

NIGERIA

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011

SUMMARY REPORT



Federal Republic
of Nigeria



National Bureau
of Statistics



United Nations
Population Fund



United Nations
Children's Fund



In Memory

This report is dedicated to the 24 people killed, and those who were injured, by the bomb attack on UN House in Abuja on the 26th August 2011. Amongst the people who lost their lives was Johnson Awotunde who devoted his time, energy and personal resources to the success of the survey until his untimely departure.

The Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2011 by the National Bureau of Statistics. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Government of Nigeria through the National Bureau of Statistics.

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The Nigeria MICS was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). MICS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2011,
Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011
Summary Report, ABUJA NIGERIA.

Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators
Nigeria, 2011.

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
CHILD MORTALITY				
Child Mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	158 per thousand
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	97 per thousand
NUTRITION				
Nutritional Status	2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence: Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	24.2 percent
	2.2a		Stunting prevalence: Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	34.8 percent
	2.3a		Wasting prevalence: Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	10.2 percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	15.1 percent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	79.3 percent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	34.5 percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	32.9 percent
Salt iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	79.8 percent
CHILD HEALTH				
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	61.7 percent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	46.1 percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	42.6 percent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	49.2 percent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	34.0 percent
	3.6		Yellow fever immunization coverage	40.4 percent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	27.9 percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	39.7 percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	45.4 percent
Malaria	3.12		Households with at least one ITN	40.1 percent
	3.15		Children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	16.4 percent
	3.18		Anti-Malarial treatment	44.6 percent
	3.19		Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	16.9 percent
WATER AND SANITATION				
Water and Sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	58.5 percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation facilities	31.0 percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent fertility rate	89 per thousand
	5.2		Early childbearing	28.6 per cent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	17.5 percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	19.4 percent
Maternal Health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage with at least once by skilled personnel	66.2 percent
	5.5b	5.5	Antenatal care coverage at least four times by any provider	56.6 percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendance at delivery	48.7 percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Child Development	6.6		Early child development index	60.9 percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	42.6 percent
EDUCATION				
Education	7.1	2.3	Literacy Among young women	65.6 percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	70.1 percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	54.2 percent
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	0.94 ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.00 ratio
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth Registration	8.1		Birth registration	41.5 percent
Child Labour	8.2		Child labour	47.1 percent
Child Discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	90.8 percent
Early Marriage	8.7		Marriage before age 18	39.9 percent
	8.8		Young women age 15-19 currently married or in union	20.2 percent
Female genital mutilation/ cutting	8.11		Approval for female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	27.0 percent
	8.12		Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women	21.8 percent
	8.13		Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls	14.4 percent
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	23.1 percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	49.7 percent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.0 percent
	9.5		Women who know a place where to be tested	61.0 percent
	9.6		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	12.4 percent
	9.15		Sex with non regular partner (women age 15-24 years)	32.4 Percent
	9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners (women age 15-24) years)	47.4 Percent

Table of Contents

Summary Table of Findings.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Figures.....	viii
Acknowledgements.....	ix
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES.....	1
1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	1
1.3 THE QUESTIONNAIRES	2
2 FINDINGS	
2.1 CHILD MORTALITY	3
Infant and Under-5 Mortality Rates.....	3
2.2 NUTRITION	4
Child Nutritional Status.....	4
Breastfeeding	4
Salt Iodization.....	5
2.3 CHILD HEALTH	5
Immunization	5
Care of Illness	6
Malaria Prevention	6
Malaria Treatment	7
2.4 WATER AND SANITATION	7
Use of improved water source and sanitation	7
2.5 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	8
Adolescent fertility rate, Total fertility rate and early childbearing.....	8
Contraceptive prevalence rate and Unmet needs	8
Maternal health.....	8
2.6 CHILD DEVELOPMENT	9
Early child development index	9
Early childhood education.....	9
2.7 LITERACY AND EDUCATION	9
Literacy among Young Women.....	9
School Attendance.....	10

2.8	CHILD PROTECTION	11
	Birth registration	11
	Child Labour	11
	Violent Discipline	11
	Early Marriage	12
	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.....	12
2.9	HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR	13
	HIV/AIDS.....	13
	Sexual Behaviour	14
	APPENDIX	15

List of Tables

Table 1:	Sample Size and Response Rates	2
Table 2:	Questionnaire Content	2
Table 3:	Findings for selected reproductive health indicators	8
Table 4:	Findings for selected sexual behaviour indicators for women age 15-24 years.....	14

List of Tables in Appendix

Table CM.2:	Child mortality.....	15
Table NU.1:	Nutritional status of children	16
Table NU.3:	Breastfeeding.....	17
Table CH.1:	Vaccinations in first year of life.....	18
Table CH.7:	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia.....	19
Table CH.11:	Household availability of insecticide treated nets	20
Table WS.6:	Use and sharing of sanitation facilities.....	21
Table RH.1:	Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate.....	22
Table RH.6:	Antenatal care provider.....	23
Table RH.9:	Assistance during delivery	24
Table ED.1:	Literacy among young women.....	25
Table CP.2:	Child labour.....	26
Table CP.5:	Early marriage and polygyny.....	27
Table HA.1:	Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission	28
Table HA.2:	Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people	29
Table HA.4:	Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS	30

List of Figures

Figure 1.0:	Map of Nigeria Showing the six geo-Political Region.....	1
Figure 1.1	Under-5 Mortality and Infant Mortality Rates, by residence	3
Figure 1.2	Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates by sex.....	3
Figure 1.3	Infant Mortality Rates by geopolitical zone	3
Figure 1.4	Under-5 Mortality Rates by geopolitical zone.....	3
Figure 2.1:	Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted.....	4
Figure 2.2:	Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight by geopolitical zone.....	4
Figure 3:	Selected breastfeeding Indicators	4
Figure 4:	Percentage of households that consume iodized salt by geopolitical zone	5
Figure 5:	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 month	5
Figure 6:	Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT with continued feeding	6
Figure 7:	Percentage of children under 5 with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic.....	6
Figure 8:	Percentage of households with at least one ITN, percentage of children under 5 and percentage of pregnant women who sleep under ITNs	6
Figure 9:	Percentage of children under 5 with fever who received any anti-malarial treatment.....	7
Figure 10:	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	7
Figure 11:	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	7
Figure 12:	Antenatal care coverage	8
Figure 13:	Delivery care.....	8
Figure 14:	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains	9
Figure 15:	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education by wealth quintiles	9
Figure 16:	Literacy rates among young women age 15-24 years by wealth quintiles.....	9
Figure 17.1:	Primary and secondary school net attendance ratios (NAR) (adjusted)	10
Figure 17.2:	Primary and secondary school NAR (adjusted) by residence and wealth quintiles,	10
Figure 18:	Gender parity index (GPI) in primary and secondary school	10
Figure 19:	Percentage of children under 5 whose birth has been registered by mother education and residence	11
Figure 20:	Percentage of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour.....	11
Figure 21:	Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to the discipline method used	11
Figure 22:	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were married before age 18, by wealth quintiles	12
Figure 23.1:	Prevalence of FGM/C among women	12
Figure 23.2:	Prevalence of FGM/C among girls	12
Figure 23.3:	Percentage of women who approve FGM/C practice.....	12
Figure 24:	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention, for women age 15-49 years, by education and residence.....	13
Figure 25:	Knowledge about HIV mother-to-child transmission, for women age 15-49 years, by education and residence.....	13
Figure 26:	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV, for women age 15-49 years	14
Figure 27:	Percentage of women who know a place for HIV testing and who have been tested and received the results in the last 12 months	14

Acknowledgements

Many individuals and organizations contributed to the success of this report. This report would not have been possible without the commitment of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which provided technical and financial assistance for the project, the contributions of the staff of the National Bureau of Statistics that participated in the survey from planning to the report writing stage, and the survey respondents who were willing and actually share personal information for the benefit of children and women in Nigeria.

The NBS acknowledges the support and cooperation from all other stakeholders who took part in the project in various forms. These include the National Planning Commission, the MDG Office, the National Population Commission, the Federal Ministries of Health, Education, Women Affairs, Information and Communication, and various Non Government Organizations. The role of other development partners which include UNDP, DFID and the World Bank is hereby appreciated.

Special thanks go to the trio of Isiaka Olarewaju (Head of Household Surveys and MICS4 National Coordinator), Tunde Adebisi (Sampling Expert) and Folorunso Busari (Programmer/Analyst), who led other staff in the planning and implementation of the project.

Dr. Yemi Kale
Statistician-General

1. INTRODUCTION

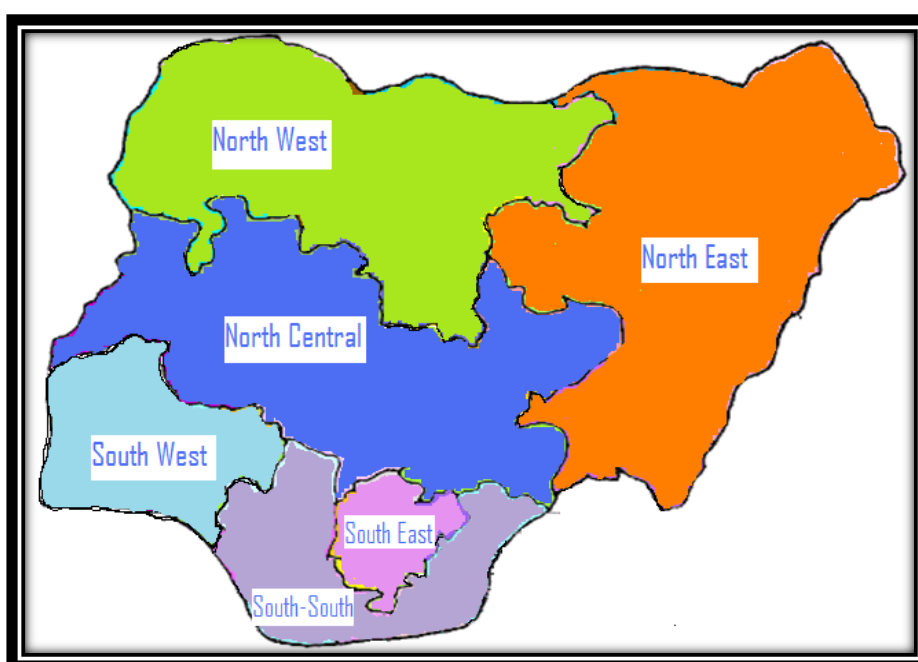
This executive summary presents various results and indicators on the key topics covered in the MICS Nigeria 2011¹. A full report is also available scheduled for publication in the first quarter of 2013.

1.1. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2011 Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) has the following primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Nigeria;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Nigeria and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems;
- To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and of disparities, to inform policies and interventions.

