dying of maternal causes, Nigeria, 2012

		Number of adult household respondents	Sisters who reached age 15	Sisters who reached age 15 (adjusted)	who reached age 15 and who died	Maternal deaths	Adjustment factor	Sister units of risk exposure	Lifetime risk of maternal death	dead sisters dying of maternal	Total fertility rate 10-14 years ago	Maternal mortality ratio *
Respondent age	15-19	15070858	17506429	38837570	1020580	100442	.107	4155620	.024	9.8	.	.
	20-24	12018299	19158330	42502270	1156227	125868	.206	8755468	.014	10.9	.	.
	25-29	12673170	25176524	55853482	1578356	195181	.343	19157744	.010	12.4	.	.
	30-34	11012072	24022616	53293567	1592589	208824	.503	26806664	.008	13.1	.	.
	35-39	9442908	21456975	47601756	1579278	261977	.664	31607566	.008	16.6	.	.
	40-44	8029305	18474444	40985088	1745467	219222	.802	32870040	.007	12.6	.	.
	45-49	6034650	13578922	30124495	1420767	183407	.900	27112046	.007	12.9	.	.
	50-54	7704329	17129633	38001658	2528950	372755	.958	36405588	.010	14.7	.	.
	55-59	4360877	9553258	21193662	1547175	134682	.986	20896950	.006	8.7	.	.
	60+	11540608	24732438	54868289	5721011	488393	1.000	54868289	.009	8.5	.	.
Total	Total	97887075	190789568	423261837	19890401	2290751	.	262635976	.009	11.5	2.50	350

[2] * MICS Indicator 3; MDG Indicator 5.1

Table 5.9 Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section

		Person assisting at delivery								Any skilled personnel [1]	Percent delivered by C-section [2]
		Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative / Friend	Other/missing	No attendant		
State	Abia	21.9	63.9	4.6	1.3	1.9	5.0	.7	.0	90.4	10.8
	Adamawa	4.3	18.9	.8	7.6	5.5	47.2	2.4	1.1	24.0	5.0
	Akwa ibom	7.4	27.4	1.9	56.3	1.4	2.5	.9	.9	36.7	6.3
	Anambra	18.4	77.8	.0	1.7	.6	1.5	.0	.0	96.2	4.5
	Bauchi	1.3	11.0	.0	25.6	.0	54.9	.0	1.5	12.3	1.0
	Bayelsa	8.7	27.8	4.0	52.4	1.3	3.0	1.3	1.1	40.4	3.5
	Benue	20.7	36.3	.0	10.0	.1	14.6	.0	.0	57.0	2.8
	Borno	1.0	23.0	3.6	28.7	.0	35.2	4.0	.0	27.6	3.0
	Cross River	13.3	40.8	.0	29.7	.0	6.3	2.6	.4	54.1	3.1
	Delta	10.1	62.4	.5	16.4	.6	6.6	3.5	.0	73.0	6.3
	Ebonyi	8.9	53.8	10.4	9.1	13.6	2.4	.0	1.7	73.2	7.6
	Edo	26.5	66.6	.0	2.6	.9	.7	2.7	.0	93.1	10.3
	Ekiti	32.8	36.1	3.4	6.7	6.3	.0	5.8	.6	72.3	2.7
	Enugu	12.6	71.3	.0	5.4	3.8	5.4	.4	.9	84.0	7.7
	Gombe	12.2	8.3	5.8	5.8	24.5	40.0	.4	1.2	26.2	3.0
	Imo	31.1	59.6	5.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95.7	10.8
	Jigawa	1.2	16.1	.6	46.1	.5	34.0	1.1	.5	17.8	1.6
	Kaduna	11.4	14.0	2.5	24.7	2.3	35.2	.5	6.4	27.9	.0
	Kano	2.9	25.6	.0	49.2	5.4	10.0	1.3	2.3	28.5	1.6
	Katsina	5.7	10.4	.0	30.4	5.7	23.6	5.5	4.4	16.1	.0
	Kebbi	1.0	11.3	.0	42.5	.9	36.9	1.3	2.8	12.3	2.4
	Kogi	19.4	60.1	4.3	3.5	1.4	4.7	5.5	.0	83.8	3.8
	Kwara	22.4	36.9	2.2	5.8	1.5	18.9	1.1	6.1	61.5	6.6
	Lagos	56.7	20.2	1.7	13.4	.0	3.1	4.3	.4	78.5	13.7
	Nasarawa	24.4	20.1	3.3	13.3	2.7	24.6	3.2	6.1	47.9	3.2
	Niger	8.4	28.5	.0	12.8	7.0	41.4	1.6	.0	36.9	4.0
	Ogun	29.2	41.8	7.9	9.5	2.7	5.3	2.6	.8	78.8	12.2
	Ondo	25.5	46.1	2.4	7.0	7.2	3.8	7.2	.0	73.9	6.2
	Osun	28.3	66.5	.0	.0	.0	2.3	2.4	.0	94.9	14.4
	Oyo	30.0	52.8	.9	.8	.0	9.8	3.4	1.7	83.7	4.8
	Plateau	7.6	24.2	.4	7.0	2.6	47.9	6.8	.3	32.2	6.3
	Rivers	24.5	55.5	.3	10.7	4.9	.0	2.8	.0	80.4	11.7
	Sokoto	3.6	5.1	.0	48.7	2.5	36.5	.0	3.7	8.7	.0
	Taraba	4.8	14.4	1.1	12.3	.9	59.6	.0	.0	20.2	3.0
	Yobe	4.2	11.0	.2	24.0	.7	36.7	7.2	4.3	15.4	.5
	Zamfara	1.8	6.5	.0	2.0	.9	44.4	.3	40.7	8.3	.6
	FCT (Abuja)	18.9	48.2	.5	7.6	1.2	20.8	.0	2.7	67.7	12.4
Area	Urban	35.3	39.9	1.4	8.2	1.2	7.1	3.5	1.1	76.6	10.2
	Rural	9.7	30.7	1.7	23.7	2.9	23.5	1.6	2.9	42.1	3.5
Mother's age at birth	Less than 20	8.1	24.2	1.4	25.6	4.4	28.4	2.1	2.4	33.7	3.3
	20-34	19.5	35.1	1.6	17.8	2.1	17.0	2.1	2.1	56.2	5.7
	35-49	20.4	34.3	1.9	16.8	1.8	15.3	3.0	3.0	56.6	7.9
	Missing	12.7	37.3	5.6	16.6	3.0	12.6	3.2	5.0	55.6	4.1
Place of delivery	Public sector health facility	30.1	62.2	1.6	.7	3.0	.6	.4	.0	93.9	10.9
	Private sector health facility	38.9	52.0	2.7	2.7	1.4	.1	1.1	.1	93.7	11.8
	Home	1.6	7.6	.6	38.3	2.4	40.4	2.1	4.2	9.8	.0
	Other	6.6	19.8	7.1	25.4	1.5	4.2	24.4	10.6	33.5	.4
	Missing/DK	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	29.5	70.5	.0	.0
Education	None	5.0	15.0	1.3	30.4	2.7	35.1	2.0	4.6	21.2	1.5
	Primary	15.9	37.0	2.9	18.9	3.7	14.0	2.3	2.2	55.8	4.2
	Secondary +	29.5	47.1	1.3	9.1	1.5	6.4	2.4	.5	78.0	9.7
	Missing/DK	19.2	.0	.0	.0	20.9	37.4	.0	22.6	19.2	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.3	10.4	.8	30.6	2.6	41.6	2.2	3.8	14.5	.5
	Second	5.0	16.9	1.8	28.9	4.6	31.8	1.8	6.0	23.8	1.3
	Middle	8.6	34.6	2.0	23.6	2.5	21.5	1.7	2.1	45.3	3.6
	Fourth	19.8	45.7	1.7	14.2	2.0	8.1	3.4	1.4	67.2	7.1
	Richest	37.0	45.6	1.7	7.1	1.2	3.9	2.0	.4	84.3	11.0
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	16.3	34.5	1.1	8.8	2.4	26.9	2.6	1.6	51.9	5.2
	North east	3.9	15.0	1.8	18.7	4.3	45.6	2.3	1.3	20.8	2.6
	North west	4.6	14.7	.7	36.2	2.8	29.4	1.2	7.0	20.0	.9
	South east	20.0	68.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	.2	.3	91.0	7.9
	South south	14.7	47.3	1.1	27.9	1.6	3.2	2.3	.4	63.1	7.1
	South west	40.9	37.4	2.4	8.1	1.2	4.5	4.0	.6	80.7	10.7
Total		18.2	33.7	1.6	18.5	2.3	18.0	2.2	2.3	53.6	5.8