Figure 1.0 MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE SIX GEO-POLITICAL REGIONS



1.2. SAMPLE DESIGN AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The sample for the 2011 Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory as well as for the six geo-political zones of Nigeria namely South West, South East, South-South, North West, North East and North Central. Among those states, a total of 1,480 clusters were randomly selected.

A total sample of 29,151 households was canvassed but 29,077 households were successfully interviewed thereby yielding household response rate of 97.7 percent. The shortfall in the response rate was due to households that moved residence or not at home throughout the period of the survey and those that refused to answer.

¹ For more information on the definitions, numerators, denominators and algorithms of indicators covered in MICS4 see www.childinfo.org.

	<i>Number completed</i>	<i>Response rate</i>
Household questionnaire	29,077	99.7
Questionnaire for individual women (age 15-49)	30,791	91.4
Questionnaire for children under five	26,018	96.9

1.3. THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Three questionnaires were used for data collection. The questionnaires were the standard MICS4 questionnaires² which were later adapted to the Nigeria context.

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women (age 15-49)	Questionnaire for Children under Five
Household Listing Form	Woman's Background	Age
Education	Child Mortality	Birth Registration
Water and Sanitation	Desire for Last Birth	Early Childhood
Household Characteristics	Maternal and Newborn Health	Development
Insecticide Treated Nets	Illness Symptoms	Breastfeeding
Indoor Residual Spraying	Contraception	Care of Illness
Child Labour	Unmet Need	Malaria
Child Discipline	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	Immunization
Hand washing	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence	Anthropometry
Salt Iodization	Marriage/Union	
	Sexual Behaviour	
	HIV/AIDS	

² See www.childinfo.org for standard MICS4 questionnaires.

2. FINDINGS

2.1 CHILD MORTALITY

Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates

Infant and under five mortality rates were calculated based on an indirect estimation technique. Estimates of the mortality rates refer, on average, to mid-2006.

Figure 1.1 shows an infant mortality rate of 97 per thousand live birth and an under-5 mortality rate of 158 per thousand at national level. Both rates are higher in rural areas than in urban with infant mortality rate at 68 per thousand in urban and 110 per thousand in rural areas. Under-5 mortality rate is 106 per thousand in urban as against 182 per thousand in rural.

The infant mortality rate for male child is 106 per thousand against 86 per thousand for the female child. The under-five mortality rate is 170 per thousand and 144 per thousand for the male and female child respectively (Fig 1.2).

Infant and under-5 mortality rates are lowest in the South West zone with 55 and 83 per thousand respectively while for North West, rates are 123 and 208 per thousand respectively (Fig 1.3 and 1.4).

Level of wealth and education also has an impact on the mortality rates (Table CM.2).

Figure 1.1 Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates (refer to mid-2006), Nigeria, 2011

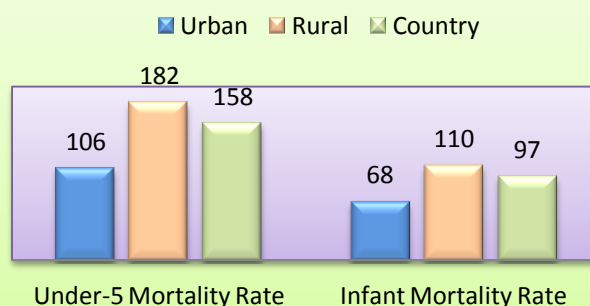


Figure 1.2 Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates by Sex (refer to mid-2006), Nigeria, 2011

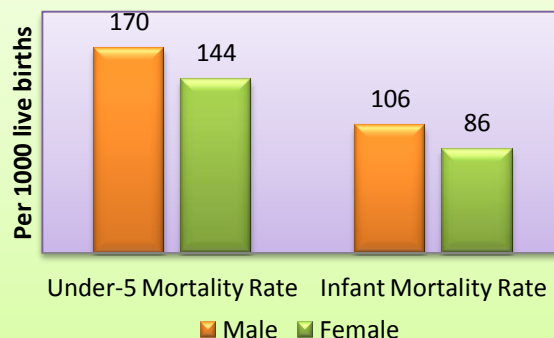


Fig. 1.3; Infant Mortality Rate, by Geo-political Zone, Nigeria, 2011

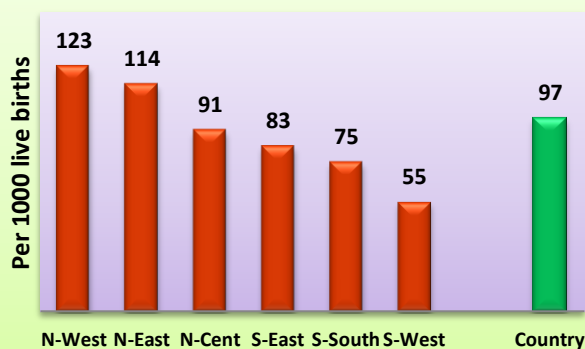
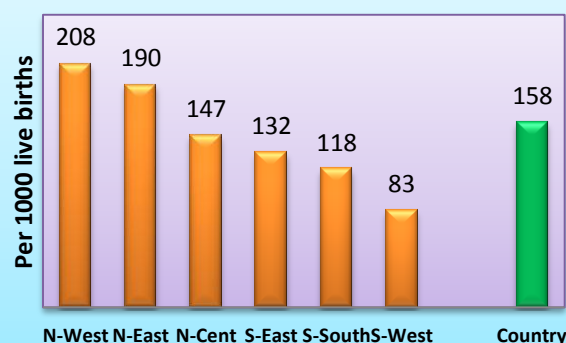


Figure 1.4; Under-5 Rate, by Geo-political Zone, Nigeria, 2011



2.2 NUTRITION

Child Nutritional Status

The key indicators for monitoring the nutritional status of a child under 5 are underweight, stunting and wasting (Fig 2.1 and Fig 2.2).

In Nigeria, 24 percent of children under 5 are underweight (9 percent severely), 36 percent are stunted (19 percent severely) and 10 percent are wasted (3 percent severely).

Malnutrition rates in the North West and East regions are higher than in the South (Fig 2.2).

Children in rural areas are more likely to have nutritional deficiencies than those in urban areas with respectively 19 percent underweight against 31 percent.

Prevalence of malnutrition decreases with education of mother and as wealth status improves from poorest to richest quintiles (Table NU.1).

Fig 2.1: Percentage of Children under 5 who are underweight, stunted, and wasted, Nigeria, 2011

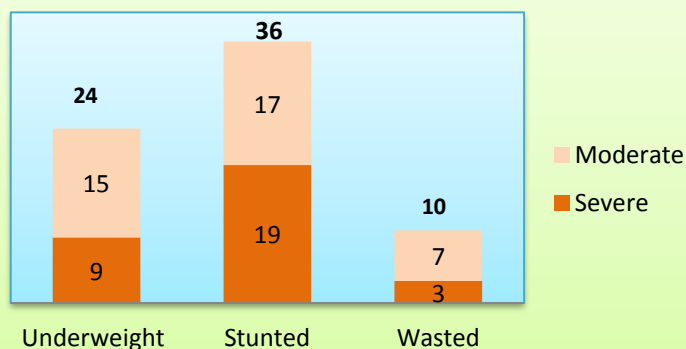
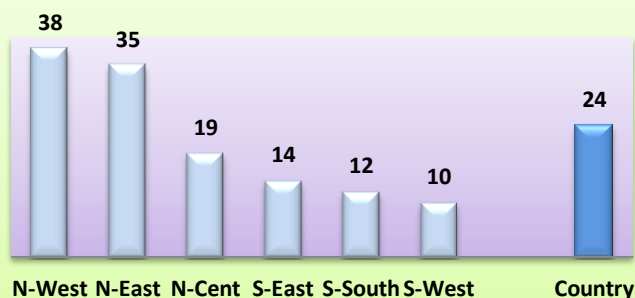
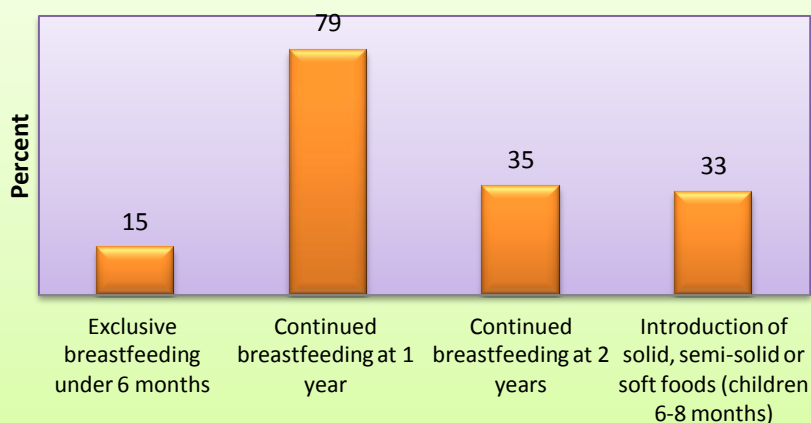


Figure 2.2: Percentage of Children under 5 who are underweight, by Geo-political Zone, Nigeria, 2011



Breastfeeding

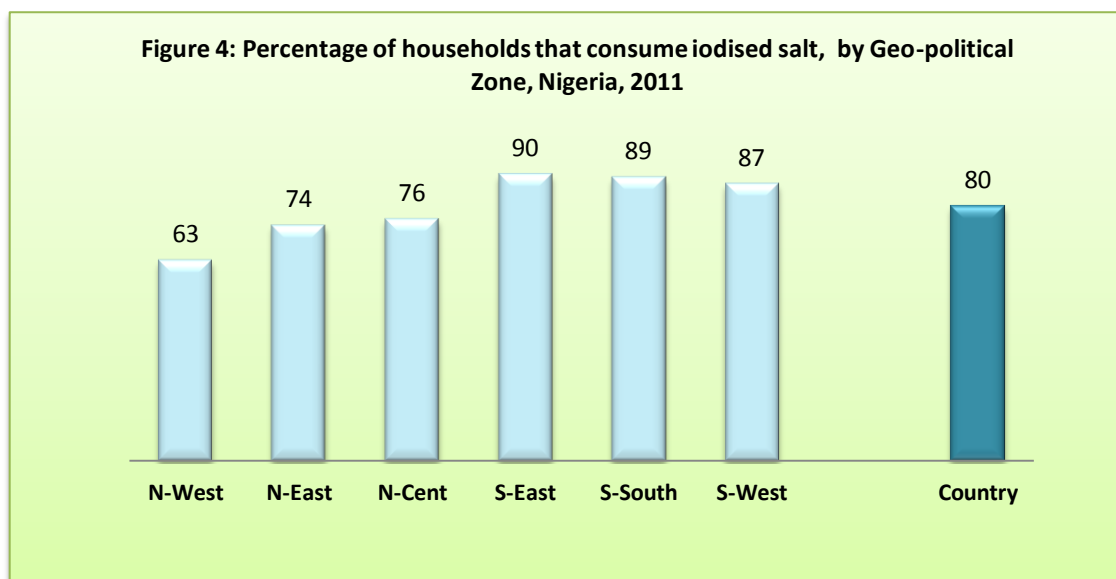
Figure 3: Selected Breastfeeding Indicators, Nigeria, 2011



Only 15 percent of children 0-5 months old are exclusively breastfed as recommended by WHO and UNICEF, with very little differences between male (16 percent) and female (14 percent). Similarly, a higher percentage of children in the urban areas (21 percent) are exclusively breastfed than children in rural areas (13 percent). Percentage of exclusively breastfed children whose mother has at least secondary education is about 21 percent, while those of mothers with no education is about 8 percent (Table NU.3).

Salt Iodization

Most of the households (80 percent) consume adequately iodized salt (15 parts per million) or more. North West region has the lower iodized salt consumption level, at 63 percent (Fig 4).



2.3 CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

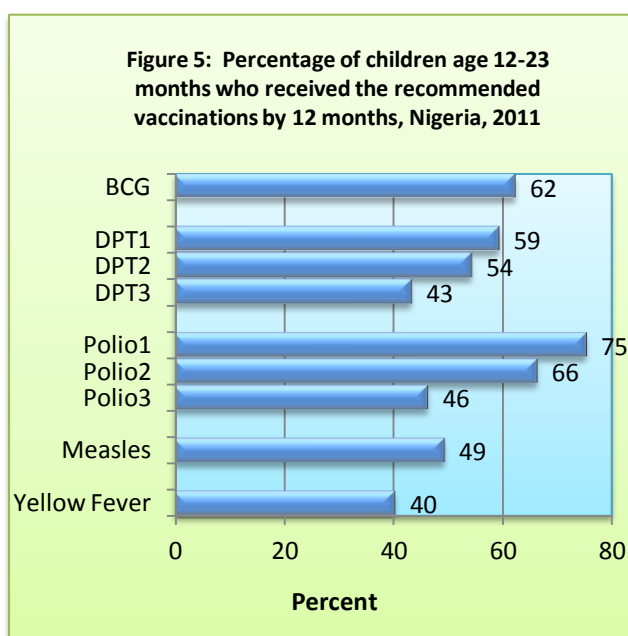
In Nigeria, almost two third (62 percent) of the children aged 12-23 months have received BCG by the age of 12 months, but only 43 percent have received three doses of DPT and 46 percent have received the third dose of polio vaccine (Fig 5).

The coverage for measles vaccine is about 49 percent and yellow fever is 40 percent.

It appears that 28 percent of children have received all their vaccines by the age of 12 months and one fifth (20 percent) have not received any vaccinations (Table CH.1).

Overall, only a quarter (24 percent) of the children 12-23 months had vaccination cards.

Vaccinations vary according to characteristics: for instance, only 10 percent of children have received all their vaccines when the mother has no education against 45 percent when she has secondary level and more.

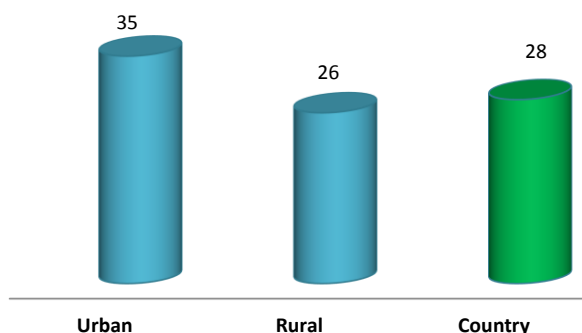


Care of Illness

Diarrhea.

In Nigeria, 14 percent of the children under 5 had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. The recommended treatment for diarrhea is oral rehydration therapy (ORS packet or recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) with continued feeding. More than a quarter (28 percent) of children under 5 who had diarrhea received ORT with continued feeding. Children in urban areas are better treated than children in rural areas (respectively, 35 percent and 26 percent, Fig 6).

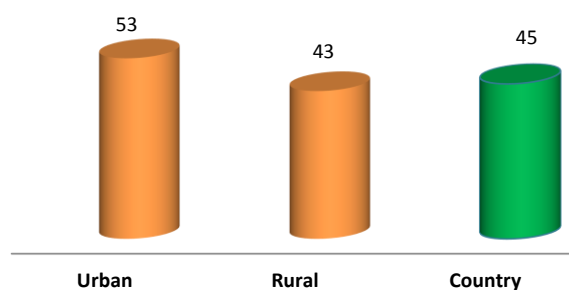
Figure 6: Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT with continued feeding, Nigeria, 2011



Pneumonia

Only 4 percent of children under 5 had suspected pneumonia in the 2 weeks before the survey. For 40 percent of them, treatment was sought from any provider (Table CH.7). Almost half of children with suspected pneumonia (45 percent) received antibiotics. This level reaches 53 percent in urban areas while it drops to 43 percent in rural (Fig 7).

Figure 7: Percentage of children under 5 with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics, Nigeria, 2011



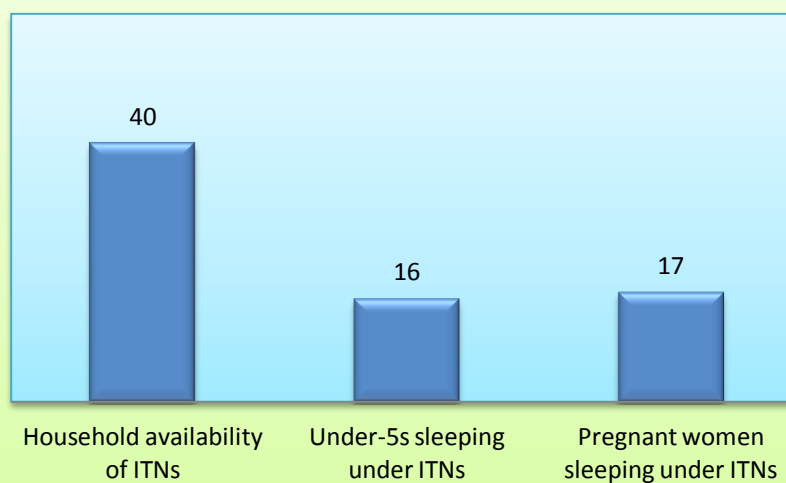
Malaria Prevention

Sleeping under insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) is one of the most effective ways of preventing malaria transmission. Particularly vulnerable to malaria are pregnant women and their unborn children and children under five.

In Nigeria, 40 percent of households have at least one ITN (Fig 8). Proportion of households in possession of areas (45 percent) than urban areas (32 percent) (Table CH.11).

Only 16 percent of children under five sleep under ITNs (Fig 8) with almost the same proportion for male and female. About 17 percent of pregnant women in Nigeria sleep under ITNs.

Figure 8: Percentage of households with at least one ITN, percentage of children under age 5 and percentage of pregnant women who sleep under ITNs, Nigeria, 2011

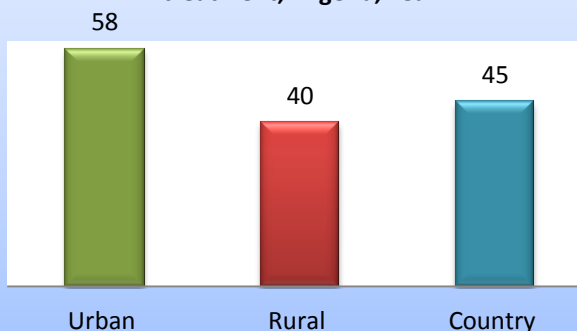


Malaria Treatment

The main symptom of malaria is fever. In Nigeria, 20 percent of children under age five had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 45 percent received anti-malarial medicine (Fig 9). In rural areas, malaria treatment of children with fever was 40 percent compared to 58 percent in urban areas.

About 25 percent of children with fever were given Chloroquine, 6 percent were given SP/Fansidar, and only 4 percent received Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT).

Figure 9: Percentage of children under 5 with fever who received any antimalarial treatment, Nigeria, Year



2.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Use of improved water source and sanitation

Overall, more than half (59 percent) of the population in Nigeria use an improved water source. The difference between urban and rural areas is large: only 73 percent of household members in rural areas use an improved water source, while the corresponding percentage for urban areas is 51 percent (Fig.10).

Overall, 31 percent of household members use an improved sanitation facility (not shared). The sanitation indicator shows similar disparities as the improved source of water: only 26 percent of household members in rural areas use improved sanitation facility against 41 percent in urban areas (Fig.11). Still, 29 percent of the population practices open defecation (Table WS.6).

Figure 10: Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water, Nigeria, 2011

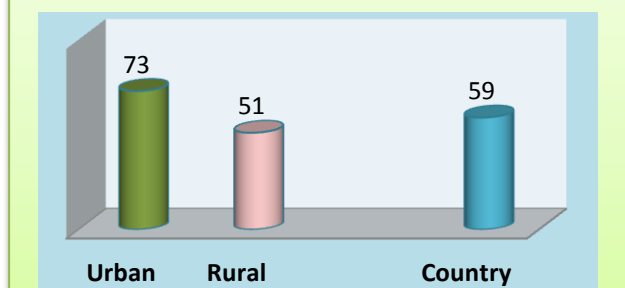
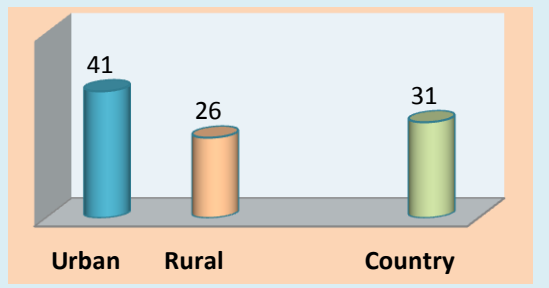


Figure 11: Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities, Nigeria, 2011



2.5 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Table 3. Findings for selected reproductive health indicators, Nigeria, 2011

Adolescent Birth Rate	89	Per 1000 women age 15-19
Total Fertility Rate	5.7	Children per women
Early Childbearing	29	Percent
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	14	Percent
Unmet Need	19	Percent

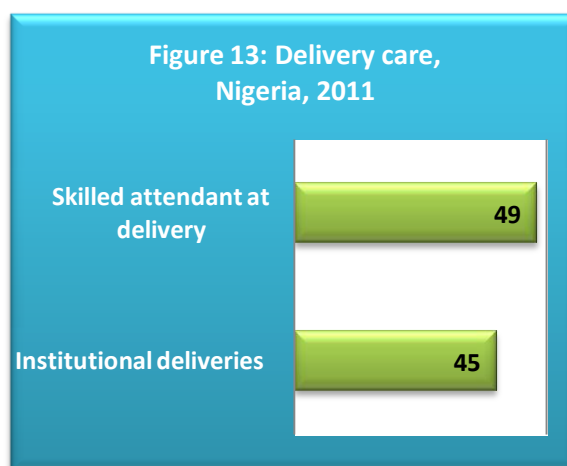
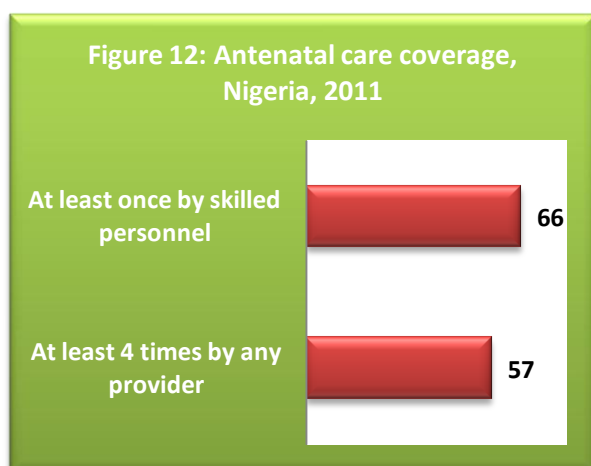
Adolescent birth rate is at 89 births for 1000 women age 15 to 19; however it reaches 170 births in Northwest region (Table RH.1). Total fertility rate is 5.7 children per women and reaches 7.2 in Northwest region. Almost a third (29 percent) of 20-24 year old women have already had a live birth.