Table 5.10 Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method

		Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method [1]
State	Abia	56.4	.0	.0	.7	4.6	.4	4.3	14.7	.4	.0	.8	15.5	2.0	.2	25.1	18.5	43.6
	Adamawa	99.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.9
	Akwa Ibom	73.5	.0	.0	.3	3.2	.1	1.4	5.3	.2	.2	1.7	13.0	1.2	.0	10.7	15.8	26.5
	Anambra	54.3	.0	.0	.3	3.9	.0	1.5	12.0	.4	.0	.5	24.8	2.0	.3	18.1	27.6	45.7
	Bauchi	98.3	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.4	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.3	.4	1.7
	Bayelsa	86.5	.0	.0	.0	.4	.2	3.6	4.8	.2	.0	.7	2.8	.5	.4	9.1	4.3	13.5
	Benue	79.6	2.7	.0	.2	4.9	.5	5.0	4.5	.2	.0	.0	.2	2.0	.3	17.9	2.5	20.4
	Borno	98.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0	1.4
	Cross River	86.9	.4	.1	.9	4.9	.0	2.1	.9	.2	.0	.0	2.7	.8	.1	9.5	3.6	13.1
	Delta	83.1	.3	.1	.0	2.0	.6	4.8	2.4	.1	.1	2.2	2.9	1.2	.0	10.5	6.4	16.9
	Ebonyi	44.8	.2	.0	.1	1.7	.0	1.3	19.7	3.0	.0	5.1	15.7	1.4	6.9	26.0	29.1	55.2
	Edo	62.9	.9	.0	.5	12.7	.0	5.3	8.1	7.1	.0	.1	1.1	.5	.8	34.7	2.5	37.1
	Ekiti	69.4	.0	.0	.5	2.9	.3	5.8	14.5	.0	.0	.0	5.1	1.4	.2	24.0	6.6	30.6
	Enugu	70.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	1.1	13.3	.0	.2	.3	10.7	3.7	.5	14.9	15.2	30.0
	Gombe	91.1	.0	.0	.6	1.8	1.0	3.3	.3	.3	.0	.0	.2	.0	1.5	7.3	1.7	8.9
	Imo	29.7	.0	.0	.5	2.5	.0	2.6	19.5	.0	.4	4.6	16.6	3.2	20.4	25.6	44.7	70.3
	Jigawa	99.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.9
	Kaduna	91.8	.2	.0	.3	4.4	.1	1.8	.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	7.4	.8	8.2
	Kano	96.9	1.4	.3	.0	.4	.0	.0	.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	2.9	.2	3.1
	Katsina	98.1	.0	.0	.0	.6	.6	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	1.6	.3	1.9
	Kebbi	98.1	.1	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.5	.1	.0	.1	1.1	.8	1.9
	Kogi	88.9	.0	.0	.2	3.7	.0	2.0	3.5	.5	.0	.0	.3	.0	.7	10.0	1.0	11.1
	Kwara	84.5	.6	.1	.0	2.1	.0	1.9	6.4	.0	.0	.2	.9	1.6	1.7	11.1	4.4	15.5
	Lagos	78.3	.0	.2	1.0	4.6	.1	2.6	7.7	.3	.0	.4	.0	2.7	2.2	16.5	5.2	21.7
	Nasarawa	94.6	.4	.0	.0	3.1	.2	1.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	5.1	.3	5.4
	Niger	87.3	.0	.0	.5	3.4	.0	2.9	1.7	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.9	1.2	8.5	4.3	12.7
	Ogun	79.7	.0	.0	.8	4.8	.5	4.4	2.7	.0	.0	.0	3.8	2.3	1.0	13.2	7.1	20.3
	Ondo	73.2	1.1	.0	1.5	1.8	.5	6.1	12.5	.5	.1	.0	.3	1.9	.6	24.0	2.7	26.8
	Osun	84.3	.0	.3	2.8	4.3	1.0	3.1	2.5	.4	.0	.0	.7	.5	.2	14.3	1.4	15.7
	Oyo	70.3	.1	.0	2.5	8.9	.7	5.6	6.4	.3	.0	.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	24.5	5.2	29.7
	Plateau	93.5	.0	.0	.2	2.2	.0	1.7	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	5.8	.7	6.5
	Rivers	79.7	1.8	.0	.0	2.7	.2	7.4	4.5	.0	.0	.0	2.0	1.1	.7	16.5	3.8	20.3
	Sokoto	99.5	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.4	.1	.5
	Taraba	90.9	.1	.0	.0	.5	.0	1.5	5.7	.3	.0	.0	.3	.4	.3	8.2	.9	9.1
	Yobe	94.9	.0	.1	.0	1.0	.2	1.8	.0	.1	.0	.2	.2	.1	1.4	3.3	1.9	5.1
	Zamfara	98.2	.0	.0	.0	.3	.2	.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	1.4	.4	1.8
	FCT (Abuja)	64.6	.0	.0	2.4	4.8	2.8	3.1	6.8	.1	.1	2.5	9.1	.8	2.9	20.1	15.3	35.4
Area	Urban	77.3	.4	.1	1.1	4.2	.4	3.5	6.8	.5	.0	.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	16.9	5.8	22.7
	Rural	85.1	.3	.0	.2	2.2	.2	2.0	3.7	.3	.0	.5	3.6	.7	1.2	9.0	6.0	14.9
Age	15–19	88.0	.0	.1	.0	.7	.1	1.2	4.5	.6	.0	.1	2.2	.4	2.1	7.2	4.7	12.0
	20–24	81.2	.1	.0	.1	1.6	.2	3.3	8.0	.5	.1	.4	3.0	.5	1.0	13.9	4.9	18.8
	25–29	84.9	.2	.0	.3	1.9	.1	2.3	4.9	.2	.0	.4	2.5	.9	1.1	10.1	5.0	15.1
	30–34	83.2	.4	.0	.6	3.1	.3	2.1	4.1	.5	.0	.6	3.3	1.4	.7	10.8	6.0	16.8
	35–39	79.3	.7	.0	1.0	4.8	.3	2.6	3.7	.2	.0	.6	3.8	1.5	1.5	13.3	7.4	20.7
	40–44	77.9	1.1	.0	1.1	5.1	.5	3.6	2.8	.2	.0	.7	4.6	1.3	1.0	14.4	7.6	22.1
	45–49	80.5	.7	.1	.5	5.1	.5	2.1	2.7	.2	.0	.6	4.6	.8	1.5	11.9	7.6	19.5
Number of living children	-18	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-13	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-10	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-5	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-3	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-2	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	-1	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	0	81.2	.2	.1	.1	.9	.2	2.9	8.2	.8	.0	.0	3.0	.5	1.9	13.4	5.4	18.8
	1	88.8	.1	.0	.1	1.5	.1	1.3	4.1	.1	.1	.5	2.0	.6	.8	7.4	3.8	11.2
	2	84.1	.1	.1	.6	3.0	.2	2.3	3.5	.3	.0	.6	3.3	1.1	1.0	10.0	5.9	15.9
	3	83.5	.1	.1	.5	3.7	.3	2.9	3.3	.4	.0	.5	2.2	1.7	.8	11.3	5.2	16.5
	4+	80.9	.8	.0	.8	4.4	.4	2.4	2.7	.1	.0	.8	4.4	1.2	1.1	11.6	7.6	19.1
Education	None	94.4	.4	.0	.1	1.3	.1	.7	.9	.1	.0	.1	.9	.2	.7	3.6	2.0	5.6
	Primary	82.4	.4	.0	.4	3.4	.1	2.9	3.5	.2	.0	.7	4.0	.9	1.0	11.0	6.6	17.6
	Secondary +	74.3	.3	.1	.8	3.8	.4	3.5	7.8	.6	.0	.6	4.6	1.5	1.7	17.2	8.5	25.7
	Missing/DK	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	96.7	.1	.0	.0	.4	.0	.4	.7	.0	.0	.1	.5	.4	.5	1.8	1.5	3.3
	Second	92.3	.3	.1	.1	1.1	.1	1.2	1.8	.1	.0	.1	1.8	.3	.8	4.7	3.0	7.7
	Middle	82.4	.7	.0	.2	3.2	.1	2.1	4.4	.6	.1	.7	3.7	.6	1.3	11.4	6.2	17.6
	Fourth	76.5	.3	.1	.3	4.1	.2	4.0	6.0	.5	.0	.7	4.5	1.3	1.7	15.6	7.9	23.5
	Richest	74.2	.3	.1	1.1	3.9	.6	3.2	7.7	.5	.0	.7	4.4	1.7	1.5	17.4	8.4	25.8
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	84.9	.7	.0	.4	3.5	.4	2.8	3.5	.1	.0	.3	1.5	.9	1.0	11.4	3.7	15.1
	North east	96.4	.0	.0	.1	.7	.2	1.1	1.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	3.0	.6	3.6
	North west	96.9	.4	.1	.1	1.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.3	2.7	.4	3.1
	South east	50.9	.0	.0	.3	2.7	.1	2.1	15.4	.6	.1	2.0	17.6	2.5	5.6	21.4	27.7	49.1
	South south	78.5	.7	.0	.2	4.1	.2	4.5	4.3	1.1	.1	.8	4.2	.9	.3	15.2	6.3	21.5
	South west	76.5	.1	.1	1.5	4.9	.4	4.1	7.2	.3	.0	.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	18.6	4.9	23.5
Total		82.7	.3	.1	.5	2.8	.2	2.4	4.6	.4	.0	.5	3.2	1.0	1.2	11.4	5.9	17.3