Only 18 percent of married women age 15-49 years use a contraceptive method and the unmet need for contraception (for either spacing or limiting births), is 19 percent.

Maternal Health

Two third (66 percent) of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) at least once by skilled personnel (Fig.12); the majority of urban women (88 percent) received antenatal care (ANC) at least once versus 56 percent of rural women (Table RH.6). Only 42 percent of women received antenatal care in the North West region. Overall, 57 percent of women made the 4 antenatal care visits, regardless of the provider, as recommended.

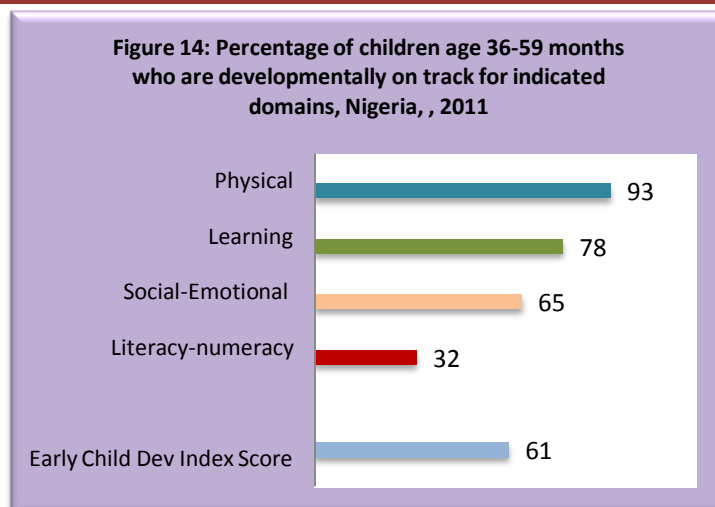
During delivery, 49 percent of women were attended by skill personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife) and 45 percent delivered in a health facility (Fig.13). Among the poorest women, only 11 percent were attended at birth by skill personnel against 90 percent of the women from the richest households (Table RH. 9). We observe similar patterns for delivery in health facilities.



2.6 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

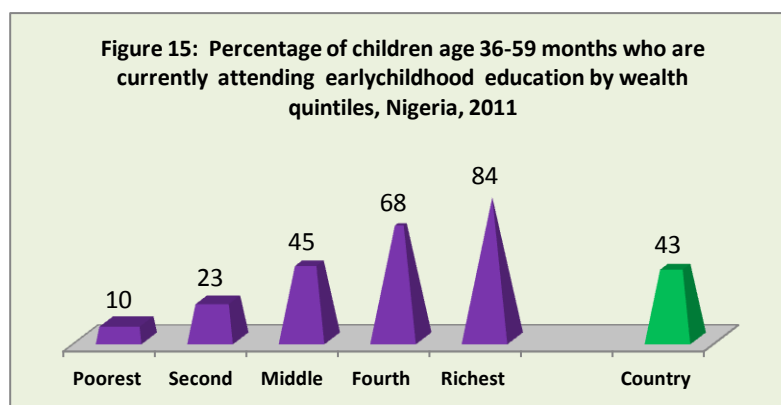
Early Child Development Index

Young children's development in four key domains was assessed in the survey: literacy-numeracy, physical (motor skills, freedom of recurrent illness), social-emotional and learning (ability to follow simple instructions, ability to occupy herself/himself independently). The Early Child Development Index (ECDI) is the percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. In Nigeria, the ECDI score is 61 percent. Specifically, literacy-numeracy with 32 percent is the least score among the key domains for measuring child development while physical is the highest with 93 percent (Fig 15).



Early Childhood Education

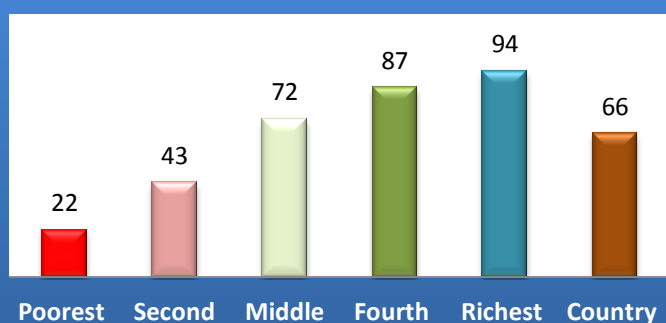
Early childhood education reaches 43 percent of children between 36 to 59 months (Fig 14). However, inequities are large: eight times more children from the richest households participate in an early childhood education program compared to the children of the poorest households (respectively, 84 and 10 percent).



2.7 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among young women

Figure 16: Literacy rates among young women age 15-24 years, by wealth quintiles, Nigeria, 2011



Overall, in Nigeria, about 66 percent of young women age 15-24 years are literate. Among women living in the poorest households, the literacy rate is as low as 22 percent. In contrast, the literacy rate is 94 percent among women in the richest households (Fig.16). Similarly the percentage of literate women is higher in the urban areas (86) than in the rural with 54 percent (Table ED.1).

North West and North East zones have very low literacy rates of 32 percent and 37 percent respectively as against higher rate of at least 89 percent in each of zones in the South.

School Attendance

School attendance is still low in Nigeria, particularly among the secondary school age children. For instance, 70 percent of children of primary school age (6-11 years) are attending primary school and only 54 percent of children of secondary school age (12-17 years) are attending secondary school (Fig 17.1).

Inequities exist for primary level as 87 percent of urban children of primary age are in school versus 62 percent for rural; however these inequities are at their highest between the poorest households (34 percent of children are in primary) and the richest (94 percent of children at primary school) (Fig 17.2).

Figure 17.1. Primary and secondary school net attendance ratios (NAR) (adjusted), Nigeria, 2011

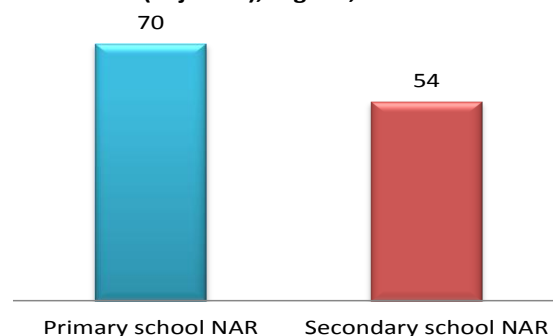
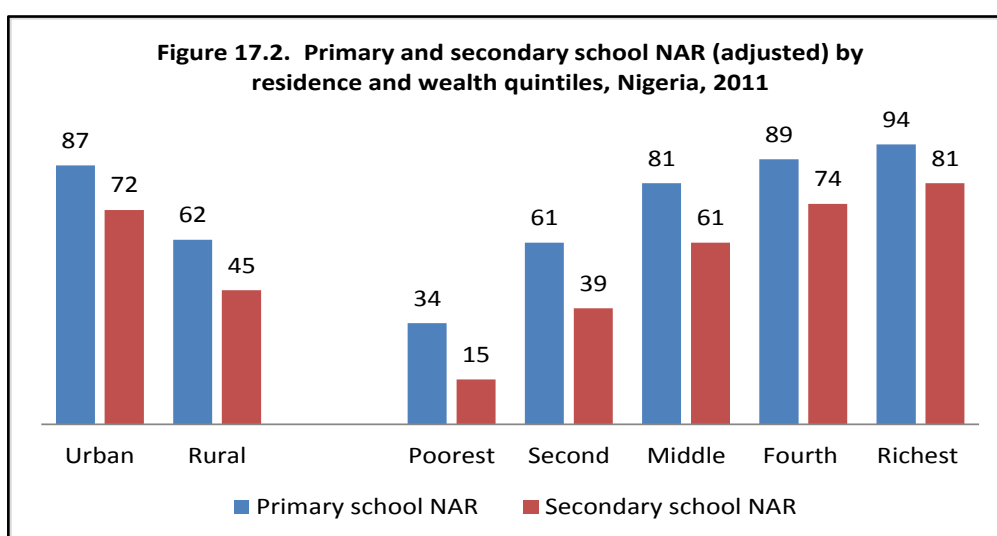
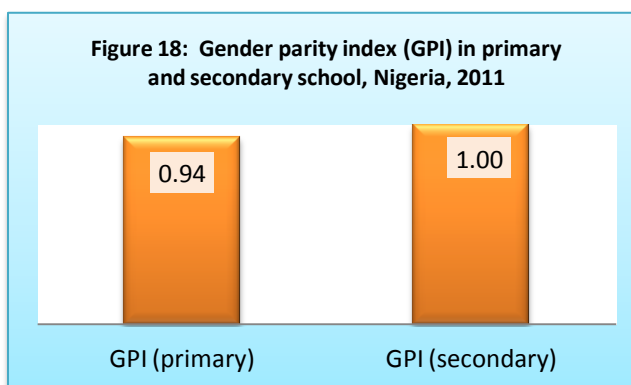


Figure 17.2. Primary and secondary school NAR (adjusted) by residence and wealth quintiles, Nigeria, 2011



Girls and boys are attending school to about the same extent; the Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 0.94 for primary level and 1.00 for secondary level (Fig .18).