Table 5.11 Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth

		Person providing antenatal care							At least once by skilled personnel [1]	women who gave birth in the preceding two years
		Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/missing	No antenatal care received		
State	Abia	32.8	56.2	3.2	1.3	1.9	.0	4.7	92.1	231911
	Adamawa	15.7	36.7	3.1	.0	3.0	1.2	40.3	55.5	203467
	Akwa ibom	40.6	34.8	2.8	8.2	2.1	.7	10.8	78.3	235429
	Anambra	48.2	47.2	.0	1.7	.9	.3	1.7	95.4	360579
	Bauchi	.9	21.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.3	22.7	260517
	Bayelsa	17.8	31.1	.5	1.8	4.5	.0	44.3	49.4	159893
	Benue	22.4	32.6	.0	.0	.0	2.0	43.1	54.9	210003
	Borno	9.4	42.8	4.8	.0	1.1	.0	41.9	57.0	238145
	Cross River	31.0	48.2	.0	3.5	.0	.7	16.5	79.3	159370
	Delta	28.7	46.5	.5	3.2	.0	.8	20.4	75.7	258572
	Ebonyi	24.8	43.0	10.8	2.4	14.8	1.0	3.1	78.6	92537
	Edo	35.0	56.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.8	91.2	155909
	Ekiti	47.5	33.7	2.1	.0	3.4	.0	13.3	83.3	122085
	Enugu	37.2	51.0	3.4	3.3	.0	1.3	3.8	91.7	151633
	Gombe	7.3	13.9	10.6	.6	34.3	1.0	32.3	31.8	141145
	Imo	65.4	28.9	2.1	.0	.0	.0	3.7	96.3	198939
	Jigawa	6.9	49.3	2.7	.8	.0	2.3	38.0	58.9	333094
	Kaduna	21.0	34.1	1.0	.5	.9	2.3	40.0	56.2	466745
	Kano	10.6	40.9	1.1	1.7	.0	.7	45.1	52.6	471178
	Katsina	14.2	14.5	1.0	.0	5.0	.0	65.3	29.7	197605
	Kebbi	7.5	17.9	.0	.6	1.6	.4	72.1	25.4	171078
	Kogi	40.0	47.2	3.6	.0	1.4	.0	7.9	90.7	89770
	Kwara	45.7	25.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	.0	25.0	72.2	122812
	Lagos	75.3	12.1	.0	7.8	.5	2.1	2.3	87.4	908129
	Nasarawa	29.4	26.3	4.5	.0	.0	.0	39.8	60.2	82887
	Niger	11.7	45.9	.0	.0	3.3	2.6	36.5	57.6	152415
	Ogun	45.3	29.6	3.3	4.9	1.9	2.5	12.4	78.2	310217
	Ondo	44.7	26.2	.0	5.0	8.8	5.8	9.5	70.9	146040
	Osun	42.6	53.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	3.0	95.7	238168
	Oyo	54.7	28.9	1.6	.8	.0	.9	13.1	85.2	414806
	Plateau	26.3	24.7	.4	4.1	1.2	4.4	39.0	51.4	192479
	Rivers	47.2	29.3	1.3	4.2	.5	1.3	16.2	77.8	231252
	Sokoto	6.1	6.8	.7	1.5	.7	.0	84.3	13.6	228024
	Taraba	21.2	17.0	1.7	.0	.0	1.0	59.1	39.9	133828
	Yobe	8.7	31.5	.6	2.9	.6	.0	55.8	40.8	149074
	Zamfara	3.8	18.1	.0	2.2	1.4	.0	74.5	21.8	199181
	FCT (Abuja)	46.4	37.9	1.4	.9	.0	.8	12.8	85.6	82692
Area	Urban	55.1	29.9	.7	2.6	.5	1.4	9.8	85.7	2833874
	Rural	21.1	33.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.0	37.9	56.5	5667734
Mother's age at birth	Less than 20	14.9	31.4	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.6	47.1	48.1	988488
	20-34	34.7	32.4	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.3	25.9	68.7	5704861
	35-49	33.3	35.4	1.3	2.2	1.2	.6	26.0	70.0	1377393
	Missing	40.1	23.2	.9	5.2	2.3	.2	28.1	64.2	430867
Education	None	10.5	26.4	1.8	1.6	2.5	.9	56.3	38.7	3011844
	Primary	34.7	34.5	1.6	4.4	1.5	1.3	21.9	70.9	1618423
	Secondary +	48.7	36.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	9.5	86.0	3863823
	Missing/DK	9.6	9.6	.0	.0	20.9	.0	60.0	19.2	7519
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.5	19.9	1.5	.8	2.7	.7	67.8	27.9	1335121
	Second	11.9	30.1	2.1	2.8	3.2	.9	49.1	44.0	1326225
	Middle	22.6	37.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.2	31.0	61.5	1437071
	Fourth	35.3	42.5	1.9	3.3	1.4	1.0	14.6	79.7	1835345
	Richest	60.1	29.9	.8	1.7	.6	1.0	6.0	90.8	2564229
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	28.9	33.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	32.4	63.6	933058
	North east	9.6	28.7	3.2	.5	5.1	.5	52.5	41.4	1126177
	North west	11.3	30.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	54.1	42.7	2065781
	South east	44.3	45.9	2.6	1.6	2.0	.4	3.2	92.8	1035599
	South south	34.3	40.3	1.0	3.8	1.1	.6	18.9	75.6	1200425
	South west	59.6	24.6	.9	4.5	1.3	2.0	7.1	85.1	2140569
Total		32.5	32.3	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	28.5	66.3	8501608

Table 5.12 Percentage of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider

		Percent of women who had:					
		No antenetal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits [1]	Missing/DK
State	Abia	5.6	.4	2.4	6.2	78.6	6.8
	Adamawa	31.9	.0	10.9	10.2	44.5	2.5
	Akwa ibom	10.8	.0	1.4	4.1	83.1	.6
	Anambra	2.1	.4	1.8	4.9	90.3	.6
	Bauchi	77.4	.3	1.7	6.9	11.8	1.9
	Bayelsa	45.1	.0	.9	1.4	39.1	13.5
	Benue	39.8	1.5	7.8	13.4	36.6	1.0
	Borno	41.9	2.3	3.9	7.0	38.7	6.2
	Cross River	13.2	1.4	11.0	20.6	53.8	.0
	Delta	19.6	.0	1.9	1.7	74.6	2.3
	Ebonyi	3.9	.7	2.7	17.9	73.7	.9
	Edo	8.8	1.9	4.6	4.1	61.9	18.7
	Ekiti	7.8	.0	3.4	3.0	83.8	2.0
	Enugu	2.0	.0	.0	1.3	90.8	6.0
	Gombe	30.8	2.6	1.3	3.7	35.2	26.4
	Imo	1.8	.0	1.8	2.6	93.7	.0
	Jigawa	37.8	.9	3.8	10.6	44.6	2.3
	Kaduna	39.3	2.8	6.2	6.2	41.3	4.1
	Kano	45.7	.0	7.3	5.3	39.8	1.8
	Katsina	63.4	.6	4.1	3.8	27.5	.7
	Kebbi	72.1	2.5	1.2	4.1	19.2	.9
	Kogi	11.0	1.5	14.5	16.5	47.8	8.8
	Kwara	25.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	69.6	1.1
	Lagos	2.5	.8	.2	.8	84.5	11.2
	Nasarawa	39.3	.4	8.3	8.8	41.1	2.2
	Niger	36.2	2.0	9.5	6.2	42.8	3.3
	Ogun	13.1	.0	.8	.0	84.6	1.5
	Ondo	11.8	.0	4.5	30.4	53.3	.0
	Osun	3.0	.0	1.3	.9	93.4	1.3
	Oyo	13.3	2.4	.4	3.9	76.3	3.8
	Plateau	37.7	1.6	5.8	11.2	40.0	3.7
	Rivers	18.1	.0	.8	.9	74.8	5.3
	Sokoto	85.0	.0	3.4	1.9	8.3	1.4
	Taraba	57.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	32.9	.9
	Yobe	53.5	1.3	6.2	12.1	23.6	3.3
	Zamfara	74.1	.0	1.1	7.4	16.3	1.0
	FCT (Abuja)	11.6	.0	3.0	.0	84.0	1.4
Area	Urban	9.2	.8	2.1	4.1	78.1	5.8
	Rural	37.5	1.0	4.0	6.3	47.7	3.5
Mother's age at birth	Less than 20	47.3	.6	4.4	5.2	39.7	2.8
	20-34	25.4	1.0	3.2	5.5	60.0	4.8
	35-49	25.7	.6	3.4	6.0	61.3	3.0
	Missing	32.4	2.7	.5	6.5	54.1	3.7
Education	None	55.7	1.2	4.1	6.6	28.9	3.5
	Primary	22.0	1.0	3.3	5.1	63.8	4.7
	Secondary +	8.9	.6	2.8	5.0	77.9	4.8
	Missing/DK	60.0	.0	.0	.0	40.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	67.0	1.1	3.6	5.4	19.9	2.9
	Second	48.5	.9	5.3	9.4	32.9	3.0
	Middle	30.1	1.3	4.2	5.8	54.3	4.3
	Fourth	14.6	1.2	3.5	5.0	69.6	6.1
	Richest	5.7	.4	1.7	4.0	84.1	4.2
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	31.5	1.3	7.1	8.9	48.3	2.8
	North east	50.4	1.5	4.4	7.2	30.4	6.1
	North west	53.9	1.0	4.7	5.9	32.3	2.1
	South east	3.0	.3	1.8	5.4	86.9	2.7
	South south	18.7	.4	3.0	4.8	67.2	5.9
	South west	7.2	.8	.9	3.4	81.7	6.0
Total		28.0	.9	3.4	5.6	57.8	4.3