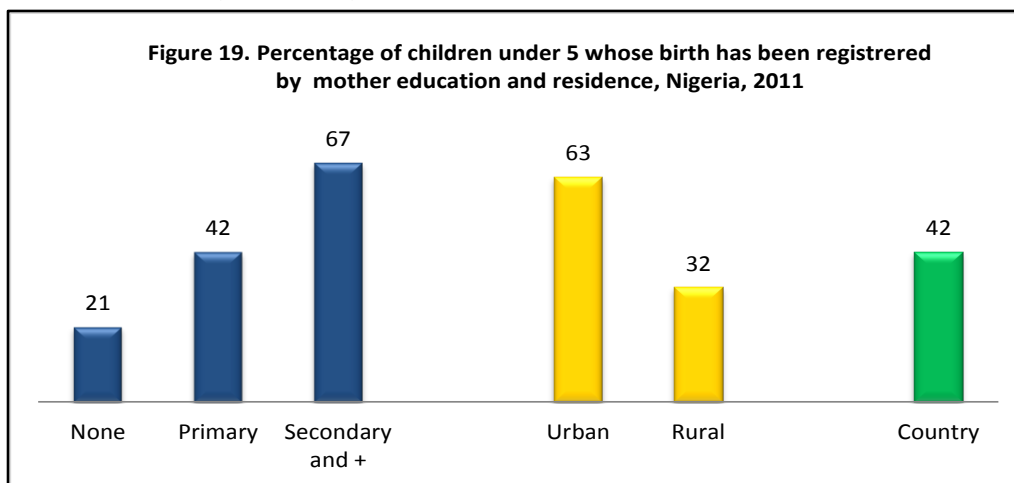
Figure 18: Gender parity index (GPI) in primary and secondary school, Nigeria, 2011



2.8 CHILD PROTECTION

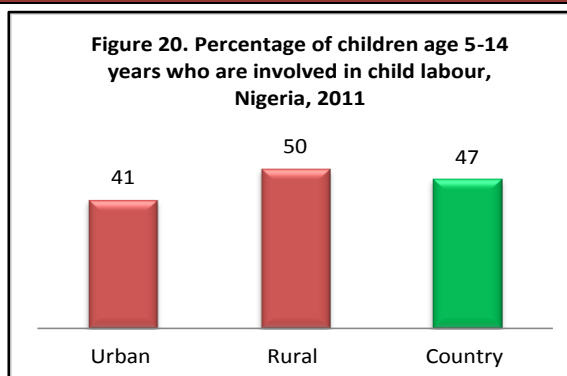
Birth Registration

Overall, 42 percent of children under 5 have been registered at birth. Children in rural areas are less likely to be registered than children in urban areas (32 percent compared to 63 percent in urban areas). Mother education is also an important factor for birth registration; indeed, two thirds of children under 5 whose mother have at least secondary education level have been registered at birth compared to 21 percent of children whose mother has no education.



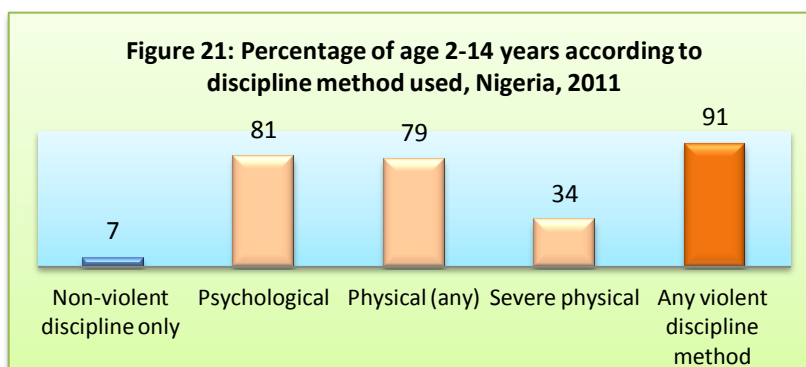
Child Labour

Overall, 47 percent of children age 5-14 years are involved in child labour in Nigeria. Children in rural areas are more likely to be involved in child labour than children in urban areas (50 percent compared to 41 percent in urban areas) (Fig 20). Gender disparities are very small, however large differences are observed between children from poorest and richest households (Table CP.2).



Violent Discipline

Overall, 91 percent of children age 2-14 year experience violent discipline, with 34 percent receiving severe violent discipline (Fig 21). Seven percent of children received only non-violent discipline method.

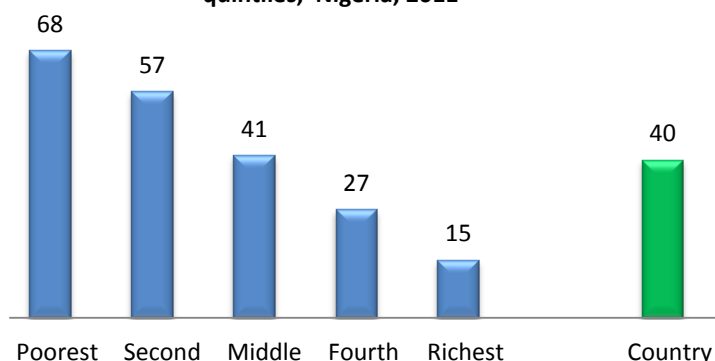


Early Marriage

The percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union (living together with a man as if married) before age 18 is 40 percent in Nigeria (Fig 22). Large differences by wealth quintiles exist: 68 percent of women from the poorest households were married before age 18, while 15 percent from the richest households were married before this age.

Two women 15-19 year old out of 10 (20 percent) are already married/in union by age 15 (Table CP.5).

Figure 22. Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were married before age 18, by wealth quintiles, Nigeria, 2011



Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

The practice of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is still ongoing in Nigeria. Twenty-seven percent of women age 15-49 years reported to have undergone some form of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (Fig 23.1). The practice of FGM/C is less pronounced in the Northern zones as against the South zones (Table CP.8) The prevalence of FGM/C is also associated with education and wealth status.

Among girls age 0-14 years, 14 percent have undergone some form of FGM/C, as reported by their mothers (Fig 23.2).

Overall, 22 percent of women age 15-49 years are in favour of continuing the practice of FGM/C (Fig 23.3).

Figure 23.1: Prevalence of FGM/C among women, Nigeria, 2011

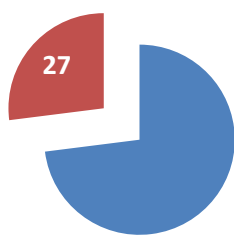


Figure 23.2: Prevalence of FGM/C among girls, Nigeria, 2011

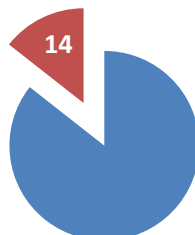
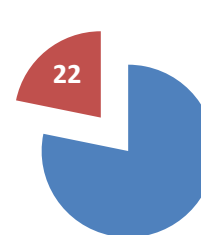


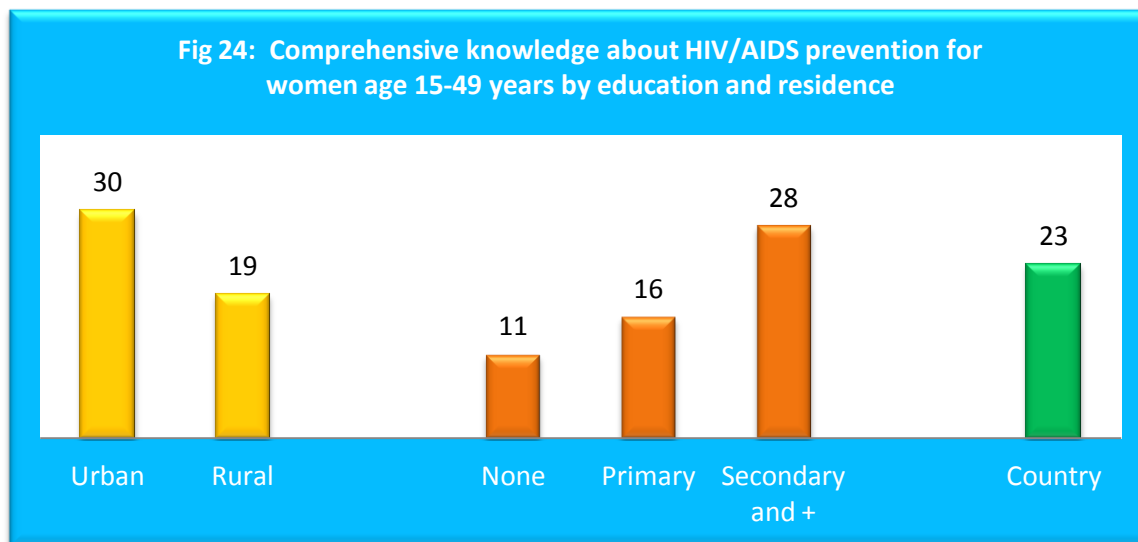
Figure 23.3: Percentage of women who approve FGM/C practice, Nigeria, 2011



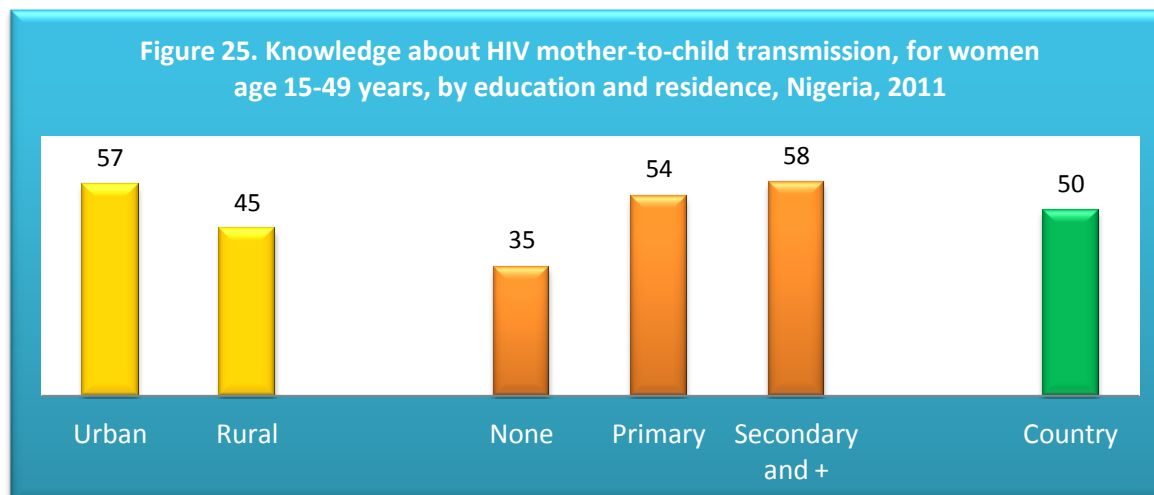
2.9 HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS

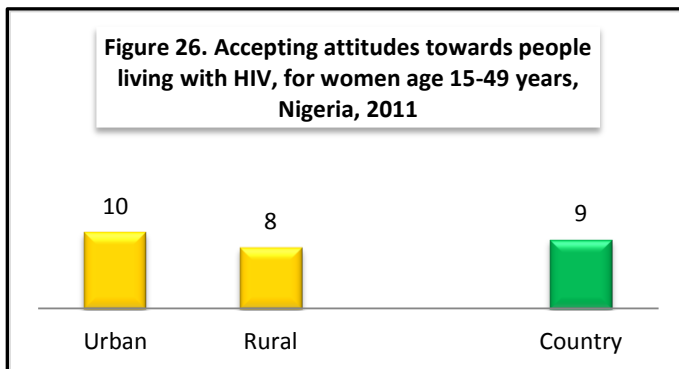
A very high proportion (90 percent) of women 15-49 years and of women 15-24 years have heard of AIDS (Table HA.1 and HA.2). However, only 23 percent of them have a comprehensive knowledge of the disease, (know the two ways of preventing HIV/AIDS, reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS) (Fig 24). Only 11 percent of women with no education have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS against 28 percent of women with secondary and more education.



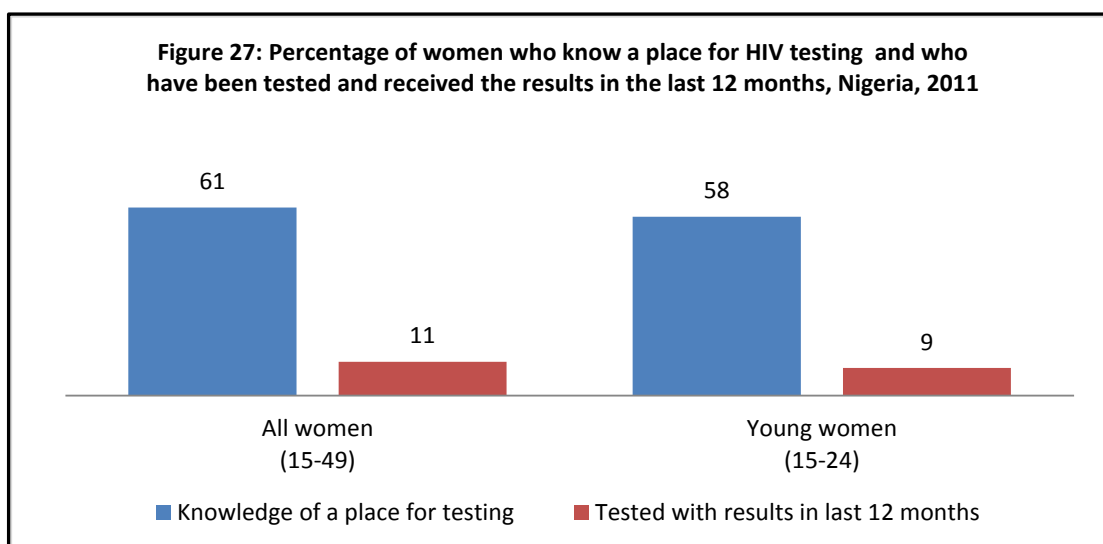
Half of the 15-49 year old female population of Nigeria knows about the three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, 57 percent in urban areas and 45 percent in rural areas (Fig 25). As for the previous indicator, knowledge of mother-to-child transmission increases with education from 35 percent to 58 percent.



Stigmatization against people living with HIV/AIDS is still very high since less than 10 percent of all women express accepting attitudes towards them (Fig 26). There are no variations according to education or wealth (Table HA.4). However regional differences are observed: Northern Central zone has the highest acceptance rate with 18 percent.



Almost two third (61 percent) of 15-49 year old women know a place for HIV testing and 11 percent have been tested in the last 12 months and have received the results (Fig 27). Those percentages are similar among women age 15 to 24.



Sexual Behaviour

Table 4. Findings for selected sexual behaviour indicators for women age 15-24 years, Nigeria, 2011

Ever had sex	63	Percent
Sex with non-regular partners	32	Percent
Condom use with non-regular partners	47	Percent

In Nigeria, 63 percent of young women age 15-24 years have had sex. Thirty two percent of young women had sex with a non-regular partner (a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner) in the 12 months preceding the survey. Forty seven percent of young women reported that a condom was used during sexual intercourse with their last non-regular partner.

APPENDIX

RESULT TABLES

Table CM.2: Child mortality			
Infant and under-five mortality rates, North Model, Nigeria, 2011			
		Infant Mortality Rate [1]	Under-five Mortality Rate [2]
Sex	Male	106	170
	Female	86	144
Area	Urban	68	106
	Rural	110	182
Mother's education	None	121	203
	Primary	83	134
	Secondary+	66	102
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	132	223
	Second	121	204
	Middle	89	143
	Fourth	73	115
	Richest	51	76
Geopolitical zone	North Central	91	147
	North East	114	190
	North West	123	208
	South East	83	132
	South South	75	118
	South West	55	83
Total		97	158
[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2; [2] MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1 North Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Nigeria			

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children
Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices:
weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nigeria, 2011

		Weight for age:	Weight for age:	Weight for age:	Height for age:	Height for age:	Height for age:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:	Weight for height:
		% below -2 sd [1]	% below -3 sd [2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	% below -2 sd [3]	% below -3 sd [4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	% below -2 sd [5]	% below -3 sd [6]	% above +2 sd	Mean Z-Score (SD)
Sex	Male	24.4	9.3	-1.1	36.8	19.8	-1.4	11.0	3.6	3.2	-4
	Female	24.0	8.7	-1.1	34.9	18.8	-1.3	9.5	2.7	2.7	-4
Area	Urban	16.8	4.9	-0.8	23.3	10.9	-0.9	9.7	2.6	3.0	-4
	Rural	27.5	10.9	-1.2	41.3	22.9	-1.6	10.5	3.4	3.0	-4
Age	0-5	14.4	5.4	-0.5	14.7	6.2	-0.2	14.1	4.5	4.6	-5
	6-11	24.3	9.1	-1.1	19.0	8.9	-0.6	19.9	6.3	2.3	-9
	12-23	28.7	11.0	-1.2	37.0	19.3	-1.4	15.5	4.2	2.9	-7
	24-35	25.4	11.7	-1.1	43.8	25.0	-1.7	7.3	2.7	3.1	-2
	36-47	24.5	8.7	-1.2	43.9	25.4	-1.8	4.9	1.8	3.0	-1
	48-59	23.5	6.7	-1.2	39.4	20.3	-1.7	5.6	1.3	2.4	-3
Mother's education	None	36.3	15.4	-1.5	53.0	31.7	-2.0	12.7	4.4	3.5	-5
	Primary	20.6	6.6	-1.0	31.7	15.1	-1.3	8.9	2.1	2.4	-4
	Secondary	12.1	3.0	-0.7	18.2	7.1	-0.7	8.1	2.2	2.7	-4
	Missing/DK	39.6	.0	-1.4	79.2	39.6	-2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	38.2	16.8	-1.6	54.0	32.4	-2.1	13.2	4.6	3.3	-5
	Second	30.6	12.1	-1.4	48.5	27.8	-1.9	10.4	3.5	3.4	-4
	Middle	22.4	7.7	-1.1	34.9	16.6	-1.4	9.2	2.8	2.7	-4
	Fourth	16.8	4.8	-0.8	23.6	10.6	-1.0	9.9	2.4	2.7	-4
	Richest	9.6	1.8	-0.5	13.4	5.7	-0.5	7.8	2.1	2.6	-4
Geopolitical zone	North Central	19.4	6.7	-0.9	32.8	16.3	-1.2	8.4	2.4	3.6	-2
	North East	34.6	14.5	-1.5	52.5	29.8	-2.0	11.5	3.4	2.4	-5
	North West	38.4	16.5	-1.6	53.8	33.2	-2.1	13.9	4.9	3.4	-5
	South East	10.1	1.7	-0.5	14.1	5.0	-0.6	6.8	1.6	1.4	-3
	South South	12.1	3.4	-0.7	19.5	7.8	-0.7	6.5	1.7	3.0	-3
	South West	13.5	2.5	-0.8	20.3	7.3	-0.9	9.4	2.5	3.2	-4
Total		24.2	9.0	-1.1	35.8	19.3	-1.4	10.2	3.1	3.0	-4

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8; [2] MICS indicator 2.1b; [3] MICS indicator 2.2a, [4] MICS indicator 2.2b; [5] MICS indicator 2.3a, [6] MICS indicator 2.3b

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding					
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Nigeria, 2011					
		Children 0-5 months		Children 12-15 months	Children 20-23 months
		Percent exclusively breastfed [1]	Percent predominantly breastfed [2]	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) [3]	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) [4]
Sex	Male	15.9	70.1	78.5	32.6
	Female	14.1	69.6	80.1	36.6
Area	Urban	20.6	69.7	76.5	23.2
	Rural	13.0	70.0	80.4	40.7
Mother's education	None	8.4	77.4	88.3	58.2
	Primary	18.5	69.3	79.6	31.6
	Secondary	21.2	61.2	68.4	12.3
	Missing/DK	.	.	100.0	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	10.3	77.7	86.9	55.0
	Second	11.9	74.1	87.6	52.7
	Middle	12.5	64.2	72.0	29.3
	Fourth	21.5	65.1	74.1	25.8
	Richest	21.6	64.4	70.4	9.5
Geopolitical zone	North Central	23.8	72.0	83.5	30.4
	North East	12.8	77.5	88.1	55.0
	North West	6.2	78.0	89.6	66.7
	South West	13.5	49.5	59.7	8.5
	South South	16.8	50.6	62.5	14.0
	South West	27.0	71.9	73.3	9.4
Total		15.1	69.9	79.3	34.5
[1] MICS indicator 2.6; [2] MICS indicator 2.9; [3] MICS indicator 2.7; [4] MICS indicator 2.8					

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life				
Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Nigeria, 2011				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: Vaccination card	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: Mother's report	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: Either	Vaccinated by 12 months of age
BCG [1]	28.5	33.9	62.4	61.7
Polio 0	25.6	19.6	45.2	44.8
Polio 1	28.3	48.1	76.4	74.8
Polio 2	27.1	41.1	68.2	66.3
Polio 3 [2]	25.3	23.5	48.8	46.1
DPT 1	29.3	31.1	60.4	59.3
DPT 2	28.4	27.2	55.6	54.1
DPT 3 [3]	26.5	18.2	44.7	42.6
Measles [4]	23.8	31.7	55.6	49.2
HepB at birth	17.7	11.6	29.3	29.0
HepB 1	28.8	26.3	55.1	54.1
HepB 2	27.9	20.5	48.4	47.1
HepB 3 [5]	26.1	9.8	35.9	34.0
Yellow fever [6]	22.9	27.1	50.1	40.4
All vaccinations	23.0	4.6	27.6	19.6
No vaccinations	.0	20.6	20.6	20.6

[1] MICS indicator 3.1; [2] MICS indicator 3.2; [3] MICS indicator 3.3; [4] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3; [5] MICS indicator 3.5; [6] MICS indicator 3.6;