Table 5.13 Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied

		Met need for contraception - For spacing	Met need for contraception - For limiting	Met need for contraception - Total	Unmet need for contraception - For spacing	Unmet need for contraception - For limiting	Unmet need for contraception - Total [1]	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied
State	Abia	28.4	14.5	42.9	10.9	3.9	14.8	74.7
	Adamawa	.9	.3	1.2	14.8	3.5	18.3	7.3
	Akwa ibom	20.4	5.8	26.2	15.8	5.8	21.5	55.4
	Anambra	28.8	17.1	45.9	7.3	3.2	10.5	81.5
	Bauchi	1.7	.6	2.4	24.0	4.1	27.9	9.3
	Bayelsa	8.9	4.6	13.5	20.7	7.6	28.3	32.3
	Benue	13.3	6.8	20.1	11.8	7.6	19.3	51.5
	Borno	.6	.8	1.4	15.2	5.8	21.1	7.6
	Cross River	8.8	5.0	13.8	18.8	6.8	25.6	35.6
	Delta	10.1	6.8	16.9	13.5	9.6	23.2	42.1
	Ebonyi	33.2	20.1	53.4	3.8	4.8	8.6	86.4
	Edo	28.2	10.0	38.2	11.4	3.2	14.7	72.6
	Ekiti	19.7	10.9	30.6	10.7	7.9	18.6	62.5
	Enugu	22.1	7.7	29.8	11.1	4.5	15.5	66.0
	Gombe	3.8	5.2	9.0	9.8	5.6	15.4	38.6
	Imo	53.8	16.5	70.4	4.2	.8	4.9	93.4
	Jigawa	.5	.3	.9	23.5	6.7	30.2	2.9
	Kaduna	4.5	2.6	7.1	22.5	8.9	31.5	20.9
	Kano	1.1	2.1	3.1	15.0	4.5	19.5	14.8
	Katsina	1.2	.7	1.9	12.1	3.8	15.9	12.9
	Kebbi	1.6	.4	1.9	23.9	6.5	30.4	6.0
	Kogi	8.4	2.4	10.7	11.4	5.6	17.0	39.8
	Kwara	8.7	6.8	15.5	13.9	5.1	19.0	45.0
	Lagos	11.9	9.4	21.3	20.2	10.5	30.7	42.9
	Nasarawa	3.7	2.3	6.0	17.4	4.3	21.7	28.1
	Niger	6.9	4.4	11.4	15.4	4.0	19.4	39.6
	Ogun	12.1	8.0	20.1	16.2	9.2	25.4	44.5
	Ondo	13.0	14.2	27.2	12.2	8.2	20.4	59.5
	Osun	9.0	7.0	16.0	17.9	9.7	27.6	37.5
	Oyo	17.1	12.1	29.1	17.9	5.6	23.5	55.8
	Plateau	3.5	2.0	5.5	18.1	10.4	28.4	19.3
	Rivers	16.5	4.0	20.4	12.1	5.2	17.2	54.7
	Sokoto	.5	.0	.5	12.9	5.0	17.9	2.9
	Taraba	6.1	3.7	9.8	12.2	5.2	17.5	37.5
	Yobe	4.4	.4	4.8	25.4	8.9	34.0	14.8
	Zamfara	1.4	.4	1.9	20.7	5.1	25.6	7.4
	FCT (Abuja)	22.9	12.8	35.7	8.0	4.2	12.2	74.5
Area	Urban	14.2	8.2	22.5	15.1	6.8	21.9	51.8
	Rural	9.9	5.0	14.8	15.5	5.9	21.3	41.7
Age	15-19	10.8	1.0	11.8	9.0	1.2	10.1	54.3
	20-24	16.9	1.9	18.8	20.0	2.2	22.2	46.6
	25-29	13.2	1.8	15.0	22.9	4.6	27.6	36.1
	30-34	11.3	5.4	16.7	18.6	8.7	27.3	38.8
	35-39	10.4	10.6	20.9	14.0	10.8	24.8	46.2
	40-44	5.5	16.0	21.5	8.0	11.6	19.7	53.6
	45-49	3.9	15.3	19.1	3.7	6.9	10.5	65.8
Education	None	2.9	2.8	5.6	18.7	6.5	25.1	19.6
	Primary	8.4	8.8	17.2	16.0	9.1	25.1	41.5
	Secondary +	18.3	7.3	25.5	12.8	4.8	17.6	59.9
	Missing/DK	.0	.0	.0	18.0	.0	18.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.1	1.2	3.3	18.6	6.2	24.8	12.8
	Second	4.7	3.0	7.7	16.7	6.2	22.9	26.3
	Middle	11.3	6.1	17.4	14.6	6.0	20.5	46.5
	Fourth	15.8	7.7	23.5	14.2	6.3	20.6	54.0
	Richest	16.6	8.9	25.5	14.3	6.1	20.3	56.5
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	9.5	5.2	14.6	13.7	6.1	19.8	43.8
	North east	2.4	1.5	3.9	17.4	5.2	22.5	16.4
	North west	1.7	1.3	2.9	17.8	5.7	23.5	12.2
	South east	33.6	15.2	48.8	7.4	3.2	10.7	82.2
	South south	15.9	5.8	21.7	14.7	6.3	21.0	51.3
	South west	13.3	10.0	23.3	17.4	8.9	26.3	48.2
Total		11.2	6.0	17.2	15.4	6.1	21.5	45.3

Table 5.14 Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1] |
			Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS		
State	Abia	99.1	74.5	59.0	43.5	69.2	57.0	60.4	55.6	26.8	10.5
	Adamawa	87.5	71.4	66.3	62.3	67.7	39.1	37.7	46.0	21.4	12.6
	Akwa ibom	92.3	91.2	70.5	70.5	86.8	74.5	66.0	71.1	58.6	46.1
	Anambra	98.3	86.5	68.6	63.1	79.6	89.4	85.2	87.8	69.6	46.9
	Bauchi	85.8	82.2	60.1	58.4	57.0	79.3	69.4	72.2	46.6	36.3
	Bayelsa	90.9	85.4	78.0	76.7	67.4	69.7	52.9	68.9	46.4	41.8
	Benue	95.4	85.5	67.9	64.6	64.7	63.3	50.1	67.9	34.1	26.0
	Borno	79.8	62.5	53.2	49.4	61.6	60.5	56.9	54.7	40.3	35.5
	Cross River	96.7	90.9	89.0	85.7	82.6	73.0	67.7	66.9	41.6	36.0
	Delta	79.9	66.3	47.2	43.3	66.1	60.1	43.6	63.0	41.9	28.4
	Ebonyi	97.6	93.4	75.9	74.5	88.0	89.8	80.4	81.0	70.3	53.9
	Edo	93.4	77.9	60.2	56.7	79.6	85.2	80.4	80.5	66.4	46.6
	Ekiti	85.3	71.7	62.0	55.3	59.0	66.9	64.2	70.4	47.9	34.6
	Enugu	96.7	89.6	71.2	68.6	80.3	76.8	79.4	81.0	56.4	45.3
	Gombe	76.7	58.8	42.1	39.8	44.7	48.9	46.0	47.0	32.0	27.3
	Imo	97.6	82.9	69.0	63.6	85.3	76.9	73.1	83.0	62.5	45.6
	Jigawa	69.2	45.2	21.3	17.5	30.5	53.3	50.9	50.2	22.2	10.0
	Kaduna	92.9	87.1	61.9	59.7	66.7	58.4	71.6	64.2	33.9	26.4
	Kano	80.6	76.2	59.3	56.7	56.0	73.8	60.8	51.3	30.8	21.5
	Katsina	87.4	65.5	42.9	40.2	56.8	72.3	73.4	65.9	36.8	25.8
	Kebbi	97.1	63.0	60.4	48.0	58.1	72.9	71.2	70.0	35.7	25.9
	Kogi	99.0	86.8	60.2	52.6	59.1	82.3	66.5	78.8	42.2	25.2
	Kwara	87.6	74.1	58.2	54.1	62.2	67.5	64.8	61.5	41.7	26.6
	Lagos	95.5	77.8	77.9	70.7	84.6	79.6	73.7	66.2	58.2	44.8
	Nasarawa	86.6	82.2	59.0	58.1	54.9	58.5	34.1	54.7	31.8	25.4
	Niger	88.0	75.4	65.2	57.8	56.4	62.7	52.2	48.7	26.4	18.8
	Ogun	89.3	70.7	63.9	59.4	69.6	62.0	71.1	78.8	45.5	39.6
	Ondo	98.0	87.5	68.9	68.9	69.5	66.1	62.9	58.3	33.2	30.4
	Osun	94.7	75.8	67.2	58.6	65.2	61.5	83.8	63.4	29.4	24.3
	Oyo	87.2	71.7	65.3	62.5	73.8	79.2	75.4	72.2	58.6	48.7
	Plateau	96.6	85.2	77.1	74.7	69.9	71.4	54.6	63.6	42.3	38.0
	Rivers	89.1	76.9	64.8	61.1	77.7	69.7	43.7	73.1	53.6	42.3
	Sokoto	69.8	61.3	48.1	46.8	54.2	56.4	56.7	54.8	43.1	38.6
	Taraba	70.2	60.8	46.1	42.8	47.0	47.2	42.9	46.8	29.6	21.7
	Yobe	75.2	50.8	32.7	30.2	33.7	48.9	45.0	34.8	23.1	17.7
	Zamfara	60.3	33.5	25.7	23.8	14.9	34.0	38.7	34.8	12.0	6.7
	FCT (Abuja)	99.0	87.7	74.0	71.2	85.7	66.0	49.0	65.8	51.4	41.7
Area	Urban	95.3	81.6	71.4	66.9	76.2	76.6	72.4	69.6	51.5	40.8
	Rural	85.8	73.8	57.7	54.2	62.5	64.9	58.6	62.9	40.1	29.8
Age	15-19	88.7	75.5	61.4	57.4	66.4	68.4	62.7	65.6	43.8	33.0
	20-24	88.3	76.5	61.9	58.3	66.5	68.2	62.4	64.2	43.0	32.9
Education	None	74.5	59.4	42.8	39.9	45.2	51.3	48.4	47.3	23.6	17.1
	Primary	87.7	74.4	57.6	54.9	62.4	66.2	62.0	61.3	38.6	28.1
	Secondary +	94.5	83.2	70.3	65.9	76.1	75.8	68.6	72.9	52.6	40.6
	Missing/DK	100.0	90.4	60.0	50.4	31.2	42.1	51.7	42.1	10.3	10.3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	75.9	60.7	43.8	41.8	43.8	55.7	51.2	53.2	26.5	21.3
	Second	80.7	68.2	52.0	48.9	55.8	57.4	52.6	52.1	32.0	23.6
	Middle	89.0	79.2	62.6	59.1	65.8	69.2	62.6	66.1	43.6	32.0
	Fourth	92.9	80.7	68.0	63.7	73.4	72.3	65.7	70.4	47.5	36.0
	Richest	96.6	83.1	71.9	66.7	80.9	78.5	72.8	74.0	56.8	43.8
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	93.8	82.9	66.4	62.2	64.4	68.0	54.0	64.2	38.0	28.4
	North east	80.9	67.6	53.7	50.7	55.6	57.1	52.3	54.0	34.5	27.1
	North west	81.0	67.7	49.8	46.6	52.0	63.2	61.9	55.8	31.3	22.6
	South east	97.8	85.9	69.2	63.8	81.1	79.6	77.2	80.1	59.7	42.7
	South south	90.1	81.0	67.0	64.4	77.8	71.9	57.6	71.0	52.5	40.8
	South west	91.8	75.4	69.2	63.9	73.6	72.4	73.3	68.6	49.5	40.0
Total		**88.5**	**76.0**	**61.7**	**57.9**	**66.4**	**68.3**	**62.6**	**64.9**	**43.4**	**33.0**