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, Nigeria, 2011

		Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Any appropriate provider [1]	Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks [2]
Sex	Male	3.7	38.8	46.6
	Female	3.4	40.8	44.0
Area	Urban	2.5	53.0	52.9
	Rural	4.0	36.1	43.3
Age	0-11	4.0	43.6	41.5
	12-23	4.0	45.8	52.9
	24-35	3.3	44.7	46.4
	36-47	2.8	28.0	48.9
	48-59	3.6	33.1	37.6
Mother's education	None	4.9	32.3	36.0
	Primary	2.8	40.8	46.1
	Secondary	2.3	57.9	68.2
	Missing/DK	32.5	.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	5.1	27.8	32.8
	Second	4.5	33.9	39.9
	Middle	3.0	47.2	60.7
	Fourth	2.7	45.0	47.4
	Richest	1.9	74.5	73.5
Geopolitical zone	North Central	2.2	65.1	59.8
	North East	7.9	33.5	43.2
	North West	4.0	34.0	35.6
	South East	2.0	46.5	69.9
	South South	2.6	44.2	59.6
	South West	1.6	53.8	45.2
Total		3.5	39.7	45.4
[1] MICS indicator 3.9; [2] MICS indicator 3.10				

Table CH.11: Household availability of insecticide treated nets
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), Nigeria, 2011

		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]
Area	Urban	36.3	29.9	32.0
	Rural	50.1	43.5	44.8
Education of household head	None	49.5	41.3	42.4
	Primary	43.3	38.9	40.1
	Secondary +	42.4	36.2	38.2
	Missing/DK	34.6	34.6	34.6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	52.8	44.6	45.8
	Second	50.6	43.4	44.4
	Middle	45.2	38.5	39.8
	Fourth	39.9	35.2	36.4
	Richest	38.4	32.5	35.1
Geopolitical zone	North Central	44.2	36.3	38.1
	North East	65.4	50.6	51.2
	North West	67.6	60.3	62.5
	South East	34.3	30.5	31.2
	South South	45.0	39.6	41.9
	South West	23.0	19.6	20.7
Total		45.1	38.6	40.1
[1] MICS indicator 3.12				

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities
Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Nigeria, 2011

		Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush field)	Total
		Not shared [1]	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing /DK		
Area	Urban	40.5	2.2	16.3	19.0	.5	6.1	.4	1.4	1.6	.0	11.9	100.0
	Rural	26.2	.9	7.2	2.9	.1	17.9	2.7	3.5	1.5	.1	37.0	100.0
Education of household head	None	24.5	.7	6.1	3.1	.1	22.1	1.2	3.6	1.5	.1	37.1	100.0
	Primary	28.1	1.6	12.0	9.9	.2	10.6	2.5	2.7	1.9	.0	30.5	100.0
	Secondary +	38.8	1.9	13.3	12.5	.4	8.1	2.2	2.1	1.5	.0	19.2	100.0
	Missing/DK	22.7	.0	14.3	13.0	.0	.0	5.0	6.1	.0	.0	38.9	100.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	10.6	.1	1.2	.4	.1	25.1	.6	3.3	1.1	.1	57.3	100.0
	Second	20.9	.3	5.1	1.4	.2	24.9	2.1	4.4	1.8	.1	38.8	100.0
	Middle	30.2	1.6	10.4	5.5	.1	12.8	3.0	3.5	2.0	.1	30.8	100.0
	Fourth	37.0	2.3	17.5	16.1	.4	5.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	.0	14.0	100.0
	Richest	56.5	2.5	17.5	18.4	.3	1.7	.9	.3	.4	.0	1.6	100.0
Geopolitical zone	North Central	23.8	1.5	6.2	4.0	.0	8.6	1.0	1.7	1.4	.1	51.8	100.0
	North East	20.0	.2	4.1	1.5	.6	33.5	.3	4.0	1.5	.3	33.9	100.0
	North West	40.5	.2	7.7	2.8	.2	24.4	.6	4.7	1.3	.0	17.6	100.0
	South East	39.4	1.7	18.2	6.6	.1	6.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	.0	23.5	100.0
	South South	30.4	4.2	12.2	8.6	.3	7.2	9.0	2.9	2.5	.1	22.6	100.0
	South West	27.1	1.2	14.9	24.3	.1	.6	.3	.6	1.7	.0	29.2	100.0
Total		31.0	1.4	10.3	8.3	.2	13.9	1.9	2.8	1.6	.1	28.5	100.0

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

**Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, Nigeria, 2011**

		Adolescent birth rate [1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total Fertility Rate
Area	Urban	35	4.7
	Rural	120	6.3
Mother's education	None	211	7.2
	Primary	148	6.5
	Secondary+	42	4.8
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	178	7.3
	Second	134	6.3
	Middle	80	5.6
	Fourth	53	5.0
	Richest	22	4.8
Geopolitical zone	North Central	53	4.9
	North East	150	6.7
	North West	170	7.2
	South East	31	5.1
	South South	71	4.9
	South West	37	5.1
Total		89	5.7
[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4			

Table RH.6: Antenatal care provider
Percent 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, Nigeria, 2011

		Person providing antenatal care							Total	At least once by skilled personnel [1]
		Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/missing	No antenatal care received		
Area	Urban	55.9	30.7	1.0	1.2	.6	.4	10.2	100.0	87.6
	Rural	24.2	31.1	1.1	.9	1.5	.8	40.5	100.0	56.4
Mother's age at birth	Less than 20	17.4	30.2	1.8	.9	1.8	.5	47.5	100.0	49.4
	20-34	37.3	31.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	.7	27.5	100.0	69.7
	35-49	33.1	30.5	.9	.7	1.2	.5	33.0	100.0	64.6
	Missing	31.3	29.1	.7	.6	1.8	1.6	34.9	100.0	61.1
Education	None	15.4	22.8	1.1	.4	1.5	.9	57.8	100.0	39.4
	Primary	29.5	41.3	1.9	2.3	1.6	.7	22.6	100.0	72.7
	Secondary +	54.5	34.2	.7	1.0	.7	.4	8.6	100.0	89.3
	Missing/DK	62.8	18.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.6	100.0	81.4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	8.4	20.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	.8	66.6	100.0	30.0
	Second	18.1	31.2	1.2	.6	2.2	.9	45.7	100.0	50.6
	Middle	29.5	41.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	.5	24.0	100.0	73.0
	Fourth	45.4	41.1	1.3	1.5	.3	.6	9.9	100.0	87.8
	Richest	73.0	21.8	.3	.6	.7	.5	3.2	100.0	95.1
Geopolitical zone	North Central	39.9	35.9	.5	.6	.9	.3	21.9	100.0	76.3
	North East	11.3	34.1	1.2	.0	3.9	1.6	47.9	100.0	46.6
	North West	17.9	22.2	1.6	.4	.7	.8	56.4	100.0	41.7
	South East	50.6	41.6	1.5	.8	.3	.2	5.1	100.0	93.7
	South South	41.6	32.3	.1	3.1	1.0	.2	21.6	100.0	74.1
	South West	57.4	31.7	1.2	1.5	.7	.5	7.0	100.0	90.3
Total		34.2	31.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	.7	30.9	100.0	66.2

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and rths delivered by C-section, Nigeria, 2011

		Person assisting at delivery								Total	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			
Area	Urban	28.9	43.5	1.5	8.5	1.0	10.7	2.8	3.1	100.0	73.9	8.8
	Rural	9.2	26.5	1.4	18.4	2.2	26.6	6.1	9.6	100.0	37.1	2.8
Mother's age at birth	Less than 20	8.0	19.4	1.3	20.8	3.6	31.7	6.4	8.9	100.0	28.6	2.2
	20-34	16.9	33.9	1.4	14.5	1.5	20.9	4.5	6.4	100.0	52.2	5.0
	35-49	13.9	31.6	1.6	15.2	2.1	17.7	6.6	11.3	100.0	47.2	5.1
	Missing	.0	18.1	.0	.0	.0	26.8	.0	55.0	100.0	18.1	.0
Place of delivery	Public sector health facility	30.0	67.2	.8	.5	1.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0	98.0	10.0
	Private sector health facility	35.7	58.6	1.8	2.6	1.2	.0	.2	.0	100.0	96.0	10.9
	Home	1.1	4.8	1.5	27.6	2.4	43.0	5.2	14.5	100.0	7.3	.0
	Other	4.0	33.8	5.4	29.9	.8	5.2	16.2	4.6	100.0	43.2	.0
	Missing/DK	1.0	.6	.0	.6	.0	.5	89.2	8.1	100.0	1.6	.0
Education	None	4.7	9.5	.8	20.3	2.6	38.9	8.3	15.0	100.0	15.0	.6
	Primary	12.3	36.8	2.2	18.6	1.6	18.8	4.6	5.1	100.0	51.3	3.6
	Secondary +	27.2	51.3	1.8	8.8	1.2	6.1	2.2	1.4	100.0	80.3	9.2
	Missing/DK	.0	62.8	.0	37.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	62.8	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.5	7.9	.5	23.1	1.6	43.0	6.2	15.2	100.0	11.0	.8
	Second	5.6	18.0	2.2	18.0	3.8	31.5	8.9	12.0	100.0	25.8	1.4
	Middle	11.1	37.0	1.7	19.8	1.9	17.9	4.9	5.6	100.0	49.8	3.8
	Fourth	20.5	50.1	2.0	9.9	1.5	9.5	3.6	2.7	100.0	72.7	5.6
	Richest	39.1	49.8	.9	4.8	.2	2.9	1.4	.9	100.0	89.7	12.5
Geopolitical zone	North Central	20.0	36.4	1.8	7.4	1.4	25.9	2.8	4.4	100.0	58.1	4.6
	North East	3.9	14.6	.3	19.0	2.6	41.4	8.0	10.3	100.0	18.8	1.4
	North West	5.4	10.8	1.2	20.5	2.6	33.8	8.7	16.9	100.0	17.4	.8
	South East	19.6	66.7	2.3	5.8	.8	3.2	1.2	.5	100.0	88.6	9.1
	South South	14.7	44.6	1.1	28.3	2.4	4.4	2.6	1.9	100.0	60.4	6.3
	South West	33.8	45.7	2.4	5.4	.4	7.8	2.9	1.6	100.0	81.9	9.5
Total		15.4	31.9	1.4	15.3	1.8	21.6	5.1	7.5	100.0	48.7	4.7

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2; [2] MICS indicator 5.9

**Table ED.1: Literacy among young women
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Nigeria, 2011**

		Percentage literate [1]	Percentage not known
Area	Urban	86.2	.8
	Rural	54.3	1.8
Education	None	2.1	4.6
	Primary	10.9	2.7
	Secondary +	100.0	.0
	Missing/DK	.0	80.1
Age	15-19	72.7	1.1
	20-24	58.3	1.9
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	21.6	2.1
	Second	43.2	3.2
	Middle	72.3	1.1
	Fourth	86.8	1.1
	Richest	94.3	.2
Geopolitical zone	North Central	65.1	.4
	North East	37.0	1.0
	North West	31.6	4.6
	South East	91.3	.2
	South South	90.9	.3
	South West	89.2	.6
Total		65.6	1.5
[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3			