Table 5.15 Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

		Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1]
State	Abia	99.7	77.8	51.7	39.8	72.8	62.4	61.6	60.5	27.5	13.3
	Adamawa	85.1	70.1	63.1	60.1	67.9	40.7	40.5	48.5	23.1	13.2
	Akwa ibom	93.9	91.5	71.0	70.1	89.3	73.5	62.0	70.5	57.9	43.7
	Anambra	98.7	86.3	64.8	59.1	79.0	87.2	84.3	85.1	65.2	41.4
	Bauchi	88.8	85.5	61.6	60.5	57.5	82.8	69.6	78.2	49.6	38.5
	Bayelsa	89.9	82.3	70.6	68.0	61.6	64.6	49.8	62.3	39.6	36.7
	Benue	95.0	85.4	67.9	64.4	61.6	64.4	44.9	69.2	34.1	27.5
	Borno	78.8	60.5	51.1	46.2	56.8	57.8	55.5	54.5	37.3	30.0
	Cross River	96.6	88.0	79.2	75.6	76.0	67.4	60.7	66.5	36.2	29.9
	Delta	80.7	67.6	49.6	44.2	63.0	65.4	49.1	65.2	46.8	30.5
	Ebonyi	96.3	93.2	74.1	73.3	86.9	87.1	79.7	80.6	67.8	52.8
	Edo	92.5	79.2	66.1	61.0	75.2	83.3	77.0	81.5	65.4	49.7
	Ekiti	91.1	79.2	68.8	63.7	68.2	68.4	69.4	76.4	51.0	41.1
	Enugu	96.9	88.6	70.7	67.8	79.6	78.6	81.6	83.0	58.7	47.3
	Gombe	77.0	61.2	44.1	42.4	46.8	50.1	38.8	49.7	34.2	29.8
	Imo	99.1	85.3	70.7	65.8	87.2	73.5	74.0	85.3	60.0	42.9
	Jigawa	72.6	44.4	19.2	15.8	27.8	53.6	52.1	52.8	18.8	7.3
	Kaduna	89.9	82.7	58.2	56.8	68.4	56.8	64.6	61.6	33.8	26.1
	Kano	73.7	70.0	53.9	51.3	49.7	64.3	57.6	48.7	29.1	22.4
	Katsina	88.8	67.9	38.3	35.3	57.9	69.8	69.8	64.0	34.5	21.3
	Kebbi	96.1	60.8	56.9	43.6	55.2	71.7	66.5	68.9	32.2	21.2
	Kogi	97.5	88.5	56.5	52.2	61.4	80.7	60.7	74.6	45.9	27.4
	Kwara	83.5	69.0	52.4	47.9	56.3	56.9	57.6	54.6	33.1	21.1
	Lagos	95.6	79.3	73.9	68.6	81.2	77.3	70.7	66.2	54.1	43.1
	Nasarawa	86.2	80.5	61.6	59.6	60.1	52.7	32.4	55.1	31.5	25.1
	Niger	87.5	74.7	56.2	52.4	56.9	57.4	54.3	48.0	29.3	20.2
	Ogun	89.1	72.4	60.2	56.2	68.8	57.7	70.1	72.3	38.9	32.6
	Ondo	97.1	84.9	68.9	65.8	63.4	61.8	55.5	60.8	35.3	29.4
	Osun	97.5	73.5	71.4	60.1	65.0	68.7	85.3	68.8	34.1	24.5
	Oyo	91.0	76.4	70.5	68.1	75.8	80.1	80.0	78.4	62.3	51.9
	Plateau	97.6	87.5	79.5	78.3	74.7	73.6	56.1	65.7	48.9	44.3
	Rivers	89.7	77.4	63.8	59.9	74.8	69.3	44.0	69.5	52.2	39.7
	Sokoto	67.5	58.6	49.0	47.0	53.0	57.5	56.9	53.0	41.7	35.9
	Taraba	68.9	58.7	42.5	40.2	41.2	44.4	40.8	47.9	25.4	18.5
	Yobe	80.7	52.0	32.1	30.5	36.3	50.3	45.6	38.9	22.2	14.0
	Zamfara	67.3	46.8	32.1	31.5	16.1	41.4	43.7	36.8	10.6	5.0
	FCT (Abuja)	98.7	85.8	72.5	69.3	84.6	61.1	44.9	63.8	46.8	37.2
Area	Urban	95.1	81.5	71.1	66.3	75.0	75.0	70.8	70.7	50.6	39.8
	Rural	85.3	72.5	54.9	51.5	60.2	63.0	56.8	61.5	38.1	27.8
Age	15-24	88.5	76.0	61.7	57.9	66.4	68.3	62.6	64.9	43.4	33.0
	25-29	88.2	75.9	60.0	56.3	63.9	65.3	60.7	64.5	41.5	31.3
	30-39	89.0	75.7	60.4	56.5	64.9	66.6	61.4	64.6	41.4	31.4
	40-49	87.1	72.5	55.5	51.9	62.5	65.6	58.9	62.8	40.9	29.6
Education	None	77.3	62.0	44.0	40.9	47.0	53.1	50.1	50.4	26.4	18.5
	Primary	89.9	76.3	60.0	56.2	65.4	65.2	59.8	65.7	40.7	29.8
	Secondary +	95.7	84.4	71.2	66.9	77.3	77.0	69.7	73.9	53.7	41.6
	Missing/DK	100.0	92.8	79.1	75.5	18.8	47.7	37.5	47.7	8.0	5.5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	77.0	60.9	43.1	40.6	44.6	55.3	51.0	53.5	26.7	19.8
	Second	79.3	65.7	48.0	45.1	52.1	55.0	50.1	50.9	29.1	20.6
	Middle	88.5	77.3	59.9	56.2	63.7	65.8	59.8	63.7	40.4	29.6
	Fourth	91.9	80.2	65.1	61.2	70.1	68.6	63.3	69.0	45.8	34.8
	Richest	97.2	83.6	72.1	67.0	79.9	79.2	72.8	75.1	56.2	43.3
Geopolitical zone	North central	92.7	81.9	63.9	60.6	64.2	64.8	51.2	62.0	38.2	28.7
	North east	81.3	67.5	52.1	49.5	53.8	57.5	51.4	56.3	34.3	25.9
	North west	79.1	64.9	46.1	43.0	49.4	60.3	59.3	54.6	29.5	21.0
	South east	98.3	86.1	66.4	61.0	81.0	78.6	77.2	80.1	57.0	39.9
	South south	90.1	80.3	65.5	61.9	74.1	70.5	55.4	69.4	50.7	38.6
	South west	93.9	77.7	70.2	65.1	73.7	71.8	72.4	69.8	49.0	39.5
Total		**88.3**	**75.2**	**59.8**	**56.0**	**64.7**	**66.7**	**61.2**	**64.3**	**41.9**	**31.5**

Table 5.16 Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child

		Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means
			During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means [1]	
State	Abia	95.9	69.1	66.5	76.5	47.6	3.8
	Adamawa	69.2	51.1	52.9	60.6	42.7	15.3
	Akwa ibom	92.7	91.5	91.3	92.1	90.2	1.0
	Anambra	77.7	52.4	52.3	69.1	36.0	21.0
	Bauchi	76.2	72.4	59.6	68.5	56.4	12.5
	Bayelsa	66.4	50.8	58.8	60.1	45.0	23.5
	Benue	61.7	35.6	33.3	51.9	22.8	33.1
	Borno	54.4	31.1	47.4	48.2	26.1	24.4
	Cross River	87.4	74.7	71.5	80.7	61.5	8.9
	Delta	75.2	59.3	63.3	69.7	52.8	5.5
	Ebonyi	86.0	79.7	80.5	79.4	70.6	10.4
	Edo	84.4	41.9	78.3	69.2	33.2	7.7
	Ekiti	75.8	66.0	65.9	63.8	53.6	15.3
	Enugu	88.8	57.5	72.9	79.9	45.9	8.0
	Gombe	56.7	39.3	44.8	48.8	31.5	20.2
	Imo	89.7	75.7	77.2	86.7	71.2	9.4
	Jigawa	47.5	41.3	38.0	39.7	31.3	25.1
	Kaduna	82.6	71.5	70.7	71.4	54.5	7.3
	Kano	71.1	50.8	58.3	59.0	37.6	2.6
	Katsina	64.2	38.6	39.7	58.1	28.6	24.6
	Kebbi	85.6	75.8	71.6	67.9	52.6	10.5
	Kogi	81.0	60.4	53.9	58.5	30.0	16.5
	Kwara	69.7	53.5	47.4	60.5	37.1	13.8
	Lagos	78.5	62.9	65.8	74.1	58.3	16.8
	Nasarawa	76.8	55.0	64.4	68.7	46.3	9.4
	Niger	73.4	59.1	48.7	52.0	36.2	14.4
	Ogun	79.8	70.7	72.0	75.3	64.4	9.3
	Ondo	82.8	81.5	69.8	65.1	62.3	14.5
	Osun	80.3	64.9	66.4	66.7	47.8	17.2
	Oyo	65.1	57.9	60.1	59.4	53.1	25.8
	Plateau	80.6	62.3	72.0	72.3	53.7	17.0
	Rivers	82.1	64.8	68.6	69.3	50.8	7.6
	Sokoto	53.0	46.3	42.3	45.2	37.1	14.4
	Taraba	57.1	48.6	49.9	51.6	43.5	11.7
	Yobe	45.0	43.1	41.9	40.3	37.7	35.6
	Zamfara	38.7	28.2	12.9	31.5	5.0	28.8
	FCT (Abuja)	92.9	74.4	89.2	89.2	70.4	5.9
Area	Urban	81.0	64.1	66.8	72.1	53.1	14.0
	Rural	70.7	55.7	56.9	61.4	43.9	14.6
Age	15-24	72.9	56.8	59.0	63.8	45.3	15.5
	15-19	71.2	54.9	57.7	62.6	44.2	17.5
	20-24	74.6	58.7	60.2	65.0	46.3	13.6
	25-29	73.5	57.9	59.8	64.0	46.5	14.6
	30-39	75.8	60.4	61.7	66.4	48.5	13.3
	40-49	72.7	57.9	59.1	64.2	46.7	14.3
Education	None	59.7	47.6	46.6	50.5	35.7	17.7
	Primary	76.2	60.5	61.8	66.7	48.5	13.6
	Secondary +	83.2	65.2	69.0	74.2	54.1	12.4
	Missing/DK	56.0	47.0	38.9	52.4	32.9	44.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	56.3	44.5	43.2	48.2	33.9	20.6
	Second	63.4	50.6	49.4	52.8	37.9	16.0
	Middle	75.3	59.7	61.7	65.2	46.7	13.1
	Fourth	79.3	62.3	66.4	70.3	51.4	12.5
	Richest	84.8	66.5	69.5	76.4	55.6	12.3
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	75.1	55.5	55.1	62.1	39.5	17.6
	North east	62.2	49.5	50.9	55.2	40.7	18.9
	North west	65.6	51.0	50.7	55.5	36.7	13.5
	South east	86.5	65.0	67.9	77.6	52.3	11.7
	South south	82.1	65.3	72.4	74.0	56.7	7.9
	South west	76.6	65.4	66.1	68.9	56.9	17.1
Total		**73.9**	**58.3**	**60.0**	**64.7**	**46.8**	**14.4**

Table 5.17 School attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphan status

		Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans)	Percentage of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least	Percentage of children who are orphans and are attending school [1]	Total number of orphan children age 10-14 years	Percentage of children who are non-orphans and are attending school [2]	Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio
Sex	Male	.7	87.7	78.3	79368	79.3	.99
	Female	1.0	84.7	88.1	108417	78.0	1.13
Area	Urban	.8	83.0	98.5	51815	92.7	1.06
	Rural	.8	87.3	78.4	135970	73.6	1.07
Total		.8	86.1	84.0	187785	78.7	1.07

Table 5.18 Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night, by type of net

		Percentage of children age 0-59 who stayed in the household the previous night	Percentage of children who: Slept under any mosquito net	Percentage of children who: Slept under an insecticide treated net	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN living in households with at least one ITN
Sex	Male	99.2	18.9	17.4	33.9
	Female	99.2	19.9	18.5	35.2
State	Abia	99.4	18.7	18.7	39.9
	Adamawa	97.0	9.7	3.8	9.8
	Akwa ibom	100.0	34.9	32.3	57.2
	Anambra	99.8	19.8	19.9	37.4
	Bauchi	99.6	16.2	15.7	31.1
	Bayelsa	96.7	20.4	19.5	41.3
	Benue	99.2	14.4	12.5	17.4
	Borno	98.6	9.3	6.7	10.1
	Cross River	99.4	35.9	35.9	50.3
	Delta	98.8	13.2	11.4	39.1
	Ebonyi	99.7	18.4	16.4	30.5
	Edo	99.1	24.0	23.5	36.5
	Ekiti	98.7	13.4	13.8	42.4
	Enugu	98.0	18.6	18.1	26.8
	Gombe	99.6	21.0	18.4	35.2
	Imo	98.6	26.0	26.0	30.9
	Jigawa	99.4	27.9	26.9	42.9
	Kaduna	99.4	23.4	21.2	40.1
	Kano	99.6	19.0	16.9	35.8
	Katsina	99.4	5.3	4.6	7.7
	Kebbi	98.7	14.7	7.7	18.1
	Kogi	99.0	12.7	12.2	54.0
	Kwara	99.7	25.8	24.9	42.1
	Lagos	99.6	26.7	26.3	40.5
	Nasarawa	96.4	14.6	13.4	24.2
	Niger	99.7	8.4	4.6	23.1
	Ogun	99.6	14.8	14.1	41.9
	Ondo	99.2	27.1	27.1	38.9
	Osun	99.8	7.5	7.7	41.1
	Oyo	99.3	24.1	23.5	43.9
	Plateau	99.3	36.7	36.1	51.5
	Rivers	100.0	30.4	29.5	52.8
	Sokoto	99.5	7.4	4.0	10.7
	Taraba	98.8	12.9	12.9	24.5
	Yobe	97.5	10.6	10.1	15.7
	Zamfara	99.5	8.8	6.0	32.2
	FCT (Abuja)	97.7	26.8	24.6	64.0
Area	Urban	99.5	21.0	20.3	39.0
	Rural	99.1	18.7	16.9	32.6
Age	0-11	99.2	23.6	22.7	40.4
	12-23	99.2	20.1	18.1	34.9
	24-35	99.1	19.1	17.4	35.2
	36-47	99.3	17.8	16.4	31.3
	48-59	99.3	16.6	15.4	31.0
Mother's education	None	99.2	14.6	12.4	27.4
	Primary	98.9	21.9	20.9	38.2
	Secondary	99.4	22.9	22.1	38.7
	Missing/DK	97.3	32.9	14.4	20.3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.2	13.0	11.0	24.2
	Second	98.8	19.0	16.5	33.0
	Middle	99.1	17.5	16.1	31.8
	Fourth	99.1	21.6	20.7	38.7
	Richest	99.6	23.1	22.3	39.2
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	98.9	19.5	17.7	36.2
	North east	98.6	12.8	10.7	19.5
	North west	99.4	16.7	14.4	29.8
	South east	99.2	20.6	20.3	33.4
	South south	99.3	26.8	25.5	48.3
	South west	99.5	21.7	21.3	41.3
Total		99.2	19.4	18.0	34.6

Table 5.19 Percentage of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night, by type of net