Table CP.2: Child labour				
Percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, Nigeria, 2011				
		Child labour for children age 5-11	Child labour for children age 12- 14	Total child labour (children age 5- 14) [1]
Sex	Male	55.3	16.6	46.2
	Female	58.8	16.3	48.0
	Missing	.0	.	.0
Area	Urban	51.4	9.3	40.5
	Rural	59.7	20.2	50.3
School participation	Yes	58.3	14.6	47.1
	No	53.3	23.9	47.3
Mother's education	None	58.1	20.3	48.9
	Primary	61.3	14.7	49.8
	Secondary +	52.1	11.8	42.3
	Mother not in household	56.3	6.5	13.5
	Missing/DK	92.6	.0	80.1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	61.0	23.3	52.4
	Second	60.2	20.3	50.8
	Middle	60.1	16.9	49.0
	Fourth	54.8	12.6	44.4
	Richest	47.1	8.3	37.0
Geopolitical zone	North Central	58.0	16.1	47.7
	North East	53.5	17.5	44.8
	North West	55.4	21.1	47.5
	South East	69.2	19.5	55.7
	South South	59.4	12.8	48.2
	South West	53.5	9.6	42.3
Total		57.1	16.5	47.1
[1] MICS indicator 8.2				

Table CP.5: Early marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women currently married or in union who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nigeria, 2011

		Percentage of women 15-29 married before age 15 [1]	Percentage of women 20-49 married before age 15	Percentage of women age 20-49 married before age 18 [2]	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union [3]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years in polygynous marriage/ union [4]
Area	Urban	9.1	10.7	24.5	7.6	23.6
	Rural	22.6	24.7	48.8	27.9	38.6
Age	15-19	8.5	.	.	20.2	32.1
	20-24	19.6	19.6	39.0	.	27.5
	25-29	18.9	18.9	37.8	.	28.2
	30-34	21.1	21.1	41.3	.	33.8
	35-39	17.6	17.6	39.8	.	37.2
	40-44	20.4	20.4	41.7	.	40.2
	45-49	19.8	19.8	42.6	.	40.9
Education	None	38.3	38.5	69.3	71.7	49.0
	Primary	18.9	20.1	44.8	24.8	34.5
	Secondary +	4.1	5.1	15.9	6.4	16.3
	Missing/DK	46.5	51.6	62.7	100.0	.0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	36.7	38.2	67.5	52.5	41.4
	Second	25.9	28.6	57.2	31.5	45.7
	Middle	16.4	19.3	41.0	14.0	38.2
	Fourth	9.6	11.3	27.4	12.2	25.8
	Richest	4.4	5.2	14.6	2.6	17.1
Geopolitical zone	North Central	13.1	15.3	36.9	12.5	38.9
	North East	30.9	34.0	63.7	38.5	41.1
	North West	39.5	42.1	72.5	51.5	47.4
	South East	4.5	5.5	16.8	3.4	10.6
	South South	8.6	10.1	26.4	7.3	16.8
	South West	3.4	3.9	14.9	4.7	26.4
Total		17.6	19.6	39.9	20.2	33.6

[1] MICS indicator 8.6; [2] MICS indicator 8.7; [3] MICS indicator 8.8; [4] MICS indicator 8.9;

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission
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 Nigeria, 2011

		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		
Area	Urban	96.8	81.1	65.7	59.4	71.8	68.3	70.2	76.5	45.2	29.8
	Rural	85.7	66.9	47.9	42.5	53.1	54.9	56.1	61.7	30.1	19.1
Age	15-24	89.2	70.1	54.3	47.5	58.9	60.1	60.7	67.7	36.0	22.5
	25-29	90.7	74.4	57.4	52.2	61.2	58.8	61.8	68.1	35.8	23.6
	30-39	89.9	73.0	55.2	49.8	62.2	61.8	62.3	67.8	37.3	24.8
	40-49	89.6	72.1	50.3	45.9	57.5	57.4	60.1	64.1	32.5	20.8
Marital status	Ever married/in union	88.3	70.9	52.1	46.9	57.4	57.5	60.0	64.7	32.9	21.4
	Never married/in union	94.1	76.0	61.3	54.3	68.0	67.0	65.0	74.5	44.2	28.1
Education	None	76.9	56.5	35.1	30.4	38.4	46.5	49.6	50.8	20.4	11.9
	Primary	90.9	72.8	53.3	48.2	59.9	55.3	57.6	64.1	30.1	19.2
	Secondary +	97.4	81.7	66.9	60.4	73.6	69.9	69.9	78.6	47.3	31.4
	Missing/DK	100.0	100.0	56.5	56.5	56.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.5	56.5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	75.7	54.6	32.7	27.8	36.9	44.6	49.0	48.3	18.4	10.8
	Second	84.1	64.1	44.8	39.6	48.1	51.1	52.0	57.7	25.8	15.8
	Middle	91.2	74.4	56.7	51.2	60.8	58.0	59.4	68.8	34.1	23.0
	Fourth	95.6	80.6	63.1	57.9	69.8	65.9	67.8	74.6	42.0	27.2
	Richest	98.7	82.6	69.2	61.9	78.0	75.0	74.1	81.4	52.9	34.9
Geopolitical zone	North Central	83.9	65.4	49.8	43.5	55.8	46.8	43.0	59.5	29.3	18.8
	North East	86.8	68.0	40.3	36.8	48.1	55.0	57.7	60.5	29.2	17.7
	North West	81.0	62.9	44.5	39.1	42.1	54.6	59.9	58.9	25.2	16.7
	South East	99.1	79.1	57.7	51.5	76.0	75.0	72.7	81.5	52.0	30.7
	South South	96.3	81.0	67.5	61.4	72.6	64.4	56.6	74.6	42.5	28.8
	South West	95.0	78.8	65.2	58.8	70.9	65.7	74.8	71.9	41.1	27.5
Total		89.8	72.1	54.4	48.7	60.0	59.9	61.3	67.2	35.7	23.1

[1] MICS indicator 9.1

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people
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, Nigeria, 2011

		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		
Area	Urban	96.6	77.2	64.0	55.6	70.0	69.4	70.1	78.4	46.7	29.0
	Rural	85.2	66.2	48.9	43.0	52.7	55.0	55.5	61.9	30.0	18.9
Age	15-19	88.9	69.2	53.1	46.4	58.1	60.7	59.8	67.9	35.8	21.9
	20-24	89.6	71.1	55.5	48.6	59.7	59.5	61.6	67.6	36.1	23.0
Marital status	Ever married/in union	83.5	64.2	46.5	40.6	49.3	52.8	55.3	60.2	27.9	17.2
	Never married/in union	93.3	74.4	59.9	52.4	65.7	65.3	64.6	73.1	41.7	26.2
Education	None	72.9	51.9	31.6	26.8	34.9	46.1	47.4	48.6	19.4	11.1
	Primary	84.7	62.6	47.4	40.3	53.2	51.1	53.7	57.9	27.1	16.4
	Secondary +	96.4	78.5	64.3	56.7	69.1	67.1	67.1	76.9	43.9	28.0
	Missing/DK	100.0	100.0	56.5	56.5	56.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.5	56.5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	74.0	53.9	34.3	29.1	38.8	45.1	47.5	48.3	20.4	12.1
	Second	82.8	61.7	45.0	39.5	45.7	50.9	50.8	57.6	24.8	15.1
	Middle	91.8	74.4	59.1	52.6	62.5	59.6	62.0	70.6	36.7	25.1
	Fourth	95.8	79.5	62.8	56.7	69.2	67.1	67.5	75.6	43.5	28.1
	Richest	98.6	77.2	65.7	55.0	73.5	74.7	72.8	82.4	50.9	29.3
Geopolitical zone	North Central	84.8	65.0	51.3	43.6	57.6	48.6	45.6	61.6	31.6	19.3
	North East	85.8	67.0	42.1	38.4	49.1	56.3	59.1	61.1	30.3	19.9
	North West	79.3	58.9	43.7	37.6	41.8	54.3	56.9	58.6	26.4	16.3
	South East	98.9	78.0	60.6	52.4	72.3	74.6	71.8	80.9	49.9	29.7
	South South	96.7	81.8	70.0	62.7	70.7	63.6	57.7	75.4	40.2	28.0
	South West	94.7	75.3	60.6	52.8	68.7	66.9	74.2	73.6	42.4	25.0
Total		89.2	70.1	54.3	47.5	58.9	60.1	60.7	67.7	36.0	22.5

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Nigeria, 2011

		Percent of women who:					
		Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators [1]
Area	Urban	73.4	50.1	59.9	38.1	94.8	10.1
	Rural	72.4	40.4	50.1	41.5	92.8	8.4
Age	15-24	73.6	44.4	55.2	38.3	93.9	8.8
	15-19	72.8	42.3	55.9	39.6	93.7	9.1
	20-24	74.5	46.5	54.6	37.0	94.0	8.4
	25-29	73.6	45.7	55.0	39.3	93.8	8.9
	30-39	72.3	44.9	53.4	41.1	93.7	9.2
	40-49	71.1	41.4	51.4	43.0	92.8	9.4
Marital status	Ever married/in union	71.8	42.8	51.5	40.9	93.0	8.7
	Never married/in union	75.7	48.4	61.0	38.0	95.3	10.1
Education	None	70.6	38.0	47.2	38.6	90.7	6.8
	Primary	70.4	39.3	48.4	44.6	93.8	8.8
	Secondary +	74.7	49.0	59.2	39.4	95.0	10.2
	Missing/DK	90.1	46.5	80.1	66.4	100.0	46.5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	69.2	36.0	45.9	39.9	91.4	6.1
	Second	72.1	39.0	48.4	42.3	91.7	8.1
	Middle	73.4	43.7	53.2	42.4	94.1	9.6
	Fourth	70.5	44.9	53.9	43.2	94.1	10.5
	Richest	77.1	52.8	63.5	34.2	95.5	9.7
Geopolitical zone	North Central	82.7	48.8	61.3	48.0	95.0	18.2
	North East	78.7	44.0	53.8	41.3	94.7	11.7
	North West	75.4	48.5	55.3	30.8	92.2	6.4
	South East	78.8	39.4	51.0	33.6	93.7	6.4
	South South	72.1	46.3	53.3	41.4	94.3	8.5
	South West	58.1	39.0	50.6	46.1	93.0	6.3
Total		72.8	44.3	54.0	40.1	93.6	9.0

[1] MICS indicator 9.4