		Percentage of pregnant wome who stayed in the household the previous night	Percentage of pregnant women who: Slept under any mosquito net	Percentage of pregnant women who: Slept under an insecticide treated net [1]	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN, living in households with at least one ITN
State	Abia	97.3	8.0	9.8	21.7
	Adamawa	100.0	3.4	2.8	12.2
	Akwa ibom	100.0	21.1	18.4	44.3
	Anambra	100.0	26.3	25.0	58.3
	Bauchi	99.6	15.1	15.1	43.1
	Bayelsa	100.0	11.6	11.6	30.1
	Benue	97.1	12.7	10.7	15.5
	Borno	100.0	10.9	4.6	8.8
	Cross River	100.0	49.8	49.8	61.5
	Delta	98.8	11.9	6.9	58.6
	Ebonyi	99.1	9.0	7.4	13.3
	Edo	95.9	10.7	10.7	15.2
	Ekiti	100.0	1.1	1.1	6.1
	Enugu	95.8	11.2	11.2	16.4
	Gombe	100.0	26.6	23.8	51.0
	Imo	100.0	30.5	30.5	40.5
	Jigawa	98.4	28.7	27.4	42.2
	Kaduna	99.0	22.1	19.5	44.6
	Kano	99.4	10.9	9.4	24.4
	Katsina	97.2	6.6	6.6	8.8
	Kebbi	100.0	15.4	2.6	7.3
	Kogi	100.0	11.6	2.9	25.0
	Kwara	100.0	22.1	21.7	37.9
	Lagos	100.0	11.7	11.7	21.6
	Nasarawa	96.2	14.0	14.0	29.1
	Niger	99.2	8.9	2.6	18.3
	Ogun	97.3	16.5	16.5	65.2
	Ondo	95.0	14.4	14.4	25.1
	Osun	100.0	8.4	8.4	48.1
	Oyo	100.0	9.2	9.2	23.8
	Plateau	100.0	51.4	48.0	59.1
	Rivers	100.0	25.5	23.4	45.4
	Sokoto	100.0	7.4	2.5	7.0
	Taraba	100.0	14.3	13.8	28.1
	Yobe	99.4	38.9	36.5	52.6
	Zamfara	99.0	6.1	4.7	28.4
	FCT (Abuja)	100.0	19.7	15.6	54.5
Area	Urban	99.4	14.2	13.5	32.0
	Rural	99.0	15.4	13.1	29.8
	6	100.0	.0	.0	.
Age	15-19	97.5	14.2	12.2	31.6
	20-24	98.9	15.2	13.4	32.8
	25-29	99.1	15.3	14.0	32.0
	30-34	99.7	15.0	12.2	28.4
	35-39	99.7	14.4	12.1	25.2
	40-44	100.0	13.8	12.1	27.5
	45-49	97.1	24.9	24.4	42.2
	8	100.0	.0	.0	.
Education	None	99.2	12.3	9.4	24.8
	Primary	99.2	16.1	15.1	30.9
	Secondary +	98.9	18.5	17.4	36.0
	Missing/DK	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.1	14.3	11.7	27.8
	Second	99.4	12.9	10.2	26.3
	Middle	98.8	15.9	13.7	30.4
	Fourth	99.1	15.4	14.4	33.4
	Richest	99.1	16.8	15.9	32.9
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	98.8	16.5	12.2	32.1
	North east	99.8	16.8	15.0	35.0
	North west	98.9	12.7	10.4	24.2
	South east	98.6	17.4	17.2	32.4
	South south	99.2	21.4	19.5	41.1
	South west	99.2	11.3	11.3	26.6
Total		99.1	15.1	13.2	30.3

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Table 5.20 Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN)

		Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	Percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net	Percentage of households with at least one ITN [1]
State	Abia	45.6	45.2	45.2
	Adamawa	39.5	31.1	31.6
	Akwa ibom	48.9	46.9	46.9
	Anambra	44.8	43.7	44.0
	Bauchi	44.8	42.9	42.9
	Bayelsa	40.1	38.6	39.3
	Benue	71.5	71.2	71.5
	Borno	72.6	59.5	59.5
	Cross River	63.5	62.7	62.7
	Delta	21.6	20.1	20.6
	Ebonyi	54.1	51.2	51.2
	Edo	49.7	46.1	49.3
	Ekiti	22.9	18.9	19.8
	Enugu	50.8	49.3	49.3
	Gombe	58.1	47.5	47.8
	Imo	74.9	74.1	74.3
	Jigawa	61.0	57.8	57.8
	Kaduna	48.7	42.9	43.5
	Kano	49.2	39.9	41.7
	Katsina	56.2	53.2	53.4
	Kebbi	58.1	34.0	36.0
	Kogi	19.1	11.2	13.2
	Kwara	51.9	48.0	48.9
	Lagos	62.7	55.9	58.8
	Nasarawa	51.5	49.1	49.4
	Niger	26.6	18.0	19.4
	Ogun	34.2	27.9	31.8
	Ondo	46.9	46.2	46.3
	Osun	14.4	13.1	13.7
	Oyo	42.8	41.7	41.7
	Plateau	60.0	59.4	59.4
	Rivers	47.2	45.3	45.7
	Sokoto	39.8	25.2	29.5
	Taraba	57.7	53.8	54.7
	Yobe	64.6	59.7	59.8
	Zamfara	26.4	18.7	19.9
	FCT (Abuja)	36.5	28.9	31.2
Area	Urban	42.9	38.7	40.3
	Rural	49.5	44.7	45.4
Education of household head	None	44.3	38.6	39.5
	Primary	49.9	46.5	47.2
	Secondary +	49.0	44.8	46.0
	Missing/DK	56.0	48.8	49.2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	47.8	41.6	42.0
	Second	46.2	40.3	41.1
	Middle	45.5	41.5	42.1
	Fourth	47.0	43.5	44.6
	Richest	50.0	45.7	47.3
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	44.1	39.5	40.6
	North east	55.7	48.4	48.6
	North west	49.4	40.5	41.9
	South east	55.0	53.8	53.9
	South south	44.4	42.5	43.3
	South west	42.1	38.4	40.0
Total		47.4	42.8	43.8

Table 5.21 Percentage distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources

| | | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1] |
| | | Improved sources | | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | |
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into compound, yard or plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well, Borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank/drum	water (river, stream, dam, lake,	Bottled water	Sachet/Pure water	Other	
State	Abia	.6	.6	.4	.3	85.6	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	1.0	9.5	.0	.3	.0	87.9
	Adamawa	.6	.2	.0	.8	30.2	6.0	.0	.0	.0	19.5	.3	7.2	8.3	25.9	.4	.4	.2	37.7
	Akwa ibom	1.7	.7	.1	1.1	53.2	.9	1.7	.0	.0	.4	4.2	.0	.0	32.7	.0	2.9	.0	59.3
	Anambra	.4	.0	.2	.1	65.9	6.7	.0	.7	.8	.6	.0	3.8	.2	10.6	.1	9.9	.0	74.9
	Bauchi	.0	.1	.0	.1	26.6	7.0	.6	.6	.0	59.2	2.9	.1	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.2	35.0
	Bayelsa	.2	.4	.7	12.7	24.3	.4	.0	.9	.0	6.4	.0	.1	.0	41.5	.1	12.0	.2	39.5
	Benue	.4	.1	.4	.0	15.4	26.5	.2	.9	.0	5.3	1.5	2.6	.2	45.6	.0	.9	.0	43.6
	Borno	.5	1.3	.0	2.4	19.7	8.7	.0	.0	.0	59.3	.2	.0	4.3	3.5	.0	.0	.0	32.3
	Cross River	1.0	1.6	.3	.2	37.2	6.1	.2	.0	.0	3.4	.0	.0	.0	49.4	.0	.3	.2	46.6
	Delta	1.9	1.7	.1	5.4	42.8	12.0	.8	.0	.0	13.3	.0	.0	.3	16.9	.0	5.0	.1	64.6
	Ebonyi	.8	1.2	.0	.5	63.5	2.1	.3	.0	.0	2.0	.1	.4	.1	26.1	.0	2.9	.0	68.3
	Edo	.7	.3	.1	.5	57.2	27.4	.0	.9	.0	1.4	.4	.6	.0	9.6	.0	.7	.2	86.8
	Ekiti	.8	2.2	.4	14.2	29.9	27.8	.2	.0	.0	1.6	3.9	.0	.1	11.1	.0	7.7	.0	75.6
	Enugu	.1	3.3	1.6	3.4	26.3	1.0	.1	5.0	.0	5.2	8.0	14.8	1.8	25.0	.0	4.4	.2	40.8
	Gombe	3.7	.1	1.3	3.6	27.5	10.0	.5	.0	.0	36.5	7.8	2.3	.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0	46.0
	Imo	1.5	1.2	.0	2.2	71.5	.8	.7	5.3	.0	.8	4.3	2.0	.5	5.8	.0	3.4	.0	83.2
	Jigawa	3.9	7.4	2.0	13.5	41.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	24.6	.4	.5	2.2	1.1	.0	1.0	.2	69.9
	Kaduna	2.9	2.5	.0	.6	4.0	20.7	1.0	.0	.0	51.3	2.3	.0	2.0	9.2	.0	2.5	.9	31.9
	Kano	5.8	4.5	4.3	3.6	30.5	16.7	.4	.0	.0	25.3	.4	3.7	.1	1.5	.0	3.4	.0	65.6
	Katsina	1.3	.1	.7	1.9	29.4	23.6	.0	.0	.0	27.6	1.7	.3	2.0	9.6	.0	.3	1.6	57.0
	Kebbi	2.9	.8	.6	1.8	11.6	9.4	.0	.0	.0	59.4	1.0	.6	.0	11.6	.0	.1	.2	26.9
	Kogi	.3	2.1	.1	5.9	15.9	13.8	1.9	.2	.1	6.3	1.2	14.9	.2	34.9	.1	2.3	.0	40.0
	Kwara	2.3	3.3	1.3	10.3	42.0	8.4	.2	.0	.3	5.4	2.6	.2	.0	17.8	.0	5.9	.1	68.0
	Lagos	2.8	4.7	.3	5.5	36.7	1.7	.0	.0	1.7	1.7	.0	1.6	.3	.0	.9	41.6	.4	53.5
	Nasarawa	2.3	3.0	.5	2.3	22.3	17.2	.6	.3	.2	21.1	1.4	.1	.3	28.1	.0	.3	.0	48.7
	Niger	3.7	3.6	1.9	2.3	32.7	8.0	.2	.0	.0	21.3	1.8	.4	2.3	21.3	.2	.0	.4	52.2
	Ogun	1.2	3.1	3.3	7.9	42.8	15.2	.6	.0	.5	6.6	.8	.6	.4	7.3	.0	9.6	.0	74.7
	Ondo	.3	.0	.4	1.9	22.6	40.2	.2	.7	.0	1.6	1.1	.0	.0	23.4	.0	2.6	5.0	66.4
	Osun	1.5	1.6	1.5	11.4	25.0	46.1	.3	.0	.0	.4	1.6	.0	.2	3.9	.1	6.3	.0	87.5
	Oyo	.5	.6	.6	4.0	35.2	38.6	.4	.7	.6	1.8	3.2	.9	.0	7.0	.0	6.1	.1	81.0
	Plateau	.9	.9	3.4	.8	10.3	25.3	.3	.0	.4	19.2	4.1	.0	.2	33.2	.1	1.1	.0	42.2
	Rivers	3.1	4.5	5.6	9.5	47.4	12.6	.1	.0	1.5	8.3	.8	1.6	.0	1.1	.1	3.8	.0	84.1
	Sokoto	5.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	9.6	7.0	.0	.0	.0	62.6	5.0	.0	.0	3.5	.0	.0	.0	28.9
	Taraba	.0	.2	.4	.3	15.1	7.3	.3	.0	.0	16.3	3.3	.9	16.9	34.5	.0	4.4	.0	23.6
	Yobe	.5	.4	.1	7.4	39.6	11.7	.0	.2	.0	35.3	1.2	1.4	.3	.8	.0	.0	.9	59.7
	Zamfara	1.7	.2	.4	1.2	21.7	25.0	1.4	.0	.0	24.9	.3	.0	1.9	20.9	.0	.2	.2	51.5
	FCT (Abuja)	6.5	3.1	.0	10.2	42.3	4.8	.1	.0	.1	1.1	.0	15.4	.8	12.8	.0	2.9	.0	65.5
Area	Urban	4.6	4.1	2.1	6.5	37.1	16.9	.2	.2	.8	3.7	.3	4.1	1.3	2.1	.2	15.4	.4	72.4
	Rural	.9	1.1	.7	2.9	32.0	12.8	.4	.5	.0	24.1	2.3	1.1	1.0	18.5	.0	1.3	.3	51.3
Education of household head	None	1.4	1.0	.7	3.0	27.4	12.2	.4	.4	.0	31.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	15.2	.0	1.3	.3	46.4
	Primary	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.2	40.2	14.5	.2	.6	.2	11.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	17.4	.1	3.8	.2	62.3
	Secondary +	3.1	3.4	1.6	5.3	36.1	15.3	.4	.4	.6	8.5	.8	2.5	.9	10.3	.2	10.3	.4	66.1
	Missing/DK	.0	.2	.0	2.7	26.1	33.4	.1	.0	.0	20.3	.0	4.0	3.1	7.5	.0	2.7	.0	56.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.2	.0	.0	1.7	14.7	7.7	.3	.2	.0	46.4	3.5	.1	1.3	23.4	.0	.3	.1	24.9
	Second	.2	.6	.8	1.8	23.9	13.5	.4	.3	.0	31.9	2.5	.4	1.3	22.0	.0	.2	.2	41.1
	Middle	.5	.7	1.1	3.8	35.2	17.7	.5	.7	.0	16.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	17.2	.1	.6	.5	60.1
	Fourth	1.9	1.8	1.6	5.2	43.3	19.1	.5	.4	.1	5.9	1.4	2.9	1.3	9.9	.0	4.1	.5	73.9
	Richest	5.6	5.5	1.8	5.9	43.1	11.1	.2	.5	.9	1.6	.2	3.6	.6	1.9	.2	17.3	.3	74.4
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	2.0	2.1	1.2	3.8	24.1	15.9	.5	.3	.1	11.7	1.9	4.4	.6	29.6	.1	1.7	.1	49.7
	North east	.8	.4	.2	2.1	26.0	8.2	.3	.2	.0	41.7	2.3	1.8	4.4	10.8	.1	.6	.2	37.9
	North west	3.6	2.8	1.8	3.6	22.4	15.8	.4	.0	.0	36.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	7.0	.0	1.5	.5	50.4
	South east	.7	1.2	.4	1.4	62.4	2.4	.2	2.5	.2	1.6	2.7	4.7	.7	14.2	.0	4.6	.0	71.4
	South south	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.7	45.8	10.7	.5	.2	.4	5.9	1.0	.5	.1	21.2	.0	3.6	.1	67.4
	South west	1.5	2.5	.9	6.6	33.4	23.4	.2	.2	.7	2.2	1.4	.8	.2	6.7	.3	18.0	.8	69.6
Total		2.0	2.0	1.1	3.9	33.5	14.0	.4	.4	.2	18.3	1.7	1.9	1.1	13.8	.1	5.3	.3	57.4

Table 5.22 Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders

		Percentage of household population using:							
		Improved drinking water		Unimproved drinking water	Improved sanitation [2]	Unimproved sanitation			Improved drinking water sources and improved
		Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved			Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	
State	Abia	1.3	86.6	12.1	47.8	30.0	20.0	2.2	43.2
	Adamawa	.8	36.9	62.3	50.9	1.1	27.4	20.5	22.0
	Akwa ibom	2.4	57.0	40.7	51.2	31.2	13.7	3.9	34.6
	Anambra	.4	74.5	25.1	61.7	25.2	1.3	11.8	46.8
	Bauchi	.1	34.9	65.0	22.5	.2	64.4	12.9	17.6
	Bayelsa	.6	38.9	60.5	11.5	5.6	38.1	44.8	7.3
	Benue	.5	43.2	56.4	33.5	6.6	11.4	48.5	15.3
	Borno	1.8	30.5	67.7	19.6	1.7	48.5	30.3	13.2
	Cross River	2.7	44.0	53.4	8.5	12.0	26.3	53.2	7.2
	Delta	3.6	61.0	35.4	38.3	26.0	13.5	22.2	31.9
	Ebonyi	2.0	66.4	31.7	18.6	7.5	18.6	55.3	12.7
	Edo	.9	85.8	13.2	56.1	23.9	6.8	13.2	52.0
	Ekiti	3.0	72.6	24.4	22.5	22.7	2.2	52.7	18.5
	Enugu	3.4	37.4	59.2	25.2	18.1	15.7	41.0	12.5
	Gombe	3.8	42.2	54.0	17.5	1.3	61.2	20.0	11.4
	Imo	2.7	80.5	16.8	62.4	19.6	2.2	15.8	51.1
	Jigawa	11.3	58.6	30.1	27.9	.9	31.5	39.8	23.5
	Kaduna	5.5	26.4	68.1	24.4	15.3	43.8	16.4	12.7
	Kano	10.3	55.3	34.4	67.7	1.9	29.9	.5	45.9
	Katsina	1.4	55.6	43.0	41.2	1.6	49.6	7.6	23.4
	Kebbi	3.6	23.3	73.1	31.5	5.3	40.1	23.1	11.8
	Kogi	2.3	37.7	60.0	20.6	9.7	9.6	60.1	13.9
	Kwara	5.5	62.5	32.0	14.6	20.9	8.7	55.9	12.4
	Lagos	8.0	45.5	46.5	29.3	61.2	4.9	4.5	15.3
	Nasarawa	5.5	43.1	51.3	35.4	6.8	16.1	41.7	26.6
	Niger	7.2	45.0	47.8	26.0	8.1	13.8	52.1	21.7
	Ogun	4.4	70.4	25.3	37.5	33.6	4.5	24.5	31.2
	Ondo	.3	66.1	33.6	12.1	40.6	12.8	34.5	8.6
	Osun	3.2	84.3	12.5	40.8	29.6	.7	28.9	37.0
	Oyo	1.1	79.9	19.0	16.3	29.0	4.6	50.0	14.5
	Plateau	1.8	40.4	57.8	14.3	8.0	15.6	62.2	12.2
	Rivers	7.6	76.5	15.9	25.1	18.5	37.9	18.6	23.5
	Sokoto	6.8	22.1	71.1	12.2	2.2	49.6	36.0	8.2
	Taraba	.2	23.4	76.4	23.5	2.5	27.7	46.4	9.6
	Yobe	1.0	58.8	40.3	33.7	1.5	21.1	43.7	21.9
	Zamfara	1.9	49.5	48.5	53.9	2.7	35.4	8.0	39.7
	FCT (Abuja)	9.5	56.0	34.5	45.6	16.5	6.7	31.3	33.0
Area	Urban	8.8	63.6	27.6	42.7	36.7	8.4	12.2	31.2
	Rural	2.0	49.3	48.7	30.1	8.4	29.2	32.3	20.8
Education of household head	None	2.4	44.0	53.6	27.8	6.4	32.9	32.9	17.2
	Primary	2.4	59.9	37.7	33.5	19.3	18.4	28.9	24.9
	Secondary +	6.6	59.5	33.9	40.0	25.6	15.5	18.9	30.0
	Missing/DK	.1	55.9	44.0	29.5	6.1	53.7	10.8	21.5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.2	24.7	75.1	8.6	.7	40.9	49.8	3.6
	Second	.8	40.3	58.9	25.8	2.9	34.1	37.2	12.8
	Middle	1.2	58.9	39.9	32.6	9.2	25.7	32.4	22.5
	Fourth	3.7	70.2	26.1	39.5	22.5	17.7	20.3	30.8
	Richest	11.2	63.2	25.6	52.1	37.5	6.3	4.1	40.3
Geopolitical zone of household head	North central	4.1	45.6	50.3	26.2	10.1	11.9	51.8	18.2
	North east	1.2	36.8	62.1	27.5	1.2	44.7	26.6	16.2
	North west	6.4	44.0	49.6	41.0	4.4	39.1	15.4	26.4
	South east	1.9	69.5	28.6	46.5	20.9	9.9	22.8	35.8
	South south	3.6	63.8	32.6	34.0	21.3	22.3	22.5	28.1
	South west	4.1	65.4	30.4	26.6	41.2	5.0	27.2	19.5
Total		4.0	53.4	42.6	33.7	16.5	23.2	26.5	23.8